



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: SOMALIA
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL FINAL
DATE OF REPORT: 31 AUGUST 2019

Project Title: Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00103708	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:	
Project commencement date¹: 01/12/2016 Project duration in months:² 31/08/2019	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): IOM: \$ 2,650,000 UN habitat : \$ 1,850,000 : \$: \$ Total: <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
How many tranches have been received so far: 2	
Report preparation: Project report prepared by: IOM and UN Habitat Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Yes, incorporated	

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

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

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *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: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit): All activities under Midnimo 1 were successfully implemented and targets reached within the time frame of the project in the seven districts of Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States. Midnimo 1 contributed to building government capacity to facilitate participatory visioning, planning and prioritization to identify basic needs in areas impacted by displacement through 1) Development of seven community action plans and implementation of community priority projects to improve access to basic services and spatial integration; 2) Identification and training of 7 Community Action Groups (CAG) and seven Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBM&E) groups to mobilize local resources and assess project progress; 3) Training of two community-based local dispute resolution committees, and art, sports, communication and visibility initiatives to enhance general public's awareness and understanding on social cohesion and peaceful coexistence; 4) Training and equipment provided to district and state authorities to improve information management, data collection and to enter into town planning consultations, 4 urban profiles developed; 5) Draft of a land law for South West state through intensive consultations; 6) Support for two municipalities to develop toolkits to facilitate the management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**

on track

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The project utilized a people-centred, community-driven, government-led, context-specific, area-based, and resilience-oriented approaches. This entrenched ownership, sustainability and engagement of multiple stakeholders. This was complemented by supporting government for inclusive dialogues centred on comprehensive, locally led analyses of root causes for conflict, risk management and capacity building. Conducting in-depth analysis of root causes for displacement and conflict thus, enabling communities to take the lead in seeking prevention-oriented solutions, played a significant role throughout the entire project. Local leadership ensured broad participation of socio-economic groups in dialogue sessions, facilitating a more comprehensive approach to solutions, for example the inter-agency and inter-ministerial taskforce. In addition, this was the first project in the Somalia humanitarian development nexus to link rapid urbanisation and peacebuilding initiatives in a rapidly changing environment. Peacebuilding is intertwined with urbanisation because protracted displacements of nearly 2.6 million people has contributed to accelerated urbanisation. Integration of the city extension plan with IDP settlement planning has been acknowledged by government counterparts to unlock additional resources from development partners (See catalytic effects).

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): Community-based planning was applied as the principal approach and entry point for building social cohesion among returnees, IDPs and host communities. It has brought together various groups to jointly negotiate and prioritize projects to improve access to basic services, security and recreation. The process facilitated acceptance of IDPs/returnees by host communities thus promoting sustainable integration. Art, culture and sports events contributed to peaceful coexistence. Implementation of inclusive community dialogue such as Community Action Plan (CAP) reviews were part of a continued dialogue process with decision makers. The implementation of community-prioritized infrastructure projects has improved services for both IDPs and host communities hence, reducing potential tensions over resources. Strengthened government capacity to reduce forced evictions through management of IDP settlements and planning of new ones with sufficient services, contributed to peaceful coexistence. Midnimo 1 advanced reconciliation across clan divides and between communities and local authorities by addressing root causes of fragility and establishing community dispute resolution committees. Joint planning and collaborative events improved perception of IDPs/returnees in the eyes of local community creating a peace dividend, and further spurring investment in development. Identification of community advisors created intermediaries between communities, local leaders and authorities.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

842,225 people (54% female; 49% male) drawn from IDPs, returnees and host communities directly benefitted from improved access to education, health, water, safety and security, markets, livelihoods, recreation and transport in the seven project districts. This was achieved through upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of community prioritized schools, hospitals, water sources, markets, police stations, prisons, airport and stadiums. This advanced the basic rights of IDPs and returnees and concurrently improved "absorption capacity" of host communities. Short-term employment opportunities were provided to 300 vulnerable youth, women and men selected to work on the community-identified projects for example cleanup campaigns. Improved accessibility and connectivity of IDPs settlements has been identified a poverty reduction tool; see roads rehabilitation and construction in Hudur, Baidoa and Kismayo. More than 3,000 people were engaged in art, sports and culture events leading to improved acceptance, tolerance and integration. The inclusive CAP process allowed the voices of different groups in the community to be heard and considered: "I was a team leader representing the women's group. I was involved in community-based planning of the CAP and I contributed more to development; as women's group we participated in many consultations and the implementation of the projects in Afmadow district" (Afmadow 8-2019).

