



FINAL REPORT

For

Mid-Term Evaluation of Midnimo 2 Project: Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns, in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States

REPORT BY:



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The GIT consultancy team led by Dr. Enos Okolo, Hezbourne Ouma Ong'elleh, Edwin Ochieng Okul, Farah Ahmed Osman and Adan Mohamed take responsibility for any omission and commission arising from the report and the views expressed here are our own and not of any other entity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Midnimo program was developed to support the government to address the challenges of mass displacement and returns in urban and peri-urban settings of Somalia. It comprised two phases; the first phase, Midnimo 1, began in Jubaland and South West State in late 2016, and in December 2018, the United Nations and the Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), signed a partnership agreement to implement the second phase of the project, called Midnimo 2. The second phase focuses on the states of Galmadug (Abudwak, Hobyo, Dhusamareeb and Galkayo districts) and Hirshabelle (Jowhar and Beletweyne districts).

The main purpose of Midnimo 2 project mid-term evaluation was to assess the continued relevance of the project and the progress it has made towards achieving its objectives. Specifically, it sought to determine the progress of implementation against its targets and timeline; the project's overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and appropriateness; the specific activities/outputs of each partner outlined below and the extent to which they contribute to project outcomes as well as the synergies between UNDP, UNHABITAT, and IOM, besides measuring the value for money.

The Evaluation used mixed method and participatory approach, involving all the stakeholders; IOM, UNDP, UN HABITAT, Communities. Desk reviews were undertaken particularly on Midnimo 1 and Midnimo 2 project documents and reports. The qualitative interview targeted 50 key informants composing of Government Officials, project staff from UNDP, UNSOM, UN HABITAT, IOM and community representatives. Moreover, eight (8) Focused Group Discussions and 133 respondents in Beletweyne reached with Household Questionnaires.

The evaluation established that IOM led the activities on Community Action Plans (CAPs), Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) were recruited and trained in each District; 4 in Jowhar, 6 in Abudwak, 7 in Hobyo, 6 in Beletweyne and 5 in Galkayo. Five (5) community consultations were undertaken resulting into the development of four (4) Community Action Plans. Galkayo had done CAP before. Subsequently, 2 CAPs (Beletweyne and Johwar Districts have been endorsed by IMC in Hirshabelle. However, in Galmadug State the 2 CAPs (Abudwak and Hobyo Districts) have not been endorsed at January 2020.

Midnimo 2 is a multi-sectorial project that requires support from various ministries of the government. In May 2019, with the support of UNDP, the State President of Hirshabelle established the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)¹ to coordinate the support of various ministries to Midnimo 2. The Presidential Directive no. DGSHS/COS/N/172/10 placed all programs for stabilization, good governance, and durable solutions under the overall coordination of the IMC. Subsequently, three sectors with eight members each that corresponded to the main components of Midnimo 2 was formed. Each Midnimo 2 component was assigned to a Lead Ministry, as follows: UNDP (Economic and Livelihoods)- Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation (MoPIIC) and IOM (Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion)- MoI, and UN-Habitat (Urban Resilience and Solutions)- MoPW.² Meanwhile, the political challenges in Galmudug State allowed the implementation of Midnimo 2 activities to be directly coordinated with MoIFAR at federal and state level.

¹ Hirshabelle state presidential directive no. dghsh/cos/n/172/10 dated 18/04/2019 establishing the Inter-Ministerial committee for the "effective implementation of the programs of stabilization, decentralization and durable solutions of Hirshabelle state."

² Designated lead Ministry and Sector members, Hirshabelle State, email dated 20th March ,2019

The project partners complemented each other during project implementation thus creating synergies and catalytic effects through coordination with the State Governments to realize the project successes. The evaluation established that UNDP had ongoing implementation of several activities such as building the capacity of Line Ministries on durable solutions, supporting the Ministry of Commerce to develop a pioneering PPP strategy through workshops/consultations, undertaking market development assessment. At the time of the Evaluation, a mentorship programme has been launched jointly by MoCI, MoPIIC and Midnimo 2 in Jowhar involving five companies and 25 mentees, UNDP organized innovation challenge trainings, and together with UN-Habitat launched a quick impact project in Beletweyne and Jowhar, which were severely affected by the flood. The quick impact project allowed for the immediate economic recovery of flood-affected victims to clear the town with flood debris, begun to employ women, targeting 900 most vulnerable women for each district. The activity was ongoing. UNDP also is on final stages to setting up a biogas pilot project with a partner organization in Jowhar, as an alternative non-extractive livelihood, initially for 10 IDP households. The other notable achievements include the development of public private partnership policy and strategy of partnership through a consultative process led by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. UNDP organized a consultation workshop in Dec 2019 led by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the participation of other Ministries under the IMC umbrella and representatives from the business community in Hirshabelle State. The youth innovation strategy has been developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation in Hirshabelle State. The innovation strategy was developed through a participatory and inclusive process by bringing together youth from IDPs, returnees with equal gender representation.

UN HABITAT on the other hand accomplished urban planning and profiling, thus mapping out the urban areas of settlements including IDPs, the strategic frameworks for spatial responses already accomplished, land dispute resolutions, mediations and upgrading the resilience to disaster and Local Building Cultures (LBC). 2 community advisors per state selected and trained, selection for target communities to participate in community contracts for public works implementations, in community reinforced social cohesion and integration, 4 settlements have been constructed and upgraded.

Whereas both projects focused in building the community structure for participatory planning through a concept of community driven and government led approach, Midnimo1 was not strong on gender lens, but Midnimo 2 is very strong on gender lens with gender parity being a strong consideration on beneficiaries' selection. The Midnimo 1 did not have livelihood project while the design of midnimo 2 incorporated livelihoods and gender into its micro projects in designs. Midnimo 1 was not as flexible as Midnimo 2 in terms of project activities, in Midnimo 2 there is more flexibility in resource use hence resources were diverted to respond to peace building activities in Galmudug due to instability in government and to respond to humanitarian crisis due to emergency floods in Beletweyne. The implementing partners in Midnimo 2 were selected with a hindsight to partners' expertise of certain project elements hence there is more synergy and catalytic effects in Midnimo 2 than the previous one.

The project nonetheless faced its fair share of challenges. There was no effective Government in Galmudug resulting in delayed roll out of planned activities. The non-existence of critical Government policies affected the private sector participation in the Public Private Partnership process. A critical challenge faced has been the lack of feedback mechanisms between the project partners and communities. The security situations in the Midnimo 2 areas also affected roll out of project activities, e.g. wider CAP outreach consultations. As well, some of the Community needs as captured in the CAPs are beyond the scope of the project resources. Effective inclusivity during community consultations that affected ownership of CAPs proved difficult to ensure. Of grave significance was the flood emergency in Beletweyne, which refracted the focus of CAPs to humanitarian activities.

In mitigation, the Project partners chose to work with District level authorities led by UNDP, the partners are currently fast-tracking development and adoption of Public Private Partnership policy in Hirshabelle. To even better mitigate the challenges, the Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation groups should be trained to act as a link between implementers and communities. In addition, community consultations should be held close to communities to ensure proper public participation in community driven processes. As well, there is need to integrate Disaster Resilience in the development of CAPs.

The project created good relations among the community, IDPs, Returnees and local administration as well as the line ministries in the state governments through consultations and appointments of various working committees through formation of Community Action Groups (CAG), Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) and the Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBMEs). The community groups such as the CFTs were trained and have undertaken consultations with the community to facilitate the CAP development process. The CAPs were completed in the following districts (Jowhar, Beletweyne, Abudwak, Galkayo and Hobyo), however, only two have been endorsed so far. Even though the project identified the prioritized community needs through the CAP process, major activities have not been implemented. It is worth mentioning that there are various consultations ongoing at Federal and States level in regards to policy formulations for the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in target locations. The urban profiling has also been completed in target locations.

Generally, the field exercise undertook key informants with field staff in the four project areas, Local authorities, community groups and community leaders. Further Key Informant interviews were conducted with senior staff of 5 institutions namely; (MoIFAR, IMC, UNDP, UNSOM, UN HABITAT, IOM). These included: a) UNDP RR Country Director, b) UNDP Deputy Resident Representative Programs, c) UNSOM Area Coordinator Hirshabelle, d) UN HABITAT Urban Planner, e) CAG Beletweyne- Traditional Elder, f) CAG Beletweyne- Women group, g) Based Monitoring and Evaluation –Youth Group (Beletweyne), h) Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation-Women Group (Beletweyne), i) Community Core Facilitating Team-Mayor’s Office (Beletweyne), j) Core Facilitating Team- Community Member (Beletweyne). In Abudwak 9 KIIs, in Jowhar 8 KIIs, in Hobyo 9 KIIs (See Appendix 1 & 3).

In conclusion, the implementing partners have accomplished various activities and reached notable milestones. However, several indicators have not been achieved; a) The CAPs have only been endorsed in two districts in Hirshabelle State (Jowhar and Beletweyne) whereas those conducted in Galmadug State (Hobyo, Abudwak and Galkayo) are yet to be endorsed, b) IOM on their part has achieved most of their set activities against timelines such as the formation and training of CFTs, community consultations and developing the CAP documents, however, all the prioritized needs during the CAP process have not been implemented yet. c) UNDP on the other hand needs to finalize the Market Systems Assessment as was planned while d) UN HABITAT needs to prioritize the construction of the market in Jowhar and the construction/upgrading of the 4 settlements in Beletweyne as well as support for legislative processes for approval of land legislation in Galmadug.

GIT Consultants propose the following recommendations based on the findings of the mid-term evaluations:

- The implementing partners should build on the synergy and catalytic effects generated at the initiation phase of the project.
- That due to the challenges faced by the project, we recommend Midnimo 2 a six months' project extension to enable for complete implementation.
- We recommend Community groups (CFTs, CBME and CAGs) be trained on Resilience Building to factor in reduced community vulnerabilities.
- Integrate Government in the process of using CAPs for planning of Government activities to ensure sustainability of the concept.
- There should be clear definition of roles of each Ministry involved in Midnimo 2 project for effective implementation of community projects.
- Enhance capacity Building programs of government officials and staff involved in the project for sustainability of the initiatives in line with Durable Solutions.
- Establish the Foundations for Durable Solutions by enhancing local integration capacity, which remains the preferred durable solution option for 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.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CAG	Community Action Group
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBM&E	Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation
CBP	Community-Based Planning
CDRC	Community Dispute Resolution Committee
CFT	Core Facilitation Team
DDP	District Development Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMS	Federal Member State
HLP	Housing Land and Property
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMC	Inter Ministerial Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPLG	Joint Programme on Local Governance and Service Delivery
KII	Key Informant Interview
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoPIIC	Ministry of Planning, Investment and International Cooperation
NDP	National Development Plan
PBF	Peace Building Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

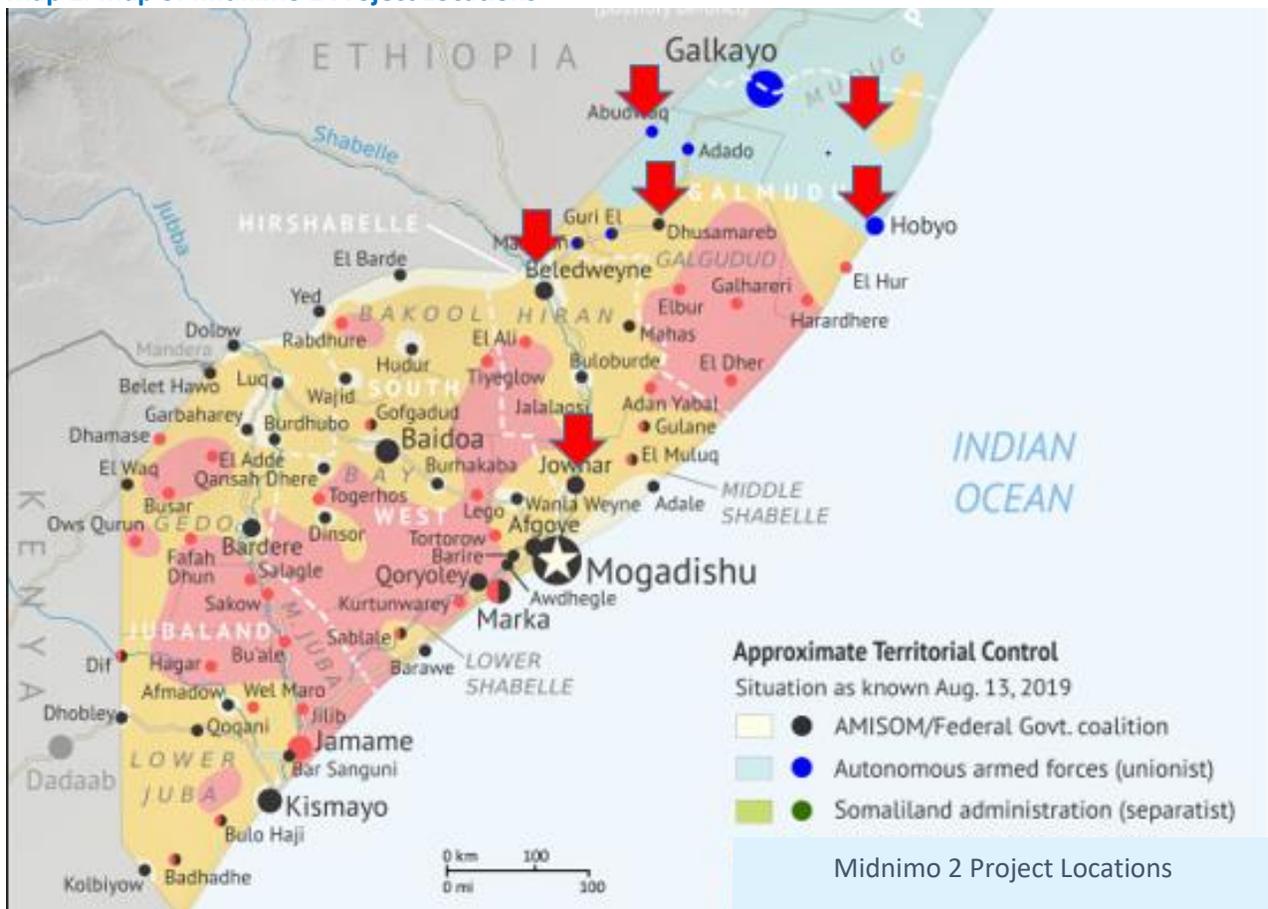
1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Overview

The Midnimo program was developed to support the government to address the challenges of mass displacement and returns in urban and peri-urban settings of Somalia. The first phase, Midnimo 1, began in Jubaland and South West State in late 2016. In December 2018, the United Nations and the Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), signed a partnership agreement to implement the second phase of the project, called Midnimo 2. The second phase focuses on the states of Galmudug and Hirshabelle.

