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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SOMALIA

**TYPE OF REPORT:** ANNUAL

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| **Project Title:** Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacements and Returns, in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **IOM**  **UNHABITAT** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 15/01/2019  **Project end date:** 31/01/2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP $ 1,012,500.00  IOM $ 1,012,500.00  UNHABITAT $ 675,500.00        $  Total: $ 2,700,000.00  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: Low**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention Management** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Daniel Norfolk, IOM Recovery and Durable Solutions Project Manager with inputs from UNHABITAT and UNDP  Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator, Fadumo Mumin, M&E Specialist | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):**

Preliminary/ preparatory activities by UNDP for the implementation of durable solutions, Public Private Partnerships, public-private partnership strategy, market systems assessment and non-extractive livelihoods as well as support to business start-up in Hirshabelle have been completed. UNDP preliminary activities in Galmudug which have been re-oriented to support the government-led peace and reconciliation have been put in place. A number of implementing partners have been subcontracted to undertake the above-mentioned activities in Hirshabelle and Galmudug States.

IOM is on track to finalize activities based on the work plan developed in by the steering committee. In addition to planned activities, IOM adapted its response to tackle challenges posed by flooding in 2019-20 and to the COVID-19 pandemic throughout 2020. The IOM team developed [internal COVID-19 SOPs](https://www.dropbox.com/s/10s1uqo3p0yccoh/Community%20Stabilization%20COVID-19%20SOPs.docx?dl=0), mainstreamed COVID-19 safety procedures on all activities, and re-designed approach to interventions to ensure that communities are well prepared for both the pandemic and resulting stigma that can arise. Preparatory works for three remaining activities are underway including the reconstruction of Hobyo community centre, Deefow reconciliation in Beletweyne area, and Jowhar radio show on the lives of IDPs.

Following the mid-term review, UN-Habitat restructured its team to accelerate the finalization of the urban profiles, training materials and the tender of community infrastructure. This helped to improved not only in delivery but also in visibility and communication and to adjust the settlement upgrading strategy towards effective COVID-19 response (WASH infrastructures and decongestion of IDP settlements guidelines).

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):**

UNDP with MoIFAR-Federal and State along-with MOPIIC Hirshabelle are implementing a number of consultations/ workshops related to peacebuilding and reconciliation, durable solution and public-private partnership dialogue.

IOM will focus on reconstruction of Hobyo Community Centre in Galmudug which addresses two priorities outlined in the Hobyo Community Action Plan (CAP), and which will start in November 2020. In Hirshabelle, IOM will jointly implement Deefow reconciliation in Beletweyne District in collaboration with UK Early Recovery Initiative, and UNHABITAT under the Dhulka Nabada project. This will be implemented soon after Hirshabelle elections have settled towards third week of November. This ‘software’ activity will complement the activity on reconstruction of Deefow pedestrian bridge funded by a different programme. Lastly, a radio show in Somali depicting IDPs and their living conditions will be aired through a local radio station in Jowhar, with a public service announcement on COVID-19 prevention measures and stigmatization during the session breaks.

The project will support a high-level dialogue between the Federal Government and the Federal Member States on streamlining strategies on land administration and urban planning through the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing in connection with the development of road maps for land and urbanization policies.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):**

In Hirshabelle and Galmudug States, the Midnimo II project has contributed to streamlining and expanding government authority and accountability at both state and district levels, particularly in the realm of peacebuilding and Durable Solutions, while mainstreaming gender equality. At state level, UNDP has set up effective inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and assigned dedicated Project Coordinators for oversight and efficient implementation of project activities. At district level, IOM has built the capacity of local authorities and civil society to design and implement inclusive initiatives for promoting peaceful and productive interaction between groups in DACs. UN Habitat has expanded the technical capacities of relevant line ministries and civil society to plan, develop, and administer urban space, foregrounding the needs of the internally displaced. Taken together, these mutually reinforcing initiatives pave the way for responsible government leadership, participatory civic engagement, and durable solutions to displacement.

Greater need for societal-level changes arose as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Social cohesion activities and awareness raising campaigns in [Abudwaq](https://www.dropbox.com/s/3bhjcphsevtwgvd/Midnimo%20II%20Update%20%28July%202020%29.pdf?dl=0), [Hobyo](https://www.dropbox.com/s/4cbwjph5vvmkddw/Midnimo%20II%20update_September%202020_FINAL.pdf?dl=0) and [Jowhar](https://www.dropbox.com/s/fz3ds647mkc65l7/Midnimo%20II%20update_August%202020_Final%20version.pdf?dl=0) enabled the government to take the lead on preventive measures against COVID-19. Activities were prepared in coordination with the government and, following the training components, were handed over fully. Communities acquired knowledge about the pandemic and increased hygiene practices while learning how to prevent stigmatization and social divides that can result from such a pandemic. The campaigners worked in teams comprised of different demographic groups from the community, which furthered their understanding of each other, and enabled them to increase their skills and self-confidence in public speaking.

