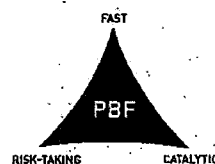


IPRF – REVISED PROJECT DOCUMENT

TEMPLATE 3.4



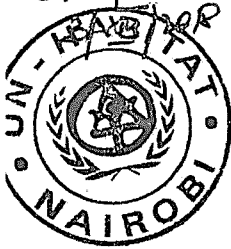
United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

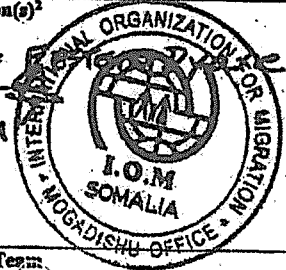
PRF REVISED PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: <i>Midnimo</i> (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland, South West, and Hirshabelle States.	Initial Recipient UN Organization(s): The International Organization for Migration (IOM) The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Revised Recipient UN Organization(s) : n/a
Project Contact: Ben Mbaura (IOM) Address: IOM Somalia Office UN Compound Mogadishu, Somalia Telephone: +252 619731434 E-mail: mbaura@iom.int Teresa Del Ministro (UN-HABITAT) Address: P.O. Box 30030, GPO, Nairobi, 00100, Kenya Telephone: +254 702 632 719 (Kenya) E-mail: teresa.del-ministro@un.org	Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): (Government) Jubaland: Ministry of Interior, Governor's Office, Kismayo District Commissioner's Office, and Jubaland Refugees and IDP Affairs South West: Ministry of Interior, Bay Region Governor's Office, Baidoa District Commissioner's Office Hirshabelle: Ministry of Interior, Middle Shabelle Governor's Office, Balcad District Commissioner's Office Federal Government of Somalia: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation, Ministry of Planning, and Ministry of Interior
Project Number: 00103708	Project Location: Jubaland: Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow, South West: Baidoa, Xudur, Hirshabelle: Balcad
Project Description: The Midnimo programme enhances local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnee, other migrant groups and host communities. The original design focused on districts in Jubaland and the	Initial approved PBF budget: USD 4,000,000 Additional PBF budget requested: USD 500,000 for Hirshabelle State New Total PBF budget: USD 4,500,000 Any non-PBF project budget: UN Trust Fund for Human Security – USD 2,000,000

South West. This cost extension request is to extend programme activities to Hirshabelle, to support ongoing reconciliation and stabilization processes in the area of Balcad. In addition, the extension of the whole programme by a year will allow for effective and complete implementation which has faced some hindrances due to operational challenges in the target areas, as well as an alignment to complementary funding from UN Human Security Trust Fund.	Project Start Date: March 2018 for the preparatory activities in Balcad, December 2016 for the original project Initial Project End Date: 30 November 2018 Revised End Date: 31 August 2019
Gender Marker Score¹: <u>2</u> (elaboration on gender aspects on page 19-20)	
Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing: no change	
Project Outcomes: no change	
PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (select only one): 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management; ..	

Joerg Weich
 01.11.2018



Recipient Organization(s)² Name of Representative: <i>[Signature]</i> Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> Name of Agency: <i>IOM</i> Date & Seal: 16/9/18 	Representative of National Authorities Name of Representative: <i>Ali M. Mohamed</i> Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> Name of Agency: <i>Ministry of Internal Affairs</i> Date & Seal: 16/9/18 
Head of UN Country Team Name of Representative: <i>[Signature]</i> Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> Title: <i>[Signature]</i> Date & Seal: <i>[Signature]</i>	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative: <i>[Signature]</i> Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> Title: Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal: 16 TUE 2018

¹ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

² Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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- b) Revised Budget
- c) Capacity of any new RUNO(s) and implementing partners

III. Management and coordination

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring & Evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Changes to peacebuilding context:

