**Project data**

# UN Somalia Joint Fund Progress report

1 January to 31 December 2024

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | SAAMEYNTA – SCALING-UP SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT IN SOMALIA |
| Project number | 00129672 |
| Recipient UN agencies | IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat, Integrated Office |
| SJF Window | Climate and Resilience |
| Geographical coverage | Puntland Federal Member State, Southwest Federal Member State |
| Project duration | 4 Years  14 December 2021 – 31 December 2025 |
| Total approved budget | US$ 17,685,266.66 |
| Implementing partners | Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), |
| Project beneficiaries | IDPs and host communities |
| NDP pillar | Social Development |
| UNCF Strategic Priority | Social Development |
| SDG |  |
| Gender Marker | 2a |
| Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio | Midnimo I & II, Danwaadag, RE-INTEG / Youth and Urban Regeneration (YOURS) / JPLG, SURP II |
| Focal person(s) per recipient UN entity | IOM: Osman M Osman, [ososman@iom.int](mailto:ososman@iom.int); Karel Boers, [kboers@iom.int](mailto:kboers@iom.int) UN-Habitat: Sophos Sophianos, [sophos.sophianos@un.org](mailto:sophos.sophianos@un.org)  UNDP: Luna Nagatomo, [luna.nagatomo@undp.org](mailto:luna.nagatomo@undp.org) |

**Report submitted by:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PUNO | Report approved by: | Position/Title | Signatures |
| 1 | IOM |  |  |  |
| 2 | UN-Habitat |  |  |  |
| 3 | UNDP |  |  |  |

**Section 1: Executive summary**

|  |
| --- |
| **Brief introduction to the project**  **Laying Foundations for Durable Solutions in Urban Areas**  The Saameynta Joint Programme aims to address the complex challenges of internal displacement in Somalia through innovative and sustainable solutions. The primary objective is to lay the foundations that empower cities to integrate internally displaced persons (IDPs) into urban environments effectively, ensuring that they are placed on pathways to durable solutions.  **City-Wide Approach with Targeted Proof-of-Concept Initiatives**  While the programme is sometimes perceived as leading the development of new neighbourhoods, such as the Barwaaqo settlement in Baidoa and the New Grible settlement in Bosaso, the work of Saameynta is comprehensive and city-wide. The programme’s strategy is to enhance the capacity of local authorities and communities across the entire city to manage urban development and integrate displaced populations sustainably.  **Laying Foundations for Durable Solutions**  Saameynta’s approach involves a range of interventions designed to benefit the entire urban population, including:   1. Strengthening Urban Governance: By building the technical and institutional capacities of local authorities, the programme enhances their ability to plan, finance, and implement urban development projects that include durable solutions for IDPs. 2. Inclusive Urban Planning: Support the development of city strategies and community action plans that reflect the priorities of both IDPs and host communities. This ensures that urban growth is inclusive and equitable. 3. Improving Land Governance: Through interventions in land administration and dispute resolution, Saameynta aims to increase tenure security for all residents, reducing the risk of forced evictions and promoting stable, long-term settlement. 4. Enhancing Livelihoods and Economic Opportunities: By facilitating access to credit, providing business training, and supporting local enterprises, the programme promotes self-reliance and economic integration of displaced persons. 5. Community-Based Planning and Participation: Foster citizen engagement through planning processes, like the Community Action Plans and Consul platforms, ensuring that community voices are integral to urban development processes.   **Proof-of-Concept in Targeted Neighbourhoods**  To demonstrate the effectiveness of its approach, Saameynta implements focused initiatives in specific neighbourhoods, such as Barwaaqo and New Grible. These areas serve as proof-of-concept sites, where the programme:   * + Implements and refines innovative solutions for housing, infrastructure, and service delivery.   + Pilots community-based planning processes, co-funding and governance mechanisms.   + Provides targeted support to enhance livelihoods and economic opportunities.   The successes and lessons learned from these targeted neighbourhoods are then scaled and adapted to other parts of the city, led by the municipalities, ensuring that the benefits of the programme are felt city-wide. Saameynta is committed to creating sustainable urban environments that support the integration and self-reliance of displaced populations. By working both city-wide and in targeted neighbourhoods, the programme ensures that interventions are inclusive, scalable, and capable of addressing the diverse needs of urban communities. This dual approach enables the programme to lay strong foundations for durable solutions (DS), proving the concept in specific areas while fostering inclusive urban development. |
| **Situation update / Context of the reporting period**  **Bari region humanitarian crisis affecting Bosaso**  In December 2024, Puntland government stated that its military forces’ counteroffensive against ISIS in the Golis Mountains displaced nearly 140,000 people, with over 300,000 affected overall. Bosaso and nearby areas are facing humanitarian emergencies as populations seek safety, and essential services in conflict zones remain halted. Saameynta partners keep monitoring the situation and are going to advocate for emergency response to be scaled up by relevant agencies to prepare for and mitigate the crisis.  **Changes in the Solutions institutional framework** |

|  |
| --- |
| Somalia reaffirmed its commitment to addressing internal displacement by having launched the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024–2029) together with the Durable Solutions Progress Survey as monitoring and programming tool and having started the review of the National Durable Solutions Strategy (that came to an end in 2024). These initiatives, supported by Saameynta, aim to improve the lives of one million IDPs through durable solutions.  **Political competition over durable solutions mandate among government institutions**  The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Planning (MoPIED), Ministry of Interior (MoI), National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), and the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) have struggled to establish clear leadership in implementing durable solutions, creating delays and inefficiencies. Saameynta's Risk Management Matrix outlines mitigation measures to address this and its impact on coordination efforts.  **Scaling down from 3 (Bosaso, Baidoa, and Beletweyne) to 2 target cities (Bosaso, and Baidoa)**  The Joint Steering Committee decided to scale back on the third target city, Beledweyne, from programming due to its humanitarian nature, limited funding, political instability and perceived inadequate durable solutions readiness. These challenges, compounded by contextual obstacles, hindered timely implementation in the city, with all the stakeholders jointly agreeing to rule it out of the current programming.  **Electoral reforms**  Somalia adopted universal suffrage, introducing direct elections with three political parties and a directly elected President. However, tensions between the federal government and Puntland FMS and Jubaland FMS have escalated over disagreements on the new system, with relations between the FGS and the two FMSs rapidly deteriorating. Saameynta will continue to provide impartial support to both Puntland and Federal Government authorities, adhering to its programme document which outlines tailored activities for each level of governance to ensure effective collaboration amidst current tensions.  **Hormuud Salaam Foundation donating land for IDPs in Mogadishu**  The Hormuud Salaam Foundation pledged land worth 7 million USD to resettle 10,000 displaced families in Mogadishu's Jazeera area. This initiative aligns with Somalia’s National Solutions Pathways Action Plan to support sustainable IDP resettlement and shows increasing willingness of private companies in investing in durable solutions to displacement.  **End of UNSOM mandate and transition to UNTMIS**  In October 2024, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) concluded its operations, transitioning to the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS). The new mission, requested by the Somali government to foster institutional independence, focuses on supporting electoral processes, donor coordination, and human rights during a two-year handover to Somali institutions and the UN Country Team. Saameynta keeps liaising with relevant actors to ensure a smooth transition. |
| **Summary of key achievements during the reporting period**  Saameynta supported the Federal Government of Somalia in advancing government-led institutional frameworks on durable solutions. Thanks to the support provided to the Durable Solutions and Poverty Reduction Department at FGS MOPIED, coordination efforts materialised in the endorsement of the National Solutions Pathway Action Plan, to support 1 million IDPs in transitioning from displacement to sustainable solutions. Moreover, efforts on data for solutions supported under the programme allowed for the FGS to endorse the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey, a tool to understand and measure progress towards solutions amongst IDPs and host communities. These institutional developments emphasise enhanced recognition of the importance of addressing internal displacement from a top-down approach.  At the local level, targeted municipalities are taking the leading seat in implementing solutions projects and in advocating for durable solutions from a bottom-up approach. Municipalities have committed to provide monetary or in-kind contributions to projects identified as priorities by the communities as evidenced by, for example, the road connecting Grible and town, or a community park in Baidoa North. Saameynta aims to amplify these initiatives, helping the municipality in catalysing further investments thanks to enhanced regulatory frameworks and viable financial models.  Furthermore, in terms of investments, development briefs have been prepared for both Baidoa and Bosaso, proposing projects for implementation such as affordable housing, improved connectivity, development of public spaces, etc. Based on these briefs, designed to increase investment potential in sustainable projects that benefit vulnerable IDPs, some  projects have been selected for further uptake under the current Saameynta programme. Feasibility studies covering the |

|  |
| --- |
| development of identified projects (i.e., for the road connecting Grible to Bosaso) are under development and will be foundational to broader development of the targeted neighbourhoods.  In terms of land governance, having signed an agreement of cooperation with both the ministry and the municipality in the two targeted locations will facilitate the development of by-laws (i.e., to develop transparent procedures for land registration and related services provided by the land departments) and the implementation of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) for tenure mapping and further advocacy.  **Southwest State**  Progress has been made in the sphere of land governance, especially in terms of capacity building through training of trainers (ToT), contributing to the long-term sustainability of land management initiatives in the region. Apart from trainings on inclusive land governance and institutional and legislative frameworks carried out under Saameynta, the effectiveness of the efforts in operationalizing the Urban Land Management Law become tangible when considering that officers from Southwest State (SWS) Ministry of Public Work, Housing and Reconstruction (MoPWHR) autonomously held trainings for land departments authorities in several villages, including Xudur and Barawe, underscoring the Federal Member State (FMS) and local commitment to advance the urban regulatory framework in SWS. This reflects the impact of the ToT in advancing sustainable land management practices, laying the foundation for more coordinated and effective land governance systems.  To foster social accountability, Saameynta updated the Integrated District Community Action Plan (CAP) in March 2024 through inclusive consultations. These consultations identified key priorities, such as the creation of a recreational park in Baidoa North and the improvement of the solid waste management system, that are being implemented through the Co-funding Mechanism (CFM) to mobilise community resources for urban development projects, promoting local ownership and collaborative decision-making. The programme also launched the Consul platform in Baidoa, training staff from the Baidoa municipality and the Ministry of Planning of Southwest State. This platform enhances community engagement and accountability, facilitating discussions and integrating community voices into decision-making processes.  **Puntland**  The Bosaso City Strategy and Extension Plan was endorsed by the municipality and officially launched in October 2024. This landmark planning document represents a significant step in Bosaso’s pursuit of sustainable urban development, providing a structured framework to guide the city’s growth and attract investments within a regulated institutional setting.  Efforts to integrate the eastern city extension, including the Grible relocation settlement, are progressing in line with residents’ priorities. In 2024, key achievements included the construction of a football field, a maternal and child healthcare (MCH) center, and 61 houses, with an additional 30 houses currently in the pipeline. Meanwhile, work has commenced on road and water infrastructure projects. These developments have played a crucial role in fostering community cohesion and social integration. The football field has become a shared space where youth engage in sports activities, strengthening community social bonds through the inclusion of Grible team in the city-wide tournament. The newly established MCH center, the only health facility in Grible, ensures that all residents including IDPs receive equitable healthcare services, reducing disparities in service access. Additionally, improved housing security has provided former IDPs with a sense of stability and belonging: by placing decision-making power in the hands of Grible residents, this initiative empowered families to not only build durable houses but also shape their future through resourceful and entrepreneurial endeavour. All the urban infrastructures aim to establish a sustainable model for addressing lack of services in Grible, while at the same time enhancing its connectivity to Bosaso city fabric.  Insights from the social cohesion formative assessment are shaping the government’s draft of the Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy and informing stakeholders’ efforts to promote social integration among communities. Additionally, the Grible economic study and other economic assessments have served as critical resources for designing livelihood interventions, which are scheduled for implementation in 2025. |
| **Results in numbers**  The Saameynta Programme achieved significant progress in 2024, contributing directly to the sustainable integration of displacement-affected communities (DACs) in Baidoa and Bosaso. By addressing challenges in land tenure security, housing, livelihoods, social cohesion, environmental sustainability, and governance, the programme made substantial strides toward durable solutions. These achievements are aligned with the six Solution Pathways, ensuring all interventions were evidence-based and aligned with broader frameworks for displacement solutions. While the  explanation of the activities themselves is Section 2, here there is an outline of results achieved up to December 2024. |

## Tenure Security

In 2024, Saameynta made significant progress in strengthening land tenure security for displacement-affected populations. A total of 2,097 land tenure documents were issued in Baidoa, benefitting 947 host community households and 1,150 IDP households. Similarly, in Bosaso, 1,338 land tenure documents were issued, benefitting 1,238 host community households and 100 IDP households (see Output 1.3). These achievements provided legal certainty to 3,435 households across both cities in 2024, ensuring greater stability and significantly reducing eviction risks.

Since the start of the programme, cumulative progress in Baidoa reached 5,039 households and 30,234 individuals, including 2,767 documents issued to IDPs (covering 16,602 individuals) and 2,272 documents issued to host communities (benefitting 13,632 individuals). In Bosaso, cumulative progress included 2,938 households and 17,628 individuals, with 259 documents issued to IDPs (covering 1,554 individuals) and 2,679 documents issued to host communities (benefitting 16,074 individuals).

Overall, the programme achieved a total cumulative progress of 7,977 households and approximately 47,862 beneficiaries across both cities. This included 3,026 documents issued to IDPs (covering 18,156 individuals) and 4,951 documents issued to host communities (benefitting 29,706 individuals). These efforts have significantly reduced eviction risks while fostering stability and providing a solid foundation for displacement-affected populations to rebuild their lives.

To further support land tenure security, the programme also supported formal dispute resolution mechanisms enabled by the Urban Land Management Law, to ensure equitable access to land rights and strengthen governance systems. In 2024, 146 disputes were addressed in Baidoa, with 143 resolved and 3 referred to court, bringing the cumulative number of cases addressed in the city to 368. In Bosaso, 14 disputes were addressed, with 12 resolved and 2 referred to court, bringing the cumulative total in the city to 26.

Across both cities, the programme has addressed a total of 394 disputes since its inception, through resolution or court referral. These mechanisms have not only ensured fair land practices but also fostered trust between communities and governance structures. By securing land tenure and addressing disputes, the programme has strengthened governance systems, aligned with the Legal Documentation and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) pathway, and promoted long-term stability for displacement-affected communities.

## Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment

Livelihood initiatives under the programme supported economic self-reliance and resilience, directly contributing to the Employment and Livelihood pathway. In Baidoa, a total of 524 livelihood opportunities (480 directly, 144 indirectly by calculating multiplier effects) were created in 2023, encompassing activities such as vocational training, equipment grants, access to credit, and cash-for-work projects. Among these, 196 businesses were supported, with 69.4 per cent being women-led, demonstrating the programme’s commitment to promoting gender equity and empowering women entrepreneurs. Livelihood initiatives in Bosaso are planned for 2025.

## Community-Based Planning and Governance

Community-based planning remained a key component of Saameynta, fostering inclusive decision-making and ensuring that local priorities were effectively addressed. In 2024, Baidoa and Bosaso demonstrated significant participation in planning processes, with a strong emphasis on engaging women to enhance gender inclusivity.

In Baidoa, 112 participants were involved in consultations throughout the year. This included 22 participants (8 women) consulted on the CFM and 60 participants (29 women) engaged in the review of the Community Action Plan. By the end of 2024, a cumulative total of 320 participants (41.6% women) had been engaged in community-based planning activities.

In Bosaso, 108 participants took part in planning activities in 2024. Among these, 76 women were consulted on housing typologies, 20 participants (11 women) engaged in urban planning exercises, and 12 participants (4 women) contributed to social cohesion consultations. By the end of 2024, the cumulative total for Bosaso reached 312 participants, with 48 per cent being women. These efforts supported the development of key urban planning initiatives, including the Bosaso City Strategy, the City Extension Plan, and the Grible Settlement Development Plan, establishing a foundation for sustainable urban growth and investment readiness.

