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PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 1 January – 30 June 2018

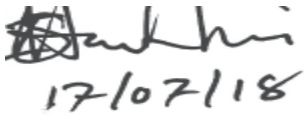
Project Name	<i>Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States</i>
Gateway ID	00103708
Start date	01/12/2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31/08/2019
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Participating UN entities	IOM and UN Habitat
NDP Pillar	1 and 4
UNSF Strategic Priority	<p>PSG 4: Economic Foundations</p> <p>Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development</p> <p>Stabilization</p> <p>Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation</p> <p>Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level</p>
Location(s)	Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States, Somalia
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	USD 4,500,000
MPTF:	USD 3,200,000
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac:
	Other: UNTFHS

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	IOM	Dyane EPSTEIN	Chief of Mission	



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2.	UN HABITAT	Doudou Mbye	Senior Human Settlements Advisor & OIC Somalia Programme	 17/07/18
3.				
4.				
5.				

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
IOM	\$0	\$2,400,000		
UN HABITAT	\$0	\$1,080,000		
Total	\$ 0	\$ 3,480,000		

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period	Cumulative	Reporting Period	Cumulative
IOM	\$ 651,209.21	\$ 1,148,614.78	N/A	N/A
UN HABITAT	\$ 153,398.94	\$ 680,041.98	N/A	N/A
Total	\$ 804,608.15	\$ 1,828,656.76	N/A	N/A

SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. The *Midnimo* project successfully expanded into Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey districts (Jubaland State), Xudur district (South West State) and Balcad district (Hirshabelle State). Government-citizen relationships and social cohesion have been strengthened in these districts through facilitating stakeholder relationship mapping exercises and conflict sensitive programming consultations, as well as strengthening community based planning (CBP) dialogue platforms.
2. The project increased the capacity of government line ministry focal persons and community representatives as trained Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Xudur and Balcad districts to facilitate participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living for internally displaced person (IDPs), returnees, and host communities. This effort led to the identification and prioritization of community based projects in the form of new Community Action Plans in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Xudur and Balcad districts.
3. There is improved access to basic social services through the upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of community-prioritized infrastructure (markets, roads, schools, etc.) increasing the absorptive capacity of communities with significant numbers of IDPs or returnees, and reduce potential community tensions over resources in Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa districts. This was reinforced by coherent, consistent and timely

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/45000>)



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messaging in support of Government efforts for improved service delivery through implementation of visibility initiatives utilizing radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at fortifying social cohesion and peaceful co-existence among diverse community groups.

4. The project provided short-term employment opportunities for 60 vulnerable youth (39 M, 21 F); 33 women and 47 men selected from the communities to work on the community-identified projects on a cash-for-work basis, concurrently enhancing their skills and access to income, and promoting peaceful coexistence. Of these beneficiaries, 35 per cent are IDPs, 35 per cent are returnees and 30 per cent are from the host community.
5. The project successfully conducted one city planning process, two land law consultations as well as one housing, land and property (HLP) training in South West State. The consultations brought together key stakeholders to discuss the land law framework and contents of the draft law for South West State. Community Dispute Resolution Committees were established and trained in land laws and land dispute mediation in Kismayo.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

IOM and UN Habitat worked with local authorities to successfully expand the *Midnimo* project from the pilot districts of Kismayo and Baidoa into five additional districts in Jubaland State (Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey districts); South West State (Xudur district) and Hirshabelle State (Balcad district). The project received overwhelming buy-in from multiple stakeholders and was accepted as a government led intervention that ensures promotion of community driven and owned solutions in areas with significant numbers of IDPs and returnees. The project provides technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions through community based recovery and support to enhance peaceful co-existence. This is promoted through facilitation of community based planning; sharing of community action plans with multiple stakeholders; implementation of community priority projects that improve access to basic services; community wide arts, cultural and recreational activities; dispute resolution; development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements; and, participatory land and urban planning grounded in land legal frameworks. The project enabled effective representation of different socioeconomic groups through inclusive planning processes as a mechanism for catalyzing social cohesion and enhancing local leadership capacities to facilitate sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities.

IOM provided training to local authorities to improve coordination and information management, particularly in support of data collection and analysis derived from the planning, mapping processes and, progression of IDPs, returnees and host communities towards achieving durable solutions. The support package includes information technology equipment for improved information management (laptops, data storage devices, and printer/scanner) that will be donated to local authorities as part of institutional capacity building. The project strengthened social cohesion through facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities in Kismayo, Dollow, Xudur and Baidoa districts that stimulated positive social interactions and promoted common identity between IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide. Media INK, a contracted private sector company, is supporting implementation of communication and visibility initiatives utilizing radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at reinforcing social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and highlighting the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision among diverse groups.



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SITUATION UPDATE

As one of the world's worst displacement crises, about 20 per cent of the total Somali population is displaced. Climate induced shocks such as flooding and drought, ongoing armed conflict and the presence of violent extremist groups, nascent and poorly capacitated institutions, and lack of access to basic services contribute to the high and increasing humanitarian need. The State-by-State drought analysis released by OCHA in February 2018, shows that drought continued to contribute to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the first quarter of 2018. Most areas have experienced at least four successive seasons of below normal rainfall, resulting in water shortages, loss of livestock and crop failure, and leading to widespread acute food insecurity and resultant displacements. Prolonged drought conditions have been devastating for Somali communities and continue to drive displacement, while ongoing conflict impacts protection and human rights, reduce resilience and hinder access to basic services.

FEWSNET and FSNAU published a revised projection for the number of people in need from April to June 2018, 2,497,000 people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 and 4) as compared to 2,728,000 people cited in the previous projection. The new numbers are especially influenced by the average to above average Gu rains as well as by the riverine and flash floods that occurred during previous months. The report also shows a significant increase in the number of IDPs since 2014 - from 1,117,388 to 2,648,000. An estimated 6.2 million people, half of the population, will continue to need humanitarian assistance and protection up to the end of 2018, while 3.3 million will require urgent lifesaving assistance². Additionally, large scale returns from Kenya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen increase the risk of destabilizing communities and further overwhelming their absorption capacities.