Since inception of the project in December 2016, the peacebuilding context has been characterized by ebbs and flows in the security and stability of the target location. The accessible areas were affected by large influxes of IDPs and returnees from Dadaab, Kenya. In localities, such as Baidoa, the number of households in displacement before November 2016 was 11,000, but in February 2018, 41,325 households were displaced to Baidoa by conflict and a significant drought. A population surge of 247,950 has almost doubled the resident population there. Similar trends were observed in other target locations in Jubbaland, especially in the period quarter 1 to quarter 3 2017. New administrations were at the forefront of managing crises, prioritizing responses to the drought related emergencies in particular, including a large cholera epidemic. These dynamics contributed to slower than planned implementation, as planning and procurement of infrastructure support with community engagement and government leadership was overtaken by exceptional humanitarian efforts. Additionally, Midnimo, which was initially designed for the local integration of returnees and protracted IDPs (pre 2016/2017 drought caseloads), has exerted caution vis-à-vis intervening in areas where the newly displaced have settled. This caution was motivated by the concern that tangible dividends in target areas may discourage the newly displaced from returning to areas of origin.

In addition to these context changes, Hirshabelle State Authorities and the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A) have reached out to the Midnimo team with a specific request to support ongoing reconciliation and stabilization efforts in the State. Hirshabelle State was formed in October 2016 and consists of the regions of Hiraan and Middle Shabelle, with Jowhar being the state capital. A new government was only formed at the end of 2017. Hirshabelle as a whole has been less prioritized by international partners due to its lagging state formation process, and the consequent lack of established state level government counterparts. With a new government in place and reconciliation efforts underway, Hirshabelle has reached out to ensure that tangible dividends consolidate the reconciliation gains on the ground. Particularly Balcad district was identified by CRESTA/A - and the broader stabilization community including the Government - as a priority area for stabilization and 'pre-district council formation' support. Inter-clan conflict has been ongoing over land issues, mainly due to lack of rainfall and access to water. The local clan conflicts, which have been ongoing for the past two years, are between the Celi (Abgal sub-clan) and Shidle clan (mostly Bantu) over land ownership in Hawadle. Balcad has received support in the form of community recovery projects in 2013-2014, before the state formation process was initiated. As of yet, the legislation on the establishment of local district councils has not been passed. The district has received comparatively limited support to the district administration and rule of law related services, and is not included in the five locations in Hirshabelle covered by the Support to Stabilisation Project (SSF). Finally, Balcad was indicated over the period of November-February as one of the locations of origin for newly displaced

to Mogadishu. As such, support to the district may enhance conditions for return of the recently displaced.

b) Rationale for and impact of this project revision:

Given the above changes in context, the rationale of this revision is premised on the following two tenets:

- 1) To respond to the request of the Federal Government and the President of Hirshabelle to build on the outcomes of the reconciliation conference organized by the Government in January 2018.

The proposed intervention of Midnimo in Balcad will enable concrete progress on the ground to be made in line with the national *Durable Solutions Initiative* and the *CRESTA/A* approach. During consultations with both federal and state level institutions responsible for displaced persons, the message has been clear: that IDPs, returnees and their host communities in highly impacted areas need *development solutions*, led by government, to foster lasting transition, peace and recovery. As one government counterpart from the Jubaland administration stated recently, with reference to displacement affected areas: *'we need to build and strengthen our social infrastructure and then use the social infrastructure to build our physical infrastructure'*. This goes to the heart of what the Midnimo project is trying to achieve.

With reference to this last point, the CRESTA/A team facilitated a meeting between IOM, UN Habitat and the leadership of the Government of Hirshabelle in early February 2018. According to the President of Hirshabelle, Balcad is currently suffering from pressures imposed by Al Shabaab. Whereas there had been progress *vis-a-vis* the efforts on reconciliation, and tangible opportunities exist, populations and the care-taker administration needed to be further incentivized regarding the contribution towards these processes. Both populations and administrations engaged in these processes require support in translating reconciliation commitments into practical and tangible dividends. The President of Hirshabelle expressed interest in the Midnimo methodology, especially the process of Community Action Planning, the support to locally driven dispute resolution (especially with regard to land dispute resolution), as well as potential support to short-term employment creation for beneficiaries through cash for work on the construction related to the Community Action Plan implementation. Supporting the Hirshabelle Government at this crucial stage is key in order to consolidate quick wins and build on the momentum of the reconciliation conferences.

