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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SOMALIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Dhulka Nabaada (The Land of Peace): Supporting Land Reform in Somalia  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 114230** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** PRF | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UN-HABITAT (Convening Agency)**  **UNDP**  **IOM**  **UNHCR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** January 29, 2019  **Project end date:** January 21, 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**  UN-Habitat $ 597,681  UNDP $ 958,831.12  IOM $ 708,460.91  UNHCR $ 308,117.20  Total: $ 2,573,090.23  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 70%  \*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:** 1  **Project PBF focus area:** 4.1 | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Asia Adam, Project Management Officer, and Hassan Adan, Land Governance Specialist, UN-Habitat (lead), with inputs from UNDP, UNHCR, IOM  Project report approved by: Fadumo Mumin, M&E Specialist  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes. Fadumo Mumin, M&E Specialist | |

***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.*

**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):

***COMPLETE***

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):

DHN project has established systems that have so far begun reducing and solving land disputes in communities affected by displacement, instability and impact of climate change and unequal access to scarce resources such as agricultural land, water and basic services. One of the most significant outcomes of the project so far has been the reduction of land conflicts as a result of a systematic approach that has been adopted to resolve land disputes to achieve peaceful co-existence and cohesion within the community and among various communities. There has been an improved administration of land issues because the project is designing informational and acknowledged systems to manage and track land issues, for example utilizing tools developed by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN). Several studies were commissioned to explore deeper the roots for land conflicts in southern and central Somalia. Recommendations from the studies have been applied for the establishment and training of the land dispute committees that also led to improvement and resolution of land issues. The trained judicial staff are in a better capacity to handle and manage land dispute cases. The project has been able to raise awareness and to facilitate broader understanding to tackle land governance in a more coherent approach bringing together local stakeholders and government officials from all levels. Particularly, women and elders have expressed appreciation towards the sourcing and inclusion of their perspectives. It gave an opportunity to convene, discuss and explore ways of strengthening tenure security and preventing evictions.

Notably in Kismayo and Baidoa, the renovated offices of the District Administration and the completion of land authority building were seen as potential to help improve the working environment making the flow of activities and operation in the office more efficient, but also demonstrating the increasing role of local authorities in land matters. This development went hand in hand with office equipment (e.g. computer) and training packages to improve the legal skills of public servants and to get an understanding of protection rights for displaced communities and ongoing land reform initiatives, such as land management legislation in South West State and Jubbaland. The new facilities created a space for the community land management committees to interact with officials and discuss land conflict matters identify solutions. The success of DHN has to be seen in connection with synergies from other PBF funded projects such as Midnimo (Unity) and EU Stabilization which have taken up principles of community action planning, land reform and enhancement of government’s role in managing local affairs through dialogue and peacebuilding.

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):

A key project outcome has been an improved understanding of members from displaced and hosting communities on the importance of having proper land documentation in place. The project has contributed to peacebuilding initiatives in the various districts as it has led to the reduction in conflicts and disputes relating to land in the district through educating and mobilizing the community on the approach they can use when resolving the land issues. Community members were also able to learn their rights on land ownership and means of conflict resolution. Further, community awareness and community conversation conducted by the project helped the engaged government officials to identify some of the land disputes faced by the community which were also solved.

In Baidoa specifically, one of the biggest impacts of the project was the community dialogue forums between government officials and the community which improved the relationship and confidence of the community in the government. Also, the dialogue consequently reduced eviction cases as it helped improve the relationship between the IDPs and landowners in reaching agreements. During the South West State urban land law consultation process, the rules of procedure for the eviction have been listed, discussed and finally agreed upon. After a consultation session, Nurto Mahmet, a participant from Baidoa village said: *“Before today we were at risk of being evicted at any moment, but today we are happy to agree all and put that agreement as a provision in the law.”*

In Jowhar, the establishment of mobile courts had a positive impact on the community as there was improved reception towards proper resolution of land disputes. In addition, there was improved trust in the local authorities due to the proper management and issuance of title deeds. Overall, it was felt that the project promoted security and peace due to the resolution of land disputes.