Over half a million people have been displaced by mainly drought conditions from different parts of the South West State (SWS) and conflict, especially in the Lower Shabelle region. Over half of the entire displaced population in Somalia in 2017 is from SWS. By the end of January 2018, over 270,000 new IDPs had arrived in Baidoa since November 2016, surpassing the host community population in Baidoa town estimated at 200,000 people. The number of IDP settlements also increased from 261 in November 2017 to 305 in January 2018. Baidoa district continues to be one of the areas requiring an urgent and sustained response. Displaced people continue to arrive, fleeing drought and armed hostilities. In February 2018 alone, 12,600 people arrived in Baidoa and the number is expected to grow, according to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). Malnutrition among the IDPs is at critical levels with GAM rates at 15.1 per cent. Loss of assets and livelihood opportunities have exacerbated their vulnerabilities. Without humanitarian assistance and durable solutions programming, the population risks sliding into further crisis, undermining the prospects for reintegration and long-term recovery.

An Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment Report for IDPs and Vulnerable Host Community in Xudur town, Bakool region-Somalia, conducted 4-6 February 2018, estimated that 4,600 households (28,000 people) have fled from their homes to Xudur town in the past year due to drought and conflict. The displaced population needs food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), improved nutrition, and health services. Additionally, there is a need to support the protection and restoration of livelihoods and increase access to basic services in order to build resilience to recurrent shocks and catalyze attainment of durable solutions for those affected.

In Jubaland, insufficient, poorly distributed and delayed rains in Gu' and Deyr season have resulted in increased movements of pastoralists and total displacement of agro- pastoral communities along the Juba river. As of March

² 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan Summary



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2108, more than 30,000 people, mostly from the agro-pastoral communities, have settled in IDP camps in Kismayo, Dollow and Afmadow districts bringing the total number of IDPs in the state to over 200,000 people.³

As of March 2018, UNHCR reported an estimated 103,120 IDPs in Hirshabelle State, of which 51,160 were in Hiraan and 51,960 in Middle Shabelle. They have been identified as particularly vulnerable due to diminishing livelihood options following the drought. Drought conditions are further compounding the challenges faced by Somalis returning from Yemen and Kenya. Due to inter-clan conflict in the Kulmis Yarow, Maqdas and Jameeco Misra in Jowhar and Balcad Districts of Middle Shabelle, the IDPs moved to Jowhar and Balcad towns. IDPs are experiencing protection issues and inadequate access to basic services.

On 7 June, international partners commended the Government of Somalia, member states and the Banadir region for the agreements they reached on the Transition Plan, the electoral model for the 2020 one-person, one-vote elections.

Staffing: During the reporting period, IOM recruited a Project Manager responsible for the management of *Midnimo* and other projects related to durable solutions. Given the delays in the production of architectural designs and Bill of Quantity (BOQ) for community-prioritized projects, IOM hired a qualified project engineer to support all the *Midnimo* project sites. With the expansion of the *Midnimo* project into Hirshabelle State, IOM recruited a Project Assistant to coordinate day-to-day project activities in Balcad district. The Durable Solutions Project Officer, supported by four Project Assistants, continued to oversee project implementation and facilitate the capacity building of government and community representatives in the seven target districts. There were no changes to the Annual Work Plan.

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Communities residing in areas impacted by displacement and returns are able to coexist peacefully; access basic services and the means to sustain a living; security of tenure; withstand recurrent drivers of instability and participate fully in civic life, including through a strengthened relationship with accountable, responsive and transparent local leadership.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to respond to the various needs of the population in Southern and Central Somalia.

Output 1.1: District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery.

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁴	
		REPORTING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE
Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained and included in the core facilitation group for community consultations	24	20	30
Frequency of follow-up meetings held	Quarterly	4	18

³ Jubaland Refugee and IDP Association (JRIA) Commission

⁴ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.2: Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes).			
Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory planning and recovery processes	24	16	28
Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis, and use of data	24	14	24
Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project.	10	5	11
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.			
Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision	6 radio, 4 TV, 4 SMS messages	2 radio, 2 TV, 2 SMS messages	2 radio, 2 TV, 2 SMS messages
% of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision.	65%	0%	0%
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.			
Number of bylaws, directives and regulations drafted and ready for approval by competent authorities	3	1	1
Number of Spatial Strategic Plans developed, validated by stakeholders and ready for approval by authorities	1	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			



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Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading			
Number of toolkits developed for: Land use planning in IDP settlement, Spatial development plans, Land dispute resolution	3	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers			
Framework document agreed upon with the relevant authorities and stakeholders	1	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed			
Number of final draft terms of reference aligned with the Regional Constitution ready for approval	1	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security.			
Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.			
Number of individuals participating in community based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status	1,200	841 (455 male and 386 female)	1277 (712 male and 565 female) comprising youths, orphans, widows, disabled, livestock farmers, crop farmers, entrepreneurs, religious leaders, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community members.
Number of core facilitation teams formed and trained	6	3	7



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Number of community driven planning exercises completed	12	5	9
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.			
Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place	12	5	9
Number of Community Action Plans developed	12	5	9
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E.			
Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed and the number of participants disaggregated by gender	12	6	14
Number of community based monitoring plans developed	6	5	7
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery			
Number of beneficiaries with improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living	2,880	480	720
Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host community members who express improvement in their perceptions of their physical safety and security	50%	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.5: Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.			
Number of community advisors hired per pilot project site	1	1	1
Number of projects selected by communities are submitted to the advisors	24	20	28
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			