Altogether, the programme involved 632 participants in consultations across both cities by the end of 2024, with 43.3 per cent being women. This number would increase if considering the people interviewed for research purposes not directly linked to policy formulation but to programme adaptation. These participatory processes ensured that the voices of both host and displaced communities were incorporated into planning activities, reflecting the diverse priorities and

needs of the population. This approach aligns with the Government Leadership and Data for Solutions pathways, fostering inclusivity, transparency, and community ownership in decision-making processes.

## Community-Based Fund Management through the Co-Funding Mechanism

IDP communities in Baidoa raised $50,000 USD in 2024 through the Co-Funding Mechanism (CFM, former Matching Grant Mechanism) to address locally identified priorities. During the reporting period, the programme made significant progress towards implementing CFM activities, with communities having completed fundraising to support projects such as waste management systems and the creation of public parks.

The investments raised through the CFM demonstrate the capacity of local stakeholders to independently fund and implement impactful development initiatives. These achievements highlight the role of community-driven efforts in fostering ownership, sustainability, and resilience.

## Capacity Building through Training Initiatives

Efforts to build the capacity of local authorities, DAC members, and government officials continued to enhance inclusive governance, financial management, monitoring, and conflict resolution skills. These initiatives have played a vital role in supporting durable solutions and fostering resilience among displacement-affected communities.

* **Financial Literacy and Fund Management:** In Baidoa, 22 local authorities and DAC members (including 8 women) received training in financial literacy, fund management, matching grants, and investment planning in 2024. Cumulatively, this brought the total in Baidoa to 222 individuals (64% women). In Bosaso, 11 participants (1 woman) were trained, making the overall total of 233 individuals (64% women) across both cities.
* **Technical Skills Improvement:** A focus on technical skills resulted in 77 DAC members (56% women) in Baidoa gaining improved capabilities in 2023, especially in the field of carpentry and farming. In 2024 in Bosaso, an additional 61 individuals received specialised training in shelter construction. This brought the combined total for both cities to 138 individuals trained in technical skills.
* **Monitoring and Evaluation Training:** Training in monitoring and evaluation tools reached 125 local authorities and DAC members across DSP cities in Somalia by 2024, with the cumulative total standing at 180 individuals. In Baidoa, 22 participants (36% women) from the CFM District Planning Implementation Unit (DPIU) benefited from this training in 2024. In Bosaso, 5 participants (3 women) joined, contributing to the overall cumulative total of 34 participants (41% women) in the city.
* **Consul Platform Training:** To enhance transparency and citizen engagement, training on the Consul platform was conducted. In Baidoa, 9 participants (1 woman) were trained in 2024, bringing the cumulative total to 48 participants (20% women). In Bosaso, 14 participants (10 women) joined the training, contributing to a total of 62 individuals (32% women) across both cities.
* **Land Governance Training:** Land governance training has cumulatively reached 462 government authorities (27.5% women) in Somalia by the end of 2024. Under the 2024 training of trainers hosted in collaboration with The Hague Accademy, 135 government officials (30 women) from FMSs (including Puntland and SWS but excluding Somaliland) and municipalities were trained in inclusive land governance. Additionally, in 2024 in Southwest State 249 individuals benefited from training, including 15 Baidoa land department officers (1 woman) directly trained under Saameynta on Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), an open source land information system, and 236 individuals (municipal authorities in three districts and university students to raise awareness, among which 35% women) trained through SWS MoPWHR, which received support from The Hague Academy’s Training of Trainers, on the Urban Land Management Law. In Puntland, 21 participants (5 women) received training, further strengthening land governance capacities in the region.
* **Conflict Resolution Training:** Although land conflict resolution has been a topic covered also under the land governance trainings, specific training on this involved 26 individuals from the Land Dispute Resolution Committee, Courts, MoPWHR, civil society and clan elders (3 women) in Baidoa by the end of 2024. This initiative strengthened understanding and agreement on acceptable standards for land dispute management, aiming to enhance trust of people towards these mechanisms by improving equity and legal certainty.

## Housing and Infrastructure

Housing initiatives under Saameynta provided durable shelter solutions and significantly improved living conditions for displacement-affected populations. These efforts directly addressed the Access to Basic Services and Legal Documentation and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) pathways, ensuring adequate standards of living for IDPs.

In Barwaaqo, Baidoa, 10 houses were constructed in 2024 to validate the updated prototypes designed with gender- sensitive and climate-smart features. Since the start of the programme, these efforts have contributed to the relocation of 68 individuals, enhancing their safety, dignity, and access to essential services.

In Grible, Bosaso, 61 houses were constructed in 2024 under the Saameynta Programme, providing safe and secure shelter for 548 individuals, including vulnerable groups such as IDPs and families with specific needs. This marks the full cumulative total of houses constructed in Bosaso under the programme. Future housing solutions, including 30 more Saameynta houses and 44 UNHCR houses, will be reported in the semi-annual report 2025.

Altogether up to December 2024, the programme directly built 74 permanent houses across Baidoa and Bosaso, accommodating a total of 616 individuals. The number is limited but the impact is meant to be transformative, as Saameynta validated prototypes contribute to set a higher standard for IDP housing solutions, more in line with international standards on adequate living conditions. This catalysed the construction of two-room houses in the targeted locations by other programmes (200 under YOURS programme in Baidoa and 44 to be constructed by UNHCR in Bosaso).

## Access to WASH Infrastructure

The programme achieved progress in improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in Barwaaqo, by drilling a borehole that primarily supports the farming infrastructure but can be used to sustain the water needs of the neighbourhood in case of necessity (as the water is safe to drink). However, structural challenges in reliable water supply in Baidoa continue to be critical for long-term sustainability. Overall, this accomplishment underscores the importance of integrated approaches in addressing basic service needs while aligning with the Access to Basic Services pathway, ensuring that communities have access to essential infrastructure for sustainable development.

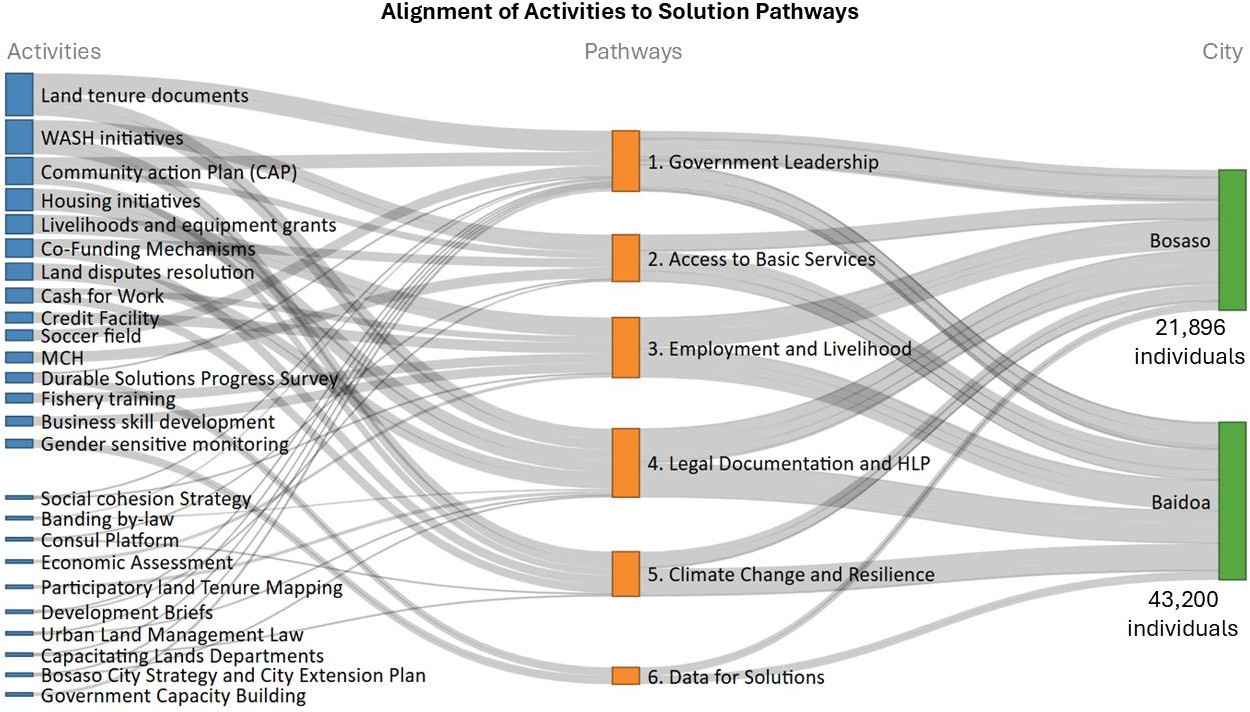
## Pathway to Solution: Methodology and Impact

The Saameynta Programme has supported 65,096 individuals with activities under one or multiple pathways to durable solutions by the end of 2024, including 43,200 in Baidoa and 21,896 in Bosaso. It is important to note that, as Saameynta follows an area-based approach tailored to the needs of people living in specific areas, some individuals have benefited from multiple activities: this in turn enhances their likelihood of achieving durable solutions. For instance, all residents of Grible have received land tenure documents and access to basic infrastructure such as water and roads, which significantly increases their theoretical chances of achieving sustainable solutions and escape the displacement vicious circle.

The interconnected nature of the programme’s interventions is a key strength, ensuring that layered support addresses the multifaceted needs of displacement-affected populations. Those who receive multiple activities, such as tenure security alongside livelihood support or access to essential services, are better positioned to transition to durable solutions. Saameynta’s monitoring and evaluation tools—including the longitudinal study, LORA, the DSP Survey, and an upcoming evaluation—are designed to generate evidence on which combinations of activities are most effective in achieving durable solutions. However, it is critical to acknowledge that each household’s journey toward solutions depends on a specific set of activities tailored to their unique context and situation, taking into account its level of vulnerability, so also within the neighbourhood level there is no one-size-fits-all solution. This highlights the importance of inclusive community participation to ensure that no one is left behind, and of adopting qualitative methodologies within the monitoring strategy to dig deeper into the root causes that hinder self-reliance.

Current evidence underscores the importance of access to Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) as foundational component of durable solutions for protracted displacement. By prioritising HLP as a cornerstone of its interventions, Saameynta ensures that displacement-affected households have a critical starting point for rebuilding their lives and achieving long- term stability. This evidence-based approach reflects the programme’s commitment to creating sustainable, tailored pathways to solutions for the communities it serves.

The below diagram illustrates the connections between activities and the pathways of the Somalia Solutions Action Plan, highlighting their interdependence. The thickness of each line corresponds to the number of people supported by a particular activity, while the thickness of the pathways reflects the scale of their impact. Activities listed toward the bottom (from social cohesion strategy) do not have direct beneficiaries but serve as essential evidence or foundational elements upon which other activities are built. While these foundational contributions are represented by thinner lines for visualization purposes, their importance to the pathways is undeniable and integral to the overall success of the programme.



**Section 2: Implementation progress by outcome**

|  |
| --- |
| **Progress towards outcomes**  The main Annual Report document provides a concise update on each output under every outcome, offering a snapshot of the progress made. For a more in-depth analysis and detailed updates regarding all outputs under Outcome 1, please refer to **Annex 1: Outcome 1 - Comprehensive Report**.  **OUTCOME-1 Local authorities and DACs enhanced capacities reinforce mutual accountability and plan, leverage, finance and implement durable solutions at scale that reflect collective and area-specific priorities.**  Saameynta has strengthened mutual accountability by amplifying the voices of displacement-affected communities, particularly the most vulnerable such as IDPs, through both formal and informal engagement channels. On one hand, the programme has provided spaces for grassroots participation through mechanisms like Community Action Plans and Consul platforms, continuing to raise awareness to expand the outreach and better institutionalise them: the fact that communities and the government see the need to continue to sit together for updating it to reflect evolving priorities in Baidoa (a city where the mayor is appointed) testifies for the relevance of the intervention. Moreover, assessments made to design policies and programme activities have been carried out through extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders, providing a methodology to ensure that local priorities inform decision-making. On the other hand, support to participatory land governance mechanisms (such as the Social Tenure Domain Model or the city strategies) and land dispute resolution committees are empowering communities to claim their rights and contribute to shaping urban development. In Bosaso the inclusion of Grible residents in electoral processes, with them voting for their own district councillor, marks a significant step toward political representation and enhanced power of advocacy, testified by increased residents’ trust in the government (as assessed by the longitudinal study); the fact that local authorities visit the site for oversight purposes demonstrates engagement in finding a good model to address displacement challenges.  The programme has enhanced government capacity at multiple levels. At the federal level, support to the National Solutions Pathways Action has strengthened resource allocation and mechanisms for programming, while tools like the Durable Solutions Progress Survey and the SDG Appraisal Tool have reinforced inclusive evidence-based monitoring and policy oversight. These interventions have given visibility to the importance of finding solutions to  displacement nationwide, catalysing resource mobilisation through an enhanced regulatory framework (testified for |

|  |
| --- |
| example by the land donation from Hormuud Salaam Foundation, secured shortly after having launched the Solutions Action Plan). Authorities from the Federal Member States have been trained in inclusive land governance, to operationalise the instances of the Urban Land Management Laws that ensure equitable access and mitigate tenure insecurity: in Southwest State there has been an expansion of land law implementation activities beyond Baidoa (for example in Xudur, Berdahle and Barawe), demonstrating that support provided on urban regulatory framework is relevant in authorities’ eyes. Municipalities have benefitted from strengthened land departments, technical support to local governance (for example on land value capture for property taxation reforms, to ensure more inclusive revenue generation that can finance infrastructure and public services), and the adoption of city strategies to steer sustainable urban growth. In Baidoa, to have in place a regulatory land framework had a beneficial effect beyond Barwaaqo neighbourhood itself, with only 4 per cent of Baidoa’s IDP population and 1 per cent host community members perceiving extreme or high risk of eviction.  Communities have also gained the capacity to actively shape and sustain durable solutions. Community engagement has been institutionalised through Community Action Plans, ensuring that local priorities drive development initiatives. At the same time, as recognised by the gender evaluation, gender-sensitive community mobilisation carried out for programme activities has encouraged disadvantaged displaced women to participate in consultations and community- based urban planning, and to take up leadership positions in camp management: participation has increased women’s self-confidence, and as a result some of them now speak out and defend their priorities, even in gender-mixed meetings with men from their communities and from Saameynta. Co-funding mechanisms have empowered communities to secure prioritised services while also strengthening civil society through the District Project Implementation Unit, equipping it with the skills to sustain their work and mobilise additional funding for future community projects. The integration of community-driven planning into urban development strategies has strengthened trust between local authorities and DACs, fostering long-term collaboration in city planning.  Through these interventions, Saameynta contributes to build resilient cities where government and communities work together to achieve durable solutions, fostering a more inclusive and accountable approach to addressing displacement challenges. In Barwaaqo, community-based planning has for example been a factor that contributed to the positive effect over perception of inclusiveness of all residents in decision-making by local government: compared to the 84 per cent of respondents from the baseline data collection exercise that stated that decision-making on community affairs coordinated with local authorities is inclusive, this value has now increased to 89 per cent of residents believing that local authorities are somehow or very inclusive. Next steps will focus on mobilisation and awareness raising for communities to better acknowledge their rights and the mechanisms in place to protect these, on technical support to the municipalities on new by-laws and policies that will institutionalise equitable procedures (ensuring that good practices supported by Saameynta are crystalised to tackle legal uncertainty), and on fostering government leadership and institutional collaboration.  **Solution Pathway Action Plan**  Saameynta has been instrumental in supporting the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED) in organising consultations at the FMS level to prepare for Somalia's national Solutions Pathways Action Plan. Workshops held in Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, and Baidoa provided key opportunities for FMSs representatives to identify priorities, discuss potential solutions to displacement challenges, and draft costed workplans in alignment with the local contexts. These consultations were a crucial step in ensuring that the final Solutions Pathways Action Plan accurately reflected the needs and priorities of Somalia’s diverse regions.  The Somalia National Solutions Pathways Action Plan was officially launched by the Prime Minister H.E. Hamza Abdi Barre on 4 September 2024. The launch was a significant milestone to strengthen the country’s commitment to addressing internal displacement with the aspirational goal of transforming the lives of one million IDPs. The Solutions Pathways Action Plan is underpinned by six strategic pillars that guide its implementation:   * Government Leadership * Access to Basic Services * Employment and Livelihoods * Legal Documentation and HLP * Addressing Climate Change * Data for Solutions   Through the support of six Durable Solutions Area Coordinators across Somalia (in Banadir, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest State, Jubaland, and Puntland), the Saameynta Programme has played a critical role in strengthening |