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

Challenge 1: Delays in implementation due to slow decision-making processes with the government authorities. This was mainly due to the rapid changing political situation in the context of state elections, and the lack of clarity on who holds the responsibility or leads on durable solutions between the federal government and several state ministries.

Mitigation 1: The formation and engagement of the inter-ministerial taskforce facilitated joint planning and decisions making in Baidoa district. During the second year of project implementation, IOM and UN Habitat intensified dialogue and

coordination with the federal Ministry of Interior, reconciliation and federal affairs embedded in line with other PBF projects.

Challenge 2: Limited accessibility to remote project sites due to fluctuating security situation but also due to different security rules for Habitat and IOM staff.

Mitigation 2: IOM and UN Habitat coordinated the work planning on a regular basis, and organised joint mission planning, supervision and monitoring of project activities.

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

Mitigation 3: UN Habitat and IOM each hired an additional engineer. IOM contracted an engineering company to clear the backlog of architectural designs and BOQs.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

Continuation of section above.

Challenge 4: Activities related to land legislation in Jubaland could not be implemented because there was no consensus between the project and the government. However, there was a draft law led by the government, followed by the establishment of a land commission and commissioning of urban planning activities.

Mitigation 4: The project conducted intensive dialogue sessions with the Ministry of public works and the Ministry of interior resulting in a joint understanding that UN Habitat focuses on area-based planning and upgrading strategies in a newly built IDP settlement (Midnimo village) aligned with the government master plan and policy framework. The implementation of planned activities will commence under the trust fund (TFHS) component of Midnimo 1.

Challenge 5: Delays and time lost due to the lengthy UN procurement policies and procedures for medium and large-scale projects under UN Habitat. Mitigation 5: The project originally planned for large scale upgrading projects, but the team learnt that projects would not be implemented in time therefore the approach was revised to smaller scale projects. This required additional capacity to respond to the more tailored local solutions and intensive dialogues with government partners.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

Annex 1. Urban profiles published

Annex 2. Videoclip produced for the participation of South West State Officials in the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur, 2018

Annex 3. Urban land law for South West state

Annex 4. Baidoa City extension strategy combined with city extension planning

Annex 5. Final Impact of UN-Habitat Midnimo I projects

Annex 6. Short video on Midnimo 1 projects in Kismayo: this video is both a communication and remote monitoring tool which seeks to gain feedback from the beneficiaries and the government, capture the different infrastructures and how they are being used by the community, and its impact and showcase the projects. The intended audience are primarily the displaced affected communities, government, UN Peacebuilding Fund and other Durable Solutions donor partners, Somali diaspora, international community.

Annex 7. Short video on Midnimo 1 projects in Baidoa: Same purpose and intended audience as the short video in Kismayo N.B. this will be provided in September 2019 as editing is still ongoing.

Annex 8. Joint Monitoring (IOM and Government) Report: The objective of the monitoring mission was to assess the impact, relevance and sustainability of the various projects one year after construction as well as the quality of the construction work. The last joint monitoring mission took place in Feb 2018. The intended audience are the government, UN Peacebuilding Fund, IOM and UNHABITAT (for learning).

Annex 9. Three Human-interest stories : the human-interest stories from Baidoa have the same purpose as the videos but with a focus on the individual and their perceptions on three projects: construction of Kerowfogi bridge, construction of ISHA police station, and rehabilitation of gravel road at livestock market road. The intended audience is the same as the video.