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Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)			
Number of committees trained	6	2	2
Number of training sessions held	9	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.			
Number of community meetings held per target site	18	2	2
Number of community selected projects are supported by technical advisors and finalized	4	0	0
Number of mixed use settlement areas identified by communities and authorities for small scale resettlement	2	1	1
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

IOM and UN HABITAT, under the *Midnimo* project, continue to provide technical and capacity building support to municipal authorities and relevant government departments to facilitate durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. To that end, IOM and UN HABITAT built government capacity to facilitate inclusive community based planning, create referral mechanisms for implementation of community action plans, participatory community action plan review processes, implementation of community-prioritized public works, land dispute mediation and development of land laws in target project sites. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and particularly local administrations in project areas took increasing ownership in leading social cohesion and durable solutions initiatives, including facilitating community consultations, allocating land for implementation of community-based projects and, coordinating community-wide culture, art and recreational events.

Overall, the *Midnimo* project is accepted as a government led intervention that ensures the promotion of locally identified and owned solutions to chronic vulnerability and insecurity in areas with significant numbers of IDPs and returnees.

The following activities were carried out during this reporting period (January – June 2018):

Output 1.1: District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery

As part of the expansion of the *Midnimo* project into additional districts, twenty district and community level representatives selected as members of the Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) for Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Xudur and Balcad districts were trained on community-based planning. The trained CFTs subsequently facilitated five-day community consultations in their respective areas of jurisdiction resulting in the production of Community Action Plans that analyze context specific issues in each district and highlight responsive community development priorities for community driven recovery, improved access to basic social services, and peaceful coexistence. The *Midnimo*



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project expanded beyond the targeted six districts of Jubaland and South West States into Balcad district of Hirshabelle State and included five instead of four CFT members in Baidoa. In total, 24 district and community level government representatives were trained to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. The *Midnimo* Project will continue to recognize the leadership and primary responsibility of the Government of Somalia at the Federal, State and local level, as well as to build its capacity for providing durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community-driven recovery.

Output 1.2: Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes).

IOM provided local authorities in target districts with the tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. IOM provided training to 14 local authority staff (7M, 7F) on data collection and analysis derived from the planning, mapping processes and progression of IDPs, returnees and host communities towards achieving durable solutions. This included collection of data and analysis to generate relevant information on IDPs and returnees' (a) long-term safety, security and freedom of movement; (b) adequate standard of living including, at a minimum, access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education; (c) access to employment and livelihood opportunities; and, (d) access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or compensation. In line with their mandates, the training also enabled local authorities to ensure that internally displaced persons benefit, without discrimination, from the following to achieve a durable solution: (a) access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; (b) voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement; (c) participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population; and, (d) effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations which can be coordinated with other services and projects such as the Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG), Access to Justice, etc. The support package also included information technology (IT) equipment needed for improved information management (laptops, data storage devices, and printer/scanner). The procurement process is complete and will be donated to the local authorities as part of the institutional capacity building component.

Furthermore, 16 district level government authorities, including CFT members are coordinating with the community leadership, community action groups and community based monitoring and evaluation committees through regular meetings and quarterly Community Action Plan review meetings to lead the implementation schedule and recovery processes.

Output 1.3: State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.

The *Midnimo* project is working with Media INK on the implementation of radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at fortifying social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. Messages were generated and approved on the 28 March 2018. These messages have been packaged into appropriate formats for dissemination through local radio, TV programs and SMS messages to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The following has been achieved:



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- Design, recording and airing of two out of six radio shows, each spanning 20 minutes and aired by KGS Radio and Radio Kismayo
- Design, recording and airing of two out of four TV sessions, each spanning 5 minutes and aired by KGS TV and Jubaland TV
- Sending of two out of four SMS messages to a total of 30,000 subscribers

Furthermore, Media INK has finalized design and printing of promotional material that include 12 visibility banners, 90 t-shirts, 90 caps and 600 leaflets.

Output 1.4: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans

The first six months of 2018 were crucial for the advancement of the land law drafting process as well as facilitation of complementary city and land consultations that raised awareness and informed the process. UN Habitat conducted city planning, land law consultations and housing, land and property (HLP) training in Baidoa district. The consultations brought together key stakeholders of the project to discuss the land law framework and the contents of the draft law for South West State of Somalia. The consultation focused on the clear mandates of each Ministry and local office; the outline and chapters to be included; and, the types of regulation and land administration processes that would be appropriate. The Government of South West State endorsed the drafting of Land Legislation and are keen to adopt it through the appropriate parliamentary process. To reinforce the process, UN Habitat is planning to conduct another high-profile consultation to finalize the draft law before it is presented to the relevant parliamentary portfolios for approval.

In Kismayo, land and city planning consultations took place over the second half of 2017. The process of drafting the land legislation is at an advanced stage. Key content was shared with authorities and communities during the formation of the Community Dispute Resolution Committee (Output 1.7). The content of the law was discussed with regard to division of roles and responsibilities in relation to land administration. Participants repeatedly requested the law to be clear with respect to the functions of local governments on land and the functions of the Ministries.

A local legal consultant was recruited to support the legislative drafting process and facilitate creation of an enabling political environment for passing the law. The legal drafting process commenced this reporting period and the Draft Urban Land Law for Jubaland and South West State is expected to be validated in July 2018. The Law will cover the elements raised by the community, technocrats and officials.

Output 1.5: Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading

UN Habitat supported the participatory development of a toolkit to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements and site selection in Xudur District. Settlement and household assessments were conducted at IDP and host communities' settlements through 200 household and key informant interviews. The training of a data collection team (4 male, 2 female) by UN Habitat in Xudur District on data collection techniques and the use of Kobo, mobile-based data collection, preceded the assessments. The overall aim of the exercise was to support the development of toolkits that enable the local government to lead the response to a displacement crisis. The assessment will also provide other local actors and stakeholders with information on the needs, challenges and priorities of the local and IDP communities. Generally, the assessment built the capacity and knowledge of the local authorities in Xudur district to understand the socioeconomics aspects and needs of the IDP and host communities.



