UN Somalia Joint Fund
Progress report
1 January to 31 December 2025

Project data

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$ 21.038.048,13
Total budget received	US$ 17,685,266.66 total received
Implementing partners	Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS)
Project beneficiaries	75,000 displacement affected communities (DACs) targeted
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
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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. Saameynta's efforts and activities are therefore implemented city-wide.

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 (CAPs) 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 CAPs 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

Enactment of Somalia's IDP Law
Somalia achieved a historic milestone with the enactment of the IDP Protection and Durable Solutions Law (Law No. 42) on 4 December 2025. The bill was endorsed by the Lower House on 25 May 2025 and the Upper House on 3 November 2025 with majority approval. This landmark legislation provides a unified national framework for protecting internally displaced persons, guaranteeing their rights to shelter, assistance, safety, documentation, and inclusion in durable solutions programming. Under the Law, the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) is designated

as the lead governmental body for IDP matters; however, the legislation does not reference the National Commission for Refugees and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) or the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024–2027), creating potential ambiguity regarding institutional mandates for durable solutions coordination during Saameynta Phase II implementation.

Establishment of the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions
In March 2025, the Office of the Prime Minister announced the establishment of the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) as the central government body for all initiatives aimed at achieving rural development and durable solutions for displaced populations. The center will oversee implementation, resource mobilization, and coordination of the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan, a strategic framework designed to support one million IDPs in transitioning from displacement to sustainable solutions. Working in collaboration with government stakeholders, international partners, and local communities, the NCRDS will prioritize interventions that address root causes of displacement, strengthen resilience in rural areas, and create conditions that reduce forced migration to urban centers while fostering sustainable reintegration for displaced communities.

Banadir Local Council Elections
On 25 December 2025, Mogadishu held its first direct local council elections since 1969, marking the return of direct electoral participation to the capital after nearly six decades. A total of 1,604 candidates contested 390 seats across the city's district councils. The elections proceeded peacefully without documented incidents of violence, representing a major test of readiness for Somalia's broader shift toward direct political participation and future national elections.

Ministry of Public Works Leadership Transition
On 21 December 2025, Second Deputy Prime Minister Jibril Abdirashid Haji Abdi presided over the handover ceremony at the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction, and Housing. Outgoing Minister Dr. Elmi Mohamud Nur transferred office to newly appointed Minister Ayub Ismail Yusuf. The transition emphasized institutional continuity and the critical tasks ahead for national housing and infrastructure development. Saameynta will continue engagement with the new ministry leadership to advance durable solutions programming.

Puntland military operations
In December 2024, Puntland State intensified military operations against ISIS in the Almiskaat Mountains, which directly affected the surrounding communities, including Bossaso. As the regional commercial and operational center supporting Puntland forces, Bossaso faced increased pressure on its infrastructure and social services. This security situation created a challenging environment for project activities, requiring careful navigation of operational risks and heightened community sensitivities.

Additionally, the project experienced delays due to a change in leadership within the Bossaso municipality, which impacted government-led initiatives such as the Digital Citizen Engagement Platform. Seasonal factors also played a significant role; from July to September, the extreme heat typical of this coastal city along the Red Sea led many residents to temporarily migrate to cooler nearby areas, affecting participation in entrepreneurship trainings. These factors underscored the need for flexible, context-sensitive approaches in project delivery to ensure sustained community engagement and program effectiveness.

Summary of Results by Outcome and Target Location (2021–2025)

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

Southwest State (Baidoa)
Between 2021 and 2025, Saameynta contributed to a substantive shift in how Baidoa Municipality engages with displacement-affected communities and manages urban development. The municipality transitioned from fragmented, project-based engagement toward more institutionalised planning and coordination mechanisms, including repeated rounds of Community Action Plans, co-funding arrangements, and city-wide strategic planning. Municipal land administration functions were established and progressively operationalised, enabling clearer allocation of roles, improved dispute resolution, and increased predictability in land management.
As a result, Baidoa Municipality demonstrated increased capacity to integrate DAC priorities into formal planning processes, coordinate partner investments, and apply governance tools beyond Saameynta-supported

neighbourhoods. These changes strengthened mutual accountability between the municipality and communities and laid the foundations for city-led implementation of durable solutions at scale.

Puntland State (Bosaso)
In Bosaso, Saameynta supported the establishment of a city-wide governance and planning framework anchored in the Bosaso City Strategy and Extension Plan, linking neighbourhood-level interventions to a coherent urban vision. Municipal institutions strengthened their capacity to manage participatory planning, land governance, and stakeholder coordination, including through the application of evidence-based tools and development briefs. Over the programme period, Bosaso Municipality increasingly used these instruments to prioritise investments, engage external partners, and mobilise additional resources for infrastructure and service delivery affecting displacement-affected neighbourhoods. The growing ability to translate community inputs and technical analysis into investment pipelines and inter-institutional coordination reflects a measurable improvement in municipal capacity to plan, finance, and implement durable solutions in an accountable manner.

OUTCOME 2: Strengthened self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs through employment generation, service delivery and additional investments in target sites

Southwest State (Baidoa)
Over the course of the programme, displacement-affected communities in Baidoa experienced improved economic self-reliance and access to essential services. Livelihood interventions evolved from short-term support toward market-linked approaches, including access to credit, business development services, and climate-adaptive income activities. These interventions enabled households to increase income-generating capacity and reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Parallel investments in basic services, waste management, and neighbourhood-level infrastructure reinforced the integration of displacement-affected areas into the wider urban system. Social cohesion outcomes were strengthened through inclusive planning processes and co-funding mechanisms that required joint decision-making and shared responsibility between host and displaced communities, contributing to increased trust in local authorities and reduced community-level tensions.

Puntland State (Bosaso)
In Bosaso, Saameynta's layered approach in Grible and surrounding settlements combined livelihoods support, service delivery, housing, and social cohesion interventions. Over time, relocation and upgrading sites transitioned from highly vulnerable settlements into increasingly functional urban neighbourhoods, with improved access to health services, vocational skills, and employment opportunities.

Social cohesion was reinforced through participatory governance processes, youth and women's engagement, and the adoption of a state-level Social Cohesion Strategy, providing an enabling framework for inclusive service delivery and conflict prevention. Additional public and private investments, catalysed through planning and stakeholder engagement, further strengthened the economic and social viability of these neighbourhoods as integrated parts of the city.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period (2025)

Saameynta catalytic role in supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in advancing government-led institutional frameworks on durable solutions. A historic milestone was achieved with the enactment of the IDP Protection and Durable Solutions Law in December 2025, providing a unified national framework for protecting internally displaced persons. The programme supported the newly established National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS), including organizing technical working group meetings to operationalize the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan. In support of data for solutions, Saameynta coordinated with government and development partners to co-author a scientific paper on the DSP Survey methodology, presented at the IGAD Scientific Conference, fostering intergovernmental dialogue and knowledge exchange.

At the local level, targeted municipalities continued taking the leading role in implementing solutions projects. Development briefs prepared under the programme have attracted complementary investments, with projects in Bosaso and Baidoa advancing through partnerships. The programme strengthened municipal capacity through the enactment of Standard Operating Procedures for land registration and the drafting of by-laws for progressive property taxation, establishing sustainable frameworks for land governance and municipal revenue generation.

South-west State (SWS)
Progress in land governance continued with the Baidoa Municipality enacting SOPs for land registration and management, serving as a model for other urban centres across Somalia. The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) was expanded, strengthening tenure security for IDPs by recording non-formal land rights through a participatory approach. These achievements contribute to the Housing, Land and Property pathway of the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan.

To foster social accountability, citizen engagement platforms were operationalized, with local government focal points appointed and community outreach plans developed. The Usheeg information platform surpassed its outreach targets, demonstrating increased access to protection information among displacement-affected communities. The SWS Social Cohesion Strategy was finalized and endorsed by the House of Representatives, providing a framework for inclusive governance and conflict prevention.

In terms of economic empowerment, the programme strengthened the local economic ecosystem by supporting women-led enterprises through Climate Adaptation Grants for food processing and permagardening, and by injecting capital into agribusinesses through the Enterprise Development Fund. The Co-Funding Mechanism continued mobilizing community resources for locally identified priorities, with waste management projects implemented in Baidoa. These initiatives demonstrate the capacity of local stakeholders to independently fund and implement development projects.

Puntland (PL)
The Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy (2025-2029) was validated and officially launched by the Ministry of Interior, aiming to strengthen inclusive governance, social integration, and conflict prevention. Citizen engagement platforms were operationalized in Bosaso, enhancing community participation in local decision-making processes.

Efforts to integrate the eastern city extension, including the Grible relocation settlement, progressed significantly. Housing construction was completed, with designs specifically accommodating persons with disabilities. Families in previously constructed houses received land tenure documents from the municipality, securing their long-term occupancy. The Maternal and Child Health Centre was handed over to the Bosaso Municipality and became fully operational, providing healthcare services to an underserved population and hosting protection awareness sessions. Solar streetlights and electrification systems were installed, improving safety and enabling evening economic activities.

The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) was applied across IDP settlements in the Grible area, with municipal teams trained to lead the exercise, ensuring sustainability and potential for citywide expansion. A by-law introducing progressive property taxation was drafted and prepared for council approval, establishing a framework for sustainable municipal revenue generation while protecting vulnerable groups through exemptions.

In terms of livelihoods, entrepreneurship training equipped women with practical business skills, with savings groups established and linked to formal banking services. Youth completed technical and vocational training in high-demand sectors including plumbing, electrical installation, cosmetology, and food production. Fishery skills training enhanced employment opportunities in Bosaso's marine sector. The revolving credit fund disbursed loans to businesses, creating employment opportunities for IDPs and host community members. These interventions have strengthened economic self-reliance and reduced dependence on humanitarian assistance.

The Durable Solutions Conference in November 2025 brought together government officials, donors, UN agencies, and implementing partners to consolidate lessons learned from Phase 1 and secure commitments for continued support, highlighting the programme's catalytic effect in attracting additional investments for Phase 2.

Results in numbers

This section provides an overview of results achieved in 2025, as well as cumulative results since the programme began in 2021. Further detailes on activities are explained in Section 2.

The Saameynta Programme achieved significant progress during Phase 1 (2021-2025), contributing directly to the sustainable integration of displacement-affected communities in Baidoa and Bosaso. Through interventions in land tenure security, housing, livelihoods, social cohesion, and governance, the programme supported 74,262 individuals showing progress towards durable solutions, with 46,217 in Baidoa and 28,045 in Bosaso. As Saameynta follows an

area-based approach, many individuals benefited from multiple interventions, which increases their likelihood of overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities across the five IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) criteria.

At the start of Saameynta Phase 1, there was no practical methodology to measure progress towards durable solutions. During implementation, the programme supported the development of the government-led Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey, providing baseline metrics through the Derisnimo area-based approach and city-wide facility mapping exercises. The DSP Survey measures progress towards overcoming displacement-related vulnerabilities across the five IASC criteria: safety and security, adequate standard of living, access to livelihoods, restoration of housing, land and property, and access to documentation. Individuals are considered to have achieved durable solutions when they meet at least four of these five criteria. This evidence base enabled the Federal Government to set pathway targets for housing, services, livelihoods, and governance under the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan.

The below sections present two complementary perspectives on programme results. First, progress towards durable solutions is measured through the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey, which tracks improvements in the well-being of displacement-affected communities across the five IASC criteria. Second, hard activity numbers illustrate the specific outputs and direct contributions of programme interventions, such as tenure documents issued, houses constructed, individuals trained, and services delivered, that drive this progress. Together, these metrics demonstrate both the outcomes achieved and the concrete activities that contributed to them.

Social Cohesion and Governance

Trust in government has improved significantly across programme areas. From a baseline of 0 per cent in Baidoa, 82 per cent of IDPs city-wide now report that local authorities are inclusive and responsive. In New Grible, this reaches 92 per cent, up from 57-59 per cent baseline. Safety has also improved, with victimization rates dropping from 37 to 18 per cent in Baidoa and from 50 to 5 per cent in New Grible. Civic participation has increased from 0 per cent baseline to 46 per cent in Barwaqo and 43 per cent in New Grible, reflecting stronger community engagement in local governance.

Tenure Security

Tenure security has been strengthened significantly in programme settlements. In Barwaqo, 71 per cent of IDP households now hold documentation for their dwelling, compared to 47 per cent city-wide. In New Grible, this reaches 89 per cent compared to 72 per cent city-wide. Fear of eviction, once a constant threat that prevented families from investing in their homes and futures, has dropped to 12 per cent in Barwaqo and 8 per cent in New Grible. This security provides a foundation for families to build permanent structures, start businesses, and plan for the long term.

Cumulatively, 9,349 households received land tenure documents, benefitting 5,457 households in Baidoa (2,690 host community and 2,767 IDP) and 3,892 households in Bosaso (3,562 host community and 330 IDP). In 2025, 1,372 households received documents, with 418 in Baidoa and 954 in Bosaso. For many families, this was the first official recognition of their right to occupy land, providing a document they can use to access credit, resolve disputes, and pass on to their children.

In addition to formal land tenure documents, tenure security was expanded through STDM, an open-source land information system that records the relationship between people and land, including non-formal and customary arrangements. Through STDM, 9,400 households were mapped (2,500 in Baidoa and 6,900 in Bosaso), enabling communities without formal documentation to have their occupancy rights officially recognised.

Formal dispute resolution mechanisms under the Urban Land Management Law (ULML) have fostered trust between communities and governance structures. Since programme inception, 426 land disputes were resolved, with 98 in Baidoa and 12 in Bosaso resolved in 2025, ensuring fair land practices and promoting long-term stability.

Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment

Economic self-reliance is growing among displacement-affected communities, reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance and contributing directly to the Employment and Livelihoods pathway. Employment rates among IDPs have reached 46 per cent in Baidoa and 52 per cent in Bosaso, with programme settlements showing stronger results at 59 per cent in New Grible. While gaps with host communities persist (59 per cent in Baidoa, 90 per cent in Bosaso), families are increasingly able to generate their own income, build assets, and contribute to local economies.

Since programme inception, 1,396 livelihood opportunities were created, benefitting 1,041 individuals in Baidoa and 355 in Bosaso. A total of 943 businesses were supported, with 713 in Baidoa and 230 in Bosaso. The majority were women-led enterprises, demonstrating the programme's commitment to gender equity and women's economic empowerment.

In 2025, 500 women in Baidoa received Climate Adaptation Grants for food processing and permagardening, while 17 agribusinesses were supported through Enterprise Development Funds. In Bosaso, 150 women completed entrepreneur training, 110 youth graduated from Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes in plumbing, electrical and solar installation, cosmetology, and food production, and 40 businesses accessed credit through a newly established revolving fund.

Since programme inception, a total of 634 DAC members gained improved technical skills, comprising 311 in Baidoa and 323 in Bosaso. These trainings provided vulnerable populations with marketable skills for economic self-reliance, including food processing, permagardening, shelter construction, fisheries, and various vocational trades.

Access to Basic Services

Access to essential services has improved in programme settlements, contributing directly to the Access to Basic Services pathway. In Barwaqo, 12,054 people now have access to clean water through solar-powered boreholes constructed by the programme, eliminating long walks to distant water points and reducing waterborne diseases. Water access in Barwaqo now reaches 91 per cent, comparable to city-wide averages.

In Grible, health access has risen to 69 per cent, where the Maternal and Child Health Centre (MCH) constructed by the programme provides antenatal care, safe deliveries, immunizations, and treatment for common illnesses to a previously underserved population. Since opening, the MCH Centre has served 9,609 patients cumulatively. The centre also reached 2,200 people through protection and GBV awareness sessions, creating a safe space for women and children to access support services.

Housing and Relocation

Housing conditions have improved significantly in programme settlements, contributing directly to the Housing, Land and Property pathway. In Barwaqo, 45 per cent of IDP households now live in permanent structures compared to 28 per cent city-wide. In New Grible, the improvement is more pronounced, with 67 per cent living in permanent structures compared to 31 per cent city-wide. This shift from makeshift shelters to durable housing provides families with safety, dignity, and protection from the elements.

Cumulatively, 104 permanent houses were constructed (13 in Baidoa, 91 in Bosaso), featuring gender-sensitive designs with separate spaces for women and children, climate-smart features including ventilation and rainwater harvesting, and accessibility modifications for persons with disabilities. In 2025, 30 houses were constructed in Bosaso, including 5 specifically designed for persons with disabilities. These designs set a new standard for IDP housing in Somalia and catalysed the construction of 200 additional houses in Baidoa under the UN-Habitat YOURS programme using Saameynta typologies.

In total, 853 people were relocated to sustainable neighbourhoods, with 60 in Baidoa and 793 in Bosaso. These families moved from flood-prone, overcrowded sites to planned settlements with access to health services and livelihood opportunities.

The programme complemented housing with community infrastructure investments, including a market fence in Baidoa, micro-irrigation drip systems for 57 farmers, a football field promoting youth engagement and social cohesion, and tree planting initiatives across public spaces to enhance environmental sustainability.

Community-Based Planning and Governance

Inclusive decision-making has been strengthened through community-based planning processes. Across both cities, 632 participants (44.8 per cent women) contributed to planning processes. In Baidoa, 320 participants (41.6 per cent women) contributed to consultations on the Co-Funding Mechanism and CAP reviews. In Bosaso, 312 participants (48 per cent women) supported the development of key urban planning initiatives including the Bosaso City Strategy, the City Extension Plan, and the Grible Settlement Development Plan.

These participatory processes ensured that community voices shaped urban development. Five community-based planning meetings were held to develop or update CAPs, with 14 additional planning processes carried out. In Grible,

8 of 11 priorities identified in the CAPs have been fully or partially implemented, including the health centre, technical skills training, livelihood opportunities, and solar streetlights. As a result of these capacity-building and participatory planning processes, municipalities were able to translate community priorities into concrete, financed and implemented actions, evidenced by the integration of CAP priorities into municipal investment plans and the delivery of 14 community-prioritised service and infrastructure projects across both cities.

In total, 14 community-prioritised projects were implemented. These projects, identified through participatory planning, include waste management systems in Baidoa, borehole construction, tree planting, protection awareness sessions, road upgrades, and solar lighting in Bosaso.

Community-Based Fund Management
Local stakeholders have demonstrated their capacity to independently fund and implement development initiatives. Through the Co-Funding Mechanism, IDP communities in Baidoa raised USD 50,000 to address locally identified priorities. In 2025, the District Project Implementation Unit mobilized an additional USD 10,000 in community contributions for a waste management and garbage trucks project. These achievements highlight the role of community-driven efforts in fostering ownership, sustainability, and resilience.

Capacity Building through Training Initiatives
Local institutions have been strengthened through targeted capacity building in inclusive governance, financial management, land administration, monitoring, and conflict resolution, fostering resilience among displacement-affected communities.

In total, 649 local authorities and DAC members were trained in financial literacy and fund management (488 in Baidoa, 161 in Bosaso). In 2025, 266 Climate Adaptation Grant (CAG) beneficiaries in Baidoa completed business skills training, and 150 women in Bosaso received entrepreneur training. These trainings have empowered communities to independently manage funds and implement development initiatives.

A total of 701 government authorities were trained in land governance across Somalia, including 447 at national/FMS level (125 women) and 254 in Bosaso (90 women). In 2025, 187 government officials (40 women) were trained through collaboration with The Hague Academy, and 44 (12 women) received training in Bosaso. These trainings have strengthened institutional capacity for implementing the Urban Land Management Law (ULML) and STDM approaches. On land conflict resolution, 79 local authorities and DAC members were trained. In 2025, 53 individuals from the Land Dispute Resolution Committee, Courts, the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing (MoPWRH), civil society and clan elders (12 women) were trained in Baidoa. This initiative strengthened shared understanding and standards for land dispute management, enhancing community trust in these mechanisms.

On digital citizen engagement, 62 local authorities and DAC members were trained on the Consul platform (48 in Baidoa, 14 in Bosaso). The Consul platform in Baidoa has registered 1,006 citizen members who have submitted 14 development proposals, demonstrating the platform's tangible contribution to evidence-based planning and community-driven development.

On monitoring and evaluation, 180 local authorities, DACs, and academia were trained across DSP cities, including 125 at DSP cities level (50 per cent women), 21 in Baidoa (30 per cent women), and 34 in Bosaso (41 per cent women). These trainings have enabled area-based collective outcome monitoring, strengthening evidence-based programming and adaptive management.

Policy and Planning Documents
The policy and planning environment for durable solutions has been strengthened through key documents and assessments:
City Strategies and Plans: 6 city-level expansion plans and strategies were implemented (Bosaso City Strategy, Bosaso City Extension Plan, Baidoa City Strategy, Baidoa City Extension Plan, Grible Settlement Plan, Old Grible Settlement Strategy).
Land Administration: 4 by-laws, policies, and directives on fit-for-purpose land administration were endorsed (Land Dispute Tribunal (LDT) Regulation, South-West State (SWS) Land Policy Framework, SOP Land Registration), Municipal Banding system/property taxation bylaw, with 3 additional policies passed in 2025.
Assessments: 11 assessments were produced to inform laws and policies; 15 economic and labour market analyses were conducted; 14 infrastructure assessments were completed including the Biyo Kulele road feasibility study.

Planning Priorities: 21 collective durable solution priorities were defined with 24 per cent focused on women and youth.
Social Cohesion: 2 strategies were endorsed at FMS level.
Community Action Plans: 3 CAPs were drafted or updated.
Digital Platforms: 2 Consul online platforms operational in Baidoa and Bender Qassim/Bosaso (target: 2).
Institutional Capacity: 2 land departments functioning in targeted cities (target: 2); 9 social accountability platforms and toolkits operational (target: 8); 8 gender-sensitive M&E mechanisms supported (target: 9).

Leveraged Investments
Development briefs and city strategies enabled municipalities to leverage USD 414,000 in additional investments from external partners. This includes commitments from the Puntland government and business community for the Biyo Kulele road connectivity project. The programme prepared 10 development briefs for investment (target: 10) and 5 investor-ready packages guaranteeing tenure security (target: 3). The programme supported 2 municipal investment forums and participated in 8 local and international forums for private sector investment, including the Arab Land Conference, UN-Habitat Assembly, and public-private dialogue forums.

Section 2: Implementation progress by outcome

Progress towards outcomes

This section provides an update on progress towards outcomes during 2025. For detailed information on activities undertaken in previous years, please refer to earlier Saameynta Annual Reports.

