

Joint Programme Document:

“Reinteg: Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services”

April 2017



General information

Country:	Somalia
Location:	Mogadishu
Programme Title:	Reinteg: Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services
National Priority:	National Development Plan 2017-19: Infrastructure Pillar: Spatial strategic plans, National Housing Program Building Resilience Pillar: Strategic goal 1, Strategic goal 2, Strategic goal 3
Overall Strategic Objective:	To substantially improve living conditions of IDPs and RRs through the establishment of governance systems, increased Housing, Land and Property Rights and social, economic and political inclusion.
Joint Programme Strategic Outcomes:	<i>Sub-outcome 1:</i> Strengthened local governance structures through capacity building and enhanced accountability mechanisms in order to make relevant offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and returnees and enable authorities to assume their primary responsibility to gradually enable durable solutions processes in Mogadishu. <i>Sub-outcome 2:</i> Employment generation in support of improved access to affordable housing and protective and basic service delivery to IDPs and returnees.
Administrative Agent:	UN-Habitat Somalia
Duration:	36 months (April 2017 – March 2020)
Fund management option(s):	European Union Trust Fund
Total Budget:	EUR12,000,000

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organisations:

UN organisations	National Coordinating Authorities
<p><i>Peter de Clercq, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative</i></p> <p>Signature: _____ Date and Seal</p>	<p><i>Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development His Excellency Gamal Mohamed Hassan</i></p> <p>Signature: _____ Date and Seal</p>
<p><i>Doudou Mbye, Director, Office of the Executive Director, UN-Habitat</i></p> <p>Signature: _____ Date and Seal</p>	
<p><i>George Conway, Representative, UNDP</i></p> <p>Signature: _____ Date and Seal</p>	
<p><i>Caroline van Buren, Representative, UNHCR</i></p> <p>Signature: _____ Date and Seal</p>	

Table of contents

General information	2
List of Abbreviations	5
1 Preamble	6
2 The action	7
2.1. Description of the action	7
2.1.1. Description.....	7
Background: Identifying the need.....	7
2.1.2. Methodology	27
2.1.3. Sustainability of the action	31
3 Results Framework	34
4 Management and Coordination Arrangements	43
5 Fund Management Arrangements	44
6 Risk Analysis and Contingency Plan	45
7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.....	47
8 Workplans	47
8.1.1. Key activities for the first 12 months.....	48

List of Abbreviations

BRA	Banadir Regional Administration
CALP	Cash Learning Partnership
CoC	Code of conduct
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender based violence
HLP	Housing, land and property
ICE	Information Collection and Exchange
IDP	Internally displaced person
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PMC	Programme Management Committee
SC	Steering Committee
SECIL	Sustainable Employment Creation and Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities in Mogadishu
SIDO	Somali Innovation and Development Organisation
SWDC	Somali Women Development Centre
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

1 Preamble

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) formed a consortium in July 2016 in order to participate in a call for proposals issued by the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa in the framework of the Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Horn of Africa. The EU Reinteg proposal submitted by UN-Habitat, UNHCR and UNDP received positive consideration and is the largest contribution to the Durable Solution Initiative for the Displaced in Somalia, promoted by the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations. A contract of twelve (12) million Euro was signed with the European Union in December 2016 and the agreed upon start date of the EU Reinteg Lot for Mogadishu is April 2017. The programmatic relevance of the EU Reinteg programme meets the strategic needs outlined in the National Development Plan (Resilience Pillar) and the United Nations Strategic Framework. Mindful of these considerations, the United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes implementing EU Reinteg agree to:

- abide by the contractual arrangements set out in the EU Reinteg grant agreement, which stipulates a duration of thirty six (36) months for the implementation of the programme, as well as narrative and financial reporting requirements
- amend the Joint Programme document within six (6) months to encompass a larger Durable Solutions Initiative and take the National Development Plan 2017-2019 into account
- abide by the funding modality set out in this document, with a view of revising the funding modality in time to suit a larger framework
- reconvene in six (6) months with a more comprehensive Joint Programme Document

2 The action

2.1. Description of the action

2.1.1. Description

Background: Identifying the need

Over 1.1 million people, or nearly ten percent, of the Somali population live in protracted internal displacement. Another one million Somalis are in displacement in neighbouring countries, bringing the total displaced population to approximately 20% of the current estimated population of Somalia¹.

Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) live in unplanned and informal settlements in urban areas. For example, Mogadishu is home to nearly 400,000 IDPs², which is over one third of the overall internally displaced population in Somalia. About 55% of the IDPs are concentrated in two of Mogadishu's peripheral districts. Overall, this constitutes one of the highest IDP concentrations across the African continent. Protracted internal displacement is therefore an inherently urban phenomenon in Somalia and must be addressed against a backdrop of increasing urbanisation and growing rural-urban migration trends, with one of the highest urban growth rates in the world. Additionally, 55% of the almost 3,000 refugee returnee families from Yemen settled in IDP settlements in Mogadishu, and in 2016 alone 1,385 refugees from Kenya returned to Mogadishu under UNHCR's voluntary repatriation programme³.

Living conditions in the IDP settlements in Mogadishu, to a large extent on account of their informal, unplanned and ungoverned nature, are dire and constantly deteriorating notably due to adverse weather conditions, forced evictions and lack of urban services. Forced evictions stood out in 2015 as protection risk faced predominantly by IDPs. 95% of the 130,000 persons forcibly evicted in 2015 were IDPs. In the first half of 2016, over 47,000 were forcibly evicted in Mogadishu⁴. This is mainly due to insecure tenure, lack of affordable and secure alternatives and most importantly due to the power imbalance between IDPs and gatekeepers created in the absence of municipal and district authorities being able to exercise their protective and regulatory role. Additionally, 75% of the recorded gender based violence (GBV) incidents are perpetrated in IDP settlements, with a noticeable increase in incidents in the first quarter of 2016⁵, and IDPs exhibit the highest food insecurity and malnutrition rates in Somalia, with serious malnutrition rates in Mogadishu specifically. Internal displacement has resulted in social exclusion, marginalisation and discrimination; the outcomes of the profiling of the IDP situation in Mogadishu depict a grim picture of inequality between IDPs and other population segments living in similarly impoverished conditions. Such patterns are typical in contexts such as Mogadishu, where institutional capacity of relevant authorities to strategically address the long-term dimensions of displacement is limited.

As laid out in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, a durable solution can be achieved through local integration, return and reintegration in the place of origin or settlement elsewhere in Somalia. Which option to pursue remains the right of the displaced communities to determine for themselves. Such intentions vary considerably by location: In Mogadishu, 47% of the profiled IDP population wishes to locally integrate,

¹ UNFPA PESS 2014, Total population estimate for Somalia stands at 12.3 million.

² UNHCR/SPC, 'Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu', April 2016.

³ See NRC/UNHCR mapping report on Yemeni refugees in Mogadishu, November 2015; See also UNHCR Dashboard on refugee returns from Kenya, 4 July 2016.

⁴ See NRC/UNHCR (PRMN), Eviction data 2015; See NRC/UNHCR (PRMN), Eviction data January to June 2016 as reported through the Somalia Protection Cluster.

⁵ UNHCR GBV IMS, South Central Somalia.

while 37% prefers return as their preferred durable solution. Local integration in the urban environment therefore remains a prioritised solution by a significant proportion – almost 200,000 of the displaced population in Mogadishu.

The sustainability of a durable solution is dependent on the degree of ability of relevant authorities to extend their state functions to displaced populations⁶. The scale and the protracted nature of the displacement situation in Mogadishu can therefore only gradually yield sustainable durable solution outcomes with a concomitant increase of state capacity at municipal and district levels. While building the capacity of institutions that are capable to end displacement is fundamental, new and scalable approaches, that strategically join humanitarian and development components and address immediate needs of the population with a longer-term focus, need to be tested. The scalability of such approaches can turn them into effective tools for an increasingly capacitated municipality to integrate IDPs and their settlements as well as returning refugees, into longer-term development planning and city extensions, which will ultimately be required to reverse the trend of protracted displacement and sustain a durable solution for IDPs in Mogadishu.

Summary of the Action

The proposed action is a joint UN initiative by UNHCR, UN-Habitat and UNDP together with longstanding partners CESVI, SWDC and SIDO, facilitating the gradual resolution of the protracted displacement of IDPs in Mogadishu, notably by enhancing local integration capacity, which remains the preferred durable solution option for 47% or almost 200,000 of Mogadishu's IDPs. The proposed action therefore focuses on: (a) strengthening relevant governance structures through capacity building and accountability mechanisms to create the relevant sustainability potential for solutions, on (b) implementing innovative, replicable and scalable solutions for basic and protective service delivery and employment, and, (c) producing, by the end of the project, a comprehensive and implementable urban durable solution strategy which includes financing schemes for the scale and complexity of Mogadishu's IDP situation. This joint UN initiative originates from and directly supports the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative led by the Federal Government of Somalia represented through the Deputy Prime Minister and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and which builds on the primary role and responsibility of authorities to support durable solutions. The three submitting UN agencies have been instrumental in establishing and advancing this initiative to date.

The action detailed in the following sections is integrating relevant components that create durable solution systems capable of addressing IDP's needs and facilitating access for IDPs and refugee returnees to an increasingly productive, safe and dignified life. Cash-based interventions will initially enable displacement-affected populations accessing housing, tenure security, livelihoods and protective services. Through the creation of gender and environmentally sensitive income generating activities, as well as long-term employment opportunities in support of systemic job- creation, target groups will be enabled to generate the income and basic services once assistance will be phased down. The integrated interventions are novel, replicable and have a potential for scalability to become effective durable solution systems that can be linked to local governance and integrate in longer-term urban development over time.

The inter-linked and simultaneous focus on strengthening the capacity of municipal and district governance structures to effectively manage and gradually resolve protracted displacement not only helps to expand and sustain durable solution systems over time, it also addresses a key root cause of today's protracted displacement situation – the long absence of state authority. Continued substitution of government responsibilities risks to effectively undermining the sustainability of durable solutions for IDPs in Mogadishu, in particular in view of the scale of the situation and the over-arching need to integrate IDPs and their settlements

⁶ See IASC Framework on Durable Solutions 2010 building on the primary responsibility of authorities as enshrined in the 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement or the 2012 African Union Convention on the Assistance and Protection of IDPs in Africa. These tools and legal frameworks build on the notion of sovereignty as responsibility as reflected in the 2005 Framework for National Responsibility.

in urban master and development planning⁷. Capacity building and knowledge generation are integral to this component, borrowing, among others, from the capacity building curriculum of the UNHCR-led Protection Cluster.

The Action supports current and future national plans and priorities, notably the development of the National Development Plan (2017-2019), as reflected in the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative, the voluntary repatriation and reintegration strategy, or the National Development Plan⁸, and assists authorities in Mogadishu in creating an enabling environment for the sustainable local integration of IDPs and returnees.

The choice of partnership for the proposed action is another key added-value element, as the action benefits from the comparative advantage of technical knowledge, expertise, and experience of the joint UN and NGO submission. All partners maintain a strong dialogue with relevant authorities, have relevant presence in Mogadishu, and are in a convenor role in their particular field of expertise. UN-Habitat, a global and local knowledge leader on urban development and utilities brings to the action its worldwide experience in urban development, participatory planning, municipal finance and essential services management and provision. UNHCR brings its displacement and protection-related expertise to the action enhanced with its key catalytic role the agency has on durable solutions in Somalia and globally⁹. UNDP brings its extensive experience on sustainable local economic development strategies and the implementation of effective employment and income generation initiatives for disadvantaged groups, including displaced urban populations. Cesvi, with over 10 years of experience in Somalia, adds its expertise on working with vulnerable groups, notably women and children, with a focus on livelihoods and childcare activities. The Somali Innovation and Development Organisation (SIDO) brings its extensive expertise in successfully implementing urban cash for work schemes in Mogadishu. The Somali Women Development Centre (SWDC) brings locally relevant expertise on gender-based violence related risks, legal counselling services for marginalised women, and increased access to protective services. The partners have a thorough understanding of the needs, constraints and challenges, as well as opportunities for success for joined up development and humanitarian delivery in Mogadishu, drawing from experience from previous and ongoing delivery in the region.

The action will pursue the following objectives:

Overall objective: To facilitate and support durable solutions for IDPs and RRs in Mogadishu.

Specific objectives: To substantially improve living conditions of IDPs and RRs through the establishment of governance systems, increased Housing, Land and Property Rights and social, economic and political inclusion.

In order to ensure a strategic, targeted and sustainable approach, tailored to the Mogadishu-specific displacement and socio-economic context, two outcomes were identified feeding into the specific and overall objectives, adding value and ensuring sustainability. The two **intermediary outcomes**, or results, are:

- 1) Strengthened local governance structures through capacity building and enhanced accountability mechanisms in order to make relevant offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and returnees and enable authorities to assume their primary responsibility to gradually enable durable solutions processes in Mogadishu.
- 2) Employment generation in support of improved access to affordable housing and protective and basic service delivery to IDPs and returnees.

Expected Results:

⁷ See recommendations of the UNHCR/SPC, 'Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu', April 2016.

⁸ See MOPIC, 1st consolidated draft National Development Plan June 2016, chapter 12.4.

⁹ UNHCR is member of the Global Solution Alliance, leads the Global Initiative on Somali refugees and under the UN-Secretary-General's decision on solutions in the aftermath of conflict 2011, assumes a key strategic role on durable solutions through its Protection Cluster responsibilities.

To respond to the overall and specific objectives, the action consists of two intermediary outcomes, which are essential components to creating durable solutions in Mogadishu in agreement with the key findings of the Mogadishu IDP profiling as well as the main recommendations by Prof. Walter Kaelin (former RSG on the human rights of IDPs and current Special Advisor on internal displacement to the RC/HC), stressing in particular the need to address the protracted urban dimension of internal displacement¹⁰¹¹. Within the two intermediary outcomes mentioned above, activities focus on developing an Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for IDPs and other displacement-affected populations, building capacity and accountability of local government authorities, delivering basic and protective services, including on housing, land and property; and on creating short and long-term employment opportunities.

Intermediary Outcome 1: Strengthened local governance structures through capacity building and enhanced accountability mechanisms in order to make relevant offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and returnees and enable authorities to assume their primary responsibility to gradually enable durable solutions processes in Mogadishu.

Mogadishu is the second fastest growing city worldwide, with the highest displacement concentration of almost 400,000 IDPs in Somalia. 1/5 of the currently estimated population of Mogadishu is displaced and largely concentrated in its peripheral districts. The internal displacement profiling shows that IDPs in Mogadishu are worse off across main sectors, depicting a situation of structural inequality, social marginalisation, and discrimination fostering their inability to assert their rights and access relevant authorities. This partially relates to the presence of gatekeepers, which have assumed de facto authority over most IDP settlements in Mogadishu. IDPs are most exposed to rights violations, such as forced evictions which are disrupting durable solutions processes, have least access to public services, offices and justice mechanisms, and fewer opportunities for sustainable employment than host communities and economic migrants.

This structural inequality is largely linked to the long absence of state authority and governance, which remains the key cause of the protracted nature of internal displacement in Mogadishu today. While authorities at all levels have the primary responsibility to assist, protect and support durable solutions for IDPs, this responsibility requires systematic and structural capacity enhancements to improve IDPs' access to such authorities. The Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative recognises the centrality of governance and the role of authorities in attaining durable solutions for IDPs. The actions proposed under this intermediary outcome directly support this.

Result 1.1. A comprehensive multi-sectorial strategy on Urban Durable Solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu, led and implemented by a capacitated Urban Solution Taskforce embedded in the Banadir Regional Administration is developed

The structural inequality and marginalisation renders IDPs and refugee returnees as outsiders. They are not fully considered as formal residents of Mogadishu by a majority of local actors, in particular local government authorities and institutions. Current urban policy, urban planning, urban service delivery hardly considers the displacement realities and relevant authorities, offices and mechanisms are difficult to access for IDPs. In order to change the mind set and integrate displacement realities into the planning and service provision, an Urban Solutions Taskforce with a secretariat embedded in the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), will be established. This multi-stakeholder group will consist of key actors from different government institutions, including district governments, but also private sector and IDPs and returnees themselves. Capacity building measures will be tailored to enhance the task force's knowledge on the history and current displacement situation, living conditions in Mogadishu IDP settlements, communities' needs, good practices from other

¹⁰ See Walter Kaelin, Mission report 2, February 2016; See Walter Kaelin, Mission report 3, May 2016. See further UNHCR/SPC, 'Internal Displacement Profiling', April 2016.

¹¹ IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs, 2010; Durable Solutions Preliminary Operational Guide, 2016.

countries and the role and importance of urban planning. The Urban Solutions Taskforce will lead the development of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy in a consultative process.

An integral part of the Urban Solutions Strategy will be urban and spatial planning for the local integration of IDPs and refugee returnees and for planned city extensions through mixed use settlement areas that integrate housing, employment opportunities and basic and protective service provision. The strategy will address the needs through a sustainable approach and act as a foundation for social infrastructure and services planning. The strategy will guide the implementation of activities under the Action and will be reviewed continuously during the course of the action to include learning and knowledge gained from the testing of innovative solutions for IDPs under intermediary outcome 2. The final version of the strategy will address the protracted displacement at full scale beyond the scope and duration of the Action, incl. a financing strategy.

Key activities for Result 1.1:

A 1.1.1. Establish a multi-stakeholder Urban Solutions Taskforce for Banadir Region and hold regular meetings and working sessions leading to the development, fine-tuning and publication of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for Banadir Region

A 1.1.2. Capacitate and enable the work of the Urban Solutions Task Force to develop the Mogadishu-specific urban solutions strategy by capacitating the task force

A 1.1.3. Spatial mapping (land ownership, risk vulnerability, accessibility, etc.) and spatial planning (mixed used settlements through onsite upgrading, relocation, land readjustment, etc.) in support of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy and of the innovative solutions implemented under strategic objective 2.