Annex 10. Midnimo 1 photo catalogues (Core Facilitation Team training in Mogadishu, Joint monitoring in Kismayo): The photos catalogues showcases the different

Annex 11: Midnimo 1 projects on social media links (by both IOM and government counterparts of progress of projects): The tweets and social media products showcase the different stages of projects captured by both IOM and the government. The intended audience are the same as the videos.

Annex 12: Axiom M&E Midnimo Mid Term Final Report.

Annex 13: Community Based Planning Guidelines

Annex 14: Afmadow Community Action Plan

Annex 15: Midnimo 1 IOM Projects list

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved 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 Southern and Central Somalia.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

The application of community based planning principles centred around drafting, monitoring and implementing community action plans proved successful to change the way local and state authorities work to address the needs of their constituents. The community action planning process has been adopted by the local and state authorities beyond the 7 project locations as a tool for transparency and accountability under the current environment. The project enhanced the coordination and implementation capacity of local government and community representatives to promote dialogue, inclusive planning and peaceful co-existence amongst different community groups and define community driven solutions to displacement.

Furthermore, IOM provided local authorities in target districts with the tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. This was achieved through training on data collection and analysis derived from the planning, mapping processes and progression of IDPs, returnees and host communities towards achieving durable solutions. Due to increased media activities to the communities, a wider range of population and IDP communities were informed of their rights and issues especially through the SMS public information campaigns. The drafting of land legislation has streamlined the responsibilities amongst stakeholders in district, and state levels to address land conflicts and land management. The project supported the participatory development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements and site selection in South West and Jubaland States. Kismayo, Baidoa and Xudur urban profiles have been developed to present solutions for long term urban development and the current displacement crisis taking into consideration the changing landscape of towns and the overall socio-economic and political trends of Somalia. Terms of references for 2 local land dispute resolution committees were developed.

Outcome 2: Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Local solutions were paramount to the success of the intervention in all the seven districts by formation of various socio-economic groups, pursuing of an area-based planning approach, deployment of community advisors and community wide art, culture and recreational facilities. Context and tailor-made approaches were applied in the implementation of activities focusing on vulnerabilities. These groups are currently the drivers of the local projects in liaison with government authorities including those not implemented as per the CAP review. The CAPs summarise the intensive dialogue from the five-day community consultations and identify the drivers of conflict and instability as well as the entry points to identify local solutions. Through the project, seven CAPs have been developed and are being implemented, officially launched by the government. IOM and UN Habitat mobilised additional resources for implementation. The Community Action Groups (CAGs) were trained to enhance their skills in project planning and implementation, ensure equitable distribution of benefits among diverse socio-economic groups, promote local resource mobilization, and ensure project sustainability. In the end, the project supported the implementation of 29 community infrastructural projects (19 by IOM and 9 by UN Habitat). The community advisors played a significant role as mediators between the local groups, local authorities and project partners. Similarly, the CBM&Es were established and trained aimed at strengthening monitoring and evaluation. The CAGs and CBM&Es participated in quarterly review meetings for their respective CAPs. They assessed progress; reviewed priorities for relevance and realignment as needed; and shared lessons learnt with stakeholders. Community wide art, culture and recreational activities were facilitated in seven districts. The shared art, cultural and recreational activities facilitated a common identity, leading to improved community social bonds.

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p>National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The Federal Government of Somalia was very receptive to the project at inception stage by supporting Federal Member States in defining implementation parameters and selecting pilot and additional districts for scaling up. They co-facilitated the Project Steering Committee meetings and actively contributed to the Technical Working Group meetings. The Federal Member States and the respective Municipalities in target districts assigned dedicated officials to District Core Facilitation Teams who spearheaded community mobilization, joint planning, prioritization and implementation of identified community peace building projects that enhanced access to basic social services and social cohesion. Local Authorities in seven target districts designated land for construction of priority infrastructural projects as well as officially launched the dialogue with communities. In Baidoa and Kismayo local authorities in collaboration with state institutions (refugee commission) allocated land with tenure security for resettlement of IDPs and returnees.</p>
<p>Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>The M&E activities consisted of i) monitoring through a bi-weekly updated database which tracks the progress of infrastructure projects (annex 7); ii) on site monitoring by in-house engineers resulting in an inspection report; iii) Human-interest stories by third party monitoring that interview beneficiaries from different groups to gain feedback on participation and inclusivity of CAPs, and impact of priorities implemented (annex 4); iv) Videos by media firm with guidance from IOM M&E team to gain feedback from community and government officials, and capture infrastructure projects visually on film (annex 7); v) Mid-term evaluation report which looked at the effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes and prospects for sustainability of activities. Due to the linkages of the project with various initiatives related to governance, employment, peace building, stabilization and rule of law, the evaluation also collected information from stakeholders beyond IOM and UN Habitat to better understand synergies between programmes and the level of</p>