Through the Hirshabelle CAP launch led by the Government, visibility and accountability were increased as MOI Hirshabelle presented the Hirshabelle CAP established in 8 out of 10 districts. This provided an overview of the inclusive community-based planning process, and services delivered to the public. The launch also served as a platform for the government to advocate for more support and coordination from both donors, partners, and key ministerial stakeholders.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

[The rehabilitation, solarization, and extension of the Cawadle borehole in Abudwaq, Galmudug State](https://iomint.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/RDSUnit296/EV7j__z3Tm9LqCO2Fku1vdMBFp0BLfmVjKDkksMGX2kHUQ) is built on a Public-Private Partnership coordinated by the local authorities. The activity increases economic activity through the private sector while increasing the government’s leadership and coordination. To date, the borehole continues to address the critical water needs of 11,475 households in displacement-affected communities and IDP settlements. Host communities and two IDP settlements will benefit from this reduced rate while Kaxandale IDP settlement will benefit from free water:*“The infrastructure was too poor to supply enough water and the price was too high. I was forced to fetch water from farther locations whilst trying to take care of my youngest children. Now water is available 24/7 and we are able to practice frequent handwashing together with my family and other community members without having any fears of the water bill or scarcity”.* Sacdiya Sharif Mustaf, 28 years old and mother of eight, Cabudwaaq, ([see human interest story on second page](https://www.dropbox.com/s/0zu19k8si7vzh2y/Midnimo%20II%20update_June%202020_FINAL.pdf?dl=0)).

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** **Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) used to expand water services in Abudwaq increases economic activity in the location and strengthens links with the private sector. Increased access to water also enhances the government’s role in provision of services, which specifically enables their constituents to prepare for COVID-19 through enhanced hygiene practices as a result of the solarization, extension, and rehabilitation of the Cawagle borehole.

Local authorities and government line ministries’ capacity to respond to health needs including the COVID-19 pandemic has been increased. In Beletweyne, government health workers were recruited, trained, and mobilized to treat, manage, and/or refer illnesses especially water-borne diseases, as well as to administer vaccines to communities during the Beletweyne floods. The same transferable skills prepared the health workers for the COVID-19 pandemic.

In Jowhar, Abduwaq and Hobyo, local authorities together with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior, worked hand in hand with IOM to plan, prepare, coordinate and train facilitators on awareness raising on safety measures against the spread of COVID-19 and stigmatization as a result of the virus. The government was involved in every step of this campaign, and IOM teams handed over the activities to the local authorities halfway through the campaign, for the latter to complete. Findings based on perception surveys measuring effectiveness of government response to address COVID-19 in Abudwaq reveals baseline values prior to activity at 33%, and the endline which was conducted after the awareness raising activity at 62%. There is 31% increase in perception of Government effectiveness.

The deployment of the Community Social Accountability Platform radio show (CSAP) in Galmudug was aired during state elections, which provided an opportune moment for both the Federal Government (through the Peace and Reconciliation Coordinator of MOIFAR), and the local authority (through the Youth Chairman) as well as Galmudug constituents to discuss conflict resolution mechanisms pertinent to their region at a time when political changes were in progress. This enabled the government to communicate their efforts on steps taken to deal with conflict especially at a time of high tensions experienced during Galmudug elections.

The Hirshabelle virtual CAP launch led by MOI Hirshabelle, enabled the government to provide an overview of the community-based planning and its inclusive process deployed in 8 out of 10 districts. The launch also showcased activities implemented thus far across the state ([see HS CAP launch presentation](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OgqM8oT0ptrrS0_tDl_xyHFTkSPpxYcA/view?usp=sharing)) increasing government visibility on implementation of service delivery. The launch provided a platform for discussion with invitees (donors, partners and other government officials), increasing government accountability and transparency.[[1]](#footnote-1)

The urban profiles of Beledweyne and Jowhar have been validated locally and are being prepared for publication. Additionally, urban base maps for Galkayo, Hobyo, Abudwaq, and Dhusamareb have been produced in preparation of trainings of the respective District Offices and staff from new State Administration.