- 2) To expand the time horizon of implementation of this project.

An extension of time horizon for project implementation (to August 2019) will enable the project to absorb delays originated during the initial phase of the project (as outlined above), and ensure sufficient time for project execution in Balcad, Hirshabelle – including potential follow on activities or advocacy for follow on activities in the peacebuilding and stabilization partner forums. Further, an extension of the project will enable a alignment with the timelines of the contribution of complementary program funds from the United Nations Trust Fund

for Human Security, which was disbursed in September 2017 and will run until August 2019.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) New Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

The overall outcome of this project does not change, and is the same as the overall vision of the Priority Plan which is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition. The only change is the additional focus on Balcad, Hirshabelle, as area of implementation.

Given the more volatile nature of the security along the Mogadishu-Balcad-Jowhar corridor, the programme will concentrate on formation of core facilitation teams and initial Community Action Planning exercises. Wherever possible, these activities will be complemented by consultations on land. Should the security situation deteriorate, training and capacity building activities will be organized in Mogadishu, while the implementation of the Community Action Plan priorities will be effected through cash for work modality and monitoring by third party contractors working for the Joint Programme.

Finally, the requested end date revision will enable the project to find a better alignment between the activities funded by the UNTFHS and the Peacebuilding Fund in the Greater Kismayo area. Both funding streams were expected to hit the RUNOs accounts at the same time and although the first submission to UNTFHS preceded the original submission to the Peacebuilding Fund, the Human Security funding arrived almost one year later. Although recipient agencies had reprogrammed activities to the extent possible, additional time would enable the programme to elaborate better synergies between the two programme components. Some of them have occurred already, as exemplified by the construction of the livestock market and annexed community and government facilities, but greater impact could be achieved in the areas of community awareness and strategic communication.

Expected Content of the Support:

Scope of support

In Hirshabelle, Midnimo will focus on reinforcing the trust in the newly established state and district authorities. In particular, the project will facilitate the formation of government led core facilitation teams that will be leading the implementation of activities aimed at structuring community priorities, coordinating partners willing to make those priorities part of their interventions, in training government in dispute resolution and in initiating processes of legislation around key contentious areas such as land dispute resolution and land use planning.

b) **Revised Budget:** Total Budget \$4,500,000 (cost extension of \$ 500,000)

Table 1: Project Activity Revised Budget

Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT) - original	Output budget by RUNOs (IOM and HABITAT) - revised	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to respond to the various needs of the population in Southern and Central Somalia					
Output 1.1 (IOM)	District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery	\$ 10,280	\$12,925	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5. Travel 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers costs associated with providing 3-day training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation across project locations (venue @\$200/day, refreshments @\$15/person/day, training materials/stationaries @\$10/person), travel cost of the facilitator (@\$500/round trip) and incentives for the core facilitating team members (@\$30/person/day) in 7 sites.
Output 1.2 (IOM)	Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted	\$ 32,300	\$38,510	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture	The budget covers costs associated with providing 3-day training sessions on information management (data analysis and compilation) and coordination across project locations (venue @\$200/day, refreshments @\$15/person/day, training materials/stationaries @\$10/person) and incentives for the core facilitating team members (@\$30/person/day) in 7 locations. It also includes costs for IT equipment needed (computers, printer-