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Output 1.6: A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is in place and used by relevant duty bearers

UN Habitat conducted a field mission to Xudur District to assess IDP sites, town centres, social facilities and other key areas in order to gather information relevant for the development of the Xudur urban profile. The urban profile presents solutions for long term urban development and the current displacement crisis taking into consideration the changing landscape of Xudur town and the overall socio-economic and political trends of Somalia. The urban profile for Xudur town will be presented for validation during the city consultation meeting planned for mid-August 2018 in Xudur District.

Output 1.7: Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed

Following the development of a methodology for the creation of Community Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRCs) by UN Habitat, the project engaged the communities to draft the terms of reference for the local dispute resolution committees in Kismayo and Baidoa districts. The methodology for the selection of the dispute resolution committees is in line with the Guidance on Community Engagement drafted by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation in accordance with the Wadajir Framework.

UN Habitat utilized community consultations to gather information on the features and functions that the CDRCs should have in major urban centers. Consultations took place in Kismayo and Baidoa and preceded the formation of CDRCs and related trainings. In Jubaland, a total of five CDRC members (1 female, 4 male) were nominated by the local administration on 29 January 2018. They were trained on land dispute mediation on 6-7 February 2018 in Kismayo and again on HLP Rights in April 2018. The methodology is based on three main tenets:

- a. Delivering through the government and restoring or building trust between communities of IDPs and institutions that were recently formed/legitimized/elected;
- b. Promoting participatory decision making on community priorities and facilitate their articulation into CAPs that can guide government, partners and private sector in the development of public works and/or services;
- c. Harnessing the social capital existing among communities to encourage activities aimed at achieving social cohesion.

Output 2.1: Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.

During the reporting period, the Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur communities identified and formed various socio economic groups comprising of widows, youth, orphans, the elderly, elders, people living with disabilities, herders and crop farmers, entrepreneurs and leaders from IDP, returnee and host communities across the clan divide. These groups participated in inclusive and community driven consultations, dialogue, and planning processes that resulted in a common vision and common understanding of individual and community needs, capacity and aspirations, thereby reducing the risk of tensions.

IOM conducted CBP training for CFTs in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur CFTs between January and May 2018. Participants learned about the different stages and steps in facilitating CBP as well as tools and innovative role plays to use in conducting the five-day community consultations. The training built the confidence, competence and commitment of 20 CFT members (12M, 8F) from the five districts to effectively facilitate community consultations/planning at field level. The workshops were reported by 100 per cent of participants as



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informative and transformative for the promotion of social cohesion, responsive service provision and sustainable community development.

Output 2.2: Drivers of instability and tensions as well as priority projects for conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence as well as durable solutions and recovery (e.g., basic needs and means to sustain a living) are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in Community Action Plans.

The project made tangible progress towards peaceful coexistence between IDPs, refugees and host communities and contributed towards the attainment of durable solutions. Five-day community consultations were facilitated in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts between February and June 2018. Trained CFTs co-facilitated the community based planning processes. Identified socio economic groups including representatives of IDPs, returnees and host communities participated in the planning processes. The five-day community consultation processes involved community and resource profiling, seasonal livelihoods analysis, analysis of drivers of conflict and options for resolutions, hazard mapping, community capacity assessment, service provision analysis, creating a shared vision for durable solutions, strategy development and, identification and prioritization of community based projects. As an outcome of the consultations, five CAPs were developed in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts. The CAPs highlighted and informed stakeholders of community needs, capacities, plans and priorities. IOM is in the process of developing architectural designs for the prioritized public works and related BOQs.

The Dollow community officially launched its CAP on 27 June 2018 in Dollow town. The Ministry of Interior through Gedo Regional Administration supported by the Dollow community leadership mobilized various stakeholders for the presentation of the plan. The CAP outlines the current situation and community vision for peaceful co-existence, social cohesion and sustainable development as well as the prioritized strategies and projects to achieve this vision. The launch was attended by Ministry of Interior, District Commissioner's Office, IOM, UN Habitat and local/international NGOs including World Vision, COOPI, Danish Refugee Council, and Norwegian Refugee Council as well as community groups (e.g. local leadership, representatives of IDPs and returnees, women, youth and business community). Partners with programmes in Dollow pledged to direct their resources to support different CAP priorities. The District Commissioner and Ministry of Interior took on the responsibility of linking the CAP to the district development plan to into resources at community, district, state and national levels based on the needs and priorities. Other districts are planning to launch their completed CAPs in the coming months.

Output 2.3: Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E

The five CAGs established in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts were trained by IOM field staff between March and June 2018 to enhance their skills to facilitate active community participation in project planning and implementation; ensure equitable distribution of benefits among diverse socio economic groups; promote local resource mobilization; and ensure project sustainability. Similarly, the five CBM&Es in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts completed trainings aimed at strengthening monitoring and evaluation, enabling communities to establish progress milestones; measure progress; facilitate accountability from duty bearers; and, make informed decisions. Each CAG and CBM&E is composed of representatives from IDPs, returnees and host community who are openly selected by project beneficiaries from all the villages in each district. The CAGs and CBM&Es have equitable male and female representation from IDP, returnee and host communities. Each CAG is comprised of three women and four men, and each CBM&E is made up of four women and three men.



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The two CAGs and two CBM&Es in Kismayo and Baidoa participated in quarterly review meetings for their respective CAPs. They assessed progress; reviewed priorities for relevance and realigned as needed; and shared lessons with various support organizations.