In Galmudug the project covers the towns of Abudwak, Dhusamareeb, Galkayo and Hobyo, and in Hirshabelle, it covers the towns of Jowhar and Beletweyne. Midnimo 2 aims to strengthen the capacities of government at all levels and communities to work together to deliver the activities of the project in an accountable and transparent manner. A key aim of the project is to ensure that actions are participatory and inclusive, people-centered, government-led, context-specific, gender-oriented, and resilience-orientated.

Map 1: Map of Midnimo 2 Project Locations



The States of Galmudug and Hirshabelle, two of the most recently established federal states in Somalia, had at least 428,000 IDPs as of end of 2018, due to climate related crises and conflict. The IDP and refugee communities have tended to settle in the periphery of urban centers, putting strain on limited resources and overall social cohesion in those areas.

2.0 MIDNIMO 2 MID-TERM EVALUATION

2.1. Scope and features of the Evaluation

2.1.1. Project Objective

The main purpose of Midnimo 2 project mid-term evaluation is to assess the continued relevance of the project and the progress it has made towards achieving its objectives. The mid-term evaluation identified opportunity to ascertain whether Midnimo 2 is still coherent with its strategic outcomes, is relevant and useful to stakeholders and being conducted in an efficient manner. Specifically, the mid-term evaluation assessed the following:

- i. Progress of each partner and where they stand against targets and timeline,
- ii. Project's overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and appropriateness,
- iii. Specific activities/outputs of each partner outlined below and the extent to which they contribute to project outcomes,
- iv. Synergies between UNDP, UNHABITAT, and IOM, and to measure the value for money.

This evaluation compared Midnimo 1 to Midnimo 2 where relevant and the extent to which it has taken the lessons learnt into consideration and provide concrete recommendations to programme management (UNDP, IOM and UN Habitat) to be taken into account during the second half of project implementation grounded on a solid understanding of the social, political and economic contexts of each project

2.1.2. Evaluation Specific Tasks

The mid-term evaluation had the following tasks:

1. To evaluate the progress of each partner respectively on project implementation based on targets against current results and timeline using existing data and evidence.
2. To evaluate the synergies between the three agencies as well as measure value for money.
3. To evaluate the four Community Action Plans developed in four districts (Jowhar, Beletweyne in Hirshabelle, Hobyo, Abudwak, Galkayo, Dhusamareeb in Galmudug) through facilitation of IOM. Specific attention should be given to (i) how inclusive and participatory was the community-based planning, (ii) how the CAPs represent the needs of different groups of the community- particularly IDPs, women and youth, (iii) the extent to which the CAPs can be considered government-led and community owned, (iv) quality of training received by the core facilitation team, community action groups, and community-based M&E (v) and in the event that projects have already been selected, the different criteria that has led to selection of these projects e.g. inclusive consultations, sustainability and ability of community or local authorities to ensure maintenance and of implemented projects. This will include FGDs and KIIs. During KIIs, the indicator needs to be considered and questions that can respond to this indicator should be included
4. To evaluate the functionality of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in Hirshabelle state, activated by UNDP (through KIIs). During KIIs, the indicator needs to be considered and questions that can respond to this indicator should be included.
5. To compare Midnimo 1 and Midnimo 2 programmes and mid-term evaluations, and see how lessons learnt have been applied into Midnimo 2, as well as any improvements that Midnimo 2 has adapted in relation to Midnimo 1.
6. Based on the aforementioned tasks, evaluate the project's overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, appropriateness, and the extent to which the project is contributing to the outlined outcomes.
7. Output (the output of the evaluation is part of the ToR):

A succinct report endorsed by the partner agencies that contains the following:

- a. Analysis of collected data, highlighting the appropriateness/relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes, prospects for sustainability of the Midnimo 2 project as well as the main peacebuilding changes that Midnimo 2 and its approach have brought or could bring in the areas where the project is implemented.

- b. A baseline of the overall peacebuilding context in order to prepare the ground for the end-of-project evaluation.
- c. Good practice examples connected with the implementation of Midnimo 2.
- d. Lessons learnt and recommendations to maximize Midnimo 2 (and the wider Wadajir Framework) positive impact and mitigate any unintended negative impacts, and how the approach should be adjusted to reinforce peacebuilding gains in the framework of achieving durable solutions.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation adopted a cross sectional design with concurrent mixed methods and approaches for triangulation. We adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches to data collection, analysis and presentation. The quantitative survey used probability proportional cluster sampling, while the focus group discussions and key informant interviews were sampled using purposive sampling. Furthermore, field visits, case studies and field observations were also deployed where necessary.

3.1. Study Area and Population

Midnimo 2 covered two states in Somalia: Galmudug (Abudwak, Hobyo, Galkayo, Dhusamareeb districts) and Hirshabelle (Jowhar, Beletweyne districts), involving IDPs, returnees, host community.

3.2. Sampling Design and Sample Size Determination for Household Survey

A cross sectional household survey was conducted targeting household heads disaggregated by gender, age and residence status. The household survey used probability proportional to size cluster sampling, and initially we put both Galmudug and Hirshabelle into consideration, and considered a multi-stage cluster sampling (or PPS cluster sampling), at 95% confidence limit (with an error margin of 5%) with statistical significance, and was calculated using the Cochran (1977) formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision. Since we expected a total target beneficiary of over 60,000 people, we divided this Diagram by average family size of 6 to get N=10,000 which is the total household size in our case. Using e=0.05, inserting this Diagrams in the above formula we got **n=385**. An additional 15 households would then be interviewed to factor in the spoilt questionnaires, thus **n=400** is the total sample size for our study. We therefore proportionately assigned Galmudug 200 samples and Hirshabelle 200. However, we later learnt that it circumstances did not allow household survey in Galmudug, therefore for the Hirshabelle households, we then used Krejcie, R.V. and Morgan, D.W. (1970) table for sample size determination, giving us a sample size of 132, which we used in Hirshabelle based on logistics are those reached during Midnimo 2 project activities.

3.3 Data Collection Process and Quality Control

The quality of data is of utmost importance in any evaluation. The quality control in this mid-term review was under the lead consultant while IOM focal person played the oversight role in ensuring that quality control measures were adhered to. The consultants ensured the recruitment of qualified enumerators and with the right gender mix. The enumerators were trained, tools developed and shared with IOM for comments and approval before the start of data collection.

The study team employed the use of various methods to gather the information mainly for triangulation, explanation and in-depth understanding of the observations and findings. The active involvement of the program staff, other partners and the communities in the process also ensured objectivity and minimized biases.

In addition, the following actions and steps were undertaken to guarantee and contribute towards the quality of the data collected.

- The pre-testing of all the tools by the consultants and the enumerators.
- Training of all enumerators and supervisors participating in the survey.
- Logistical and management planning involving IOM and implementing partners staff
- Field work protocols and data verification before being synchronized into the system on a daily basis
- Pre-analysis data cleaning and editing.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

On-site visits for observations, interviews, focus group discussion and KII were conducted. Some Quantitative data was obtained from the document review, at the end of every day of data collection; the evaluation team leader conducted a debriefing meeting with supervisors and enumerators. At the end of these meetings, the evaluation team summarized all key qualitative data into emerging themes that were finally aggregated at the end of data collection. These meetings also presented an opportunity to discuss any challenges encountered in the field and how to tackle them.

i) Document Review

Desk review involved reviewing project documents to enable the consultants' familiar themselves with Midnimo 2 project. The documents reviewed were project proposal encompassing the project design, documents from partner agencies (IOM, UNDP and UN HABITAT) action plans for Midnimo 2 and project reports.

ii) Focus Group Discussions

Typically, FGDs were conducted by the Consultants, using developed focus group guides. In the two districts of Hirshabelle and Galmudug, two FGDs were conducted in each of the locations (Beletweyne and Jowhar, Abudwak and Hobyo) in groups ranging from a low of six and a high of eight. Each FGD had a mixture of male and females, community and IDPs/refugees/returnees. In total 8 (eight) focused group discussion session were held (See Appendix 2).



Photo 1. Male FGD for Hobyo



Photo 2. Female FGD for Hobyo

iii) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

The key informants were conducted to give expert opinions and information on Midnimo 2 project implementation. The consultants undertook 50 key informants from field staff in the four project areas and community leaders. Further Key Informants interviews were conducted with senior staff of 5 institutions (UNDP, UNSOM, UN HABITAT, IOM, IMC senior personnel, including: a) UNDP RR Country Director, b) UNDP Deputy Resident Representative Programs, c) UNSOM Area Coordinator Hirshabelle, d) UN HABITAT Urban Planner, e) CAG Beletweyne- Traditional Elder, f) CAG Beletweyne- Women group, g) Based Monitoring and Evaluation –Youth Group (Beletweyne), h) Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation-Women Group (Beletweyne), i) Community Core Facilitating Team-Mayor's Office (Beletweyne), j) Core Facilitating Team- Community Member (Beletweyne). In Abudwak 9 KIIs, in Jowhar 8 KIIs, in Hobyo 9 KIIs (See Appendix 1 & 3).

3.5 Mid-term Evaluation Limitations

The mid –term evaluation faced some challenges during the data collection. Some of these challenges include:

- Ongoing election process in Galmudug State: The evaluation exercise coincided with elections in Galmudug and which affected the execution of the exercise in Dhusamareeb and availability of the Community Action Group interviewees. To mitigate this, the consultants interviewed other CAG members in the group for substitute.
- In Galkayo the CAP had already been done before the project since they had existing council committee and there was no uniformity with other locations. On this, the team followed up with the project officer and assistant who confirmed the pre-project CAP exercise and that it identified the community needs through verification exercise with large group of community representatives.
- Some key informants could not be interviewed as they were engaged Galmudug state building process, for instance in Abudwak, a CAG female member became a member of parliament and was not available for KII.

4.0 FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Relevance and Appropriateness

The evaluation among other things sought to determine the extent to which the intervention is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group. It has been established that to a great extent, the objectives of the project are still relevant since the design and implementation is appropriate to meet the needs of the target groups.

Table 1: Relevance and Appropriateness to Needs

Intended outcomes	Activities/planned projects	Needs	Comments
Government Structures at Federal, district and community levels strengthened to be able to respond to populations in Hirshabelle and Galmudug more accountably and transparently	<i>Training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation</i>	<i>Loss of access to land, Unplanned settlements, IT equipment, displacement,</i>	<i>Are in alignment</i>
	<i>Training sessions on information management and coordination</i>		
	<i>IT equipment</i>		
	<i>Spatial analyses and urban profiles</i>		
	<i>Radio, TV programme, SMS messages broadcasted</i>	<i>Exposure to violence, Discrimination and disunity, community cohesion</i>	<i>Aligned</i>
	<i>Feedback surveys</i>		
	<i>Workshops and production and printing of ICE materials</i>		
	<i>Development and translation of manuals of information gathered from the profiles for Galmudug and Hirshabelle</i>	<i>Unplanned settlements</i>	<i>Well aligned</i>
	<i>Production of regional settlement maps</i>		
	<i>Stakeholders consultative workshops & trainings</i>	<i>Institutional collapse, state accountability,</i>	<i>Aligned</i>
	<i>Public Private Partnership dialogue forums & consultative workshops</i>		
	<i>Assessments, analytics, studies on non-extractive livelihoods</i>	<i>Natural disasters, Local economy, Livelihood opportunities</i>	<i>Associated Linked</i>
<i>Trainings, capacity building and south-south exposure on livelihoods non-extractive sector</i>			
Communities in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.	<i>Community based planning sessions</i>	<i>Dissociated and detached activities</i>	<i>Connected</i>
	<i>Training of and support to CAGs and CBMECs</i>	<i>Lack of capacity to monitor projects</i>	<i>Associated</i>
	<i>Prioritized projects implemented through CfW</i>	<i>Dissociation, detachment, gender inequality, marginalization of groups, coordination</i>	<i>Linked</i>
	<i>Prioritized community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities</i>		
	<i>Community advisors including community workshops and site visits</i>		
	<i>Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation,</i>		
	<i>Workshops, contract services, radio campaigns, posters, consulting services for conducting the activities in Hirshabelle</i>	<i>Spatial disparities</i>	<i>Aligned</i>
	<i>Organization of capacity building forums, construction /upgrading of settlements and Awareness raising</i>		
	<i>Market systems assessment and sector analysis</i>	<i>Livelihood challenges</i>	<i>Connected</i>
	<i>Business Incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions</i>		
<i>Cash for Work to rehabilitate/establish economic infrastructure</i>			

Primarily, the project seeks to strengthen the capacities of Government and community structures to be able to address community development needs through participatory processes. The project is driven by the concept of “government led, community driven”. By this concept therefore, the community facilitated participatory planning is a platform where the community identified and prioritized their needs upon which projects are derived. According to CAGs during the evaluation, the community prioritized their needs in an open forum. Through desk reviews major needs identified were infrastructural development, insecurity, lack of or poor access to basic services such as water, health and education and inadequate livelihoods were amongst justifying the relevance of the project. There were for instance several layers of conflict dynamics in the region, with numerous stakeholders. This and the existence of traditional clan militias and state armed forces meant the likelihood of armed conflict remained strong and present. There were pockets of armed conflict with the city of Galkayo administered by two different powers. Land issues and policies on infrastructure development in the city mostly triggered the conflict in Galkayo.