	by displacement and returns. (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes)			(including Depreciation) 4. Contractual services 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	scanner, etc.) (@\$4,000/location to cover laptops, data storage devices, printer/scanner).
Output 1.3 (IOM)	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.	\$ 32,400	\$32,400	4. Contractual services	The budget covers conceptualization, development and dissemination of radio (@\$1,200/each) and TV programme (@\$2,000/each) and SMS messages (@\$1,800/each reaching approx. 1M subscribers), as well as feedback capturing (contractual) (@\$10,000 for all the services). The project will use a local service provider following a standard competitive procurement procedure.
Output 1.4 (HABITAT)	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	\$ 36,320	\$36,320	4. Contractual services 5. Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops (2days in each State/\$1760 /workshop), official mission costs for a 12 days long mission, financial incentives for external key informants, contract services for advisory (\$7,200 per state), translation(\$2000), printing costs (\$3000)
Output 1.5 (HABITAT)	Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing	\$ 13,960	\$63,960	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5. Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs (\$3,560), site visits, financial incentives for external key informants(\$2400), contract services for advisory (\$3000), translation (\$2,000), printing costs (\$ 3,000)

	IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading					
Output 1.6 (HABITAT)	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 developed for use by relevant duty bearers	\$ 58,000	\$158,000	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget will cover costs related to research (\$32,000), advisory (\$98,800), consultations (\$3600 for JA and \$3600 for South West and \$4,000 for Hirshabelle) and official missions (\$24,000)	
Output 1.7 (HABITAT)	Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at regional level are developed	\$ 42,160	\$ 42,000	5.Travel 4.Contractual Services	The budget covers the organization of workshops, official mission costs, contract services for advisory (\$20,000 for two legal consultants), translation/printing costs (\$2,000).	
Outcome 2: Targeted communities in Southern and Central Somalia are able to define and drive their own recovery, durable solutions and community security						
Output 2.1 (IOM)	Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes.	\$ 7,200	\$8,800	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5.Travel	The budget covers the travel cost of the lead facilitator (@\$500/round trip) and costs of refreshments to conduct sessions (@\$4/person, estimated 100 participants per session) to help communities define socio-economic groups in preparation for the community planning and consultation.	
Output 2.2 (IOM)	Drivers of instability as well as priority projects for conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence, durable solutions and recovery are identified through consultative and	\$ 269,320	\$273,430	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 5.Travel	The budget covers the lead facilitator's payment (@\$10,000/month all-inclusive except for flights) who is a local expert, air travel expenses (@\$500/round trip), refreshments (@\$4/person/day for 5 days), venue costs (@\$200/day for 5 days), stationaries (@\$10/session) and incentives for the core facilitation teams (@\$30/person/day for 5 days) to carry out 13 community planning and consultations.	

	participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in community action plans.				6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	
Output 2.3 (IOM)	Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure coordinated inclusive implementation of prioritized interventions and monitoring systems.	\$ 6,000	\$9,300	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 5. Travel	The budget covers local transport for the 40 CAG and CBM&E members over 20 months (@\$200/person) and refreshments for 13 functions (@\$100).	
Output 2.4 (IOM)	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.	\$ 1,043,280	\$1,178,280	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 4. Contractual services 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The budget covers necessary materials and supplies (@\$36,000), their transportation (@\$800), to implement 26 prioritized projects through cash for work funds (20 beneficiaries per each of the 24 projects, \$6 per day for 45 days) (and its transfer fee to the money transfer company @5%) IOM will ensure local procurement whenever possible.	
Output 2.5 (IOM)	Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 7. General Operating and	The budget covers necessary materials and supplies (@ \$2,000), their transportation (@\$100), and refreshments (@\$4/person) to organize 24 prioritized community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities involving 2,400 participants. IOM will ensure local procurement whenever possible.	

	common identity in target locations				other Direct Costs	
Output 2.6 (HABITAT)	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.	\$ 153,000	\$136,502		4. Contractual services 5. Travel	The budget covers the organization of community workshops (\$4,600), salaries of community advisors (\$22,000/3 advisors/2 states), site visits (\$2,400), transport costs for the advisors (\$2000)
Output 2.7 (HABITAT)	Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC)	\$ 116,240	\$166,240		4. Contractual services 5. Travel	The budget covers the organization of workshops (\$3,600), official mission costs (\$3,600), financial incentives for external key informants (\$4,800), contract services for advisory (\$96,240), translation, printing costs (\$3,000), awareness campaigns (\$ 5,000 for radio campaigns, public address, posters and leaflets campaigns), consulting services for conducting the activities in Hirshabelle
Output 2.8 (HABITAT)	Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.	\$ 683,590	\$683,590		14. Contractual services 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	The budget covers the organization of capacity building activities (\$110,094), cost of materials (\$389,177 – to cover construction materials, machineries), project support costs (\$173,000 – construction supervisors, inclusive of transport costs and monitoring missions), awareness raising (\$11,310 for radio campaigns, leaflets, poster, and public address campaigns)
Staff		\$ 480,000 (IOM)	\$530,000 (IOM)		1. Staff and other personnel	The staff budget for IOM will cover a P-3 Project Manager at 10%, a P-2 Project Officer at 100%, two G-7 Field Officer based