46 people (22 female / 24 male) from Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Jowhar District Office, local NGO, youth groups, women groups and Core Facilitation Team members were trained on Land Management and Urban Planning in Jowhar, Hirshabelle State. Hereby, the results from a comprehensive Assessment of Land Administration in Hirshabelle and Galmudug produced under EU-Stabilization initiative were used to align the capacity development approach with the project as well as with PBF Dulka Nabaada. An Urban profiling training manual has been completed to be used by the Ministry of Public Works for all new upcoming urban profiling exercises to support district planning processes.

A working paper on Flood Risk and Urban Resilience, developed in the collaboration with Polytechnic University of Madrid (ICHaB), has facilitated a productive dialogue with regional and local government counterparts in Beledweyne on feasible settlement upgrading strategies.

Link to the document:

<https://unhabitat.org/an-analysis-of-flood-risk-and-urban-resilience-in-beledweyne>

Link to the discussion session:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgBekP3syuw&t=545s>

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Gender balance was sought in the design and implementation of all activities under this Outcome. Women played a particularly prominent role in the outreach and awareness activities designed to improve social cohesion and reduce stigmatization around COVID-19.

Although slightly more men than women participated in the radio consultations, women made up 40.3% (n=353) of the total respondents (with men at 59.7% n= 523).

Through the interactive radio shows, youth inclusion was high**,**where61.1% (n=458) of participants were aged between 18-35 years. The youth were given a platform to express their views and opinions regarding several subjects of interest in order to raise their awareness and involvement in achieving a common vision for the wider community.

**Outcome 2: Communities in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The solarization, expansion and rehabilitation of the Cawagle borehole is currently serving 11,475 households (ca. 68,850 individuals) of which 10,147 are in the IDP settlements. This increases access to life-saving water needs, increase hygiene promotion in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, reduces the strain on the stretched capacity of host communities to share resources with IDPs and therefore contributing towards peaceful coexistence between communities, as well as and benefit households financially through the reduces tariff for two IDPs camps and surrounding host communities, and free access to one IDP camp. 93% of community members reported being satisfied with the borehole during post intervention monitoring on the Cawagle borehole conducted on 18-22 July 2020.

The COVID-19 awareness raising campaign against the spread of the virus and stigmatization enabled communities to have a better understanding of the virus and the pandemic, the importance of hygiene promotion, and the need for solidarity and social understanding at a time of physical distancing. A total of 59,128 individuals were reached through these campaigns. 220 campaigners (F =145(66%); M = 75 (34%)) from different groups of the community (IDPs, host communities, returnees, minorities, religious leaders) were trained and equipped with skills on public speaking, teamwork, and knowledge about the pandemic and roots of stigmatization.

Out of the four planned community infrastructure projects to support the implementation of the CAP, one has been finalized (Balcad Hospital Support Structures), one is under construction (four Water Kiosk in Beledweyne) and two are under tender process (Jowhar market and Dhusamareb public facilities)

UN-Habitat supported, in collaboration with the Public Works Ministries, training sessions for local construction companies on bidding processes to enable them to participate in national and international procurements.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The rehabilitation, extension and solarization of the Cawagle borehole included engagement of community members through cash-for-work with 8 men and 7 women.

In Beletweyne, a total of 3,290 individuals benefitted from life-saving health response of whom 2,121 (64%) were female, and 1,169 (36%) were male.

On the social cohesion activities through the COVID-19 awareness raising campaign, the majority of campaigners employed through cash-for-work in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar were women (F =145(66%); M = 75 (34%)).