These identified needs were endorsed by the IMC and Ministry of Interior further giving credence that the identified projects are in line with Durable Solutions and government priorities.

From the lessons learned in Midnimo 1, more criteria such as livelihoods scalability, gender empowerment, inclusion of marginalized groups, and contribution to reducing spatial disparities have taken precedence in picking the micro-projects. Enlistment has also been extended to aid the classification and resourcing of micro-projects. They subsequently comprised other local and state stakeholders such as Government Ministries, UN agencies and I/NGOs.

4.2 Effectiveness

The mid-evaluation also assessed the extent to which the project partners attained their respective objectives although there have been challenges leading to delays to implementation project activities. The Floods in Beletweyne for instance changed the focus from the planned projects to floods mitigation while the political impasse in Galmudug led to delays to the rolling out of CAP exercise in Dhusamareeb. There was general dominance by some members of the community in the various committees, namely; CFT, CAG and CBM&E (committees lacked inclusivity) whereas, some committee members mentioned poor information flow across stakeholders especially communication between the implementing partners on the progress of planned activities’ implementation. The project has however, attained some of the most critical milestones. For instance, the flood response in Beletweyne (outreach medical service) was very effective and created close working relationship among the partners at state and federal level. The training for the CFT was also very effective since the skills they gained was instrumental during the community consultations forums and community mobilization. Interviews with partner staff indicate that they actively participated in facilitating durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, community resource mapping and community driven recovery and durable solutions.

“As CFT members, we took part in the CAP process. The CAP was about community consultation. Different members of the community were selected and invited to air their views. The IDPs, the returnees, the youth, the women, the religious leaders, the business sectors and the local government workers all had equal representation. The CAP was developed through that inclusive process. It was government-led but community-driven”. A member of the CFT

The CFT were also involved in the facilitation and coordination of activities with the district authority, Ministry of Interior and partners in various activities. Some of these include the formation of CAP process because they were the lead, coordinating the CAP process. They also supported the local administration

for coordination of planned activities besides facilitating the stakeholder mobilization. The project has therefore successfully assured the participation of the government through the CFT to oversee the implementation, target group identification and community mobilization. According to the desk reviews and key informant interviews, 2 CAPs have been developed and endorsed by IMC in Hirshabelle whereas the CAPs developed in Hobyo and Galkayo are yet to be endorsed by the Ministry of Interior in Galmudug State.

Other expected outcomes that have not been realized include the functionality of the Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBME) teams. A member of the teams interviewed alluded to poor communication by the stakeholders who formed the group as the main hindrance to its functionality and lack of training.

“As the chairlady of the CBME in Beletweyne, I can say the challenge hindering the functionality of the CBME is their lack of knowledge on their roles because of the lack of training. The group members do not know one another, they were just identified but not introduced to each other”, in that way, they cannot function. Farhan Artan, Chairlady of Hiran Women Umbrella said.

They did not make participants aware of their membership to the teams. Besides, the CBMEs have not received any kind of capacity building.

4.3 Efficiency

This generally involved comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted. This describes the prevailing approaches in the area and compare with Midnimo 1. The collaborative setting helped lower costs, shorten timelines and increase output. As a result, there was an escalation of return on investment by linking the different agencies in the multifaceted project design.

Midnimo 2 project is not humanitarian, but with the main focus of addressing challenges of conflict, displacement and community cohesion through a government-led, community-driven solutions through improvement of livelihoods and local economy. However, during the floods in Beletweyne, the Hirshabelle state sent a request to the donors for urgent response and the donors of the current project wanted the partners to also respond to the shocks. In this case, some budget initially earmarked for the development had to be allocated to the flood response.

The collaborative approach in the implementation of the project, for instance, the creation of the IMC has served to provide a space for all ministries and programs to collaborate and work together on durable solutions and promote peace and development. Likewise, in the UNDP-led livelihoods development, a lean team of project stakeholders composed of MoCI, MoPIC), and District Commissioners of Hirshabelle was formed for the identification and training of youth participants for the youth innovation challenge.

Through efforts, distribution there came delegation, which ensured that agencies applied their individual efforts to the realization of the project's goal in the most effective manner. During the floods, IOM, using its strong field presence, provided immediate support to those affected by flood to complement government efforts.

Evidence from interviews affirmed that the project has successfully created a good working coordination and community among various partners at the federal and state levels. Besides more flexibility in project direction, there was a positive and efficient environment for the different agencies to interact in. In addition, the Hirshabelle State government endorsed the CAP document, which is a living document that

can be used by other partners who want to respond to the different community needs. The partners have built the capacity of the CFT by providing 3 days training on crucial matters. The approach used has created partnerships with the private sector and built trust over and above legitimizing the government led services.

The project activities did not kick off at the same time in all the target locations. In some areas, activities delayed or were changed. The delays meant the slowdown of development in all other related fields. These delays mainly resulted from activity start times that were later than expected. For instance, according to members of the Core Facilitation Team (CFT) reached during the evaluation, there are no activities on track or schedule for the CFT team due to the delay of the project implementation. In Jowhar for instance, there was a fight in September 2019 thus most activities were slowly implemented. Where the situation persisted, there were strategies put in place to address and catch up on the delay. Another strategy to address the delays was the revision of priorities. Prior to responding to the emergency caused by the floods, IOM for instance reviewed all priorities identified by the community during the CAP exercise before intervening. Meetings were also held in Mogadishu and the project engaged closely with ministries and sector partners to implement low profile and off-site activities, such as IOM's CFT trainings, UN-Habitat's preparation of urban upgrading programs, and UNDP's youth innovation trainings. In Dhusamareeb district, not much has been achieved to-date due to the formation of Galmudug state government.

In Galkaayo district, there was already established a council committee, which identified community priority needs and IOM, verified the existing priority needs identified by inviting community representatives to confirm their authenticity. The process of establishing a borehole providing subsidized water to the community in Abudwak district is for example currently ongoing through public-private partnership (PPP). The technical assessments are currently ongoing and site works are expected to start. At the same time, IOM established the CAP process, completed the community consultations in Jowhar district in time, and endorsed by the IMC.

Delays therefore remain a major frustration to communities and a shortcoming of the project as perceived by the community. In the event of delays, the community felt the local authority did not adequately inform them in order to guarantee the continued support and good will of the community.

4.4 Synergies between UNDP, UN Habitat, and IOM

Displaced population from the rural areas have increased dramatically over the last few years as more people in the rural areas lose their livelihoods to extreme changes in climate, conflict, insecurity, and lack of public services. In Beletweyne, IDPs already outnumber the residents in urban areas and had overwhelmed the local government capacity to provide basic services. In June 2019 on the initiative of the new City Mayor of Beletweyne volunteers were called to clean the major neighborhoods in the City from flood debris. There were 150 women from various parts of the City that joined the Call and started to clean the streets (information from the current evaluation) which was expanded in scope of work, coverage of beneficiaries and inter-agency collaboration jointly by UNDP and UN-Habitat to enroll 600 most vulnerable IDPs and displacement-affected communities in Beletweyne and 300 in Jowhar, with various agencies taking on specific role, for instance:

- **The Inter-Ministerial Committee of Hirshabelle (IMC) paved the engagement with** the Regional Governor and District Authorities and prepared the ground for local stakeholder engagement and the smooth entry of the project in the target locations. The IMC also set the establishment of Beneficiary

Selection Committee and Technical Working Group that ensured transparent and objective selection of beneficiaries and oversight of the work. The Technical Working Group composed of representatives from the Regional Environmental Coordinator, Office of the Mayor and Ministry of Women and Human Rights. The Ministry of Environment ensured the proper disposal and location of dumpsites.

- **The Office of Beletweyne City Mayor** spearheaded the oversight of daily activities, ensured smooth operationalization of the activity liaised with the Ministry of Planning on aspect of payment for laborers.
- **UN-Habitat**- in addition to allocating budget for daily labor, UN-Habitat's IDPs settlement upgrading and other activities prioritized the most vulnerable beneficiaries of the temporary employment program that is linked to long-term programs under the JPLG project to utilize market revenue to cover the partial cost of waste management operation as well as stimulating business support for the joint activity. If people from the proposed IDP camp near UN are being selected they can utilize the cash for improving their shelter situation with some additional support from UN-Habitat, like construction materials provided land security is guaranteed.
- **UNSOM Coordination in Hirshabelle** ensured dissemination of the activity in the interagency coordination in Hiraan State.
- **UNDP** provided key leadership of this activity in coordination with the IOM and UN-Habitat components.

4.5 Value for money

Economy and Efficiency: The partners created value for money by each leveraging on the others strength, for example -UNDP is strong in dealing with government hence all the activities involving governments are spearheaded by UNDP and this enables fast-tracking of decision making. IOM has strength in community engagements further enhanced with its ability to reach hard to reach areas. This is important as they move very quickly into project areas even areas where security concerns do allow other UN agencies to move. Lastly, UN Habitat has technical capacity in urban planning hence projects being implemented by other partner's leverage on the expertise of UNDP. All these leverages ensure that there is value for money and reduces cost of project implementations.

The project nonetheless invested in up-front planning and undertook early engagement with the various stakeholders. The project also encouraged innovation in project implementation and undertook a drive for faster project completion.

Effectiveness: The project worked with the grain of the political process in achieving development and expected the same from the various partner organizations. Every attempt was made to ensure programmes stayed on track, achieve the intended results, and are delivered on time and within budget.

4.6 The four Community Action Plans (Jowhar, Hobyo, Beletweyne and Abudwak)

4.6.1. General Districts Findings

Accordingly, the outputs of Community Based Plans (CBPs) are Core Facilitating Teams (CFTs), Community Action Group (CAGs) and Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation committees (CBM&E) for Midnimo 2 as was observed in this evaluation summarized in the table 2 below:

Table 2: CFT membership across the locations disaggregated by gender and affiliation

DISTRICT	GENDER	AFFILIATION
JOWHAR	Male	Community Member
	Male	DC office
HOBYO	F	Youth group
	F	Community member
	M	Youth group
	M	Local government representative
	M	Education group
	M	Local government representative
	M	Community member
BELETWEYNE	F	Community Member
	F	Community Member
	M	Community Member
	M	Community Member
	F	Beletweyne Mayor Office
	M	Beletweyne Mayor Office
ABUDWAK	M	Community Member
	F	Local Government Rep
	F	Community Member
	M	Youth Group
	M	Youth Group
	M	Local Government Rep

From the literature review, and by design of the project, it was confirmed that CFTs are nominated by the Ministry of Interior and district administration through an official letter and they are composed of 4 members (50% male and 50% female) for Jowhar, 7 (100% male, 0% female) for Hobyo, 6 (50% male, 50% female) for Beletweyne and 6 (67% male and 33% female) for Abudwak, representing the local authority, Ministry of Interior, the community and IDPs/refugees. The general representation of gender was 36% women to 64% of Men which shows un-proportional representation.

The membership is also disaggregated by gender and age, so that those aged between 15 and 35 years are considered youth. The membership covered most segments of community however; inclusivity was missing for people with disabilities who did not get representations in all the groups.

(ii) CAGs

Table 3: CAG membership across the districts disaggregated by gender and affiliation

District	Gender	AFFILIATION
BELETWEYNE	M	Traditional Elders
	M	Education Group
	F	IDP GROUP
	F	Youth Group
	F	Women Group
JOWHAR	M	Elders Representative
	M	Youth Representative
	F	Farmer
	F	Women representative
	M	Religious Representative
ABUDWAK	M	Local Government Rep
	M	Traditional Elders
	M	Education Group
	M	Local Government Rep
	M	Education Group
	F	Youth Group
	F	Women Group
HOBYO	M	Local Government Rep
	F	Youth Group
	M	Education Group
	M	Traditional Elders
	F	Business People

From the FGDs and KIIs, it was also established that the CAG was selected from the community during the consultation process and are trusted members from the community who can work closely with the CFT to follow up implementation of planned activities. They usually are composed of five members from people of different diversity to ensure inclusivity of; IDPs, minority and marginalized groups.