Through direct engagement on land issues more community members realized and accepted the role and rights of women while the government itself has improved its relationship with women. There was a positive interaction between women groups and ministries whereby women’s rights were the main points of discussion.

In Baidoa, Kismayo and Jowharr, the better land governance capacity improvement provided at state level (under output 1.1) and community awareness and skill improvement narrowed misunderstanding and mistrust that existed between the government officials and community members

**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:** Increased access to justice, remedial and adjudication on land issues through an integrated framework of the various mechanisms guided by clear policy and legislation ensuring coherence in resolution of disputes.

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

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

For the project to ensure that increased access to justice is guided by clear policy and legislation, UN-Habitat worked on developing a Land Policy Brief that outlines systemic gaps, challenges and recommendations. The Policy Brief has been used to sensitized officials from both Federal and Member State governments as a guiding tool that will eventually support the development of policies, legislation, regulations, by-laws and/or decrees for the more effective management and administration of land processes. The project developed the capacity of the member states and federal government through an integrated framework of different legal mechanism with instruments presented to parliament for adoption and approval of the land tenure and property rights in Baidoa, Jowhar and Kismayo. Due to political issues the policy was not presented in Galmudug

Prior to the development of the Land Policy Brief a group of officials from Jubbaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Mogadishu were trained on how to develop an inclusive land policy. In total, 28 officials were trained, (6 females, 22 male).

The selected NGOs and their master trainers capacitated by UNDP in community conversation methodology have gone on to train a pool of community facilitators in three locations in each capital of the five Federal Member states (FMS). To engage local communities in various FMS in an inclusive manner, sites and participants were selected with specific criteria to ensure representation, inclusive of women and marginalized groups such as minority clans and IDPs, different age groups, and to reach more remote areas. Throughout 2020, community facilitators conducted 75 community conversations sessions at sites across all locations with a total of 1,604 participants (F: 893, M: 711), although the suspension of activities from March to September 2020, due to COVID-19 created a loss of momentum. Community conversations resumed with a refresher training for community facilitators. Bi-monthly sessions are currently taking place in each pilot location with a limited number of participants due to social distancing. The project also began holding regular debriefing sessions and facilitated online community conversations with the master trainers to help them question their own assumptions and expand their perception, in order to allow the creation of new insights, possibilities and solutions to emerge from the community conversations. With respect to HLP, 104 civil disputes were resolved in Baidoa (61m, 35f) and Kismayo (25m, 15f).

The reports from the sessions shows that participants remain deeply interested in justice issues and that the facilitators and master trainers succeeded in helping the community to identify their concerns. Land issues have surfaced as a prominent area of concern in the identification of common concerns. Further to the trainings, in Jubbaland Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) and the local authorities developed a land tenure and land rights policy to further benefit the community to enhance the justice in the state.

UN Habitat conducted skill improvement for local authorities in Jowhar and with IOM in Baidoa in October 2020 and in Kismayo in January 2021. The skill improvement consisted of reviewing the current status of land management, claims and conflict, understanding land legislation and legislative process and differentiating policy and legislation, decentralized land governance within the transitional federal constitution and the way forward for each state. In particular, in SWS regarding the adoption and implementation of the land law.

**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)*

Ensuring gender equality, women’s empowerment and youth inclusion had been critical to this project because marginalized and disenfranchised groups are faced with and will continue to struggle with lack of inclusion and access to justice.

To engage local communities in various Federal Member States in an inclusive manner, community conversation in Baidoa, Dhusamareb, Kismayo and Jowhar and participants were selected with specific criteria to ensure representation of women and marginalized groups such as minority clans and IDPs, different age groups, and to reach more remote areas. With trainings offered to traditional leader, women leaders, youth and religious leaders in various district, the project had an impact towards empowerment especially on women where they were better informed through trainings on land disputes, land policies, resolution mechanism and most importantly land and family dispute management. Women were engaged as active agents of transformative change in their communities, through the facilitation and mediation role as of the community facilitators in the community conversations, and by approaching women leaders to participate in activities of the community dispute resolution centres. All training materials and documents developed also contain sections on how to promote inclusive and representative methods in achieving results.