Reconstruction of the community centre in Hobyo is primarily geared to benefit male and female youth. The community centre will be managed by the local authorities in coordination with youth groups and hired manager. A document was prepared and signed in September 2020 to validate this joint management. Activities for youth are also included in planned activities to be implemented by the community centre manager. To this end materials for youth activities such as tailoring and boat-making materials will be purchased and included in the Hobyo community centre.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)   * *­*- Post-intervention monitoring of Cawagle borehole in Abudwaq by IOM and community-based monitoring and evaluation team in Abudwaq * - Technical monitoring and evaluation of Cawagle borehole by IOM engineers * - Baseline of social cohesion activities through awareness raising on COVID-19 pandemic and stigmatization in Abudwaq, Jowhar and Hobyo by IOM | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes  IOM conducted a total of six perception surveys:   * A baseline for community members who participated in the community consultation for community action plans conducted in June 2020 * A perception survey (baseline) in Hobyo from 5-11 October 2020, prior to reconstruction of community centre implementation * A baseline for social cohesion activities (COVID-19 awareness raising campaign) in Abudwaq (19-25 July 2020) and Jowhar (16-20 July 2020) respectively specifically for campaigners. * A baseline for social cohesion activities (COVID-19 awareness raising campaign) in Jowhar and Abudwaq specifically for communities prior to the campaign carried out from 16-20 July 2020. * An endline for social cohesion activities (COVID-19 awareness raising campaign) in Abudwaq specifically for communities prior to the campaign carried out from 22-27 September 2020. * A post intervention monitoring for Abudwaq borehole conducted on 18-22 July 2020 |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  Yes  The mid-term evaluation carried out by Goal Institute for Training and Consultancy was substandard and was unable to provide the necessary information to evaluate the Midnimo 2 project during mid-term. To mitigate this, IOM, as the partner responsible for the mid-term evaluation, used internal resources to address the weaknesses of the report, to the extent possible. | Evaluation budget (response required): 50,000 USD  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  The terms of reference for the end-term evaluation has been finalized and was drafted in coordination with all Midnimo 2 partners (UNHABITAT, UNDP and IOM) as well as UNPBF, and validated by MOIFAR of the Federal Government of Somalia. Midnimo 2 Final (end-of-project) evaluation will capitalize on the outcome of the Mid-term evaluation. The Final evaluation will be led by UNDP. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount:  Midnimo 2 provided an entry point for larger initiatives in Hirshabelle and Galmudug and setting the platform for collaboration the UN Joint Programme of Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) in both Federal Member States.  Swiss Development Cooperation funding Saameynta (Scaling up Durable Solutions to displacement in Somalia) project is covering Beletweyne with support of Midnimo 2, currently in progress of project development. USD $8 million currently committed (Netherlands 2M; Swiss 6M; potential Italian contribution of 2.5M).  In Hirshabelle, Midnimo 2 rapid flood response in Beletweyne supported by IOM expanded engagement in the State by partnering with Ministries of Health at the Federal and State level. In Jowhar, Midnimo 2 supported the ongoing pioneering youth mentoring program with four major private companies and capacity building of the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Planning for the development of public-private partnership strategy and pilot program of non-extractive livelihoods for the State.  The planned reconciliation activity in Beletweyne district was proposed by IOM to complement the reconstruction of the pedestrian bridge connecting two communities in Deefow (funded by the EU). This two-pronged approach will strengthen the impact of the join intervention by fostering peaceful and productive engagement between the Dir and Hawadle clans, both physically (with the bridge infrastructure) and socially (through mediation). The reconciliation activity has garnered commitments by UN Habitat and the UK FCDO Early Recovery Initiative (ERI) through the advocacy efforts of the Hirshabelle Ministry of Interior. The reconciliation activity will be jointly funded by the three partners: UK ERI ($27,000), IOM ($18,000), and UN Habitat ($5000).    In Galmudug State, the Public Private Partnership developed in Abudwaq has provided a model for both government and development partners. The new Galmudug administration aims to replicate the model elsewhere to constitute a ‘peace dividend’ following reconciliation processes. The EU, via its Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), has earmarked approximately EURO 1 Million to CAP-style programming and peace dividends in Galmudug between 2020-22.    Funding agencies including EU, DFID, USAID, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Government of Norway, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and DANIDA look to Midnimo 2 knowledge base in shaping their funding mechanisms. And through Midnimo 2, non-PBF funding of US$ 83,000 has been mobilized.  In Galmudug, Abudwaq and Hobyo community action plans developed through a community-based planning process lays the groundwork for district council formation to be implemented by Finish Church Aid. This is in line with sequencing of activities under the Wadajir Framework for Local Governance, which is an essential tool to harmonize approaches to community driven projects across Somalia.  With the Ministries of Interior of Hirshabelle and Galmudug States there are two AoCs in implementation stage taking into account the Midnimo approach for Local Leadership Management training. The CAPs are considered to be District Development planning documents.  Additionally, and also based on Midnimo II outcomes, an Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) between UN-Habitat and Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing at Federal level has been operational since August 2020.  During the World Habitat Day 2020 (5 October). UN-Habitat celebrated an online discussion session on Flood Risk and Urban Resilience, bringing together the Minister of Interior and Local Government of Hirshabelle, the Governor of Hiran Region, the Mayor of Beledweyne, the UNSOM Hirshabelle Head of Office, representatives of Polytechnic University of Madrid. Link to the event:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgBekP3syuw&t=545s>  This study, widely disseminated with more than 460 views in UN-Habitat website, has been conceived as a first step to explore long-term solutions to make the city of Beledweyne more resilient to floods. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | The Hirshabelle virtual CAP launch developed in 8 out of 10 districts in Hirshabelle from 2018-2019 was led by the MOI Hirshabelle inviting donors, partners, and government officials. The event provided an brief overview of the community-based planning process, an outlined of community priorities, and services provided thus far. This provided a platform for the government to increase their visibility, accountability, as well as an opportunity to advocate for more support and coordination from donors and amongst partners and government stakeholders. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