|  |
| --- |
| MoPIED’s capacity. These coordinators are responsible for leading Durable Solutions Technical Working Groups  (DSTWGs) and ensuring the effective implementation of the Action Plan within the Federal Member States.  **OUTPUT 1.1**  **Preparatory studies and assessments are produced that include a gender and conflict angle.**   * **South-West State Local economy analysis**   In May 2024, an updated review of Baidoa’s local economy analysis highlighted challenges in agricultural and livestock trade due to insecurity, while fruit, vegetable production and the non-farm economy cater mainly to the local market driven by IDP arrivals with low purchasing power. Growth in agriculture is hindered by a lack of extension services, which are essential for farmers to expand into new production areas.   * **Puntland**   **Social cohesion formative assessment**  In October 2024, Saameynta conducted a social cohesion assessment in Puntland, analysing dynamics in Bosaso and Garowe. It identified barriers such as resource competition, policy enforcement gaps, and stigma against minority groups. Recommendations include prioritising women and youth in governance, integrating traditional and formal systems, and raising awareness to promote mutual understanding. These findings informed the draft Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy, aligned with national policies and incorporating e-governance tools like the Consul platform.  **Economic assessments**  Between April and May 2024, Saameynta conducted a Bosaso labour market study and local economy assessment. The studies highlighted growth in industrial and technology sectors, hindered by a significant skills gap, and identified livestock exports as a key economic driver, despite their seasonality. Diversification into year-round sectors like fisheries was recommended to create stable employment. Findings are taken into account to identify businesses with high potential to create meaningful employment opportunities for IDPs in Bosaso, to be prioritised for support under the credit facility schemes (see Output 2.2) for 2025.  **Grible Economic Study**  In October 2024, Saameynta finalised the Grible Economic Study, analysing Bosaso’s economic landscape and employment opportunities for IDPs. It emphasised Bosaso’s strategic role as a port city but highlighted challenges like competition from neighbouring ports, rapid population growth, and an influx of IDPs. The report recommends economic diversification, such as developing a Special Economic Zone for livestock and fish processing, and addressing barriers like limited access to finance, education, and entrenched biases. Proposed solutions include vocational training, improved infrastructure, and initiatives like cooperatives and entrepreneurship programmes to support IDPs’ economic integration; these have been taken into account to design livelihood interventions (see Output 2.2) for 2025.  **Grible hydrogeological survey**  A hydrogeological survey in Grible identified medium to high groundwater potential and recommended drilling a 200- meter-deep borehole near the maternal and child health facility. The existing borehole was deemed inadequate due to shallow depth, low storage capacity, and insufficient solar power capacity. Recommendations include establishing a solar-powered borehole system with eight water kiosks and training a local water committee for sustainable operation and maintenance. Construction of the borehole will start in January 2025.  **Protection risk assessment**  Saameynta conducted a Protection Risk Assessment in the 100Buush and Tawakal IDP camps and the Grible relocation site in Bosaso. Key issues identified include inadequate safety, gender-based violence (GBV), limited healthcare and WASH services, and child protection concerns. Recommendations focus on improving security, establishing GBV and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, enhancing infrastructure, and creating inclusive facilities for women, children, and persons with disabilities. These findings inform targeted interventions to protect and support vulnerable populations.  **Report on housing and settlement solutions**  The best practices report on housing and settlement solutions in Bosaso will analyse interventions over the past 10- 20 years to identify integrated approaches supporting durable solutions for DACs, with a focus on household financial stability. The report will provide guidelines for future projects and inform national housing and shelter policy discussions. Key activities include research, site assessments, and stakeholder consultations. During the reporting  period, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team comprising a civil engineer, GIS specialist, and social affairs advisor |

|  |
| --- |
| has been appointed to support housing surveys. A project brief on private sector-driven sustainable systems for IDPs and the urban poor has been shared with the municipality for further discussion.  **Longitudinal study**  In April 2024, Saameynta conducted a longitudinal study in Grible, Tawakal, and 100Buush to explore land-related issues and the connection between displacement and land governance. This groundbreaking study was established with the generous support of Land-at-Scale (LAS) and aims to provide critical evidence on the long-term impact of durable solutions (DS) activities. By tracking changes over time, the study seeks to uncover how DS interventions influence land tenure security, displacement patterns, and overall community resilience.  The findings will offer invaluable insights into resolving the protracted displacement crisis in Bosaso, contributing to more targeted, effective, and sustainable solutions. Key recommendations from the initial phase included clarifying Grible residents’ land rights, raising awareness about title deeds, and improving relocation and housing strategies. Saameynta continues to advocate for these improvements in collaboration with local authorities. In January 2025 the study will go into its second phase with additional data collection exercises being undertaken.  **Land value capture research**  In September 2024, with additional support from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), a study on land value capture in Bosaso highlighted challenges such as limited municipal land control, outdated taxation practices, and revenue shortfalls. The findings recommend creating a comprehensive tax policy, clarifying roles between local and national authorities, and training land staff. These insights will guide the drafting of a municipal property taxation by- law and inform the development of the banding system (see Output 1.3). Thanks to Land-at-Scale’s expanded support, this study provides valuable guidance for financing urban infrastructure and addressing protracted displacement.  **OUTPUT 1.2**  **Strategies and legal provision are produced that include specific priorities of women, youth and are climate smart.**   * **South-West State Baidoa Community Action Plan**   In Baidoa, Saameynta updated the Integrated District Community Action Plan through a community consultation process, focusing on climate resilience and improving infrastructure and livelihoods for DACs. Key priorities include a resident-managed water system, road rehabilitation, vocational training for IDPs, women’s empowerment, and public- private partnerships for mini power grids. Public parks and waste management projects have been selected for implementation via the co-funding mechanism (see Output 2.2). This bottom-up process strengthened social accountability, ensuring citizens’ voices, especially those of marginalised groups, are heard in planning. The CAP emphasised the “3 Plus 2” approach, which entails that for all the five community priorities, two of them should be addressing the needs of women, youths and any other minorities.  **Social Cohesion Strategy**  The Social Cohesion Strategy for Southwest State was finalised and validated in June 2024 during a workshop with representatives from government, civil society, and community groups, including women, youth, and IDPs. Officially launched afterward, the strategy provides a framework to enhance social cohesion and integration, fostering stability and development across SWS. It is available in both English and Somali.  **Standard Operation Procedures for land registration**  Baidoa Municipality, supported with technical assistance by a local consultant and the programme team, will conclude a first draft of transparent and coherent Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for land registration, as required by the Urban Land Management Law in SWS. The SOP will be finalised in 2025 and accompanied by community awareness and public outreach through social media and radio programmes.   * **Puntland**   **Bosaso City Strategy and Extension Plan**  The Bosaso City Strategy and East Extension Plan was launched on 8 October 2024, marking a key step in the city’s sustainable urban development. Integrating sectoral inputs from previous plans and studies, the strategy emphasizes local administration and legal frameworks. It outlines medium- and long-term interventions, a city extension plan for Bosaso East, and the Grible Neighborhood Development Plan, shaped through extensive community and stakeholder  consultations. The strategy leverages Bosaso’s strategic location to promote economic growth and social inclusion, |