- **Traditional Elders:** Traditional elders exist and operate in the sense that each clan has its own traditional elders. They have a working relationship with the local authorities, and their voices matter. They raise any social and political issues concerning their clan publicly either in favor or against it.
- **Women Groups:** Women groups have an elected chairlady, and they have organizational structure with female members from all walks of life and clans. Based on the information received from participants of the consultations, there is no chairlady for the women group at a district level. The group is actively engaging with the local administration, and they have a good relationship with the rest of community.
- **Business Group:** These are the high-income generating community members because of their business dealings. They are organized, and there is a chamber of commerce that advocates the interests of the wider business community.
- **Youth Group:** The “youth” is operationally defined by Somalia’s Youth Country Strategy for 2016-2010 as those between 15 and 35 years old. Youth group is also active, but the group leaders are at regional level. They do not have a building, but the regional administration has offered them an office, where

they currently work. They have a good working relationship with the administration and the community.

- **IDPs:** These are the vulnerable groups, and they are not formally organized. Each IDP settlement has its own gatekeeper. The gatekeepers are those people responsible for the management of the IDP settlement; they deal with the Non-governmental organization willing to help the IDPs. They have a working relationship with the local administration in two aspects. First, when the administration wants to invite humanitarian organizations to these settlements, they contact with the gatekeepers to make the necessary arrangements. Secondly, when the administration is asked to invite IDPs into meetings, they contact the gatekeepers to bring representatives from their camps.
- **Persons with Disability:** These are very vulnerable people. They have a leader, who advocates the rights of the disabled. They have a working relationship with the administration. Whereas the nomination criteria specified people with disabilities were to be considered, during the evaluation no persons with disability appeared in the groups an omission that needs relooking in future. The gender dynamics in representations was 41% for Midnimo 2 compared to Midnimo 1 of 18%. This has shown a progress in gender mainstreaming.

(iii) CBM&E

Table 4: CBM&E membership across the districts disaggregated by gender and affiliation

NAME	Gender	AFFILIATION
BELETWEYNE	M	IDP Representative
	F	Women Group
	M	Youth Group
JOWHAR	M	Local Government Representative
	M	Civil Society – Education sector
	F	Chairwomen- Women representative
ABUDWAK	M	IDP Rep
	M	Women Group Rep
	M	Education Sector
HOBYO	M	Religious
	M	Scholars
	F	Women Association

CBM&Es are the people who were elected to do monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the project and report to IOM as well as provide necessary feedback on the community needs about the activity. They were to also represent the community but their main tasks are to monitor the activities' implementation. All the different socio-economic groups in the society attended the consultation meetings which were facilitated by the Core Facilitation Team and local government officials led by the mayor who opened the discussions in most cases.

The members received trainings and were shown the way forward in interacting and building their capacity by the mentors of the program. Their responsibility also includes coordinating the smooth running of the project implementation in the district and to be intermediate between the community and the organization implementers of the project. According to our analysis in Midnimo 2 shown one female being elected in CBM&E committee in Beletweyne, Johwar and Hobyo while in Abudwak all males were elected. However, the average representation in Midnimo 2 (24%) compared to Midnimo 1 (12%). There is need to improve gender mainstreaming in CBM&E committees.

4.6.2. Specific Findings per District

4.6.2.1. Beletweyne

Activities That have taken place from accounts of the Local based KIIs and FGDs:

CFTs: The Community in partnership with the local government with the support of IOM and UN-Habitat under Midnimo 2 project conducted the Community-Based Consultations meetings in Beledweyn. The community consultations began on 7th September 2019 to 11th September 2019 at Kaamil Hotel Hall with 42 participants (17 Male, 25 Female) from different socio-economic groups such as farmers, women association, youth group, businesspeople, IDPs, traditional elders, religious groups, and education umbrella. They nominated the Core Facilitating Team (CFT) composed of 6 members of whom 3 were women and another 3 were men, based on the following criteria:

- University Education
- Resident of Hiran region, but especially Beletweyne
- Aware of the needs of the community

The CFT members then received a three days training by IOM, and three of them went to another training in Mogadishu by UN HABITAT. The CFT in partnership with the office of the mayor selected the CAGs and the CBM&E committee. The CAGs in turn mobilized the community to develop the Community Action Plans (CAPs). The CAPs were in the sectors of Infrastructure, Education, Public Facilities, Health Centers, Water and Sanitation. The Beletweyne CFT Team with the help of IOM staff, compiled the Community Action Plan (CAP), which was also reviewed by technical staff of partner agencies-UNDP and UN-Habitat- and their comments were incorporated before being sent to Inter-Ministerial Council of Hirshabelle State (IMC) for endorsement and subsequent launch to start implementation and unlock resources for improving the lives of communities

The Beletweyne CAPs was subsequently endorsed in January 2020

CAGs: The only activity they have participated in was one where the CAPs were designed and listed. No other activities

CBM&E: The monitoring and evaluation committee has not started working as no project implementation has taken place.

4.6.2.2 Jowhar

CFTs: The planning process involved the Ministry of Interior and Local governments of Hirshabelle state of Somalia, the regional administration, the district commissioner, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat). The first meeting was held between a team from IOM and the Minister of Interior, Hirshabelle state of Somalia and had a discussion about the ministry's role in facilitating the consultations through nominating a core facilitation team (CFT) of 4 members selected from DC's office, regional administration, and community. Besides, another team from IOM and UN-Habitat had a meeting with lower Shabelle governor and Jowhar district commissioner. The meeting was held at Jowhar District Administration office in August, and it was discussed about Jowhar district commissioner's responsibility in mobilizing the community to be part of the community-based consultations, and that the participants were selected from the different wards of the districts based on their socio-economic groups such as women group, business people, traditional elders, IDPs. The CAPs were endorsed by the IMC in January 2020

CAG: Formed in June 2019 by the community members with the support from IOM. CAG's formation had gender balance from all the social categories; community members, IDPs and returnees. Through workshops, the CAGs got trainings from IOM. The knowledge acquired from the trainings provided skills and techniques to perform their duties. One of the major achievements of CAG was the development of CAP containing all priorities, and this was supported with the help of IOM and UN-HABITAT staff and ministry of interior of Hirshabele state of Somalia. Noted that no prioritized CAP projects has taken off as by the time of the interview.

CBM&E: The CBM&E members were selected from the community and were formed by Midnimo 2 project implementers. They have not started work because no project is in progress.

FGD-KII (FEMALE): 8 persons attended the interview. They know about Midnimo 2, as well as the CAPs. They were part of the community that formulated the CAPs with the help of IOM, UN-HABITAT and ministry of interior of Hirshabele state of Somalia. However, they are not aware of the existence of the CBM&E committee.

CFT-KII: Formed in 2019, comprised of four members as outlined above, and with the inclusion of CAG compiled community action plan. CFT members have received training from UN-HABITAT specifically on risk management. No actual project implementation had taken place as at the time of the interview.

Common Challenges:

- Calling members for meeting was one of the challenges faced by CFTs members during implementation.
- Delay of the organization to respond quickly when need arose.
- Lack commitment within the community members
- Dominance by some members of the community
- Delay of the fund for the project
- Conversion of some project funds to other areas.
- Information flow

Lessons Learnt:

- I. Realization of well-wishers who are ready to support the community driven project.
- II. They also learnt values such as:
 - a) Cooperation
 - b) Sympathy
 - c) Team work spirit
 - d) Collaboration with partners

4.6.2.3. Abudwak

CFT: The planning process involved the Ministry of Interior of Galmudug state of Somalia, the regional administration, the district commissioner, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat). The MOI was the lead in facilitating the community consultations in Abudwak. It had nominated a core facilitation team of 6 members (4 Male, 2 Female) selected from the community and the DC office.

The CFT, with the support of IOM team under Midnimo 2 project conducted the Community-Based Consultations meetings in Abudwak. The community consultations began on 13th August 2019 to 18th August 2019 at Salama Hotel Hall with 42 participants (32 Male, 10 Female) from different socio-economic groups such as women group, youth group, business people, IDPs, traditional elders, and education group. Within the consultations period, the community had identified and prioritized development projects at household, group, and community levels.

This was formed in June 2019 comprising six members representing the six villages of Abudwak four Males and two females. The CFT was involved in the CAP Process, which started by bringing together and mobilizing different socio-economic groups from the six villages of Abudwak district to discuss and talk their social-economic issues and come up with joint ideas.

The team received a three days training in Abudwak immediately after nomination. The training was facilitated by IOM and it was all about the Midnimo 2 project. Three of the team members were also taken to Mogadishu for another one-day training facilitated by IOM and it was all about information sharing and complaint handling mechanism. The Abudwak CAPs has not been endorsed as of the time of this report

CAGs KII: The people who were interviewed as CAG do remember attending one meeting where CAPs were formulated, but they are not aware they are also known as CAG. The interviewees averred that the capacity of the government in terms of the responsiveness to the needs of the community is very low because of the absence of an effective Galmudug state government that secures the rights of the people and promotes their wellbeing.

No activity has been initiated in connection with Midnimo 2 project.

CBM&E KII: The CBM&E since formation is not active to date.

Recommendations:

- i. That the implementing partners to start the project implementation as soon as possible.
- ii. Improve communication between the implementing partners and the base community

FGDs FEMALE: Comprised 6 members. They have no idea of existence of CAG, but all participated in the CAP formulation. All the FGD participants agreed that they would have recommended the implementation of the Midnimo 2 since the community action plan covers all their needs and top priorities. They said these priorities need to be considered and implemented in the shortest time possible because the community are in need of them urgently.

FGD MALE: Ten persons attended the interview of the FGD and said they are aware of the Midnimo 2 project and they were informed about it during the consultation meeting. The participants also said the main objective of the project was the development of the community as they all raised their needs and top priorities during the consultation meeting.

All the FGD participants said they were satisfied with how the community action plan was developed as it captured all their needs and the top priorities, they mentioned during the consultation meeting although there is nothing implemented so far,

All the FGD participants agreed that they take ownership of the CAP as it was from their own views and discussion thus this brought the satisfaction of the community towards the community action plan. However, they are not aware of the existence of the CBM&E committee.

LOCAL AUTHORITY KII: Fully aware of the existence of Midnimo 2 project. The planning process was done by the Ministry of Interior of Galmudug state of Somalia, the regional administration, the district commissioner, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat). The role of Abudwak DC was mobilizing, coordinating the community and taking them together to be part of the community-based consultations where they designated participants from the different zones in the districts based on their socio-economics groups such as women group, business people, traditional elders and IDPs.

The DC had the task of assembling the technical Working Group, which helped in the formulation of the CAPs. The local authority coordinates all government ministries through the IMC, and the core implementing agencies

The anticipated activities in Midnimo 2 are still in their initial stages and no concrete works have taken place; however, there is an agreement between IOM and Cawaagaale well Owners to install new solar system and construct a water storage container with piping to the internally displaced settlements and Cawaagaale Owners will reduce the price of water to the public and will give free water to the IDPs as District officials and other Abudwak community, when the well is finally commissioned.

Challenges:

- Political instability for Galmudug state has an effect on execution of the project
- Funding to support of activities
- The need from the community are very huge

Lessons Learnt:

- i. Although the implementation of Midnimo 2 has not yet started but again it really created an enabling environment of opportunity for discussions and experience sharing which is very important to improve the unity and peace of the community.
- ii. The main lessons learnt from Midnimo 2 project is that it creates consultative platforms between partners, community and local government and the needs comes from the community (Community driven approach) led by the local authority and community which build confidence and ownership.

4.6.2.4. Hobyo

CFT: The District commissioner and his team nominated a Core Facilitation Team (CFT) of 7 members (2 F& 5 M) for the project who were later trained for 3 days in facilitating CBP consultation processes (22nd – 24th Sept). Both the CFT trainings and the intensive meetings were conducted at the District administration social conference hall.

The trained team and other local leaders in Hobyo District mobilized the broad community members in each village to enhance shared understanding of the background of community based planning, its objectives, planning process and the expected output in intensive planning (or consultation) meetings.

After the nomination and training of the CFT, a pre-planning meeting for 42 participants from different socio-economic groups was conducted on 25th Sept 2019. During the pre-planning process, community action group (CAG) of 5 members (Business groups, women representatives, youth, elder and religious leaders from four Hobyo Villages and community-based monitoring and evaluation group of 3 members were formed and approved by Hobyo District DC. These groups were tasked with promoting implementation/action and supervision of agreed initiatives, wider supervision and sharing of community best practices, knowledge and lessons. Clear roles and responsibilities were agreed openly amongst community members with gender considerations and with service providers for implementation of the community identified projects.

The CFT led the facilitation of the intensive community-based planning process with backstopping technical support from IOM and as well as district leaders. The Hobyo CAPs has not been endorsed as at the time of this report

CAGs KII: The interviewees know they are CAG but cannot remember how the group was formed. They have not received any trainings at all. However, they participated in the development of CAPs.

Challenges:

- i) The dispute and political dilemma in the Galmudug state
- ii) The delay of the Midnimo 2 project implementation

Any Lessons Learnt:

This Project has changed the attitude of the community and local administration. It formed consultative platforms between all stakeholders (the community, Local administration and partners) this will strengthen the ownership and confidence among stakeholders, which is an important aspect of peacebuilding.

CBME KII: The selection criteria for the CBM&E members was based on the religious status, gender and the education level. They were selected from the community, composed of three members; one female and two male members. The CBM&E members clearly understand their role as monitoring and evaluating the project activities during and after its implementation and co-ordination between the implementing teams and the community. They have attended one training session. They however don't understand any relationships with CAGs.