**Outcome 2:** Improved delivery of land administration and land rights services through institutionalization of appropriate infrastructure and information management system, thus rebuilding community’s confidence in local authorities.

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

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

The programme continued to support the formal justice system through mobile courts and alternative disputes resolution centres to solve land disputes. Access to justice was increased through support for mobile court missions and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) centres in Hirshabelle, South West, Galmudug and Jubbaland. Since the start of 2019, the UNDP supported mobile courts have provided justice services to 536 beneficiaries (F:266, M:270), although the number of mobile court missions in 2020 decreased in comparison to 2019 due to COVID-19 challenges. The ADR centres in Hirshabelle, South West and Jubbaland have served a total of 2,195 beneficiaries (F:975, M: 1,220) in 2019/20 on a variety of issues, including but not limited to land disputes.

Respective officials selected from the land mandated authorities were given customized executive course on the conceptual frameworks and practical skills drawn from Somali’s current legal and policy issues on land governance, and efforts were focused on capacity building in operationalising the land management system by conducting trainings for municipal staff on information management system and cadastral system and the usage of procured equipment for the Kismayo land office. The Kismayo land office was equipped with computers, office furniture, office chairs, conference room furniture backup system for the office and a projector. Further efforts were invested in creating public awareness on land registration and management, also linked to similar activities under PBF Midnimo I/II.

A total of three land dispute dialogues and forums were conducted which provided an opportunity for information sharing. A local dispute resolution committee was supported to ensure improved capacity in resolution of land disputes.

The Dhulka Nabada programme improved delivery of land administration and land rights services in Kismayo and Baidoa districts through construction of land authority offices, provision of office and information technology equipment as well as conducting training to directly strengthen institutional mechanisms that manage and adjudicate on land issues, thereby rebuilding the community’s confidence in local authorities and significantly reducing tensions between conflict parties to settle their case.

There was a 68% increase in cases of land disputes addressed through the formal justice system when comparing with the baseline status. 72% of the people in Kismayo and Baidoa now take their land cases to the district land administration offices, while 18% take their cases to clan elders. 6% seek assistance on land dispute issues from religious leaders and 4% refer their cases to Al-Shabab. These figures are from the IOM internal end-line assessment and are corroborated by the external endline. . This is a clear indication that community’s confidence in local authorities have been rebuilt through the support of the Dhulka Nabada project.

85.4% of the people in Kismayo and Baidoa believe that the land management system provided through the Dhulka Nabada project contributed to the improved efficiency and effectiveness of land conflict resolution by local authorities. 73.1% of the people in both districts are confident with the current land authority/commission that exists in their location given their enhanced capacity to timely and effectively handle land conflict cases presented to them. Additionally, 94,3% of the people trust the current adjudication processes on land disputes as being thorough and fair which attests to government’s increased responsiveness.

The improved infrastructure for the land authorities of the local governments in connection with capacity building and application of systematic tools such as land tenure land tenure database has contributed in rebuilding the community’s confidence in local authorities’ land governance capacity; and created the foundation for more credible land governance system in the future. Upcoming new projects like Saamenyta (scaling durable solutions for displacement in Somalia) can build up directly.

Through the establishment of information systems coupled with trainings on land management in the land offices, registration, title deed issuance including the collection of land taxes have been easily managed as well as recorded through databases that the staff developed to utilised.