|  |
| --- |
| while preserving critical natural resources. The stratgey will be presented to Puntland’s Council of Ministers in January  2025, serving as a comprehensive roadmap for the city’s future.  **Grible Settlement Development Plan as part of City Extension Plan**  The Grible Settlement Development Plan, part of the city expansion plan, outlines a coordinated approach to housing and service development. It includes innovative elements such as a mixed-use development pilot for houses and land designated for rent and sale, testing land value capture as a sustainable financing tool for municipal services. While the plan has been approved by the municipality, further consultations are needed to operationalise the land value capture mechanism.  **Bosaso Community Action Plan**  In Bosaso, Saameynta developed a comprehensive Community Action Plan in 2023, officially endorsed by the Mayor in February 2024. Based on the CAP, community-prioritised projects were selected for direct implementation in Grible, including a fully equipped health center, road improvements between Bosaso and Grible, water infrastructure installation, skills training, livelihood support for vulnerable households, and microfinance investments for small businesses (see Output 2.2).  **OUTPUT 1.3**  **Institutions, governance mechanisms and tools are developed in the areas of land as well as inclusive and accountable governance.**  **Shelter Catalogue**  The housing typologies identified under Saameynta and validated by the community in Baidoa have fed into the IOM shelter catalogue, published in August 2024. The catalogue outlines technical performances, average unit cost, materials, advantages and disadvantages of each typology. It will be edited to include also the design from Saameynta houses in Bosaso (see Output 2.2). This highlights validation from broader humanitarian partners to endorse a DS approach to housing solutions, recognising the importance of permanent houses that are culturally appropriate and in line with adequate living standards.  **SDG Appraisal tool**  From March to October 2024, Saameynta supported FGS MOPIED in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Appraisal Tool to identify gaps and opportunities for including displaced persons in SDG efforts. Of 62 NDSS indicators, only three aligned with global SDGs. In addition, a review of seven national and sectoral plans in place highlighted that none of the indicators were disaggregated by displacement status, limiting targeted interventions. Capacity building is recommended to improve measurable targets, policy coherence, and inclusion of displaced populations in national and sectoral frameworks.  **Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)**  The Social Tenure Domain Model is an innovative tool designed to address gaps in conventional land administration systems, particularly in managing customary and informal land tenure. It provides a participatory, pro-poor, and affordable approach to capturing the relationship between people and land, regardless of the level of formality, legality, or technical accuracy. Built on the open-source Land Administration Domain Model, STDM is adaptable and accessible, making it an ideal solution for enhancing land governance and securing tenure for vulnerable populations, such as IDPs usually suffering from lack of written tenure agreements. The tool facilitates the documentation of household socio-economic data, displacement status, and land relationships. The steps involved in using STDM include:   1. Designing and customising questionnaires to align with the STDM model; this is together with the selection of the research area, selected as they have a high eviction risk (for Baidoa along the road leading from city entre to Barwaaqo; this road is separating Horseed and Weberi districts and is also compatible with the Derisnimo approach to collect service delivery data at neighbourhood level. For Bosaso Old Grible area, with 12 classified IDP sites, is targeted). 2. Collecting both attribution and spatial data through enumerators. 3. Validating and analysing the data for errors and corrections 4. Importing the data into the STDM database either manually or directly from mobile devices. 5. Designing and generating relevant documents and reports, such as occupancy certificates, based on the verified data. 6. Agreeing on the integration of the data into the Land Management Information system in both cities. 7. Developing options for tenure security (e.g. legalisation, formal instead of informal tenure, group arrangements etc.) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| This approach provides a comprehensive and flexible solution for capturing and managing land-related data, especially in informal settings.   * **South-West State Operationalization of ULML**   The Urban Land Management Law, enacted in 2023 and published in Somali and English in 2024, provides a strong legal foundation for land governance. Saameynta supported its operationalisation through capacity-building initiatives across the FMS, for example by re-establishing Berdaale's lands department, and the validation of the SWS Urban Regulatory Framework to guide statutory urban planning and building regulations. The operationalisation of the law has been multifaceted:   * It started with the development of SWS Land Law operationalisation roadmap in 2023, to which Saameynta provided technical assistance. * Establishment of SWS Interministerial Committee chaired by the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing including assignment of a secretary (who has the equivalent rank of Director in the ministry). * Engaging university students, state authorities, courts, public notaries and land brokers on the application of the law (see other parts of the report). * Printing and publication of both online (Ministry website) and offline; printing of 1,000 hard copies. * Formalisation of urban planning process in which the Interministerial Committee was involved. Other ongoing activities as per the AoCs with both the MoPWRH and Baidoa Municipality complimenting each other are:   + Regularisation of the Land Dispute Committee in Baidoa and other districts.   + Development of awareness raising program including televised discussion on the new land law and district campaigns (visits of ministry staff to districts to provide awareness sessions to district staff, community leaders; this was done for example in Xudur, Barawe).   + Development of standard operation procedures (SOP) for land registration protocols as stipulated by the law (draft status for Baidoa)   In 2024, 2,097 land titles were issued in Baidoa, including 1,150 for IDPs in Barwaaqo 3 and 947 for host communities. The Baidoa Land Dispute Tribunal, composed of seven members with extensive knowledge and experience on land issues (six appointed from land mandated authorities plus one representative from civil society), resolved 143 out of 146 cases (the three unsolved were escalated to court), addressing disputes related to boundaries, duplicate ownership, and inheritance issues.  Under the SWS MoPWRH and Baidoa Municipality AoC, awareness-raising efforts in 2024 have primarily focused on both the ministry and the general public. This included regularising the Land Department Tribunal and developing a comprehensive awareness programme, which features televised discussions on the Urban Land Management Law. More than 1,000 copies of the law were published to ensure widespread distribution. The programme engaged university students, state authorities, courts, public notaries, and land brokers, promoting a better understanding of the law’s application. Additionally, the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for land registration protocols, as outlined by the law, is currently underway, The ULML has also been uploaded to the Ministry’s website, with continuous sensitization efforts through social media platforms to reach a broader audience. Awareness activities covered, inter alia, the coordinated processes for dispute resolution that include the Land Dispute Tribunal (LDT)- supported customary process, the LDT administrative process and even the court referral processes. Currently, the programme is supporting a simplified regulation to guide citizens in understanding more on the available dispute resolution approaches. In 2025, the SWS Ministry of Public Works plans to expand awareness campaigns, provide additional training on ULML, and enhance land governance in districts like Xudur, which has allocated 15 hectares of land for resettling displaced communities. For more details, please see **Annex 1: Outcome 1 - Comprehensive Report**.  *Table* 1*. Title deeds issued and land disputes addressed in Baidoa: Period January – December 2024 (Source Baidoa Municipality Lands Department)* | | | | | | | | |
|  | # | Baidoa Sub-district | Land disputes received | Land disputed resolved | Male/Female | Land titles issued  for host | Land titles issued  for IDPs |  |
|  | 1 | Isha | 21 | 21 | 19m/2f | 150 | 0 |  |
|  | 2 | Berdale (City center) | 17 | 17 | m/m | 76 | 0 |  |
|  | 3 | Salamey | 13 | 13 | m/m | 95 | 0 |  |
|  | 4 | Horseed | 19 | 17 | m/m | 167 | 0 |  |
|  | 5 | Weberi | 10 | 10 | m/m | 50 | 0 |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 6 | Adaado | | 11 | | 11 | | m/m | | 210 | | 0 |  |
|  | 7 | Towfiiq | | 11 | | 11 | | m/m | | 62 | | 0 |  |
|  | 8 | Darusalam | | 11 | | 11 | | m/m | | 5 | | 0 |  |
|  | 9 | Wadajiir | | 14 | | 14 | | 13 m/1f | | 47 | | 0 |  |
|  | 10 | Howl Wadaag | | 19 | | 18 | | m/m | | 85 | | 0 |  |
|  | 11 | Barwaqo 3 | | 0 | | 0 | | N/A | | 0 | | 1150 |  |
|  | 11 | Total | | 146 | | 143 | | 140m/3f | | 947 | | 1150 |  |
| **STDM Baidoa**  In late 2024, significant progress was made in implementing the Social Tenure Domain Model in Baidoa and Bosaso, with cooperation agreements signed with both municipalities. A technical team, including consultants and graduates, was onboarded, and the STDM office was upgraded to support land record management.  Training sessions were conducted to build foundational knowledge and technical skills, covering spatial and mobile data collection using the Kobo Toolbox. A total of 15 staff members acting as enumerators (14 males, 1 female) and 2 supervisors were trained. Trial data collection is scheduled for January 2025, with the first and second data collection phases planned for February and April 2025. These efforts will serve as a foundation for scaling STDM to Bosaso and other areas in the second quarter of 2025.  **CONSUL platform**  In Baidoa, Saameynta developed the digital citizen engagement platform ‘Fariin Maal’ using Consul software, enabling communities, including IDPs, to participate in municipal decision-making through features like debates, proposals, and polls. In April 2024, Saameynta provided equipment to support the platform's implementation, followed by a refresher training for nine municipal staff in November 2024. In 2025, community outreach will engage 450 members, with municipal and community action plans uploaded to facilitate consultation and collaboration. As Saameynta recognises the digital divide faced among DACs, it plans to support the municipality’s community outreach activities to facilitate offline consultation and data collection from the DACs. This information will then be digitised and integrated into the platform.   * **Puntland**   **Promulgating the Land Management law application and Establishing Land Dispute Committee**  In late 2024, Bosaso Municipality began rehabilitating its land offices, doubling office space and improving conditions with Saameynta support. This upgrade accommodates staff and four new graduates assisting with STDM and land record digitization.  The Land Dispute Committee resumed work after an operational break in 2023, settling 12 cases primarily involving boundary conflicts and encroachments, though challenges like low trust and cultural barriers persist. In 2025, the Land Department will receive technical assistance to enhance land administration processes and transparency. The municipality is also drafting a banding by-law with Saameynta support to refine property registration and taxation, expected by mid-2025.  *Table 2. Title deeds issued and land disputes addressed in Bosaso: Period January – December 2024 (Source Bosaso Municipality Lands Department)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | # | Bosaso Sub- district | Size in ha | | Registered properties | Land Disputes recorded & settled | Land title deeds issued- Host Community | | Land title deeds issued - IDP only | | Total land title deeds issued | |  |
|  | 1 | Kulmiye | 76,700 | | 1097 | 0 | 25 | | 0 | | 25 | |  |
|  | 2 | Hawl Wadaag | 42,4 | | 851 | 0 | 59 | | 0 | | 59 | |  |
|  | 3 | Hormuud | 30,5 | | 706 | 0 | 13 | | 0 | | 13 | |  |
|  | 4 | October | 164,4 | | 2613 | 3 | 164 | | 0 | | 164 | |  |
|  | 5 | X.Carab | 27,66 | | 338 | 0 | 4 | | 0 | | 4 | |  |
|  | 6 | Suweyto | 79,56 | | 435 | 0 | 13 | | 0 | | 13 | |  |
|  | 7 | 26-ka June | 80,5 | | 1176 | 0 | 67 | | 0 | | 67 | |  |
|  | 8 | Gusoore | 33,24 | | 969 | 0 | 31 | | 0 | | 31 | |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 9 | Girible A | 100,2 | 2352 | 4 | 210 | 100 | 310 |  |
|  | 10 | Girible B | 44,5 | 965 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 |  |
|  | 11 | Sanfarow | 163,3 | 4296 | 1 | 128 | 0 | 128 |  |
|  | 12 | Girible Ubax | 397,6 | 4402 | 0 | 209 | 0 | 209 |  |
|  | 13 | Dayaxa | 25,03 | 570 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 |  |
|  | 14 | 1da Luuliyo | 108,7 | 1193 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 49 |  |
|  | 15 | Wadajir | 88,9 | 2064 | 5 | 119 | 0 | 119 |  |
|  | 16 | Horseed | 160,8 | 2877 | 1 | 92 | 0 | 92 |  |
|  |  | Bosaso Total | 1623,99 | 26904 | 14 | 1.238 | 100 | 1.338 |  |
| **STDM Bosaso**  In Bosaso, the STDM focuses on community-based registration of formal and informal tenure arrangements in the area identified for city extension, east of the Eastern Bypass. With planned developments, such as along Biyo Kulule Road (see Output 2.2), land value increases and potential forced evictions are anticipated. Four trained graduates will support the municipality in data collection and land record digitization, with mapping exercises scheduled between April and June 2025, and broader implementation planned for the third quarter of 2025.  **Compliance with the Puntland Urban Land Management Law**  In parallel with the Biyo Kulule Road development, Saameynta, in collaboration with the Puntland Ministry of Public Works, plans to hire two consultants to raise awareness of the Urban Land Management Law and improve compliance. This includes translating and publishing the law and drafting regulations on the 30% rule, which allows for expropriation of up to 30% of private land for infrastructure projects. These efforts will support land governance and facilitate the expansion of roads and other essential services.  **CONSUL platform**  In Bosaso, Saameynta is finalizing the development of the ‘Bandar Qasim’ digital citizen engagement platform, modeled after the Consul platform in Baidoa. In October 2024, Saameynta provided equipment to the municipality, and refresher training for 14 staff members was conducted in December 2024. The platform's development will be completed by February 2025, with outreach activities planned to engage 450 community members. Key documents like the Bosaso City Strategy, Development Briefs, and Community Action Plan will be uploaded to enhance community engagement. As Saameynta recognises the digital divide faced among DACs, it plans to support the municipality’s community outreach activities to facilitate offline consultation and data collection from the DACs. This information will then be digitised and integrated into the platform.  **OUTPUT 1.4**  **Technical knowledge of authorities and DAC members is enhanced.**  **Trainer of Trainers initiative on inclusive land governance**  Saameynta partnered with The Hague Academy to deliver two land governance trainings for government authorities in November 2023 and April 2024. The April Training of Trainers (ToT) targeted participants from the foundational training, focusing on land tenure, urban planning, dispute resolution, and inclusive governance. The programme emphasised practical application, with a focus on aligning local land governance practices with national policies and international best practices, but further coordination led by the FGS Ministry of Public Works is needed to streamline good practices and enhance policy development and investments in inclusive land management. Different methodologies were used to assess the effectiveness of the training based upon training needs assessment. An online link was created to assess participants’ “reaction” when they were asked questions relevant to the training, and how their understanding changed after the training. Similarly, a survey was sent to all participants, asking about progress they made so far and change catalysed, as they continued working with the alumni of the programme. After the ToT, participants rolled out training at their respective locations, where they trained the staff of their ministries and the local government staff in the districts such as Kismayo, Baidoa, Jowhar, Galkaayo and Garowe.   * **South-West State**   **Co-Funding Mechanism trainings**  Two trainings were conducted in August and November 2024 to equip 22 District Project Implementation Unit (DPIU) members (20 community, 2 municipal) with skills to implement IOM’s CFL. The August workshop focused on stakeholder engagement, advocacy, resource mobilization, and project planning, fostering inclusivity and trust. The | | | | | | | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| November session covered procurement, contract management, monitoring, and data analysis, emphasizing transparency and accountability in co-funded projects. Participants developed networks and competencies to ensure effective implementation of community-prioritized initiatives in 2025.  **Training in land governance**  In 2024, five training sessions in Baidoa, Barawe, and Xudur enhanced the capacity of 251 participants (83 women) on inclusive land governance, legislative frameworks, law enforcement challenges and dispute resolution. On the latter, the training covered dispute resolution techniques though mediation and alternative through adjudication: these two approaches are provided by the SWS land law. These trainings strengthened land management and governance across Southwest State.  Since the April 2024 ToT on land governance, trained officials have made significant contributions, including conducting local workshops, supporting land governance structures, integrating best practices, and mentoring staff. They have also facilitated land dispute resolutions and launched pilot initiatives like urban land mapping and informal settlement assessments, setting the stage for scaling land governance reforms.  **OUTCOME 2**  **Strengthened self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs through employment generation, service delivery and additional investments in target sites.**  The main Annual Report provides concise updates for each output under Outcome 2, summarizing key achievements and progress. For a detailed analysis and comprehensive information on all outputs, please refer to **Annex 2: Outcome 2 - Comprehensive Report.**  Service delivery activities directly implemented during the current reporting period have contributed to enhanced self- reliance by improving living conditions in relocation neighbourhoods. Key infrastructures constructed, such as the healthcare facility in Grible and the market fence in Barwaaqo, allow the delivery of essential services that were otherwise lacking in the neighbourhoods. Through community-based planning and co-funding mechanism, DACs actively participated in identifying and implementing priority projects such as waste management systems and public recreational spaces: this inclusive approach fosters a sense of ownership and belonging to the neighbourhood, allowing DACs to develop the necessary skills and structures to sustain their own projects in the future. The community-driven approach to housing has empowered families to save and reinvest resources, fostering financial independence and entrepreneurship that led to the creation of micro businesses. The inclusion of the Grible football team into the city-wide Ramadan tournament fosters social cohesion and interactions among host and displaced communities, as recommended by the social cohesion formative assessment.  Additionally, designed livelihood activities such as vocational training in fisheries and business support tailored to sectors that can absorb IDPs, are meant to provide opportunities for employment generation that leverage IDP skills and integrate them into the local economy, in line with the recommendations from the economic studies. Moreover, among the 57 farmers (75% women) provided with a farming plot thanks to the micro-irrigation system constructed in Barwaaqo, 13 per cent of them indicated that farming or selling agricultural products is the main activity that grants their household a stable income, and 70 per cent identified farming or selling agricultural products as the main activity for their household, although it does not grant them a stable income. This is in line with the DSPS data, that shows that compared to the baseline data of 2,6 per cent of Barwaaqo residents who relied on farming and sales of agricultural products as main source of income for the household, it now increased to 6,7 per cent (2,2% relying on subsistence farming, 4,5% selling agricultural products).  The programme's initiatives have also created an environment conducive to further investments by improving essential infrastructures and regulatory frameworks on land management, thus increasing the attractiveness of targeted areas for business growth in line with the city extension plans. The drafting of development briefs and the stakeholder consultations that led to those have helped align urban planning with private sector interests. By having achieved a common understanding of the benefits of key investments such as improved road networks, housing and public spaces, Saameynta catalysed broader support towards projects that strengthen DACs’ self-reliance: this is testified by the commitment of the Bosaso municipality to mobilise financial contribution to the implementation of the road, which is a pivotal element to foster spatial and socio-economic integration. The overall aim remains to improve the living conditions in relocation neighbourhoods, making it attractive for further investments while also better connecting it to the city fabric: the combination of these efforts is positioning relocation settlements as viable and integrated components of the broader urban landscape, ensuring long-term social cohesion and economic  stability. |

|  |
| --- |
| **OUTPUT 2.1**  **Consultations between authorities and communities improve access to service delivery and livelihoods.**   * **South-West State Community Action Plan consultations**   In March 2024, Baidoa’s Integrated District Community Action Plan was updated through inclusive consultations led by the government and involving diverse stakeholders, including DACs, women, youth, and marginalised groups. Sixty delegates (29 women, 31 men) identified emerging priorities and incorporated climate-sensitive co-funding mechanism activities into the CAP, ensuring it remains responsive to community needs and dynamic changes.  **Co-Funding Mechanism consultations**  Following the CAP revision, community consultations focused on the CFM, which enhances grassroots institutions and community ownership. A 22-member DPIU was established, including 8 women and 14 men, to lead discussions, mobilise resources, and oversee CFM projects. Registered as a civil society organization (CSO), the DPIU selected two priority projects: a public park in Barwaaqo and an improved waste management system. After trainings on CFM processes, the DPIU, in collaboration with the municipality, raised 50,000 USD through the Sokaab platform, matched by contributions from Saameynta, along with IOM’s Danwadaag programme.   * **Puntland Housing consultations**   In Bosaso, consultations between authorities and communities improved housing access for displaced populations. Originally there were 100 one-room houses planned. Following consultations and recommendations from the longitudinal study, it was decided to construct two-room houses. This decreased the number from 100 to 91 houses. Community members agreed on a housing design with verandas and separate sanitation facilities for the 91 houses under construction. Collaborative meetings involving beneficiaries (including persons with disabilities) and individual consultations shaped two housing types to meet diverse needs. Saameynta facilitated community awareness, focus group discussions, and site visits to ensure informed decisions on relocation to Grible.  **OUTPUT 2.2**  **Community funds and access to livelihoods support and empower DACs to implement community identified priorities and secure increased economic self-reliance.**   * **South-West State**   **Co-Funding Mechanism: park and waste management system**  The DPIU selected two projects for implementation under the CFM: a recreational park in Baidoa North/Barwaaqo and an improved solid waste management system. The park will enhance green spaces, offering sports facilities, playgrounds, and community halls. While the CFM covers initial construction, additional resources are being mobilised for a full-fledged design. A small entrance fee will ensure sustainability. The waste management project addresses challenges from urban growth, aiming to improve environmental conditions, reduce disease risks, and create jobs. Key components include modernised waste collection, resource recovery, and public awareness campaigns. Additional DPIU training in 2025 will support the long-term sustainability of these community-led projects.  **Barwaaqo market**  The 560-meter Barwaaqo market perimeter wall, identified as a key priority within the 2022 Baidoa CAP, was constructed to protect the market from illegal encroachment and enhance security, supporting safer commerce and community-driven development. Site challenges, such as a road cutting through the market, required modifications, separating the wall into two sections. To complete the project, the municipality will construct the remaining 43.2- meter section, ensuring full protection of the market area.   * **Puntland Houses**   To address eviction risks for IDPs from Tawakal and 100Buush camps, Saameynta is constructing 91 two-room houses in Grible. Beneficiaries were selected through a transparent process based on vulnerability criteria, with 61 houses completed using an owner-driven approach and 30 more planned as a mixed-use integrated sub-settlement to be  handed over in June 2025. |

|  |
| --- |
| The owner-driven approach empowered families to participate in construction, supported by cash grants disbursed in stages. Beneficiaries personalised their homes, saved costs, and even started small businesses. For instance, one family used savings to start a bread-making business, providing a steady income and benefiting the local economy. The integrated sub-project is starting to develop a mixed-use integrated sub-settlement with houses inclusive of household latrines, water tanks and courtyard tree planting, with supplementary development of an income-generating facility serving the community and targeted skills training for the same housing beneficiaries. It will focus on ensuring a housing design that is accessible and includes members of the community who have disabilities and families headed by women who have many children.  Collaboration with the municipality and consultations with beneficiaries ensured community involvement and tailored solutions. Plans are underway to issue digitalised title deeds in 2025. So far, 495 houses have been constructed in Grible. With the additional 30 by Saameynta and 44 by partners, Grible will have 569 households by 2025, housing a total of approximately 5,364 residents. This effort is complemented by site planning coordination to align with the city extension plan and ensure sustainable settlement development.  **Maternal and Child Health Center**  To address critical health needs in Grible, Saameynta established a maternal and child health (MCH) center, equipped with essential maternal care tools, consumables, and a year-long supply of medicines and managed by a nurse trained by IOM health experts. The center provides accessible healthcare services for mothers and children, aiming to reduce mortality rates and improve overall well-being. Officially handed over to the municipality in December 2024, the MCH’s long-term operation is being secured through discussions for sustainable staffing. While the facility is not yet operational due to staffing and electricity delays, it is expected to be fully functional by the end of Q1 2025. Planned upgrades, including solar lighting, water piping, and tree planting, will further enhance its capacity to serve the community effectively.  **Football field**  The football field in Grible provides displaced communities with a recreational space and a venue for fostering social cohesion. Conveniently located near the school, it offers students and community members a place for play and relax. Officially handed over to the community in December 2024, the activity includes distribution of sports materials for Grible’s 12 teams, coached by a local trainer. Grible teams will join Bosaso's Ramadan tournaments in March 2025, strengthening ties with the host community.  The social cohesion formative assessment highlights the role of sports and cultural activities in uniting youth from diverse backgrounds, reducing hostilities, fostering mutual understanding, and enhancing mental health and psychosocial well-being. This kind of activities has been recommended as key component of the Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy.  **Road**  In Q3 and Q4 2024, two road surveys assessed the pre-feasibility and cost estimates for improving the road connecting Grible to Bosaso. Results highlighted the need for further research on affected households and infrastructure impacts. Saameynta will conduct a detailed feasibility study in 2025, focusing on the Grible and Biyo Kulule road networks to enhance mobility, services, and economic opportunities. The study will assess technical, financial, land-related, environmental, and social factors, recommend construction standards, and explore funding options, including land value capture instruments and private sector involvement. Saameynta will co-finance the construction with support from the municipality and local stakeholders, while laying the groundwork for long-term road development strategies.  **WASH interventions**  WASH interventions in Grible include constructing a solar-powered borehole with pipelines and eight water kiosks for equitable distribution. Initiated after a hydrological survey, that identified medium to high groundwater potential, the project is expected to be completed by March 2025, with operation and maintenance planned until December 2025. A community-led water committee will be supported to oversee sustainable management. Additionally, a solid waste management assessment is underway to guide future interventions.  **Public spaces and Tree planting**  As part of Saameynta, the municipality and partners are planting 1,000 trees in Grible to enhance the environment, provide shade, and support ecosystem restoration. This initiative aims to create a greener, more livable neighborhood while addressing climate challenges. Trees are being planted around public spaces such as the MCH, school, soccer field, main streets, and Saameynta housing project households, with the community taking responsibility for watering  them to encourage local ownership. Additionally, the project includes the development of public spaces such as bus |