Key outputs for Result 1.1:

- Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for guiding the implementation of the Action and for sustainably addressing the protracted displacement situation at large scale in Banadir Region incl. financing scheme and visualisation of strategy.
- Urban Solutions Taskforce established and trained, and leading development, testing, evaluation and revision of Durable Solutions Strategy.
- 93 government officials, district commissioners and local level authorities trained on durable solutions.
- 7 urban and spatial plans for local integration and city extensions developed.
- 1 legal framework on pro-poor housing developed.
- 3 bylaws on low cost housing rental subsidy and land use planning created.
- 1 guideline on relocation created.

Result 1.2. Municipal and district authorities and offices are more accessible for IDPs and refugee returnees in Mogadishu and are enabled to contribute to social cohesion and protection

Mogadishu's municipal and district governance structures reaching displaced populations and vice versa are essential for a durable solution action. Currently, access and dialogue is severely impeded due to gatekeepers, physical access constraints, lack of information on rights, roles and responsibilities of authorities and limited understanding of the complexity and fluctuation of the displacement scenario at hand and unawareness of prevailing needs. This has fostered a picture of de facto second class residents of Mogadishu, which is shown not only in the physical location of a majority of IDPs in the city's outskirts, but also in the structural inequality of IDPs. This situation needs to be addressed through a structural dialogue, regular interaction and the development of accountability mechanisms for gatekeepers and the creation of oversight roles of authorities.

Forced evictions in particular are by far the most prevalent human rights violation in Mogadishu and a key impediment to local integration. The scale of forced evictions is high, notably as local authorities have neither have capacity, nor the appropriate mechanisms in place for lawful eviction processes in cases where evictions are justified. Such mechanisms and access to applicable justice mechanisms need to be put in place to gradually reduce forced evictions as key impediment to durable solutions in Mogadishu.

Key activities for Result 1.2:

A 1.2.1. Create a forum for regular meet and greets between IDP communities, district and municipal officials to create a mutual understanding of roles and responsibility, needs and capacities

A 1.2.2. Legal assistance to facilitate access to justice for IDPs: i) build the capacity of BRA to ensure lawful evictions; ii) build the capacity of land dispute committee

A 1.2.3. Design a community-driven accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers in IDP settlements to reduce abuse and exploitation and improve access to formal authorities who provide oversight over the adherence to the CoC.

A 1.2.4. Establish fellowship programme for talented young IDPs that could integrate into the BRA workforce, with set up of an international oversight committee on the selection process of the fellows.

Key outputs for Result 1.2:

- 20 outreach activities to facilitate dialogue between government officials and IDPs/RRs.
- 2 feedback mechanisms established to support IDPs.
- Regular fora for structural dialogue between displaced communities and authorities established and held.
- Eviction guidelines developed, disseminated and training delivered.
- 1 code of conduct produced and signed by BRA and gatekeepers.
- Basic camp management guidelines and accountability code of conduct applied in 10 IDP settlements.
- 165 government officials trained on lawful evictions.
- 225 land dispute committee members trained on HLP and legal rights.
- 1,000 young IDPs gained working experience (of 1 month duration) and generated income (USD50 per month) through participation in the fellowship programme with BRA

Result 1.3. Rights awareness of IDPs and refugee returnees is enhanced enabling them to better participate in decision-making processes affecting their future, and the social cohesion among IDPs, returnees and other urban communities in Mogadishu is strengthened

Lack of information and unawareness of rights renders IDPs and refugees vulnerable to exploitation and abuse and excludes them from participating in any decision-making processes even when affecting their own future. IDPs for example show little awareness of their rights against being forcibly evicted, their right to freedom of movement and derived from that their right to choose where to find a durable solution. This exclusion adds to their social marginalisation and exclusion.

The majority of IDPs in Mogadishu originate from Lower Shabelle, Bay and Middle Shabelle region. Especially those originating from Lower Shabelle and Bay regions prefer to locally integrate in Mogadishu. Albeit a cosmopolitan city, clan dynamics, in particular in view of the overall scale of displacement, must be considered, and social cohesion among IDPs, returnees and host communities must be an integral part of a sustainable durable solution action.

Key activities for Result 1.3:

A 1.3.1. Establish solution platform, and develop outreach ICE material, community outreach through youth to youth to talks, gender and age disaggregated focus group discussions, radio messaging involving political leaders and decision-makers.

A 1.3.2. Conduct peacebuilding and social integration campaigns targeting young IDPs and refugee returnees at risk of radicalisation.

Key outputs for Result 1.3:

- 10 durable solution platform for IDPs and local authorities established to serve as forum to influence the development of the Urban Durable Solution and other relevant processes affecting IDPs.

- 20 Outreach Information, Collection and Exchange (ICE) material on IDP rights pertaining to durable solutions developed.
- 4 Youth-to-Youth talks between IDP youth and diaspora youth groups held.
- 3 Public Youth Fora on peace building and social integration held.
- 9 dialogue sessions held on IDP, refugee and host community specific challenges.
- Radio messages by political leaders and decision-makers developed and broadcasted.
- Peacebuilding and social integration campaigns for youth conducted.

Intermediary Outcome 2: Employment generation in support of improved access to affordable housing and protective and basic service delivery to IDPs and returnees.

The scale of the IDP situation in Mogadishu and in particular the protracted and long-term nature of it requires transformative approaches that have a demonstrated potential for replicability and scalability in Mogadishu. Current approaches have shown a high degree of life saving and protective impact, however, they have remained limited in regards to a medium- and longer-term impact. In support of the need to enhance governance vis-à-vis IDPs to enable them to attain a durable solution in the long-term, a set of innovative service delivery and employment interventions are proposed that feed into the Urban Durable Solution Strategy and become replicable formats for municipal and district authorities with enhanced capacity. Short to medium-term employment generation will be a key enabler envisaged for the durability of activities hereunder.

Result 2.1. Improved access to protective and basic services as well as improved land tenure security and affordable housing for IDPs and refugee returnees

Housing, land and property (HLP) issues in Somalia centre around the precarious security of land tenure and forced evictions, which expose IDPs to further protection risks, most notably gender-based violence as shown in the GBV incident report increase in Mogadishu in 2016. The secondary displacement that follows disrupts local integration processes. The activities under this thematic area will facilitate access to land and affordable housing through legal assistance, improving land tenure security and testing low cost housing model projects as well as increasing mobile GBV prevention and response capacity. Legal assistance will be provided to IDPs through the use of mobile clinics. An essential component of an urban durable solution strategy, the HLP component under this action will establish municipal housing programmes to test innovative, scalable, replicable and affordable urban housing solutions through: i) rental subsidies, ii) financing low-cost housing and the establishment of the Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund, iii) land sharing and relocation and iv); the construction of low cost housing using cash transfer to beneficiaries. The affordable housing models will be made sustainable through short-term income generation activities outlined under output 2.2 of this action and training in construction works aimed at employing IDPs in the construction sector. The findings and lessons learned from these programmes will inform the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy. Trainings to the municipality and regional departments of the Banadir Regional Administration on HLP rights access to justice and accountancy systems will accompany operational activities.

Key activities for Result 2.1:

- A 2.1.1. Housing model projects: i) Rental subsidy, ii) Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund, iii) Land sharing and relocation, and iv) Construction of low cost houses through cash transfer to beneficiaries.
- A 2.1.2. Increase access to employment opportunities in the construction sector for beneficiaries involved in the housing model projects
- A 2.1.3. Mobile clinics for legal counselling and administrative outreach in target settlements.
- A 2.1.4. Mobile risk prevention and increasing service provisions centres for gender-based violence survivors.

Key outputs for Result 2.1:

- Improved access to housing and tenure security for at least 500 households/3,000 IDPs, returnees and host community members through testing novel housing models.
- Methodology and evaluation document for the urban housing solution models.

- 200 rental agreements set up.
- 150 housing units constructed through housing trust fund.
- 150 housing units constructed through cash transfer to beneficiaries.
- 200 displaced-affected households receiving conditional cash transfer.
- 600 displaced-affected persons trained in construction techniques.
- 8,300 temporary workdays created through construction of housing.
- 5,000 people reached through HLP awareness raising campaigns.
- Improved access to protective and legal services for 3,000 IDPs, returnees and host community members.
- Training on HLP rights and access to justice provide to 115 government officials.
- 10 mobile legal clinics in place.
- 5 one stop centres set up.
- 1,000 displaced persons receiving legal assistance.
- 2,500 displaced persons receiving health, psycho-social, legal, material and economic reintegration support.
- Documentation of housing model project methodology and lessons learned for replication and scalability.

Result 2.2: Short-term income generating activities to support access to affordable housing and community-based services for IDPs and returnees; Result 2.3: Medium term employment activities to support sustainable job creation and increased employability for IDPs and returnees.

Economic empowerment plays an essential role in supporting durable solution processes and income generation forms a key component of functioning durable solution systems, integrating employment with other relevant durable solution components, such as service delivery and affordable housing.

Somewhere in the region of 20% of all IDPs in Mogadishu have no job whatsoever, whilst a larger proportion (up to 25%) have access to short-term or temporary work that does not enable them to earn a sustainable living. Of those that are technically “out of work”, approximately one quarter have become so discouraged by their economic situation that they have given up searching for work.

Meanwhile the majority of IDPs that are technically ‘in work’ (i.e. the employed and underemployed) are concentrated in the construction and small scale services sectors which are characterized by low job security, low earnings and poor working conditions. The precarious nature of the jobs opportunities that they provide is reflected in the fact that only one third of the working IDP population sampled during 2015 had worked for more than one hour in the previous week, with earnings in the vast majority of cases falling below \$14 per week.¹²

These observations confirm that economically active IDPs in Mogadishu - whether they are unemployed, underemployed or employed – struggle to stay above the globally recognized income poverty line. In the absence of formal social safety nets, most cope by relying on their extended family networks, including (increasingly vulnerable) money transfers from family members outside Somalia. In addition, many IDPs participate in informal credit networks that enable them to ‘smooth’ their basic consumption needs.

Key activities for Result 2.2:

A 2.2.1. ‘Cash for work’ initiatives designed to employ economically active IDPs in the upgrading of WASH infrastructure and the rehabilitation of basic health and education facilities

A 2.2.2. Use solar and green energy to upgrade WASH, health, and education facilities ensuring accessibility to public services for IDPs, and freeing up financial resources for service delivery

A 2.2.3. Promote and diffuse low cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels produced using waste materials and invasive plants.

¹² See Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu, 2016 pp 39-40.

A 2.2.4. Design and implement green innovation and urban agriculture that provides food and economic security and contributes to DRR.

Key outputs for Result 2.2:

A set of short-term job creation interventions will enable target groups to benefit from an immediate cash surge allowing them to generate sufficient income and savings to meet their rental demands and basic needs (output 2.1).

- 2 education and health facilities provided with green energy.
- EUR97,000 in savings on running costs for education and health facilities.
- 100 displaced persons trained in solar panel maintenance.
- 800 displaced persons trained in producing low-cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels.
- 10,000 displaced persons with access to low-cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels.
- 160 women trained in child care, resulting in 300 women-headed household enabled to work due to child care provision.
- 1,000 persons trained in urban agriculture.
- 5 tree nurseries and garden centres established and equipped, leading to 1,000 households with improved food and economic security.
- 1,510 displaced persons provided with conditional cash transfer.
- 5 training manuals developed.
- 57,740 temporary workdays created through community infrastructure upgrading, housing construction, production of low-cost energy fuel and urban agriculture.

Key activities for Result 2.3:

A 2.3.1. Entrepreneurship training and contributory grant funding for social enterprises.

A 2.3.2. Support for the establishment of an incubator to provide downstream mentoring and support for social enterprises.

A 2.3.3. Vocational training and education linked to growth sectors and skills gaps in the local economy.

Key outputs for Result 2.3:

The above short-term measures will be complimented by a series of medium term measures for employment creation and increased employability through the promotion of social enterprises and other small businesses, and market-based vocational skills training.

- 500 displaced person receiving entrepreneurship and financial literacy training.
- 40 social enterprises and other small businesses receiving contributory grant support.
- 1 established incubator set up.
- 1 business model for incubator designed.
- 375 social enterprises and other small businesses supported through the incubator.
- 3 TVET centres equipped.
- 7 training materials developed.
- 3 training of trainers conducted.
- 600 young IDPs receiving vocational education and training linked to employment growth sectors in the Mogadishu economy.

Selection Criteria for Beneficiaries

The internal displacement profiling exercise database will form the basis for the selection of beneficiaries for the Action. In particular, it will provide information that will enable the implementing partners to assess the IDP status of the target groups. In addition, further information will come from the list of VOLREP programme. General criteria of selection will include:

- Displaced-affected persons

- Household income level (below poverty line)
- Exposure to forced evictions
- Women and children-headed households
- Large households headed by female
- Households with person with other specific needs – Unaccompanied/ Separated Child [SC] Elderly at Risk [ER], Disability [DS], Pregnant [PG], Single Parent [SP], Serious Medical condition [SM], Special Legal Protection [LP] Child/Adolescent at risk [CR], SGBV [SV] and Torture [TR]
- Unemployment rate in the households
- Date of arrival and previous assistance received

The beneficiary selection criteria for the Action have been highlighted below per result area (listed above), with reference to specific activities.

For Result 1, these criteria will be determined in collaboration with implementing partners and local and district administration on selection of relevant authorities for trainings. After the creation of the Durable Solutions Task Force, this entity will be consulted on beneficiaries and target groups, notably those involving community infrastructure upgrading and solar panel installations (Activity 2.2.1 and Activity 2.2.2), as well as assisting in identify vulnerable groups eligible for housing schemes and livelihoods opportunities.

For Result 2, target group needs will be identified in liaison with other clusters and development partners in order to maximize synergies and the potential for holistic approaches, notably for access to services and livelihoods. This will include the formulation of criteria for rental subsidies allocation, which will inform the beneficiary selection. In particular, while assessing needs and vulnerability, special consideration will be given to persons that are at risk or were victims of forced eviction. Focus Group Discussions will be conducted at community level, mainstreaming age, gender and diversity.

For Result 3, entrepreneurs and businesses will be selected on the basis of a competitive business plan. The incubator team will decide which businesses / entrepreneurs to support – based on a range of criteria including their commitment, skills, previous experience and knowledge of the market which they are seeking to enter.

Achieving Results: Specific Activities

Under these strategic outcomes and results areas, the following activities will be implemented:

Activities under Result 1.1:

Activity 1.1.1: Establish a multi-stakeholder Urban Solutions Taskforce for Banadir Region and hold regular meetings and working sessions leading to the development, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for Banadir Region.

Rationale: A multi-stakeholder taskforce will be established to lead a consultative process for the development of a multi-sectoral urban durable solution strategy for Mogadishu, inclusive of a financing plan. In light of the scale and protracted nature of the displacement scenario in Mogadishu, such a strategy is required to gradually guide the process on durable solutions for the displaced ensuring their participation in this key process.

Description: An Urban Durable Solutions Taskforce with a secretariat embedded in the BRA will be established. This multi-stakeholder group will consist of key actors from different government institutions, including district governments, but also private sector and IDPs and returnees themselves. The Durable Solutions Taskforce will develop the urban solution strategy in an inclusive and consultative manner, and coordinate and monitor its implementation through a regular review progress. It will draw on evaluations and lessons learned from the models tested under strategic outcome 2 of this action and also from outcomes of the innovation competition – a community-based award scheme under the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative challenging IDP youth to develop innovative solution ideas. The strategy aims to attain sustainability, and build on scalable approaches in view of the financial feasibility.

Role: UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNDP

Activity 1.1.2: Capacitate and enable the work of the Urban Solutions Taskforce to develop the Mogadishu-specific Urban Durable Solutions Strategy, with the following focus areas:

- service provision, employment creation social cohesion, and upgrading of living conditions in urban environments, based on lessons learnt from the innovative approaches tested under Result 2 of this action
- the formulation of relevant related legal framework, bylaws and policies pertaining to adequate housing provision, rental subsidy, land sharing and relocation as well enhanced, improved and more equitable access to basic services and improved living standards,
- the applicable policy and legal frameworks and tools pertaining to the protection and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees as well as on the actual durable solution-related needs in Mogadishu based on the Internal Displacement Profiling data for Mogadishu and other relevant datasets
- the generation of up to date data and information on the fluctuating displacement situation in Mogadishu

Rationale: Up to date information and understanding of the displacement situation in Mogadishu and its implications on the affected community is paramount for local and municipal authorities to consider relevant urban planning and development processes, most notably the urban solutions strategy. The Mogadishu IDP profiling has shown that due to several impediments, knowledge of the displacement situation remains often anecdotal and a limited understanding of what the responsibility of authorities entails has resulted in a situation of exclusion, rather than inclusion from relevant municipal planning processes. This reflects on an overall insufficient capacity regarding the formulation of legal frameworks such as municipal by-laws and regulation. Legislation is largely outdated. When it exists, it does not stem from the constitution or national laws. Often it is not enforced. UNHCR and partners began the sensitisation and training of authorities by centrally including BRA and DCs in the IDP profiling exercise, as well as stimulating BRA internal discussions with inputs based on the new data obtained. In order to build on existing work and in direct support to activity 1.1.1, these efforts will be further enhanced. In the same vein, legal frameworks and bylaws are needed in the area of building permits, land management, creation and administration of rental subsidy schemes, standardisation of contracts for leases of land or rental agreements. Similarly, by-laws aimed at setting up system needed for specific types of user-charges as well as municipal taxes – i.e. property tax, tax to foreign companies demanding permits at the municipality, incentives for formal developers and private landlords to build adequate housing.