* Construction of four water kiosks in Beledweyne to provide safe and affordable water to the most vulnerable communities both IDP and host communities. Amount: 18,345 USD
* Social cash transfer to 400 vulnerable households in Jowhar. Amount; 14,140 USD
* Donation of facemasks, hand sanitizer and disinfectant to Balcad hospital during the handover ceremony of Balcad Hospital Support Structures. Amount: 1,651 USD

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

* IOM developed its internal SOPs on COVID-19 safety measures, and all Midnimo II activities followed these guidelines alongside WHO safety measures, and MOH and MOIFAR FGS COVID-19 safety precautions including the construction of the borehole in Abudwaq. All three social cohesion activities in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar were implemented through an awareness raising campaign on hygiene promotions and safety measures against COVID-19 and stigmatization.
* Given the serious risk that COVID19 represents in the IDP settlements, the Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading (Output Indicator 1.5.1) has been adjusted to “Decongestion of IDP settlements as a prevention and control measure for COVID-19 pandemic in Somalia” with a great impact (See catalytic effect section above);

Link to the guidelines: <https://unhabitat.org/decongestion-of-idp-settlements>

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

Social cohesion activities were re-adjusted by focusing on awareness raising campaign on safety measures against COVID-19 and stigmatization. This enabled communities to be prepared for the pandemic through systematic hygiene practices, while ensuring that social bonds are maintained at a time of physical distancing. Campaigners, who were primarily women, were empowered with skills and received trainings that equipped them with knowledge about the disease, preventive measures, how to counter stigmatization, how to speak publicly, and how to be an active agent of change in one’s community (See short video [here](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DwqTigAatMzk%26feature%3Dyoutu.be&data=02%7C01%7Crtupaz%40iom.int%7C1ad5a60a62504148198308d8608d4016%7C1588262d23fb43b4bd6ebce49c8e6186%7C1%7C0%7C637365507060218786&sdata=Qm6%2F%2BydLCOB%2BMDsBdu9JiJg1XRm6Lj2TyUSw%2FfDSfug%3D&reserved=0)). Working in a small team comprised of women from different backgrounds and displacement groups enabled the campaigners to interact and build a relationship and understanding of other groups within their community. *“The training period was a great starting point that helped me to engage with people I did not know before, and I gained a lot of new information regarding the coronavirus disease. I also gained experience in conducting public awareness sessions, which I am certain will be helpful in the future. “The most significant advantage I gained from this activity is joining* *the youth group”* Sumaya, 16-year-old youth from Jowhar, and of the youngest campaigners (see [human interest story article](https://www.dropbox.com/s/fz3ds647mkc65l7/Midnimo%20II%20update_August%202020_Final%20version.pdf?dl=0) on second page).

Video at Somali National TV of the handover ceremony of Balcad Hospital Support Structures including donation of facemasks, hand sanitizer and disinfectant to the hospital management team.