	<p>collaboration and complementarities with other projects, including those funded by the PBF, to assess the catalytic effect of Midnimo (annex 6). M&E activities enabled compilation of the lessons learned to benefit Midnimo 2. The only challenge encountered was the lack of training and fortification of the CBM&Es that should have been provided by M&E team of IOM but which is carried on as a lessons learnt for Midnimo 2.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>UNPBF will contract third party monitoring agency to conduct external evaluation. IOM will support with mobilization of government and community stakeholders to facilitate M&E activities (e.g. KII, FGDs), and on site visits.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project co-funded the Midnimo Project. The additional funding was allocated for implementation of the priority community-based projects identified in the community action plans. Additional funding has been secured to scale up the Midnimo Project within existing and new geographical locations. The Peacebuilding Support Office allocated an additional USD 500,000 for the Midnimo project to expand into Balcad district, Hirshabelle State. Funding from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and the Japan Supplementary Budget provided additional resources to support community prioritized public works that are outside the funding scope of the Midnimo.</p> <p>The integrated city planning approach which links the IDP site plan and city plan as part of the services extension is intended to unlock additional resources and investments from development partners. Example the World Bank has declared readiness to support one of the main roads which connects the city and the IDP settlements in Baidoa.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The IOM Somalia Stabilization Initiative supported expansion of radio coverage in Jubaland. These efforts were integrated with the Midnimo Project's work with Media INK on airing local radio and TV programmes to enhance the general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as messages that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The Jubaland local authorities also facilitated consultations with communities on the IDP policy and is planning to conduct a multiple stakeholder consultative and validation workshop before presenting the policy draft to the cabinet for approval. The creation of an enabling environment, e.g. durable solutions units by the Federal and state governments, has catalyzed a broader</p>

	<p>understanding to tackle protracted displacement. Support for educational facilities kept the young people empowered reducing their vulnerability to social crime/militia groups. Additionally, the project had major engagement with the inter-ministerial and inter-agency task force in Baidoa for voluntary resettling project for creating ownership and sustainability. Deployed community advisors worked as advocates. Their continued work is linked to other project initiatives like Joint Programme on Local Governace(JPLG) and Dhulka Nabaada(Land of peace) for sustainability. The urban profiles are published online for wider dissemination for example www.reliefweb.com.</p>
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>To entrench sustainability of projects, IOM and UN-Habitat provided technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and community leadership. Both have strengthened the capacity of local authorities to facilitate community based planning and participatory community action plan review processes but also drafting of land legislation and town planning concepts. Sustainability and continuity of these initiatives will be strengthened through community structures that have been established and trained to lead on project implementation including Community Action Groups, Community Based M&E Committees, Community Dispute Resolution Committees. Community Action Plans will be considered as the current District Development Plans to engage a wide range of stakeholders including Diaspora and Business community. In Baidoa and Kismayo World Bank funded urban roads projects are following the CAP as part of the community engagement. Most of the current initiatives are supported by various development organisations. Midnimo project ensured that community infrastructure projects were properly handed over to local authorities and relevant line ministries. Soft components of the project, e.g Land legislation, town planning will continue under successor project such as JPLG, Dhulka Nabaada and other while funding for the follow up initiatives is secured.</p>
<p>Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Political risks: Changes in the leadership of ministries and district administrations due to elections and cabinet reshuffles generated risks of delayed implementation of activities. In some cases there was a delay of upto 2 months when the presidential campaigns were ongoing. To mitigate the impact, the project teams worked with several focal people at different levels within government ministries and departments to ensure institutional memory and continuation of work. In this regard, the core facilitation teams were helpful.</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place</p>	<p>The Midnimo project mainstreamed gender through the following principles: it ensured representation and</p>