Description: Enhanced capacity and understanding of the particularities of the evolving displacement situation will be achieved through a) trainings and seminars on fundamental elements of the applicable framework on durable solutions targeted at municipal and district level officials; b) stocktaking exercises in order to measure progress based on the data obtained in the IDP profiling exercise; and c) by carrying out joint assessments to capture new developments in the Mogadishu-specific displacement scenario in order to inform activity 1.1.1. Implementing agencies will conduct training to BRA Departments of Social Affairs, Public Works and Finance on the set up and administration of rental subsidies, housing trust fund and basic standards pertaining to relocation in line with international guidelines. These sessions include training on relocation guidelines in context, accountancy system management as well as sessions on examples from comparable settings where rental subsidies were set up to respond to needs of displaced populations. Technical assistance to draft a municipal by-law on rental subsidy, low cost housing, land sharing and relocation will draw from lessons and learnings from the successful approval of the by-laws on solid waste and bio-medical waste management¹³ and facilitated through drafting seminars and consultations.

Role: UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNDP

Activity 1.1.3: Spatial mapping (land ownership, risk vulnerability, accessibility, etc.) and spatial planning (mixed used settlements through onsite upgrading, relocation, land readjustment, etc.) in support of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy and of the innovative solutions implemented under intermediary outcome 2.

Rationale: With the high IDP concentration, the growing number of IDPs and refugee returns, Mogadishu is faced with significant urban pressure, in particular on the city's infrastructure. Urban space is limited and regularly contested. Many city dwellers lack access to adequate urban services, community and economic

¹³ October 2015, JPLG II, UN-Habitat, 2015.

infrastructure, employment opportunities, and housing solutions. The last attempt to regulate the city's growth by an Urban Development Plan dates back to the 1920's and 1930's while later interventions remained at ad-hoc level. Currently, Mogadishu does not have a system for urban planning and urban management in place. Additionally the periurban districts of Deynille, Hodan and Kaxda host 69% or 323,326 individuals in 317 settlements of different size and density. The majority of these settlements are unplanned and have grown over time, lack access roads and pathways, basic and protective services and are often too far away from employment opportunities. In order to address the protracted displacement at a larger scale these informal settlements need to be transformed into mixed use neighbourhoods either through local integration, upgrading on site or relocation schemes (see activity 2.1).

Description: Activities will include the identification of options for planned city expansion (new mixed use settlement areas and economic development zones) and developing a City Extension Strategy under the framework of the Spatial Strategic Plan for Mogadishu. This can be combined with spatial plans for developing the most affected districts including integrated neighbourhood upgrading plans and more detailed settlement upgrading, relocation, and land readjustment plans. The formulation of these plans involves key municipal stakeholders, local communities, crucial landlords and a wide range of IDP representatives.

Role: UN-Habitat

Activities under Result 1.2:

Activity 1.2.1: Create a forum for regular meet and greets between IDP communities, district and municipal officials to create a mutual understanding of roles and responsibility, needs and capacities.

Rationale: Due to several reasons, including inaccessibility of municipal offices or gatekeepers, no regular exchange between the municipal authorities and the sizeable number of displaced residents, i.e. an estimated one fifth of the urban population, currently exists. Tying in with activity 1.1.2 to strengthen the understanding of the displacement setting in Mogadishu, a regular exchange between IDP communities and duty bearers at district and municipal levels needs to be created. This forum will also allow for realistic expectations towards authorities and seek to fundamentally facilitate a regular exchange between local decision-makers with a significant proportion of a currently marginalised urban population.

Description: Such an enhanced exchange will be achieved through i) Joint outreach activities to facilitate the dialogue between BRA/DC offices and communities in all 17 districts; ii) the development of messages of municipality for radio outreach; and iii) the creation of a safe feedback mechanism for communities to BRA in line with the principles of accountability to affected populations.

Role: UNHCR, UN-Habitat

Activity 1.2.2: Legal assistance to facilitate access to justice for IDPs: i) build the capacity of BRA and District Commissioners to ensure lawful handling of resettlement and relocation issues, respecting the rights of the affected households and communities; and ii) and Land Dispute Committee.

Rationale: Forced evictions remain the primary rights violation affecting Mogadishu's IDPs. With over 120,000 persons forcibly evicted in Mogadishu in 2015 and over 47,000 in the first half of 2016, the city's forced eviction rates are the highest in Somalia and in the entire region. Forced evictions are illegal and disrupt not only community-driven local integration advancement, but also undermine humanitarian and development activities and progress. In many instances, IDPs are not aware what the status of the land is they settle on, nor are they aware that their direct or indirect payments to gatekeepers form extorted rent and are therefore unable to protect themselves against forced evictions. Authorities on the other hand are often unaware on how to pursue lawful eviction processes in line with international standards.

Description: UNHCR and UN-Habitat will work with BRA, District Commissioners and the Mogadishu Land Dispute Committee to improve lawful eviction processes and ease access to justice for IDPs. This will be achieved through the re-affirmation and dissemination of the Mogadishu-specific eviction guidelines, including of abridged and community-friendly versions for community outreach and rights awareness, the organization of protection roundtables with authorities on the application of these standards, provision of relevant training and technical assistance for the implementation of the eviction guidelines. The negotiation of a waiver to reduce

the access fee to the Land Dispute Committee will be approved by the Committee and Municipality. A clear referral procedure for cases from the District Commissioners to Municipalities will reinforce the institutional presence of the Municipality to the different Districts, localities and settlements. The UNHCR-led Protection Cluster has improved and widened the scope of its eviction monitoring systems to main towns where an indication of evictions existed. In addition, it has improved the verification mechanisms through use of trained paralegals of protection cluster members. The Cluster produces a rolling eviction tracking matrix on a monthly basis as well as bi-annual risk maps with a focus on Mogadishu. This will be further enhanced through the joint monitoring of evictions involving local government to ensure accountability in regards to lawful and forced evictions.

This activity achieves reduced forced evictions and risk thereof, improved access to justice and awareness about centres and solutions for legal redress. It also turns local governments and leaders into approachable institutions by a portion of population that is usually excluded from that type of service provision.

Role: UNHCR (on evictions); UN-Habitat (with land dispute committee)

Activity 1.2.3: Design a community-driven accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers in IDP settlements to reduce abuse and exploitation and improve access to formal authorities who provide oversight over the adherence to the code of conduct.

Rationale: Gatekeepers are informal managers of IDP settlements in Mogadishu. With over 480 IDP settlements, the formation of IDP umbrellas and then centres has resulted in a systematised and enhanced network of gatekeepers. Yet, unlike formal camp managers, gatekeepers created an informal yet powerful level of authority that stands between IDPs and district, municipal and federal authorities. Their actions take place in an accountability vacuum which increases the risk exposure and inability of IDPs to access formal authority for protection and assistance. Views about gatekeepers in Mogadishu remain ambivalent and so does their relationship with the IDP communities, who perceive them as their main provider of security, assistance/protection in the absence of formal authorities reaching through to them. In order to reduce the harmful exposure and improve access to formal authorities, an accountability mechanism needs to be established and gradually expanded.

Description: Based on i) an analysis of the current gatekeeping system in Mogadishu and ii) identification and consultation of key gatekeepers in strategic IDP locations, iii) Mogadishu-specific camp and settlement management minimum standards will be developed to form the basis for the accountability framework. Community consultations in a minimum of 10 key IDP settlements will be held to adapt the accountability code of conduct which will be approved by local authorities and formally concluded between the BRA, DC and relevant gatekeepers.

Role: UNHCR

Activity 1.2.4: Establish fellowship programme to integrate talented young IDPs into the BRA workforce, with set up of an international oversight committee on the selection process of the fellows.

Rationale: The high unemployment rate among IDPs, in particular youth, can only be addressed at large scale if the public sector constitutes a role model for social responsibility and not only leads the development of a strategy and related activities but also takes a proactive step towards employing vulnerable youth from IDP settlements within the administration. The aim of the fellowship is two-fold: i) to strengthen community development approaches through the inclusion of vulnerable and displaced-affected persons; and ii) to strengthen the economic 'agency' of people in poor urban areas, providing work experience, enhancing dignity and promoting social and economic inclusion.

Description: The BRA fellowship programme is designed to integrate talented young IDPs into the BRA workforce, either temporarily to allow gaining of first work experiences or permanently as BRA staff. The fellowship will provide political inclusion of youth that are often marginalised, by allowing for shadowing of government officials and different positions within the BRA departments. The fellowship will allow for young IDPs to contribute to works in their representative districts by contributing to community development efforts. A specialised unit will be set up within BRA to select fellows on the basis of clear and transparent criteria, to

coordinate the fellowship programme and support participating offices and youth throughout. Criteria for selection process - must be an IDP, youth, and gendered initiative.

Role: UN-Habitat, UNHCR

Activities under Result 1.3:

Activity 1.3.1: Establish solution platforms, and develop outreach ICE material, community outreach through youth to youth to talks, gender and age disaggregated focus group discussions, radio messaging involving political leaders and decision-makers.

Rationale: Marginalisation, social exclusion and discrimination are among the main impediments of durable solutions for IDPs in Somalia. This is inter alia exacerbated by the fact that IDP settlements in Mogadishu are largely governed by gatekeepers, not by formal authorities or camp management structures, rendering IDPs de facto unable to assert their rights, to participate in the decisions affecting them and their future. Community-based rights education and empowerment, especially of women and youth, as well as providing a platform for participation pertaining to durable solution choices will be important to reduce marginalisation of the communities.

Description: The activity will be implemented through i) development of outreach ICE material based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the key principles of the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs; ii) community-outreach through youth-to-youth talks, gender and age disaggregated focus group discussions, radio messaging involving political leaders and decision-makers; iii) establish solutions platforms to ensure IDPs are able to voice their views and help shape their own way towards a durable solution. The latter will be linked to the innovation competition of the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative.

Role: UNHCR, UN-Habitat

Activity 1.3.2: Conduct peacebuilding and social integration campaigns targeting young IDPs and refugee returnees at risk of radicalisation.

Rationale: The activity aims to raise awareness and actualise peace and positive social interaction at the community level. With 62% of Mogadishu's IDP population being below the age of 18, engaging the youth to participate in community-driven peacebuilding fora reduces marginalisation and inequalities, and aims at strengthening social cohesion among youth in Mogadishu. Since 1996, the Safer Cities Programme of UN-HABITAT has spearheaded an integrated approach to urban peace building. It seeks to build the resilience of both young men and women and their communities through engaging them as positive forces for change in their communities.

Description: Three Public Youth Fora will be organised in Mogadishu in collaboration with the municipality and relevant district authority. This activity will result in an understanding of multiple levels of identity, and the potential for a collective identity that transcends individual cultural, religious, ethnic or other differences (e.g. sense of belongingness to common humanity, respect for diversity).

Role: UNHCR, UN-Habitat

Activities under Result 2.1:

Activity 2.1.1: Housing model projects, i) Rental subsidy, ii) Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund, and iii) Construction of low cost houses through cash transfer to beneficiaries.

Rationale: This set of interventions achieves reduction of risk of forced evictions, improves accessibility to and awareness of legal options and justice institutions, improves availability of housing units and their standards, and stimulates the cohesiveness of the urban fabric. It enables IDP to sustain livelihood activities and become productive assets of the urban fabric. All cash-based activities are conditional to undertaking livelihood activities as outlined in activities 2.2.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, all other housing model project beneficiaries will be encouraged to participate in the livelihood creation activities to ensure sustainability of the action.

Description: i) 200 households will be given conditional cash transfers for a rental cash grant support scheme which aims at reducing the risk of forced evictions by 50% or more. Set up and distribution of cash transfers will

rely on the CALP model and they will be conditional subject to pre-determined criteria including the use of pre-qualified mobile companies to avoid diversion¹⁴. Distribution of conditional cash transfers will depend on participation in livelihood interventions to ensure participating households have the financial means to meet rental fees. The type of distribution is holistic in nature and relies on a multi-sectorial approach. In particular, issuance of shelter cash will be complemented by legal assistance interventions aimed at formalising rental agreements and subsequently resolve disputes arising through breach of the rental agreements by either party among others (activity 2.1.3). Rental agreements will be targeting both lease of the land where IDPs can erect their shelter.

ii) The Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund will initially provide 150 IDP households with funds to build, preserve, and rehabilitate homes that are affordable for very low income households. The maximum funding under the Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund will be EUR1,500 per housing unit. Funds will be provided following transparent eligibility criteria targeting the most vulnerable and beneficiaries will be identified with participation of IDPs, returnees and other urban poor communities. Beneficiaries will be trained in construction and building technics and materials be made available to them. Construction will then be periodically inspected by a qualified engineer to ensure structural soundness. Additional fund income will be raised through donations.

iii) This activity emphasise the voluntary choice of communities and beneficiaries of their housing solution. The People's Process approach, implemented by UN-Habitat in Asia, will be combined with Shelter Cluster Strategic Operating Framework for Somalia (2016). Conditional cash transfers implemented by UN-Habitat will go directly to the displaced and host communities who will participate in all crucial construction phases of their housing units, assisted by specialists who will provide technical advice on site planning, selection of building materials, selection of local contractors, monitoring and evaluation. In terms of approaches, in line with the guidance of the Shelter Cluster, this activity abides by principles of building back safer, local building culture, mainstreaming protection, securing housing land and property rights, owner-driven approaches. The People's Process has, in contexts like Sri Lanka, attained a delivery rate of 99.6%. This activity achieves community cohesion, replenishment and upgrading of the city housing stock, promotion of local building techniques and housing rights for the displaced. Through setting up 150 household agreements with authorities on the land, community mobilisation for planning of the shelter, choice of building materials and design, training in construction for extension of housing unit, maintenance and upgrading of shelters.

Role: UN-Habitat, UNHCR, CESVI

Activity 2.1.2: Increase access to employment opportunities in the construction sector for beneficiaries involved in the housing model projects.

Rationale: This activity will look primarily into construction providing skills training with prospects of employment opportunities in the construction sector. According to the Internal Displacement Profiling for Mogadishu: "Four main sectors of activities have been identified among the employed population: small services (...), construction, hospitality (...) and petty trade. (...) Employed IDPs are mostly working in the construction and small service sectors. The construction sector offers opportunities in more than one respect. It enables to create a system of incentives for landlords if part of the activities could target the upgrading of housing units. But more importantly, skills in this sector will afford to IDPs the possibility to be employable in one of the booming economic sectors in Mogadishu.

Description: Beneficiaries who will receive training in construction will gain skills to contribute either to the extension and renovation of their housing units or to access employment opportunities with construction companies. According to the SECIL Construction Sector Analysis for Mogadishu (2013) an IDP enrolled in carpentry would need to work 46 days in a year to earn sufficient income to attain the \$1020 threshold to secure basic food and non-food items, 34 days to cover for the rent. For masons, it will take 113 days of work in one year to secure the necessary amount for food and non-food items and 83 days to afford the rent.

Role: UN-Habitat, CESVI

¹⁴ <http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/tools> - The Cash Learning Partnership has devised different cash transfer programmes based on the experience of different countries affected by conflict or prone to natural disasters.

Activity 2.1.3: Mobile clinics for legal counselling and information outreach in target settlements.

Rationale: Access to justice mechanisms, including relevant information and legal counselling, remain a key constraint in safeguarding IDPs against forced evictions, which a rampant rights violation in Mogadishu. In direct relation to activities to strengthen authorities' capacity to prevent forced evictions and pursue lawful evictions as well as rights education, mobile clinics for legal counselling will allow for the needed complement to protect against forced evictions and support longer-term local integration processes to fruition.

Description: At the settlement level mobile clinics will be outlets for legal assistance deployed on the sites; paralegals will be engaged through community-based dispute resolution processes and will ensure the court action is last resort with priority given to the mediation and negotiation of cases resulting from breaches and violations linked to HLP rights. Paralegals will undertake community outreach to identify HLP specific cases identified in the target locations. They will refer those to counselling centres to ensure disputes arising through breach of HLP rights are resolved through legal assistance and collaborative dispute resolution. This activity complements activity 2.1.1.

Role: UNHCR, SWDC

Activity 2.1.4: Mobile risk prevention and increasing service provision centres for gender-based violence survivors and family reunification capacity.

Rationale: 75% of all GBV incidents are perpetrated in IDP settlements. Since beginning of 2016, GBV incidents reported have increased in IDP populated areas of Mogadishu. This is notably linked to the poor physical protection IDP settlements provide, forced evictions as well as increased presence of a variety of armed actors.

Description: The activity will be implemented through a) Establish mobile risk prevention teams for outreach to reduce GBV and forced recruitment exposure of IDPs; b) Increase the GBV service capacity through a one stop centre allowing the GBV survivor to receive health, psycho-social, legal, material and economic reintegration support. To complement this and enhance GBV response and prevention programmes, training workshops will be given to IDPs, police and other government officials with an aim to enable better understanding of participants. The objective of the engagement will be to enhance collaboration and develop linkages to increase access to justice for survivors. Among the key action points of the meeting is the need to reach out to and try and change the growing negative sentiment on GBV response and prevention programs among authorities and other policy makers.

Role: UNHCR, SWDC

Activities under Result 2.2:

Activity 2.2.1: 'Cash for work' initiatives designed to employ economically active¹⁵ IDPs in the upgrading of WASH infrastructure and the rehabilitation of basic health and education facilities.

Rationale: Major deficits in basic WASH infrastructure and the inadequate capacity of local health and education facilities in areas selected for housing relocation and land sharing, are some of the most important constraints to achieving durable solutions for IDPs in Mogadishu. Upgrading these facilities will be a labour intensive task, and presents a 'win-win' opportunity to take advantage of the abundant unemployed and underemployed labour force. Many IDPs have already gained experience of upgrading through 'daily work' in the wider Mogadishu construction sector.