**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 Dhulka Nabada project mainstreamed gender through the following principles: it ensured participation of women, men and youths in the construction of land authority/commission offices in Baidoa and Kismayo. The agreed modality for public works through cash for work considered the vulnerabilities, needs and opportunities for men, women and youths. Location and timing of community-based activities considered gender to facilitate equitable participation and access. The project through its design has supported towards breaking barriers to women in terms of access to justice. With trainings conducted on land rights, family land management and dispute resolutions including community conversations especially with women only, this has led to empowering and creating awareness on justice and land rights The project collected gender-disaggregated data for review and analysis, as exemplified by the table below on cash-for-work.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of beneficiaries that worked on cash for work initiatives disaggregated by gender, district and migration status | | | | | | |
| District name | Number of males | Number of females | Number of IDPs | Number of returnees | Number of host community members | Total beneficiaries |
| Kismayo | 16 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 30 |
| Baidoa | 20 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 30 |
| **Total** | **36** | **24** | **15** | **11** | **34** | **60** |

Development of training materials, information tool-kits and policy briefs also centre women and aim to enhance their participation. While being mindful of the social, political and economic barriers that are particular to their experiences in their communities and broader society.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  - Monitoring of cash for work initiatives done through IOM field staff, Core Facilitation Team and Community Based Monitoring & Evaluation Group. Attendance registers were also completed for cash for work beneficiaries.  - Site visits were carried out by IOM engineers to ascertain progress and ensure contractors comply with the specifications, construction drawings and design details.   * *The Global Land Tool Network located at UN-Habitat’s Headquarters was approached for undertaking a joint mission to validate the policy briefs and to elaborate with officials from Federal Government and Federal Member States on the tools for developing further land reform initiatives and policies.*   A third-party monitoring mission that was conducted by UNDP to assess the level of satisfaction of mobile courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres beneficiaries from 2019 and 2020 | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  A baseline assessment was carried out by IOM Monitoring & Evaluation team comprising of household surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field observations which provided baseline information for Outcome 2 indicators.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  Yes, Monthly community-based data collection and reporting exercises were conducted.  Overall, monitoring and evaluation has been undertaken through third party contracting. Axiom is currently conducting the project end term evaluation. In addition to the overall ongoing monitoring and evaluation agencies have also been conducting their own monitoring of specific activities. Various monitoring activities have been undertaken by IOM to measure Outcome 2 impact and effectiveness on the target communities and institutions as well as compare end-line values against the baseline values.  A third-party monitoring mission that was conducted by UNDP to assess the level of satisfaction of mobile courts and ADR centres beneficiaries from 2019 and 2020 showed that respectively 35% of cases solved by the ADR centres in Hirshabelle and 53% in South West are land cases. The level of satisfaction was measured through interviews with 20 to 40 beneficiaries in each location who were requested to measure the level of satisfaction with the services and the outcome on a scale from 1 to 10. The average response was 8.2 for both aspects. Regarding mobile courts, the level of satisfaction with mobile court services ranged between 8.2 in Hirshabelle, to 8.8 in Jubbaland and 9.1 in South West, whilst the level of satisfaction with the outcome of the cases ranged from 8.5 to 9.1 in the three locations. The UNDP third party monitoring did not cover Galmudug, however, in the project endline evaluation it was confirmed that all the 4 ADR centers were functional |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  YES – Mid-term evaluation was conducted and the report was issued in August 2020. The final evaluation has commenced by April 2021 | Evaluation budget (response required): $117,052.25  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: ToR jointly developed and agreed by all, publicly advertised. Finally, Axiom was awarded and is now on board to undertake the final assessment. |
| **National Ownership:** | Local authorities in all the FMS locations community conversations have been engaged in the process of initiating the community conversations, and expressed their support for the community-led initiatives as well as their willingness to engage with the communities' action plans on locally-developed solutions. NGOs selected have been invited to the FMS Rule of Law Working Groups. They have participated in specific sessions of community conversations, where relevant. The various FMS Ministries of Justice continue to support the operations of the community dispute resolution centres.  With respect to the land legislation and included ToR on land conflict resolution committees, South West State cabinet approved , and the President passed the legislation to the Regional Assembly for approval. |
| **Exit strategy/sustainability:** | The community capacity enhancement/ community conversations use dialogue tools aimed at helping the communities looking at their justice and security issues with a new perspective, and engage the communities as active leaders in addressing justice issues with localized solutions, in a community-led process.  The vision building on better land governance (at state top level), technical inputs, community mobilization and facilities provided may keep the momentum and energy up until it is finally institutionalized. |
| **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: |
| **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)* | The ongoing global pandemic caused by COVID-19 has posed particular challenges to implementation. Primarily, many gatherings and large scale in-person functions had to be suspended through the main part of 2020.  Referring to lessons learned from similar PBF projects, Risk Management trainings for national staff together with government partners, CSO and community leaders at the beginning of the project would facilitate a shared understanding on the joint objectives of the project and to tackle upcoming implementation challenges at an early stage. |