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.

Outcome 1 Snapshot – Strengthened Local Governance for Durable Solutions
During the reporting period, local authorities and displacement-affected communities moved from ad hoc engagement toward more institutionalised, accountable urban governance systems. Municipalities increasingly used participatory planning, land governance tools, and development briefs to make decisions, mobilise financing, and coordinate partners around shared priorities. This matters because durable solutions require cities that can plan, finance, and deliver inclusively at scale. Progress is evidenced by the formal adoption of city strategies and CAP priorities, increased trust in local government as measured by the DSP Survey, leveraged external investments, and concrete service and infrastructure delivery aligned with community priorities.

Saameynta has strengthened mutual accountability by amplifying the voices of displacement-affected communities through both formal and informal engagement channels. The programme provided spaces for grassroots participation through mechanisms like Community Action Plans and the Consul citizen engagement platforms (Fariin-Maal in Baidoa and Bender Qassim in Bosaso), enabling meaningful community participation in local government decision-making. Support to participatory land governance mechanisms, including the Social Tenure Domain Model and city strategies, has empowered 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, testified by increased residents' trust in government as assessed by the DSP Survey.

The programme has enhanced government capacity at multiple levels. At the federal level, the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (NSPAP) was operationalized through the establishment of the National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) under the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR). This institutional development represents a significant step towards clarifying government leadership over durable solutions and ensuring coordinated implementation across Federal Member States (FMS). Saameynta supported NCRDS in organising Durable Solutions Technical Working Groups and strengthening area-based coordination mechanisms.

Showcasing Durable Solutions at National, Regional and Global Levels
Somalia's durable solutions approach gained significant visibility through high-level engagements at national, regional and global forums. At the 4th IGAD Scientific Conference on Migration, Displacement and Urbanization in May 2025,

the Mayors of Baidoa and Bosaso presented City Development Strategies and local investment projects derived from Development Briefs. The NCRDS Director General presented a joint scientific paper on the DSP Survey methodology, fostering intergovernmental dialogue on evidence-based approaches to displacement.

The Federal Minister of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing participated in the 3rd Arab Land Conference in Morocco (February 2025), the UN-Habitat General Assembly (May 2025), and the LANDac Conference in the Netherlands (July 2025). At the LANDac Conference, Minister Elmi engaged with Dutch government officials on potential collaboration for a national land policy. The Private Sector Forum held in Bosaso in May 2025 brought together over 60 stakeholders to identify economic challenges and agree on actionable strategies for public-private partnerships and inclusive infrastructure development.

Leveraging Additional Finances through Development Briefs
The Development Briefs produced by Saameynta have enabled municipalities to leverage additional financing from diverse sources, demonstrating the catalytic effect of strategic urban planning. Key examples include:

In Bosaso, the Corniche recreational space at Bosaso beach is being implemented by the FCDO-funded Green Urban Growth Programme, building on urban planning foundations established through Saameynta's development briefs. This demonstrates how coordinated planning can attract complementary investments for public space development.

In Baidoa, based on the development brief and City Strategy, a territorial plan for a slaughterhouse is being developed through the UN-Habitat IDSF Programme. The Mayor initiated a technical task force to coordinate environmental and socio-economic assessments, with the development brief serving as a blueprint for connecting economic investment with broader area planning for integrating the Barwaaqo relocation neighbourhood.

From the City Strategy and Development Briefs, two priority infrastructure investments were advanced: the Corniche development in Bosaso and the waterfalls rehabilitation in Baidoa. These interventions will be implemented by DT Global under the SINAAN Project, with final budget allocations TBD.

For road connectivity in Bosaso, Saameynta conducted a feasibility study for the Biyo Kulule Road following World Bank standards, incorporating environmental and social impact assessments, protection analysis, and detailed engineering specifications. The municipality has established contact with the African Development Bank (AfDB) for potential financing, while also fundraising across the local business community. The Puntland government has committed direct financial contributions, demonstrating multi-stakeholder commitment to infrastructure that integrates displacement-affected communities.

Outcome 1 – Synthesis
Collectively, these interventions demonstrate that municipalities are no longer only convening consultations but are increasingly able to translate community inputs into formal plans, investment pipelines, and coordinated action. Local authorities now apply participatory planning, land governance tools, and development briefs to leverage financing, manage complex infrastructure initiatives, and strengthen mutual accountability with displacement-affected communities. This represents a measurable shift from project-based delivery toward system-level urban governance capable of supporting durable solutions at scale.

OUTPUT 1.1
Preparatory studies and assessments are produced that include a gender and conflict angle.

- **Puntland**

Physical infrastructures assessments (Road feasibility study)

Due to the large scale and high risk of the road infrastructure project, the Saameynta programme commissioned a Road feasibility study of the Biyo Kulule road corridor between Old Grible and New Grible in Bosaso. Framed in the Bosaso City Strategy, the road is critical to improved mobility, connectivity to the city centre, and the integration of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs)/IDPs. The analysis combines a document review with extensive 90+ Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and a dedicated Engineering Report focused on Sections 1A and 1B of the Biyo Kulule Road.

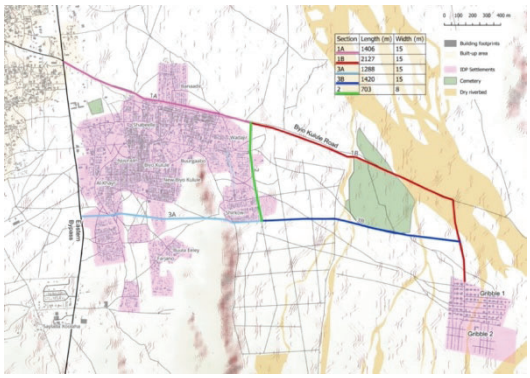


Figure 1: Biyo Kulule Road Sections Map

Stakeholder roles, responsibilities, and commitments are mapped across ten groups—government authorities, landowners, DACs/IDPs, private sector, religious leaders, host communities, CSOs, traditional leaders, diaspora, and international agencies. Broad support exists, but active participation is conditional on transparent governance through an Independent Committee to oversee planning, funding, implementation, and grievance mechanisms. The Municipality classifies the Biyo Kulule as a strategic priority and contributes leadership, policy/legal guidance, and support to relocation processes, but cannot provide direct financial resources to the road construction.

Landowners—predominantly from the Dishishe Clan—own twelve plots along Sections 1A and 1B and indicate willingness to donate small parcels, anticipating land value gains and community benefits. Early, transparent engagement via the Dishishe Land Committee is required to secure formal land donation agreements with details including safeguards for vulnerable tenants, value gains and community benefits. Early, transparent engagement via the Dishishe Land Committee is required to secure formal land donation agreements.

Approximately 80 households, largely IDPs in the Banadir and Wajadir locations, are likely to be displaced by the 20-metre right-of-way and drainage. There is also a risk of secondary displacements due to land value increases and rent inflation. The study recommends adherence to the National Eviction Guidelines (2019) and alignment with the Urban Land Management Law (ULML), including minimum notice, due process, and legal aid, coupled with guaranteed relocation support (transport, shelter materials) and issuance of tenancy documentation. Registration of relocated households with the Municipality, and prioritised access to livelihood or a permanent home with tenure security is advised. The risk of rent inflation and secondary evictions is flagged; therefore, negotiated measures with landowners to regulate rents for a set period are encouraged.

Engineering findings support a phased, hybrid construction approach (tarmac, gravel with Irish crossings) is preferred for cost -efficiency. Costed options range from roughly USD 1.01 million (gravel only, no drainage) to USD 1.43 million (tarmac/gravel with drainage), including realistic local labour rates, Personal Protective Equipment, and utility relocations (e.g., electricity transmission and solar poles). Phasing enables visible progress while larger tranches are mobilised.

A significant funding gap persists. Anticipated local contributions—via the Co-Funding System (CFS), private sector pledges, and limited diaspora support—are estimated at USD 125–175k, well below the minimum viable product. The study thus proposes a donor consortium with clear governance, due diligence standards, and transparent financial controls, while leveraging matched CFS campaigns.

Key risks and mitigation strategies include uncertainty in total funding, inadequate notice to households, governance and procurement opacity, property and utility impacts, social tension linked to Housing, Land and Property (HLP) dynamics, and underrepresentation of women and persons with disabilities. Mitigations centre on early landowner engagement through the Dishishe Land Committee, establishment of an Independent Committee with reserved representation, accessible complaint and feedback mechanisms, protective rent agreements, child-safe crossings and lighting, disability inclusive works, and a contractual Operations & Maintenance. Overall, the road is feasible if transparent governance, legally anchored displacement safeguards, and a staged financing plan are instituted from the outset.

Spatial and Land Governance Assessment

Capacity assessment for Baidoa and Bosaso Municipalities (Public Works (PW) Departments): The assessment evaluated the institutional and technical capacity of the PW departments to plan, manage, and deliver municipal infrastructure and services, identifying gaps and opportunities for strengthening governance and service delivery.

Analytical part for the City Development Strategies (first chapter of the strategies): This assessment provided the analytical foundation for the City Strategies, reviewing demographic, land use, and urban development data to guide evidence-based planning and priority-setting for both Bosaso and Baidoa.

Assessment of road network and accessibility improvements in New Grible, Bosaso: This assessment provided the analytical foundation for planning road network and accessibility improvements, reviewing demographic, land use, and urban development data to guide evidence-based interventions and priority-setting for the New Grible area in Bosaso.

Best Practice Housing Survey: The preliminary findings from *Housing and Settlement Solutions for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Pathways for Upscaling: The Case of Bosaso, Somalia* highlights that housing interventions anchored in secure tenure, durable typologies, and well-located settlements deliver the most sustainable outcomes**.** Analysis of 390 households suggest that permanent housing solutions outperform transitional and rental-based approaches in terms of tenure security, social integration, and livelihood stability.



Figure 2: Exterior condition of surveyed Households (UN-Habitat, 2025)

The report recommends upscaling integrated housing and settlement approaches that align land tenure, adaptable housing design, and urban integration, supported by evidence-led planning and strong municipal engagement. Such approaches enable a shift from short-term shelter responses toward scalable and cost-effective durable solutions for IDPs and displacement-affected communities in Bosaso. Moreover, the analysis highlights the report's conceptual backbone of **"resettlement, yes – slums, no."** Settlement location, layout, and connectivity play a critical role in determining whether resettlement contributes to durable solutions or risks creating segregated low-income enclaves. Well-integrated settlements support incremental development and longer-term consolidation, while poorly integrated sites risk reinforcing marginalization and future informal settlement formation.

OUTPUT 1.2
Strategies and legal provision are produced that include specific priorities of women, youth and are climate smart.

Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) – National Housing Policy
Saameynta Programme supported the development of the first zero draft of Somalia's National Housing Policy. To guide the process, a cross-sectoral technical advisory group was established with support from Saameynta, bringing together academia, Federal Member States (FMS), UN agencies, and development partners, including UN-Habitat and IOM, to provide targeted inputs across the policy chapters. The policy process builds on the blueprint paper presented by the FGS Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing at the 2025 Land at Scale Conference in the Netherlands, titled *"Transforming from Land Conflict to Sustainable Land Governance,"* which continues to inform the policy's development.

- **South-West State (SWS)**

Community Action Plan (CAP)
The community-based planning process leading to the Community Action Plan (CAP) has continuously evolved and improved during Saameynta Phase I, which not only give a "wish list" of community needs but also maps humanitarian

and development partners. Through trainings at the municipal level, the CAP is institutionalized within the municipality and needs to be updated regularly, around all two years. In Baidoa, two rounds of CAPs have been conducted in 2022 and March 2024, whereby co-funding principles have been integrated in the second round. Several of the priorities highlighted in the Baidoa CAP 2024, have been implemented through Saameynta and other partners in 2025. Saameynta contributed to climate-adaptive livelihoods (micro-irrigation for 57 farmers, Climate Adaptation Grants for 500 women, and the Enterprise Development Funds of 17 agribusinesses), or improving the municipal waste management (through trainings and garbage trucks co-funded by the community) (see Output 2.2). Further, the Baidoa CAP 2024 is used by other partners to implement DAC priorities. To be mentioned: the electrification of Barwaqo (Danwadaag Mercy Corps and public-private partnerships (PPP) with BEBCO).

Baidoa City Strategy

The Baidoa City Strategy provides a city-wide planning framework for sustainable and inclusive urban development, guiding municipal priorities and coordinated action across key sectors (See link here). Under this framework, the Saameynta II plan focuses on developing an Area Development Plan for ADC/Wadajiir neighbourhood, and on the Barwaqo area, ensuring that planning translates into practical, locally responsive interventions for DACs.

- **Puntland**

Bosaso city strategy and extension plan

The Bosaso City Strategy (see Link) a flagship strategy of the Saameynta Programme, provides a city-led framework for inclusive and sustainable urban development in a displacement-affected context. It is intended to guide planning, prioritization, and implementation by the municipality as well as UN and development partners, promoting alignment around agreed city priorities. By identifying and sequencing priority projects, particularly in areas such as basic services, land governance, and neighbourhood-level infrastructure, the Bosaso City Strategy supports coordinated action, strengthens municipal leadership, and contributes to improved living conditions and more durable urban solutions for displaced and host communities. The Strategy provided the basis for translating agreed city priorities into implementable investments through the preparation of development briefs. Based on priorities identified through the City Strategy, development briefs were developed to consolidate technical, spatial, and institutional information into investment-ready packages that could be used for resource mobilisation and partner engagement. One such priority was the Bosaso Corniche, which was identified as a strategic public space and urban connectivity intervention responding to community needs and municipal development objectives. This progression from city-level strategy to development briefing and implementation demonstrates how Saameynta supported practical planning-to-investment linkages,

Grible neighbourhood development plans

The Bosaso East (Old Gribble) Settlement Upgrading Strategy demonstrates strong complementarity between the Saameynta Programme and the Integrated Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF). Under Saameynta, foundational work was undertaken to support evidence-based, community-driven planning, including extensive engagement with IDP households, women, children, community leaders, and municipal authorities, as well as the generation of reliable spatial and tenure data through the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM). These inputs helped define community priorities related to mobility, access to services, safety, environmental conditions, and climate resilience, ensuring that the upgrading approach reflected both local needs and municipal planning objectives.

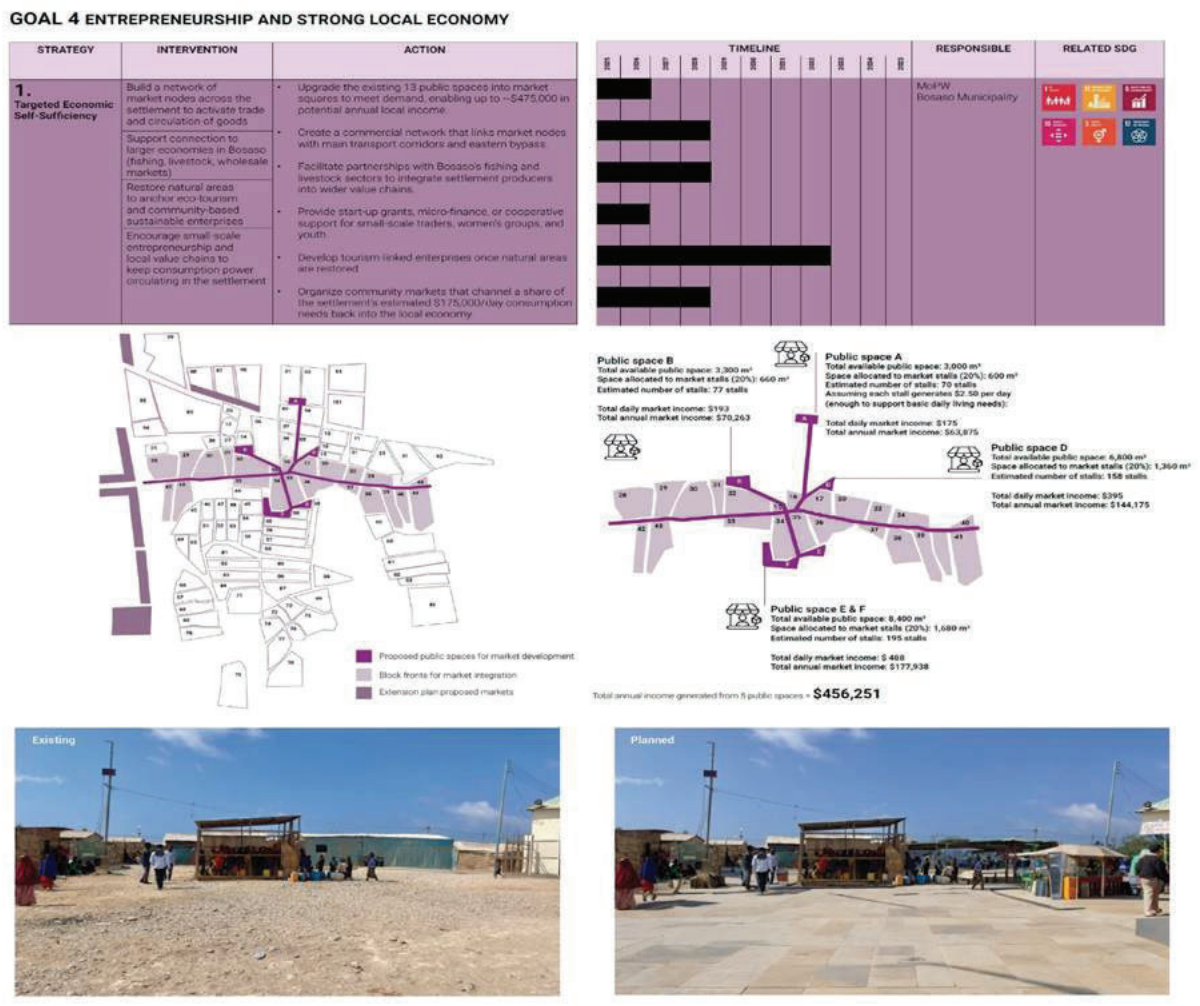


Figure 3: Old Grible Public Spaces Targeted Economic Strategy

Building on this foundation, IDSF further advanced the intervention by translating Saameynta-supported analysis and community inputs into a fully developed, phased settlement upgrading strategy for 13 IDP settlements in Old Gribble The strategy operationalizes the Bosaso City Strategy, developed in 2024, at neighbourhood level by converting citywide priorities into concrete, implementable actions grounded in verified tenure and spatial data. This sequencing highlights how Saameynta created the enabling conditions data, institutional coordination, and community engagement while IDSF consolidated these into an actionable plan, providing a clear pathway for coordinated implementation, partner alignment, and resource mobilization.

Community Action Plan (CAP)

While the Community Action Plan (CAP) is a city-wide tool, evolving all 17 villages of Bosaso town, Saameynta focused the physical infrastructure on Grible site for a layered intervention and increased impact. In 2025, the detailed Feasibility Study for the Biyo Kulule road was finalised, and a Cash for Work (CfW) initiative engaged 165 vulnerable community members for road clearance and waste management, laying the foundation for further road investments.

Going forward, Saameynta Phase II aims to further revise and improve the CAP methodology that triangulates with spatial planning such as City Strategies and neighbourhood plans, municipal priorities in line with the District Development Frameworks and will be implemented with blended finances and community contributions (co-funding systems). The CAP should further strengthen prioritization of community needs instead of a wish list and works as a mapping tool among different durable solutions stakeholders during area-based coordination.

Social Cohesion Strategy

Following the Social Cohesion Formative Assessment carried out in late 2024, Saameynta supported the Puntland Ministry of Interior (MOIFAD) in drafting the ***Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy (2025 – 2029)***.[1] To address social fragmentation, clan-based exclusion and weak institutional coordination, the strategy aims at five strategic objectives: 1) inclusive governance and civic participation, 2) social integration and community cohesion (through dialogue and mental health/psychosocial support (MHPSS) support), 3. Equitable access to services and resources, 4. Conflict prevention and dispute resolution, and 5) Monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting.

The strategy was officially launched and validated on the 17th of April 2025 through a validation workshop led by Puntland Ministry of Interior with 80 stakeholders including different ministries, municipality representatives of Bosaso and Garowe, CSOs and DACs. The validation was accompanied by a three-day training of trainers for State and municipal authorities, CSOs and community leaders on social cohesion, conflict analysis, governance, stakeholder engagement, peace messaging, and monitoring (see training report). The Strategy has subsequently been translated into Somali language to allow for wider awareness among DACs and host communities.

The Social Cohesion Formative Assessment found among other learnings that cultural festivities and sports events at community level are powerful tools in promoting cohesion and fostering unity among youths from different clans in Puntland. This has been shown to be accurate during Saameynta implementation. Thanks to the soccer field that has been constructed by the Saameynta Programme in Grible and city-wide tournaments organized by the municipality every Ramadan, youth from both IDP and host communities play together, which helps to create bonds and social integration. The football coach in Grible, Asad Idris Ahmed says, *"Football brings people together. It connects youth from different places — from towns and rural areas alike. It's the one space where everyone gathers, gets to know each other, becomes friends, and even collaborates beyond the game."* (see video on youth engagement and social cohesion in Grible)[2].

In addition to sports, Saameynta transforms the Social Cohesion Strategy into Action in all four thematic areas, e.g. by strengthening inclusive governance, accountability and DACs representation in decision making during the community planning processes and CAPs or the Consul platform (objective 1), promoting community cohesion and social integration through e.g. the soccer field, youth and women empowerment (objective 2), improve access to services, livelihood opportunities and land rights (objective 3), as well as promoting dispute resolutions especially when it comes to land rights (objective 4).

OUTPUT 1.3
Institutions, governance mechanisms and tools are developed in the areas of land as well as inclusive and accountable governance.

The measures implemented under Saameynta 1 have demonstrably strengthened the capacities of local authorities and government in both urban governance, land management and social accountability. This can be demonstrated by the fact that municipalities secure investments for projects with social returns for DACs (e.g. Corniche in Bosaso), utilizing tools and processes developed through Saameynta, such as development briefs and land governance procedures. DAC needs are regularly integrated into municipal planning, moving beyond parallel humanitarian tracks, as seen in initiatives like the Biyo Kulele road in Bosaso and co-funding mechanisms in Baidoa. The improved land regulatory framework has brought procedural clarity and institutional confidence, enabling municipalities to allocate land not only for Saameynta interventions but also for other actors, reflecting broader recognition of regulatory procedures. Capacity can be considered "sufficient" when staff begin to apply learning autonomously, without continuous external facilitation, showing that the government sees the benefits of taking over Saameynta systems and mechanisms for managing city growth. For example, the SWS Ministry of Public Work autonomously conducted training for municipalities other than Baidoa, like Xudur and Barawe in SWS to make their land departments operational, after the Saameynta-supported the Training of Trainers (ToT) on inclusive land governance.