Link: <https://www.facebook.com/sntvnews/videos/1028945450881815/>

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug. | Indicator 1.1  Priority durable solutions needs and priorities effectively responded to by government institutions | **0** | **70%** | **In progress** | **62%** | **Hobyo:** Current indicator progress reflects perception survey findings prior to Hobyo community centre implementation. The next indicator progress will be assessed during end-term evaluation.  Hobyo:62%  **Abudwak and Jowhar:** Two baseline monitoring activities were also conducted on effectiveness of response of the government in addressing COVID-19. Endline values will be measured during end-term evaluation. Below are results of community members saying ‘yes’ the government is effective in responding to the pandemic:  Abudwaq: 33%  Jowhar: 32%  An endline monitoring activity was also conducted in Abudwaq on effectiveness of response of the government in addressing COVID-19. Below are results of community members saying ‘yes’ the government is effective in responding to the pandemic:  Abudwaq: 62%  **There is a 31% increase in perception of government effectiveness in addressing COVID-19 in Abudwaq prior and after awareness raising campaign.**  **Abudwak:** During a post intervention monitoring (after rehabilitation, solarization and extension of Cawagle borehole), 52% of community members reported that government services improved in the past 6 months. |
| Indicator 1.2  Percentage of the government institutions and structures report that they are better able to respond to their constituents | **0** | **60%** | **In progress** | **57%** | The next indicator progress will be assessed during end-term evaluation. |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.1  District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. | Indicator 1.1.1  Number of district and/or community level government representatives included in the core facilitation team for community consultations | **4** | **24** | **Achieved** | **27** | CFTs have been increased to enhance clan inclusivity. Target for this indicator has been achieved at 113% |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained | **4** | **24** | **Achieved** | **27** | CFTs have been increased to enhance clan inclusivity. Target for this indicator has been achieved at 113% |
| 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. | Indicator 1.2.1  Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership | **4** | **24** | **In progress** | **28** | In addition to indicator progress of ‘20’ from last report, the additional meetings took place:   * - 3 in Jowhar, Hirshabelle during the social cohesion activity (1 district level and 2 community) * - 5 in Galmudug ( 2 District level and 1 community-both during social cohesion activities and Cawagale handover ceremony at Abudwak District; 1 at District level and 1 community interaction in Hobyo during social cohesion and PPP endorsement ceremony). This indicator is in progress at 116% |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis and use of data | **2** | **12** | **Achieved** | **16** | This indicator takes into account and refers to the twelve Ministry of Health staff who have been trained on responding to flood affected populations in Beletweyne, as well as the four core facilitation team members who were provided with basic knowledge on qualitative data collection, photography and drafting human interest stories through a 3-day training. |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3 Number of information products (including urban profiles, assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project. | **0** | **12** | **In progress** | **6** | Increasing Al-Shabaab (AS) activity in Balcad town hinders the field data collection needed for the Balcad Urban Profile. |
| 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. | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted, SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistance, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision | **0** | **12** | **Achieved** | **15** | The overall result of 15 refers to 2 radio shows and 1 public service announcement that were broadcast in five radio stations in Galmudug. |
| Indicator 1.3.2  % of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision | **0** | **65%** | **Achieved** | **99%** | A survey was conducted amongst community members who attended community consultations during the CAP process in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Jowhar, Beledweyne. |
| Output 1.4  Regional and municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the drafting and approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans. | Indicator 1.4.1  No. of Regional and municipal legislative and executive staff trained on land legislative and town planning process (Disaggregated by Gender and region) | **0** | **120** | **In progress** | **64** | Political developments in Galmudug prevented full implementation in the target state. |
| Indicator 1.4.2  No. of land dispute claims reported and resolved | **0** | **80** | **In progress** | 281 cases reported | Political developments in Galmudug prevented full implementation in the target state. |
| Indicator 1.4.3  No. of ICE campaigns held (including ICE material produced and distributed) | **0** | **4** | **In progress** | 0 | Political developments in Galmudug prevented full implementation in the target state. |
| Output 1.5  Regional and local 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. | Indicator 1.5.1 Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading in place | **0** | **2** | **Achieved** | **2** |  |
| Output Indicator 1.5.2: Number of Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies that adopt the toolkit | **0** | **4** | **In progress** | **3** |  |
| Output 1.6 A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use and livelihood opportunities, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is developed for use by relevant duty bearers. | 1.6.1Strategic framework in place | **0** | **1** | **In progress** | **0** |  |
| Output Indicator 1.6.2: Number of settlement maps produced (by district/FMS) | **0** | **4** | **In progress** | **1** |  |
| Output Indicator 1.6.3  Number of conflict prevention campaigns on HLP at community level | **0** | **4** | **In progress** | **1** |  |