Description: This activity will directly compliment the model housing projects outlined in section 2.1 above. It will employ IDPs in critical upgrading work, using a tried and tested 'cash for work' methodology that has been successfully implemented by project team members in the 'Mogadishu Clean Up' component of the UN Joint Programme on Youth Employment and elsewhere. It will also complement the proposed upgrading of basic education, health and WASH facilities through solar PV installations (below). Priority projects in areas selected for housing relocation and land sharing will be selected in consultation with the Durable Solutions Task Force

¹⁵ Those who are willing and able to work, which includes those who are employed, underemployed and unemployed.

for the Banadir Region, IDP representatives, the Banadir Regional Administration and relevant District Authorities.

Experienced gained through the upgrading of community facilities will contribute to the development of skills for 'cash for work' beneficiaries and - in conjunction with further targeted vocational training and education (see 2.3.3 below) - will increase the 'employability' of IDPs in the construction sector. The longer term sustainability of the activity will also be ensured through its contribution to increased access to basic community facilities for IDPs.

Role: UNDP, SIDO

Activity 2.2.2: Use affordable solar energy to upgrade WASH, health, and education facilities ensuring accessibility to public services for IDPs, freeing up financial resources for service delivery.

Rationale: Less than a quarter of the population of Mogadishu have access to electricity and tariffs are among the highest in the World, ranging from \$0.80 to \$1.50 per kilowatt hour. This has a massive inflationary impact on the costs of schools, clinics, hospitals and other community facilities, frequently placing their services out of reach for IDPs and other members of the urban poor. In the recent Mogadishu IDP profiling exercise, high costs were cited as one the most common reasons for non-attendance at schools (second only to family commitments), and are a key barrier to accessing the services provided by pharmacies, community clinics and hospitals. Despite this, Mogadishu has some of the most propitious conditions in the World for low cost renewable energy production, particularly in relation to solar and wind power.

The installation of appropriate solar PV systems has the potential to dramatically cut the operating costs of service suppliers, enabling them to pass on this benefit in the form of reduced service fees. It is envisaged that IDPs will benefit directly from this, as well as through enhanced skills development and employment prospects in the growing Mogadishu renewable energy sector (see activity 2.3.3 below).

Description: As per 2.2.1 above, this activity is also intended to benefit areas selected for housing relocation and land sharing. It will complement the proposed upgrading of basic education, health and WASH infrastructure by installing solar PV arrays in no less than 5 schools, clinics, hospitals and / or other community facilities. The aim will be to achieve cost savings equivalent to or greater than the initial purchase, installation and maintenance costs well within the duration of the project, substantially reducing service costs and increasing access for IDPs. 'Turnkey' solar systems will be purchased from experienced international suppliers headquartered in EU member states, and will be installed and maintained by Mogadishu-based contractors that have been pre-qualified for this purpose and successfully engaged by our team on previous occasions. In conjunction with the proposed vocational training and education activity for renewable energy (Activity 2.3.3 below), local contractors will be required to engage and train young IDPs in the installation and maintenance of the systems, thus providing them with valuable 'on the job' work experience in a growing sector of the urban economy. Priority projects will be selected in consultation with the Durable Solutions Task Force for the Banadir Region, IDP representatives, the Banadir Regional Administration and relevant District Authorities.

As numerous projects implemented by our team throughout Somalia have shown, solar PV investments are typically 'bankable' with the initial investment cost recovered through savings in a period of 2-4 years, depending on the scale of the system and the consumption profile of the end user. The financial and economic sustainability of this initiative will be further enhanced through the training of IDP beneficiaries in the installation and maintenance of solar arrays (see activity 2.3.3 below).

Role: UNDP

Activity 2.2.3: Engage beneficiaries of the housing model projects in producing low cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels and facilitate child day care for women headed households.

Rationale: Charcoal and firewood are the main cooking fuels in Somali households but natural resources are scarce and women and children invest a lot of time in collecting fire wood or even use plastic bags and other waste materials as cooking fuel, which presents severe health issues to their families. Charcoal briquettes produced by women groups using waste materials are a cost efficient alternative energy source that also presents a high income generation potential. *Prosopis juliflora* is a species of plant that was introduced to sub-Saharan Africa without long-term impact analysis. The plant requires significant quantities of water, edges out

other types of flora, and has thorns which affect livestock health. The invasive species has spread uncontrolled over the years of conflict, in particular in peri-urban areas that have been inaccessible for a long period of time but prosopis can be limited by harvesting the plant in a sustainable way and using its wood, which has a high heat value, to produce 'sustainable charcoal'. This activity aims to mitigate the hazardous effects of environmental degradation, as well as to increase employment options in renewable energy initiatives.

Description: Promote technologies and activities that address and mitigate the effects of environmental impact, including deforestation and soil degradation, e.g. production of charcoal briquettes, control of Prosopis Juliflora through harvesting and use for sustainable charcoal production, create marketing systems to commercialise alternative cooking fuels and technologies. Briquette production is an activity designed for women only, in particular women headed households and is being supported by the provision of pooled child day care (Activity 2.2.4 below).

The aim of this activity is to create a sustainable livelihood for women by cultivating business capabilities with the use of easily-found materials, ultimately providing them with economic security. As an invasive species, Propopis juliflora can be readily found throughout Mogadishu and will provide for long-term material use. Start-up kits will be provided to 90 women who will be able to set up their own business beyond the duration of the project.

Role: UN-Habitat, CESVI

Activity 2.2.4: Facilitate child care to enable women to work.

Rationale: 63.1% of IDP households in Mogadishu are women headed¹⁶. One of the most difficult aspects of life faced by women-headed households is the double-burden of working outside the home and childcare, as women are still assumed responsible for child-rearing. IDP women have cited having to work outside the home as a negative development due to the double-burden¹⁷, as they are often unable to juggle caring for their children, and earning an income to support their family. Given the difficulties of finding work and economic stress, this creates an added risk of fear of eviction, if they are renting and unable to meet their rental demands.

Description: Pooled child care for women aiming to enter the labour market or engage in livelihood activities. 160 women will be trained in early-childhood stimulation activities and basic hygiene and will then look after up to 8 children each. Working mothers will contribute to the cost of supplies and salary of the day-care provider.

Role: UN-Habitat, CESVI

Activity 2.2.5: Design and implement green innovation and urban agriculture that provide food and economic security and contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Rationale: Green innovation and urban agriculture can bring dignity, empowerment and food sovereignty to IDP communities. Simple technologies and waste recovery make these techniques cost effective and adaptable. Urban agriculture can create economies through, for example, selling crops direct, and developing the supporting industries of processing food to add value, or supplying compost, seeds and tools.

Description: This activity will focus on the establishment of 5 tree nurseries and gardening centres in the three peri-urban districts hosting the largest numbers of IDPs. These centres will train 1,000 community members who are producing fertilizer from organic waste, grow seedlings and process food from the seeds of the invasive plant Prosopis Juliflora (see activity 2.2.3). The income generated from selling these products beyond the boundaries of the IDP settlement will contribute to the sustainability of the centre. The centre will further provide training to IDPs and host community on urban agriculture, kitchen gardens and tree planting. Seedlings to start home-gardens and kitchen gardens will be distributed for free in the initial phase and later at low cost and tools for farming can be borrowed at the centre. The activity will also encompass the delivery of extension services for kitchen gardens, establishment of market gardens with outreach to vulnerable groups,

¹⁶ The FSNAU Mogadishu household food security survey, 2015.

¹⁷ Housing, Land and Property Rights for Somalia's Urban Displaced Women, NRC, 2016.

and an introduction of vocational training for youth and vulnerable groups in agroecology, agroforestry and horticulture.

Role: UN-Habitat, CESVI

Activities under Result 2.3:

Activity 2.3.1: Entrepreneurship training and contributory grant funding for social enterprises.

Rationale: Some 67% of IDPs interviewed in Mogadishu identified “starting their own business” as their preferred strategy for securing sustainable employment and working their way out of poverty. Global data on new business survival rates nevertheless suggests that without careful selection and support, most potential entrepreneurs will lack the skills, aptitudes and experience required for success. In addition, small businesses in Mogadishu generally lack access to affordable sources of start-up capital.

Description: This activity will complement the social enterprise projects outlined in sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 above and will give priority to potential young and women entrepreneurs seeking to establish additional ‘for-profit’ social enterprises and other small businesses that contribute to the welfare of IDP communities, either through the provision of affordable goods and services and / or through direct employment. Awareness raising events and a pro-active ‘scouting’ programme will reach out to aspiring entrepreneurs in IDP settlements and encourage them to apply for support. Basic entrepreneurship training and financial literacy skills will be provided through the proposed social enterprise incubator (2.3.2 below), which will also provide additional downstream mentoring and technical support to beneficiaries on an ‘as needed’ basis. Successful graduates of the training will be given the opportunity to compete for 75% contributory grants of up to \$10,000 to cover initial start-ups costs. Grantees will be selected on the basis of a business plan and – where appropriate - encouraged to apply to local financial institutions (commercial banks and Xawala companies) for the outstanding 25% contribution. A panel consisting of Durable Solutions Task Force members, selected local financial institutions and the Mogadishu Chamber of Commerce will be constituted for this purpose.

It is envisaged that grant funding for social enterprise and other small business start-ups will build on and complement the innovation competition that will be launched during late 2016 as a component of the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative. The sustainability of the start-up grants will be achieved through the expansion of the beneficiary businesses and their contribution to long-term economic development and employment creation in the Daynille and Kaxda districts. The success of grant funded businesses will be assessed in terms of business survival rates (after 12, 24 and 36 months) and their contribution to local employment and service delivery. Financial literacy training will complement this activity, in order to increase the opportunity for savings and surpluses, which can be reinvested into scalable income generating activities.

Role: UNDP

Activity 2.3.2: Support for the establishment of an incubator to provide downstream mentoring and support for social enterprises and other small businesses.

Rationale: The potential of social enterprises to address so called ‘bottom of the pyramid’ market opportunities and to reduce income inequality - including disparities between IDPs and their host communities - is well recognised globally and evidenced in Mogadishu by the recent IDP profiling exercise. However new and early stage social enterprises typically require a range of support services in order to survive and grow, including flexible workspace, accountancy and legal support, mentoring, increased access to financing and business networks. At the current time these services are not accessible to the majority of IDP-led businesses in Mogadishu.

Description: The proposed activity will seek to establish a social enterprise incubator for IDP entrepreneurs to be located in an existing building in either the Daynille or Kaxda districts of Mogadishu. A realistic and sustainable not-for-profit ‘business model’ for the incubator will be designed during the early stages of the project, including appropriate technical financial services offers. It not envisaged that the incubator will provide direct financial support to incubator companies, but will develop networks of potential ‘angel investors’ (including but not limited to the Somali diaspora), existing financial institutions and large commercial enterprises in Mogadishu.

Experience in other developing and middle income countries suggests that business development services providers such as social enterprise incubators achieve self-financing over a time-span of 3-5 years. Financial sustainability will therefore be a key consideration in the development of the incubator business plan. The sustainability of the businesses monitored by the incubator is part of a long term plan and efforts will be focused on continuing the incubator's monitoring hence maintaining the support and monitoring of the businesses created. As per 2.3.1 (above) the success of incubated businesses will be assessed in terms of business survival rates (after 12, 24 and 36 months) and their contribution to local employment and service delivery.

Role: UNDP

Activity 2.3.3: Vocational training and education linked to growth sectors and skills gaps in the local economy.

Rationale: Whilst a comprehensive skills audit of IDPs in Mogadishu has not been undertaken, the existing concentration of IDPs in construction and small-scale service occupations clearly points to a deficit of higher value added occupational skills aligned to emerging growth sectors in the Mogadishu economy. Well over half of the employed IDPs interviewed in recent study expressed dissatisfaction with their current occupation, and indicated an aspiration to work in sectors that offer limited long-term potential for sustainable job growth (retail distribution and international aid). Unless this situation is addressed IDPs are likely to remain trapped in the current low level labour market equilibrium, defined by continuing jobs shortages, low pay, poor working conditions and job insecurity.

Description: The proposed vocational training and education activity will support the development higher-value added occupational skills for IDPs in three of five employment growth potential sectors, namely; renewable energy, construction, hospitality, telecommunications and financial services. The project will work closely with existing large employers in these sectors, industry associations (where appropriate) and established vocational training and educational providers to identify specific occupational skills that are currently in short-supply - or which are expected to face shortages in the medium term. The emphasis will be on enabling IDPs to access better paid occupations in sectors where they already have basic skills and experience, or to access sustainable employment opportunities in new sectors where they have no prior experience. For instance, it is envisaged that support in the construction sector will focus on higher value added skills such as block making / laying, plumbing, carpentry and the installation of solar PV systems – thus directly complementing activity 2.2.1 (above) - as well as construction and project management skills. Basic 'start up kits' will be provided to successful graduates in occupations characterised by high levels of self-employment,

Where appropriate, support will be provided for the development of 'modern' curricula, training of trainers, the provision of necessary training materials and equipment, and a performance-linked subsidy to TVET providers for IDP trainees. TVET suppliers for specific sectoral inputs will be selected through a competitive tender, based on their track record of successful skills delivery and existing technical and managerial capacity. Selected TVET suppliers will participate in a capacity assessment to determine outstanding needs for *inter alia* training material and equipment (the sums contained in the attached budget are indicative). An initial long-list of potential TVET suppliers will be drawn from existing UN implementing partners and organisations surveyed in recent labour market analyses for Mogadishu.¹⁸

The long term sustainability of this initiative will be achieved by ensuring that vocational education and training provision is genuinely focused on occupational skills gaps in growth sectors of the Mogadishu economy, and by providing adequate technical and managerial support to existing TVET suppliers, commensurate with their specific needs.

Role: UNDP

Expected Publications:

¹⁸ For example, 'Market Analysis: Skills for Youth in Mogadishu' Concern Worldwide February 2016, and the 'Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCIS) and 'Mogadishu Integrated Development Efforts for Improving Livelihoods of Poorer Households' initiatives.

- Documentation of good practices and lessons learnt on innovative urban solution approaches for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu with identified potential for replicability and scalability in Mogadishu and other urban contexts.
- Three (3) case studies on innovative housing solutions for IDPs: i) Rental housing subsidy; ii) Low-income Housing Trust Fund; and iii) Construction of low cost houses through cash transfer to beneficiaries.
- Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for Banadir Region.
- Four (4) policy briefs on different aspects of protracted displacement and durable solutions in urban settings.
- Concept document on durable solution systems and their integration in urban planning and development.
- Concept document on integrated humanitarian-development planning for durable solutions in urban environments.

2.1.2. Methodology

Methods and Rationale

Section 2.1.1 above outlines the key activities that will be implemented under the project and their expected contribution to the achievement of the project results. This section sets out the proposed overall methodology for the Action.

System-building Approach: In line with UN-Habitat, UNHCR and UNDP’s mandate, the Action will strive to ensure a strategic approach to the delivery of activities so as to maximise the impact on IDP and returnees’ lives and best build sustainability to durable solutions in Mogadishu. To this end, the Action will ensure that its results directly contribute to the development of a multi-sectoral urban durable solutions strategy developed by a multi-stakeholder task force through a consultative process. In practice this will be achieved by: i) enhancing the capacity building and technical expertise of local authorities to support durable solution processes; ii) empowering authorities to progressively take on their primary role and responsibility in the delivery of basic and protective services and in the reform of the relevant policies and regulations; iii) providing legal assistance to facilitate access to justice for IDPs; and iv) strengthening the capacities of the IDP and host communities through civic education and rights empowerment, to consolidate a comprehensive community-driven accountability approach towards political leaders and decision makers in Mogadishu.

The Action will be implemented through a tested partnership model to ensure that the approach is inclusive and participatory and integrates humanitarian and development components reflecting the realities of the Mogadishu displacement situation. Authorities in the target area will be provided capacity development and technical support and in return be actively engaged to support project implementation. The intervention will involve district authorities and local communities in identifying, prioritising, planning, implementing and monitoring strategic investments in urban planning, basic services and economic development.

Capacity building will be a key component for the Action, whereby the main stakeholders will become empowered to increase the delivery of basic services, housing and land rights, and to champion the social integration of IDPs into the community. The project will provide training and deliver workshops to local government, leaders and community groups to capacitate them to develop, manage and maintain an overall durable urban strategy for the Banadir region.

Technical and vocational skills training: Skills training on entrepreneurship and vocational training linked to growth sectors in the local economy, for example construction, hospitality, financial services, telecommunications and renewable energy will be offered to beneficiary communities. The project will

prioritise the provision of these trainings to unemployed youth and women, to enhance their employment options by creating realistic livelihood opportunities.

Gender analysis will be conducted throughout the project cycle. To ensure gender-sensitivity, the project will adopt several strategies specific to the context of Mogadishu/Somalia. Capacity building and vocational skills training activities will be designed to accommodate the fullest participation of women and men. Sensitisation on the importance of meaningful and safe involvement of women and girls in the Action will be conducted during the implementation of activities, further emphasised in the durable solutions strategy and civic education activities. Livelihood activities in connection to the housing model projects are designed to target women, which is facilitated by pooled child day care for women. Enhanced gender-based violence prevention and response capacity is included in the action and sensitization mainstreamed into the capacity building of local authorities and community leaders, and discussed during the peacebuilding campaigns in a culturally sensitive way. The selected partner, SWDC, and service provider is particularly sensitised and experienced to ensure the mobile prevention and response delivery is tailored to specific needs of women, men, boys and girls. Monitoring data collected through the action will be sex-disaggregated so that gender analysis can be included in the lessons learnt report.