These outcomes collectively demonstrate that the government capacity has been strengthened in Saameynta 1 that allows local authorities to effectively leverage urban governance and land management systems for scalable, durable solutions in Saameynta 2. However, further capacity building needs to be done in Saameynta 2 to address municipal coordination bottlenecks, strengthen transparent public financial management, and fully integrate the STDM into a

[1] Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Democratisation (MoIFAD). *Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy (2025-2029).* puntland_social-cohesion-strategy_2025-final.pdf
[2] Video. *Youth Engagement and Social Cohesion - Grible Relocation Site*.https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=iom+social+cohesion+bosaso+video&&mid=2D929662A4EE290EE9D82D929662A4EE290EE9D8&FORM=VRDGAR

unified city-wide land information management system, ensuring regulatory improvements translate into better tenure security and optimized solutions for DACs.

SDG Appraisal tool

In April 2025, Saameynta supported the NCRDS in organizing the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) and Data for Solutions Sub working Group in Mogadishu. A result of research conducted using the "Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs" developed jointly by UNDP and UNHCR at the global level was validated. The research found that out of the 62 NDSS indicators, only three are aligned with the global SDGs. In addition, a review of seven key national and sectoral plans in place, none of the target indicators were disaggregated by displacement status, limiting targeted interventions. This finding underscores the need for stronger advocacy for a whole-of-government approach that integrates solutions to internal displacement into national and sectoral plans.

- **South-West State**

Operationalization of the Urban Land Management Law (ULML)

In South-West State, the Saameynta Programme supported the gradual operationalization of ULML by translating existing legal and policy provisions into practical municipal-level processes, with a particular focus on Baidoa Municipality. Building on earlier governance and urban development initiatives, Saameynta provided targeted technical and institutional support to strengthen municipal land administration functions, including clarification of roles between the municipality and state-level authorities, capacity support for relevant departments, and the introduction of structured operating procedure to inform decision-making. The piloting of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) in selected settlements contributed to improved availability of land and tenure data, supporting planning, informal settlement upgrading, and early identification of land-related risks. Through these interventions, Baidoa Municipality and South-West State institutions demonstrated improved readiness to apply ULML principles in practice, particularly in relation to land use planning, tenure recognition, and land dispute prevention in displacement-affected areas. While full institutionalization remains a longer-term process, Saameynta contributed to strengthening the foundations for coordinated urban land governance by reducing reliance on ad-hoc practices, improving evidence-based planning, and enhancing collaboration between municipal and state actors. These outcomes position South-West State to further consolidate ULML implementation, integrate land data into formal administrative systems, and scale up inclusive land management approaches under Saameynta II.

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)

In Baidoa, the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) was used to map over 2,500 households, generating critical data and insights to inform municipal planning and land administration in displacement-affected settlements. The exercise, led by a municipal team trained by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) with technical support from Saameynta, helps to document the relationship between people and land through the collection of land- and property-related data, including non-formal land claims such as customary occupancy and informal arrangements with landowners. This has provided an evidence-based foundation for decision-making, advocacy, and risk identification in a context where formal land tenure systems are still developing.

These results contributed to Solutions Pathway Four (Housing, Land, and Property) of the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan and informed the drafting and upgrading of area development plans under the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF). Lessons from the implementation highlighted the value of engaging young local graduates, whose energy and technical contributions were instrumental to the success of the exercise; based on these outcomes, the municipality retained some of these staff to strengthen institutional memory and continuity. Going forward and building on lessons from the late start of the National ID Registration exercise during the project, future STDM interventions will require that any household or beneficiary being registered holds a national ID, ensuring alignment with national systems and enhancing the credibility and utility of land records. Looking ahead to Saameynta II, the plan is to expand STDM city-wide, integrate it into a broader municipal land administration system, and support digitization of land records to enable a more unified, accessible, and evidence-based urban land governance framework.

STDM findings in Baidoa show that the majority of households accessed land through formal channels: 75.6 per cent purchased their plots, 22.5 per cent received allocations from the local authority, and 1.9 per cent obtained land through inheritance. Among households with supporting documentation, 58.8 per cent held documents issued by public notaries, while 41.2 per cent had municipal title deeds, reflecting a positive trend toward formalization of tenure and improved security for residents. These insights strongly highlight the importance of verifying and digitizing municipal records to fully integrate them into an accessible, evidence-based land administration system.

Digital Citizen engagement Consul Platform

In an era shaped by rapid digital transformation, the integration of technology into governance systems has become essential for strengthening accountability, enhancing transparency, and improving equitable access to public services. Globally, governments are increasingly adopting e-governance solutions to deepen citizen participation and ensure that decision-making processes are inclusive, data-driven, and responsive to community priorities.

The Fariin-Maal Baidoa Platform Digital Citizen engagement Consul Platform represents a critical digital citizen-engagement tool designed to amplify community voices, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable populations whose perspectives are often underrepresented in traditional governance processes. For many citizens especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and low-income household direct access to local authorities remains limited due to social, economic, and structural barriers. In this context, digital citizen-engagement platforms provide an inclusive and accessible mechanism for communities to articulate their needs, priorities, and development concerns in a structured and transparent manner.

Recognizing this opportunity, Saameynta supported the operationalization of the Consult Platform in Baidoa municipalities to strengthen participatory governance and promote responsive service delivery. In Baidoa, the municipality demonstrated strong political commitment and institutional readiness to adopt the platform. Mayor Watiin led the initiative by establishing a dedicated office, assigning a specialized implementation team, and developing a strategic operational plan to ensure effective deployment and sustainability of the platform.

On 23rd September 2025, Baidoa Municipality organized a large-scale public launch event that brought together approximately 450 participants, including community representatives, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth leaders, and municipal stakeholders. The event served to officially introduce the Consult Platform, raise awareness on its purpose and functionality, and mobilize community ownership. During the launch, Mayor Watiin reaffirmed the municipality's commitment, stating: ***"Both the government and the citizens of Baidoa are ready to use this platform and make the best use of it for its intended purpose."***

To ensure inclusivity, the platform was designed with both online and offline access modalities. A dedicated municipal support office was established to assist citizens with limited digital literacy, including illiterate community members, enabling them to submit inputs through facilitated registration and proposal-submission support. This hybrid approach ensures that no segment of the population is excluded from participation due to technological barriers.

As a result of these efforts, the Consult Platform has registered 1,006 citizen members. Community members have submitted 14 development proposals, many of which have informed ongoing municipal interventions in Baidoa city. These include priority infrastructure initiatives implemented under the World Bank funded Urban Resilience Project and the Ugbaad Project, demonstrating the platform's tangible contribution to evidence-based planning and community-driven development.

Overall, the Consult Platform has strengthened citizen government engagement, enhanced transparency in local development planning, and institutionalized a participatory mechanism that empowers communities to actively shape municipal priorities. The initiative represents a significant step toward inclusive governance, accountable leadership, and sustainable urban development in Baidoa.

- **Puntland**

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) In Bosaso, the first phase of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) was initially designed to cover three informal settlements in the Grible area. However, in response to strong municipal demand and the demonstrated effectiveness of the approach, the exercise was expanded and implemented across a wider cluster of IDP settlements (including Banadir, Shabeelle, Biyo Kulule, New Biyo Kulule, Buurgaabo, Ajuuraan A, and B, Al-Khayr A and B, Farjano, Shirkow, Wadajir, Buula Eelaay, and Saylada Xoolaha). The expanded STDM exercise resulted in the capture of land and occupancy data for approximately 6,900 households, representing an estimated 41,400 individuals. Implementation was led by a municipal team trained by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), with technical backstopping provided through the Saameynta Programme. This approach strengthened municipal ownership and demonstrated the city's capacity to scale STDM beyond the original scope.

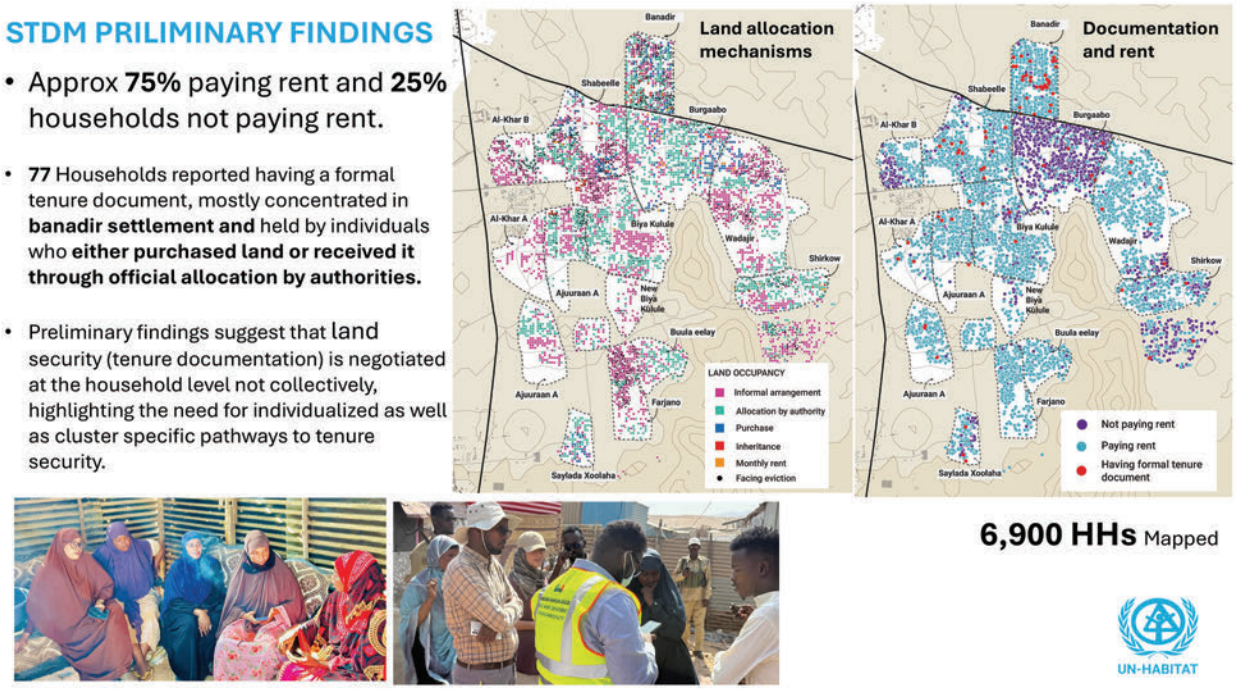


Figure 4: STDM data collection exercise in Bosaso

Based on the STDM findings, 77 households reported possession of formal tenure documentation. As a next step, this information will require verification against municipal land and tenure records to confirm validity, status, and consistency with existing registries. Subject to verification, these records can then be integrated into municipal tenure and land information systems, providing an entry point for strengthening formal recognition and informing tenure-responsive upgrading interventions.

The STDM exercise was aligned with Solutions Pathway Four and directly informed the preparation of area-based upgrading and development plans derived from the Bosaso City Strategy. The findings were formally presented to the municipality alongside technical recommendations, and, following a municipal request, the STDM platform was installed on municipal workstations to strengthen land record management and support institutional uptake. Building on this foundation, the Grible Settlement Upgrading Strategy was subsequently developed under the IDSF project using STDM data, providing a phased and spatially informed approach to upgrading Old Grible. This process positioned STDM as a practical extension of the Bosaso City Strategy, translating citywide priorities into implementable, neighborhood-level interventions. The expansion beyond the initially planned settlements, together with the expressed interest of municipal technical leads in institutionalising the tool, highlights the relevance of STDM as a scalable municipal instrument. Lessons from this phase highlighted the importance of retaining trained staff and ensuring full integration of STDM data into municipal land records to sustain continuity and long-term impact.

Moreover, analysis of STDM data revealed important insights into tenure insecurity and eviction risks. A deeper examination of the relationship between eviction threats and duration of stay showed a counter-intuitive pattern: households with longer periods of residence were not necessarily more secure in their tenure. On the contrary, many households that reported eviction threats had lived in their current locations for extended periods, including those with over a decade of occupancy. The average number of eviction threats remained relatively consistent across these duration categories, indicating that longevity alone does not translate into legal protection or formal recognition. These findings reinforce the need for tenure-responsive upgrading approaches that go beyond assumptions of de facto security and are grounded in evidence generated through STDM.

Promulgating the land management law application / Establish land steering committees

In Puntland, the Saameynta Programme supported the operationalization of the Urban Land Management Law (ULML), developed under UN-JPLG, through close coordination with the Puntland Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing and Bosaso Municipality. The programme supported the translation of the ULML into Somali. This contributed to improved tenure security for host communities and IDPs, more consistent land documentation and transactions, and better handling of land-related disputes through coordination between the Municipal Lands Department and the Land Dispute Tribunal.

In parallel, the digitalized land administration system was further improved, enabling online review and approval by senior municipal leadership, georeferenced plot registration to prevent duplication, The QR-coded access to plot information will enhance integration with municipal systems including property tax, business licensing, and civil registration, and secure, bank-integrated payment workflows, collectively enhancing transparency, is reducing corruption risks and strengthens public trust.

Building on these foundations, Saameynta II will focus on consolidating and scaling these gains through deeper system integration and applied capacity building. Priority areas include linking land records, transactions, payments, and dispute-related information into an integrated platform, further harmonizing municipal land practices with state and federal legal frameworks, and strengthening ULML-informed tools such as property taxation bylaws. These measures aim to reduce institutional fragmentation, deepen ULML implementation, and advance sustainable, municipality-led urban land governance in Bosaso.

By-law on property taxation

Building on local governance interventions under UN-JPLG and NORAD's Land-Based Finance (LBF) projects, that established foundations for laws and frameworks, Public Financial Management, mobile tax systems, participatory planning, property registration), institutions (councils and staff), and infrastructure (offices, databases, pilot services) in Bosaso, Saameynta extends land-based tax reforms with a focus on protecting displacement-affected communities. The draft by-law has been referred to the executive committee of the council after its summer readings in 2025.

The Bosaso property by-law introduces a simplified banding system that allows for all types of properties to be assessed, registered and fairly taxed based on location, use, building typology and proximity to services. Anchored in Puntland's local government and urban land management legislation, the by-law introduces a system that standardise property registration, valuation, exemptions, appeals, and enforcement procedures, the by-law strengthens municipal revenue generation while enhancing accountability, public trust, and institutional capacity.

When read in combination to the STDM exercise, the by-law delivers significant benefits for DACs by linking registration and taxation as instruments of formal recognition: registration brings IDPs and informal settlements into official records, taxation rules (through exemptions for vulnerable groups, including registered IDPs, low-income households, persons with disabilities, and orphan) prevent harm and financial burden, and together they establish procedural safeguards that strengthen tenure security and reduce the risk of arbitrary eviction.

Digital Citizen Engagement Platform

Like the support provided in Baidoa, the programme also facilitated the development of the Bandar Qasim Digital Citizen Engagement Platform for Bossaso. However, following a leadership change within the Bossaso Municipality, the Bandar Qasim Citizen Engagement Platform, which had been developed and strategically planned for operationalization and increased usage, faced significant setbacks. The transition in municipal leadership disrupted the platform's implementation, resulting in delays and limited functionality. This highlights the critical importance of stable governance and sustained institutional commitment for the successful deployment and uptake of digital civic engagement initiatives.

More information about the initiative can be found on the website: Bendergasim: A citizen engagement platform in Bosaso

OUTPUT 1.4
Technical knowledge of authorities and DAC members is enhanced.

- **South-West State**

Co-funding System Training

For implementing the Co-funding System, the District Project Implementation Unit (DPIU) with 22 members - 20 community representatives from all 10 villages of Baidoa, and two municipal representatives – have been trained on stakeholder engagement, resource mobilization, inclusive planning, ethical procurement, contract management, monitoring, and data analysis, emphasizing transparency and accountability in co-funded projects. While the two Co-funding trainings have taken place in 2024, the DPIU has been continuously engaged in the implementation of the co-funded projects in 2025, namely the waste management and procurement of garbage trucks.

While Saameynta has been able to implement only one out of two co-funded projects (see Output 2.2) due to political challenges and therefore only USD 10,000 contribution from the community could be used from the total USD 50,000 fundraised community funds, we should still see it as partial success. The community has now the skills and the experience of successfully fundraising city-wide for community prioritized projects, which can be used for future

endeavors. The DPIU in Baidoa have in fact, raised the highest contribution compared to other IOM co-funding projects in more rural areas, which showcases that host communities are indeed able and willing to raise high amounts for urban infrastructure and services for DACs. This is an enormous potential that Saameynta 2 can tap into.

Training on land management and land disputes resolution

In 2025, a total of 477 individuals (125 women), including municipal officials, FMS-level counterparts, and other land governance stakeholders in South-West State, were trained on key land governance topics such as land dispute management, Land Dispute Tribunal regulations, the Social Tenure Domain Model, and the Urban Land Management Law. The trainings were supported by Baidoa Municipality and FMS level SWS MoPWRH and complemented by Training of Trainers on inclusive land governance delivered by The Hague Academy, aimed at strengthening local training capacity and reinforcing principles of equity, transparency, and legal compliance within land governance and municipal systems.

These capacity-building efforts have translated into tangible institutional gains within the Lands Department, which the 2025 micro-assessment report identifies as having comparatively strong technical and administrative capacities, supported by the availability of land-related legislation and the application of standard operating procedures for land registration and management. Training inputs, dissemination of legal frameworks, and the introduction of standard operating procedures have improved staff understanding of statutory land administration processes and clarified internal workflows. However, While the Lands Department has benefited from more targeted technical support relative to other departments, particularly through exposure to legal instruments and standardized land administration procedures, it remains at a foundational stage of institutional maturity, indicating the need for continued knowledge sharing support.



Figure 5: Title deed issuance at the Lands Department in Baidoa Municipality.

Training of Trainers (ToT) on land governance from Baidoa municipality to other SWS districts

Baidoa Municipality led a Training of Trainers (ToT) for the Berdale Lands Department, following a formal request from the Mayor after the establishment of the Berdale Lands Department. The training was led by the Director General of the Baidoa Lands Department, with technical support from the UN-Habitat team in both locations. Drawing on its own institutional journey from the absence of a formal lands department to a functional and increasingly capacitated one. Baidoa shared practical experience on setting up land administration functions, operational procedures, and coordination mechanisms. The exchange enabled Berdale municipal staff to learn directly from a peer local government and to adapt relevant practices to their own emerging institutional context. This approach illustrates how Saameynta is fostering horizontal learning between municipalities. Building on this momentum, Baidoa Municipality is scheduled to host additional municipalities in the first quarter of 2026 to facilitate further experience sharing and inter-municipal learning on urban land governance.

- **Puntland**

Training on land management and land disputes

Throughout the project period, 530 individuals, including 153 Female, were trained in Bosaso on key aspects of land governance in close coordination with the Puntland Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing (MoPWTH) and Bosaso Municipality. The trainings covered land dispute management, Land Dispute Tribunal (LDT) regulations, the

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), and the Urban Land Management Law (ULML). These efforts were complemented by the rehabilitation, furnishing, and equipping of the Bosaso Municipality Lands Department, including the provision of workstations and essential equipment for storing and printing land documentation in line with standards, creating an enabling institutional environment for staff to apply the acquired skills in their daily operations. Additionally, in 2025, a total of 883 land tenure documents were issued, including 842 to host community and 71 to IDPs. Furthermore, the Land Dispute Tribunal received 11 land-related dispute cases, all of which were successfully resolved, contributing to strengthened tenure security and improved access to justice.

Building on these gains, Saameynta II will support the formalization and institutional adoption of Standard Operating Procedures for land registration and land management. This will help consolidate current practices, support staff continuity, and ensure greater consistency, transparency, and sustainability in municipal land administration.

OUTCOME 2
Strengthened self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs through employment generation, service delivery and additional investments in target sites.

Outcome 2 Snapshot – Increased Self-Reliance and Social Cohesion
Over the reporting period, displacement-affected communities experienced tangible improvements in livelihoods, service access, and social cohesion, particularly in relocation and upgrading neighbourhoods. Economic support shifted from short-term assistance to market-linked livelihoods, while service delivery investments reinforced settlements as viable parts of the urban fabric. This matters because durable solutions depend on households' ability to generate income, access services, and coexist peacefully with host communities. Evidence of progress includes increased employment, functioning health and housing services, operational social cohesion mechanisms, and additional public and private investments in target areas.

Self-reliance among displacement-affected communities has been strengthened through a combination of livelihood interventions, service delivery, and strategic investments that position relocation neighbourhoods as integrated components of the broader urban landscape. Economic empowerment initiatives have moved beyond short-term relief to inject capital and skills that support communities in generating their own growth and resilience, with a particular focus on women's economic empowerment and market-based approaches that provide sustainable livelihoods.

- **South-West State**

In Baidoa, 16 businesses received targeted business development services and loans through the credit facility established with IBS Bank, collectively generating employment for 218 individuals from displacement-affected communities, including 131 IDPs and 87 host community members. This support resulted in a notable increase in business revenues and created 148 new jobs, demonstrating the transformative impact of investing in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in fragile and displacement-affected settings. Climate-resilient interventions have been piloted, including the Enterprise Development Fund for Agriculture supporting 10 agribusinesses along the agricultural value chain, expected to create 35 new jobs and secure 50 existing positions through improved irrigation and post-harvest preservation techniques. Additionally, 400 DACs are benefiting from climate adaptation grants that include permaculture training for household kitchen gardens.





More information about the initiative can be found on the website: How a Somali agripreneur transformed her business and her community | Rebuilding through livestock: A family man supports 30 children and an entire community | Saameynta: Creating jobs and livelihoods for displacement-affected communities in Baidoa

- **Puntland**

In Bosaso, fishery skills development training was conducted for 100 youth, with 80 per cent from IDP communities and 30 per cent female participation, covering net repairing, boat handling and navigation, motor maintenance, and fish processing. Early outcomes indicate meaningful progress, with trainees reporting substantial cost savings and some securing paid employment. An entrepreneurship training and small-grants programme targeting 150 women from Grible (70 per cent IDPs, 30 per cent host community) has equipped participants with practical, market-oriented skills in marketing, sales, and business planning, with grants of USD 333.33 each to launch or expand businesses. The Chamber of Commerce's Enterprise Development Unit has been strengthened through training of trainers for eight business development trainers who will deliver services to 80 selected MSMEs. A credit facility offering loans at rates approximately four times lower than typical market rates is being established to provide up to USD 10,000 per MSME for at least 20 enterprises.