		\$ 321,360	\$341,360 (UN-Habitat)		in Kismayo, G-5 in Baidoa and Balcaad at 100% each, as well as project support and supervision (a Projectized contribution for supporting roles including finance, human resources, IT, and procurement) to ensure adequate staff support to execute the planned activities. For UN Habitat the amounts budgeted for will cover the staffing cost of two P3 level international planner and land expert to the height of 40% each, as well as percentage costs for administrative and project support staff.
Office		\$ 240,000 (IOM)	\$ 265,000 (IOM) \$20,000 (UN-Habitat)	7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	The office cost will cover the office building premises, travel (flights and DSAs), communications, vehicle rental and maintenance, IT equipment, office furniture, supplies and materials, security and MOSS compliance and bank charges
M&E		\$ 52,210 (IOM) \$ 61,000 (UN Habitat)	\$57,990 (IOM) \$61,000 (UN-Habitat)	5.Travel	M&E budget will cover the costs of an evaluation exercise, monitoring visits and review meetings.
Visibility		\$ 10,000 (IOM) \$ 10,000 (UN Habitat)	\$ 10,000.00 (IOM) \$20,000 (UN-Habitat)	7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	Visibility line covers production of branded items, banners, and project launch events with local authorities.
Standard Overhead	7%	\$ 157,009 (IOM) \$ 104,370 (UN Habitat)	\$173,364 (IOM) \$ 121,028 (UN-Habitat)	8. Indirect Support Costs*	Overhead rate of 7% is applied to all operational projects to cover indirect costs which are not directly linked to specific project at the headquarters level.
TOTAL		\$4,000,000	\$ 4,500,000		

Table 2: Original project budget by UN categories by RUNO

UN Categories	Original Budget		Revised Budget		Total
	Itemized	Transfers	Revised	Transfers	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$216,918	\$104,442	\$324,000	\$156,000	\$801,360
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$2,808	\$1,352	\$655,681	\$315,699	\$975,540
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$0	\$0	\$16,200	\$7,800	\$24,000
4. Contractual services	\$407,667	\$196,066	\$170,370	\$82,030	\$855,680
5. Travel	\$31,455	\$15,145	\$13,365	\$6,435	\$66,400
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$295,823	142,531	\$115,830	\$55,770	\$610,158
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$54,675	\$26,325	\$218,572	\$105,238	\$404,810
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$1,009,346	\$485,612	\$1,514,018	\$728,972	\$3,737,948
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$70,654	\$34,139	\$105,981	\$51,028	\$262,051
TOTAL	\$1,080,000	\$520,000	\$1,620,000	\$780,000	\$4,000,000

Table 3: Revised project budget by UN categories by RUNO

UN Categories	Original Budget		Revised Budget		Total
	Itemized	Transfers	Revised	Transfers	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$216,918	\$99,767	\$324,000	\$206,000	\$846,685
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$2,808	\$2,192	\$655,681	\$406,189	\$1,066,870

3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$0	\$5,000	\$16,200	\$11,800	\$33,000
4. Contractual services	\$407,214	\$383,090	\$170,370	\$129,125	\$1,089,799
5. Travel	\$31,455	\$18,545	\$13,365	\$68,625	\$131,990
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$296,027	\$211,281	\$115,830	\$60,450	\$683,588
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$54,675	\$0	\$218,572	\$80,428	\$353,675
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$790,371	\$599,816	\$514,018	\$362,617	\$4,205,607
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$70,903	\$50,125	\$105,982	\$67,383	\$294,393
TOTAL	\$1,080,000	\$700,000	\$1,620,000	\$1,030,000	\$4,500,000

c) Capacity of any new RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

No new RUNOs or implementing partners are being proposed. However, implementing partners' capacity to implement in the new target areas is elaborated below.