<p>with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>participation of women, men, boys and girls in the community based planning process and review of community action plans as well as arts, culture and recreational activities/events. The project collected gender-disaggregated data for review and analysis (51% women and 49% men reached through 19 implemented infrastructure projects). Men and women participated in the community action groups and community-based M&E committees. The agreed modality for public work projects through cash-for-work considered the vulnerabilities, needs and opportunities for both men and women. Location and timing of community-based activities as well as drafting land legislation, considered gender to facilitate equitable participation and access. Inclusive planning and implementation of community based projects advanced women and girls' equal access to education, healthcare, decent work and representation in political and economic decision-making processes. A female representative from Garbaharey says: "I was working as the community representative and I was among the women who were consulted by the project; based on my experience I provided a number of ideas that have been implemented in the district. Among the recommendations I made include: construction of a meat market in Garbahaaray, construction of MCH center in Garbaharay and construction of a women's hall in Garbaharay." (August 2019)</p>
<p>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)</p>	

1.3 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	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (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	Indicator 1.1					
	Indicator 1.2					
	Indicator 1.3					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Southern and Central Somalia.						
Output 1.1 District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery.	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained and included in the core facilitation group for community consultations	0	24	30	Initially the project targeted to train 4 core facilitation team members in 6 districts. The project expanded to 7 districts (including Balcad in Hirshabelle State) and also had 5 people (instead of 4) trained in Baidoa and Kismayo to cater for State level project focal points.	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Frequency of follow-up meetings held	0	Quartely	27		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 1.2 Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate planning and recovery processes.	0	24	35	Number of target districts increased from 6 to 7 and government authorities organized quarterly and half yearly reviews were they interacted/coordinated with community leadership.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis, and use of data	0	24	24		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
and mapping processes).						
Output 1.3 State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted, SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision	0	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages		
	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%	85%		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settl						
Output 1.4 Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation	Indicator 1.4.1 Number of bylaws, directives and regulations drafted and ready for approval by competent authorities	0	3	2	In Jubaland, the government commissioned a private company for land legislation related activities. In addition, delays in the district council formation process in Kismayo and Baidoa hampered by-law drafting; however, in South West State, the Land Law has been endorsed by cabinet decision.	In various consultations with Jubaland government officials, a joint understanding was achieved to focus upon area based planning approach that fits into drafted land law (see 1.4.2).
	Indicator 1.4.2 Number of Spatial Strategic Plans developed, validated by	0	1	3		Area plans were supported for Baidoa-North (city extension), Hudur (Pilot to test state