Service delivery has directly improved living conditions in relocation neighbourhoods. In Grible, the maternal and child healthcare facility was handed over to Bosaso Municipality and is now operational, having reached 1,401 patients in its first six weeks of operation. Personnel received complementary training on gender-based violence and mental and psychosocial support, making the facility a platform for broader protection services. A tender for construction of the remaining 30 permanent houses has been released, with 33 companies applying and technical evaluation ongoing.

Social cohesion has been fostered through the validation and launch of the Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy (2025-2029) by the Puntland Ministry of Interior. The strategy aims to strengthen inclusive governance, social integration and community cohesion, equitable access to services, and conflict prevention and dispute resolution. In line with the strategy, social integration activities in Grible have included women's empowerment initiatives, protection awareness sessions, and city-wide football games with youth, promoting interaction between host and displaced communities.

Additional investments have been catalysed through the development briefs and stakeholder consultations that align urban planning with private sector interests. The Puntland government and local business community have committed USD 414,000 toward the Biyo Kulule Road project, demonstrating the catalytic effect of strategic urban planning on resource mobilization. The Private Sector Forum held in Bosaso in May 2025 brought together over 60 stakeholders who agreed on actionable strategies for public-private partnerships and inclusive infrastructure development. These efforts are positioning relocation settlements as viable and integrated components of the broader urban landscape, ensuring long-term social cohesion and economic stability.

Entrepreneurship women empowerment

Following consultations with the Grible IDP community and local authorities in Bossaso, a critical need for sustained livelihood support in Grible was emphasized to the Saameynta team. Stakeholders underscored the importance of transitioning from short-term assistance to structured livelihood and entrepreneurship interventions that can generate income, strengthen self-reliance, and contribute to local economic development. In response, the programme designed targeted livelihood development initiatives with a strong focus on entrepreneurship and women’s economic empowerment.

In March 2025, the programme initiated an entrepreneurship training and small-grants programme targeting 150 women from Grible IDP camp, with 20 per cent of participants drawn from the host community to promote social cohesion and economic integration. Based on needs and market assessment, the programme was designed to equip participants with practical, market-oriented skills relevant to the local economic context.

For the first week, the training covered business idea generation and business planning, financial literacy and basic bookkeeping, and marketing and customer service. In the second week, participants were introduced to sector-specific skills aligned with viable market opportunities, including trade, hospitality, agriculture, fisheries, and small-scale production. This phased approach ensured that participants developed both foundational business competencies and sector-relevant technical skills.

In parallel, beneficiaries were organized into Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), forming 10 groups of 15 members each. Group formation was based on economic capacity, shared business interests, and geographic proximity. The VSLA model was designed to strengthen social cohesion, enable collective risk-sharing, and reduce the economic vulnerability of individual households. By promoting savings, access to small loans, and a sense of shared asset ownership, the approach contributes to increased household resilience against economic shocks.

Each VSLA group was allocated USD 5,000 to support business start-ups, enabling members to operationalize their business plans and initiate income-generating activities. In addition, beneficiaries were provided with designated market space within the Grible market constructed by UNCDF, facilitating market access, increasing visibility of women-led enterprises, and strengthening linkages with local consumers. Collectively, these interventions enhance

women's entrepreneurship, improve income generation, and contribute to inclusive and sustainable local economic development in Grible.

This tables summarize the formed VSLA groups.

SN	Group Name	Type of Business	Value of the Business
1	Nabad & Nolol	Food Stuff Shop	$ 5,000.00
2	Najax	dry food, clothes and meat	$ 5,000.00
3	Walaalaha	Livestock trading (male goat, shopping and clothes)	$ 5,000.00
4	Iskaashato	Mixed Business (dry food, meat, male goat, clothes, shopping and vegetables)	$ 5,000.00
5	Ala Aamin	dry food and clothes	$ 5,000.00
6	Niiro	Dry food (rice, flour, sugar, etc)	$ 5,000.00
7	Tawakal	Food Stuff	$ 5,000.00
8	Aayatiin	Livestock trading Plus Cloth	$ 5,000.00
9	Iskufilan	Mixed with (Cloth as major)	$ 5,000.00
10	Wadajir	Vegetable	$ 5,000.00
	Grand total:		**$ 50,000.00**

Based on a field visit conducted in late December 2025, the business start-up grants demonstrated measurable impact at both household and local market levels. The grants enabled the full operationalization of the Grible Market, which had previously been non-functional due to lack of start-up capital. The market now serves approximately 538 households in the Grible settlement, improving access to goods and stimulating local economic activity.

In addition, the intervention significantly contributed to women's economic empowerment. A total of 140 women who previously lacked sustainable livelihood opportunities established income-generating activities, increased household income contributions, and improved their financial independence, strengthening overall household resilience.

SME Capacity Building and Mentorship to Strengthen Enterprise Sustainability in Bossaso

Various assessments conducted by Saameynta to inform the design and foundation of the intervention identified critical gaps in the capacity of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), particularly in business skills and access to finance. In response, in early 2025 UNDP engaged the Enterprise Development Unit (EDU) under the Chamber of Commerce and facilitated consultations to identify the most essential capacity needs required to enhance SME sustainability and growth. These consultations highlighted the importance of targeted skills development and structured mentorship to strengthen enterprise performance and resilience.

Through a competitive and publicly advertised selection process, the EDU identified 80 SMEs to participate in a tailored capacity-building and mentorship programme. The mentorship was customized to the specific operational and developmental needs of each enterprise, recognizing diversity across business models, sectors, and stages of growth. Mentors applied a need-based approach, providing guidance on financial literacy, market access, branding and business identity, business planning, and operational efficiency. The approach fostered effective knowledge transfer, peer learning, confidence-building, and strategic thinking among MSME owners.

As a result, the mentorship programme delivered immediate outcomes for participating in SMEs in Bossaso. Entrepreneurs strengthened practical business skills, increased confidence in sustaining and promoting their enterprises, and began applying improved practices in financial management and customer service. Tailored support enabled participants to identify operational gaps and emerging market opportunities, expand professional networks, and explore catalytic opportunities such as access to credit through local microfinance institutions, including Himilo. While early improvements in efficiency, customer engagement, and business planning have been reported, a planned in-depth study will generate additional evidence on the longer-term outcomes and impact of the programme.

Outcome 2 – Synthesis

Taken together, these interventions show that displacement-affected households are increasingly able to meet their own needs through livelihoods, access essential services, and participate in socially cohesive urban communities. Relocation and upgrading sites are functioning less as humanitarian enclaves and more as integrated neighbourhoods within the city, attracting follow-on public and private investment. This outcome-level

change underpins longer-term economic stability, reduced aid dependency, and improved social cohesion between displaced and host populations.

OUTPUT 2.1
Consultations between authorities and communities improve access to service delivery and livelihoods.

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Maternal Child Health (MCH) sustainability workshop
Based on the findings of Evaluation Report of the Saameynta Phase I, the programme conducted a workshop to consult stakeholders on the sustainability of the Maternal Child Health Facility together with representatives from the municipality, Ministry of Health and health partners to discuss funding options. Participants agreed on forming a Sustainability Committee, chaired by the DG for social affairs of the municipality of Bosaso, and co-chaired by the coordinator for primary health service in the Bari region with members from the Grible community, chamber of commerce, religious leaders and programme staff that meets on a bi-monthly basis to oversee the facility management. Key outcomes were to enhance collaboration between the Puntland Ministry of Health (MoH) and municipality, community engagements, reduce running costs of the facility and find alternative financial resources through community contributions, or fundraising like sponsoring a nurse or a medicine-kit. Even though prior consultations with the Puntland Ministry of Health and the municipality as well as training of the MCH staff on administrating medicine supply and data management have been conducted, the participants found some gaps. With strengthened government ownership, the committee wants to improve drug management and better integrating facility data into national health systems. The workshop emphasized shared responsibility to ensure Grible MCH's resilience beyond Saameynta's support.

OUTPUT 2.2
Community funds and access to livelihoods support and empower DACs to implement community identified priorities secure increased economic self-reliance.

Strengthen National Housing Solutions (The Young Architects Competition (YAC) competition and housing catalogue)
The YAC competition, in partnership with Somalia's Ministry of Public Works, challenged Somali and international students, architects, and experts to design low-cost, culturally relevant, and climate-adaptive housing for displaced communities. Five multidisciplinary teams developed solutions for Baidoa, Doolow, Bosaso, and Mogadishu, meeting requirements for privacy, disability inclusion, and affordability (under USD 2,200 per unit). After mid-reviews and a final exhibition in Mogadishu, three winning teams were selected:

- Hoos-Yard / The Shade That Connects Us All – Mixed group led by Raul Pantaleo from TAMassociati.
- Flexible Shelter Module – National working group led by Somali university lecturers Muse Abdirahman Ahmed and Mohamed Haji Mohamed.
- Shelters of Tomorrow – Mixed group led by Anteo Taro Sanada from Kengo Kuma Studio.

These designs feature modular, earth-based structures, incremental upgrading, and integrated systems for water, shade, and energy. The competition not only produced practical prototypes for durable solutions but also strengthened national dialogue on affordable housing and fostered collaboration between government, academia, and humanitarian actors.

More information about the initiative can be found under the website Homegrown, Sustainable and Scalable Shelter Solutions in Somalia | IOM Somalia and the press release Somali and International Experts Unveil Innovative, Low-cost | IOM Somalia

- **South-West State**

Livelihood: Enterprise Development Fund for Agriculture (EDF-A) and Climate adaptation
Through the **EDF-A**, Saameynta supported **17 agribusinesses** in Baidoa, which created **45 new jobs**, and mostly IDPs are recruited in these businesses as a condition for the grant. During the field mission in May, Saameynta donor representatives from Somalia Joint Fund (SJF), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Norway and the Netherlands visited one of these agribusinesses, the Merere Farm, which has been supported in a previous round.

Through EDF, Saameynta provides SMEs with capital, coaching and technical assistance to expand their economic activities and create employment. EDF's non-repayable, conditional grants help derisk early growth, while Saameynta supports business registration and enables business owners to build a credit history that serves as a bridge to formal financial services.

The EDF is a flagship initiative that was firstly implemented in Iraq and continuously extended to other countries.



Figure 5: during the food processing training, women learned how to process tomatos to paste for preservation purposes



Figure 6: Women digging the soil and learning water conservation techniques during the permagarden training.

500 women – mostly (85 per cent) IDPs from Barwaqo and ADC neighbourhoods in Baidoa and 15 per cent from host communities – participated in the CAG**.** The women received conditional cash grants of USD 365 for existing businesses like small shops and were trained in one of three training sessions on food processing, permagarden or business skills. The first training focused on food processing, aimed at equipping women with skills to better preserve food, addressing high spoilage observed in local markets, and process it into higher value-added products. The second training focused on permagardening, which introduced sustainable, low-cost agricultural techniques with minimal water designed to improve year-round food production. While the third training covered business development and business planning, supporting participants to translate their food processing and permagardening skills into income-generating activities. This comprehensive approach creates climate-resilience food security and livelihoods while empowering participants to manage and grow their small enterprises.

The human impact stories of Hawo, Suban, Safia, Firdowsa can be found in Section 8.

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With contribution of the Saameynta Programme, Grible has been transformed into a lively neighbourhood where durable solutions are no longer a concept but reality. Through a layered approach combining housing, health services, infrastructure, livelihoods, and community engagement, the settlement has evolved from a vulnerable relocation site into an increasingly functional urban neighbourhood.

Construction of 91 low-cost housing units translated community priorities into a practical, inclusive neighbourhood model that goes beyond shelter provision. Designed on 10 m x 20 m plots, the housing responded directly to the needs of internally displaced families, including households with persons with disabilities and larger family sizes, while integrating shared social infrastructure to strengthen community cohesion. The housing design builds on typologies developed in ADC area (Baidoa), adapted to Bosaso's environmental conditions and the needs of families with larger numbers of children.



Figure 7: Newly constructed housing units in Grible, Bosaso

In addition to the housing units, a communal space and playground were developed based on community consultations, supported by an accessibility pathway linking the disability-friendly houses to shared areas, ensuring safe and dignified access for all residents. Five units incorporated disability-inclusive designs, including ramps, handrails, and adapted latrine facilities, complemented by the provision of assistive devices such as rollators, elbow crutches, and wheelchairs to households with persons with disabilities. Importantly, land title deeds were issued to beneficiary families, reinforcing tenure security and long-term stability.

Overall, the intervention directly benefited approximately 793 individuals, demonstrating that inclusive, tenure-secure, and community-oriented housing solutions are feasible and can help shift prevailing narratives from temporary shelter responses toward sustainable and dignified urban neighbourhood development in displacement-affected contexts. Human Impact Story Building a City of Belonging: Durable Solutions in Grible | IOM Somalia.

Maternal Child Health Facility (MCH)

One of the main community priorities and a huge success has been the MCH Facility in Grible, Bosaso. Since it's official opening in April until December, around **9,609 patients** (thereof approx. 6,334 women and girls and 3,275 men and boys incl. babies until 59 months) have visited the MCH facility. Thanks to the installed cooling chain system, 546 vaccinations have been given in the MCH facility and through outreach programmes focusing on those to tackle polio, measles, rubella. Nurses have carried out 4 deliveries during the 9 months the MCH is operating.

With support of the Saameynta Programme, the health facility was constructed, fully equipped, powered by solar energy through solar panels on the roof and stocked with a year's supply of essential medicine. Thanks to the cool chain system that has been provided by the Puntland Ministry of Health allowed the storage and distribution of vaccines in the MCH. The municipality of Bosaso also contributed with water supplies. During the visit of IOM Deputy Director General Ugochi Daniels in summer a shaded waiting area has been requested and built thereafter as a roofed structure with benches, which protects waiting patients from the sun.

However, what is the most important and keeps the MCH running are the staff. The Saameynta programme together with the municipality of Bosaso recruited, supported their transportation and trained the 22 staff (thereof 20 female staff) - 16 MCH health staff, 6 MCH community workers - in two separate trainings. During the first training course in March 2025, participants improved child health care, emergency response, data management, and community outreach. The second training focused on protection mainstreaming, gender-based violence (GBV), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and mental health/psychosocial support (MHPSS) for health staff and the community. It strengthened referral pathways and community awareness on protection issue and provides a safe space for women and girls. Fawsia, staff at the MCH said, "*The case studies used in the training had a profound impact on me, as I realized that these were not just abstract concepts but real issues that affected people's lives.*"

The Evaluation of the Saameynta Programme found that the establishment of the MCH has been very instrumental in providing medical services for DACs, as previously all patients requiring medical help use to visit medical facilities in the main city, which was far away and costly. The relevance of the MCH can be judged from the fact that since its opening in April 2025 until end of December, around **9,609 patients** were treated. However, sustainability is a challenge due to unclear funding for staff and supplies. Though the MCH has been handed over and the municipality of Bosaso has signed a letter declaring that they will cover the salary of the staffs and manage the MCH, the municipality has limited funding. There is a greater need for institutionalization and allocation of dedicated budgets at the municipal level to ensure continuity of benefits in the longer run.

Therefore, Saameynta conducted a workshop to discuss the sustainability and alternative funding solutions beyond Saameynta's support to guarantee the continued operation of the MCH facility in Grible. Representatives from the

municipality, Ministry of Health of Puntland and health partners with members from the Grible community, chamber of commerce, religious leaders and IOM met and established a MCH Sustainability Committee that meets regularly and secures alternative funding (see Output 2.1. for workshop results). Though all these efforts and written commitment by the municipality to take over MCH staff, the capacities of the municipality remain very limited and a partial contribution to MCH operations, while strengthening municipalities revenue systems under Saameynta Phase II can be considered.

Human Impact Story on the MCH can be found here Grible Maternal and Child Health Centre - Transforming Lives in | IOM Somalia and a video here Videos.




Figure 8: Islah Hassan Mustafe and her infant at the health centre, accessing vital health services

Protection

Protection awareness sessions reached **2,200 residents** of Grible, Bosaso. The sessions have been designed based on a short in-house protection assessment in 2024 highlighting risks of sexual exploitation, and lack of mental health support. Through interactive discussions during the awareness sessions, the 2,200 participants strengthened their understanding of GBV and PSEA, learned to recognize risks, and were reminded of available referral pathways, counselling, legal and medical services, such as the GBV desk at the MCH in Grible. To sustain these efforts, a Community-Based Protection Committee (CBPC) was established, empowering trained local members to identify risks, support survivors, and guide vulnerable individuals to essential services, fostering ongoing community-led protection (story on X).



"This event was very informative. We learned a lot about protection, GBV, and PSEA, and discussed the community committee structure in Grible, the referral process, and reporting mechanisms." Halima - Chairperson of the CBPC

Road Clearance through Cash for Work (CfW)

Improving the Biyo Kulule road and accessibility for IDPs from Grible to Bosaso town has been raised as major priority by the previous Mayor Abdifatah and the newly elected Mayor Abdirahman and has been recognized as important by SDC during the field visit in December 2024. Saameynta Phase I has therefore strengthened the local authority in providing the foundations for further road construction, with a development brief and providing an investment ready package through technical pre-feasibility studies to quickly assess general feasibility in 2024, and a more detailed Feasibility Study with cost calculations, stakeholder mapping and involvement and answering questions around land ownership, tenure rights and protection challenges for DACs living along the road (see Output 1.1).

Upon finalization of the Road Feasibility Study, road construction was still premature due to unresolved questions around tenure security, such as permanent solutions for household needing to relocate along the Biyo Kulule road and negotiated long-term tenure agreements for IDPs in old Grible to avoid secondary displacement due to increased rents and land value increases once the road is built. For supporting the mayor's priorities upon election to office and keeping the momentum, Saameynta supported the road clearance through a Cash based intervention with vulnerable IDPs living in different neighborhoods along the Biyo Kulule Road. The Cash for Work (CfW) approach was also in line with Mayors Abdirahman's priorities for his first 100 days in office, namely road clearance and waste management.

The Cash for Work (CfW) intervention, targeted **165 beneficiaries** (thereof 78 women and 87), involving 150 workers and 15 skilled foremen to clear and upgrade the 3.5km Biyo Kulule Road from the Easter Bypass to Grible Relocation

site as well as waste collection along the road. The municipality committed to contribute to the road clearance with heavy machinery for heavier liftings that cannot be carried out through labour force alone. The road clearance builds the foundation for further road construction and already has a positive impact for better connectivity to Bosaso town for IDPs living in Grible.





Figure 9: Cash for work (CfW) activities in Grible Bosaso

Electrification

Based on the recommendations in the 2024 in-house protection assessment and priorities of the municipality, Saameynta installed 88 streetlights along the roads where the Saameynta houses are built and public spaces in Grible. Anab Mohamed, a resident in Grible says: *"We are so happy with the neighborhood that has been built. Solar lights have been installed for us, replacing the darkness. Thank God, the solar lights have been provided, bringing light and safety to our community."* In addition, the MCH Facility has been equipped with solar panels.

For wider electrification of homes and small shops, a PPP with the electricity company in Bosaso (like PEPCO) should be considered in Saameynta Phase II, similar to example in Baidoa where Danwadaag (Mercy Corps and the company BEBCO) electrified Barwaqo.

WASH

Saameynta aimed to improve sustainable water supply in Grible relocation site which has been highlighted as a great need during community planning processes. The project planned to drill a solar-powered borehole, elevated water tank, piping, and water kiosks; but the attempt was unfortunately unsuccessful.

After a hydrogeological survey (by the vendor Pioneer Construction), which identified Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) Point 3 (GPS N: 11.257230, E: 049.227240), next to the MCH and dry riverbed as a promising site, another vendor (Kalkaal Construction and Drilling Company) started drilling. However, drilling to 154 meters revealed only clay and compacted sediments, with no aquifer or sufficient water inflow. Subsequent pump test confirmed the borehole was dry and non-productive. After this failure, a second hydrogeological survey by Kalkaal Construction identified VES 5 and VES 1 as alternatives. VES 5 (GPS N: 11.260670, E: 049.225140) was technically preferred but is located outside the allocated municipal land of Grible, and land rights negotiations by the municipality of Bosaso with the landowner were unsuccessful. Drilling at VES 1 (GPS N: 11.255500, E: 049.225330), within the boundary of Grible and expected groundwater potential in 120-140m range, was then suggested. The second drilling again encountered only clay formations and no water strikes, resulting in another dry borehole.

Any further attempt was not feasible within the project's scope and timeline. Based on IOM's inspection report both failures were due to fundamental geological limitations rather than drilling technique or contractor execution. As part of the WASH structure has been built already and the second drilling was on a "no water no pay" arrangement with the vendor, only half of the contract value has been paid. Key lessons include the need for independent, high-quality hydrogeological studies, that looks at broader and alternative options to borehole drilling.

Water challenges in the very arid place of Grible remains imperative. Therefore, Saameynta recommends an independent and methodologically rigorous hydrogeological assessment with a wider regional scope, formalized in a wider Water Master Plan for the city of Bosaso. Further the extension of the municipal water network to Grible through public-private partnerships (PPP) should be explored. Synergies with the EU and AICS-funded Project "Bosaso Spring Water Sources Development II" that is implemented by Terre Solidali including a PPP arrangement with GUMCO might be an option. The project pipes approx. 4,000-5000 cubic meters 28km from the Duud Shabeel springs by gravity at zero cost and is near completion. The extension of these water services to the eastern part of Bosaso to old and new Grible or the possibility of conveying water from the nearby Biyo Kulule spring should be examined, subject to technical viability, source availability, and regulatory considerations.

Fishery skills training

In 2024 in Bossaso, Saameynta concluded an economic study that identified the fisheries sector as a high potential area for youth employment creation and local economic development. The study highlighted fisheries as a viable pathway for engaging both displaced and host-community youth in sustainable livelihoods. Building on these findings, in April 2025 Saameynta completed a fisheries skills development programme targeting 150 youth from IDP and host communities. Of the total trainees, 120 participants were selected from Grible IDP camp, while 30 participants were drawn from the surrounding host communities. This deliberate composition aimed to promote social cohesion and strengthen trust and collaboration between IDPs and host populations while jointly benefiting from shared economic opportunities. As an immediate outcome, the training generated tangible economic value for participants by reducing operational costs and enhancing self-reliance. For example, under the net-repairing module, one female trainee from Grible IDP camp reported that she previously spent approximately USD 600 per fishing trip on net repairs. Following the training, she acquired practical net-repairing skills, enabling her to independently repair fishing nets and retain these costs as savings. This demonstrates the direct contribution of skills development to income retention and improved household economic resilience.