IOM brings its multiple stakeholder base and field coordination experience in crisis and post crisis set ups across the globe to ensure effective implementation of early recovery and durable solutions initiatives in Somalia, including Hirshabelle state. IOM Somalia has a field presence and operational capacity countrywide. The Head Office in Mogadishu is supported by field offices in Kismayo, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Berbera, Bossaso, Garowe, Dhobley, Banadir; and coordination support office in Nairobi. In locations with restricted access, due to the insecure operating environment, IOM maintains a field presence to facilitate the provision of assistance, including facilitating stabilization and durable solutions initiatives. IOM can provide expertise in enhancing local leadership capacities of Hirshabelle State, Balcad District Administration and community elders to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnee, other migrant groups and host communities. IOM has experience local and international staff to support development of inclusive Community Action Plans through building capacity of Hirshabelle State, Balcad District Administration and target communities to undertake community based planning (CBP) for prioritization of short, medium and long-term initiatives that promote conflict sensitive and gender inclusive approaches to facilitating sustainable integration, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among IDPs, returnees and host communities.

IOM has successfully piloted and scaled up the application of the government led CBP approach in Jubaland and South West States that applies programming principles developed under the Durable Solutions Initiatives. CBP builds on and complements the

consensus process as a guiding principle of the Wadajir Framework for Local Governance which has been endorsed by the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Wadajir Framework Consensus Planning Guide is an important and necessary tool to support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs' (MOIFA) policy to harmonize approaches to community driven projects, across Somalia, with a special focus on newly liberated districts. In line with the consensus process, IOM can harness local authorities, community and multiple stakeholder collaborative efforts to address district stabilization, peacebuilding and durable solutions priorities, determined and validated by an inclusive participatory community planning process that culminate in the development of inclusive Community Action Plans.

IOM and UN Habitat also have the capacity to support Hirshabelle State and Balcad District Administration in the implementation of Community Action Plans, particularly community prioritized peace building projects that improve access to basic social services, enhance the absorption capacity of communities overwhelmed with IDPs and returnees, reduce tension and competition over resources, create opportunities for short-term employment through cash for work initiatives and foster social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among diverse groups including across the clan divide. Furthermore, IOM uses CBP to devise an in-depth analysis of clan related conflicts and other potential conflict drivers. Stakeholder relationship mapping will be used to provide a useful visual analysis of current relationships between different clans and groups in the community. This will be complemented by conflict matrix table for understanding current and potential clan and resource based conflicts and the description/history of conflict, root causes, actors, current status and actions that may be required. The process will create dialogue space for improved communication and cooperation between class, clan and gender relations with heightened sensitivity for inclusion of minorities, IDPs, rural-urban migrants and returnees. Furthermore, this approach builds in local level problem-solving skills and strengthens peoples' capacity to analyse situations, considers the perspectives of others, and make effective decisions for peaceful coexistence. With particular reference to land based conflicts: UN Habitat will also support the government in developing a roadmap for drafting and validating land legislation through participatory land and urban planning consultations.

UN-Habitat has the relevant experience and capacity to support Hirshabelle State and Balcad District Administration on urban planning and design. This includes support to improve policies, plans and designs for more compact, socially inclusive and better integrated and connected cities that foster sustainable urban development. UN-Habitat's approach to urban planning and design emphasizes preventative, problem-focused planning, and encourages planning in phases, beginning with ensuring adequate access to basic urban services, especially water and sanitation, and linking planning with financial capacities. Combined with modern technology, better urban planning can solve many of the problems that Bal'ad is facing with increased number of IDPs.