Output 2.4: Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful co-existence, durable solutions and recovery

Private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure were selected for Kismayo, Baidoa and Dollow districts through an open bidding process. Implementation of community-driven priority public works projects is completed in Kismayo and commenced in Baidoa and Dollow districts, utilizing the cash-for-work model. The engagement of target communities in public works offers opportunities for earning income and skills development as well as entrenching ownership of local development initiatives among IDPs, returnees and host communities. In Kismayo district, the selected contractors and 80 cash-for-work beneficiaries completed the construction of one market shed at Afmadow Shelter site in Shaqalaha Village; upgrading of Gulwade School in Gulwade Village; construction of Aqoon Bile Primary School and construction of Kismayo livestock Market (hall and three latrines). In Baidoa, selected contractors and 40 cash-for-work beneficiaries completed the rehabilitation of Baidoa livestock market road and the construction of Isha police station is 90 per cent complete. The project granted a civil works company a notice of award for the rehabilitation of Dr. Ayub Football Stadium and construction of Kerowfogi Bridge at Salamey village in Baidoa, which will also be implemented with the participation of 40 cash-for-work beneficiaries. The upgrading of Dollow Airport facilities (waiting hall and two latrines) has commenced following the competitive selection of a contractor and transparent selection of 20 cash-for-work beneficiaries. Designs and BOQs are under development for 19 community based priority projects identified through CBP in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts.

Output 2.5: Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations

Four community-wide arts, culture and recreational events were held in Baidoa, Kismayo, Dollow and Xudur districts between March and June 2018. A total of 532 individuals (280 female, 252 male) participated in the soccer tournaments (mainly, male) and the Somali traditional dance competitions (primarily, female). The shared art, cultural and recreational activities facilitated a common identity, leading to improved community social bonds. Individuals, families and communities that interacted through these activities reported increased social cohesion. Following one of the events in Dollow, Mr. Mohamed Hussein Abdi, the Head of Projects and Humanitarian Liaison Officer in the District Commissioner's Office shared the vision that they have as local government in promoting such events. He said, "As an administration, we recognize that sports help us to facilitate social mobilization as well as advocacy for IDPs and returnees acceptance within host communities. It is a means of communication and of building valuable social connection. Sports have a unique power to attract, mobilize, inspire and generate social inclusion and effective citizenship thus reduce youth violence, cultural differences, aggression, discrimination and marginalization." To enhance visibility, branded banners were displayed during the events.

Output 2.6: Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)

UN Habitat facilitated two trainings on HLP dispute mediation for the CDRCs in Kismayo and Baidoa in March 2018. The trainings covered themes on the basic causes and consequences of land disputes, land mediation principles and objectives. The CDRCs consist of local elders, youth leaders and small business owners as well as religious leaders. It was agreed by key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Interior, that the CDRCs would be independent administrative bodies that apply evidence based decision-making processes. CDRCs would be guided by the



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available evidence, documented proof, witness submissions, site visits, necessary inspections and testimonies of the parties involved. The procedure for the CDRCs include negotiation, mediation and finally adjudication of the disputes. Committee decisions are appealable to the court for the final judgment.

Output 2.7: Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.

On 5 April 2018, UN-Habitat and IOM took part in an Inter-Agency Field Mission led by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster for the assessment of an area allocated by the government in North-East Baidoa for a possible relocation of IDPs. The joint survey assessed the appropriateness of the site in terms of access, distance to basic facilities such as markets, health facilities, and schools, size and location. Other parameters such as suitability of ground for construction and latrines; exposure to environmental risks such as flooding; sources of livelihoods; and, availability of grazing and arable land were taken into account.

Further technical review is required to assess the water supply. The CCCM cluster will be conducting a geo-hydrological survey in the coming months. The site is planned for 4,000 households, whereby the beneficiaries shall be relocated voluntarily and provided with land titles by the end of the year. Depending on the success of this first phase, an additional 39,000 HH could be relocated.

Coordination meeting are being held to organize the development of the site and align it to area planning to facilitate linkages between the new settlement and the urban area of Baidoa. Awareness raising activities and consultations will follow.

Other Key Achievements *<bullet points on additional achievements arising out of your interventions; maximum 2 bullet points per PUNO>*

Midnimo and *Daldhis* projects conducted a joint monitoring visit to Kismayo on 27 February 2018. The trip assessed the planning, timeliness, coordination, and implementation of the two projects and reviewed its alignment with the UN's Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A) Approach and Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI). Visitors included PBF secretariat (PBF Coordinator and M&E Senior Advisor); UN participating organizations' project managers and agency technical advisors; the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs; the Ministry of Interior and Local Governance South West State; and, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation for South West State. The delegation also reviewed whether the implementation of Peacebuilding Priority Plan in respective agencies/joint programmes is in accordance with the approved work plans and budgets as well as supports the sequencing and coherence of PBF programme activities between participating UN organizations, counterparts and local governments.

UN Habitat supported four delegates including Ministers, Governor and the Mayor from South West State of Somalia to participate in the world urban forum held between 7 and 13 February 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The forum focused on supporting durable solutions in displacement crises. The delegates organized discussions on Durable Solutions in Displacement Crises with other participants during the forum. Discussion participants gained a new perspective on Somalia and insight into the efforts being made towards a more sustainable urban future. Other discussion topics included the impact of migration, conflict and climate change. The organized event provided a networking platform to build synergies, improve current approaches, share best practices with city leaders, and humanitarian and development practitioners as well as examine possible ways to catalyse the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.



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Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt: *<if any, briefly describe the delays or changes in focus, approach or targets, and provide a short justification for the change (1-2 paragraphs)>*

Challenge 1: Logistical challenges in Xudur and Dollow as there are no regular and reliable flights

Mitigation: Combine travel with other UN and Government Missions to these districts and liaise with UNSOS for seats and schedules. Reserve seat on commercial flights in a timely manner as once the plane is fully booked, the travel dates can be confirmed.