Business Development Support and MSME finance in Bossaso

MSMEs are key drivers of economic transformation, employment creation, and local economic resilience. In Somalia, and particularly in Bossaso, MSMEs play a critical role in sustaining household incomes and supporting market stability. However, these enterprises continue to face persistent challenges, notably limited access to affordable finance and the high cost of borrowing driven by elevated mark-up rates. These constraints significantly restrict business growth, job creation, and long-term sustainability.

In response to these challenges, the programme designed and implemented a targeted financial inclusion intervention aimed at strengthening MSMEs and stimulating local economic development. Through this initiative, Saameynta partnered with Himilo Microfinance Institution, providing a USD 200,000 loan facility to expand access to affordable finance for MSMEs operating in high-potential sectors. These sectors include renewable energy, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, trade, production, hospitality, logistics, and service-based enterprises, with a strong emphasis on businesses owned or led by women and youth.

Beyond improving access to finance, the intervention intentionally integrated Business Development Services (BDS**)** to address structural capacity gaps among MSMEs. Himilo Microfinance Institution delivered tailored BDS support alongside loan disbursement, focusing on strengthening business management practices, financial literacy, record keeping, operational procedures, and growth planning. This combined approach ensured that financial resources were complemented by the skills and systems required for effective utilization and sustainability.

To date, 45 MSMEs have received loans ranging from USD 500 to USD 10,000, with repayment periods spanning 6 months to 16 months, based on individual business capacity and sector-specific needs. The supported enterprises represent a diverse mix of sectors, including trade, agriculture, livestock, fishing, renewable energy, mining, hospitality, logistics, technology, and services. Several additional applications are currently under review and pending approval, indicating sustained demand for affordable and inclusive financing.

Early results demonstrate immediate and tangible outcomes at the enterprise level. Beneficiary businesses have reported improved business performance, increased revenues, and enhanced operational efficiency. Notably, many MSMEs have strengthened their internal procedures, including improved record-keeping, filing systems, and basic financial management practices. These improvements contribute to better decision-making, increased creditworthiness, and stronger resilience to market shocks.

Overall, the UNDP–Himilo partnership is contributing to local economic development in Bossaso by strengthening MSME sustainability, promoting inclusive growth, and supporting job creation for women and youth. The intervention demonstrates the effectiveness of combining financial inclusion with structured business development support as a pathway to unlocking MSME potential and reinforcing local market systems in fragile and transitioning contexts.

Livelihoods (Business skill development, fishery training, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and matchmaking office)

The Saameynta project in Bosaso provided vocational training and job placement support to 110 youth, comprising 57 females (52 per cent) and 53 males (48 per cent), with 80 per cent drawn from IDP backgrounds and 20 per cent from the host community. Most participants were aged 15–23 years, targeting those at the early stages of labour market entry. Training was delivered over three months, with 200 hours of institution-based learning (IBTVET) and 100 hours of enterprise-based apprenticeship (EBTVET), covering four trades: plumbing, electrical and solar installation,

cosmetology, and food production/cookery. Gender disaggregation by trade showed that cosmetology and food production had higher female participation, while plumbing and electrical/solar installation were predominantly male. Student assessment included written, oral, and practical exams, with continuous monitoring and attendance factored into final scores.

The blended training model of institutional (IBTVET) and enterprise-based (EBTVET) learning enabled participants to acquire practical competencies and immediately apply them in real work environments through apprenticeships. Stakeholders consistently noted that training without apprenticeships would have been far less effective. Graduates reported improved confidence, technical competence, and job readiness, with many transitioning to self-employment or skilled work. For example, a young male graduate from an IDP household, after completing the Electrical and Solar Installation course and apprenticeship, began earning income through small electrical jobs in his neighbourhood and maintained ties with the enterprise for future employment, demonstrating the program's effectiveness in facilitating the transition from training to work.

For job placement, the Matchmaking Office mapped local businesses: 134 plumbing-related enterprises, 387 electrical installation centers, 189 hotels and food service locations, and 224 beauty salons. Business-to-business (B2B) events were organized for each trade, enabling all trainees to secure apprenticeships and facilitating direct connections with employers. Several companies such as GUMCO, Hidaya Beauty Salon, Awayska Restaurant, and Fadhisame Electric Company have each committed to hire two or three former interns within the first quarter of the coming year. Beside these, interest is expanding beyond the original internship providers with other companies that did not participate in the training indicating interest to hire graduates.

The project also developed a secure digital database for the Matchmaking Office to track trainee records, employment status, and marketable skills, with officers trained in its use to ensure sustainability. Upon completing 300 training hours, all graduates received certificates signed by the Mayor, and a graduation ceremony celebrated their achievement. The municipality pledged ongoing support, and the digital platform now enables direct employer-trainee connections, strengthening pathways to employment and entrepreneurship for Bosaso's youth.

The Evaluation of the TVET intervention in Bosaso demonstrated strong relevance and effectiveness in addressing urgent needs of IDPs, youth, and women by providing market-driven vocational training and job placement support. Sustainability prospects are promising, supported by the institutionalization of job placement services within the Bosaso Municipality and robust engagement with the private sector. The establishment of the municipal Matchmaking Office and the handover of systems and responsibilities to local actors provide a foundation for continued impact. However, long-term sustainability will depend on ongoing investment, staff retention, and the ability to adapt to evolving labour market demands.

Key challenges included limited scale relative to demand, short apprenticeship durations, insufficient post-training support, and broader labour market barriers such as high unemployment and informal hiring practices. Addressing these gaps—especially by extending apprenticeships and enhancing post-training support—will be essential for maximizing the intervention's long-term impact and ensuring durable livelihood outcomes for vulnerable groups.

Human Impact Stories to be found in this video here Livelihoods Activities - Grible Relocation Site.

Usheeg Information Platform

Saameynta supported the development and deployment of the Usheeg mobile-based information platform in partnership with Sauti East Africa and. The platform was designed to improve displaced and marginalized women's access to protection and market information in Jowhar (Middle Shabelle) and Beledweyne (Hiiran). Accessible via USSD shortcode *567# on Hormuud's telecommunications infrastructure, the platform provides free, real-time access to market prices, weather forecasts, exchange rates, early warning alerts, and protection services without requiring internet connectivity or smartphone ownership. The platform operates in Af Mahtri, Af May, and English, ensuring accessibility across linguistic groups.

Saameynta supported a comprehensive needs assessment to inform the platform design, which included key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and textual analysis of over 200 Radio Ergo feedback reports spanning 2020-2025. The assessment identified critical information gaps among traders, with drought and water scarcity dominating concerns, followed by pests, vegetation, and health issues. The analysis revealed gender disparities in information access, with women's participation relatively higher in food security and mental health/GBV/psychosocial support topics, while economic and disaster-related issues remained male-dominated.

Implementation adopted a three-pillar strategy combining direct outreach and training, targeted media campaigns, and community and stakeholder engagement. Between December 2024 and September 2025, the project conducted market activations in 11 markets (7 in Beledweyne, 4 in Jowhar) with 21 government facilitators, reaching 5,860 traders (70 per cent women, 30 per cent men, 32 per cent youth under 35). Radio campaigns were broadcast through three local stations including Radio Hiiraanweyn in Beledweyne, Radio Jowhar, and Radio Kulmiye at national level. IDP trainings through 10 Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) reached 7,612 traders across 5 IDP settlements and one school in Beledweyne (71 per cent women, 29 per cent men, 46 per cent youth under 35). In total, direct trainings reached 13,472 traders, significantly exceeding the target of 1,875, with 71 per cent women, 29 per cent men, and 40 per cent youth participation.

By September 2025, the Usheeg platform surpassed its outreach target of 20,000 users, reaching 20,916 unique users. A total of 14,875 users accessed early warning notices or weather hazard forecasts at least once, with 4,596 accessing this information at least three times, demonstrating increased access to protection information. User profile data indicates strong engagement from target populations, with 89 per cent of users being youth (under 35 years), 48 per cent women, and 60 per cent having no formal education, demonstrating that literacy levels do not impede platform use. Additionally, 67 per cent self-report working as part of an SME business or trade, 70% produce their own goods for sale, and 75% are members of community associations such as trade associations and farmer cooperatives.

Implementation faced significant challenges including security constraints from ongoing conflict near Maxaas and security warnings in Beledweyne that led to road closures and reduced trader attendance, as well as environmental challenges from heavy seasonal rains that caused significant flooding. The team-maintained flexibility, adjusting schedules, rerouting activities to safer areas, and working closely with local authorities to ensure all planned activities were completed successfully. The platform was designed for long-term operation through automated dashboards and data feeds, with the USSD platform remaining active and free for users independent of project field activities. The 21 government facilitators and community ToTs act as ongoing ambassadors, while formal collaboration with Ministries of Disaster Management, Planning, and Business, as well as SODMA and NCRDS, creates pathways for future government ownership.

OUTPUT 2.3
Development briefs increase the investment potential of target sites and enhance tenure security for vulnerable IDPs.

Development briefs were prepared as investment-ready packages, drawn directly from priority projects identified in the Bosaso and Baidoa City Strategies. These briefs translated city-level strategic priorities into structured, costed, and phased concepts, enabling municipalities to move from planning frameworks toward implementable project proposals that can support future resource mobilization. Although most of the briefs have not yet secured financing, they strengthened municipal preparedness by establishing a coherent pipeline of priority investments aligned with approved city strategies and community-identified needs. Several of the development briefs have since been taken forward through complementary initiatives, demonstrating their practical utility beyond the planning stage. In Bosaso, the Grible neighbourhood upgrading strategy was advanced under the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF), using the development brief as a basis to progress the priority project into a more detailed and actionable planning phase. In Baidoa, the Slaughterhouse Area Plan, also derived from a city-strategy priority, has been finalized and is pending formal municipal validation. In Bosaso, the Corniche waterfront development progressed to funded implementation through FCDO support under the Green Urban Growth Project, enabling the delivery of a public waterfront integrating public space, a city nursery, mangrove restoration, and waste management interventions. As part of implementation planning for the Corniche, the municipality is also exploring collaboration with Citycot University to support urban greening activities and provide practical learning opportunities for students.

- **<u>South-West State</u>**

Baidoa Development briefs
Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) were identified as two priority development briefs responding to Baidoa's growing vulnerability to climate-related shocks, particularly recurrent flooding, drought, and environmental degradation. Through an initial high-level consultation with the Mayor of Baidoa, these challenges were confirmed as critical constraints to urban resilience and sustainable development. This was followed by structured interviews and consultations with key stakeholders, including municipal departments, community representatives, and technical actors, which further validated the urgency of strengthening disaster preparedness and restoring natural ecosystems. The findings underscored significant gaps in risk anticipation, climate information dissemination, and environmentally sustainable urban planning, highlighting the need for integrated and locally driven solutions.

Based on this consultative process, the programme supported the development of two investment-ready development briefs focusing on Early Warning Systems and Nature-Based Solutions, positioning them as catalytic interventions for resilience building and green urban development in Baidoa. The municipality has formally committed to championing and pitching these briefs, recognizing their potential to attract investment, enhance institutional capacity, and generate long-term socio-economic and environmental benefits. Municipal leadership views these initiatives not only as solutions to immediate climate and disaster risks but also as strategic opportunities for nature restoration, job creation, and sustainable city development, aligned with UNDP's climate resilience and nature-positive programming objectives.

Development Brief facilitated FCDO investment - Corniche recreational space at Bosaso beach
In line with development brief's recommendation for space site-specific design, green network and public spaces, and consolidation of the project into the urban fabric, the FCDO-funded Green Urban Growth (Sinaan) Project is going to finance the upgrading of public waterfront integrating public space, a city nursery, mangrove restoration, and waste management interventions. As part of implementation planning for the Corniche, the municipality is also exploring collaboration with Citycot University to support urban greening activities and provide practical learning opportunities for students. The original brief's budget for upgrading of the corniche was around 1 million USD. Under strong municipal leadership, that advocated for the benefits of the corniche in terms of tourism, green and recreational areas, and livelihoods through recycling, the project has been expanded: a Design Clinic was set up under the Sinaan project, holding participatory design workshops with members of the community, private developers and business owners.

Development Brief advanced to an investment ready-package -Baidoa Slaughterhouse area development plan
Under the IDSF project and with strong municipal leadership, the Baidoa Slaughterhouse was advanced from a development brief to a more investment-ready concept through the preparation of an Area Development Plan and completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These steps ensure that future interventions are environmentally responsible, socially sensitive, and aligned with local priorities, positioning the slaughterhouse as a potential driver of livelihoods, improved hygiene standards, and local economic activity in the Barwaaqo area, including for nearby displacement-affected communities.



Figure 10: Baidoa slaughterhouse development planning process

The site approved by Baidoa Municipality is located approximately 3 km north of the town and is accessible via Hanano Road and the planned secondary and tertiary road network, providing strong connectivity to the city, surrounding communities, essential services, and security infrastructure.

The proposed development is expected to increase slaughter capacity from 50–60 to 300 camels and from 30–40 to 100 goats per day, generating an estimated daily profit margin of USD 7,000. The intervention is projected to create approximately 300 direct jobs and over 100 indirect jobs across the livestock value chain, with municipal agreement that employment opportunities will benefit displacement-affected communities. Basic infrastructure requirements are estimated at USD 3.5 million, with additional modules that may increase the overall investment envelope.

While financing has not yet been secured, the work demonstrates the scale of potential impact and shows how upstream planning, environmental due diligence, and municipal ownership under IDSF can lay the groundwork for inclusive and sustainable local economic development once funding becomes available.

Old Grible settlement upgrading strategy
Upgrading and established around 2014, Old Grible represent the site that hosts majority of IDPs in Bosaso: central IDP clusters face congestion, limited space and increased health risks, while peripheral areas remain underserved and

dependent upon distant facilities. The neighbourhood level upgrading strategy commissioned under IDSF project, in line with the respective development brief, represents the guiding framework for a phased approach to upgrade Old Grible, translating city-wide priorities into concrete, scalable projects for implementation at the neighbourhood level. The strategy, built on participation and stakeholder engagement, provides a diagnostic analysis of Old Grible based on STDM and other Saameynta-produced assessment and data, outlining strategic actions to improve urban governance and land management, mobility and transport, climate resilience, service accessibility, and entrepreneurship and local economic integration, banking on the role of the Eastern Bypass and the Biyo Kulele road as structuring corridors. The strategy represents the guiding framework for operationalization of settlement upgrading under Saameynta 2.

Engagement Through Local and International Multi-sectoral Forums

Somalia's participation in key international for a, including the World Urban Forum (WUF) in Cairo, 2024, where a dedicated networking event was organized by the Directorate of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions of the Ministry of Planning, as well as the Africa Urban Forum in Addis Ababa, the 3rd Arab Land Conference (February 2025, Morocco), and the Land at Scale Conference in the Netherlands (July 2025) has strengthened the country's engagement in global dialogue on housing, land, and urban development. The increased engagement of government officials at these conferences not only facilitated access to additional resources but also confirmed Somalia's active role in discussions on housing finance access, elevating its profile as a credible partner in international housing policy (Refer 2.3.4 Results Framework).

Building on this strengthened visibility and engagement, Somalia was elected Co-Chair of the Global Adequate Housing Working Group for the 2025–2026 period, alongside Azerbaijan (see link https://unhabitat.org/news/27-oct-2025/member-states-welcome-new-policy-roadmap-for-adequate-housing).

Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries

Longitudinal Study – Phase 2

Commissioned by Land-at-Scale and conducted by LANDac, the longitudinal study examined the relationship 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 study consisted of two rounds of data collection: Phase 1 (April-May 2024) before the relocation programme started and Phase 2 (January 2025) once it was underway, involving 49 participants including IDPs, host communities, Grible residents, local authorities, and other partners.

Key findings from Phase 2:

On Tenure Security:

- Tawakal and 100Bush: IDPs rent land through oral agreements with limited tenure security, high eviction risks, and frequent conflicts over boundaries and sanitation. The high cost of rent remains the central obstacle to land access.
- Grible: IDPs feel secure with written agreements (super logo title deeds) but lack clarity on the exact nature of land rights. Clear property demarcation reduces conflicts, and most residents consider themselves part of the host community due to land security. No eviction cases were recorded in Grible during the study period.

On the Broader Impact of Relocation:

- Social ties: Many relocated individuals maintain strong connections with friends and family in Tawakal and 100Bush. The relocation process targeting the same camps means many people already know one another, fostering community.
- Access to services: While relocation results in improved shelter and sanitation, access to essential services declined due to distance and cost, disproportionately affecting vulnerable individuals.
- Livelihoods: The distance to the city and high transportation costs made it difficult for relocated individuals to maintain employment, with some families adopting coping strategies such as keeping members in camps for work.

Housing and Relocation (Bosaso - February 2025):

- 100 per cent of 61 housing beneficiaries participated in construction and currently occupy the houses
- 100 per cent reported feeling safe and that construction quality is good
- 100 per cent are highly satisfied with the houses
- 77 per cent have upgraded their homes, most commonly by expanding kitchens and adding fencing
- No cases of aid diversion were reported

Equipment Grants (Baidoa - March 2025):

- 127 out of 180 beneficiaries surveyed (71 per cent response rate)
- 100 per cent confirmed having been registered and received business-related items and training
- 99 per cent reported their business is still operational and income has increased
- 100 per cent reported positive change in the community because of the project
- Main challenges: lack of customers, competition, restocking difficulties due to high costs

Credit Support (Baidoa - March 2025):

- 16 businesses supported employ 218 beneficiaries (89 women, 129 men; 131 IDPs, 87 host communities)
- Support resulted in notable increase in business revenues
- Created 148 new jobs (68 women, 80 men; 94 IDPs, 54 host communities)

The findings highlight the need for clear communication on land rights, ongoing monitoring, complementary services (energy, water), and efforts to strengthen tenure security and livelihood connectivity, providing a foundation for future programming.

Beneficiary Outreach, Engagement and Feedback

During this reporting period, the project made significant progress under the livelihood component, reaching a diverse group of beneficiaries across multiple interventions. The digital consultation platform registered 1,006 members actively using the platform. The women's entrepreneurship training in Bossaso directly reached 150 households, benefiting approximately 900 individuals dependent on these households by providing business startup support and entrepreneurship training. Additionally, UNDP provided capacity development to 80 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), while 40 businesses accessed credit facilities to enhance their operations. Disaggregated data by gender, age, and group has been collected to ensure targeted support and inclusivity across all activities.

Engagement with beneficiaries was primarily conducted through in-person meetings complemented by virtual platforms where feasible, allowing for flexible and responsive communication. To better understand beneficiaries' expectations and improve project relevance, tailored surveys were designed and implemented, yielding valuable insights. A formal feedback mechanism was established, enabling beneficiaries to submit comments and concerns, which were systematically reviewed and integrated into program planning. For example, beneficiary feedback led to adjustments in training schedules to accommodate seasonal migration patterns, ensuring higher participation rates. This structured approach to incorporating feedback reflects the project's commitment to adaptive management and inclusive development outcomes.