**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:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

There were limitations to the implementation of activities due to social distancing and restrictions on movement. The programme minimized potential setbacks through strengthening community focused COVID – 19 awareness raising accompanied with procurement and distribution of masks, sanitizers and soaps for gatherings such as cash for work and trainings.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe): Trainings restricted in terms of number of participants

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**  Increased access to  justice, remedial and  adjudication on land  issues through an  integrated framework  of the various  mechanisms guided by  clear policy and  legislation ensuring  coherence in resolution  of disputes | Indicator 1.1  Land tenure and property rights policy developed and approved | **0** | **1** | **Achieved** | Urban Land Legislation approved by the South West State cabinet and signed by the President, but not yet approved by the State Assembly | Completed, but legislation not yet enacted. |
| Indicator 1.2  Proportion of land  dispute cases in the  target communities  successfully resolved.  (Disaggregated by  gender and age) | **0** | **50%** | **Achieved** | **65%** | 65% (104) of the total cases received (160), documented and facilitated were resolved. Negotiations remained ongoing in the remaining 56 cases until the project ended. |
| Indicator 1.3  Percentage of people  who have confidence  in the state land  management system  (Disaggregated by  gender and age) | **34.46% in Kismayo**  **21.41% in Baidoa** | **70%** | **70% achieved** | Local authority and community consultations provided conducive space to discuss and clarify land dispute issues at stake. | Indicator (Perception survey) to be evaluated during end-term evaluation will inform |
| Output 1.1  Capacity of federal government and member states to  advocate and influence policy on Land rights is enhanced | Indicator 1.1.1  No. of high level  forums held on land,  conflict and state  building | **0** | **2** | **Not achieved** | 0 | Concept for a high-level forum under leadership of DSRSG/HC/RC was prepared with a view to have the first meeting in midst 2020, but due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic further efforts did not materialize to convene the meeting.  . Finally, when the project conclusion has become apparent it was cancelled. |
| Indicator 1.1.2  No. of government  officials trained on  policy development.  (Disaggregated by  gender) | **0** | **25** | **Achieved** | 28 (6 female, 22 male) | Policy training to government officials conducted in November 2019. Pro-Poor Land Policy Training Manual. |
| Output 1.2  Improved citizen participation on land issues dialogue  processes with communities and state officials on land  dispute resolutions | Indicator 1.2.1  Number of community  facilitators trained | **0** | **15** | **Achieved** | 25 community facilitators trained |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2  No of community conversations held (including women only CC)  Community led dispute resolution toolkit developed | **0**  **0** | **18**  **1 toolkit** | **Achieved** | 75 community sessions held (5 Garowe, 6 Jowhar, 36 Baidoa, 12 Kismayo and 6 Dhusamareb)  1 toolkit developed |  |
| Output 1.3  Establish an integrated justice system capacitated to address land disputes with increased compliance with women's rights | Indicator 1.3.1  Land dispute tribunal  and committee  established and  functional | **0** | **2** | **Achieved** | 2  In Jowhar ToR for the committee finalized, government officials trained and committee functional |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2  Training curricula,  number of religious,  traditional and women  leaders trained  Number of exchange  sessions  No. of land dispute  committee members trained on  management of  disputes cases  (Disaggregated by  gender) | **0** | **10** | **Achieved** | 10 trainings provided to 55 persons  In Baidoa, 2 religious’ leaders, 6 traditional leaders and 9 women leaders received trainings as a result of this project. 4 religious leaders and 4 women leaders received training in Dhusamareb. In Kismayo 10 religious’ leaders, 10 traditional leaders and 10 women leaders. Received trainings as a result of this project. |  |