Previous Actions

UNDP and UN-Habitat are cooperating in the UN Joint Programme for Youth Employment, which – since its inception in October 2015 - has provided training and work opportunities to over 6,000 young women and men. This Action will build upon the successful model created, greatly contributing to and enhancing realistic livelihood opportunities for youth, with a strengthened focus on IDPs and returnees. This Action will significantly build on this work in the following ways:

- Providing youth in the targeted IDP communities with mentorship and entrepreneurship training;
- Providing safe spaces for IDP youth to learn and acquire the necessary skills to access the labour market for sectors that are immediately remunerative;
- Enabling IDPs to become more competitive in the lucrative sectors of the labour market.

UNHCR has established a capacity building curriculum under the Protection Cluster focusing on protection and durable solutions for displaced populations, international humanitarian law, housing, land and property rights protection, including protection against forced evictions, as well as humanitarian negotiations. This Action will utilise the capacity building curriculum in the following ways:

- Providing eviction guidelines to authorities and law enforcement sectors explaining lawful evictions processes and their implementation;
- Training of authorities on the protection of IDPs, durable solutions and protection of housing, land and property rights for IDPs and other vulnerable groups, notably against force evictions;
- Conduct advocacy campaigns on IDP specific protection and durable solution-related challenges in the Mogadishu context.

UNDP and UN-Habitat have been working on the Joint Programme for Local Governance (JPLG) since 2008. The Programme has facilitated strong, dynamic and organic links with government and non-state actors. UNDP and UN-Habitat's efforts in strengthening local governance will be replicated in this Action by:

- Providing capacity building training to the municipality which aims to create knowledge surrounding standards and systems necessary to support social protection programmes such as rental subsidy, low-cost housing, and relocation of IDPs;
- Formulating by-laws at the local municipal level.

Potential Synergies

Please see below a table detailing the synergies that can be found for this Action:

The EU Reinteg *Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu—SYNERGIES*

JPLGII 2012-2017

UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNCDF, ILO

Youth Employment in Somalia —2017
UNDP, UN-Habitat, FAO, ILO

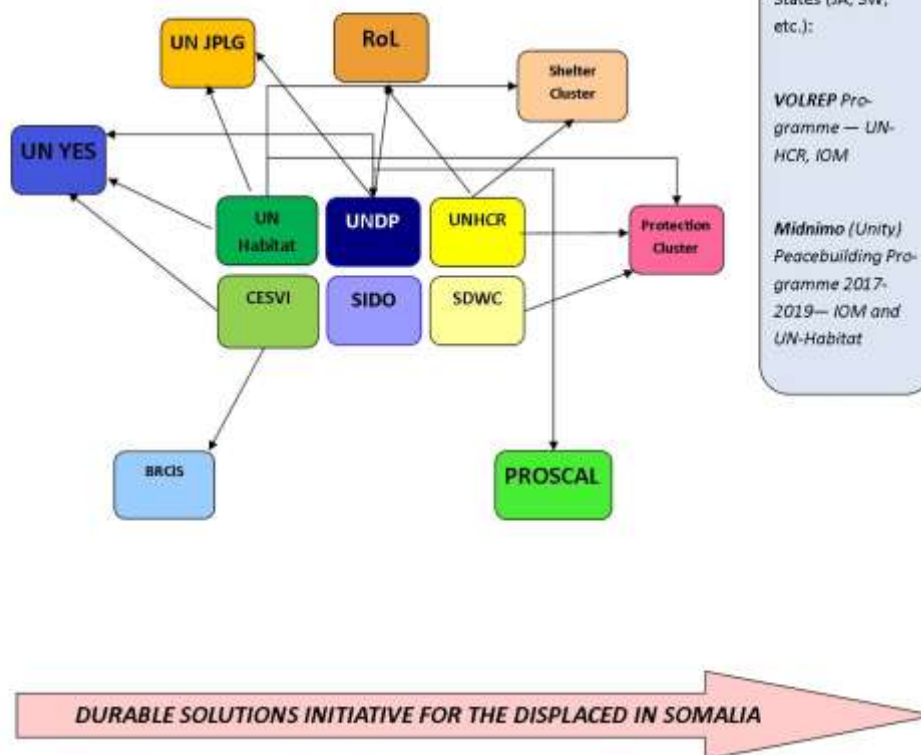
PROSCAL I—2013-15
UNDP, FAO, UNEP

Rule of Law JP : 2014-2016
UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UNSOM, UN-WOMEN, UNOPS, IOM, UNFPA and UNHCR

Protection Cluster—UNHCR, Danish Refugee Council; HLP WG
UN-Habitat, Norwegian Refugee Council

Shelter Cluster—UNHCR, UN-Habitat

BRCS (Building Resilient Communities in Somalia) - NRC, IRC, Concern, Save the Children, CESVI



In September 2015, the Somalia Protection Cluster supported by UN-Habitat and UNHCR held the first ever Housing, Land and Property forum in Mogadishu bringing together Federal authorities, the municipality, UN and NGOs as well as donors to deliberate on more sustainable approaches to address forced evictions and support urban durable solutions. The outcomes of this forum¹⁹ and the relevant follow up processes also inform this proposal. Future Housing, Land and Property fora will further be used to support this Action.

In December 2015, the DSRSG/RC/HC for Somalia launched the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative advocated for by the Somalia Protection Cluster and supported by the three agencies participating in this joint action. This initiative was borne out of the need to urgently address the deteriorating situation of the IDPs and find durable solutions to protracted displacements. The Initiative seeks “to complement still needed humanitarian assistance with development interventions to reverse the trend of protracted displacement and substantially reduce the number of IDPs in such displacement by facilitating and supporting durable solutions that bring them back into mainstream life and address underlying causes of their displacement and its protractedness.” This initiative is led by the Federal Government of Somalia represented by H.E. Mohamed Arteh, Deputy Prime Minister, and the DSRSG/RC/HC. **This action will actively and directly contribute towards the IDP Solutions Initiative.**

¹⁹ See Outcome document and priority areas for action of the HLP Forum September 2015.

Actors and Stakeholders

The Action will be implemented as a joint programme among three UN agencies and three NGOs with the implementing partners: UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNDP, CESVI, SWDC and SIDO. The Action has been designed to benefit from the comparative advantages of all implementing partners, particularly the operational expertise in implementing durable solutions and urban development programmes in Mogadishu. UN-Habitat, as an urban development and human settlements agency with specific experience in urban spatial planning, urban basic services, and the provision of shelter to IDPs, will take the lead to coordinate the Action. UN-Habitat's lead responds to the strategic approach of the Durable Solutions Initiative for the displaced in Somalia. This aims at bridging humanitarian and development interventions in a context where displacement is eminently an urban phenomenon. The mandate of UN-Habitat, its solid experience in implementation of programmes in Mogadishu, as well as its involvement in the Shelter and Protection Cluster are considered to be assets to the role of the lead applicant.

- **Partner 1: UNHCR** will be responsible for all protection-related activities in regards to IDPs and returnees. The activities will focus on providing capacity building, enhancing social cohesion, addressing access obstacles to governance structures, conducting civic education, and the provision of legal aid and GBV counselling with its partner SWDC. UNHCR has been assigned this role on account of its displacement-specific mandate, its global lead role in protection, its lead role in the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya and its unique expertise as durable solution catalyst linked to its displacement mandate.
- **Partner 2: UNDP** will be primarily responsible for Result 2.2: Economic Integration, with a focus on short-term income generation, job creation and increased employability for IDPs and returnees. UNDP will oversee and assist in the implementation specific measures on cash for work, the establishment of a social business incubator, training and contributory grant funding for IDP entrepreneurs and market-based vocational education and training. UNDP will participate in its capacity as the globally mandated UN agency for poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- **Partner 3: CESVI** will be responsible for basic service related activities, livelihood activities linked to the housing model projects, green innovation and urban agriculture. CESVI has also been a consortium partner under the EU funded SECIL project and will build on experiences gained in this context.
- **Partner 4: SIDO** will work closely with UNDP on the short-term income generation and cash for work components. SIDO is a tried and tested partner of UNDP with a long track record of successfully implemented urban upgrading initiatives in Mogadishu.
- **Partner 5: SWDC** will work closely with UNHCR to provide legal and protective mobile services to reduce GBV and forced eviction risks and enhance multi-sectoral responses to violations occurred. SWDC has been selected due its demonstrated experience and capacity to implement legal aid in the Mogadishu-specific displacement context and its long-standing response role for GBV survivors in Mogadishu.

Stakeholders:

- **Banadir Regional Administration:** In its capacity of Regional and Municipal Authority, the BRA is the government institution in charge of facilitating access to affordable and adequate housing, land, basic services and employment to all residents in the city of Mogadishu, including IDPs, refugee returnees and other urban poor. BRA's political leadership is motivated to address the issue comprehensively while building the capacity of the institution and its political and technical personnel.
- **District Authorities:** The District Commissioners and their teams in the 17 districts of Banadir Region will be key actors with regards to facilitating local durable solutions for IDPs. Their local knowledge of the territory,

constituencies, populations and issues affecting them, will be an asset with regards to providing security and access to land. In particular in the peri-urban districts with high IDP concentration - Deynille, Hodan and Kaxda – durable solutions without strong involvement and buy-in of the District Commissioners will be difficult.

Stakeholders' Attitudes

All stakeholders have been actively engaged in the development of the proposed Action. From the onset, a comprehensive needs assessment in relation to durable solutions through consultation and participatory processes with IDPs, local and federal authorities was conducted with the Mogadishu IDP profiling exercise. Through extensive consultations held with government officials and the local communities by the applicants, all stakeholders have ensured their participation throughout the implementation of the Action. Previous actions implemented by the applicants in similar fields have been well-received by local communities and authorities; and they have produced successful results. Furthermore, the sectors in which the project will work have been stated by communities to be priority action areas. It is therefore anticipated that local stakeholders will actively participate in and contribute to the proposed interventions, as well as to their sustainable management and maintenance after the project period.

2.1.3. Sustainability of the action

Expected Impact of the Action

Socio-economic Impact: The Action will work directly with local authorities to recognise and encourage IDP youth, and particularly young women, to become socially active family members. The Action will contribute to a reduction in tension and risk of community-violence in the target districts through increased social cohesion, access for young people to livelihoods, and community participation in youth-led peace-building activities, as well as increased understanding of IDP issues and conflict through public forums attended by community elders, youth, local authorities and civil society.

Through the short-term and long-term employment generating activities, the Action will contribute to lowering household dependency rates and empower the burgeoning youth population in districts targeted to become economically active family members, by offering realistic livelihood opportunities. It is also expected to have a positive economic impact on communities overall, by increasing business (and thus investment) generally and reducing conflict and violence. IDPs, particularly women and youth, will gain access to both short and long-term employment, enhancing their economic income and way of life

The Action supports a systemic approach to housing and livelihoods that leverages on the potential for income and employment generation of the latter to empower beneficiaries and enhance the protection of their access to housing and tenure rights. The Action targets pooled beneficiaries for results 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Cash for work activities, as detailed in activity 2.2.1 provide already a basis for income generation for at least 595 beneficiaries (USD \$4.5 per 17,850 workdays). Further possibilities to enhance household level income of target groups come as a direct contribution of activities 2.2.2 (cash for work activities), 2.2.3 (production and sale of cooking fuels), 2.2.4 (urban agriculture) and 2.3.1 (grants funding for enterprises, social and other). IDPs, seen as one of the most vulnerable layers of society are empowered and enabled to be independent from humanitarian assistance, and increased tenure security will give them a chance to plan for their future. They will, in sum, have access to those opportunities that form the foundations of a dignified life, out of extreme poverty. Basic services such as

housing, water, education, food security – will be secured through employment and household expenditure. If higher purchasing power unlocks more opportunities to access sectors that increase upward mobility (such as education, for instance), target beneficiaries may, in the long run, aspire to become part of a growing lower middle class.

Policy Impact: The development and strengthening of multiple urban policies regarding displacement-specific challenges, such as protection of housing and land rights, which are incorporated in an overarching urban durable solutions strategy and supported by urban/spatial planning, will support authorities in the establishment, implementation and monitoring of favourable policies and strategies, allowing for the Rule of Law to play an enhanced role in the reintegration sector.

Technical Impact: Through extensive capacity building, the Action will enable authorities, community leaders and members of the IDP and host community, to become actively involved in decision-making processes and become empowered to create a favourable environment for durable solutions of IDPs. Short-term and long-term employment generating activities will also be provided whereby IDPs receive trainings on marketable skills, with a particular focus on youth and women, in order to enhance their employment options.

Dissemination Plan

- The model projects will form the basis of lessons learnt and are capable of being scaled and replicated.
- Lessons learnt throughout the Action will be captured through case studies, which will be utilised by the implementing partners, as well as disseminated to other Agencies, NGOs, and government counterparts.
- Annual stakeholder meetings will be organised to review progress and plan for the coming year, which also be used as venues to showcase and disseminate project outcomes to government and nongovernment actors who are engaged in the same field.
- The Action’s baseline, mid-term and final evaluation will be widely disseminated both within the UN and externally.
- A communication and visibility plan will be drafted during the inception period, detailing target audiences for all communication/dissemination.

Sustainability of the Action

This action aims at enabling and accelerating durable solution processes for displaced populations in urban environments to specifically address the urban dimension of displacement, and design and implement urban solutions for local integration, which has been identified as a gap by Prof. Walter Kaelin, the Special Advisor on internal displacement to the DSRSG/RC/HC. The priorities outlined are also reflected in the current draft chapter on durable solutions to displacement prepared for the National Development Plan 2017-2019. Hence, such inclusion will root the proposed action in the main development framework applicable in Somalia.

Institutional sustainability: Institutional ownership and support is crucial for project approval, risk mitigation and long-term project sustainability. Towards these goals, local administration and district authorities will be actively involved in the development of the design of the project, and will remain engaged throughout the implementation to strengthen their ownership of the Action. They will also be capacitated to develop partnerships with private sector entities, in order to generate revenues to support the sustainable financing of basic service delivery.

Policy level sustainability: Through the development of an Urban Durable Solutions Taskforce, the government will be provided with ownership in ensuring durable solutions for its residents (both host and IDP community). Commitment and inclusion of national and regional government will take place at all stages of the project cycle. The sustainability of the project is expected to arise through the following:

- i) Expected national IDP and returnee integration programmes and policies that will continue after the completion of the project (policy level);
- ii) Inclusion of some activities eventually in the framework of national integration programmes and state budgets (policy level and financial sustainability);
- iii) Building of government and non-government capacities through technical assistance and training to develop, maintain and monitor activities targeting at IDP integration (institutional level);
- iv) Government, host community and IDPs sensitised on IDP and returnee integration issues and needs.

Financial sustainability: The housing model projects in the Action will be complemented by livelihood activities as immediate source of income for the targeted households to ensure the sustainability of the activities once support is removed or downscaled. Through the Action, local participatory economic development will encourage collaboration and project ownership by all acting entities within an economic market, i.e. government, the private sector, civil society and the local community. By improving market access to renewable energy sources, the Action will ensure that all levels of the community benefit from increased economic development. A market-driven, private sector-led, value chain approach increases revenues and disposable incomes to marginalised communities who have limited access.

Environmental sustainability: Environmental sustainability will result from the resilience and environmental initiatives, such as the formation of kitchen gardens and focus on urban agriculture. Through the use of greening innovation and urban agriculture, IDP settlements are set to become healthier, greener and more productive. The Action also places great emphasis on renewable energy services, and will rely heavily on solar-powered energy for various activities. Through the installation of solar panels and through the use of green energy in public facilities, such as education and health facilities, financial resources will be freed up for service delivery, and cut down on costs spent per each facility. The promotion of environmental friendly alternative cooking fuels will further led to reduced deforestation and environmental degradation.