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
of area/town plans	stakeholders and ready for approval by authorities					land legislation procedures), and for wider Midnimo Village Area in Kismayo.
Outcome 2 Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new	Indicator 2.1 Indicator 1.5.1: number of toolkits developed for: Land use planning in IDP settlement, Spatial development plans, Land dispute resolution	0	3	3	4 Urban Profiles plus manual; 3 socio-economic surveys in Baidoa, Kismayo and Hudur; 1 toolkit for demographic estimates	Toolkits were developed for urban profiling, for using Kobo Toolbox as open data collection, and for undertaking population survey estimates with sat. imagery. Four urban profiles were validated through core facilitation teams with local and state authorities and translated partially into Somali.
	Indicator 2.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
settlements and settlement upgrading						
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact	Indicator 2.1.1 Indicator 1.6.1: Framework document agreed upon with the relevant authorities and stakeholders	0	1	1		A communities of practice -approach was pursued to assist and facilitate re-settling activities in Baidoa with IDP settlement planning and planned city extension through an inter-agency, municipal and inter-ministerial taskforce with ToR and workplan led by IOM-CCCM.
	Indicator 2.1.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers						
Output 2.2 Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed	Indicator 2.2.1 Indicator 1.7.1: Number of final draft terms of reference aligned with the Regional Constitution ready for approval	0	1	0	As stated above Jubaland government installed a Land Commission without direct engagement of the programme. In SWS, the formation of the commission is linked to the approval of the drafted land legislation (see 1.4.1). However at local level 2 land commissions were installed (Baidoa/Kismayo)	Follow-up activities will continue under PBF supported Dhulka Nabaada and JPLG.
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 3 Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.	Indicator 3.1 Indicator 2.1.1: Number of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status	0	1200	1277 (712 male and 565 female) comprising youths, orphans, widows, disabled, livestock farmers, crop farmers, entrepreneurs, religious leaders, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community members.		
	Indicator 3.2 Indicator 2.1.2: Number of core facilitation teams formed and trained	0	6	7	The project initially targeted 6 districts but it expanded into 7 districts as part of the cost extension.	
	Indicator 3.3 Indicator 2.1.3: Number of community driven planning exercises completed	0	12	12		
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1	0	12	12		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 2.2: Drivers of instability & 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 + particip. visioning,	Indicator 2.2.1: Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place					
	Indicator 3.1.2 Indicator 2.2.2: Number of Community Action Plans developed	0	12	7		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
plan. / prioritization						
Output 3.2 Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.	Indicator 3.2.1 Indicator 2.3.1: Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed and the number of participants disaggregated by gender	0	12	14	Additional CAG and CBM&E were formed in the additional district that the project expanded into (Balcad district).	
	Indicator 3.2.2 Indicator 2.3.2: Number of community based monitoring plans developed	0	6	7	The project initially targeted 6 districts but it expanded into 7 districts as part of the cost extension.	
Output 3.3 Output 2.4: Target	Indicator 3.3.1 Indicator 2.4.1: Number of	0	2,880	842,225 (54% female, 49% male)	There is a significant overachievement against targets which can be attributed to the fact that beneficiaries reported	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable	beneficiaries with improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living Indicator 3.3.2 Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host community members who express improvement in their perceptions of their physical safety and security	0%	50%	97%	include both direct and indirect beneficiaries drawn from IDPs, returnees, and host communities in the seven districts. This is based on external evaluation conducted for the project.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
solutions and recovery						
Output 3.4 Output 2.5: Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities	Indicator 3.4.1 Indicator 2.5.1: Number of community advisors hired per pilot project site	0	1	1		
	Indicator 3.4.2 Indicator 2.5.2: Number of projects selected by communities are submitted to the advisors	0	24	28	Additional 4 projects were identified in the new district which the project expanded to	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 4 Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)	Indicator 4.1 Indicator 2.6.1: Number of committees trained	0	7	3	Due to change in government policy directions in Jubaland towards the state Land commission, no further local committees were formed outside of Kismayo	In South West State decision was made by project supported task force for land law drafting to concentrate first upon the approval of the legislation and policy direction before formation of new committees.
	Indicator 4.2 Indicator 2.6.2: Number of training sessions held	0	12	7 (3 in Baidoa, 4 Kismayo)	See 2.6.1	In Kismayo Midnimo Village trainings at area level were conducted as part of formation of local women committee (activity continued under TFHS part of Midnimo).

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1 Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services	Indicator 4.1.1 Indicator 2.7.1: Number of community meetings held per target site	0	19	19		
	Indicator 4.1.2 Indicator 2.7.2: Number of community selected projects are supported by technical advisors and finalized	0	4	9 (see Appendix list in detail)	High demand for community infrastructure in the project locations as identified in the Community Action Plans: lengthy procedures for large scale projects which would have requested UNON procurement led to a changed approach to implement more smaller projects under delegated authority to UN-Habitat.	Another change of UN-Habitat procurement rules delayed the Balcad Hospital support structure project and will be implemented under Midnimo II.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
in target clusters of IDP settlements.						
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1 Indicator 2.7.3: Number of mixed use settlement areas identified by communities and authorities for small scale resettlement	0	2	2		
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable:

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far:

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date:

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.