On the CAPs, no project has taken off as of now.

FGD FEMALES: This was a 7 participants FGD. They observed that the objective of the Midnimo 2 project is to boost the economic and livelihood of the society in the location, and to improve the infrastructures such as the roads within the location. However, they do not know of existence of either the CAGs or the CBM&E, but were all involved in the development of the CAPs, and feel the sense of ownership.

Up to the time of the interview, no projects have taken place and do not have any feedbacks on the Midnimo 2 project.

FGD MALES: This was a 9 participants FGD. They are all aware of the Midnimo 2 project, but are not aware of the existence of either the CAG or the CBM&E. They however participated in the development of CAPs for their area, and further that the whole community are happy with the CAPs and feel a sense of belonging.

Challenges:

- i. The poor administration that cannot work hand in hand with the implementing team.
- ii. The political issues in Galmudug, which is not settled at the moment. This instability may have also caused the delay of the project.
- iii. Poor or no information/feedback about the Midnimo 2 project

LOCAL AUTHORITY KII

The District Humanitarian affairs officer talked on behalf of the local authority. He averred that Midnimo 2 project is very significant to their society as it provides the community opportunity to be on the discussion table and present their needs.

The role of the local administration was more on direction, nomination of core facilitation team, mobilizing, coordination of the community and taking them together to be part of the community-based consultations where they selected participants from the different wards in the districts based on their socio-economics groups such as women group, business people, traditional elders, IDPs. And took part in the development of CAPs with support from IOM field staff

The Pre-planning process involved the Ministry of Interior of Galmudug State of Hobyo District Commissioner and the implementing partner staff (IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat). In his opinion, although the implementation of Midnimo 2 has not yet started it really promotes durable solutions for the community, increases the social cohesion among the communities, and improves governance at the Federal Member State and district levels.

Midnimo 2 Project implementation is still on the way however, there is amazing expectations between the community and the stakeholders on Midnimo 2 project. Because it was a process led by the community that gives wider community an opportunity to discuss and prioritize their essential needs rather dictating them.

4.6.3. Gender and Inclusivity

Gender mainstreaming is a cross-cutting issue in all the projects so that gender inclusive participation can be realized in all projects.

Table 5: Gender and Inclusivity

Location	Core Facilitation Team			Community Action Group			Community Based Monitoring & Evaluation		
	Male	Female	Affiliation	Male	Female	Affiliation	Male	Female	Affiliation
Abudwak	4	2	2CM, 2LG, 2YG	5	2	2LG, 1TE, 2ES, 1YG, 1WG	3	0	1IDP, 1WG, 1ES

Hobyo	5	2	2LG, 1TE, 1WG 1 ES 1YG 1BC	3	2	1LG, 1YG, 1ES, 1BC 1WG	2	1	1RG, 1SCH, 1WG
Beletweyne	3	3	2LG, 1IDP, 1ES, 1YG 1WG	2	3	1TE, 1ES, 1IDP,1YG 1WG	2	1	1IDP, 1WG, 1YG
Jowhar	2	2	2LG, 2 CM	3	2	1TE, 1FRM, 1RG,1YG, 1WG	2	1	1LG, 1ES 1WG
CM=Community member, LG=Local Government, YG=Youth Group. TE=Traditional Elder, ES=Education Sector, BC=Business Community, WG=Women Group, RG=Religious Group, FRM=Farmer, IDP=Internally Displaced Person									

As shown in Table 5, there was a fair representation (27% in Abudwak, 33% in Hobyo, 50% in Beletweyne and 41% in Jowhar) of women across the three community based action groups; namely CFTs, CAGs and CBM&E Committees. Equally the target communities (IDPS, returnees, minorities, persons with disabilities, youth, and women) were actively involved in the project’s socio-economic activities. As reported by a project assistant, all these groups were actively involved in the CAP process jointly.

Women form a significant proportion of those involved in CBP processes, and in all sites, all stakeholders reached during the evaluation, more so in Hirshabelle commended the role of women and the inclusivity witnessed in the project. The picture in Galmudug is not quite the same because of the politically charged environment there.

The IOM team for instance also held separate meetings with the various groups to analyze their particular priority needs. IOM correspondingly apportioned 50% of the total \$23,053.00 committed to gender-equal processes: Community-Based Planning training and community consultations.

Women had a relatively higher rate of participation in short-term employment: UN HABITAT and UNDP supported temporary employment employs 98% women from 900 cash for work project.

4.6.4. Government leadership and community ownership

The CAPs are government-led, and community driven since one of the main components of Midnimo 2 is Mobilization and Community Empowerment, which is under the stewardship of IOM. The component used the CAP process by engaging the community and Government to create good relations between the two sides and this part of the project is implemented by IOM which targeted four districts (Jowhar and Beletweyne in Hirshabelle and Abudwak and Hobyo in Galmudug) while in Galkayo, priority needs were developed and identified after it had established a council committee.

According to Mr. Madar Mohamed Samatar, a youth leader in Abudwak;

“In my knowledge, the Core Facilitation Team (CFT) in Abudwak was formed based on consultation between Galmudug Interior Ministry and the mayor of Abudwak and the Village administrators. We are a team consisting of six members four male and two females. Although I did not see, any written criteria to follow for the selection of the CFT Team, in my assumption they may consider the person should be someone who is Abudwak resident and the person should recognize, document and share the needs of the location”.

However, CAP was not done in Dhusamareeb due to the stagnated political process; however, it has now planned to take off as reported.

In Jowhar, the preplanning process was organized by the Ministry of Interior and Local governments of Hirshabelle state of Somalia, the regional administration, the district commissioner, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat). The first meeting was held between a team from IOM and the Minister of Interior; Hirshabelle state of Somalia had a discussion about the ministry's role in facilitating the consultations through nominating a core facilitation team (CFT) of 4 members selected from DC's office, Regional administration, and the community.

Another team from IOM and UN-Habitat had a meeting with lower Shabelle governor and Jowhar district commissioner. The meeting was held at Jowhar District Administration office in August, and discussed about Jowhar district commissioner's responsibility in mobilizing the community to be part of the community-based consultations, and that the participants were selected from the different wards in the districts based on their socio-economic groups such as women group, business people, traditional elders, IDPs, etc. The DC, with the support of the CFT and Ward administrators, brought the participants from the different socio-economic groups to identify their needs and prioritize their development initiatives.

The quality of training

The training for the CFT was very effective, they actively took part in facilitating durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, Community resource mapping and the community driven recovery and durable solutions. The CFT participated in the facilitation and coordination of activities with the district authority, the Ministry of Interior and partners.

Three-day training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation were carried out by IOM in five sites and according to a member of a CFT, the training was very useful to the participants who were then able to understand the basics of project planning and management;

"Immediately after the formation of the CFT, we were trained by IOM. The three days training was mostly concerned about the project, (Planning process, CAP preparation, Clan Conflict analysis, Community strengthening, Goal setting, identification of vision and mission statements and identification of priority needs, how to conduct community based planning training, resource Mapping, Community analysis, Livelihood analysis, SWOT analysis) and how the project can be managed and its importance for the community. After some time, two of the team members were also taken to Mogadishu for another three days training funded by UN-Habitat. The training was about project risk management"

The CAGs received training from IOM and were equipped with the knowledge they have learnt from IOM trainings. The fact that the formation of CAPs which is under their jurisdiction was implemented is testimony that the trainings were effective.

Equally, the CBM&E members received training from IOM but since they have not started work, the effectiveness of their trainings cannot be decided at this stage. There was a one-day training of and support to CAGs and CBMECs in six sites by IOM. Five members of the CAG were trained.

Project selection criteria

Will be useful to describe the Guidelines for the identification, prioritization and selection of projects and the implementation thereafter.

The first thing the Midnimo 2 considered was the context within which projects are being developed. Where the project demand does not match the objectives of the CAPs, and there are economic difficulties and a shortage of match funding, the program will select activities by supporting capacity building and developing some 'quick wins', i.e. small projects capable of rapidly converting into action and results. In this context, therefore the following three criteria are paramount in deciding what projects to undertake:

- i) Inclusive participatory consultations
- ii) Community vision and priorities to attain durable solutions
- iii) The sustainability and ability of community or local authorities to ensure maintenance and of implemented projects.

The mid-term evaluation affirms that 3 CAPs (Jowhar, Beletweyne and Adudwak) have been developed. 4 CAPs have been endorsed by IMC in Hirshabelle and Ministry of Interior in Galmudug. The endorsement of these CAPs by IMC and Ministry of Interior presupposes that they meet government threshold as envisaged and therefore are ready for implementation.

4.7 Structure and Functionality of the IMC

The IMC has been very effective in enhancing coordination among the different ministries and partners engaged in stabilization and durable solution programs in Hirshabelle. The IMC has been the gateway for Midnimo 2 project with the three partners (UNDP, IOM, and UNHABITAT). It is chaired by the State President with operational oversight placed under the Ministry for State Presidency.

To support the coordination of Midnimo 2 activities, the IMC set up three sectorial groups, each group led by a Minister with at least eight other ministries in a committee. There were 3 committees formed as direct counterpart of the components of Midnimo 2. The Ministry of Interior acted as the main government focal point for IOM-led activities, the Ministry of public works for UNHABITAT and Ministry of Planning works for UNDP. According to the Midnimo 2 project proposal the IMC was play a critical role in facilitating coordination, improved cooperation among the partners. It harmonized the different ministries engaged in Midnimo 2 to ease layers of communication and coordination.

During the evaluation, the consultants confirmed IMC to have actively coordinated the following activities:

- i) Implementation of cash for work in Beletweyne.
- ii) CAPs development
- iii) Through the Ministry of Commerce, oversee the on-going development of PPP policy, which will chart the way forward for private sector engagements, market development, youth mentorship and employment programme that will bring the community/IDPs/DACs and the government closer together and the government will be able to provide the social amenities. On the development of the PPP policy, the ministry held consultations with the private sector to incorporate their inputs in the policy document.
- iv) An engineering consultant has now been hired to start developing the technical works market building construction under UN Habitat

- v) The market assessment is now planned to start, and all the market works are expected to be finished in the next six months.

The IMC has been closely working with the partners involved in Midnimo 2 project such as IOM, UNDP, UNHABITAT and the community.

In particular, the UNDP has been supportive to the IMC functionality because they were open with their plans, shared their project plans with the IMC, and incorporated them in their planning meetings and regular updates. However, there is no concrete dedicated capacity building support received to date from the partner agencies. Discussions are underway on how the partners can support the IMC functionality and facilitation of its activities.

The coordination by the different partners particularly UNDP has been very vital in putting a robust plan for the implementation of Midnimo 2 project and ways to involve the different partners.

According to the evaluation findings, the IMC in Hirshabelle has endorsed 2 CAPs (Jowhar and Beletweyn) and evidence that implementation can now start of community identified needs. In Galmudug, the absence of stable government led to Ministry of Interior endorsing the CAPs for Adubwak and Hobyo. The implementation of community projects as in CAPs has not started given that the endorsements were done in January 2020.

4.8 Household Survey in Hirshabelle

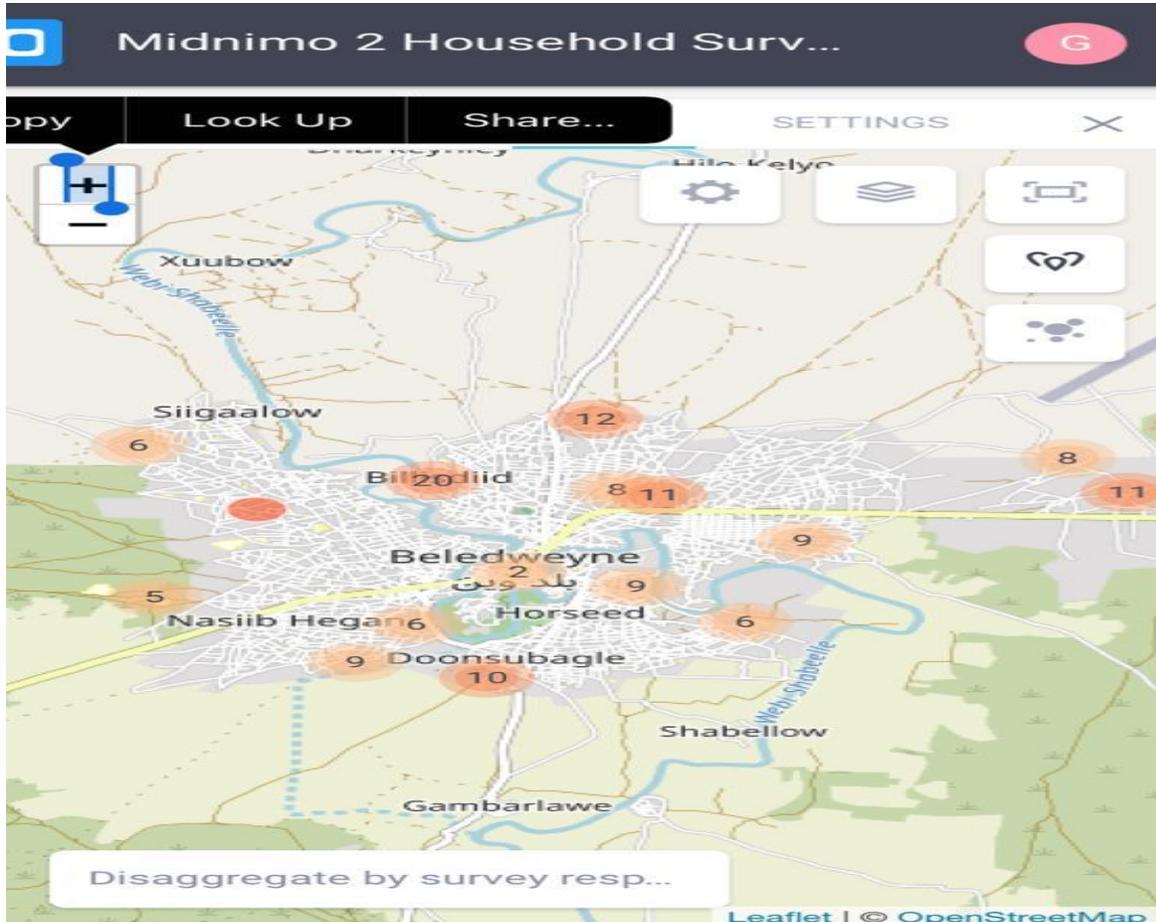
Household surveys were conducted in Hirshabelle, particularly Beletweyne where families affected by the floods lived and reached 133 respondents targeting families with medical mobile clinics and health services.