3 Results Framework

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To facilitate and support durable solutions for IDPs and RRs in Mogadishu.	No. of displaced persons who feel safe in their current place of residence (re: to GBV, violence)	0		3,000	-Baseline study, end-of-programme surveys, final report and evaluation -UNHCR, OCHA reports -SDG Progress and Human Development reports -IDP Profiling Exercise	Preconditions for successful implementation: - The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to Mogadishu and the IDP settlements, allowing for relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed Action. - Government facilitates access to land, required way-leaves, and resettlement of affected households, enabling uninterrupted implementation of activities and pilot projects. - Banadir Regional
		No. of displaced persons feeling they are accepted in the community where they live	0		6,015		
		No. of displaced persons who have access to safety net interventions (conditional cash transfer, etc.)	0		1,710		
		No. of displaced persons who have access to sustainable employment opportunities	0		2,190		
		No. of displaced persons with adequate housing	0		3,000		
		No. of displaced persons who accessed justice systems and protective services	0		6,000		
			0		2,190		
			0				

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		No of displaced persons participating in community or social organizations					Administration committed to enhance its capacities in IDP and resettlement issues, and addressing the issue of durable solutions.
Specific objective	<p>Oc. To substantially improve living conditions of IDPs and RRs through establishment of governance systems, increased Housing, Land and Property Rights and social, economic and political inclusion.</p> <p>iOc 1. Strengthened local governance structures through capacity building and enhanced accountability mechanisms in order to make relevant offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and returnees and enable authorities to assume their primary responsibility to</p>	No. of governance systems strengthened	0		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-term review and final evaluation report - Progress reports (including photographic evidence) -Project Steering Committee meetings -EU monitoring and evaluation -Training reports, attendance sheets -HLP guideline produced CoC for gate keepers, -Attendance sheets, monitoring reports 	<p>External Conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No significant deterioration in Mogadishu's security situation, - Continued access to project areas for Somali national staff, sub-contractors and counterparts. - No major economic shocks related to an escalation of conflict and unexpected natural disasters; - No major fluctuations in exchange rates that would result in major increases of labour and material costs, and affect the project delivery <p>Main Identified Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A poor relationship
		No. of specific regulatory and accountability frameworks designed and implemented	0		3		
		No. of IDPs and RRs supported through the programme (at least 40% female)	0		50,000 (people targeted by more than 1 intervention are counted separately for each intervention)		
		No. of displaced persons with an average income of more than USD1.25 per day	0		2,980 IDPs, inclusive of youth and women, with an average income of more than \$1.25 per day		
		No. of temporary workdays created	0		57,740 temporary workdays created		

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	gradually enable durable solutions processes in Mogadishu. iOc 2. Employment generation in support of improved access to affordable housing and protective and basic service delivery to IDPs and returnees.	No. of jobs and livelihood opportunities created No. of IDPs with improved access to basic and protective services No. of HH with increased tenure security No. of persons trained	0 0 0		Livelihood opportunities created for 2,190 IDPs 82,500 persons with improved access to basic and protective services 500 households/ 3,000 IDPs with increased tenure security 3,168 persons trained	-Financial reports and balance sheets -Summaries of reports from beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees, host communities)	between community and local authority - Political instability due to general elections - Significant change in government policy - Low turnout of target beneficiaries, high expectations - Gender imbalance/low participation of women - The political environment becomes less stable and access to target districts significantly reduced or blocked - Strong depreciation of Somali shilling resulting in rapid increase in prices
Outputs	Op 1.1. A comprehensive multi-sectorial strategy on Urban Durable Solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu, led and implemented by a capacitated Urban	Durable Solutions multi-stakeholder taskforce created No. of persons trained on durable solutions Agreed urban durable solutions strategy No. of agreed spatial plans developed that	0 0 0 0		One Durable Solutions taskforce created 93 persons trained One urban durable solutions strategy by Year 2	-Attendance sheets -Progress reports -Durable Solutions strategy drafts -Training reports	Buy-in from government officials and district commissioners Buy-in from the Land Dispute Committee

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Solution Taskforce embedded in the Banadir Regional Administration is developed	support the urban durable solutions strategy and innovations implemented under iOc2 No. of approved legal frameworks and bylaws for low cost housing, service provision	0		Seven (7) spatial plans developed One (1) legal framework on pro-poor housing developed. Three (3) bylaws on low-cost housing, rental subsidy and land use planning created. One (1) guideline on relocation created.	-Spatial integration plan drafts -Legal framework drafts -Bylaw drafts	
	Op 1.2. Municipal and district authorities and offices are more accessible for IDPs and refugee returnees in Mogadishu and are enabled to contribute to social cohesion and protection	No. of outreach activities to facilitate dialogue between government officials and IDPs/RRs No. of feedback mechanisms established No. of government officials trained on lawful evictions	0 0 0		20 activities to facilitate dialogue between government officials and IDPs/RRs 2 feedback mechanisms established 165 government officials trained	Signed CoC	Gate keepers are willing to sign the CoC, Security environment in the settlements does not deteriorate to prevent access

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		<p>No. of land dispute committee members trained on HLP and legal rights</p> <p>Agreed accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers in IDP settlements</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>		<p>on lawful evictions</p> <p>225 land dispute committee members trained on HLP rights</p> <p>1 agreed accountability code of conduct developed, used in 10 settlements</p>		
	Op 1.3. Rights awareness of IDPs and refugee returnees is enhanced enabling them to better participate in decision-making processes affecting their future, and the social cohesion among IDPs, returnees and other urban communities in Mogadishu is strengthened	<p>No. of solutions platforms established</p> <p>No. of ICE outreach material developed</p> <p>No. of radio campaigns</p> <p>No. of youth fora directly related to social cohesion/peace building conducted</p> <p>No. of dialogue sessions held per year on IDP, refugee and host community specific challenges held.</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>		<p>10 solutions platforms established</p> <p>20 outreach materials developed</p> <p>300 radio campaigns</p> <p>7 youth fora conducted</p> <p>Three (3) dialogue sessions held per year; Nine (9) dialogue sessions, by 2020.</p>		

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Op 2.1. Improved access to protective and basic services as well as improved land tenure security and affordable housing for IDPs and refugee returnees	No. of rental agreements set up No. of housing units constructed through housing trust fund No. of housing units constructed through cash transfer to beneficiaries No. of displaced persons receiving conditional cash transfer No. of displaced persons trained on HLP rights No. of temporary workdays created No. of displaced persons trained in construction techniques No. of people reached through HLP awareness raising campaigns No. of mobile legal clinics in place Number of one stop centres set up	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		200 150 150 200 HHs/ persons 115 persons trained 8,300 workdays 600 persons trained 5,000 persons 10 mobile legal clinics in place 5 one stop centres set up 1,000 displaced persons receiving legal assistance	-Training reports, attendance records, evaluation reports -Attendance sheets , progress and evaluation reports	

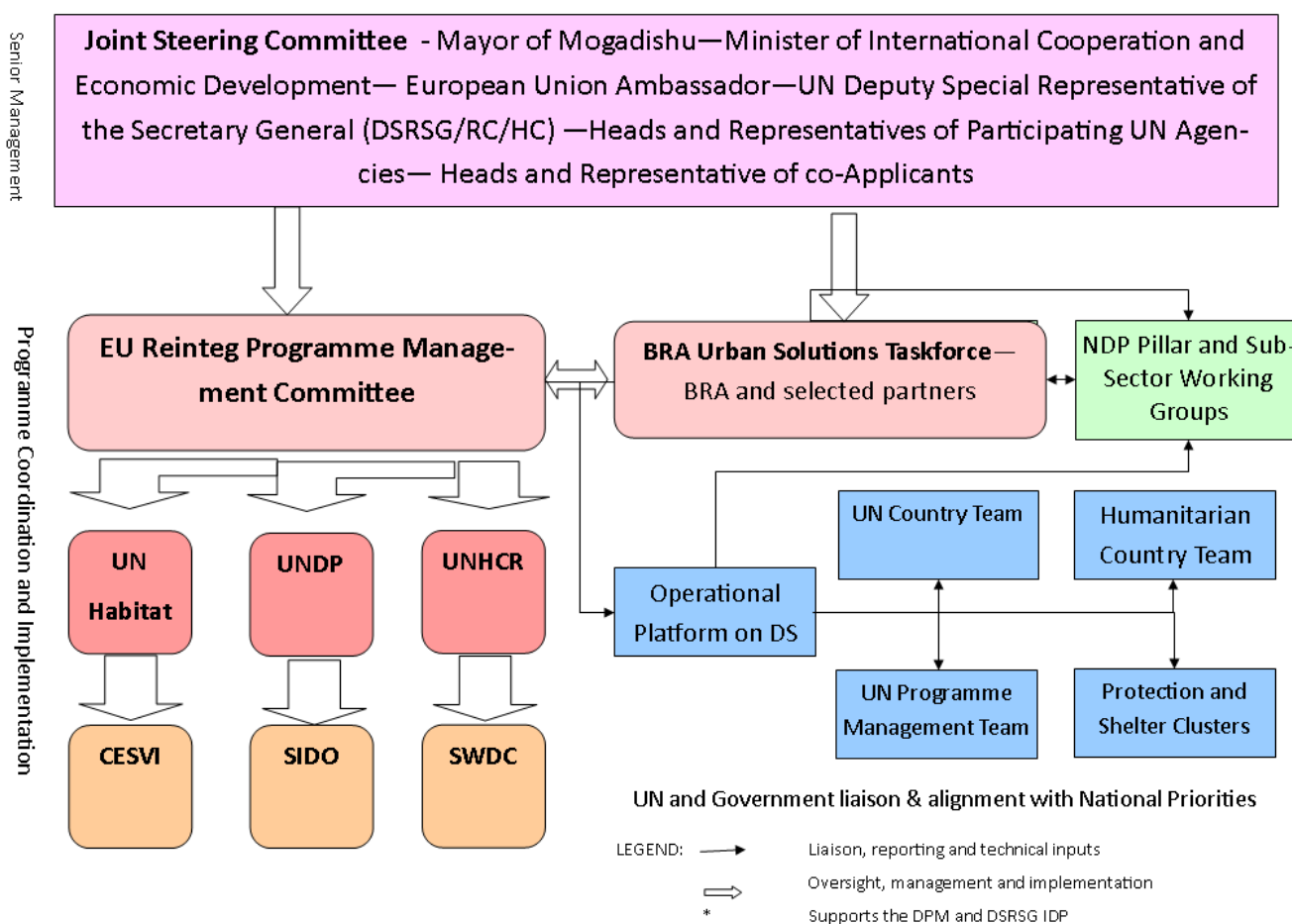
	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		No. of displaced persons receiving legal assistance No. of mobile risk prevention teams established No. of displaced persons received health, psycho-social, legal, material and economic reintegration support No. of persons trained on GBV response	0		10 mobile risk prevention teams established 2,500 displaced persons received support 5,000 persons trained on GBV response		
	Op 2.2. Short-term income generating activities to support access to affordable housing and community-based services for IDPs and returnees	No. of education and health facilities provided with green energy Saving in EUR in running costs for education and health facilities No. of displaced persons trained in solar panel maintenance No. of displaced persons trained in producing low-cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels	0 0 0 0		2 public facilities provided with green energy At least EUR 97,000 over a period of 3 years 100 persons trained of which at least 35 are women 800 10,000 persons	-Training reports, attendance records, evaluation reports -Attendance sheets , progress and evaluation reports -Cash-for-work attendance sheet	Agreement on selection of priority projects for upgrading initiatives

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		No. of displaced persons with access to low-cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels	0		160 women		
		No. of women trained in child care	0		300 women-headed HH enabled to work through child care		
		No. of women enabled to work due to child day care provision	0		5		
		No. of tree nurseries and garden centres established and equipped	0		1,000 HH with improved food and economic security through green innovation		
		No. of HH with improved food and economic security through green innovation	0		1,000		
		No. of persons trained in urban agriculture	0		1,510 persons		
		No. of displaced persons provided with conditional cash transfer	0		57,740workdays		
		No. of temporary workdays created			5		
		No. of training manuals developed					

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Op 2.3. Medium term employment activities to support sustainable job creation and increased employability for IDPs and returnees	No. of displaced persons trained in social entrepreneurship and financial literacy No. of displaced persons provided with grants for business start-up No. of established incubators No. of business models designed for the incubator No. of social enterprises and other small businesses supported through the incubator No. of TVET centres equipped No. of training materials developed No. of ToTs conducted No. of young Somalis who received marketable skills	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		500 (of which at least 200 are women-led enterprises) 40 (of which at least 15 are women) 1 1 375 (of which at least 30% are women) 3 7 3 600 young IDPs and returnees (of which at least 200 are women)	-Progress reports, with photographic evidence -Tracking reports for supported enterprises and TVET trainees -Questionnaires and surveys of participating social enterprises -Attendance records for skills-training -Records of production and sales -Monitoring reports, statistics from the one stop clinics	Identification of suitable premises for incubator Demand for business start-up support (NB. will be influenced by proposed awareness raising activity) Availability of existing TVET suppliers with capacity to upgrade training to required standards

4 Management and Coordination Arrangements

UN-Habitat is the Convening Agency for the Joint Programme and responsible for coordinating the programmatic aspects of its implementation. To help the coordination and support the management of the UN Joint Programme on Reinteg there will be a four-layer structure composed by a Joint Steering Committee (JSC), a Technical Committee (TC), a Programme Management Unit (PMU), and a Regional Implementation Unit (RIU). The following paragraphs outline the broader functions and membership of each body. Detailed terms of reference for each body will be developed separately, in accordance with the UN Development Group guidelines, established practices of the United Nations in Somalia and contractual arrangements with the Government and the European Union.



Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

The **Joint Steering Committee** is the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination of the Joint Programme. It reviews and approves the Joint Programme Document and annual work plans, provides strategic direction and oversight, sets allocation criteria, allocates resources, reviews implementation progress and addresses problems, reviews and approves progress reports budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports, notes audit reports, and if needed initiates investigations.

It is suggested that:

- The JSC will consist of the Mayor of Mogadishu, the Durable Solutions Focal Point in the Federal Government of Somalia, the Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, regional representatives, donors and the participating UN agencies at Head of Agency level. It may also include other members in observer capacity, such as civil society organizations.
- The JSC will be co-chaired by the Mayor of Mogadishu, and the UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General.
- The JSC will meet quarterly after TC meetings. The JSC may also meet more frequently, as required for specific purposes.

Technical Committee (TC)

The **Technical Committee** will make decisions under the guidelines of the JSC, and in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for results, cost-effectiveness, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective. Specifically, the TC will provide technical support to for each of the programme’s components and the Programme Management Unit; serve as the link between the Programme Management Unit and the Regional Implementation Unit; provide tools that strengthen the capacity of the line ministries to deliver the program; and facilitate close collaboration amongst different ministries, donors agencies, local government and private sector organizations involved in the youth employment program.

It is suggested that:

- The TC will consist of technical line ministries, UN agencies involved in the design and implementation of the programme (UN-Habitat, UNDP, and UNHCR), donor representatives, representatives from the private sector and civil society.

Programme Management Unit (PMU)

The **Programme Management Unit** is responsible for operational and programmatic coordination and administration of the programme at the national level. It coordinates all the Joint Programme partners, including regional/local governments implementing the program; compiles annual work plans and narrative reports, including financials; coordinates monitoring of annual targets; calls and reports on Steering Committee meetings; conducts audits and monitoring and evaluations; and reports back to the National Steering Committee. The PMU may also be involved in resource mobilization.

Regional Implementation Unit (RIU)

The **Regional Implementation Unit** will be responsible for the program implementation at the regional level. It will mirror the PMU at the regional level, and will work directly with contractors/NGOs working on the ground submitting progress reports to the programme secretariat. The Regional Implementation Unit will participate in the TC meeting to maintain horizontal program transparency and accountability.

5 Fund Management Arrangements

The programme document states that the Joint Programme Reinteg will follow the pass-through fund management modality according to the UNDG Guidelines on UN Joint Programming. The **UN-Habitat Somalia Office**, serving as the Administrative Agent, as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Reinteg will perform the following functions:

- Receive contributions from the donor(s) that wish to provide financial support to the Programme;

- Administer such funds received, in accordance with this MOU;
- Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the Participating UN Organisations in accordance with instructions from the governing body (Programme Steering Committee) taking into account the budget set out in the Programme Document, as amended in writing from time to time by the Steering Committee;
- Consolidate financial reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organisation (PUNO), and provide these to each donor that has contributed to the Programme Account, to the Programme Steering Committee, PUNOs, and the SDRF Steering Committee;
- Provide final reporting, including notification that the Programme has been operationally completed;
- Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the task that the Programme Steering Committee may decide to allocate in accordance with Programme Document.

UN-Habitat will serve as the Administrative Agent for Reinteg, with the view of revising the funding modality to suit a larger framework within six (6) months. Each Participating UN Organisation assumes complete programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization’s own regulations. PUNOs will establish a separate ledger account for the recipient and administration of the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. PUNOs are entitled to deduct their indirect costs (7%) on contributions received.

6 Risk Analysis and Contingency Plan

The project outputs might be influenced by several risk factors, such as the impact of an eventual government restructuring, ongoing socio-economic reforms, instability, different ability and preparedness of IDPs and returnees to successfully adapt to the new environments. All these factors will be kept in mind while implementing the proposed action. Measures to minimise their impact on the project will be identified and agreed upon during the SC meetings. Secured commitment of all project stakeholders will mitigate possible impediments to project implementation which may arise and ensure effective implementation of the project.

The main critical risks and possible mitigation measures foreseen in this stage include:

	Risk	Analysis	Mitigation Measure
Physical Factors	Lack of tools and equipment	Delays in procurement	Order placement in advance, ensure shipments are properly tracked.
Political Factors	A poor relationship between community and local authority	Negative effect on participation and ownership of project activities	Dialogue at community and local authority levels (and between these levels) and increased coordination between civil society.
	Political instability due to general elections	Planned general election in 2016	A contingency plan will be put in place in the detailed work planning for the year 2016, including linking with other UN agencies and local authorities and training staff on security and safety.
	Significant change in	Affects participation in project activities especially	Ensure commitment from local authorities by engaging in a broad-based consultative manner,

	government policy	on the part of local authorities	including government officials and community leaders
Social Factors	Low turnout of target beneficiaries, high expectations	From experience, some beneficiaries will want to be paid and/or be given transport, food and accommodation, they may have a negative attitude towards vocational training	Use the Youth friendly spaces to engage youth; engage elders/ chiefs, in-depth sensitisation of community and the youth on what to expect from the Action including effective communication of project objectives and outcomes, provide career support to learners, encourage community ownership of the project. The UN agencies' long standing relationship with target communities should ensure good participation, e.g. the establishment of the One Stop Youth Centre.
	Gender imbalance/low participation of women	Parents/guardians/husbands may not allow their daughters/wives to participate as they do not see the value of educating girls/women. Women may have children which could hamper their participation.	Undertake extensive community sensitisation and awareness-raising on the importance of young women being able to access vocational training and earn an income, especially with elders and male parents, provide spaces for child care, employ female teachers/facilitators as role models. Also, the youth network can function to show other young women what their peers are capable of.
	Illiteracy and language barrier	Low levels of literacy of the youth and lack of English language which will be medium of communication	Recruit staff from the local communities so that they can teach in local languages.
Security Factors	The political environment becomes less stable and access to target districts significantly reduced or blocked	Disruption of activities and activities are delayed	At the present time, the political situation in Mogadishu appears stable. A highly participatory approach, including mobilisation workshops and extensive consultations will be carried out with targeted groups at district, sub-district and neighbourhood level. The UN Agencies will continue to monitor the situation closely.
Economic Factors	Strong depreciation of Somali shilling resulting in rapid increase in prices	Disruption of cash for work activities and adverse effect on employment activities	Inflation and depreciation will be monitored closely and cash for work activities amended accordingly.