Section 3: Progress Report Results Matrix

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IMPACT STATEMENT				
Promote the sustainable integration of displaced communities in urban areas by empowering governments to leverage value generated by urbanization and urban infrastructure investment and to increase DACs' self-reliance and access to sustainable basic services in the targeted Somali cities				
OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT				
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				
Outcome Indicator	**Baseline**	**Progress as of December 2025**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**
# of vulnerable DAC members with land transactions recorded and accounted	Baidoa: 0 Bosaso: 0	Baidoa: 5207 Bosaso: 3195	4162 HH	Project data, municipal records, KIIs with beneficiaries
% of city-level expansion plans that have been implemented	2	6 (Bosaso city Strategy, Bosaso City Extension Plan, Baidoa City Strategy, Baidoa City Extension Plan, Gribble Settlement plan, Old Gribble Settlement Strategy)	4	Project data, municipal records, KIIs, FGDs and Community Action Plans and Consul records
# Of authorities, DACs and academia are engaged in the monitoring and	0	180 (46,1% women)	180, 50% women	Monitoring Reports

evaluation of the area-based collective outcome process in a gender-sensitive way.				
% of DAC target population who believe decision making on community affairs coordinated with local authorities is inclusive and responsive.	Baidoa: 0% Bosaso: HC: 57% IDP: 59% Based on the 2023 LORA Data	Baidoa: HC (City): 77% IDP (City): 82% IDP Barwaaqo: 89% Bosaso: HC (City): 77% IDP (City): 63% IDP Old Grible: 55% IDP New Grible: 92%	80%	DSP Survey Baidoa: Bosaso: Question T.5: "To what extent do you feel the local government is inclusive of all local residents?"
% of vulnerable DAC members who report incidents of victimization when interacting with authorities and institutions.	Baidoa: 37% Bosaso: 50%	Baidoa: HC (City): 17% victimized IDP (City): 18% victimized IDP Barwaaqo: 27% victimized Bosaso: HC (City): 6% victimized IDP (City): 12% victimized IDP Old Grible: 13% victimized IDP New Grible: 22% victimized	80%	DSP Survey Baidoa: Bosaso: Question Q.6: "Has anyone from your household been a victim of violence in the past 12 MONTHS? This could include violent attacks or other incidents"
% of DAC target population reporting positively on key aspects as compared to host community with regards to IASC criteria	Baidoa HC: 55% Baidoa IDP: 52% Bosaso HC: 66% Bosso IDP: 51%	Baidoa: HC (City): DSP Index 3.36 IDP (City): DSP Index 2.79 IDP Barwaaqo: DSP Index 2.95 Bosaso: HC (City): DSP Index 4.22 IDP (City): DSP Index 2.73 IDP Old Grible: DSP Index 3.01 IDP New Grible: DSP Index 3.06	Overall DSP Index of 4 – 5 (High)	DSP Survey Baidoa: 2024 Bosaso: 2025 Overall DSP Index Score measures progress towards durable solutions based on 5 core IASC criteria: 1) Safety and security 2) Adequate standard of living 3) Access to livelihoods 4) Housing, land and property 5) Documentation Scale: 0 (low progress) to 5 (high progress)
% of vulnerable DAC members who actively participate in community social or political forums).	Baidoa: 0% Bosaso: 0%	Baidoa 2024: HC (City): 31% IDP (City): 32% IDP Barwaaqo: 46% Bosaso 2025: HC (City): 28% IDP (City): 27% IDP Old Grible: 27% IDP New Grible: 43%	80%	DSP Survey Baidoa: Bosaso: Question T.1: "Do you or any family member participate in any of the following groups?" Response options: Religious group, Women's group, Youth group, Trade/business associations, Health committees, Education committees, Water users' group, DRR committees, Conflict management committees, Disability organisations, Fishery groups, None, Other

OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT Strengthened self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs through employment generation, service delivery and additional investments in target sites				
Outcome Indicator	**Baseline**	**Progress as of December 2025**	**Target**	**Means of Verification**

# of vulnerable DAC members employed in the formal and informal sector.	Baidoa: 0 Bosaso: 0	Baidoa: 524 Bosaso: 150	4,162 HH	Project data; baseline, midline and end-line study and Evaluation
Proxy indicator: Employment rate among DACs (disaggregated by HC and IDPs) in target areas	Baidoa: 0 Bosaso: 0	Baidoa 2024: HC (City): 59% IDP (City): 46% IDP Barwaaqo: 34% Bosaso 2025: HC (City): 90% IDP (City): 52% IDP Old Grible: 49% IDP New Grible: 59%	100%	DSP Survey Baidoa: 2024 Bosaso: 2025 Question F.4: "What is the occupational status of the person in the household who earns the most income?" Response options: Paid full-time employment, Paid part-time employment, Self-employed (e.g. business), Unemployed - looking for work, Unemployed - not looking for work, Student/Apprentice, Homemaker, No longer working, Other
% of DAC target population that report improved access to basic services. (water, sanitation, health and education)	Baidoa: 56% Bosaso: 49%	WATER ACCESS: Baidoa: HC (City): 88%, IDP (City): 86%, IDP Barwaaqo: 91% Bosaso 2025: HC (City): 88%, IDP (City): 67%, Old Grible: 66%, New Grible: 80% HEALTH ACCESS: Baidoa: HC (City): 53%, IDP (City): 66%, IDP Barwaaqo: 61% Bosaso: HC (City): 77%, IDP (City): 41%, Old Grible: 31%, New Grible: 56% EDUCATION ACCESS: Bosaso: HC (City): 85%, IDP (City): 44%, Old Grible: 45%, New Grible: 68%	100%	DSP Survey - Baidoa: Bosaso: WATER - Q K.2: "Can your household safely access drinking water sources?" Response: Yes/No. Calculation: % "Yes" HEALTH - Q J.3/J.2.1: "In the last THREE MONTHS, has your household been able to get healthcare needed?" Baidoa: Received all + Received some Bosaso: % "Yes" EDUCATION - Q E.1 (Bosaso): "Does your household have access to education services?" Response: Yes/No. Calculation: % "Yes"
% of rehabilitated or developed community assets linked with markets and value chain	Baidoa: N/A Bosaso: N/A	Baidoa: N/A Bosaso: N/A	At least 70% of community assets rehabilitated/developed are linked with markets and value chains	Project data; baseline, midline and end-line study and evaluation. Secondary data. Reliable/relevant sources from other actors, clusters or local government
Proxy indicators: % of DACs having access to infrastructure	Baidoa: 0 Bosaso: 0	ELECTRICITY ACCESS (Proxy): Baidoa: HC (City): 70% IDP (City): 50% IDP Barwaaqo: 55% Bosaso: HC (City): 90% IDP (City): 38% IDP Old Grible: 31% IDP New Grible: 20%	100%	DSP Survey Baidoa: Bosaso: ELECTRICITY - Question N.1: Baidoa: "What are the main sources of power that your household relies on?" Response options: Public Electricity, Private Electricity, Generator, Solar panel, None, Other Calculation: 100% minus "None" Bosaso: "Does your household have access to electricity?"

				Response: Yes/No
# of community assets support in each city with community ownership (markets, boreholes, etc.)	Baidoa: 0 Bosaso: 0	Baidoa: Borehole in Barwaqo, micro-irrigation drip system, 213 houses, Market Fence Bosaso: solar-powered borehole, 61 houses, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) center, football field		Reports
# of IDPs that benefit from entrepreneurship support; supplying start-up kits for micro, small and medium businesses	0	196 (70% women)	500 HH	
Number and $ amount of major investments in public works secured per city.	0	US$ 414,000	USD$ 3.5 million	
% of DACs with tenure documents (of which women).	0	4,650 (with increased tenure security through STDM) + 8402 (tenure documents) = 13052 DACs with tenure documents	4,162 HH (50% women)	Land department data

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT 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				
Output 1.1: Preparatory studies and assessments are produced that include a gender and conflict angle				
OUTPUT INDICATOR	**TARGET**	**PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR**		
		REPORTING PERIOD Achievements (January-December 2025)	**Means of Verification**	**CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT**
# of assessments produced to better inform laws and policies to create an enabling environment for DS	9	Baidoa: 1 (draft longitudinal study phase 2) Bosaso: -	Final report Source: Longitudinal study Phase 2	Baidoa: 4 Bosaso: 7 Total: 11
# of economic analyses, labour market analyses and feasibility studies conducted to support employment and livelihoods	15	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Final report Source: Economic/labour market analyses	Baidoa: 9 Bosaso: 6 Total: 15
# of collective durable solution priorities defined (% which focus on women and youth) reflected in city- and area-development plans	20	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	City strategies, CAPs Source: Planning documents	Baidoa: 10 Bosaso: 11 Total: 21
# of assessments needed to provide basic services and infrastructures	14	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 1 (Biyo Kulele road feasibility study initiated); 2 (1 Biyo Kulele road feasibility study (finalised), 1. protection assessment for the road; protection assessment 2024)	Final report Source: Biyo Kulele road feasibility study, Protection report	Baidoa: 6 Bosaso: 8 Total: 14
Output 1.2: Strategies and legal provision are produced that include specific priorities of women, youth and are climate smart				
# of social cohesion strategies endorsed at the FMS level	2	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 1 (validated)	Strategy endorsed	Baidoa: 1 Bosaso: 1 Total: 2
# of Community Action Plan drafted or updated	3	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	CAPs Source: Community Action Plans	Baidoa: 2 Bosaso: 1 Total: 3

# of by-laws, policies, and directives on fit-for-purpose land and property registration in each target location is passed by the authorities	6	Baidoa: 3 (LDT Regulation, SWS Land Policy Framework, SOP Land Registration) Bosaso: 1 (Municipal Banding System Bylaw/taxation)	Text endorsed Source: LDT Regulation, SWS Land Policy Framework, SOP Land Registration	Baidoa: 5 Total: 5
# of inclusive, climate-adaptive city strategies, city extension plans and neighborhood plans produced that reflect collective durable solutions priorities, including those of women and youth	5	Baidoa: 1. Baidoa Slaughterhouse Area Development Plan Bosaso: -	City strategies, extension plans, neighbourhood development plans Source: Planning documents	Baidoa: 3 Bosaso: 3 Total: 6
Output 1.3: Institutions, governance mechanisms and tools are developed in the areas of land as well as inclusive and accountable governance				
# of consul online platforms that are set-up and ready for use	2	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 1 (Bender Qassim)	Website operational Source: Bender Qassim Consul platform	Baidoa: 1 Bosaso: 1 Total: 2
# of gender-sensitive monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms set-up or supported	9	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 1 (longitudinal study)	Reports (longitudinal study report)	FGS: 1 Baidoa: 3 Bosaso: 4 Total: 8
# of social accountability platforms & toolkits set-up and operational	8	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Toolkits produced, platforms Source: Social accountability tools	Baidoa: 9 Total: 9
# of land tenure documents issued	34,000 individuals per city	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 247 HHs (1,482 beneficiaries) 186 docs for HCs (1,116 indi.) 61 docs for IDPs (366 indi.)	Land department data	Baidoa: 5,457 HHs (32,742 beneficiaries) 2,690 HHs for HCs (16,140 indi.) 2,767 HHs for IDPs (16,602 indi.) Bosaso: 3,892 HHs (23,352 beneficiaries) 3,562 HHs for HCs (21,372 indi.) 330 HHs for IDPs (1,980 indi.) Total: 9,349 HHs (56,094 indi.)
# of land disputes cases referred to and addressed through the dispute resolution committee	500	Baidoa: 98 cases received (all resolved) Bosaso: 12 cases received	Land department data Source: Dispute resolution records	Baidoa: 388 Bosaso: 38 Total: 426
# of recorded land transactions and properties defined by the inclusive, fit-for-purpose (FFP) land administration model	6,800 per city	Baidoa: 168 Bosaso: 257	Land department data	Baidoa: 5,207 Bosaso: 3,195 Total: 8,402
# of households mapped through the STDM model per city	6,500 HHs	Baidoa: 2,500HH Bosaso: 6,900 HH	GLTN data	Baidoa: 2,500HH Bosaso: 6,900 HH Total: 9,400 HH (56,400 indi.)
# land department or local branch of lands commission functioning in the targeted cities	2	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Land department data Source: MoPWRH ToT support for land departments	Baidoa: 1 Bosaso: 1 Total: 2
Output 1.4: Technical knowledge of authorities and DAC members is enhanced				

# of local authorities and DAC members trained in financial literacy, fund management, matching grants and investment plans, of which % women	588	Baidoa: 266 (from 500) CAG Business Skill training Bosaso: 150 (100% women) on entrepreneur training in Bosaso	Training logs	Baidoa: 488 Bosaso: 161 Total: 649
# of DAC members trained who improved their technical skills	468	Baidoa: 234 from 500 CAG beneficiaries (trainigns on food processing, permagardening) Bosaso: 152 (66 women) on fishery, social cohesion, MCH on GBV and MHPSS; 110 TVET training	Training logs	Baidoa: 311 Bosaso: 323 Total: 634
# of local authorities and DACs trained in monitoring and evaluation tools, of which % women	230	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Training logs	DSP Cities: 125 (50% women) Baidoa: 21 (30% women) Bosaso: 34 (41% women) Total: 180
# of local authorities and DAC members trained in using the online "Consul" platform, of which % women	49	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Training logs Source: Consul platform training	Baidoa: 48 Bosaso: 14 Total: 62
# of government authorities trained in land governance, of which % women	364	Somalia: 187 (40 Women) Bosaso: 44 (12 Women)	Training logs	Somalia: 447 (125 Female) Bosaso: 254 (90 Female) Total: 701
# of local authorities and DAC members trained in effective resolution of land conflict, of which % women	51	Baidoa: 53 (12 Female) Bosaso: -	Training logs	Baidoa: 79 Total: 79
# of admin and finance department are functional and staff is trained in land value capture related transactions and revenue, of which % women	2	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Training logs	Baidoa: 1 Bosaso: 1
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT Strengthened self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs through employment generation, service delivery and additional investments in target sites				
Output 2.1: Consultations between authorities and communities improve access to service delivery and livelihoods				
# of community-based planning meetings held to write or update CAPs	5	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Meeting logs and notes	Baidoa: 3 Bosaso: 2 Total: 5
# of other community-based planning processes carried out	14	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 2 in Grible	Meeting logs and notes	Baidoa: 5 Bosaso: 9 Total: 14
# of participants involved in community-based planning, of which % women	643	Baidoa: -	Meeting logs and notes	Baidoa: 320 (41.6% women) Bosaso: 312 (48% women) Total: 632
# of authorities and DACs in each municipality utilising the online citizen dialogue platform Consul, of which % women	900	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Platform metadata	Baidoa: 1,006 Total: 1,006
# of service delivery proposals that are put on the Consul platform, of which % reflect priorities specifically of DAC women and youth and of which % are climate-adaptive	12	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Platform data	Baidoa: 14 Total: 14
# of submitted service delivery proposals that are financed and implemented, of which % reflect	3	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Platform data	Baidoa: 3 (National ID registration,

priorities specifically of DAC women and youth, and of which % are climate-adaptive				Infrastructure) Total: 3
# of municipal investment forums supported	2	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 1	Meeting logs and notes	Total: 2
Output 2.2: Community funds and access to livelihoods support and empower DACs to implement community identified priorities secure increased economic self-reliance				
# of matching grants facilitated	2	Baidoa: 1 Bosaso: -	Sokaab platform data	Baidoa: 1 Total: 2
$ value of investments catalised through matching grants	50,000 USD	Baidoa: 10000 Bosaso: -	Sokaab platform data	Baidoa: 50,000 USD Total: 50,000 USD
# of community-prioritised projects implemented	14	Baidoa: 1 waste management garbage trucks Bosaso: 1 borehole (in progress) 1 tree planting; 1 (protection awareness sessions), 1 road upgrade, 1 solar light	Field observations	Baidoa: 6 Bosaso: 8 Total: 14
# of beneficiaries reached by WASH infrastructures built under the programme	17,418	Baidoa: - Bosaso: -	Area-based population data	Baidoa: 12,054 Total: 12,054
# of houses constructed (disaggregated by whether constructed under Saameynta itself or by other programmes through the typologies identified by Saameynta)	105	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 30 built through UN Habitat	Field observations, construction reports	Baidoa: 13 Saameynta (200 UN-Habitat using Saameynta typologies) Bosaso: 91 Total: 104 from Saameynta and 200 ADC houses from YOURS
# of beneficiaries reached through the construction of other community-prioritised projects	17,418	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 11,809 (9,609 MCH patients, 2,200 protection)	Monthly reports, area-based data	Bosaso: 11,809 (9,609 MCH patients, 2,200 protection Total: 11,809
# of people relocated into sustainable neighbourhoods	630	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 245 (30 houses including 5 (17 beneficiaries) houses for PWD)	Relocation lists	Baidoa: 60 Bosaso: 793 Total: 853
# of businesses established or supported that are contributing to self-reliance, of which % women or youth	426	Baidoa: 517 (17 EDF - 100% women, 500 CAG - 100% women) Bosaso: 150 entrepreneurs supported through capacity development and grants	Activity reports	Baidoa: 713 Bosaso: 230 Total: 943
# of livelihood-initiatives created, disaggregated per type of activity (i.e., CfW, equipment grants, credit facility, etc.)	804	Baidoa: 500 CAG (100% women), 17 EDF Bosaso: 150 (women-led businesses) - ongoing; 40 Businesses facilitated credit in Bossaso 165 CfW	Activity reports	Baidoa: 1041 Bosaso: 355 Total: 1,396
Output 2.3: Development briefs increase the investment potential of target sites and enhance tenure security for vulnerable IDPs				
# of investor ready packages elaborated that guarantee a form of security of tenure, % of which includes inclusive, climate-smart elements	3	Baidoa: 2 (road and slaughterhouse) - ongoing Bosaso: -	Feasibility study report and territorial strategy	Baidoa: 5 Bosaso: - Total: 5
# of development briefs for investment prepared	10	Baidoa: 1. Early Warning Systems (EWS) 2) Public Space and Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Risk	Development brief documents	Baidoa: 4 Bosaso: 6 Total: 10

		Management Bosaso: -		
$ value of investment made on development briefs	10 million USD	Baidoa: - Bosaso: USD$414,000(by PL government and business community for the road)	Feasibility studies, letter of commitment Source: PL government + business community - $414,000 USD	Bosaso: USD$414,000 Total: USD$414,000
# of local and international forums for private sector investment conducted	8	Baidoa: - Bosaso: 1	Minutes and reports	FGS: 8 Bosaso: 1 Total: 9

Section 4: Project implementation

Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions

Insecurity fuelling displacement

Escalation of conflict in South-Central Somalia (due to increasing Al-Shabaab attacks following the ATMIS drawdown, and to clashes among clan militias stemming for example from internal political tensions over delayed elections in SWS) and Puntland (due to the military offensive against Daesh, and the clashes in Lascaanood and Sool region) led to food insecurity, disruption of services and increased displacement. Saameynta continues to monitor the situation and to enable the government to manage new displacement through coordination and capacity building efforts.

Funding cuts in humanitarian assistance

While recent reductions in humanitarian assistance have not directly affected Saameynta's approved activities or budget, they have altered the broader operational environment in which the programme is implemented. Funding constraints affecting other actors have increased pressure on local service delivery systems and partner coordination arrangements, with potential indirect implications for displacement-affected communities. At the strategic level, these shifts introduce uncertainty within the aid architecture, including reduced availability of complementary programming and heightened competition for limited resources.

At the operational level, changes in the footprint of some agencies may affect shared services and field-level arrangements. For example, potential adjustments to UN operational infrastructure in Bosaso, if confirmed, may require Saameynta to adapt office and deployment modalities to ensure continuity of field presence and programme delivery. These risks are being monitored closely in coordination with UN partners and relevant authorities.

In response to a more resource-constrained environment, Saameynta has continued to prioritise approaches that reduce reliance on short-term assistance by strengthening municipal systems, mobilising private-sector engagement, supporting local revenue generation, and expanding access to finance and livelihoods. The programme also places increased emphasis on evidence-based planning and prioritisation to maximise the efficiency and impact of available resources, ensuring that investments are targeted toward interventions with demonstrable and sustainable outcomes.

Climate-related threats

Environmental shocks continue to impact Somalia, changing climate patterns and exacerbating disasters that in turn favour displacement. During the reporting period, the drought in Baidoa hindered the recharge of the borehole constructed, disrupting water availability for farming activities. Borehole drilling in Grible was delayed because, despite hydrogeological survey data indicating an aquifer, no water was encountered at the selected site, possibly due to the area's chronic aridity and high evaporation rates, land degradation, and limited groundwater recharge capacity due to soil composition (coarse alluvial deposits). In Baidoa, Saameynta has supported the municipality in drafting a development brief on nature-based solutions (Dry River Initiative) aimed at fostering climate resilience (preventing floods and soil erosion) and sustainable water management. In Bosaso, a new hydrogeological survey adopting more advanced methodologies was commissioned, with the vendor currently on hold to drill in another site and connect the ancillary facilities already constructed. In the long run, Saameynta will continue to navigate environmentally related challenges impairing access to water by better integrating the targeted locations in the city water supply ecosystem, taking into considerations regulatory frameworks and ongoing large-scale projects (i.e., the Baidoa Water Masterplan,

the City Strategies, the EU-AICS Bosaso Spring Water Sources Development project, the WB Groundwater for Resilience Project, the JOSP, etc.), with the aim to expand existing service delivery mechanisms but also to foster nature-based solutions (rainwater harvesting, flood control systems, etc.).

Baidoa Co-Funding System (CFS)

The Co-Funding Mechanism, a tool that has proven to be effective for peacebuilding and community-driven service provision among Somali rural communities, was piloted for the first time in an urban environment under Saameynta. Its implementation has been challenging, facing delays over the expected 9-months implementation timeline. Initially, beneficiaries struggled to reconcile the logic beyond them being DACs but being expected to fundraise for services intended for their neighbourhood and non-feasible project prioritization: this delayed the start of the activity, having had to engage in community mobilization and negotiations to outline the value of the project in terms of ownership, social cohesion, and enhanced capacity to manage and advocate for future projects. During the current reporting period, frictions with the Baidoa municipality over procurement processes led to pressure over the Baidoa Municipality Community Contribution Mobilization Team (so-called District Project Implementation Unit (DPIU), the CSO created to manage the CFS process), that culminated into the announcement of withdrawal of community contribution for the selected projects in late April 2025. The Saameynta team escalated the issue to UN senior management, that is now liaising with all the stakeholders involved to understand the reasons and find a solution that satisfies all the parties. While these tensions have indeed caused delays, there have been no budget reallocations to date. Importantly, the Co-Funding Mechanism has been implemented only in Baidoa, and there are currently no similar risks identified in other Saameynta target locations.

Bosaso housing project at New Gribble City extension site

The Saameynta housing at the New Gribble City extension site faces significant challenges due to overlapping construction projects that do not align with the official city extension plan and may encroach on the Saameynta site intended for 30 additional housing units. This situation presents a lack of area-based coordination and highlights the urgency for improved collaboration. Establishing clear site boundaries is essential to prevent encroachment. Additionally, there is a need for better integration into the long-term development strategy among UN entities and NGOs under municipal leadership. To address these challenges, key corrective actions include enhancing communication, securing a digital version of the city extension plan with coordinates for better integration, and erecting site boundary beacons to define the area clearly. Ultimately, the project aims to achieve improved planning and coordination among all stakeholders involved in the Gribble City extension interventions/sub-projects.

Capacity of Local Governments

The limited capacity of local governments to lead solutions to internal displacement has been a consistent challenge observed throughout the project. As the frontline responder to forced displacement, local governments play a critical role in addressing the needs of displacement affected communities. To support the gradual transfer of greater responsibilities to local authorities, UNDP conducted HACT Micro Assessments for the municipalities of Baidoa and Bosaso in Q2 2025. This assessment evaluated the financial management capacities of the municipalities with a focus on key areas such as accounting, procurement, and internal controls. The outcome of the assessment will inform the targeted capacity building of local governments in Saameynta Phase 2.