|  |
| --- |
| stops, shaded areas, and flood protection infrastructure, including gabions at the dry riverbed, to benefit the Grible settlement. Designs have been presented to stakeholders, with further consultations planned with UNCDF, the municipality, and the community to finalise implementation in 2025.  **Credit Facility**  In December 2024, Saameynta started the process to set up a credit facility through revolving fund with a local bank or microfinance institution in Bosaso. Saameynta partnered with NRC, which has experience in collaborating with local banks/microfinance institutions to establish a revolving fund in Somalia, and can take it over beyond the lifespan of Saameynta. Through this credit facility, selected small medium enterprises (SMEs) will be supported with loans in 2025. Although there is already a credit facility set up by UNCDF and a microfinance institution named Raas, UNCDF’s credit facility is too limited in size and scale to accommodate beneficiaries of Saameynta, as it provided credit that ranges between USD 500 – 1,000 to 10 people.  **Livelihoods (Business Skill Development and Fishery)**  Saameynta is supporting IDPs' integration into Bosaso's fishery sector by partnering with Somali Marine and Fisheries Science Institute (SMAFSI) to start training 100 youth (80% IDPs) in skills like net repairing and fish processing in 2025. Additionally, Saameynta will train 150 women in business development and provide grants for microenterprises, while 80 SMEs will receive tailored training and access to loans through a new credit facility, aligned with local economic needs. These interventions are in line with the recommendations from the Grible Economic Study.  **OUTPUT 2.3**  **Development briefs increase the investment potential of target sites and enhance tenure security for vulnerable IDPs.**  Development briefs for Bosaso and Baidoa have been drafted in collaboration with municipal leadership, aligning with city strategies and action plans. These briefs outline project costs, impacts, labor, land use, and opportunities to attract investments. Six briefs were completed for Bosaso and four for Baidoa, with two more underway. Highlighting projects like city extension and vibrant neighborhood development, the briefs aim to attract donors and investors. In 2025, efforts will focus on strengthening business case models and prioritising 2-3 briefs per city to maximise impact.   * **South-West State**   The Mayor of Baidoa initiated consultations with stakeholders to develop six development briefs aligned with the Baidoa City Strategy. Completed briefs include:   * New Slaughterhouse EIA and Construction * Vibrant Neighborhood – Affordable Housing * Vibrant Neighborhood – Better Schools * Effective Land Administration and Revenue Collection   Two additional briefs are underway:   * Early Warning Systems: Aiming to establish a municipal-level system to enhance flood preparedness and resilience, addressing the impacts of the devastating 2023 floods. * Public Space and Nature-Based Solutions: Focused on integrating green infrastructure and revitalising public spaces to mitigate climate risks like flooding and heatwaves.   These briefs aim to attract investment and address critical urban development needs.   * **Puntland**   In Bosaso, six development briefs are being finalised, aligned with the Bosaso City Strategy and developed in consultation with municipal leaders and stakeholders. These briefs address key urban development priorities, including job creation, affordable housing, water management, climate resilience, and connectivity.  A central focus is the Biyo Kulule Road, a critical artery for the city's eastern development. Saameynta supported road surveys and cost estimates to assess its implications for Grible relocation and broader city connectivity. During a December 2024 monitoring visit, municipal leaders highlighted the road network’s importance in improving mobility for IDPs, enhancing access to essential sites, and stimulating economic growth through small businesses and increased land values. The longitudinal study confirms that this is felt as a high priority by Grible residents and local communities as well.  The initiative, outlined in the "Better Access and Connectivity for All" brief, will begin with a feasibility study detailing road design, environmental impacts, and technical challenges. While Saameynta will not fund full road construction, |

|  |
| --- |
| it will assist with technical support for securing investments. The municipality has pledged partial funding, with Saameynta facilitating coordination among stakeholders like UNCDF.  The development briefs also include:   * Job Opportunities for IDPs and Urban Poor * Affordable Housing and Vibrant Neighborhoods * Nature-Based Solutions for Resilience * Sustainable Water Supply and Management * Better Access and Connectivity for All * Bosaso Corniche   These briefs aim to attract investment and provide durable solutions to displacement challenges while fostering city- wide growth. |
| **Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries**  **Durable Solutions Progress Survey**  The Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey, led by MoPIED and supported by Saameynta, Danwadaag, and IOM DTM, is a key component of the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS). It measures progress toward durable solutions for IDPs and host communities in Somalia's urban centers. With its methodology first piloted in Bosaso in late 2023, the survey expanded in 2024 to cities hosting 60% of Somalia’s IDP population, with plans for further coverage in 2025.  Using stratified random sampling at the *derisnimo* (neighbourhood) level, the survey ensures representative and inclusive data with high confidence levels, allowing precise comparative analysis of IDPs and host communities. Indicators include service access, economic integration, and social cohesion, aligned with the NDSS Monitoring Framework and IASC Criteria. Preliminary data for Baidoa has informed Saameynta’s indicator calculations, with further analysis ongoing.  The survey provides actionable insights to tailor programs and policies, addressing vulnerabilities and fostering sustainable solutions. It not only evaluates existing initiatives but also shapes future interventions, supporting resilience and integration for displacement-affected communities. The DSP Survey exemplifies Saameynta’s evidence- based approach to achieving durable solutions in Somalia.   * See [here](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmop.gov.so%2F%3Fs%3Ddsp%2Bsurvey&data=05%7C02%7Ckboers%40iom.int%7C60cffeec13cf48d9825108dd18222b64%7C1588262d23fb43b4bd6ebce49c8e6186%7C0%7C0%7C638693257239273699%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=C%2Bj3Mtu8lqNTYqJcncvBuwF5BA5lo13O2FZ9qe0Rmr0%3D&reserved=0) on the MoPIED website the ToR, overview sheet, and city level factsheets (bundled by state). The report is under review by the government. * See [here](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fapp.powerbi.com%2Fview%3Fr%3DeyJrIjoiNTFjZDAzOGEtMmEzZS00YWZkLWIxOGEtYjNlMDAzN2ExNTA4IiwidCI6IjE1ODgyNjJkLTIzZmItNDNiNC1iZDZlLWJjZTQ5YzhlNjE4NiIsImMiOjh9&data=05%7C02%7Ckboers%40iom.int%7C60cffeec13cf48d9825108dd18222b64%7C1588262d23fb43b4bd6ebce49c8e6186%7C0%7C0%7C638693257239287118%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=7Dk%2BG5u2pnl%2BqAnDxetgrOm%2FbVyERZHWBqIFbcI85l0%3D&reserved=0) the key findings dashboard. Refer to the “Intra-City” tab for the neighbourhood/derisnimo level analysis   **Longitudinal Report**  Commissioned by Land-at-Scale, this longitudinal study examines the link between displacement patterns and land governance in Bosaso, focusing on the impact of Saameynta interventions on tenure security, conflict resolution, and access to justice for IDPs. The first report, drafted in June 2024, used qualitative data from interviews and FGDs with IDPs and local authorities, alongside quantitative data from the DSP survey.  Key findings:   * **Tawakal and 100Busuh:** IDPs rent land through oral agreements with limited tenure security, high eviction risks, and frequent conflicts over boundaries and sanitation. Conflict resolution involves camp committees, clan elders, and authorities. * **Grible:** IDPs feel secure with written agreements but lack clarity on land rights in their "super logo" title deeds. Clear property demarcation reduces conflicts, and most residents consider themselves part of the host community due to land security.   The report highlights the need for clear communication on land rights, ongoing monitoring, and efforts to strengthen tenure security, providing a foundation for future Saameynta interventions.  **Gender Evaluation**  The midterm evaluation, completed in June 2024, assessed the programme's efforts to address gender issues. While it demonstrated strong commitment to gender equality, gaps remain. Internally, the team lacked gender balance,  especially in leadership, impacting advocacy efforts. Externally, the programme included women and girls in its design |

|  |
| --- |
| and implementation but faced challenges balancing immediate needs with long-term goals and navigating funding and administrative delays.  Key recommendations include increasing women’s representation in the team, enhancing gender-specific training, improving monitoring systems, and ensuring meaningful community participation. The evaluation highlights progress but stresses the need for more gender-transformative approaches to ensure lasting impact.  **Micro-irrigation Monitoring Report**  The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey, conducted in May and June 2024, evaluated the Saameynta farming and micro-irrigation project in Barwaaqo, Baidoa, targeting all 57 registered farmers, with 47 completing the survey. The project aimed to improve food security, water conservation, and economic stability through drip irrigation.  Findings show that all respondents used the farming plots, with 98% reporting improved food security and adequate training. However, challenges like pests (92%), water scarcity (64%), and seed shortages (49%) impacted productivity. Most respondents started cultivating maize after initial difficulties with vegetables. Drip irrigation was valued for water conservation, but maintenance and input costs remain concerns. Women-led households and individuals with disabilities reported significant empowerment through the project.  While satisfaction levels were high (100%), recommendations include better pest control, improved water access, and provision of more suitable seeds to enhance long-term impact and sustainability. |

**Section 3: Progress Report Results Matrix**

|  |
| --- |
| The result framework is annexed in **Annex 3: Result Framework** |

**Section 4: Project implementation**

|  |
| --- |
| **Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions**  **Navigating policy changes**  Shifting local policies, like the alleged addition of a temporal clause restricting land sales in Grible title deeds, have caused confusion and uncertainty. Saameynta partners keep investigating the issue, ensuring clear communication with IDPs and local leaders, and collaborating with authorities to establish stable legal guidelines for tenure security and document transfer in cities like Baidoa and Bosaso. This process is currently coordinated with NRC Protection team in Puntland, to achieve a uniform approach rather than specific local issuance as per INGO, UN entity or others. Authorities are now in agreement on granting full ownership with no conditions attached; as agreed with the Mayor, an orientation session will be held together with local authorities during the title distribution, to ensure beneficiaries fully understand their full property rights. However, written guidelines remain pivotal to ensure continuity and solidified approach: towards this aim, further discussion is underway with the local government to improve the digital GPS-based titling system.  **Government reshuffles**  The reshuffle of key officials, including the Southwest State MOPIED Director General in December 2024, can potentially slow down implementation due to disruption of communication channels. To address this, Saameynta is prioritising constructive engagement with newly appointed officials, emphasising knowledge transfer and collaboration to ensure alignment with programme goals and maintain momentum.  **Coordination challenges**  Limited commitment from FMS focal points, highlighted in Puntland, and uncertainty over their roles in SWS due to expired contracts, are compounded by their limited authority. Saameynta is addressing these gaps by enhancing focal points’ engagement through skill-building, integrating them into municipal activities, expanding PMU meeting participation, and deploying advisors to municipalities for stronger governance. Durable solutions area coordinators have also been deployed in BRA and all FMSs except Somaliland to improve coordination at the FMS level.  **Government ownership over some programme activities**  The election of Bosaso’s new mayor brought challenges to government ownership, as the municipality expressed concerns about their limited involvement, for example in the drafting of the city strategy, initiated under the previous  administration. To resolve this, Saameynta engaged the mayor in consultations, culminating in a municipal mission to |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nairobi that renewed collaboration and secured the municipality’s commitment to endorsing the revised city strategy  that was successfully launched in October 2024.  **Site planning and coordination**  UNHCR/NRC site extension plan for newly acquired land in Grible (“Grible 3”) conflicts with the city extension plan, resulting in 40% encroachment on land allocated for Saameynta’s 30 houses. Resolving this requires additional land or relocation of the site, highlighting gaps in awareness of the city plan and lack of institutional authority for building permits. Saameynta is accelerating support to the municipality to strengthen area-based coordination and establish compliance standards for future interventions. A technical site planning group has been initiated but needs stronger political commitment from all partners to ensure alignment and effectiveness.  **Frictions over the Co-Funding Mechanism**  Introducing the CFM in Baidoa required extensive explanations, as the community was accustomed to aid rather than shared responsibilities. A mental shift was needed to embrace the community-owned approach. Challenges also arose in aligning community requests with Baidoa’s city extension plans and strategies. The programme team facilitated dialogue among stakeholders and guided negotiations to bridge differing expectations within the DPIU and ensure alignment with municipal priorities.  **Application of land value capture**  Integrating land value capture into Saameynta’s approach has been challenging due to its unfamiliarity in Somalia and the need to demonstrate its potential benefits to municipalities, particularly in relocation settlements. The process has been slowed by the need for detailed planning and measurement refinement. Research has recommended linking land value capture to the new property tax system as an entry point, with municipalities positioned to assess and implement it effectively. While still an outcome rather than an indicator, using land value capture for service fees or municipal land leasing in Bosaso remains feasible. Saameynta is working with the municipality to raise awareness and explore operationalisation of the concept. | | | | |
| **Risk management** | | | | |
|  | **Type of risk** | **Description of risk** | **Mitigating measures** |  |
|  | Insecurity | Non-State armed actors continue to operate in areas surrounding Saameynta targeted locations, hindering implementation and monitoring of activities.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: High | The Saameynta Programme, leverages existing networks, engaged with rule of law and security actors adopting a careful security approach toward the targeted locations. Saameynta staff comply with UNDSS rules while  going to the field. |  |
|  | Political deterioration | The agreement signed between Somaliland and Ethiopia and the new electoral bill led to frictions among government actors, with deteriorating relations between FGS and Puntland authorities.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: High | Saameynta Programme developed good synergies with government stakeholders, hence able to receive early warnings on potential disputes amongst the political actors, emphasising the need of bringing in their perspectives about what changes are occurring and what can  be improved. |  |
|  | Political competition | Ownership of DS is challenged by different entities within the government, especially after the constitutional review (NCRI/MOPIED).   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: Moderate | Saameynta foster open dialogue and communication channels between different level of the government through the PMU structure, maintaining transparent relations through information exchange with  government counterparts. |  |
|  | Loss of institutional memory | Turnover undermines government ownership by hindering coordination among government | Saameynta partners continue to engage in constructive dialogue with government counterparts, trying to  crystallise institutional knowledge |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | entities themselves and between government and the programme.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: Moderate | through for example capacity injections and professionalisation interventions rather than personal  one. |  |
|  | Environmental shocks | Maladaptive practices impairs climate resilience, with environmental shocks impacting people’s livelihoods and access to services.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: High | Environmental considerations are accounted for when planning for site development (i.e., in Grible relocation area, the original site plan was changed to excluding flash flood prone riverbeds from any housing/shelter construction). Improve resilience to climate events is also one of the goal listed in the  Bosaso City Strategy. |  |
|  | Aid diversion | Resources meant for a particular purpose or for specific beneficiaries may be diverted for personal gain or being used for unintended purposes by authorities, armed groups, or other actors.   * Likelihood: High * Impact: High | Differentiating the M&E instruments to check potential aid diversion cases (RMT involvement); work in collaboration with IOM M&E central team to flag and investigate cases of aid diversion. On relocation processes, Saameynta collaborates with NRC Protection unit to ensure fair target of beneficiaries, who were selected through field observation and interviews without prior notice; in context of data collection for the longitudinal study, question on fairness of the process and possible  aid diversion were asked. |  |
|  | PMU | Coordination and communication difficulties among different government level may result in impaired cooperation within the PMU structure, which involves authorities from FGS and FMSs but not municipalities.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: Moderate | Saameynta is now supporting people at the municipal level (Senior Assistant to the Mayor of Bosaso) to ensure a whole-of-government approach rooted on the ground. |  |
|  | Lack of institutional capacity in urban planning and land management | Insufficient coordination resulting in the failure to implement the city extension plan.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: High | Capacity building to the municipality on settlement development planning, coordination, and implementation of best practices, while institutionalising coordination and planning processes. Institutionalisation of a land development strategy within the municipality's land department, ensuring alignment with the city strategy while integrating on-the- job capacity building as technical assistance in medium-sized projects, covering implementation, planning, design, and procurement by the  local government. |  |
|  | Land value capture from Investments to new land development is not tapped into | Failing to capitalise on the investments made to generate financial returns that could be used to fund services at the developed | Develop plans for mixed-use urban land projects and implement a land value capture mechanism that is consistent with the Development  Briefs. Establish a sustainable |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | sites and for their maintenance by the local government.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: High | financial model detailing strategies for generating income from the developed sites, including options like leasing, service fees, or sales. Engage the community in decision- making to uncover opportunities for local income generation and  investment. |  |
|  | Lack of sustainable livelihoods for all IDPs at resettlement sites | Resettled populations remain in extreme poverty and are unable to provide education to their children, not to upgrade their houses or to increase their monthly income.   * Likelihood: Moderate * Impact: High | All housing assistance needs to incorporate a strong livelihood component to ensure that no family is left behind. Strategies to tackle it consist in implementing mixed-land use development to attract higher- income households, thereby avoiding the creation of social and poverty ghettos, and designing equitable and sustainable livelihood interventions for the ones already  residing in relocation sites. |  |
| **Learning impact and new opportunities**  To improve programming and facilitate institutional knowledge sharing, Saameynta partners held a workshop in June 2024 aimed at documenting lessons learned and identifying missed opportunities. The programme agreed on using specific metrics -achievements, challenges and gaps, and ongoing initiatives- to develop these lessons learned. The following thematic areas for reflection were identified: land governance, social accountability, capacity-building, livelihoods and economic empowerment, access to basic services, and investments. While a consolidated document on lessons learned was shared, here are some key examples:   * **Land governance**: Saameynta has learned that interventions addressing displacement must prioritise foundational work on land governance – an approach at the core of durable solutions. In Somalia, where land governance complexities are compounded by shifting policies and a continuously changing environment, it is evident that achieving tenure security requires ongoing follow-up actions beyond initial interventions: sustainable outcomes require more time, resources, local ownership, and political commitment. Such actions must be based upon localised strategic development frameworks (e.g. district development plans, city development strategies, city extension plans, etc.) and more institutionalised coordination mechanisms between the Federal Member States and the Federal Government of Somalia. * **Economic development**: Short-term livelihood support alone is insufficient for achieving durable solutions. There is a need for a comprehensive approach that includes both immediate support and long-term planning. Addressing immediate needs through cash-for-work programmes and offering livelihood support for DAC- owned businesses helps meet basic needs and jumpstart income generation. However, sustainable solutions require partnering with the private sector to facilitate access to credit and provide training programmes focused on business skills such as financial management and marketing. * **Social accountability**: It is important to ensure that feedback mechanisms can effectively escalate community concerns to decision-makers. Many current channels are managed by aid providers, leading to concerns around transparency and accountability. There needs to be a greater role for local and Federal government in the design and implementation of these mechanisms to ensure they are responsive and inclusive. | | | | |
| **Coordination with other UN entities including UNSOM/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF**  In 2024, Saameynta worked towards enhancing stakeholders’ commitment and supporting the FGS and the UN to put in place frameworks and coordination mechanisms that institutionalise the centrality of solutions. Saameynta supported the Durable Solutions and Poverty Reduction Department at FGS MOPIED on the National Costing Plan for the Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). The Costing Plan served as a basis for MOPIED to develop the National Solutions Pathway Action Plan, to identify and plan for key solutions pathways to support the removal of one million IDPs from their displacement situation; this represents the  first explicit commitment to operationalise solutions nationwide. The review of the NDSS aimed to assess the progress | | | | |