Challenge 2: UN Habitat internal procurement procedures are delaying the implementation of missions and sometimes activities.

Mitigation: Improve UN Habitat internal communication and procedures.

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

Mitigation: IOM hired an engineer and is in the process of contracting an engineering company to clear the backlog of architectural designs and BOQs.

Lessons Learnt:

- Addressing challenges resulting from displacement and returns in Somalia is a collective responsibility requiring a joint coherent strategy. Government, UN agencies, donors, communities and other humanitarian actors need to develop a shared, integrated and transformative vision and collectively leverage and pool resources to address IDPs', returnees' and host communities' needs and priorities highlighted in the CAPs especially those related to propagating peaceful coexistence; promoting adequate standard of living, including access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education; increasing access to employment and livelihood opportunities; improving access to mechanisms to restore housing, land and property as well as effective remedies for displacement-related rights violations, including access to security and justice.
- Government led CBP/community consultations catalyze integration of community identified durable solutions strategies and priorities into Federal Member State (FMS) and national peacebuilding, conflict resolution, anti-poverty and other transitional and development plans such as the recently presented FMS Stabilization Priority Plans in Somalia.
- CBP is a gender-inclusive and rights-based approach that advances IDPs and returnees participation in public affairs, at all levels, on an equal basis with the resident population and at the same time meets obligations of relevant legal standards including in particular: international human rights, international humanitarian law, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
- The *Midnimo* approach contributes to government capacity building, government led and community driven efforts through existing planning and development frameworks including Somalia's National Development Plan, Peacebuilding Priority Plan, Wadajir Framework and the Durable Solutions Initiative, instills national ownership and entrenches sustainability of peacebuilding and durable solutions initiatives.
- Key stakeholders for durable solutions (Government, communities, UN agencies, NGOs, donors, private sector, etc.) must be an integral part of the CBP and periodic CAP launch and review processes. Their insight, views, and recommendations are essential to inform the development and implementation of the CAPs.



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Engaging these stakeholders is important not only for the quality of the plan but also for the sense of ownership and legitimacy that stakeholders attach to it.

- Training stakeholders on the core concepts, principles and methodologies for CBP and Durable Solutions Information Management for IDPs and returnees is not only instrumental to raising awareness but also builds consensus and stakeholder buy-in for addressing priority needs as well as reinforces government accountability. Training workshops are an opportunity to identify issues of particular concern, and thus strategically tailored the data collection and consultation processes to context specific issues that uphold do-no-harm principles.
- Kobo digital platform is a promising innovation for data collection for large sample sizes within a limited time, though improvements and other adjustments are required from time to time.

Peacebuilding impact *(for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only – briefly describe impact – achieved and/or intended – of activities that have been undertaken on peacebuilding and stability, with supporting evidence if/when available and relevant; include in particular assessment of theory of change – and the extent to which it is being validated or challenged – and assessment of gender related impact)*

The project enabled effective representation of different socioeconomic groups from IDPs, returnees and host communities in Dollow and Xudur through inclusive planning processes as a mechanism for catalyzing social cohesion and enhancing local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities.

The participation of the South West State administration in the Durable Solutions Workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia provided a platform for the delegation to advocate globally about the importance of urban and spatial approaches in fostering social cohesion to accelerate the recovery in areas impacted by conflict and high levels of displacement in Somalia.

The *Midnimo* approach was found relevant to support reconciliation efforts in Balcad district and the project has since been introduced in Balcad. In the pilot districts, the *Midnimo* advanced reconciliation efforts across clan divides as well as between communities and local authorities by addressing root causes of fragility, establishment and training of CDRCs, promotion of community – wide arts, culture and recreational activities, improving governance through engagement of citizens in decision making processes, enabling service delivery (e.g. rehabilitation of government infrastructure), improving access to basic services and creation of employment for women, men and youth.

Quarterly review and learning events facilitated by the project in Kismayo and Baidoa showed that efforts which brought together displaced people, returnees and host communities around joint planning initiatives stimulated dialogue and collaboration, reduced friction, improved perception of IDPs/refugees in the eyes of the local community and created “peace dividends”, spurring further investment in peacebuilding.

Catalytic effects *(for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only - Were there catalytic effects from the project during the reporting period, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes?) For additional information on reporting on catalytic effects, please refer to PBF Guidance note 5.2 ‘How to Programme Catalytic Effects’. [Link](#)*

During the first National HLP Forum held in March, authorities committed to working with all partners in finding durable solutions to the humanitarian and development needs of IDPs and end displacement in Somalia, with a special focus on Mogadishu, within the next four years. This includes creating the conditions for voluntary returns by strengthening cooperation with Federal Member States as well as creating conditions for integration. The administration will adopt and observe eviction procedures and set up a rapid response committee to address



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violations affecting IDPs. Authorities also committed to lobbying with partners for the ratification of the Kampala Convention. The Jubaland local authorities also facilitated consultations with communities on the IDP policy and is planning to conduct a multiple stakeholder consultative and validation workshop before presenting the policy draft to the cabinet for approval. The creation of an enabling environment in addressing IDP and returnee issues by the FGS and FMS catalyzes the attainment of durable solutions.

The IOM Somalia Stabilization Initiative is supporting expansion of radio coverage in Jubaland. These efforts will be integrated with the *Midnimo* Project's work with Media INK on airing local radio and TV programmes to enhance the general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as messages that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project is co-funding the current PBF *Midnimo* Project. This joint project with IOM, UN HABITAT and UNOPS' Risk Management Unit has three objectives. The objectives are as follows: (1) Participatory and inclusive community-driven activities enhance social cohesion and trust among diverse population groups and with local authorities (IOM component). (2) Spatial approaches are streamlined in functioning systems and processes to support enhancement of human security (UN HABITAT component). (3) Future programmes on durable solutions are evidence-based and build on learning (IOM, UN HABITAT, and Risk Management Unit of UNOPS). UNTFHS focuses only on Jubaland State. This additional support allows additional funding to be allocated for implementation of the priority community-based projects identified in the community action plans.