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	Some proposed reforms (i.e., constitutional review, IDP Bill, electoral framework) and upcoming elections led to frictions among government actors, with deteriorating	Saameynta developed good synergies with government stakeholders at all levels of governance, hence able to receive early warnings on potential disputes among political actors. The programme recognises the need to harvest different government

	relations between FGS and Puntland authorities: this makes it challenging to link and coordinate across all government levels. Therefore, the achievements in Bosaso are currently not taken into account at FGS level; while on the other side, federal initiatives are blocked in Puntland. - Likelihood: High - Impact: Moderate	entities' perspectives on what changes are occurring and what can be improved.
Political competition	Although the creation of NCRDS represent a promising step towards clarifying the institutional mandate over DS, the multi-dimensionality of displacement continues to fuel competition among government entities that claim some jurisdiction on the mandate (i.e., NCRI, MOPIED, SODMA). - Likelihood: Moderate - Impact: Moderate	Saameynta adopts a whole-of-government approach to foster open dialogue and communication channels between different level of the government through the PMU structure and the DS area coordinators at the FMSs, maintaining transparent relations and information exchange channels with government counterparts.
Loss of institutional memory	Turnover undermines government leadership by hindering coordination among government entities themselves and between government and programme partners (i.e., in February 2025 a new SWS Minister of Planning was appointed, marking the third appointment in two and a half years). - Likelihood: Moderate - Impact: Moderate	Saameynta partners continue to engage in building government capacity and institutional knowledge through framework activities (regulatory mechanisms that will remain in force even if government actors change), training of trainers across all levels of governance (especially on land governance, to reach a cascade effect), engagement of other actors (academia, NGOs) and knowledge exchanges (international and local conferences).
Environmental shocks	Maladaptive practices impair climate resilience, with environmental shocks impacting people's livelihoods and access to services. The flash floods in Baidoa during April/May 2025, taking place after a period of drought, have led to increased food insecurity, destruction of homes and disruption of essential services, particularly in IDP settlements. - Likelihood: High - Impact: High	Environmental considerations are accounted for throughout urban planning processes (Grible neighbourhood plan excluding flood prone riverbeds from housing construction, city strategies explicitly aiming for fostering climate resilience, development briefs on nature-based solutions), construction of climate-smart infrastructures (solar-powered MCH, electrification and borehole, climate-smart housing solutions) and livelihood support (fishery trainings to overcome harmful practices, resilience design agricultural trainings to foster climate adaptation).
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	Saameynta differentiates the M&E instruments to check potential aid diversion cases, working in collaboration with IOM MEAL central team to flag and investigate cases of aid diversion. Two cases of aid diversion were reported by beneficiaries when conducting monitoring exercises: the monitoring team followed

	- Impact: High	up by discussing with key stakeholders, escalating the issue to senior management to strategize on a common approach for the area.
Coordination	Coordination and communication difficulties among the programme and the different government levels may result in impaired cooperation within the PMU structure, which involves authorities from FGS and FMSs but not municipalities, hindering implementation. - Likelihood: Moderate - Impact: Moderate	To ensure a whole-of-government approach, Saameynta supports all level of governance: municipalities through technical capacity-building and operational support, FMSs through deployment of DS area coordinators and policy support, FGS through knowledge and academic exchanges and policy support. Area-based coordination mechanisms utilizing cluster and government focal points,
Lack of institutional capacity in urban planning and land management	Insufficient coordination resulting in the failure to fully implement the city extension plan. - Likelihood: Moderate - Impact: High	Foster capacity building to the municipality on settlement development planning, coordination, and implementation of best practices, while institutionalising coordination and planning processes. Institutionalization 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 sites and for their maintenance by the local government. - Likelihood: Moderate - Impact: High	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 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. A pilot area to be selected to develop a long-term approach and a land value capture strategy.
Lack of sustainable livelihoods for all residents of relocation sites	Resettled populations remain in extreme poverty and are unable to provide education for their children, 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.
Unpredictable funding flow	Unpredictability of cash liquidity from the donor side due to the current funding cuts and delayed disbursement timelines. This affects activity scheduling, contracting, and long-term planning for both operational and	Develop flexible work plans that prioritize critical and time-sensitive activities. Establish contingency planning mechanisms, including phased implementation aligned with funding availability.

	implementation components of the project. - Likelihood: Moderate - Impact: High	

Learning impact, communication and knowledge management

Learning impact

While waiting for the findings from the ongoing endline evaluation, Saameynta has identified the following lessons learned:

- It is critical to **integrate tenure mapping, urban, territorial and land use planning with investment strategies from the onset**. Area development plans that incorporate a livelihood dimension for the residents may be effective in streamlining sustainable implementation, identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders from early stages, and pinpointing research gaps or complementary activities to be prioritised for enhancing the effectiveness of resource mobilization. This integrated planning lens not only saves time but creates a common roadmap that enhances cross-sectoral alignment and government ownership.
- To crystalize achievements, progress in **inclusive land governance requires continuous action.** Saameynta has demonstrated the value of capacity-building through training of trainers (ToTs) on land governance. An example is represented by South-West State's Ministry of Public Works which, having attended ToTs supported under Saameynta, independently delivered further trainings to the municipalities. However, gains must be complemented by steady advocacy on HLP rights, ensuring that regulatory interventions are well-understood, legitimate, and enforced.
- The link between displacement and poverty, thus between **economic development and durable solutions**, has become increasingly relevant. In Somalia, supporting displaced populations to transition from aid dependency requires unlocking their human capital potential through market-oriented approaches, harvesting existing skills and connecting them to the local economy. Having piloted several livelihood projects, with some that have just started, Saameynta recognises the importance of access to credit, climate-smart livelihoods, direct support to SMEs (rather than microenterprises) and VSLAs, and skill building for local economic growth.[3] This underscores the importance of **private sector engagement and extending financial services to SMEs using blended finance and de-risking mechanisms** to successfully scale up interventions to reduce displacement vulnerabilities.
- In a hybrid governance system, achieving systemic change towards inclusive urban development relies on transparent, open dialogue with a wide array of actors, from formal government to informal power holders, private investors, and landowners. Saameynta recognises the importance of continuing to invest in government-led coordination while expanding area-based stakeholder engagement and networking, through a **whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach** that mainstreams displacement and urban development considerations across multiple sectors.
- **Strengthening local governance takes time**. Implementing partners should build local capacity through a concerted approach, avoiding operating in silos and creating parallel structures but rather adapting to the context.[4] Under the leadership of the NCRDS and based on capacity assessments, the programme is committed **to incremental transfer of functions towards government bodies** (i.e., coordination, monitoring, community-based planning, research activities, etc.), continuing to support through technical backstop and to ensure that due diligence standards are met.

Communication and visibility

Strategic communication has played a central role in amplifying programme impact and reinforcing government leadership. Key initiatives include an ongoing documentary to capture challenges and achievements along Bosaso's path to growth and DAC integration, which originated from a government-led idea and reflects the growing sense of ownership among local actors. Additional outputs include social media posts, production of videos and human-interest stories, contribution to the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) Monthly Updates, and a donor field visit to Baidoa, offering to partners firsthand insight into results. On-site banners featuring government, donor, and SJF logos are always displayed when implementing activities, to further reinforce visibility.

Knowledge management

[4] Annex 7.

Knowledge generation and sharing activities continue to support evidence-based learning and institutionalization. Research activities focused on Phase 2 of the longitudinal study (this phase focused specifically on assessing the impact of relocation not only on access to land, but also on livelihoods and social network) and on a joint scientific paper on the DSP survey as evidence-based tool for policymaking, presented by NCRDS at the Fourth IGAD Conference on Migration and Displacement. The ongoing collaboration with the Saameynta focal point at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) paved the way for start discussing an academic partnership between Somali and Dutch universities on durable solutions and land governance; local and international academic institutions has also been involved under the ongoing YAC competition, where students mentored by prominent architects work together to design affordable, climate-smart, context-appropriate housing solutions for Somali displaced populations (under the leadership of FGS Ministry of Public Work). In terms of knowledge sharing and partnership building, programme representatives participated in high-level events such as the Third Arab Land Conference, the 2025 Africa Forum on Displacement, the HABITAT General Assembly, the Land-at-Scale Exchange and the 2025 Global Land Forum in Colombia; local events such as the Private Sector Dialogue Forum were also pivotal to harvest local knowledge and improve contextual understanding. At the same time, informal exchanges with programmes such as IDSF and Dowlakaab helped strengthen synergies and avoid duplication.

Coordination with other UN entities including UNSOM/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF

In 2025, Saameynta continued its coordination with UN agencies and the Federal Government of Somalia to advance durable solutions. The programme maintained engagement through the Integrated Office with other durable solutions actors, participating in regular technical and management consultations to leverage resources and develop synergies. At the area level, in Baidoa the programme remained active in the Urban (Re)Integration Taskforce and the Resilient Baidoa Initiative, while in Bosaso, Saameynta strengthened engagement with solutions actors including UNHCR, NRC, and UNCDF for relocation activities and infrastructural projects. The programme supported the National Commission for Refugees and Displaced Persons (NCRDS) in coordinating the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group, promoting a whole-of-government approach to solutions. Coordination efforts with the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) and the Dowlakaab programme helped strengthen synergies and avoid duplication.

High-level visits to Saameynta sites

DSRSG/RC/HC George Conway Visit (August 2025): On 26 August 2025, the DSRSG/RC/HC Mr. George Conway visited the Grible relocation site in Bosaso, accompanied by representatives from UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, and UN-Habitat. The visit assessed progress and identified barriers to achieving durable solutions. The DSRSG identified New Grible as a leading example of a local integration model in Somalia, with its secure land tenure being particularly exceptional, and highlighted the need to enhance livelihoods, create income-generating opportunities, and improve road connectivity to Bosaso city center.



Figure 11. the DSRSG/RC/HC Mr. George Conway visited the Grible relocation site in Bosaso in August 2025

IOM DDG Ugochi Daniels Visit (July 2025): IOM Deputy Director General Ugochi Daniels completed a four-day mission to Somalia (28-31 July 2025), visiting Mogadishu and Bosaso to witness how Somali communities are responding to the climate and displacement crisis. In Bosaso, she highlighted how climate impacts are driving both internal displacement and cross-border migration, and showcased IOM's Co-Funding System empowering communities to invest in their own development. DDG Daniels emphasized the urgent need for international climate financing to reach communities in need.



Figure 12. IOM Deputy Director General Ugochi Daniels conducted a mission to Somalia in July 2025

Donor Mission to Baidoa (May 2025): On 19-20 May 2025, a joint donor mission to Baidoa brought together SDC, Norway, Netherlands, SJF, RCO, and implementing partners to visit implementation sites and meet with beneficiaries from housing, livelihoods, and land governance interventions. The mission provided an opportunity for strategic discussions on sustainability, scale-up, private sector engagement, and the future direction of Saameynta 2.0. Donors emphasized the programme's catalytic effect and the importance of leveraging data for solutions while scaling economic opportunities.

Role of the UN Somalia Joint Fund

The Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) organised a joint donor visit to Baidoa on 19-20 May 2025, bringing together representatives from SDC, Norway, the Netherlands, the SJF Secretariat, the RCO, and Implementing Partners (IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat). The mission provided an opportunity to showcase Saameynta's achievements and explore synergies with other SJF-funded programmes. Donors visited implementation sites including Barwaaqo relocation settlement, the Youth Centre, agricultural farms, and beneficiary households, meeting directly with communities and local authorities.

Following the field mission, a consultation workshop was held in Mogadishu to debrief findings and discuss the strategic direction for Saameynta 2.0. The SJF played a critical role in facilitating dialogue on key issues including sustainability, scale-up, gender mainstreaming, and economic development. Donors emphasised Saameynta's catalytic effect in attracting investments from other actors, with SDC noting that the World Bank's interest in partnering with durable solutions programmes stems directly from capacity building investments made by programmes like Saameynta.

The SJF remains the primary coordination platform for harmonising durable solutions programming in Somalia, enabling joint learning across its portfolio. The Fund's support has been instrumental in maintaining the multi-agency collaboration that underpins Saameynta's integrated approach.

Synergies with other programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues

Saameynta strengthened coordination with UN and non-UN programmes to maximize impact and avoid duplication in 2025.

IDSF: The Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF) emerged as a key partner for scaling Saameynta's foundational work. In Bosaso, IDSF developed a phased settlement upgrading strategy for 13 IDP settlements in Old Grible, using STDM data and community inputs generated through Saameynta. In Baidoa, IDSF advanced the Slaughterhouse project from development brief to investment-ready stage, completing an Area Development Plan and Environmental Impact Assessment. This sequencing demonstrates how Saameynta created enabling conditions while IDSF consolidated these into actionable, funded interventions. In addition, IDSF is developing a National Solutions Financing Strategy in line with the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which mainstreams Solutions to Internal Displacement for the first time globally.

FCDO Green Urban Growth (Sinaan): The Corniche waterfront upgrading in Bosaso progressed to funded implementation through FCDO support, building on Saameynta's development briefs and city strategy recommendations for public spaces and green networks.

Danwadaag: Collaboration continued on co-funding mechanisms and harmonised solutions programming. In Baidoa, the Barwaaqo neighbourhood electrification through Danwadaag (Mercy Corps) and BEBCO provides a model for public-private partnerships that Saameynta aims to replicate in Grible.

Dowlakaab: Informal exchanges with Dowlakaab strengthened synergies on local governance coordination across Somalia.

UNDP Funding Window: Saameynta programme enabled mobilizing US$ 408,000 from UNDP Funding Windows. Through this flexible financing, UNDP registered 38,000+ IDPs to the national digital ID system, supported IDP led cooperatives, and conducted Rapid Local Government Capacity Assessment for Solutions to Internal Displacement in Baidoa municipality, which informed the design of Saameynta 2.

DSP Survey: Saameynta, Danwadaag, IDSF, and IOM DTM jointly supported the government-led Durable Solutions Progress Survey, providing the evidence base for the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan.

Partnerships

In 2025, Saameynta continued strengthening strategic partnerships to advance durable solutions across land governance, livelihoods, and urban development.

Land Governance: The Hague Academy delivered Training of Trainers on inclusive land governance, training 187 government officials (40 women) at national and FMS level. GLTN provided ongoing technical support for STDM implementation in both Baidoa and Bosaso. Land-at-Scale, through LANDac, completed Phase 2 of the longitudinal study examining the impact of relocation on land access, livelihoods, and social networks.

Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment: In Bosaso, UNDP partnered with SMAFSI for fisheries skills training (150 youth), Himilo Microfinance Institution for a USD 200,000 loan facility (40 MSMEs supported), and the Bosaso Chamber of Commerce's Enterprise Development Unit for business development services and mentorship. In Baidoa, IBS Bank continued providing credit through the established facility, supporting 16 businesses that generated employment for 218 individuals.

Urban Development: Synergies with FCDO's Green Urban Growth (Sinaan) Programme enabled the Corniche waterfront upgrading in Bosaso based on Saameynta's development briefs. UN-Habitat's IDSF Programme advanced the Baidoa Slaughterhouse to investment-ready stage, completing an Environmental Impact Assessment.
Housing and Research: The Young Architects Competition (YAC), in partnership with the Ministry of Public Works, produced innovative housing prototypes through collaboration between Somali and international architects. KIT continued supporting knowledge generation and learning.

Localization

Local community challenges require locally led solutions grounded in a strong understanding of the local context. Saameynta prioritized engagement with local actors demonstrating technical capacity and contextual knowledge, while building government capacity to lead durable solutions.

Local Institutional Partnerships: Through transparent procurement processes, the programme partnered with qualified local institutions. In Bosaso, UNDP engaged the Somali Maritime and Fisheries Science Institute (SMAFSI) for fisheries skills development, the Enterprise Development Unit (EDU) under the Bosaso Chamber of Commerce for SME capacity building, and Himilo Microfinance Institution for inclusive credit facilities. In Baidoa, IOM partnered with IBS Bank for credit access and local construction companies for infrastructure delivery.

Government Leadership and Ownership: The programme invested in institutional capacity of local governments to lead planning, implementation, and sustainability of interventions. In Baidoa, the Lands Department now autonomously conducts training for other SWS municipalities. The SWS Ministry of Public Works independently trained Xudur and Barawe municipalities on land governance following Saameynta-supported Training of Trainers. This gradual transfer of functions demonstrates reduced dependency on external actors.

Community Empowerment: Displacement-affected communities were empowered as agents of change through participatory tenure registration (STDM), area-based planning, and co-funding mechanisms. The District Project

Implementation Unit (DPIU) in Baidoa successfully mobilized community funds for prioritized projects, with the community leading identification, proposal writing, monitoring, and sustainability of activities.

This approach reinforces local ownership, strengthens institutional capacities, and ensures interventions are context-responsive, sustainable, and scalable.

Monitoring and oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations	Corrective actions taken
Saameynta 2025 IPs planning workshop	16 January 2025	IPs met to assess programme activities, start discussing the 2025 workplan, review annual targets, and complete a self-assessment to evaluate project achievement as requested by RVO.	The workshop highlighted the progress made and the challenges ahead, emphasising the need for enhanced action in the spheres of planning, land governance and community livelihoods. The importance of coordinated efforts in the final phase of Saameynta was emphasised, ensuring that donor expectations are met and that impactful results are showcased.	• The 2025 workplans per city were agreed upon and shared with SJF during the previous reporting cycle. • The RVO project self-assessment was compiled and shared. • IPs agreed on follow-up meetings to track progress on outstanding activities and ensure alignment towards Saameynta 2.
Bosaso longitudinal study - phase 2 data collection	15-27 January 2025	The Land-at-Scale affiliated researcher carried out key informant interviews and focus group discussions with 49 people (IDPs, host communities, Grible residents, local authorities, other partners involved in the relocation process), to follow up on land related dynamics from phase 1 and understand the broader impact (social, economic) of relocation.	• Maintain engagement with both relocation communities in Grible and those residing in camps. • Clarify the meaning and legal implication of the super logo. • Enhance awareness among IDPs on the relocation process. • Improve connectivity and accessibility of Grible from Bosaso. • Have all actors (local authorities, UN, landlords, IDP representatives) coming together.	Recommendations are taken into account for further programme design. In the meanwhile, the programme is working on Grible connectivity (the road), on clarifying the rights on the superlogo (by-law in Baidoa, consultations and awareness raising while distributing in Bosaso, together with the municipality), on maintaining the momentum around the Eastern extension in Bosaso (viewing Grible as inscribed in the broader city extension plan, with an area development planning to be developed under IDSF).
Post-construction monitoring exercise for housing and relocation (Bosaso)[5]	28 February 2025	A monitoring exercise was conducted by NRC to assess the success of the community-driven housing project (verifying occupancy rates, construction quality, household	Having targeted all the 61 housing beneficiaries: • 100% participated in the construction and are currently occupying the houses. • 100% reported feeling safe in the house and	Overall, the feedback indicates that although the intervention was highly successful, a strong demand for complementary services (energy access, water availability) remains. Saameynta will integrate additional services such as energy and water supply into

		satisfaction, protection outcomes and feedback) and to verify the beneficiary list for relocation with residents and the municipality.	that the construction is of good quality. • 100% are highly satisfied with the houses. • 77% have upgraded their homes, most commonly by expanding the kitchen and fencing (the high rate of upgrades suggests a focus on both practical functionality and household protection, suggesting a long-term commitment to maintain and adapt the shelters to their needs). • No cases of aid diversion were reported.	area planning, and it is currently working to construct a borehole and a solar electrification system in Grible.
Monitoring exercise on equipment grants (Baidoa)	4-7 March 2025	A monitoring exercise was carried out by IOM Remote Monitoring Team to assess registration and distribution fairness, beneficiaries' satisfaction, impact and sustainability of the equipment grant intervention carried out in Baidoa in 2023.	Having reached 127 out of the 180 beneficiaries: • 100% confirmed having been registered and having received the business-related items and training. • 99% reported that their business is still operational and their income has increased. • 100% reported positive change in the community because of the project. • Main challenges reported are lack of customers, competition with similar businesses, restocking difficulties due to high costs and unpaid customer debts. • The need for improved access to credit and for continued financial aid and restocking support were mostly cited as suggestions to improve the project. • 2 cases of aid diversion were reported.	To ensure long-term impact, Saameynta will focus on improving access to credit and differentiation of businesses along the value chain, connecting beneficiaries to market opportunities. The partners have investigated the aid diversion cases and escalated these to senior management to design a common strategy to address this phenomenon through an area-based approach.
Monitoring exercise on credit support (Baidoa)	March 2025	A monitoring exercise was carried out by UNDP and IBS Bank to assess the impact of credit support for the 16 businesses	• The 16 businesses employ 218 beneficiaries (89 women and 129 men; 131 IDPs and 87 host community members).	Evidence suggests the need for more investments in SMEs to create jobs for women and IDPs. In contrast, financing microenterprises increases their revenue but does not

		targeted through the revolving fund set up in Baidoa in 2023 (9 SMEs employing four or more employees, 7 microenterprises consisting of one person businesses).	• Financing SMEs has marked impact on job creation for women and IDPs, creating 148 new jobs (68 for women, 94 for IDPs). • For SMEs, the average loan size was 38,000 USD (6% of annual mark-up rate), marking an average annual revenue increase of 19,611 USD. • Out of 350,000 USD disbursed for SMEs, 195,309 USD was already paid back (overall maturity date: June 2025 - December 2026). • Main sectors supported: agriculture and livestock value addition, hospitality, pharmacy, tailoring.	significantly contribute to job creation.
Third-party monitoring exercise (Kulmis) Bosaso	18-23 March 2025	As part of regular monitoring for financed projects, SDC deployed its third-party monitoring partner Kulmis to Bosaso (KIIs with programme team, DS area coordinator, private sector, municipality, local partners, project beneficiaries).	The report has yet to be shared; a debrief with SDC and IPs will be organised once the findings are consolidated.	Feedback will inform programme design for the next phase.
Third-party monitoring exercise (Kulmis) Baidoa	23-27 March 2025	As part of regular monitoring for financed projects, SDC deployed its third-party monitoring partner Kulmis to Baidoa (KIIs with programme team, DS area coordinator, private sector, municipality, local partners, project beneficiaries).	The report has yet to be shared; a debrief with SDC and IPs will be organised once the findings are consolidated.	Feedback will inform programme design for the next phase.
Bosaso STDM locations (settlement) visits	4 May 2025 / 16 June 2025	Visit the settlement where data collection will be done using STDM. Flanked by fact sheets for the selected IDP sites.	Exercise takes up lessons learned from Baidoa STDM to improve effectiveness and efficiency.	Recruitment of a local community liaison Officer and direct linking STDM with an area upgrading plan.

Donor visits to Baidoa and debrief	19-20 May 2025	Donor agencies, SJF and IPs visited implementation sites and met with beneficiaries from housing and livelihood projects (access to credit, EDF).	The field visit was successful in showcasing the links between framework/foundational activities and pilots implemented, demonstrating Saameynta's catalytic effect. During the debrief it was highlighted that future efforts should focus on sustainability and scalability, gender equality, economic development as enabling factor to curb displacement (through investment mobilisation and blended finance), restoring the social contract, creating synergies with other programmes (through area-based approaches).	When designing the next phase for the programme, it will be important to reflect on what is the role of Saameynta: the current priorities (HLP, economic empowerment, urban infrastructures, etc.) remain relevant but the modalities should evolve. Sustainability can be ensured through blended financial tools, access to credit, fostered financial literacy, strong government ownership and transfer of functions. Scalability can be fostered by leveraging the foundational work already done, mobilising private sector, exchanging knowledge and best practices identified.
Saameynta external evaluation	April 2025	Comprehensive external evaluation, including field visits to the targeted cities and consultations with beneficiaries, government entities, UN agencies, donors, NGO/CSOs, etc.	*Completed*	Evaluation findings informed programme design for the next phase.
Bosaso PMU	Bi-monthly	During the PMU, all the stakeholders give a full update on the implementation of activities, discussing the workplan to ensure alignment and coordination.	*Completed* Actions tailored to the issues discussed.	Overall, it was noted that efforts should be made to update and review the workplan in advance and to mobilise government counterparts to participate in future meetings and contribute more actively.
IP meeting	Monthly	Monthly meeting among IPs' PM to share updates, performance data, bottlenecks, risks, lessons learnt, etc.	*Completed* Actions tailored to the issues discussed.	Overall, it was highlighted the need for a strong joint workplan across the implementing agencies for each city, away from individual agency project time plans, to ensure that the different components are very well integrated into one approach per location.