4.8.1 Demographics

The evaluation team targeted Buundaweyn, Ceeljaale, Howlwadaag, Koashin, Octobar and X/taako villages in Beletweyne district through household interviews. The area of data collection

Map 2: Areas of Household Data Survey

The project implemented in Beletweyne was evaluated and the following demographics were established:

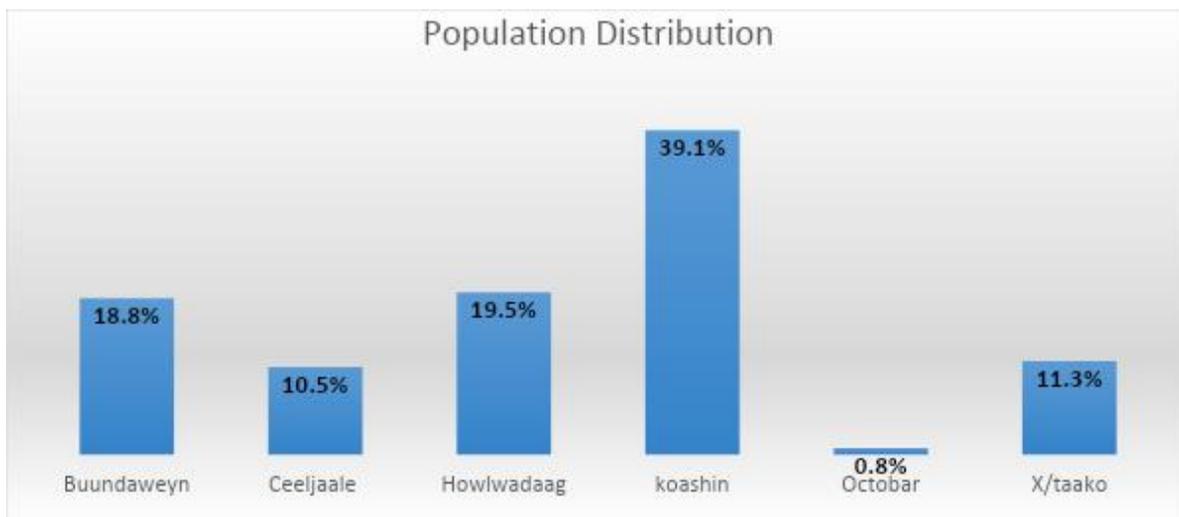


4.8.1.1 Household Profile

Population Distribution

The evaluation reached 133 households in Beletweyne district, mostly (39.1%) from Koashin village, with only 0.8% reached in Octobar village as shown in the Diagram 1 below

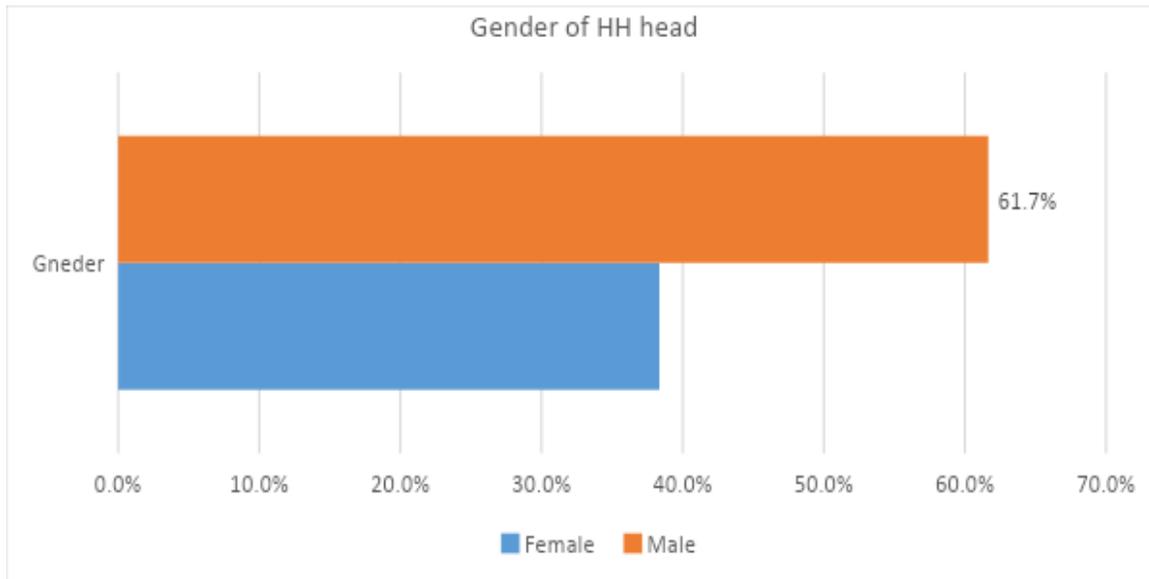
Diagram 1: Population Distribution



Gender

The gender of the household head was assessed and it was established that most (61.7%) households in Beletweyne district are male headed (61.7) as indicated in the diagram below.

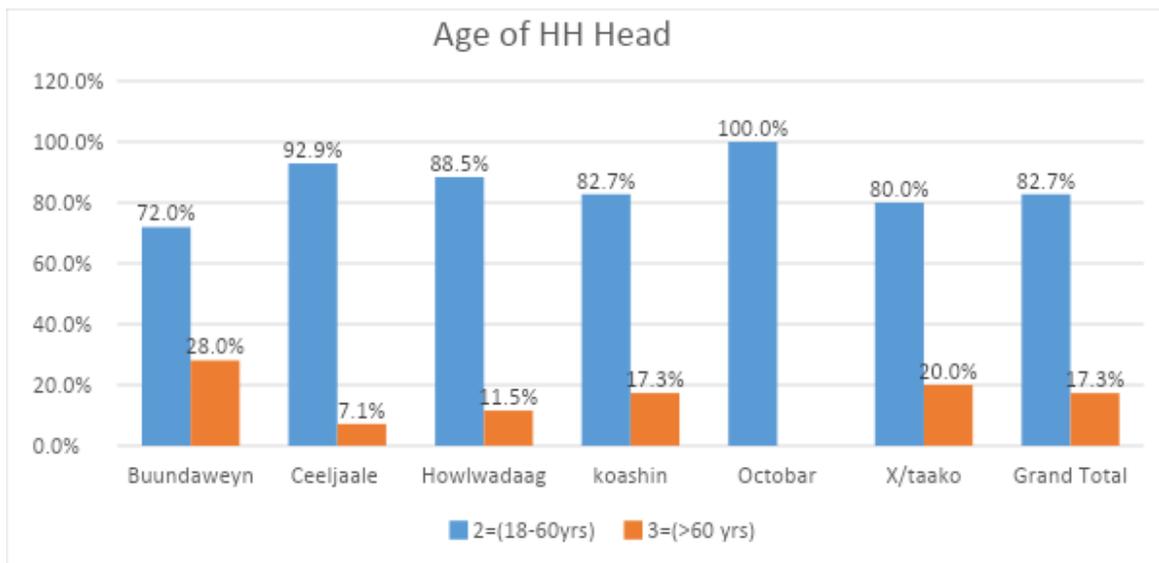
Diagram 2: Gender



4.8.1.2. Age of Household Head

The evaluation established that most (82.7%) households in the villages reached are headed by persons aged between 18 and 60 years. None of the household heads in Octoberbar village is above 60 years old while at least 28% of the household heads in Buundaweyn are over 60 years old.

Diagram 3: Age of Household Head



4.8.1.3. Household size

The household sizes in the district are generally large with most of the households (40%) in the district being occupied by between 5 and 7 members and another 37% have between 8 and 10 members. Only 14% of the households have between 2 to 4 members as shown in the table below.

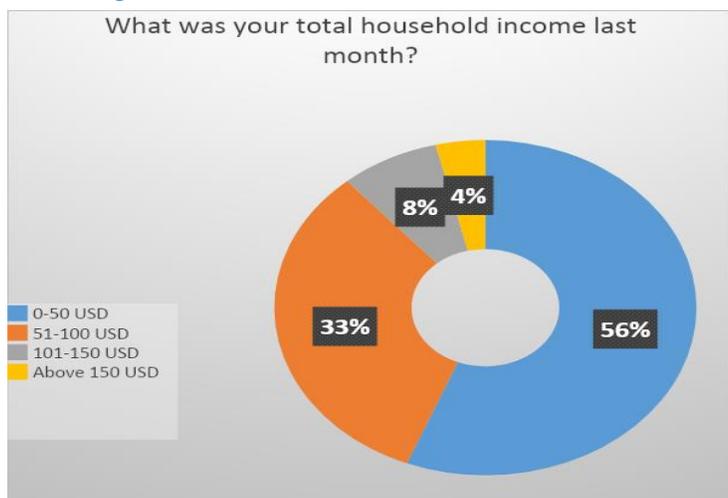
Table 4: Household Size

Village	2-4 members	5-7 members	8-10 members	11-12 members	Over 12 members
Buundaweyn	4%	9%	5%	0%	1%
Ceeljaale	1%	5%	4%	0%	1%
Howlwadaag	2%	8%	8%	1%	0%
Koashin	4%	15%	14%	6%	0%
Octobar	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
X/taako	4%	2%	5%	1%	0%
All villages	14%	40%	37%	8%	2%

4.8.1.4. Household Income

The vulnerability of the project beneficiaries was evident in household survey in Hirshabelle. Typically, the project targeted those with limited resources as most of those reached during the survey (56%) had household incomes below 50 USD in the month preceding the mid-evaluation. Just 33% of them had between 51 and 100 USD when only 4% had household incomes above 150 USD in the same period as indicated in the Diagram 4 below.

Diagram 4: Household Income



4.8.1.5. Household Residence Status

The security situation in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States is particularly unpredictable and tense due to intensified inter-clan conflict. The conflicts have led to institutional collapse and increased the number of displaced persons in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States.³

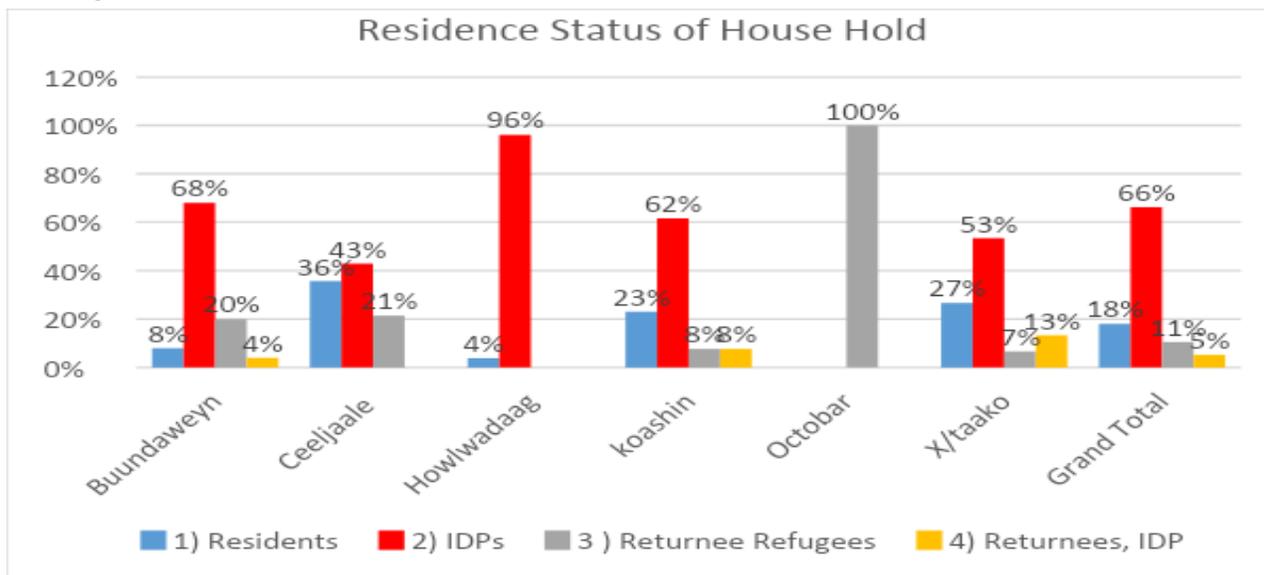
There are an estimated 428,000 IDPs in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States⁴ and the population reached by the household survey were mostly IDPs (66%) even though this varied from one village to the next within the district. While the residents of Howlwadaag are mostly IDPs (96%), all the residents of Octobar reached are returnee refugees as shown in the Diagram 5 above. The IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) and refugee population in the region has doubled over the past two years with most of them inclined to