•

|  |
| --- |
| of the NDSS since its inception in 2020, evaluate accomplishments against planned goals, identify gaps, examine challenges and lessons learned, assess changes in the development environment impacting the NDSS, and provide recommendations for enhancing its implementation.  Moreover, Saameynta representatives attended the National Transformation Plan (NTP) labs, supporting the integration of the solutions agenda throughout the drafting process: overall, the NTP came into life also because of programmes like Saameynta working together with the Government, shifting the focus of all stakeholders from humanitarian to developmental action.  The programme supports six durable solutions area coordinators in the FMSs and BRA, to help resurrect the coordination structures for the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group and serve as liaisons between the FGS, field stakeholders, and government institutions involved in durable solutions.  Saameynta coordinated through the Integrated Office with other durable solutions actors for regular consultations (at technical and management level) on leveraging resources and developing synergies over priorities identified in the Secretary-General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. Informal exchanges have taken place at both technical and senior levels, enabling the sharing of progress, challenges, and lessons learned.  At the area level, in Baidoa the programme is part of the Urban (Re)Integration Taskforce and the Resilient Baidoa Initiative, where the Baidoa City Strategy has been integrated as the base tool for action planning and agenda setting in terms of spatial interventions. In Bosaso, Saameynta has strengthened its engagement with solutions actors implementing on the ground (UNHCR and NRC for relocation activities, UNCDF for infrastructural projects).  To enhance area-based coordination for better site and infrastructure planning, a joint meeting among agencies involved in Saameynta and the shelter and protection cluster focused on strategies for collaborative site development and neighborhood planning in alignment with the city extension plan for Old and New Grible. Stakeholders agreed on improving site planning and area-based coordination, ensuring all partners, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, are actively involved in the planning and resource allocation processes. A site planning coordination group was initiated that shall facilitate effective collaboration before new neighborhoods are implemented. |
| **Role of the UN Somalia Joint Fund**  The Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) organised a joint visit to Baidoa to showcase SJF-funded programmes in Southwest State and explore existing or untapped synergies among them, providing an opportunity to engage with communities as well as authorities. The visit, initially scheduled as an SJF’s donor field mission, turned into a monitoring and coordination exercise that saw participation of representatives from the Federal and State government, the SJF and the programmes (donors were not allowed to reach Baidoa due to security concerns), allowing for a better understanding of contextual dynamics. It was for example acknowledged that the Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre in Howlwadag Village, supported under the Joint Justice and Correction Programme, solves a huge caseload of disputes related to land (especially in relation to encroachment of boundaries) before these escalate to the Land Dispute Committee. This information is taken into account for future project development and for adapting current activities.  Due to the decision made during the Joint Steering Committee meeting not to start activities in Beledweyne, thus reducing the programme budget from 21 to 17.6 million USD, negotiations are in progress among SJF, Hirshabelle government and the Federal government on how to reallocate that money. It was suggested to keep the funding allocation to lay foundations for durable solutions in Hirshabelle, potentially redirecting it to an SJF programme covering Beledweyne to be created. |
| **Synergies with other programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues**  Saameynta continues to build on existing synergies with ongoing programmes: the collaboration with Danwadaag, based on information and knowledge sharing as well as some co-implemented activities such as co-funding mechanisms, allowed for better harmonisation of solutions programming and for the joint adoption of innovative approaches such as the *derisnimo* and territorial planning, to be upscaled in future programme design. Strong connection has been built also with Asaaska Fikir, a programme under the IDSF fund, in the field of government-led data for solutions: building on the LORA exercise and its city-wide methodology piloted in Bosaso, both programmes supported FGS MOPIED in endorsing the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey. |

|  |
| --- |
| Synergies with the PDS programme and the JPLG programme continue to guide the implementation of specific activities in terms of access to credit and local governance mechanisms. Saameynta has engaged with a JPLG former staff acting as researcher for the land value capture study commissioned under the RVO research fund, to leverage the JPLG knowledge and experience in the field of fair and equitable revenue collection mechanism.  Recently, new opportunity for enhanced collaboration have arisen by exploring the synergies with programmes like Nabadaynta (in the field of access to justice for land tenure security and land dispute resolutions), the Jowhar Off stream Storage Programme (JOSP), for writing a durable solutions roadmap to ensure fair, sustainable solutions for communities impacted by the large-scale infrastructure development as envisioned by the programme, and Dowlaatkab (to improve coordination with implementing partners from local governance programmes across Somalia). |
| **Partnerships**  In terms of land governance, Saameynta partnered with The Hague Academy to deliver a second training of trainers for government authorities with mandate over land in April 2024, tailored to selected participants from the first training in November 2023, to be the champions of reform initiatives within their respective government institutions. The ongoing partnership with GLTN results pivotal for setting the scene for the implementation of the STDM exercise; furthermore, a GLTN expert in local governance legislation (previously employed under JPLG) acted as researcher for the Bosaso land value capture study.  Land-at-Scale remains another key partner in terms of land governance, with a focus on knowledge exchange. Exchanges on land governance and land rights with other programmes from different countries were fostered thanks to the LAND-at-Scale learning exchange in June 2024 and the LANDac Conference in July 2024. Land-at-Scale contributed to knowledge generation by sponsoring the longitudinal study and the land value capture research: these exercises have proven useful to draw recommendations and lessons learned, to further inform and adapt programme’s activities and municipal strategies. In general terms, lessons learned have been a focus of the programme during this reporting period, with an important contribution from KIT partners.  Furthermore, Saameynta worked with international (i.e., NRC on housing construction and livelihoods) and local NGOs (i.e., LEADO on the Bosaso labour need assessment) and private companies (i.e., Pioneer Construction for the Grible hydrogeological survey, Acumen Research for the Puntland social cohesion formative assessment) for research purposes and data collection. Local companies were contracted to construct infrastructures such as the MCH and the football field. |
| **Localization**  Saameynta works on strengthening local governance and institutions through capacity-building, policy ownership, and enhanced social accountability. For example, by capacitating the government in carrying out the STDM exercise in the cluster of IDP camps located between Grible and Bosaso town, the Municipality will gain a clearer understanding on the dynamics surrounding land access and HLP rights for IDPs in the area. By obtaining a comprehensive picture on where individual households fall within the continuum of formal/informal rights, the Municipality will be supported in advocating for more permanent arrangements to protect the security of tenure for residents in that area, as per its commitment to improve tenure security for IDPs in order to better integrate them in the city structure. In terms of economic empowerment, the partnership with the Bosaso Chamber of Commerce will ensure sustainability in enhancing city-wide access to credit, through for example trainings to Enterprise Development Unit’s staff on business development services, ensuring equitable access for selected SMEs.  Saameynta also focuses on community-led planning and decision-making, implementing participatory approaches for identifying citizens’ priorities and for ensuring a bottom-up approach when designing city strategies, to ensure that beneficiaries become actors of their own development rather than mere recipients. Building on that, the priorities identified by the people within Community Action Plans guide the implementation of physical infrastructures beyond housing and water infrastructures. Moreover, the programme prioritises raising the voices of communities throughout the implementation cycle, engaging in feedback loops and field research (for example through the longitudinal study), to foster accountability and transparency.  In terms of civil society, the programme partners with the Somali Maritime and Fishery Science Institute (SMAFSI), a Puntland academic institute that promotes sustainable management of oceans and coastlines through education and research activities, to equip IDPs with offshore and inshore fishery skills. To strengthen local stakeholders, through co-  funding mechanism activities in Baidoa Saameynta supported the creation of a civil society organisation (named |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| District Project Implementation Unit) that is being capacitated to deal with community-fund management, budget monitoring, advocacy to fundraise for community prioritised projects, etc. The CSO’s main role is to engage with the public and government institutions to select through consensus community-prioritised project from the CAP for implementation, mobilise resources and fundraise, manage funds and lead the procurement processes, with support from Saameynta throughout the process.  Since its beginning, the programme has engaged with local NGOs for several purposes: READO implemented a livelihood activity in Barwaaqo through the distribution of starter-kits and equipment grants; LEADO carried out research activities to identify sectors which are most promising in terms of access to labour market; CFHD was key for developing the Southwest State social cohesion strategy; SADAR designed some social accountability tools for Baidoa municipality. These partnerships with actors with solid footprint on the ground were carried out at the activity level, to inform the design and implementation through their experience and grassroot knowledge of local context. | | | | | | |
| **Monitoring and oversight activities** | | | | | | |
|  | **Monitoring activity** | **Date** | **Description** | **Comments**  **& Recommendations** | **Corrective actions taken** |  |
|  | Validation of spatial and socio- economic data related to Grible and East Bosaso | 15-19 January  2024 | Site visits related to relocation and inclusive land governance | Discussions covered: road network development, better access to new Grible site, protection of settlements from flash floods, solid waste management, public beach development, housing and tenure security. Follow-up discussion on how the draft urban plans can be further consolidated and supported for formal endorsement, as well as on STDM. | Focus upon older part of Grible with 12 verified IDP sites for preparing STDM concept |  |
|  | FGS MOPIED  visit to Baidoa | 12-15  February 2024 | FGS MOPIED delegation visited Baidoa to oversee DS programmes implementing in the area, and met with Saameynta staff and line ministries from  FMS government. | FGS MOPIED produced a video showcasing Saameynta activities in Baidoa. | N/A |  |
|  | Qualitative data collection in Bosaso (first round – longitudinal study) | 28 April – 5  May 2024 | Saameynta facilitated a qualitative data collection exercise targeting residents of Grible, Tawakal and 100Bush and Municipal authorities, to gather data on perception  of land rights and tenure security. This was conducted along with Marta Cavallaro, LAS researcher for the longitudinal study. | Qualitative data collected served as basis for the first report of the longitudinal study.  Recommendations encompassed clarifying the extent of land rights for Grible residents, raise awareness on these rights, build two-room houses, improve the conditions of the road, clarifying selection  criteria for relocation. | The programme decided to build two- room houses in Grible.  The programme followed up with the municipality and other stakeholders active on the ground to clarify the rights that the title deeds entail for Grible residents. |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Protection risk assessment | 24 May – 3  June 2024 | Data collection on protection risks in Grible, Tawakal and 100Bush | Qualitative data collected served as basis for a protection risk assessment.  Recommendations encompassed, inter alia, enhancing lighting infrastructures, medical facilities, hygiene awareness; establish women-friendly and child-friendly centres;  reinforce services for GBV survivors and for mental health and psychosocial support; conduct community awareness on GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse reporting mechanisms and available support  services, etc. | The programme is finalizing the construction of a maternal and child healthcare facility.  The programme has built a football field meant to be a child- friendly area: a team is being formed to compete in the Ramadan football tournament among Bosaso villages’ football teams, to enhance social cohesion. |  |
|  | Remote monitoring exercise – Barwaaqo micro- irrigation system | 21-24 May  2024 | The IOM Remote Monitoring Team carried out a survey targeting beneficiaries from the micro- irrigation scheme constructed in Barwaaqo, to gather feedback and assess the impact of the project. | The survey found out that the project is highly valued and beneficial, positively impacting vulnerable populations: 98 per cent of respondents affirmed that their family's food security improved due to the project. It was recommended to further develop the project by expanding outreach and fostering community engagement, along with skill-building support, to drive meaningful societal  change. | The survey was circulated among practitioners carrying out similar projects, and with the vendor that built the micro- irrigation scheme, in order to improve future interventions. |  |
|  | Durable Solutions Progress Survey (Baidoa) | Q1/Q2 2024 | Quantitative data representative at the neighbourhood and city level were collected across various cities in Somalia | The data collection was carried out by IOM DTM and supported by the IDSF, Danwadaag and Saameynta projects. A factsheet and a dashboard were produced and circulated  by FGS MOPIED. | N/A |  |
|  | Lessons learned workshop | 3-7 June 2024 | Rebecca Hallin, Saameynta’s partner from KIT, visited Nairobi to carry out a collective workshop to gather lessons learnt and missing opportunities in order to improve DS  programming | The document produced was finalised and circulated among relevant stakeholders. Visibility was ensured through Land-at-Scale channels. | Reflecting on lessons learned helped the design of the remaining activities, such as livelihood interventions (a comprehensive approach is required that includes both immediate support and  long-term planning). |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | and implementation. |  | Lessons learned from Saameynta will be incorporated into the design of future DS  programmes. |  |
|  | Donor meeting with Bosaso Mayor in Nairobi | 18 - 19 June  2024 | The mayor of Bosaso met implementing agencies and donors at the Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi, to discuss Municipality’s engagement and ownership over the Saameynta programme and illustrate to donors priorities and patterns towards Bosaso sustainable development, as identified by the  Municipality. | The mayor spoke about his ambition to realise a vision for a peaceful district with efficient and equitable public services while achieving self- sufficiency and well- developed infrastructure, and on how Saameynta has meaningfully enabled government authorities to fulfill their obligations towards ensuring that IDPs enjoy their fundamental rights and  improve their wellbeing. | This was an opportunity to enhance streams of communication among donors and local government. |  |
|  | Joint mission to Puntland | 8-13 August  2024 | Representatives of the three implementing agencies travelled to Bosaso and Garowe to oversee implementation of activities, discuss coordination structure and steering of programme, and strengthen collaboration. | It was recommended to include more participants in PMU meetings to ensure information sharing on activities, to better define roles and responsibilities of Saameynta focal points, to strengthen collaboration in terms of monitoring, and to sign a formal agreement between line ministries and implementing agencies. | Municipal colleagues and DGs from line ministries in subsequent PMU meetings.  Saameynta will carry out a joint monitoring exercise with Puntland MOPEDIC authorities in Q1/Q2 2025.  An agreement of cooperation between UN-Habitat and Puntland has been signed, and a memorandum of understanding between IOM and Puntland is  under signature. |  |
|  | Joint Steering Committee | 12  September 2024 | A Joint Steering Committee meeting was held with representatives from FGS line ministries, donors, SJF and implementing agencies, to review progress, plan future steps, and discuss critical challenges, particularly those related to Beledweyne. | The government called for strengthening a broader coordination mechanism under the leadership of MOPIED, as there is room for improvement in complementary areas (i.e., land governance, social cohesion), and for developing more joint initiatives with the same structure as Saameynta. This should be applied to programme coordination as well of government  coordination, building | Decision was made for the programme not to start implementing activities in Beledweyne.  The government and the SJF still need to agree on how to reallocate the fundings initially planned for Beledweyne, to ensure impactful use of resources. |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | linkages and connecting different complementary government institutions (NCRI, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock,  etc.) as well. |  |  |
|  | Launch of the Bosaso City Strategy | 6-9 October  2024 | Launch event of the Bosaso City Strategy and Extension Plan, and field visit to Grible for monitoring of MCH, houses and soccer field construction. | The launch was successful and saw high-level attendance from government institutions (municipality, regional authorities, Puntland government) and traditional leaders.  Government authorities underscored the critical importance of the city strategy for the future development of the municipality, outlining the importance of turning the strategy into  actionable steps. | Awareness was raised among stakeholders active in Bosaso on the importance of following the city strategy when designing interventions.  The city strategy was made available to the broader public by publishing it online, and visibility was given to it during high level events (i.e., World Urban Forum). |  |
|  | Joint SJF- Government - Programmes mission to Baidoa | 28 October  2024 | SJF organised a joint monitoring mission to Baidoa, to build synergies among programmes and oversee activities of few selected programmes including Saameynta. For what regards Saameynta, the team visited the micro- irrigation schemes in  Barwaaqo. | The micro-irrigation system was operational, although questions were raised about recharging of the borehole due to delayed rainy season. The farmers were farming the plots and were showing the vegetables harvested. | N/A |  |
|  | Donors’ visit to  Bosaso | 8-10  December 2024 | SDC joint the implementing partners in a field visit to Bosaso, to first-hand see implementation of activities in Grible. | Attendees joint municipal and Puntland government authorities in the ribbon-cutting ceremony marking the  inauguration of the MCH and the football field. | SDC has requested to draft continuation plan and exit strategies for the target cities. |  |
|  | Gender evaluation | November 2023 – July  2024 | A gender evaluation has been commissioned and took place between November 2023 and  July 2024. The evaluation aimed to assess how well the programme addresses gender issues, and its results will provided a learning opportunity to reflect on what has worked well and what  needs improvement to adapt to changing | The evaluation concluded that the programme has made deliberate effort to reach and include women and girls from multiple angles: as participants in consultations; as beneficiaries, directly (e.g., recipients of land title or cash) and indirectly (e.g., as residents in neighbourhoods where public services get set up); and as active citizens,  economic actors, and/or | Women have been selected as specific target for some key activities, for example livelihood interventions (especially through women saving groups, to collectively empower women as a group) to be conducted in 2025.  Women-sensitive criteria were adopted by the relocation committee for selecting |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | circumstances, while promoting accountability specifically to women and girls. | members of society and city life. This has a major positive impact on gender equality is especially promising, because it involves a virtuous circle: for some women and girls in the target areas, awareness and empowerment about their rights is increasing, which in turn leads them to participate more in decision-making and leadership, and encourages them to participate in social gatherings. | households for moving to Grible: priority was given to women at risk (single mothers or caregivers, household headed by a single female, widowed, divorced, older women, survivors of violence, pregnant and lactating). All the title deeds for the 61 houses were registered under women’s name: during the longitudinal study data collection, questions on that were asked to both women and men, and everybody recognised the value in registering women as land owners, stating that it is an additional guarantee to  tackle evictions. |  |
|  | Inspection of infrastructures | Recurrently and on need basis | Oversee physical implementation of activities (MCH, houses, football field,  CFM) | On track. | N/A |  |
|  | Stakeholder review Consultation (PMU) | Bi-monthly | During the PMU, all the stakeholders are required to give a full update regarding the implementation of  activities. | On track. | N/A |  |
|  | Review and Make Course Corrections | Monthly | Monthly meeting among IPs’ PM to share updates, performance data, risks, lessons  learnt, etc. | On track. | N/A |  |
|  | | | | | | |
| **Communication and Knowledge Management**  Main programme achievements were posted on social media by implementing agencies, government authorities and donors, as well as on selected channels like the Land Portal. For example, the launch of the Bosaso city strategy held wide media appeal, amplifying its outreach among local and international stakeholders. Attendance to international events ensured visibility to Saameynta and the government’s commitment to durable solutions and further outreach. This included the First Africa Urban Forum, held in Addis Ababa in September 2024, and the World Urban Forum in Cairo in November 2024, where the Directorate of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions at FGS MoPIED submitted a concept note for a Saameynta side event: the event was opened in the presence of H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the H.E. Minister of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing. At these events,  Saameynta's efforts, such as enhancing the capacity of land departments, identifying housing prototypes, and aligning with city strategies and neighborhood plans, were highlighted[.1](#_bookmark0) During the LANDac Conference and the Land-at-Scale | | | | | | |