External Evaluation

An external evaluation was commissioned and conducted during April–August 2025 to assess the programme's effectiveness and impact in addressing Somalia's internal displacement challenges. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with OECD/DAC evaluation criteria and UNDP Evaluation Guidelines (2021), assessing relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the programme.

The evaluation employed mixed methods, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection approaches including comprehensive document review, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, field observations, and telephonic perception surveys. In total, 135 key informants (45% women) were consulted, including 69 representatives from programme institutional stakeholders and 66 beneficiaries through focus group discussions in Baidoa and Bossaso. Additionally, 60 training participants (47% women) were consulted through a telephonic perception survey to assess the effectiveness of capacity building interventions.

The evaluation found that the programme was highly relevant to national priorities and the needs of displacement-affected communities, with effective integration of cross-cutting issues including gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Programme interventions delivered value through improved land governance systems, tenure security, service delivery, and livelihood improvement, particularly for women and vulnerable groups. The evaluation also provided 14 recommendations for remaining programme period and future programming, including recommendations on exit strategy development, institutionalisation of innovations such as STDM and CONSUL platforms, and resource mobilisation strategies. For the full evaluation methodology and findings, refer to the External Evaluation Report in Annex.

Section 5: Project management

The Saameynta Programme operates under a joint governance structure involving IOM (lead agency), UN-Habitat, and UNDP, with coordination through the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF). Programme oversight is provided through the Joint Steering Committee comprising Federal Government line ministries, donors, SJF, and implementing agencies. Implementation is coordinated through Programme Management Unit (PMU) meetings at city level, with mandatory participation from Focal Persons from FGS, FMSs, IPs and the Coordination Unit, and invitations extended to DGs and municipal representatives.

Number of project board meetings held	PMU meetings for Baidoa and Bosaso were held bimonthly throughout 2025 (January, February, April, July, September, November). An IPs Planning Workshop was held on 16 January 2025 to assess programme activities, discuss 2025 workplans, and complete the RVO self-assessment. A donor field visit to Baidoa was organized in May 2025 with representatives from SJF, SDC, Norway, and the Netherlands. Monthly IP meetings were held to share updates, performance data, bottlenecks, risks, and lessons learned.
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project	IOM: 10 (4 international, 6 national) staff; UN-Habitat: 8 (2 international, 6 national); UNDP: 4 (1 international, 3 national) staff. Some personnel only partially charged to the project (shared costs). Female staff increased from 0 in 2023 to 8 in 2025.
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, MOPWRH); 3 FMS (Puntland) Focal Persons (MoPIED, MoPWRH, MoIFAR); 1 Senior Programme Assistant (Communication) at FGS-MoPIED; 1 Senior Programme Assistant at Bosaso Municipality; 1 Programme Assistant - Engineer at Bosaso Municipality; 6 Area Coordinators (SWS, PL, JB, HRB, BRA, GMD); 1 National Consultant for SDG Appraisal monitoring tool at FGS MOPIED. Capacity injection is in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol.

How has the project ensured the visibility of SJF donors during the reporting period?	Donors' visibility logos were applied during meetings, activities, presentations, and events. Visibility was ensured during high-level events including: the donor field visit to Baidoa (May 2025); the 4th IGAD Scientific Conference on Migration and Displacement; the Third Arab Land Conference (Morocco, February 2025); the UN-Habitat General Assembly (May 2025); the LANDac Conference (Netherlands, July 2025); the Private Sector Dialogue Forum (Bosaso, May 2025); the Durable Solutions Conference (November 2025); and the launch of the Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy (April 2025). On-site banners featuring government, donor, and SJF logos were displayed during activities. Social media posts, videos, and human-interest stories were produced.
Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure.	Saameynta Phase 1 concludes on 31 December 2025. A proposal for Saameynta Phase 2 has been developed and submitted to SJF for continued programming.

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Across all the programme components, efforts were made to design activities that reflect the specific needs, priorities, and vulnerabilities of women and girls, ensuring that gender equality is not treated as a standalone objective but embedded in every intervention. This is particularly relevant in displacement settings, as women represent a relevant share of the IDP populations.[6] For example, the Housing project at the New Gribble Site in Bosaso, entailed a participatory planning process putting women at the center of the planning to receive inputs on the housing and settlement design. Women will also have a central role in the community-based supervision of construction works undertaken by the construction contractor.

On the economic front, the programme addresses long-standing gender gaps in financial literacy and access to credit, areas where women are structurally disadvantaged. Training sessions focused on entrepreneurship, savings, and business development, reinforcing women's ability to manage and grow income streams independently. For example, the ongoing livelihood project in Bosaso is structured around female participation (150 people, all women), for them to benefit directly from the creation of VSLAs and cooperatives where women can come together and overcome the gender barriers towards employment and economic empowerment.

A key area of impact relates to housing and relocation, particularly for women living in IDP settlements. Women and girls face disproportionate risks of gender-based violence, including rape and assault, due to overcrowding and absence of safe infrastructure. The relocation to planned sites, with permanent housing and title deeds in women's names, has contributed significantly to a heightened sense of security, with women reporting feeling safer and more in control of their living environments. Concurrently, enhancing HLP rights for women was explicitly prioritised, with all the title deeds for relocated households issued in the name of women: this represents an important step towards legal empowerment and long-term stability. As confirmed by the longitudinal study, secure tenure gives women a stronger agency in the household and community decisions and serves as a buffer against dispossession after separation or divorce.[7]

[6] As highlighted in the demographic breakdown of the NRC Eviction Risk Assessment in Bosaso IDP Camps (November 2024): "A significant majority, 86% of the respondents, were female, reflecting either a gendered dynamic in participation or the composition of the population within the sampled areas. Only 16% of respondents were male, indicating the need for gender-sensitive programming tailored to women's experiences and challenges in evictions."

[7] From the NRC Eviction Risk Assessment in Bosaso IDP Camps (November 2024): "The key informants mentioned that during the forced evictions girls and women are at risk of defilement and rape since they are not getting alternative accommodation after the eviction, and they are spent in the open field overnight before getting accommodation. Women and girls are at risk of an attack by drunk men and defilers. […] The evictions caused the destruction and loss of HLP assets and property including the landlord throwing out the valuable items of the evictees."

Access to maternal and child health services has been another key gendered intervention, not only to improve health outcomes but also to provide women with a trusted space to raise concerns and ask for advice. The MCH constructed in Bosaso became a platform for broader protection services, having trained the staff on GBV protection and referral mechanisms, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), to ensure that women and girls are aware of their rights and where to seek support.

Internally, following the recommendations of the gender evaluation, the programme took concrete steps to ensure its workforce better reflects the communities it serves. As a result, female staff working on Saameynta moved from being none in 2023 to being 8 currently, hoping to enhance trust and representation among beneficiaries.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	7	2 (outputs 1.1 and 1.2)
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

Community-based planning and localised area-based approaches continue to ensure that all the activities are rooted in people's priorities, reinforcing principles of accountability and participation in decision making. Aligning with core human rights values, this participatory planning model ensures that communities, with a special focus on those historically marginalised, have a voice in decisions that affect their lives.

Land governance interventions towards enhancing HLP rights, including STDM, support in issuance of land title deeds and ongoing municipal engagement and advocacy, directly support protection from eviction, right to housing, and legal recognition of tenure, in line with a human rights-based approach. Informed relocation processes towards safer neighbourhoods such as Grible promote participation, consent and dignity; together with localised interventions to directly address barriers to the right to water, health, adequate standard of living, work, movement and participation in public affairs, they all contribute to safeguarding basic civil and socio-economic rights.

Another relevant human right-based activity is the road feasibility study, which is not only meant to be an infrastructure assessment but also to encompass a social impact dimension and a protection component linked to HLP rights. By assessing road access and potential routes crossing through informal settlements, the study aims to support efforts to reduce the risk of forced evictions and secondary displacement, tackling potential violations of people's right to housing, movement, and protection derived from urban development.

The development of the Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy is an example of rights-based policymaking carried out through Saameynta, as it aims to promote inclusion, equality, non-discrimination and peaceful coexistence across clans and displacement groups. Aligned with national legal frameworks and international human rights standards, it recognises that sustainable peace and development are only possible when all groups feel represented and protected.

Has the programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result Yes (gender analysis in the Project Initiation Phase; protection risk assessment in Bosaso in 2025)
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result 2 (outputs 1.2 and 1.3)
Number pf programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result All outputs under outcome 1

Leave no one behind

The programme is designed to address the vulnerabilities of one of the most marginalised segments of society, namely IDPs and more broadly displacement-affected communities. Guided by the Leave No One Behind principle, specific interventions are tailored to reach those most at risk of exclusion, ensuring that services and opportunities are accessible, inclusive and equitable.

Community-based planning has been used as an entry point to identify the priorities of the most vulnerable groups and design responses accordingly. Relocation criteria explicitly targeted individuals facing heightened risks, such as persons with disabilities, elderly individuals, and female-headed households. I Additionally, disability-friendly houses are being constructed in Grible to meet accessibility needs of most vulnerable families, that are women headed and that have a member with a disability.

Livelihood interventions recognised and built on pre-existing skills possessed by IDPs, helping them re-enter the workforce while tackling barriers such as limited financial literacy or access to credit. The MCH facility constructed expanded access to health services for women and children in an underserved neighbourhood, while the construction of a football field promoted inclusion and positive engagement for youth.

GBV and PSEA trainings helped frontline staff identify and respond to protection concerns, while the MHPSS training further equipped them to address the emotional and psychological needs of affected individuals, especially those facing long-term displacement or gender-based violence, thus addressing underlaying vulnerabilities (like trauma and mental health). These efforts fostered programme meaningful inclusion of those at greatest risk of being left behind.

Social contract and legitimacy

The programme is rooted in a governance-centred approach to help rebuild trust between citizens and the State, with the aim of restoring the fragile social contract and reinforcing institutional legitimacy. Central to this effort is community engagement, both in planning and implementation. A stronger field presence allowed for direct interactions with communities, while communication strategies showcasing visible government ownership over successful activities aim at reinforcing the perception of State responsiveness and accountability.

Moreover, by supporting the transition towards a fair and transparent property taxation system based on land and property value in Bosaso, Saameynta aims at enhancing communities' trust in local authorities, with the municipality demonstrating that it is responsive to inequality and willing to challenge entrenched interests.

Joint engagement between private sector and local authorities, through the creation of the EDU and through private sector fora, expanded inclusive spaces for dialogue for the communities to voice concerns, co-design solutions, and escalate issues through appropriate channels. This collaborative model not only helps voicing community priorities but also strengthens the convening role of government authorities.

The establishment of the Consul e-citizen platform for social accountability ensures that community feedback is integrated into municipal decision-making, closing the loop between participation and action. In parallel, the development of development briefs, drafted together with local governments, provided a tool for coordinated resource mobilization, escalating community-endorsed priorities to attract future investment by external stakeholders.

Looking ahead, the programme has begun to explore pathways toward legal identification, particularly for displaced populations. Legal identity is not only a precondition for access to services and jobs, but also critical for civic inclusion, including participation in elections, which anchors individuals within the formal political community. Finally, the programme is looking at strengthening its strategic communications to reinforce the impact of activities on the social contract and further amplify the role of the government.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

Although focused on delivering durable solutions, the programme operates in a humanitarian and conflict-affected context. 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 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 long-term vision with the aim of fostering peace, Saameynta provides models to showcase patterns to durable solutions. This is especially true in relocation sites where Saamyenta provides humanitarian support (housing, water facilities, cash for work) to alleviate the needs of the people who moved to the neighbourhood, while working towards the integration of the neighbourhood into the broader city.

Beyond activities that reflect a commitment to work across the nexus, the logic of the programme's interventions, sequencing, and sustainability operationalizes the nexus. This can be showcased through the programme's housing projects in Baidoa. Framework activities such as Saameynta's housing prototypes and Urban Land Management Law that institutionalized the State Land Department have paved the way towards adequate Housing standards, tenure security, and participatory land tenure mapping. Through coordination with humanitarian actors, the programme organized a Young Architect Competition (YAC) that, based on Saameynta's housing prototypes, saw the development of low-cost practical shelter solutions. Saameynta's framework activities have set standards in housing and land tenure security that have been implemented by other programmes such as the YOURS houses (ADC Baidoa), demonstrating the catalytic effect of the programme. These solutions showcase inclusive urban development efforts that are reflected in the city strategy and steered by the municipality.

Environment and climate security

The Saameynta programme has taken a holistic and proactive approach to addressing the root causes of climate fragility and climate-related conflict dynamics in Somalia by integrating sustainable urban development, climate-smart infrastructure, and resilience-building livelihoods. Through targeted urban planning interventions, Saameynta has contributed to decongesting overcrowded displacement camps, which often place significant pressure on limited natural resources and fragile ecosystems. This has helped reduce environmental degradation and mitigate tensions over land and water, which are common drivers of conflict. At the same time, the programme has invested in climate-smart infrastructure, including the construction of durable, solid houses and the installation of solar-powered boreholes, and electrification systems in areas like Grible. These investments not only reduce reliance on environmentally harmful energy sources but also increase access to essential services, improving stability and community well-being. Furthermore, Saameynta has promoted climate-resilient livelihoods by equipping communities with skills in regenerative agriculture and sustainable fishing practices. These practices enhance food security while fostering sustainable natural resource management, ultimately reducing competition over scarce resources. Finally, during the reporting period, Saameynta supported the Baidoa Municipality's World Environment Day 2025 campaign, including a public dialogue session with the municipal leadership, collection of recyclable plastic materials, cleanup campaigns, and tree planting in IDP sites such as the ADC area in Baidoa. Together, these interventions demonstrate Saameynta's integrated approach to building climate resilience and addressing the structural vulnerabilities that can exacerbate fragility and fuel local conflicts.

Prevention of corruption

Saameynta has taken concrete steps to prevent corruption and ensure transparency and accountability throughout its implementation. The programme has embedded rigorous due diligence processes within its internal procedures, including procurement protocols and adherence to anti-corruption (AoC) standards, as well as in the selection and vetting of implementing partners (IPs). These safeguards help mitigate the risk of mismanagement and ensure that resources are directed towards intended beneficiaries. Saameynta has also established robust monitoring mechanisms at multiple levels: programme staff conduct regular oversight, IPs are required to maintain active and independent central M&E units, and external actors—including partners like Kulmis and LAS-affiliated researchers—provide an additional layer of impartial verification. This multilayered monitoring framework strengthens transparency and enables early detection of irregularities. Notably, two allegations of aid diversion have been formally registered and are currently under review, with appropriate follow-up actions ongoing. These steps reflect Saameynta's commitment to upholding integrity and addressing potential corruption risks proactively and systematically.

Project sustainability

Saameynta Phase I deliberately embedded sustainability measures to ensure that results and impact extend beyond the programme's investment timeframe, with a strong emphasis on institutional ownership, capacity transfer, and national and local leadership.

First, the programme focused on strengthening government systems rather than parallel delivery. Municipal land departments, planning units, and service authorities were capacitated through training, SOPs, digital tools (e.g. STDM, participatory planning platforms), and the handover of fully operational assets such as health facilities. These systems

are now used autonomously by municipalities for land administration, planning, dispute resolution, and service delivery.

Second, capacity building and knowledge sharing were institutionalized. Over 231 government officials and 995 DAC representatives were trained across land governance, urban planning, financial management, monitoring, and social cohesion. Training-of-trainers models enabled horizontal learning between municipalities, ensuring skills remain locally embedded. National staff and municipal teams led implementation on the ground, reinforcing institutional memory and continuity.

Third, Saameynta anchored its interventions in policy and financing frameworks, including urban land laws, property taxation by-laws, city strategies, and community co-funding mechanisms, allowing municipalities to mobilize domestic revenue and leverage follow-on investments beyond donor funding. Together, these measures demonstrate that Saameynta I moved beyond time-bound project outputs to establish durable, government-led systems capable of sustaining and scaling impact over the long term.

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

As Saameynta Phase 1 concludes in December 2025, the programme transitions into Phase 2 (2026-2029), a USD 15 million scale-up funded through the Somalia Joint Fund's Climate and Resilience Window. While Phase 1 focused on laying foundational systems (legal frameworks, city strategies, community action plans, and proof-of-concept pilots), Phase 2 will convert this "software" into city-wide "hardware": housing, roads, clinics, and jobs for 150,000 displacement-affected individuals across Baidoa and Bosaso.

Saameynta 2 adopts a sequenced, layered resilience-building model. Area Development Plans (ADPs) will guide sustainable neighbourhood growth, integrating climate-risk modelling with updated population data. The STDM database will expand citywide, linked to house and plot-numbering systems for unified land information management. The banded property-tax by-laws drafted under Phase 1 will be adopted by municipal councils, creating predictable, locally generated revenue for urban services.

Economic interventions will scale significantly: the Enterprise Development Unit model will be strengthened, the Credit Facility expanded with additional private sector co-investment, and Public-Private Partnership pipelines established for climate-smart infrastructure. Livelihood support will prioritize women and youth through demand-driven skills development and self-employment pathways.

The DSP Survey methodology, now government-led through NCRDS, will track progress in real-time, with every output tagged to National Solutions Pathways Action Plan targets. This ensures Saameynta 2 contributes measurably to the government's goal of lifting one million IDPs out of displacement by 2029.

Together, Phases 1 and 2 form an eight-year continuum delivering sustainable, city-wide durable solutions.

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

In the outskirts of Baidoa, where families have endured years of climate shocks, women are determined to reclaim their livelihoods from the impact of climate change. Baidoa, like much of Southwest State, has suffered from recurring droughts, soil depletion, and erratic rainfall conditions that make farming unpredictable and food security fragile, often leading to protracted displacement.

Between September and October 2025, 500 women from displacement-affected and host communities from ADC and Barwaqo in Baidoa, received cash grants of trainings in three key areas that aims to build climate resilience, improve food security and provides a source of income.

The first training focused on food processing, aimed at equipping women with skills to better preserve food, addressing high spoilage observed in local markets, and process it into higher value-added products. The second training focused on permagardening training, which introduced sustainable, low-cost agricultural techniques designed to improve year-round food production and nutrition. While the third training covered business development and business planning, supporting participants to translate their food processing and permagardening skills into income-generating activities. This comprehensive approach creates climate-resilience food security and livelihoods while empowering participants to manage and grow their small enterprises.

* * * *

Where Dry Soil Meets Determination

Hawo Ibrahim and Suban Ali's small plots rarely produced enough to support their families, and every failed harvest felt like another step backward.

The permagarden training introduced them and 193 other women to practical techniques in resilience design: an ecologically based approach to regenerative agriculture. These approaches include soil restoration, composting, and water management, which could be immediately applied to their own homes with the seeds they received during the training.

"I learned how to store water, improve my soil, and grow vegetables even in the dry season. This knowledge has changed my life", said Hawo.

Participants also practiced creating trenches, swales, and keyhole beds designed to maximize the use of every drop of water - a crucial skill in a region where access to water is often uncertain – while producing their own organic compost helps reduce the use of expensive fertilizers.

For Suban, the training meant more than learning gardening techniques — it restored her confidence.
"This training gave me hope," Suban said. *"I can now grow food for my children and teach other women what I've learned. We are no longer waiting for help — we are building our own resilience."* With their new skills, the women began transforming their small home plots into productive spaces and community service.

Nothing Wasted, Everything Gained

Safia Ismail sells vegetables and fruits on a small table by the street in the IDP settlement in ADC in Baidoa. During the training she and 38 other women learned how to process and preserve what she couldn't sell, such as transforming tomatoes into paste or how to dry fruits.

"I no longer throw away spoiled produce, and I can earn more by selling both fresh and processed items. What I've learned helps me at home too. I can use the same skills to prepare healthy food for my family", said Safia

The IOM training on food transformation and value addition - the first of its kind – taught the women how to increase the economic worth of their product by transforming or enhancing it, enabling producers to earn higher incomes, reduce waste, and access better markets. It also creates jobs and supports inclusive growth, especially for small-scale farmers and women entrepreneurs.

"Before this training, my income was small and sometimes unpredictable", says Fardowsa Hassan, another participant of the food processing training who sells utensils and clothes in the market.

"Through the food processing training, I discovered new ways to grow my business. I can now make flavored juices and sesame snacks to sell alongside my other items. It's like having two businesses in one", she adds proudly.
"These new skills have changed how I think about business. I can work from home, earn more, and prepare healthy food for my husband and children" she added.

* * * * *

The trainings on permagardening, food processing and business skills brought together women from different villages from Baidoa, all united by a shared determination to adapt and overcome. Many participants now support one another, exchange techniques, and help maintain each other's businesses and gardens during dry seasons and challenging times.

Today, Hawo, Suban, Safia, Firdowsa stand as symbols of what is possible when women are equipped with knowledge, tools, and support. Their gardens may be small, and their food processing operation may be home-based, but their impact is growing — nourishing families, inspiring neighbours, and planting the seeds of long-term resilience in Baidoa.
"This is only the beginning," Suban concluded. *"We want every woman in Baidoa to have the chance to learn and grow like we did."*



Figure 13. Permagardening training in Baidoa

Annexes

Annex 1 IGAD scientific paper Data into Action
Annex 2 Somalia Longitudinal Study Final Research/study output
Annex 3 Puntland social cohesion strategy 2025
Annex 4 ReDSS Somalia IDP bill policy brief
Annex 5 External Evaluation Report of Saameynta Joint UN Programme
Annex 6 Saameynta trainings Operational data
Annex 7 Standard Operating Procedures for Land Registration (SOP 2025)
Annex 8 Land Dispute Tribunal Regulations (LDT Regulation 2025)
Annex 9 Saameynta Phase 1 Results Framework