The *Midnimo* Project complements the UNHCR-led PBF project on voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable reintegration of refugee returnees from Kenya implemented in Baidoa as well as the European Union-funded REINTEG project on facilitating sustainable returns. Both of these projects provided financial support to the priority public works projects.

The UNDP YES/DALDHIS project supports two priority public works projects – the rehabilitation of Sodonka Bridge as well as the expansion of Baidoa Recreational Centre. The project is finalizing the selection of two public works projects in Kismayo.

Furthermore, additional funding has been secured to scale up the *Midnimo* Project within existing and new geographical locations. The Peacebuilding Support Office has allocated an additional USD 500,000 for the *Midnimo* project to expand into Balcad district, Hirshabelle State. Funding from the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and the Japan Supplementary Budget provides additional resources to support community prioritized public works that are outside the funding scope of the *Midnimo*.

Gender

(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment. One paragraph per PUNO.

The *Midnimo* project mainstreams gender through the following activities: It ensures representation and participation of men, women, boys and girls in the review of community action plans as well as arts, culture and recreational activities/events. The project collects gender-disaggregated data for review and analysis. Men and women participate in the community action groups and community-based monitoring and evaluation committees. The agreed modality for public work projects through cash for work have considered the vulnerabilities, needs and



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opportunities for men and women. Location and timing of community-based activities consider gender to facilitate equitable participation and access.		
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁵	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	14	7
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁶	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	25	25
Human Rights <i>(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Human Rights and Protection of vulnerable groups. One paragraph per PUNO.</i> <p>The project was designed to transform the negative ramifications of displacement in areas where state formation and stabilization have occurred in the span of the last two to four years. The project implementation strategy was crafted in support of the Wadajir Framework and has embedded the principles of do no harm, inclusion and accountability. It adopts a human rights based approach and the principles enshrined in the IASC Framework on durable solutions.</p>		
Has the Joint 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/No)
		Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.		Result (No.)
		14
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.		Result (No.)
		8
Other		
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).		Results (Yes/No)
		No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.		Results (Yes/No)
		Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A		
Communications & Visibility – <i>Highlight communication activities/products (press releases/conferences, media missions, pictures/videos, social media, website, brochures/newsletters, banners) and donor visibility (in addition to any</i>		

⁵ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

⁶ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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visibility measures on the mentioned communication activities/products, visibility on training curricula, equipment and office facilities). If applicable, provide additional explanation on limitations to communication and visibility measures, e.g. security risks or no opportunities for communication and visibility.

IOM and UN HABITAT are working with Media INK to facilitate the implementation of the Project Communication and Visibility Strategy. The Strategy aims at providing information about the project and its progress to the beneficiaries; helping the target communities better understand the needs of different population groups; and promoting their peaceful coexistence. It embraces programmes and messages that are being disseminated through state level / local radio and TV programmes and SMS messages to enhance public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision. The strategy is also promoting public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements. The strategy was developed jointly with target communities who suggested themes and messages for peaceful coexistence during community consultation processes as well as with the implementing partners and the government, who coined messages to enhance public understanding of the dynamics and aspirations of different population groups. The final strategy was shared with the government for approval. Furthermore, fliers, posters/banners, t-shirts and hats with clear *Midnimo* project theme, donor, government and partners' logos have been designed and printed for distribution. Project visibility banners were also displayed during *Midnimo* trainings, community based planning processes as well as during the arts, cultural and recreational events.

In addition, UN Habitat produced a video featuring the achievements of *Midnimo* project in South West State. This video opened the side event led by the South West State Administration on Durable Solutions in Displacement Crises.

Looking ahead *<maximum one paragraph for each PUNO highlighting major and significant events foreseen/planned for the next 6 months and an additional paragraph for upcoming communication and visibility opportunities with indicated activities/products planned>*

- Finalization of architectural designs and BOQs for community priority projects in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts
- Implementation of community-driven and defined priority public works projects through cash-for-work scheme in Baidoa, Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts
- Engagement of private construction companies for upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of prioritized infrastructure in Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur districts
- Continuation of public information campaigns aimed at promoting social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision
- Facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities to facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations
- Formation and training of Community Dispute Resolution Committees in new districts
- Finalization of Land Law for Jubaland and South West State
- Facilitation of second round of HLP trainings and land consultations in Kismayo



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- Pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements
- Finalization of the urban profiles, land legislation and additional urban planning tools



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period and what specific mitigation measures were applied.

Type of Risk ⁷	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political/Operational (YES prodoc)	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme.	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. The national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units will receive technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Security (YES prodoc)	That AMISOM Close Protection Units are not available or unwilling to support Missions	Coordinate closely with UN Security Focal points.
Political (YES prodoc)	Changes in the Ministries due to the recent elections and Cabinet reshuffles generate friction and delay implementation of activities as new stakeholders enter consultations.	The project teams will work with UNSOM regional heads of office and planning officers to maintain a consistent and constant dialogue with authorities, leveraging the SWS/Jubaland President's office if need be, to ensure business continuity through administration changes.