Preconditions and Assumptions

Preconditions: The primary preconditions for the successful implementation of the Action are that the security, political, social and environmental contexts permit access to targeted communities and districts, as well as work with relevant local partners and associates throughout its duration.

Assumptions: The main assumptions are that: i) security conditions in Mogadishu/Somalia continue to allow for project implementation and monitoring; ii) programme progress and target groups are not significantly

affected by conflict, political events or natural disasters; iii) target districts for community awareness raising, planning, capacity building, and monitoring are accessible; iv) sufficiently qualified contractors, service providers, and local staff are available; v) there is adequate access to local, regional and international markets; vi) there is a continued willingness to invest in the local economy; vii) the political will to ensure durable solutions for IDP from regional government administration remains; and viii) there are no major economic shocks related to an escalation of conflict or unexpected natural disaster.

7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The M&E system will be based on the logical framework and its indicators. The nature of the indicators included requires that stakeholders will play a participatory role in M&E through providing their perspective on the Action and on their own capacity and satisfaction levels. This information will be disaggregated by sex and age. The data will be both qualitative and quantitative, looking at output and outcome level impact. Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation include:

- Baseline surveys and numbers tracked using the IDP profiling exercise.
- Case studies: Continuous case studies will be drafted on the model project initiatives to understand their replicability and scale.
- Joint Steering Committee (JSC): The SC, through its regular meetings, will serve as the primary co-ordination and advisory instrument for the Action, and will involve the Banadir Regional Administration and relevant local authorities.
- Programme Management Unit (PMU): A PMC, including all project partners, will serve as the internal planning, monitoring and continuous evaluation mechanism. This will ensure that any needs for remedial action will be promptly identified and submitted to the SC for consideration.
- Tracking and reviewing of lessons learnt within the project.

The Action will also produce a bi-annual progress report to provide an overview of the status and progress of activities, results, problems and sustainability of the project impact. This annual report will provide a precise financial statement of project expenses. The project coordinator, supported by the project management officer, will be responsible for producing financial and narrative reports on time. Financial expenditures will be subject to audit by the UN internal assurance team/external evaluators as well as annual expenditure verifications for submission to the donor.

8 Workplans

8.1.1. Key activities for the first 12 months

Year 1													
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
Intermediary Outcome 1 – Strengthen local governance structures through capacity building and enhanced accountability mechanisms in order to make relevant offices and institutions accessible to IDPs and enable authorities to assume their primary responsibility to gradually enable durable solutions processes in Mogadishu.													
<i>Result 1.1. A comprehensive multi-sectorial strategy on Urban Durable Solutions for IDPs in Mogadishu, led and implemented by a capacitated Urban Solution Taskforce embedded in the Banadir Regional Administration is developed</i>													
A 1.1.1. Establish a multi-stakeholder Urban Solutions Taskforce for Banadir Region and hold regular meetings and working sessions leading to the development, fine-tuning and publication of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for Banadir Region													UN-Habitat UNHCR UNDP
A 1.1.2. Capacitate and enable the work of the Urban Solutions Task Force to develop the Mogadishu-specific urban solutions strategy by capacitating the task force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on service provision, employment creation, social cohesion, and upgrading of living conditions in urban environments, including on the learnings from the innovative approaches tested under Result 2 of this action - on the formulation of relevant related legal framework, bylaws and policies pertaining to low cost housing, rental subsidy, land sharing 													UN-Habitat UNHCR UNDP

<p>and relocation as well as to increase equitable access to basic services and improved living standards,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the applicable policy and legal frameworks and tools pertaining to the protection and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees as well as on the actual durable solution-related needs in Mogadishu based on the Internal Displacement Profiling data for Mogadishu and other relevant datasets - on the generation of up to date data and information on the fluctuating displacement situation in Mogadishu 												
<p>A 1.1.3. Spatial mapping (land ownership, risk vulnerability, accessibility, etc.) and spatial planning (mixed used settlements through onsite upgrading, relocation, land readjustment, etc.) in support of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy and of the innovative solutions implemented under strategic objective 2.</p>												UN-Habitat
<p>Result 1.2. Municipal and district authorities and offices are more accessible for IDPs and refugee returnees in Mogadishu and are enabled to contribute to social cohesion and protection</p>												
<p>A 1.2.1. Create a forum for regular meet and greets between IDP communities, district and municipal officials to create a mutual understanding of roles and responsibility, needs and capacities.</p>												UNHCR UN-Habitat
<p>A 1.2.2. Legal assistance to facilitate access to justice for IDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) build the capacity of BRA to ensure lawful evictions ii) build the capacity of land dispute committee 												UNHCR UN-Habitat
<p>A 1.2.3. Design a community-driven accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers in IDP settlements to reduce abuse and exploitation and improve access to formal authorities who provide oversight over the adherence to the CoC.</p>												UNHCR

A 1.2.4. Establish fellowship programme for talented young IDPs that could integrate into the BRA workforce, with set up of an international oversight committee on the selection process of the fellows. Criteria for selection process - must be an IDP, youth, and gendered initiative.		UN-Habitat UNHCR
Result 1.3. Rights awareness of IDPs and refugee returnees is enhanced enabling them to better participate in decision-making processes affecting their future, and the social cohesion among IDPs, returnees and other urban communities in Mogadishu is strengthened		
A 1.3.1. Establish solution platform, and develop outreach ICE material, community outreach through youth to youth to talks, gender and age disaggregated focus group discussions, radio messaging involving political leaders and decision-makers.		UNHCR
A 1.3.2. Conduct peacebuilding and social integration campaigns targeting young IDPs and refugee returnees at risk of radicalisation.		UN-Habitat UNHCR
Intermediary Outcome 2 – Employment generation in support of improved access to affordable housing and protective and basic service delivery to IDPs.		
Result 2.1. Improved access to protective and legal services as well as improved land tenure security and affordable housing for IDPs and refugee returnees		
A 2.1.1. Housing model projects: i) Rental subsidy, ii) Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund, iii) Land sharing and relocation, and iv) Construction of low cost houses through cash transfer to beneficiaries.		UN-Habitat UNHCR CESVI
A 2.1.2. Mobile clinics for legal counselling and administrative outreach in target settlements.		UNHCR SWDC
A 2.1.3. Mobile risk prevention and increasing service provisions centres for gender-based violence survivors.		UNHCR SWDC
Result 2.2. Short-term income generating activities aimed to support access to affordable housing and community-based services for IDPs and returnees		

For the following years:									
Activity	Half-year 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Implementing body
A 1.1.1. Establish a multi-stakeholder Urban Solutions Taskforce for Banadir Region.									UN-Habitat UNHCR UNDP
A 1.1.2. Capacitate and enable the work of the Urban Solutions Task Force to develop the Mogadishu-specific urban solutions strategy.									UN-Habitat UNHCR UNDP
A 1.1.3. Spatial mapping and spatial planning									UN-Habitat
A 1.2.1. Create a forum for regular meet and greets between IDP communities, district and municipal officials.									UNHCR UN-Habitat
A 1.2.2. Legal assistance to facilitate access to justice for IDPs									UNHCR UN-Habitat
A 1.2.3. Design a community-driven accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers in IDP settlements									UNHCR
A 1.2.4. Establish fellowship programme for talented young IDPs.									UN-Habitat UNHCR
A 1.3.1. Establish solution platform, and develop outreach ICE material.									UNHCR

										UN-Habitat
A 1.3.2. Conduct peacebuilding and social integration campaigns targeting young IDPs and refugee returnees at risk of radicalisation.										UN-Habitat UNHCR
A 2.1.1. Housing model projects: i) Rental subsidy, ii) Mogadishu Low-income Housing Trust Fund, iii) Land sharing and relocation, and iv) Construction of low cost houses through cash transfer to beneficiaries.										UN-Habitat UNHCR CESVI
A 2.1.3. Mobile clinics for legal counselling and administrative outreach in target settlements.										UNHCR SWDC
A 2.1.4. Mobile risk prevention and increasing service provisions centres for gender-based violence survivors.										UNHCR SWDC
.A 2.3.2. Support for the establishment of an incubator to provide downstream mentoring and support for social enterprises and other small businesses.										UNDP
A 2.3.3. Vocational training and education linked to growth sectors and skills gaps in the local economy.										UNDP

1. Budget for the Action¹

Costs	All Years							Total Cost (in EUR) ³
	UN-Habitat	Programme Coordination Unit (Lead)	UNHCR	UNDP	CESVI	SIDO	SWDC	
1. Human Resources								
1.1 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, local staff)⁴								
1.1.1 Technical								
<i>National Project/Programme Officers:</i>								
1.1.1.1 UN-Habitat National Programme Officer (92%)	104,280							104,280
1.1.1.2 CESVI National Project Officer (92%)					42,900			42,900
1.1.1.3 UNHCR Programme Associate 30%			20,304					20,304
1.1.1.4 SWDC Project Manager 100%							113,400	113,400
1.1.1.5 SIDO Project Officer (33%)						12,000		12,000
1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff								-

1.1.2.1 CESVI National Admin & Finance Officer (66%)					31,200		39,000
1.1.2.2 UNHCR National Finance/Programme Officer (35%)			44,352				44,352
1.1.2.3 UNHCR Admin Finance Associate (35%)			23,688				23,688
1.1.2.4 SWDC Finance Officer (100%)						38,880	38,880
1.1.2.5 SWDC Admin/HR Officer (100%)						38,880	38,880
1.2 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, expat/int. staff)							
<i>International Programme Coordinator for ALL agencies and NGOs:</i>							
1.2.1 Programme Coordinator (P4), incl. accommodation at MIA (100%)		612,000					612,000
<i>Head of Offices/ Programmes:</i>							

1.2.2 UN-Habitat Chief Technical Advisor (P5) (11%)	81,000						81,000
1.2.3 UNDP Chief Technical Advisor (P5) (11%)				98,084			98,084
1.2.4 CESVI Country Director (19.5%)					35,000		55,000
<i>Agencies/ NGOs International Project Managers:</i>							
1.2.5 UNDP Project Manager (P3) (50%)				356,490			356,490
1.2.6 CESVI Project Officer (83.3%)					75,000		75,000
1.2.7 UNDP Programme Management Specialist (P4) (11%)				87,692			87,692
1.2.8 UNHCR Protection Officer 20%			99,590				99,590
1.2.9 UNHCR Programm Officer 12.5 %			62,244				62,244
<i>International Technical Staff:</i>							

1.2.10 Land and Urban Planning Expert (50%)	180,000						180,000
<i>International Finance and Admin Personnel:</i>							
1.2.11 UN-Habitat Project Management Officer (P4, Finance) (11%)	64,800						64,800
1.2.12 UN-Habitat Programme Management Assistant (general service staff, Finance Assistant) (100%)		132,000					132,000
1.2.13 CESVI Desk officer/ Country administrator (13.8%)							7,500
1.2.14 CESVI Head of Finance (11%)							20,000
1.2.15 UNHCR Project Control Associate 30%			20,304				20,304
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel ⁵							
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)							
Per Diems Nairobi, Kenya (staff assigned to the action)	11,040	16,560	13,800				53,820
1.3.2 Local (staff assigned to the Action)							
Per diems Mogadishu, Somalia (staff assigned to the action)	20,196						24,786
1.3.3 Seminar/conference participants							

Per Diems Nairobi, Kenya	7,200	7,200			4,500			18,900
Subtotal Human Resources	468,516	767,760	284,282	542,266	188,600	12,000	191,160	2,526,894
2. Travel⁶								
2.1. International travel (tickets for mobilization of intern. staff and consultants)	8,130	2,710	13,550	6,775				31,165
2.2 Somalia Travel (air fee Mogadishu - Nairobi)	27,150	18,100		14,480	8,145			67,875
Subtotal Travel	35,280	20,810	13,550	21,255	8,145	-	-	99,040
3. Equipment and supplies⁷								-
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles								-
3.1.1 Vehicle hire in Mogadishu (x3)	27,990				37,320	7,200	111,960	184,470
3.1.2 Convoy costs	11,340	22,680			11,340			45,360
3.1.3 Security costs including support, convoy, equipment				81,252				81,252
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment								-
3.2.1 Computers, printers, misc hardware and office equipment as specified below								-
3.2.1.1 Laptop Computers, docking stations and monitors (international and national staff and consultants)	8,100	1,350	17,550	2,700	2,700			32,400

3.2.1.2 Color scanner with printer and copier	500	500	11,000	500				12,500
3.2.1.3 External hard Drive								
3.2.1.4 IT & Communication equipment								
3.2.2 Office Furniture	5,430	1,810		3,620				10,860
3.3 Machines, tools...								
3.4 Spare parts/equipment for machines, tools								
3.5 Other (please specify)								
3.5.1 Radio equipment (tetra radios)	1,000	1,000						2,000
Subtotal Equipment and supplies	54,360	27,340	28,550	88,072	51,360	7,200	111,960	368,842
4. Local office								
4.1 Vehicle costs								
4.1.1 Transportation Nairobi					1,000			6,000
4.2.1 Office rent							28,800	
4.2.2 Local office in Mogadishu					14,400		25,920	50,320
4.2.3 Support Office Nairobi	14,400				16,800			46,200
4.2.4 Office Space for staff at MIA (5 people)	54,000	54,000		116,864				224,864

4.2.5 Accommodation for International staff at MIA (2 people)		178,485						178,485
4.2.6 Operations support Nairobi/Mogadishu				146,232				146,232
4.3 Consumables - office supplies	8,100				6,750	1,800		16,650
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance)								-
4.4 Communication	5,400			3,000				8,400
Subtotal Local office	81,900	232,485	-	266,096	38,950	1,800	54,720	677,151
5. Other costs, services⁸								
5.1 Publications ⁹								
5.1.1 Durable solution initiatives for IDPs: Good practices and lessons learnt		10,000						10,000
5.1.2 Handbook for addressing protracted displacement in urban areas		10,000						10,000
5.1.3 Case studies on innovative housing solutions for IDPs		10,000						10,000
5.2 Studies, research ⁹								-
5.2.1 Data collection/ research								-
5.3 Expenditure verification/Audit					6,000			6,000
5.3.1 Audit				10,000				
5.4 Evaluation costs								
5.4.1 Mid term review		60,000						60,000

5.4.2 End term evaluation		70,000						70,000
5.5 Translation, interpreters								
5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.)								
5.6.1 Financial/ bank services					10,000			10,000
5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars ⁹		20,000						20,000
5.8. Visibility actions (1%) ¹⁰	20,000	40,000	20,000	22,700	10,000	5,000	5,000	122,700
Subtotal Other costs, services								
	20,000	220,000	20,000	32,700	26,000	5,000	5,000	318,700
6. Other								
6.1 Activities towards Output 1.1: A comprehensive multi-sectorial strategy on Urban Durable Solutions for IDPs in Mogadishu, led and implemented by a capacitated Urban Solution Taskforce embedded in the Banadir Regional Administration is developed								
A 6.1.1 Establish a multi-stakeholder Urban Solutions Taskforce for Banadir Region and hold regular meetings and working sessions leading to the development, fine-tuning and publication of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy for Banadir Region								
A 6.1.1.1 Establish BRA Urban Solutions Task Force Secretariat (2 technical staff, 1 admin staff)				104,280				104,280
A 6.1.1.2 Provide furniture and equipment to the BRA Urban Solutions Task Force Secretariat				9,480				9,480

A 6.1.1.3 Strengthen capacity of BRA Urban Solutions Task Force Secretariat (On the job training and training courses on secretariat functions: 1. Role of the secretariat, 2. TORs and operational procedures, 3. administrative functions like minute writing, agenda writing, organising meetings)					30,000			30,000
A 6.1.1.4 Organization of meetings of the BRA Urban Solutions Taskforce				24,300				24,300
A 6.1.1.5 Develop financial strategy for Durable Solutions beyond the EU-Reinteg project				18,070				18,070
A 6.1.1.6 Monitor and record progress, lessons learned, etc. of the implementation of the Urban Solutions strategy		33,000		29,328				62,328
A 6.1.1.7 Prepare publication of Urban Durable Solutions Strategy, translate, print and distribute		14,500						14,500
A 6.1.1 Sub-total Urban Solutions Strategy	-	47,500	-	185,458	30,000	-	-	262,958
A 6.1.2 - Capacitate and enable the work of the Urban Solutions Task Force to develop the Mogadishu-specific urban solutions strategy by capacitating the task force								
A 6.1.2.1- on service provision, employment creation social cohesion, and upgrading of living conditions in urban environments, including on the learnings from the innovative								14,000

approaches tested under Result 2 of this action								
A 6.1.2.2 - on the formulation of relevant related legal framework, bylaws and policies pertaining to low cost housing, rental subsidy, land sharing and relocation as well as to increase equitable access to basic services and improved living standards	30,000							30,000
A 6.1.2.3 - on the applicable policy and legal frameworks and tools pertaining to the protection and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees as well as on the actual durable solution-related needs in Mogadishu based on the Internal Displacement Profiling data for Mogadishu and other relevant datasets			5,000					5,000
A 6.1.2.4 - on the generation of up to date data and information on the fluctuating displacement situation in Mogadishu			5,000					5,000
A 6.1.2.5 Prepare policy briefs on different aspects of protracted displacement, translate, print and disseminate	18,040		18,040					36,080
A 6.1.2 Sub-total Capacitate Task Force	48,040	-	28,040	-	-	-	-	90,080
A 6.1.3 Spatial mapping and spatial planning in support of the Urban Durable Solutions Strategy and of the innovative solutions implemented under strategic objective 2.								