| **Outcome 2**  Improved delivery of land  administration and land  rights services through  institutionalization of  appropriate  infrastructure and information management systems, thus rebuilding the community’s confidence in local authorities | Indicator 2.1  Proportion of  vulnerable and  disadvantaged people  effectively utilizing  justice and remedial systems on land tenure  issues | **0** | 70% | **Achieved** | 72% |  |
| Indicator 2.2  % of court decisions  related to land disputes  executed | **0** | 50% |  | 68% |  |
| Indicator 2.3  % of cases on land  disputes addressed  through the formal  justice system; | **0** | 60% | **Achieved** | 72%  Of the 608 cases of land disputes recorded, 438 cases were resolved through the formal justice system. |  |
| Output 2.1  Functional formal and community system, with proper information management on land cases to improve effective delivery of services on land disputes. | Indicator 2.1.1  Functional information  management systems  in place | **0** | 2 | **Achieved** | 2 |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number of district and  community  stakeholders trained  on the core concepts,  principles and  methodologies for land and land dispute information | **0** | 12 | **Achieved** | 44  Local Authorities requested training of additional government ministry/departments focal persons beyond the Land Authorities/Commissions to enhance cross ministerial collaboration. | Manual developed, trainings conducted in Jowharr and Baidoa (Mission reports)[[1]](#footnote-1).  land system uses and manipulation, in-service cadastral skills training, and land acquisition procedure training to 33 participants (12f, 21m)[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| **Output 2.1** | Indicator 2.1.3 Number of community identified land dispute cases effectively referred to formal land adjudication systems | **0** | 10 | **Achieved** | 19  Of the cases resolved through the project-supported local committees, were referred to the Baidoa Municipality and Public Notary for the regularization of land documentation. |  |
|  | Indicator 2.1.4 Improved trust in the management of titles | Low | Moderate |  | High (80,7%) | Awareness raising and land management system provided through the Dhulka Nabada project in Baidoa and Kismayo contributed to the improved efficiency and effectiveness of land conflict resolution by local authorities. |
| Output 2.2  Appropriate infrastructure for land administration, land  management, civil and administrative adjudication is  established or upgraded. | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of  infrastructural capacity  assessment reports  generated. | **0** | 2 | **Achieved** | 2 | The infrastructural capacity assessments for Land Authority/Commission offices in Kismayo and Baidoa involved site visits by IOM engineer, programme staff and local authorities to evaluate available office buildings for possibility of rehabilitation or initiating new construction. The process also involved provision of advice on any environmental impacts and mitigation factors associated with the rehabilitation/construction of the facilities as well as provision of site dimensions, GPS coordinates for site locations and possible structures that can be set up to meet the office requirements of the Land Authorities/Commissions. |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of buildings  with proper designs  and costed BOQs  agreed upon  rehabilitated/developed  and fully functional. | **0** | 6 | **Partially achieved** | 2 (Baidoa and Kismayo) | Four further sites in the districts were identified. IOM engineers support drawings and BoQ for land authority offices. Budget limitations hampered the implementation. |
|  | Indicator 2.2.3 Number of persons benefiting from “cash for work” opportunities (disaggregated by gender) | **0** | 60 | **Achieved** | 60 (24 female; 36 male)) |  |
|  | Indicator 2.2.4 No. of administrative staff trained on grassroots, district level and FMS negotiations (disaggregated by gender) | **0** | 25 | **Achieved** | 34  Local authorities requested training of additional government ministry/departments focal persons beyond the Land Authorities/Commissions to enhance cross ministerial collaboration. |  |
|  | Indicator 2.2.5 Improved trust in the adjudication of land disputes | Low | Moderate | **Achieved** | High (94,3%) | Awareness raising and land management system provided through the Dhulka Nabada project contributed to the improved efficiency and effectiveness of land conflict resolution by local authorities in Kismayo and Baidoa. |

1. UN-Habitat [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UNHCR [↑](#footnote-ref-2)