1 Videorecording of the session is available at: NE 16-08 Saameynta Scaling solutions to displacement in Somalia through financing inclusive urban development

|  |
| --- |
| Exchange between June and July 2024, outreach focused on programme activities specifically related to land  governance and on the research harvesting beneficiaries perspectives’ on land rights.  Saameynta has been selected as key project to be showcased through videos several times, testifying its recognised impact and ensuring visibility and further outreach. After a field visit autonomously conducted by FGS MOPIED representatives in Baidoa, they produced a video illustrating the impact of Saameynta activities by interviewing beneficiaries. SDC decided to choose Saameynta as example to explain how the work on durable solutions is related to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, and what this concretely means; a video has been produced with Saameynta contribution, and then displayed on the cover page of FDFA’s intranet, thus reaching all the Swiss government offices and embassies globally. The Office of the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on Internal Displacement asked Saameynta to record few video interviews with community representatives from Grible, to help them showcasing some of the key lessons learnt, challenges and opportunities from solutions processes in Somalia.  Several research activities have been carried out during the reporting period, including the first report of the longitudinal study, the gender evaluation, the Bosaso land value capture study, the Grible economic studies and other economic assessment for Baidoa and Bosaso, the Puntland social cohesion formative assessment and a best practices study on housing and settlement solutions and pathways for upscaling in Bosaso, the latter recently initiated. Thanks to KIT’s contribution, in February 2024 Saameynta updated its knowledge management strategy to reflect the planned activities until the end of 2024 and set annual knowledge targets. KIT took the lead in facilitating a lessons learned workshop in June 2024 to capture existing knowledge coming from operations implemented insofar. A repository of knowledge products and recommendations generated under Saameynta is being compiled and will be made available to partners in Q1 2025. Knowledge produced under the programme was disseminated with local and international stakeholders, also through international events (i.e., the LANDac conference, with a panel focused on the goals and methodologies of the longitudinal study).  Saameynta improved communication with its donors and between donors and government authorities, opening streams to facilitate information sharing: formal and informal exchanges were organised to clarify the steering of the programme, to exchange updates, to have local authorities (i.e., Bosaso mayor) directly explaining the aim of developmental interventions supported under Saameynta, and ultimately to increase transparency. A Joint Steering Committee meeting was held in September 2024 with participation from Government line ministries, donors, implementing agencies and SJF to jointly review progress and plan for future action. Saameynta donors were invited to the IDSF-led data for solutions workshop organised in February 2024, for them to obtain a wider understanding of activities related to measuring pathways to solutions and of synergies among the two programmes. Furthermore, SDC representatives were invited to Bosaso, to first-hand see implementation of activities and assess potential for further development: the field visit successfully took place in December 2024. |

**Section 5: Project management**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of project board meetings held | The Programme Management Meeting (PMU) has been ongoing since the onboarding of the Programme Coordinator. The Focal Persons from FGS, FMSs, IPs and the Coordination Unit have mandatory participation, and invitation has been extended to DGs and representatives from the municipalities. The PMU were conducted online. PMU meetings for Baidoa and Bosaso have been held in February, May, July and September 2024, and an additional one for Bosaso has been held in December 2024.  A donor exchange was held in Nairobi in March 2024, with representatives from the Implementing Agencies and representatives from the SJF and the contributing donors (the Netherlands and Switzerland).  A Joint Steering Committee meeting was held in September 2024, with representatives from FGS line  ministries, donors, SJF and implementing agencies. |
|  | IOM: 10 (4 international, 4 national) staff  UN-HABITAT: 8 (2 International and 6 National) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project | UNDP: 4 (1 international, 3 national) staff  \*Some of these personnel is only partially charged to the project (shared costs) |
| Number of government personnel funded by the project? What are their functions and where do they work?  Is the capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol? | 9 under LOA between UNDP and MOPIED (Durable Solutions Unit).   * 3 FGS Focal Persons (MOPIED, MOIFAR, MOPWHR); * 3 FMS (Southwest State) Focal Persons (MOPIED, MOPWRH, MOIFAR) - ended   June 2024;   * 3 FMS (Puntland) Focal Persons (MOPIED, MOPWRH, MOIFAR);   1 Senior Programme Assistant (Communication) at FGS-MoPIED  1 Senior Programme Assistant – Bosaso Municipality 1 Programme Assistant - Engineer at SWS-MoPW, ended June 2024  1 Programme Assistant - Engineer at Bosaso Municipality  1 Director of SOMINVEST (3 months)  6 Area Coordinators (SWS, PL, JB, HRB, BRA, GMD) 1 National Consultant for SDG Appraisal monitoring  tool – FGS MOPIED |
| How has the project ensured the visibility of SJF donors during the reporting period? | Donors’ visibility logos were applied during meetings, activities, presentations and other events; ensured events are tweeted; visibility during  high-level meetings, such as the FGS MoPIED visit to Baidoa, the Somali Entrepreneurship Summit, the World Urban Forum and the launch of the Bosaso City Strategy and Extension Plan, and during events with donors themselves, such as the LAS Exchange, the LANDac Conference, the lessons learned  workshop, and the Norway’s Ambassador visit to  Somalia. |
| Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure. | Saameynta received its last outstanding earmarked funding transfer (approximately 2.268.000 USD), disbursed in November 2024. The programme is not  expecting to receive any additional funding. |

**Section 6: Cross-cutting issues**

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**  Building on the gender evaluation completed in July 2024, that concluded that during the implementation in many – though not all – aspects the programme has made deliberate effort to reach and include women and girls from multiple angles, Saameynta improved its implementation strategy to cater for the different needs that different gender groups have.  Findings pointed out that land rights remain central to achieving durable solutions, but they also carry significant risks of conflict and marginalisation. To address this, Saameynta refined its strategies focusing on gender-sensitive approaches to land titling and tenure security: all the title deeds for the newly relocated households are under women’s names, to provide them with legal recognition and security of tenure, a vital step in reducing their vulnerability. Titles in women’s names strengthen their independence and bargaining power within households and communities, aligning with the recommendation to prioritise gender-sensitive approaches to land governance. It prevents land disputes and ensures that women, particularly those at risk of disinheritance, have a legally protected asset, as emphasised in the evaluation. To track unintended consequences, questions within the longitudinal study assess household gendered dynamics related to relocation and land titling: findings point out that, although men may feel excluded from relocation activities, most of them recognise that women (especially elder ones and those who do not have a partner) are particularly vulnerable in IDP camps (especially in terms of being exposed to violence) and need to be prioritised. |

The evaluation highlighted the successes of combining diverse forms of livelihoods support, which have positively impacted economic empowerment, particularly among women and girls. Moving forward, Saameynta will build on this foundation by incorporating tailored support to girls and women-headed households, addressing both immediate economic needs and long-term empowerment: as part of the livelihood intervention in Bosaso, 150 women will be trained in livelihoods and business development skills and provided with grants to establish microenterprises, also by setting up women saving groups, taking into consideration their needs as caregivers in order not to overburden them. Moreover, a rapid gender analysis will be conducted to identify gender related issues and incorporate affirmative actions to address them, taking into account that factors like clan affiliation, education, socioeconomic status, and social connections can create imbalances, influencing participation and dominance in savings decisions which affect contributions and loan patterns. The programme will enhance beneficiaries’ capacities through financial literacy and leadership training, elevating their position within the community and supporting youth and women to overcome entrenched power dynamics.

Saameynta acknowledged the need to refine its MEAL framework to better capture the nuanced impacts of its interventions on different vulnerable groups. To address this, data from the DSP survey (previously LORA) are now disaggregated on different levels of vulnerability, to ensure that monitoring and programming reflects the condition of beneficiaries by including dimensions like gender, age, disability, socio-economic and displacement status. Furthermore, research activities and qualitative data encompassed gender dynamics, harvesting gendered recommendations for the programme to gain a better understanding of the context and of the effects of intervention. When conducting data collection, attention is paid to create a safe environment particularly for women and girls to raise their voice and eventual concerns by keeping men and women separated.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project | Total number of project outputs | Total number of gender specific outputs |
| 7 | 2  Output 1.1: Preparatory studies and assessments are produced that include a gender and conflict angle;  Output 1.2: Strategies and legal provision are produces that include specific priorities of women, youth  and are climate smart. |
| Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues | Total number of staff | Total number of staff with  responsibility for gender issues |
| 100% | All Saameynta staff have gender related responsibility in their TOR. |

# Human-rights based approach

Saameynta grounds its interventions in a human rights-based framework, ensuring that the rights, needs, and dignity of DACs remain central to all activities. Specifically, the programme aims at balancing urban development and human rights: while supporting broader city development plans through inclusive urban planning and capacity building for municipal and State authorities, Saameynta ensures that interventions respect and promote the fundamental rights of affected populations. By facilitating the transition from informal settlements to public land secured by government agreements, Saameynta helps establish permanent, dignified living conditions. Infrastructure development on these sites is designed to foster long-term stability and integration, in alignment with both human rights standards and local development objectives.

At the same time, recognising the agency of IDPs, Saameynta prioritises their involvement in every stage of the decision-making process. Community-based planning to frame urban development (in relation to CAP, city strategy, infrastructure development) has been a pivotal instrument to ensure human-centred civic participation from members of communities belonging to different socio-economic sectors, with particular attention to raising the voice of the most vulnerable groups, to further fulfil their civil and political rights. In Bosaso, to understand critical threads that IDPs and Grible residents face, a protection risk assessment incorporating protection of sexual exploitation and abuses (PSEA), MHPSS and gender aspects has been carried out, and will guide social cohesion and livelihood interventions.