A 6.1.3.1 Map size (land area) of IDP settlements, their population density, street index and legal status of land occupancy and ownership in the IDP settlements.	12,000							12,000
A 6.1.3.2 Map risks such as location of dwellings in hazardous areas, risk areas, environmental protection areas, catchment areas, etc.	12,000							12,000
A 6.1.3.3 Map availability of land for i) upgrading on site, ii) land readjustment, iii) relocation/ resettlement.	12,000							12,000
A 6.1.3.4 Map accessibility, availability and location vis-à-vis public transport and basic urban services.	12,000							12,000
A 6.1.3.5 Develop spatial maps illustrating the findings from the mapping activities	12,000							12,000
A 6.1.3.6 Visualize the urban solutions strategy/ intervention approaches	15,000							15,000
A 6.1.3.7 Technical equipment for BRA urban planning department					31,570			31,570
A 6.1.3.8 Establish mapping unit (4 persons)					37,920			37,920
A 6.1.3.9 Establish planning unit (3 persons)					75,840			75,840

A 6.1.3.10 Develop city extension plan								50,000
A 6.1.3.11 Develop strategic plan for Banadir region								50,000
A 6.1.3.12 Print and disseminate spatial plans	5,400							5,400
A 6.1.3.13 Technical advice on spatial and urban planning	37,920							37,920
A 6.1.3 Sub total Spatial mapping and planning	118,320	-	-	145,330	-	-	-	363,650
A 6.2 Activities towards Output 1.2: Municipal and district authorities and offices are more accessible for IDPs and refugee returnees in Mogadishu and enabled to contribute to social cohesion and protection								
A 6.2.1 - Create a forum for regular meet and greets between IDP communities, district and municipal officials to create a mutual understanding of roles and responsibility, needs and capacities.								
A 6.2.1.1 Establish Multifunctional group comprising of gate keepers and Municipality authorities			100,000					100,000
A 6.2.1.2 Quartely meetings of MFT			20,000					20,000
A 6.2.1.3 Technical support to the municipality			126,000					126,000
A 6.2.1 Sub-total Meet & Greet Forum	-	-	246,000	-	-	-	-	246,000
A 6.2.2 - Legal assistance to facilitate access to justice for IDPs: i) build the capacity of BRA to ensure lawful evictions and ii) build the capacity of land dispute committee								

A 6.2.2.1 Build capacity of BRA to ensure lawful evictions			22,500					22,500
A 6.2.2.2 - HLP and legal trainings to the land dispute committee focusing on forced evictions and protection of therights of IDPs	18,750							37,500
A 6.2.2.3 Technical advice on land, property and housing rigths	37,920							37,920
A 6.2.2.4 Monitoring of forced evictions with local administration			72,267					125,001
A 6.2.2 Sub-total Access to justice for IDPs	56,670	-	94,767	-	-	-	-	222,921
A 6.2.3 - Design a community-driven accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers in IDP settlements to reduce abuse and exploitation and improve access to formal authorities who provide oversight over the adherence to the CoC.								
A 6.2.3.1 Develop COC - Consultants fee			76,500					76,500
A 6.2.3.2 Public consultations to roll out the COC			60,000					60,000
A 6.2.3 Sub-total Accountability code of conduct for gatekeepers	-	-	136,500	-	-	-	-	136,500
A 6.2.4- Establish fellowship programme for talented young IDPs that could integrate into the BRA workforce.								
A 6.2.4.1 Selection of IDP Fellows (community sensitization and selection committee)			7,000					7,000

A 6.2.4.2 Set up BRA unit to organise and coordinate the fellowship programme and support participating BRA offices and IDP youth				74,580				74,580
A 6.2.4.3 Equip fellowhsip unit (2 people plus 10 work desks and laptop)	19,800							19,800
A 6.2.4.4 Tools and equipment for BRA fellowship unit (20 pax workforce)	4,000							4,000
A 6.2.4.5 Conditional cash transfer to IDP followers	50,000							50,000
A 6.2.4.6 Awareness campaign and material			60,000					60,000
A 6.2. 4 Sub Total BRA Fellowship Programme (for 1,000 young IDPs)	73,800	-	67,000	74,580	-	-	-	215,380
6.3 Activities under Output 1.3: Rights awareness of IDPs and refugee returnees is enhanced enabling them to better participate in decision-making processes affecting their future, and the social cohesion among IDPs, returnees and other urban communities in Mogadishu is strengthened								
<i>A 6.3.1 - Establish solutions platforms, and develop outreach ICE material, community outreach through youth to youth to talks, gender and age disaggregated focus group discussions, radio messaging involving political leaders and decision-makers.</i>								
A 6.3.1.1 Print ICE Materials with Key Messages			20,000					20,000
A 6.3.1.2 Organize Solutions platforms per settlement			160,000					160,000
A 6.3.1.3 Radio Programmes			150,000					150,000

A 6.3.1 Sub-total Solutions platform	-	-	330,000	-	-	-	-	330,000
A 6.3.2 Conduct peacebuilding and social integration campaigns targeting young IDPs and refugee returnees at risk of radicalization.								
A 6.3.2.1 Establish group of young leaders and build their capacity to lead peacebuilding and social integration campaigns	9,040		9,040					18,080
A 6.3.2.2 Conduct peacebuilding and social integration campaigns, incl. launch, regular events and media campaign	8,145		8,145					16,290
A 6.3.2.3 Tools and equipemnt for the campaigns	4,050		4,050					8,100
A 6.3.2.4 Artist/ consultancy costs for identity campaign	13,530		13,530					27,060
A 6.3.2.5 Video clips, position papers, posters, etc.	10,020		13,545					23,565
A 6.3.2.6 Training manual for youth champions								34,000
A 6.3.2.7 Venue rent for campaigns								12,000
A 6.3.2 Sub-total Peace building and identity building campaigns	44,785	-	48,310	-	-	-	-	139,095
6.4 Activities under Output 2.1: Improved access to protective and legal services as well as improved land tenure security and affordable housing for IDPs and refugee returnees								
A 6.4.1 - Housing model projects								

A 6.4.1.1 Technical advise on conceptualisation and implementation of housing model projects	150,000							150,000
A 6.4.1.2 Supervision of housing construction	94,800							94,800
A 6.4.1.3 Coordination with Shelter Cluster			40,608					40,608
Sub Total Housing model projects	244,800	-	40,608	-	-	-	-	285,408
<i>i) Rental subsidy scheme</i>								
A 6.4.1.4 - Survey of target settlements for selection of households	600							600
A 6.4.1.5 - Selection of target households	500							500
A 6.4.1.6 - Creation of and support to the grievance and appeal mechanism	5,400							5,400
A 6.4.1.7 - Community awareness sessions	2,000							2,000
A 6.4.1.8 -Informative media campaigns on the rental subsidy scheme	1,800							1,800

A 6.4.1.9 - Consultant for the formulation of lease agreements including conditionality of cash transfer	11,500							11,500
A 6.4.1.10 - Conditional cash transfers for rent (or lease of land)	130,000							130,000
A 6.4.1.11 - Community consultations on housing options, relocation, rehabilitation of rental units	9,000							9,000
A 6.4.1.12 - training sessions for DC and BRA on HLP, IDPs, creation and management of rental agreements	6,300							6,300
A 6.4.1.13 - Construction materials for rental stock upgrading	18,000							18,000
A 6.4.1.14 - Coordination with Housing Land and Property Working Group	14,400							14,400
A 6.4.1.15 - Production of a good practice and lesson learned report	20,000							20,000
i) Sub-total rental subsidy model project	219,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,500
ii) Low-income housing trust fund								

A 6.4.1.16 Develop concept of Trust fund, incl funding options	18,000							25,000
A 6.4.1.17 Develop operational scheme of trust fund	18,000							25,000
A 6.4.1.18 Devop marketing concept linked to waqf	18,000							18,000
A 6.4.1.19 Technical development of financial/ donations system	60,000							60,000
A 6.4.1.20 Start up capital of Housing Trust Fund				225,000				225,000
A 6.4.1.21 Establish Trust Fund management unit (housing expert/engineer, financial expert, secretary)				75,840				75,840
A 6.4.1.22 Promote local building materials and constructon techniques and develop low cost housing options	14,950		9,050					24,000

A 6.4.1.23 Capacity building for beneficiaries on construction skills (so that they can build the house partly themselves to reduce costs)					40,000			40,000
ii) Sub-total low-income housing trust fund	128,950	-	9,050	300,840	40,000	-	-	492,840
iii) Construction of low cost houses through cash transfer to beneficiaries.								
A 6.4.1.24 Selection of beneficiaries, consultations					2,500			2,500
A 6.4. 1.25 Training of beneficiaries on construction techniques					60,000			80,000
A 6.4.1.26 Cash transfer for physical construction	300,000							300,000
A 6.4.1.27 Design of 3 housing options, incl. BoQ								20,000
A 6.4.1.28 Community infrastructure	60,000							60,000
iii) Sub-total Cash transfer housing model project	360,000	-	-	-	62,500	-	-	462,500
A 6.4.5 - Mobile clinics for legal counselling and information outreach in target settlements.								
A 6.4.5.1 Set of 10 mobile clinics			331,830				291,600	698,430

A 6.4.5.2 Rental of mobile clinic spaces			36,000				-	36,000
A 6.4.5.3 Technical advice on designing mobile clinics			54,144					54,144
6.4.5 Sub-total Mobile clinics	-	-	421,974	-	-	-	291,600	788,574
A 6.4.4 - Mobile prevention service provisions centres for gender-based violence survivors and increasing family reunification capacity								
A 6.4.4.1 Set up two one stop centres to provide assistacne to GBV survivors							615,471	815,471
A 6.4.4.2 Medical suppliers							165,000	180,000
A 6.4.4.3 Service provision to centre visitors			66,096					66,096
6.4.4 Sub-total GBV services	-	-	66,096	-	-	-	780,471	1,061,567
6.5 Activities under Output 2.2: Employment opportunities for short-term/immediate income generation aimed at improving community-based service delivery and affordable housing for IDPs and returnees								
A 6.5.1 - 'Cash for work' initiatives designed to employ economically active IDPs in the upgrading of WASH infrastructure and the rehabilitation of basic health and education facilities.								
A 6.5.1.1 Inception workshops for target districts, identified projects							3,620	3,620
A 6.5.1.2 Selection of Beneficiaries w IDP representatives							3,620	3,620
A 6.5.5.3 Incentives for government appointed project manager/focal points				27,000				27,000
A 6.5.1.4 Pay cash for work to beneficiaries							80,325	80,325

A 6.5.1.5 Tools and Equipment including rentals						36,000		36,000
A 6.5.1.6 Construction Materials						115,328		115,328
A 6.5.1.7 Assessment and work preparation including security						6,000		6,000
A 6.5.1.8 Awareness campaign plan						1,975		1,975
A 6.5.1.9 Campaign Events						12,000		12,000
A 6.5.1.10 Signboards						3,200		3,200
A 6.5.1.11 Preparation of BoQs and supervision of works						12,000		12,000
A 6.5.1.12 HR and procurement for cash for work component						12,000		12,000
6.5.1 Sub-total Cash for work		-	-	-	27,000	-	286,068	- 313,068
<i>A 6.5.2 - Use solar and green energy to upgrade WASH, health, and education facilities ensuring accessibility to public services for IDPs, and freeing up financial resources for service delivery</i>								
A 6.5.2.1 Solar Equipment of 25 to 40 KVA capacity with complete accessories – batteries, automated switches, voltage controllers, load adjusters and shipment costs					204,782			204,782

A 6.5.2.2 Training of 50 youth (including at least 15 women)				10,000				10,000
A 6.5.2.3 Sub-contract to oversee installation of solar panels				69,194				69,194
6.5.2 Sub-total solar energy	-	-	-	283,976	-	-	-	283,976
A 6.5.3 - Engage beneficiaries of the housing model projects in producing low cost and environmentally friendly cooking fuels and facilitate child day care for women headed households								
i) Charcoal briquette production								
A 6.5.3.1 Consultations, formulation of women groups					7,500			15,500
A 6.5.3.2 Support to production facilities					95,000			125,000
A 6.5.3.3 ToT on briquette production					15,000			20,000
A 6.5.3.4 ToT Business and financial training					7,500			15,000
A 6.5.3.5 Marketing strategy and material, events	5,000				5,000			17,500
A 6.5.3.6 Conditional cash transfer for start up phase					22,500			22,500

A 6.5.3.7 Technical Advice Charcoal briquette production					22,100			22,100
i) Subtotal briquette production (10groups a 40 women = 400 beneficiaries)	5,000	-	-	-	174,600	-	-	237,600
ii) Prosopis Juliflora harvesting								
A 6.5.3.8 Consultations, formulation of groups					4,000			4,000
A 6.5.3.9 Tools and equipment					4,500			4,500
A 6.5.3.10 ToT prosopis harvesting and efficient kiln					9,050			9,050
A 6.5.3.11 ToT Business and finanical training					7,240			7,240
A 6.5.3.12 Marketing strategy and material, events	5,000				5,000			10,000
A 6.5.3.13 Conditional cash transfer for start up phase					22,500			22,500
A 6.5.3.14 Technical Advice Prosopis Juliflora Harevsting					22,100			22,100

ii) Sub-total Prosopis Juliflora (10 groups a 40 men= 400 beneficiaries)	5,000	-	-	-	74,390	-	-	79,390
iii) Facilitate child care to enable women to work.								
A 6.5.3.17 Development training material					13,000			13,000
A 6.5.3.18 Training on child care, health, stimulation, nutrition					36,000			36,000
A 6.5.3.19. Toys and equipment					13,500			13,500
A 6.5.3.20 Cash transfer to care taker in start up phase					27,000			27,000
iii) Sub-total Child care (0 to 6 years) for 300 women or 720 children in groups of 8 > 90 care takers	-	-	-	-	89,500	-	-	89,500
A 6.5.4 - Design and implement green innovation and urban agriculture that provide food and economic security and contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR)								
A 6.5.4.1 Establish tree nursery and gardening centre					75,000			75,000
A 6.5.4.2 TOT on urban agriculture, kitchen gardens, tree planting					17,000			17,000

A 6.5.4.3 Greening campaigns	8,000							
					8,000			16,000
A 6.5.4.4 Planting tools and equipment (to borrow from tree nursery)								
					9,000			9,000
A 6.5.4.5 Cash transfer in start up phase (4 months)								
					22,500			22,500
A 6.5.4.6 Seedlings and plants for public planting								
					10,000			10,000
A 6.5.4.7 ToT on food processing from prosopis seeds and fertilizer production								
					40,000			40,000
A 6.5.4.8 ToT Business and financial training								
					15,000			15,000
A 6.5.4.9 Community training courses								
					10,000			10,000

A 6.5.4.10 Curriculum development for urban agriculture ToTs: i) community courses, ii) urban agriculture, tree planting, kitchen garden, iii) food processing, iv) fertilizer								20,000
A 6.5.4 Sub-total Urban agriculture (1,000 beneficiaries)								28,000
								-
								-
								-
								206,500
								-
								-
								234,500
6.6 Activities under Output 2.3: Long-term employability of IDPs in lucrative sectors of the labour market								
A 6.6.1 - Social enterprise incubator								
A 6.6.1.1 Establish social enterprise incubator including office renovation								60,000
A 6.6.1.2 Equipment and furniture for office and training facilities								20,000
A 6.6.1.3 Training Advisors (3)								130,320
A 6.6.1.4 TOT for Advisors								15,000
A 6.6.1.5 Operating Costs for the incubator								99,603
A 6.6.1.6 Technical advice on business and entrepreneurship								94,800
A 6.6.1.7 Technical advice on training, social enterprises, business incubation								356,490

A 6.6.1 Sub-total Social enterprise incubator	-	-	-	776,213	-	-	-	776,213
A 6.6.2 - Entrepreneurship training and contributory grant funding for social enterprises								
A 6.6.2.1 Entrepreneurship training in key sectors				30,000				30,000
A 6.6.2.2 Initial startup costs as contributing grants (75%)				400,000				750,000
A 6.6.2.3 Entrepreneurship awareness campaign				12,000				12,000
A 6.6.2 Sub-total Entrepreneurship training	-	-	-	442,000	-	-	-	792,000
A 6.6.3 - Vocational training and education linked to growth sectors and skills gaps in the local economy								
A 6.6.3.1 TVET supplier contracted to train at least 600 IDPs				120,000				240,000
A 6.6.3.2 Develop highly valued added occupational skills training materials for IDPs				12,000				12,000
A 6.6.3.3 Training materials and equipment				4,100				44,100
A 6.6.3.4 TOT for TVET suppliers				12,000				12,000
A 6.6.3 Sub-total Vocational Training	-	-	-	148,100	-	-	-	308,100
Subtotal Other	1,332,864.50	47,500.00	1,488,345.00	2,383,497.00	677,490.00	286,068.00	1,072,071.00	8,431,319.50
7. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (1-6)	1,992,921	1,315,895	1,834,727	3,333,886	990,545	312,068	1,434,911	12,460,747

8. Indirect costs (maximum 7% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)	139,504	92,113	128,431	233,372	69,338	21,845	100,444	872,253
9. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+ 8)	2,132,425	1,408,008	1,963,158	3,567,258	1,059,883	333,913	1,535,355	13,333,000
10. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action)								
11. Total eligible costs (9+10)								
12. - Taxes ¹¹ - Contributions in kind ¹²								
13. Total accepted¹¹ costs of the Action (11+12)								