|  | 1.7.1 Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions/committee at local and regional level in place | **0** | **2** | **In progress** | **0** |  |
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| Output 1.8 Liaison and capacity building of peace building and regional DS focal points and line ministries in the FGS | Indicator 1.8.1  # of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS trained (Disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **10 (2 per ministry)** | **In progress** | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug * The implementation to be started |
| Indicator 1.8.2  # of local dignitaries participated | **0** | **50 local dignitaries** | **In progress** | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug * The implementation to be started |
| Output 1.9: Setting up Public Private Partnerships and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start ups | Indicator 1.9.1  # of dialogue forums held on PPs | **0** | **6 (3 per state)** |  | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug * The implementation to be started |
| Indicator 1.9.2  # of IDP and host community participated | **0** | **70 IDP and host community representatives (60% female)** |  | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug * The implementation to be started |
| Output 1.10: Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes | Indicator 1.10.1  # of reports/ studies Aon non-extractive livelihoods reviewed/ undertaken | **0** | Assessment Study/ report on non-extractive livelihoods | **In progress** | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * The implementation to be started |
| Indicator 1.10.2  # of persons participating in south-south | **0** | 45 (50% F) | **In progress** | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * The implementation to be started |
| Indicator 1.10.3  # of youth participants | **0** | 70 youth (50% female) | **In progress** | **0** | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug * The implementation to be started |
| **Outcome 2**  Communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, and benefitting from enhanced services | Indicator 2.1  % of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities | **0** | **60%** | **In progress** | **41%** | The progress indicator includes baseline satisfaction rate of government provision of services in Hobyo prior to reconstruction of community centre, as well as Abudwaq after rehabilitation, extension and solarization of Cawagle borehole in Abudwaq. For purposes of baseline, we will consider Hobyo at 41%, and the end-line value can be assessed during end-term evaluation.  Hobyo = 41%  Abudwaq = 93% |
| Indicator 2.2  # of community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers | **0** | **6** | **In progress** | **6** | This includes the rehabilitation of Abduwaq borehole, the Beletweyne flood health response, the reconstruction of Hobyo community centre, and three awareness raising campaigns against COVID-19 and stigmatization in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar. |
| Indicator 2.3  % of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project | **0** | **50%** | **In progress** | **48%** | The progress indicator includes an average of perception amongst campaigners during social cohesion activities in Jowhar and Abudwaq through awareness raising on safety measures against COVID-19. These are baseline results prior to the campaign. Endline values will be measured during end-term evaluation. Below shows frequency of interaction of facilitators with IDPs and Host communities.  Abudwaq = 67%  Jowhar = 29%  A baseline was also conducted on perception amongst community members during social cohesion activities in Jowhar and Abudwaq through awareness raising on safety measures against COVID-19. These are baseline results prior to the campaign. Endline values will be measured during end-term evaluation. Below shows perception of community members who think that interaction between IDPs and host communities will improve:  Abudwaq: 52%  Jowhar: 21% |
| Output 2.1  Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes. | Indicator 2.1.1  Number and perception of individuals participating in CBP process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status | **100** | **600** | **Achieved** | **Total: 746**  **Female: 342**  **Male: 404** | Jowhar: 44 Female / 69 Male = 113  Beletweyne: 32 Female / 24 Male = 56  Hobyo: 22 Female / 35 Male = 57  Abudwaq: 14 Female / 44 Male = 58  Social cohesion and awareness facilitators in all locations: 145 Female / 75 Male = 220  = 504 (257 Female / 247 Male)  + the estimate from multiple activities and collaborations with partners in Galkayo = 120 (50 Female / 70 Male)  **Total** = 624 (307 Female / 317 Male)  **NB**: In addition, the baseline from Balad CAP = 122 (35 Female / 87 Male) |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Number of community driven planning exercises completed | **1** | **6** | **Achieved** | **5** | These are the final results for this indicator. Dhusamareeb will not undergo community driven planning exercises, as similar activities have already been carried out by other actors linked to the District Council Formation Process. |
| 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 | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place | **1** | **6** | **Achieved** | **5** | These are the final results for this indicator. Dhusamareeb will not undergo community driven planning exercises, as similar activities have already been carried out by other actors linked to the District Council Formation Process. |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Number of CAPs developed. | **1** | **6** | **Achieved** | **4** | These are final results for this indicator. The CAPs have been endorsed by the Government. The reason for the distinction between this indicator and 2.1.2 (*Number of community driven planning exercises completed*) is that Community-Based Planning exercises took place in Galkayo in coordination between Midnimo II partners and JPLG. The outputs informed the District Council Formation process but were not designed to produce a CAP. |