Community consultations to gather beneficiaries’ feedback over implemented activities guide the partners in a

continuous learning loop, to tailor activities and targeting in order to fulfil the community-driven principle of durable

|  |
| --- |
| solutions. An example is represented by the owner-driven approach behind the construction of new houses in Grible, that empowers beneficiaries by directly involving them in constructing their homes: an adaptive housing type was designed that reflects upon the beneficiaries’ needs, then they were provided with money to autonomously purchase materials from the local market and eventually pay for local labour (usually through construction workers living in Grible themselves) and on-the-job training and ongoing supervision by a site engineer. |
| **Leave no one behind**  In general terms, Saameynta contributes to the reduction of exclusion because all the interventions aim at integrating IDPs, which are among the most vulnerable sectors of society. Resource limitations that every programme faces mean that Saameynta cannot address the needs of all the vulnerable persons in the targeted cities. This bounds Saameynta to focus on those most in need of support, by selecting the most vulnerables among the most vulnerables for relocation activities. To date, the programme has successfully constructed 91 houses on public land acquired by the government, providing secure and dignified living conditions for families who were selected based on vulnerability criteria encompassing disability status, age, gender, marital status, etc. Recognising that the scale of needs far exceeds available resources, the programme continuously assesses the impact of interventions to learn how to better address exclusion in future phases of the project.  In relation to the broader IDP population of the targeted cities, the programme aims at improving their living conditions for example through the STDM exercise, to map out their security of tenure in IDP camps and then advocate with the Municipalities for regularising their land rights. The geographical scope of the exercise will be the IDP camps located along the corridors that connect the relocation sites and the main towns, as it was assessed that they might become particularly vulnerable to eviction once the city expands towards the side of relocation sites. |
| **Social contract and legitimacy**  The current social contract between authorities and the population in Somalia is fragile, largely due to prolonged insecurity in certain areas, chronic political instability compounded by lack of electoral representation in many FMS, limited capacity of the formal State to deliver services (largely dependent on a co-production process of private entities, community and clan-based structures, and international actors). For durable solutions to be successful, the social contract between local authorities and the citizens must be strengthened, for enhancing their trust in the government as main stakeholders to respond to their needs. This will be fostered through specific interventions carried out under Saameynta that will reinforce social accountability by providing spaces for public dialogue (i.e., community- based planning, consul platform, social cohesion strategies). By having the government taking ownership over Saameynta’s activities and increased citizens’ participation over planning for development, piloted durable solutions interventions will also be sustained after the end of the programme cycle. However, this is a process that requires time and continuous commitment.  As highlighted by the social cohesion formative assessment for Puntland, key strategies to restore the social contract are rooted in strengthening the collaboration among government and CSOs (hindered by lack of streamlined processes and a shared vision, as some government entities perceive CSO-led initiatives as external interventions rather than collaborative efforts, creating friction and undermining progress) and multi-stakeholder partnerships that support displaced populations as well as host communities. Among communities, competition for scarce resources, particularly water and sanitation facilities, further strains relations. Disparities in access between host communities and IDPs can foster perceptions of favouritism and exacerbate mistrust: these tensions are further compounded by a lack of inclusive platforms for dialogue and engagement, which can perpetuate stereotypes about displaced populations being a burden on resources. Addressing these challenges requires improved resource allocation mechanisms, transparency, and structured opportunities for both host and displaced communities to collaboratively address grievances and build trust.  Saameynta’s efforts, such as issuing secure title deeds in Bosaso, highlight the transformative potential of structured land governance in reducing conflicts and fostering a sense of stability among displaced communities. Government initiatives and coordination, particularly those addressing land tenure and housing, have shown to be promising but require better coordination and institutionalisation. As a KII respondent from the social cohesion formative assessment cited, there is the need for "better alignment between local priorities and government strategies to maximise impact”. |
| **Humanitarian-development-peace nexus** |

|  |
| --- |
| The programme focuses on long-lasting solutions in a humanitarian context, contributing to peace and stability in Somalia. It empowers communities to participate in public affairs through community-based planning, strengthening the social contract between the people and the government. Additionally, it supports the government in creating laws, policies, and tools for social cohesion and inclusive land governance, to ensure peaceful coexistence among communities and protect their rights beyond the programme's duration. By leveraging humanitarian intervention, inscribing it in a long-term vision with the aim of fostering peace, Saameynta provides models to showcase patterns to durable solutions.  The complementary work that Saameynta does across the nexus can be showcased in relation to relocation sites, usually located at the outskirt of the city. The programme provides humanitarian support (housing, water facilities, cash for work) to alleviate the needs of the people who decided to move into new neighbourhoods, that is needed due to the lack of basic services on site. At the same time, it works on integrating these peripheral areas to the central ones through urban planning resulting in city strategies and through a city-wide approach to economic growth based on improved access to credit, to ensure equitable urban development of targeted towns. Concurrently, the programme implements interventions to enhance social cohesion, improve social accountability by providing spaces for institutional dialogue and reduce land disputes through participatory mapping of land rights, thus contributing to peacebuilding efforts.  Although financing infrastructures through international aid may appear purely humanitarian in nature, the rationale behind it pertains also to the developmental sphere as it envisions that:   1. Sustainability is at the core of intervention. For example, in detachment from the humanitarian approach to shelter, Saameynta decided to build two-rooms houses in relocation neighbourhoods to ensure that the houses provided are not deemed as a mere shelter intervention but a housing solution; and 2. These urban infrastructures serve as model to demonstrate potential to attract investments from the private sector, to scale up intervention in durable solutions.   Hence, the shift in focus is aimed at ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable improvement in the quality of life for all residents, both displaced and non-displaced, while ensuring to restore IDPs' rights to benefit from and contribute to development progress, prosperity and peace efforts. |
| **Environment and climate security**  Saameynta recognises that the core aim of durable solutions for DACs, namely the fact that sustainable integration is intended to be long-lasting, cannot be achieved without incorporating climate resilience considerations addressing the root causes of climate-related vulnerabilities. Looking at displacement issues through the lens of land governance, for example observing how weak land governance compounds reduced resilience to natural hazards and increases environmental risk in urban settings, will therefore strengthen climate resilience in the long term. City strategies supported under Saameynta take into consideration natural and climate risks within the spatial assessment, analysing projected climatic changes affecting the targeted cities and associated risks and existing coping capacities to take them into account when planning for urban development. For a long time, climate has been considered a cross-cutting theme within the institutional discourse on displacement, recognising it as a push factor to human mobility but not as a solution per se. Now, the Solutions Action Plan elevates it to be a pathway on its own, understanding that investing in building climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods mitigates prevents future risks of primary and secondary displacement resulting from ecological shocks and conflict by acting on root causes of displacement, thus contributing to the achievement of long-term safety and security for DACs.  Future focus will be on improving climate resilience through community participation and nature-based solutions, on tackling land degradation as a trigger for displacement through reforestation, flood mitigation and participatory land- use management, and on ensuring improved early warning and disaster risk reduction systems. Saameynta saw solutions through a climate lens to build resilience to climate shocks, thus streamlining climate resilience considerations and adaptation measures into area-based approaches; in the future, the programme will build on that and expand its sphere to interventions that restore environmental ecosystems per se, to address root causes of displacement and improve human settlements. To achieve the aforementioned objectives, tools and strategies will be developed focusing on climate-smart and nature-based solutions, awareness raising, spatial planning and mapping, preparedness building and technical information sharing. In line with the Saameynta approach, all the interventions will be community-driven: community engagement is central to designing and implementing climate resilient solutions  that are both effective and sustainable. Communities possess unique knowledge about local ecosystems, cultural |

|  |
| --- |
| practices, and socio-economic dynamics: harnessing this knowledge can foster ownership and social cohesion. Furthermore, displaced communities coming from rural areas may have agricultural and ecological knowledge and skills that can be leveraged to restore peri-urban and urban environments: this is in line with an environmental peacebuilding approach that looks at the role of nature and the environment in fostering integration between displaced populations and host communities and reducing conflicts. |
| **Prevention of corruption**  Saameynta, operating within the Somalia Joint Fund, maintains a firm stance against corruption and the misappropriation of funds intended for supporting displaced communities. The programme has a zero-tolerance policy towards such practices. In terms of service delivery, the affected communities are actively consulted and informed about the implementation methodology and the extent of support provided to them. The three implementing agencies have established resource management units that conduct regular budget monitoring and evaluation, to identify any instances of potentially fraudulent activities. Additionally, internal financial monitoring mechanisms are in place to detect potential collusion between agencies, government institutions, and service providers, as well as other fraudulent activities. Where equipment and other ancillary services are required, direct payments or requests for procurement are envisaged to be done through internal processes.  To further tackle aid diversion, Saameynta has engaged in conversation with the relevant IOM central M&E unit, to improve the quantity and quality of monitoring instruments for the programme to better identify potential aid diversion cases. This has resulted in the engagement of the IOM Remote Monitoring Team (RMT), which carried out a post-distribution survey for the beneficiaries from the micro-irrigation schemes in Baidoa to assess, inter alia, eventual additional fees paid during and after the process (i.e., on water) or any misconduct during the selection of beneficiaries. Moreover, the RMT has been involved in follow-up calls to Grible beneficiaries when the Saameynta team noticed from the LORA data that two people living in there stated to pay rent to humanitarian actors (allegations were cleared as it was not the case in the end). |
| **Project sustainability**  Saameynta has learned that a unified capacity-building approach among agencies, based on enhancing technical knowledge and professionalising local authorities in crucial fields like land governance through digital land registration or social accountability through the use of digital platforms like Consul, is important for coherence and effectiveness. Sustainability must be prioritised by integrating capacity-building efforts into government systems and securing ongoing funding for personnel, these ongoing funding for personnel post-programme need to be negotiated with relevant authorities before commencing capacity injections. However, due to the structural fragility of Somali institutions and to the fact that developmental solutions require a longer timeframe, continuous funding is crucial to the programme being operational and successful, keeping its legitimacy with Somali stakeholders, and creating a positive impact conducive to durable solutions and gender responsiveness.  In terms of beneficiaries, business development and fostered access to credit are reportedly producing lasting, self- sustained effects on the economic trajectory of the people supported, because the skills acquired and improved business pathway taken will last beyond the programme. Moreover, to improve tenure security for all the citizens is pivotal for sustainable and inclusive development. Apart from improving the security of tenure for the households to be directly relocated (who will receive title deeds), the outcome of the STDM tenure mapping exercise will be fundamental for the government to advocate for enhanced HLP rights for residents of the IDP camps in the corridors between cities and relocation settlements (which may be particularly vulnerable to evictions due to increased land value in the projected extension areas), advocating for more permanent arrangements to protect their security of tenure in order to better integrate them in the city structure.  In terms of sustainability, government ownership over solutions initiatives is key. The fact that for example the Bosaso municipality is willing to allocate some money and mobilise the community to fundraise for building the Biyo Kulule road, recognised as a key priority by Grible residents in terms of enhanced connectivity to town, showcases commitment to inclusive urban development. In the words of the mayor, “we are particularly interested in the proposed initiative to develop the road connecting Grible to the city and we have been advocating for it for the last two years. This project aligns perfectly with the city development strategy and our vision for infrastructure development and improving the lives of both the IDPs and host communities in Bosaso”. In this context, Saameynta is supporting government’s efforts in pursuing the necessary resources to address the identified infrastructure needs, assisting the municipality in preparation to engage IFIs and other suitable investors. |

|  |
| --- |
| With a strong land governance framework and enhanced land department’s capacity, the Municipality will take the lead in capturing land value and take advantages of land value increments for what regards revenue collection and provision of services. Capturing land value is key to provide the municipality with predictable income to sustain land governance interventions and service delivery. Increased revenue collection will allow the Municipality to invest more in service provision for DACs, seeking strategic partnerships with the private sector and with the community.  In the end, sustainability is inherently linked to a shift of mindset of government, host communities and IDPs themselves: from short-term humanitarian relief to long-term, planned developmental action, from considering IDPs as mere beneficiaries to recognising them as stakeholders able to contribute to urban development, from a fragmented to a coordinated effort to holistically address root causes of displacement. Saameynta aims to highlight the importance of solutions interventions in Somalia, enhancing stakeholders’ commitment and supporting the FGS and the UN to put in place frameworks and coordination mechanisms that institutionalise the centrality of solutions. It also aims at contributing to the shift in understanding of international assistance delivered in Somalia, focusing on long-term, developmental actions through technical expertise rather than humanitarian/emergency delivery of aid. This requires a shift of mindset as well, for development programmes to holistically focus on sustainability of intervention, both when directly providing support to beneficiaries and attracting investments into broader urban development, and for the Somali government and Somali people to see people moving from rural to urban areas as valuable assets for their host communities. |

**Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future**

|  |
| --- |
| Workplans for Baidoa and Bosaso are annexed in **Annex 4: Workplan Baidoa - 2025** and **Annex 5: Workplan Bosaso - 2025**. |

**Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field**

|  |
| --- |
| For years, Faadumo Ahmed Issack lived in Boqolka Buush IDP camp in Bosaso, also known as 100Buush. As an internally displaced person, she and her family faced unstable and harsh conditions. Due to the prime location of her IDP camp, as it is on a coastal area suitable for initiatives aimed to expand Bosaso port, Faadumo and her community were facing constant pressure on possible eviction. However, this was the time when her family was approached to relocate to Grible site.  Faadumo and her family were selected to relocate to Grible. Saameynta assisted them throughout the relocation process by providing money in trances for her to build her house, as well as advice and transport support. Faadumo recalls, “We were consulted, and they gave us money for constructing our two-bedroom house with veranda and toilet. It gave us security and dignity”. With the help of her husband who is a construction worker, she expanded the house and built a third room.  As part of the Saameynta programme, 61 houses were built in Grible through an owner-driven approach, with plans to reach 30 more families by 2025. Faadumo highlights, “They not only solved our housing challenge but also built a medical facility that we hope to use soon. We feel heard and valued”.  While the relocation transformed lives by offering stability and empowerment, challenges remain. Grible’s distance from the city limits job opportunities and access to essential services like education. Faadumo reflects, “In Boqolka Buush we were poor, but we were close to the city. I was a house cleaner and my husband could walk to town to look for job. Now, we are facing challenges because Grible is far away from town. We request a tarmac road for us to have better and cheaper transport”. Faadumo explains, “Every day we ask ourselves, weather the one dollar we have should be used for my husband to travel for job or feed my children. We also have two more challenges. One is finding support for livelihood, and the other one is that I want to improve my knowledge. But there is no adult education program in Grible for us”.  However, Faadumo did not give up. With the remaining balance from the housing construction, she invested in a small business venture by constructing a shop made of CGI sheets adjacent to her house, that she then painted, decorated and equipped. Faadumo now sells meat, purchasing it from town in the morning and selling it in Grible in the afternoon. This initiative reflects the family’s forward-thinking approach, aiming to establish a sustainable source of income while also contributing to the community's access to goods and services. |

|  |
| --- |
| The owner-driven approach in the construction of the 61 houses in Grible has not only provided families with secured land tenure and permanent housing, but also empowered them to utilise their surplus funds in ways that reflect their priorities and aspirations. While some families directed their remaining balances toward enhancing their daily living conditions and furnishing their homes, other people like Faadumo demonstrated remarkable resourcefulness by investing in infrastructure improvements and income-generating projects, setting an inspiring example of using available resources for sustainable development thus becoming active agents of change.  Saameynta will continue to empower communities to make decisions based on their informed preferences, while also emphasising the need for guidance and encouragement to channel surplus resources toward long-term benefits. The Grible project offers valuable insights into how such approaches can balance immediate relief with sustainable development, fostering both individual well-being and community resilience.  Image  Picture 1 (left). Faadumo Ahmed Issack, sharing her relocation story from Boqolka Buush to Grible, December 2024, IOM  Picture 2 (right). Faadumo’s shop, January 2025, IOM |