UN Habitat can also support with plans for expansion and densification. Plans for expansion and densification are needed to accommodate the expected population and urban growth in a sustainable way. Planning considerations can provide for a rational urban structure to minimize service delivery costs, to optimize the use of land and to support the protection and organization of urban open spaces. Planning initiatives can include suburban densification, area redevelopment, layout of new areas with higher densities and transit-

oriented developments. The goal of expansion and densification plans is the provision of enough land and spatial structures to support urban development and to attract investments.

UN Habitat also possesses the expertise to facilitate (a) training on land dispute mediation as well as housing, land and property (HLP) rights, (b) training on settlement upgrading and resilience to disasters (for the safety component) and (c) training on promotion of local building culture and materials, iv. strengthening land tenure security systems for enhanced social cohesion as well as minimizing future displacements.

III. Management and coordination

a) **Project management:** the Hirshabelle Ministry of Interior is included in the PBF Coordination Committee.

b) **Risk management:**

Table 3 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Deteriorating security conditions hindering access to project sites and implementation of the planned activities as well as jeopardizing staff's physical safety	High	High	In the past months Al Shabaab has been conducting attacks targeting government and UN vehicles in the road connecting Mogadishu to Balcad and Johwar, and only a few weeks ago there was a failed attempt of taking over Balcad. IOM and UN Habitat anticipate an improvement of the security situation within the mentioned areas, as an outcome of military search operations that are supposed to be carried out in the upcoming month. Overall, on the staff security and access fronts, all actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) of which IOM and UN-Habitat are members. UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). IOM and UN-Habitat are permanent member of the SMT which provides recommendations and consultations on security policy and criteria in coordination with the designated security representatives of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Somalia and the UN in New York. Further, IOM works with staff on a third-party contract in areas with access restrictions by UNDSS. The project team will also monitor the security situations constantly. Should a deterioration of the security situation impact only the RUNOs' SOPs, but enable government officials and target groups to travel, the capacity building activities will be carried out in Mogadishu. Similarly, cash for work activities will be preferred to direct implementation, with the opportunity to conduct monitoring and technical advisory through third party contractors. Finally, should the project areas become inaccessible to IOM or UN-Habitat, and movement become a security issues for government

			partners and target groups, the donor and the Government entities will be consulted on possible revisions in the target locations.
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- c) **Monitoring & evaluation:** no changes.
- d) **Administrative arrangements:** no changes.

PRF Project Results Framework (including any changes due to this revision)

Country name: Somalia									
Project Effective Dates: 1 December 2016 – 19 August 2019									
Brief Theory of Change: If mobile, returnee, displaced and existing communities in mixed settlement settings are supported to engage in dialogue and to become drivers of their own 'solutions' to the circumstances that characterise their displacement then they will be more able to coexist peacefully and recover sustainably because different groups understand each other's challenges, needs, motivations and grievances, feel 'included' and take ownership and responsibility to drive their own recovery processes towards reliance.									
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Milestones		
PPP Outcome Statement 1: Government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to respond to		PP indicator 1: % of respondents naming police (or local authority) as most trusted security provider Baseline: Target:	UNOM perception surveys, DCSAs (District Conflict and Security Assessments) by OCVF.org						Note: This project does not have relevant activities contributing to this part of the outcome and hence will not be reporting against that specific indicator.
		PP Indicator 2: % of respondents aware of services provided by local administrations Baseline: Target:	UNSON perception surveys DCSAs (District Conflict and Security Assessments) by OCVF.org						

	are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading	Land use planning in IDP settlements, Spatial development plans, Land dispute resolution Baseline: 0 Target: 3																		- Draft toolkits - Validation workshops - Toolkit printed in Somali
	Output 1.6 A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to IDP 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	Output Indicator 1.6.1 Framework document agreed upon with the relevant authorities and stakeholders Baseline: 0 Target: 1	P	E	E	E	E	E	E	E										- Inception reports - Data analysis - Consultative workshop for validation approach and methodology - Report developed