³World Bank, (2018) Somalia drought impact & needs assessment volume iii. federal member state and administrative region reports

⁴Midnimo ii fact sheet: OCHA Somalia humanitarian needs overview 2019

settle in the fringes of urban centres, straining the inadequate resources and general social cohesion in those areas.⁵

Diagram 5: Household Residence Status

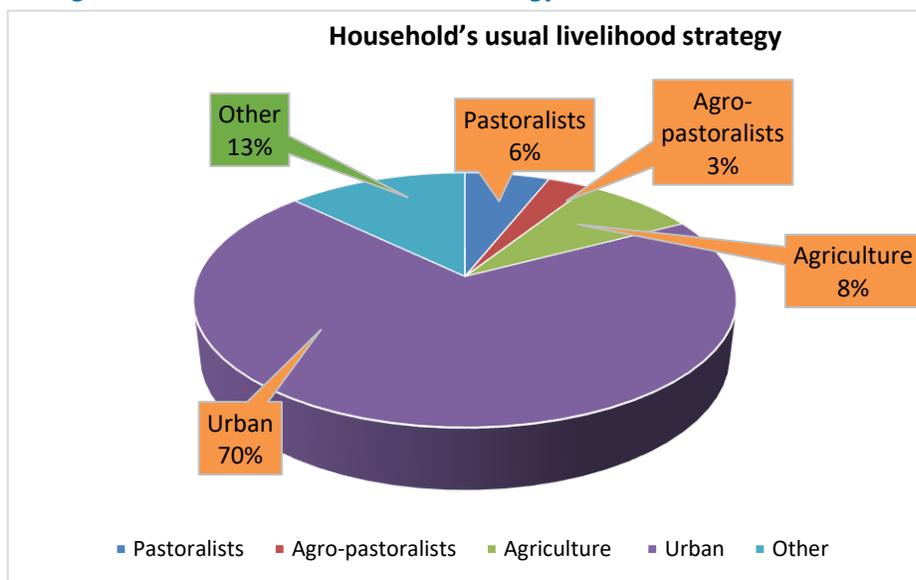


4.8.1.6. Household Livelihoods Strategy

The livelihood strategies in many of the urban areas involve participation in multiple economic activities, usually in both the formal and informal sectors.

The livelihoods strategies are greatly affected by challenges which the project has embarked upon addressing. Some of the problems facing the residents for example access to water, roads, insecurity, markets rehabilitation, resettlement and integration are being addressed as durable solutions for the IDPs, returnees and refugee communities.

Diagram 6: Household Livelihoods Strategy

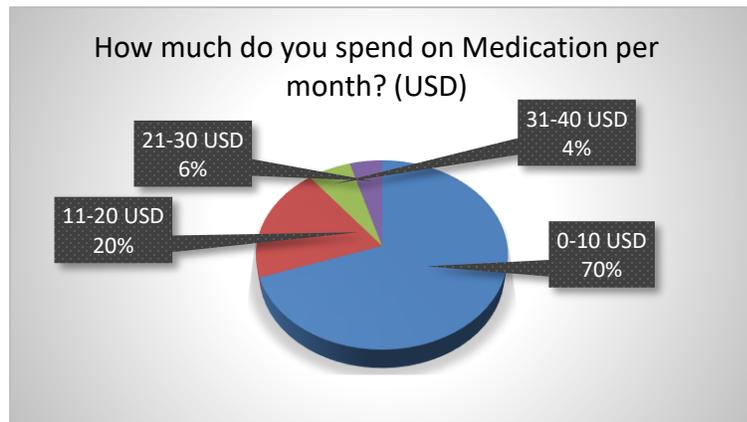


⁵ ibid, World Bank, 2018

4.8.2. Household Expenditure on Medication

The spending behaviour among the residents also suggest a greater need for support with medication, food and water. Limited access due to insecurity in central and south Somalia has restricted health activities, contributing to the spread of diseases. Federal authorities in Mogadishu (and donors) spend on average 5 U.S. dollars annually, per capita, on health, and 70-80 per cent of healthcare costs are covered by the patients themselves⁶. As indicated below, 70% of the residents spend less than 10 USD on medication per month.

Diagram 7: Household Expenditure on Medication



4.8.3. Household Expenditure on Food

To afford a food basket, 72% of the households surveyed spend between 26 to 50 USD on food per month as shown below. Without the support from the project, they would likely eat less well and have poorer health outcomes.

Enduring underfeeding makes residents fragile and more susceptible to conflict and a variety of diseases and illnesses. Most IDPs and returnees do not have sufficient food to provide to their populations and are frequently dependent entirely on humanitarian aid. It is also essential for the IDPs and returnees to receive an adequate quantity of good quality water because water has an impact on so many vital sectors of the communities, including nutrition, health and sanitation. As part of a broader set of durable solutions programs that bridges humanitarian and development efforts and contributes to peace and state-building, Midnimo 2 is suited to the policies of the target region.

4.8.4. Relevance of Emergency Health Services

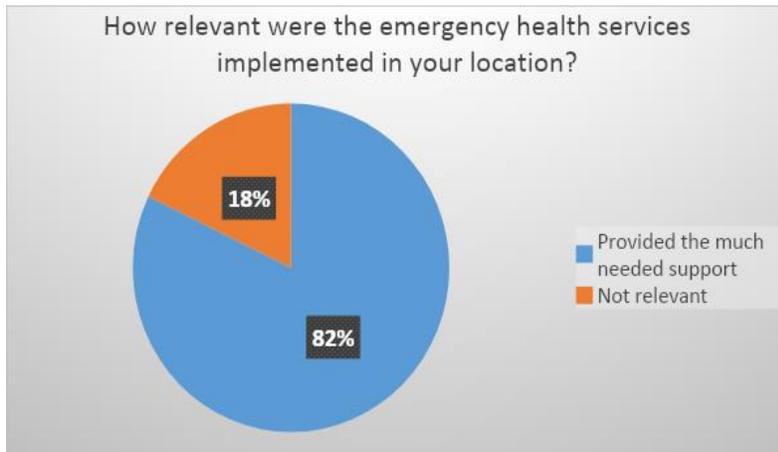
Flash floods following heavy rains in parts of the project area displaced thousands of vulnerable people. In some of the worst hit areas, farms, infrastructure and roads were destroyed, and livelihoods disrupted. The floods destroyed more than three-quarters of Beletweyne and submerged many surrounding villages. These are extremely poor parts of Somalia, where there is now no electricity and no safe drinking water. This called for urgent humanitarian support to thousands of flood-affected people thus the need for health emergency support and flood prevention mechanisms.

Majority (82%) of those reached with the household survey found the emergency health services implemented in their locations relevant as indicated in the Diagram 8.

⁶ Ministry of Human Development and Public Services. Directorate of Health n.d., p. 24

All the household indicators captured above show, that the project aimed at improving the capacity of government and communities to identify their needs and collaborate partner with partners in solving the community problems is more relevant and appropriate.

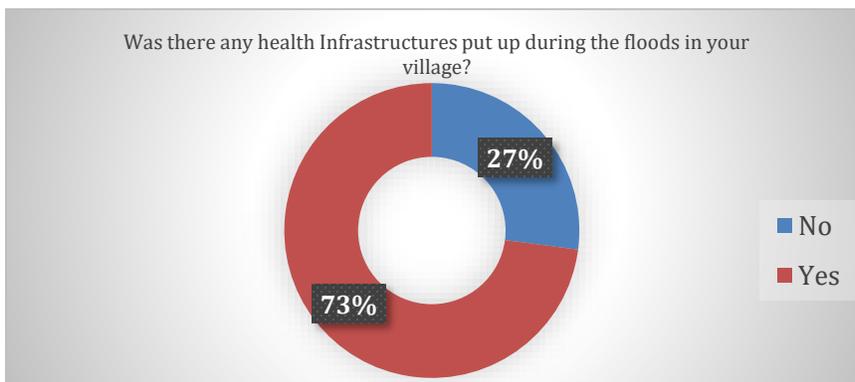
Diagram 8: Relevance of Emergency Health Services



4.8.5. Health Infrastructure

The project scaled up the capacity for emergency and essential health-care services in areas where IDPs were located and as shown in the Diagram 15 below, health infrastructure was put up in most villages during the floods as reported by 73% of those reached at the households. IOM set a mobile medical outreach for the people affected by the floods, which was an urgent need for the people by that time. It also supported capacity building for the ministry of health of Hirshabelle state.

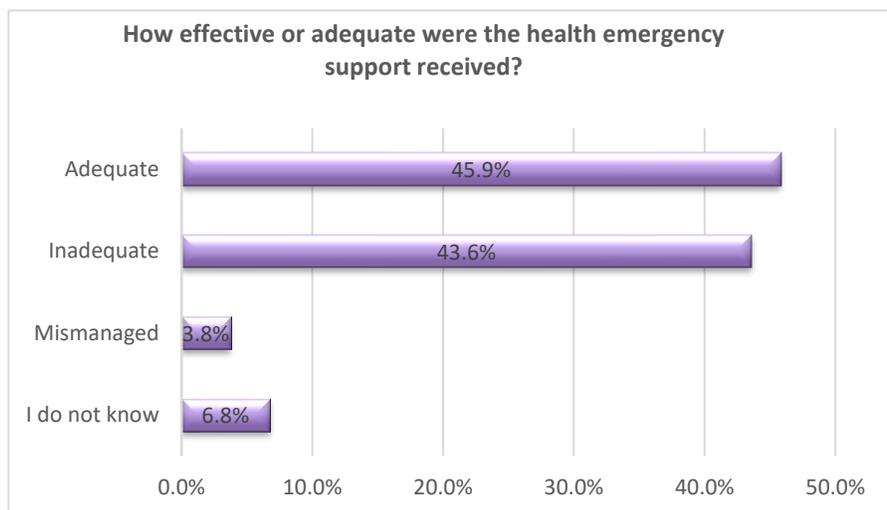
Diagram 9: Health Infrastructure



4.8.6. Emergency Support Received

The health emergency support received was considered adequate by most households reached (45.9%) when 43.6% found it inadequate. Some 3.8% of those reached with the survey at the household reported the support was mismanaged as indicated in the Diagram 10 below.

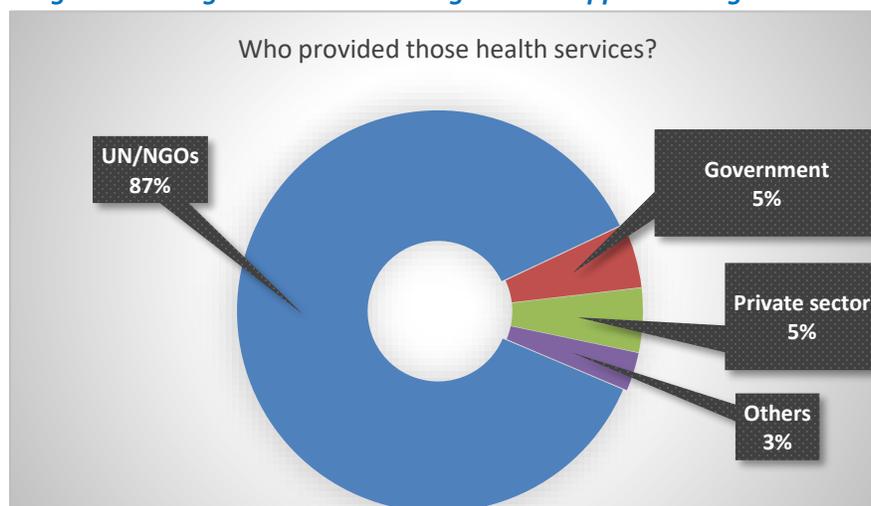
Diagram 10: Emergency Support Received



4.8.7. Health Support Provider During Floods

Mid-term evaluation findings affirm the central position the project partners took in mitigating the floods emergency, which resulted in problems of humanitarian proportion. The effectiveness with which IOM led other agencies in providing support to the communities were adduced through community responses. Accordingly, the households attributed 87% of help to have come from UN/NGOs, with Government and Private sector respectively contributing 5% as illustrated in Diagram 11 below.

Diagram 11: Organizations Providing Health Support During Floods



4.8.8. Efficiency in Responding to Floods Emergency

According to household survey, the responses indicate that majority (72%) of respondents indicated that health emergency support provided during the floods arrived at the right time indicating efficiency of execution.

4.8.9. Beneficiaries of the Emergency Health Support

The targeting for the emergency health services was inclusive as 89% of those reached reported that everybody in the community benefited. Some 8% however felt that only a small group in the community benefited from the emergency health services.

This small group in the community benefiting from the emergency health services included mostly (46%) the host community.