| Output 2.3  Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBMECs) are formed and functioning to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E. | Indicator 2.3.1  Number of CAGs and CBM&Es formed | 2 | **12** | **Achieved** | **8** | 4 CAGs (22 CAG members) 4 CBM&Es (12 CBM&E members). Out of 34 CAGs and CBM&E members, 12 are female. These are the final results. Galkayo and Dhusamareeb do not have CAGs or CBM&Es and target locations have been revised to 4 instead of 6. |
| Indicator 2.3.2  Number of CAGs and CBM&Es trained | **0** | **12** | **Achieved** | **8** | 4 CAGs (22 CAG members) 4 CBM&Es (12 CBM&E members). Out of 34 CAGs and CBM&E members, 12 are female. Galkayo and Dhusamareeb do not have CAGs or CBM&Es and target locations have been revised to 4 instead of 6 |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1  Number of community driven projects developed | **0** | **4** | **In progress** | **2** | This indicator is on track. Implementation of one CAP priority is currently ongoing, which is the reconstruction of Hobyo community centre. This will be accounted for once completed. |
| Indicator 2.4.2  Number of persons benefitting from community driven projects | **0** | **120** | **Achieved** | **235** | The beneficiaries initially only accounted for community members benefitting from short term employment (cash-for-work) for the implementation of community priorities. However, as IOM team are engaging community members in social cohesion activities through CfW modalities, these beneficiaries are also accounted for under this indicator. 185 beneficiaries (Jowhar = 50; Abudwaq = 135; Hobyo = 50) (Community Priorities + Social Cohesion) |
| Output 2.6 Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works | Indicator 2.6.1: Number of direct beneficiaries who have improved access to safe water through the project. (Disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **800** | **In progress** | **0** | Reorientation of Activities due to COVID-19 pandemic. |
| Output 2.6.2 Number of community assets rehabilitated/newly built through the project | **0** | **4** | **In progress** | **1.5** | The community assets in Beledweybe have been reorientated (from market to water kiosk) due to COVID-19.Our extremely bureaucratic tender protocols/processes have caused a big delay of this activity. |
| Outcome 2.7 Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC). | Indicator 2.7.1:  Community-based local dispute resolution committees trained (Disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **40** | **40** | **25** | In the current situation of COVID19 pandemic, activities like intensive community workshops are not realistic for foreseeable future. Therefore, communities will be sensitize through planned activities under 2.8. |
| Indicator 2.7.2:  Number of radio awareness campaigns conducted and estimates persons reached (disaggregated by gender) | **0** | **4** | **4** | **1** | In the current situation of COVID19 pandemic, activities like intensive community workshops are not realistic for foreseeable future. Therefore, communities will be sensitize through planned activities under 2.8. |
| Output 2.8 Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on COVID-19 related settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements. | Indicator 2.8.1: Number of settlements upgraded through neighborhood-led initiatives. | **0** | **4** | **4** | **1** | Reorientation of Activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. |
| Output Indicator 2.8.2:  Number of households supported in neighborhood-led initiatives through social cash transfers | **0** | **400** | **In progress** | **0** | Reorientation of Activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. |
| Output 2.9  Participatory Market System Development (PMSD). | Indicator 2.9.1: Vision/strategy for market systems in place   * # of persons participated in Participatory Market System Development | **0** | **1 market system/strategy (linked to small business/ enterprise innovations)**   * **30 (50% M, 50% F) participants** |  |  | In progress   * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * The implementation to be started |
| Output 2.10  Business Incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for start-ups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process. | Indicator 2.10.1   * #of persons benefitting from the revolving funds and loans for startups (Disaggregated by gender) * #of start-ups and business ideas supported through revolving funds and loans Indicator 2.10.2   # of participants | **0** | * **100 (50% F)** * **200 (50% F)** | 36 (45% women) trained on business management, undoing screening for business startup. |  | Noted above. Delays due to limited movement as part of Covid-19 prevention. |
| Indicator 2.10.2  # of participants | **0** | **1 consultation (representing 5 key districts), 180 participants (60% women** |  |  | In progress   * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug   The implementation to be started |
| Indicator 2.10.3  # of interviews/ stories pre-screened/ done | **0** | **One short documentary on conflict & Peace** | In progress |  | In progress   * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug   The implementation to be started |
| Output 2.11  Cash for Work and capacity business activities in target economic sectors. | Indicator 2.11.1:  Number of targeted households with improved net income due to cash for work. | **0** | * **Identification list of areas of Cash for Work**   **List of proposed economic infrastructure projects (Cash for Work)**  **Manual/ Guidelines about the appropriate** | In progress |  |  |
|  | Indicator 2.11.2  # of participants | 0 | **1 Consultation (representatives from all parts of Galmudug), a total of 70 administrators; ministers and local leaders (30% female)** |  |  | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug   The implementation to be started |
|  | Indicator 2.11.3  # of facilitators trained | 0 | **5 trainers (ToT-level)** |  |  | * Implementation affected by Covid-19 * Re-orientation of activities in Galmudug   The implementation to be started |
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1. The [Hirshabelle CAP document](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OgqM8oT0ptrrS0_tDl_xyHFTkSPpxYcA/view?usp=sharing) exists in soft and hard copy, and is both in Somali and English language increasing access to Somali nationals and ownership. The launch also served as a platform for the government to advocate for support in implementing CAP priorities. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)