⁷ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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<p>Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>Prodoc: In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for local governance remains unclear.</p> <p>Update:</p> <p>The Programme facilitates dialogue between the Federal and States governments on local governance and decentralization legislation. The current political processes allow LG legal reforms to continue in 2017 creating a strong foundation for LG at the state and district level.</p>	<p>JPLG is supporting the drafting of options papers for relationships between Federal level of emerging states and their local governments. These are now being used to review local governance laws.</p> <p>The formation of Federal Member States, and their improved abilities to work is changing the political context. This is further complemented by the approval of the Wadajir framework and close partnerships between the Ministers of Interior from all states (except Somaliland and to a lesser degree Puntland). It is against this backdrop that JPLG has agreed to play a more active role in creating a more enabling environment, working with Ministries of Interior and starting to assist in district council formation.</p>
<p>Political risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>Prodoc: The adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new government in Mogadishu, and upcoming local elections may lead to increased political uncertainty.</p> <p>Update:</p> <p>Elections scheduled for Somaliland have been postponed until October 2017. Upcoming Cabinets reshuffle in South West and Galmudug may disrupt programme interventions in new federal member states due to increased political uncertainty.</p>	<p>Project teams are monitoring political developments and adjusting the implementation schedule accordingly.</p> <p>JPLG has committed to conduct regular and systematic monitoring to inform programming, identifying opportunities, threats and challenges. Appropriate risk mitigation measures are discussed with other international actors, including JPLG donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).</p> <p>JPLG is also looking to develop common operational basis in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo to enable more coherent service delivery from UN agencies. New service delivery models are also being discussed.</p>



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<p>Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>The lack of political will and institutional commitment among government partners in all zones may result in failure to follow through on agreements, jeopardizing progress towards achieving JPLG goals and milestones.</p> <p>The Federal Government is not a primary target partner for JPLG and yet has an essential role to ensure enabling policy, legislation and environments are created. The reduced support to federal systems does, to a degree, undermine JPLG's influence.</p>	<p>JPLG staff will have opportunities to monitor and report on these risks through their constant interactions with government officials in central ministries and local authorities.</p> <p>As preventive measures, JPLG seeks to build strong commitment at the highest levels of government, and strong ownership of Programme activities among government staff, elected representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. This will be achieved by maintaining frequent communication to ensure they are fully informed of Programme activities and closely involved in the planning and design of them.</p> <p>This is clearly demonstrated by the steering committee meetings and the functionality of the Inter Ministerial Committees on Local Governance in Somaliland and Puntland.</p> <p>JPLG has also worked with partners to create a Strategic Steering Committee meeting to help guide and protect the work and its implementation. Demand is high and there is a concern that needs cannot be fully met in the current Somali context. Additionally, the governments of the north are fearful that expansion in the south will be detrimental to their needs.</p> <p>These challenges where possible can be overcome by working with others closely (e.g. World Bank) and regular liaison.</p> <p>Work at a policy level in the new states of Somalia is done in a coordinated manner building on the strong links the Ministries of Interior have built under the Wadajir framework.</p>
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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring, training and implementation support for Dollow and Kismayo CFTs	21 – 25 January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained Dollow CFT in community based planning - Agreed on the community consultation roll out plan for Dollow district - Shared updates on project activities with the Kismayo CFT - Updated work plan for implementation of activities - Refined expansion strategy into other districts 	Increase frequency of monitoring and support visits to project locations
Monitoring and activity support mission to Xudur District	21 - 25 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitated the CAP process for Xudur District - Supported the training of enumerators and kobo data collection activities in Xudur District - Held briefing meeting with the Community Development Advisor and CFT in Xudur District. 	Review the CAP for Xudur District Recruit Community Development Advisor for Xudur District Implement prioritized activities in the CAP
Activity and progress review visit	26 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted progress review with CFT, government stakeholders and <i>Midnimo</i> project staff on the adoption of the legislation on land laws 	There is commitment from local authorities to develop and implement land laws as well as provide land to IDPs and facilitate integration with the host communities.
Project completion in Kismayo	07 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Habitat and IOM conducted a joint monitoring mission with Ministry of Interior Jubaland and SWS to assess the completed projects in Kismayo. Projects included a Multipurpose Hall, Taxation Office, and 	



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		water tank and latrine in Kismayo livestock market.	
Engineering site visit	January, April and May	- Development of architectural designs and BOQs for community prioritized public works	There is need to have dedicated Engineer(s) for infrastructure intensive projects to ensure a quick turnaround time between planning and implementation.
Stakeholder reviews and ongoing consultation meetings	21/02/2018 and 02/05/2018	- Facilitated CAP quarterly review meetings	CBM&Es are now empowered to facilitate multiple stakeholder project progress review including identification of challenges and taking timely corrective action. The CAP is a useful tool for mobilizing additional resources for project implementation.
[I.e. Independent Evaluation]		[Should take place as per project document.]	
[I.e. Engineering site visit.]			
[I.e. Stakeholder Review Consultation]			



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period; should not exceed one page>

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Baidoa, Kismayo		21/3/2018 and 22/4/2018	321	72	1123	Housing, Land and Property Rights Training to Land Dispute Committee	Baidoa, Kismayo	UN Habitat
2.	Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committee		21/03/2018 – 14/06/2018	24	12	36	Training on Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation	Baidoa, Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur	IOM
3.	Community Action Groups		21/03/2018 – 14/06/2018	29	16	45	Training on community social mobilization techniques and inclusive development principles	Dollow, Afmadow, Garbaharey, Balcad and Xudur	IOM
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
17.									
18.									
19.									
20.									
Totals:									



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PICTURES



Alta-Juba Team representing Dollow IDPs and returnees celebrating their win over the host community team during the community wide arts, culture and recreational event supported by IOM and local authorities in Dollow district. © Hassan Abdirahman Hilowle / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



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Multiple stakeholders pledge their support towards implementation of the community priority projects presented during the official launch of the Dollow CAP. © Hassan Abdirahman Hilowle / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



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The District Commissioner and Mayor of Xudur District, Mr. Mohamed Mo'alim Ahmed, gave opening remarks on the first day of the 5-day community consultation in Xudur district © Hussein Hassan Mohamed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



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Attendees identify community based projects during the 5-day community consultation in Xudur District.
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