Diagram 12: Specific Groups Benefiting from the Emergency Health Support

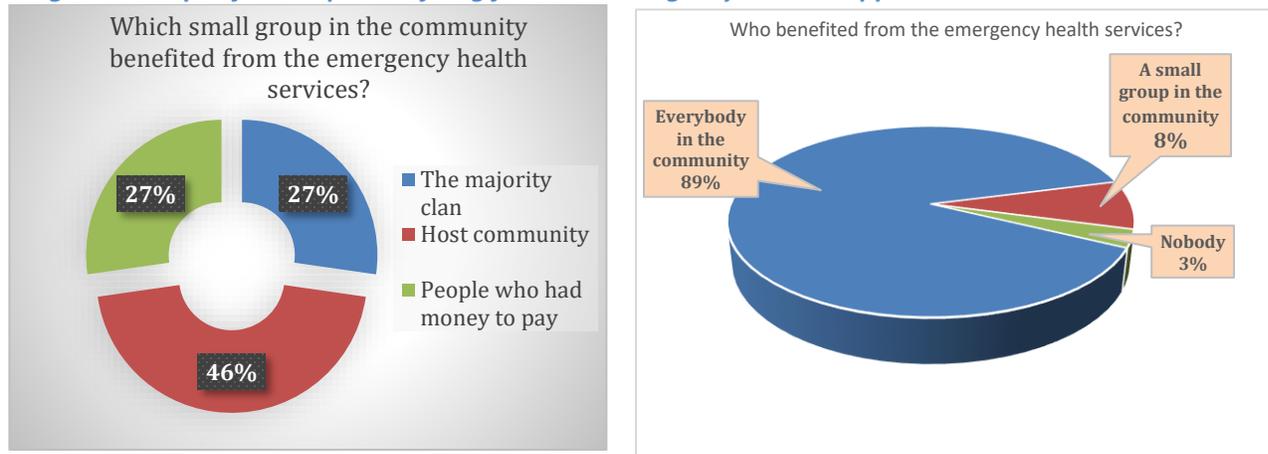


Photo 3: IOM supported Mobile Clinic in Beletweyne



4.9 Partner Progress Against Targets and Timeline

The Midnimo 2 project implementing partners (IOM, UNDP and UN Habitat) had implementation plans in the two states of Hirshabelle (Beletyweene and Jowhar) and Gamuduug (Abudwak, Hobyo Dhusamareeb and Galkayo). According the midterm evaluation findings, there were a number of challenges partners during the project implementation. That notwithstanding project activities implementations went on.

In that context therefore, the mid-term evaluation sought to establish the progress of each partner respectively on project implementation based on targets against current results and timeline using existing data and evidence.

4.9.1. IOM Project Implementation Plans and Achievements

Table 6: Summary of IOM Project Implementation and Achievements

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievement by Quarters	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 1.1	District and/or community level government representatives are trained and capacitated to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recover	Q1 and Q2	IOM provided training to the appointed CFT members in Beletweyne, Jowhar, Abudwak and Hobyo. Balcad was also trained	The line Ministries have had subsequently involvement in overseeing the CAP and establishment of the other community groups
Activity 1.1.1.	3-day training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation in 5 sites			
Output 1.2.	Local governments have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns. (particularly in support of data and analysis derived from the planning and mapping processes)	Q3 and Q4	IOM has held three-day training on information management and IT equipment in Beletweyne, Jowhar, Abudwak and Hobyo. Balcad was also trained	It was planned that IOM would support local governments to have tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in identified areas impacted by displacement and returns
Activity 1.2.1:	3-day training sessions on information management (data analysis and compilation) and coordination in 6 sites			
Activity 1.2.2:	IT equipment in 6 sites			
Activity 1.2.3:	Draft and validate spatial analyses and urban profiles			
Output 1.3	State level / local radio and TV programs are aired and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements.	Q2 and Q3	African Voice Foundation conducted two radio shows with for 2 weeks	1200 persons participated the radio shows via a free short code number via sms. The programme aimed to understand and analyze conflict resolution mechanisms and community's perception on access to conflict resolution mechanisms.
Activity 1.3.1:	4 radio, 4 TV programme, 4 SMS messages broadcasted			

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievement by Quarters	Achievement Status	Remarks
Activity 1.3.2:	Feedback surveys	Q3 and Q4		
Output 2.1:	Community defined socio-economic groups are formed, inclusive of all members of the community and participating fully in the community driven planning processes	Q2, Q3, and Q4	Community based planning sessions were held by IOM in the first to the third quarter with a view to forming community defined socio-economic groups	IOM organized five community planning and consultations in the second and third quarters culminating in priority projects being identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, ending in community action plans.
Activity 2.1.1:	6 five-day community based planning sessions			
Output 2.2:	Drivers of instability as well as priority projects for conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence, durable solutions and recovery are identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, culminating in community action plans.	Q1 and Q2	Was achieved in five sites of Beletweyne, Jowhar, Abudwak, Hobyo and Balcad	Culminated in priority projects being identified through consultative and participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes, ending in community action plans.
Activity 2.2.1:	5 community planning and consultations			
Output 2.3:	Community action groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBM&Es) are formed and functioning to ensure coordinated inclusive implementation of prioritized interventions and monitoring systems.	Q 1 and Q2	This was achieved in all the six sites of Beletweyne, Jowhar, Abudwak, Hobyo and Balcad	Community Action Groups (CAGs) and community based monitoring and evaluation committees (CBMEs) were formed to ensure synchronized all-encompassing implementation of prioritized interventions and monitoring systems.
Activity 2.3.1:	One-day training of and support to CAGs and CBMECs in 6 sites			
Output 2.4:	Target population and communities have improved access to basic services and means to sustain their living as well as to conflict resolution and community security, through the community driven and defined priority projects for peaceful coexistence, durable solutions and recovery		IOM provided medical outreach services to floods affected communities in Beletweyne.	

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievement by Quarters	Achievement Status	Remarks
Activity 2.4.1:	6 prioritized projects implemented through CfW	Q1, Q2 and Q3		
Output 2.5:	Community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities facilitate positive social interactions and promote common identity in target locations		This has not been done.	
Activity 2.5.1:	24 prioritized community-wide art, culture, and recreational activities	Q1, Q2 and Q3		
<p>IOM had planned trainings, IT equipment supply, Drafting and validating spatial analyses and urban profiles, 6 prioritized projects through CFW, radio, TV and sms for broadcasts and general mobilization and lastly 24 prioritized community-wide art, culture and recreational activities. Most of these were achieved except for the 24 prioritized community wide art, culture and recreational activities which have not been achieved. Radio shows and community participation via sms were equally implemented.</p>				

4.9.2. UNDP Project Implementation Plans and Achievements

Table 7: Summary of UNDP Implementation and Achievements

Output Number	Planned Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 1.8:	Liaison and capacity building of peace building and regional DS focal points and line ministries in the FGS	Q2 and Q3	Held in the two Districts of Hirshabelle of Beletweyne and Jowhar	The establishment of the Durable Solutions Secretariat at the Federal level and guidelines for the roll out of the Durable Solutions Strategy held back further work on durable solutions in Hirshabelle
Activity 1.8.1::	Stakeholders consultative workshops & trainings			

Output Number	Planned Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 1.9:	Setting up Public Private Partnerships and company mentorship schemes for IDP-led start ups	Q2 and Q3	The Public Private Partnership dialogue forums and consultative workshops were held by UNDP in quarter two and three. A draft PPP strategy developed under the leadership of MoCI.	Lack of policy framework to anchor public private partnership projects. UNDP is currently supporting the MoCI of Hirshabelle to develop Public Private Partnership policy to support the implementation of PPP component.
Activity 1.9.1:	Public Private Partnership dialogue Output 1.10: forums & consultative workshops			
Output 1.10:	Livelihood needs assessments, analytics, detailed studies on non-extractive sectors that will support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes	Q1 Q3 and Q4	UNDP has undertaken capacity building to support the economy and horizontal knowledge exchange programmes as well as youth training on non-extractive economic activities, specifically in Jowhar. Assessment of livelihood was undertaken in Jowhar. A draft report produced to guide NEL options.	Trainings and educational tour to UNDP Innovation Hub for non-extractive sector was undertaken in the third and fourth quarters for 9 select youth while market systems assessment and sector analysis began during the last quarter of 2019.
Activity 1.10.1:	Assessments, analytics, studies on non-extractive livelihoods			
Activity 1.10.2:	Trainings, capacity building and South Exposure on livelihoods non-extractive sector			

Output Number	Planned Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 2.9:	Participatory Market System Development (PMSD)	Q1	This was carried out in Jowhar, Balcad and Beletweyne between October 20-25 2019. Market Systems Assessment was just beginning	This should be up-scaled to capture more participants
Activity 2.9.1	Market systems assessment and sector			
Output 2.10:	Business Incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for startups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process.	Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4	36 (15-female) youth were trained in business development. 9 completed the 3rd phase, ready for idea pitching, and qualify for business start-up. A business innovation strategy was developed that guides the business development activities.	
Activity 2.10.1:	Business Incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for startups and business ideas developed through the innovation camps process			

Output Number	Planned Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 2.11:	Quick Impact to Jumpstart economic stabilization	Q3 and Q4	Together with UN HABITAT, UNDP has engaged residents in Cash for Work in cleaning the city streets involving mostly women (98%) 600 in Beletweyne and 300 in Jowhar. Men (2%) only participated in the very difficult parts of the exercise. This was in Q3&4	UNDP has also provided funds for purchase of tools and equipment, the majority of beneficiaries being IDPs and returnees. Project areas: Jowhar and Beletweyne for 900 beneficiaries
<p>UNDP had planned to carry out activities like; holding stakeholder workshops, setting up PPPs, PPP dialogue sessions, assessments, analytics and studies on non-extractive livelihoods, participatory market system development (PMSD), business incubation and establishment of revolving funds and quick impacts to jumpstart economic stabilization. Most of these were achieved except PMSD and also business incubation plus roll out of revolving funds was at preparation phase.</p>				

4.9.3. UN-HABITAT Project Implementation Plans and Achievements

Table 8: Summary of UN Habitat Implementation and Achievements

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 1.4:	Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in legislative processes for the approval of land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans		Achieved in Hirshabelle districts of Beletweyne and Jowhar	This has been achieved through planning workshops held in different sites and production and printing of ICE materials. Besides these, UN HABITAT conducted

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Activity 1.4.1:	6 planning workshops in 4 sites and production and printing of 4 ICE materials	Q2, Q3 and Q4		training sessions on facilitating mapping, community planning and consultation in the different sites in the first and second quarters. Spatial analyses and urban profiles were drafted and validated in the second and third quarters.
Output 1.5:	Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies are supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading	Q2 and Q4	. Achieved for all the four districts of Beletweyne, Jowhar, Hobyo and Abudwak	Manuals of information gathered from the profiles for Galmudug and of Hirshabelle have been developed and translated to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading
Activity 1.5.1:	Development and translation of 2 manuals of information gathered from the 4 profiles for Galmudug and one of Hirshabelle			
Output 1.3	State level / local radio and TV programs are aired, and SMS messages disseminated to enhance general public's awareness and understanding of the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision as well as those that promote public understanding about different population groups in mixed settlements	Q2 and Q3	This was achieved	Regional settlement maps have been produced through consultation workshop and campaigns have been held with line ministries. These have resulted into a strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is developed for use by relevant duty bearers.
Output 1.6:	A strategic framework to devise spatial responses dealing with conflict prevention in relation to HLP issues, land use, settlement locations and selection, settlement upgrading, prevention of hazards that may impact on livelihoods is developed for use by relevant duty bearers		Achieved in Hirshabelle districts of Beletweyne and Jowhar	

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Activity 1.6.1	Production of regional settlement maps & 2 consultation workshop with line ministries incl. campaigns	Q2 and Q3		
Output 1.7:	Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions at local and regional level are developed	Q2 and Q3	Achieved in Hirshabelle districts of Beletweyne and Jowhar	Consultations, translation, printing and validation workshops held. Community-based local dispute resolution committees were trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading the resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC). Community advisors (2 per state), have also been selected and trained.
Activity 1.7.1	Consultations, development of the TORs, translation/printing and 2 validation workshops			
Output 2.6:	Selected communities in target locations are supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.	Q2, Q3 and Q4	Achieved in Hirshabelle districts of Beletweyne and Jowhar	Selected communities in target locations have been supported by technical (community) advisors in the monitoring and selection of community contracts for public works and implementation of cash for work activities.
Activity 2.6.1:	4 community advisors (2 per state), including community workshops and site visits			
Output 2.7:	Community-based local dispute resolution committees are trained on land dispute mediation, upgrading and resilience to disasters and local building culture (LBC).	Q2, Q3, Q4	No evidence found that this was achieved	With the onset of the floods, the project focus turned to floods mitigation
Activity 2.7.1:	workshops, financial incentives for external key informants, contract services for advisory, translation, printing costs, 4 awareness campaigns for radio campaigns, public address, posters and leaflets campaigns), consulting services for conducting the activities in Hirshabelle			

Output Number	Output/Activity Description	Planned Achievements by Quarters (Q)	Achievement Status	Remarks
Output 2.8:	Communities reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced and refugee returnees through pilot projects focused on neighborhood-led settlement upgrading, creation of new settlements (mixed use), improved connectivity and services in target clusters of IDP settlements.	Q2 and Q3	Achieved in Hirshabelle districts of Beletweyne and Jowhar	Capacity building forums have been organized, 4 settlements have been constructed /upgraded and awareness raised through radio campaigns, leaflets, poster, and public-address campaigns. These have led to reinforcement of social cohesion and reintegration of the displaced and refugee returnees
Activity 2.8.1:	Organization of capacity building forums, Construction /upgrading of 4 settlements and Awareness raising through radio campaigns, leaflets, poster, and public-address campaigns			

UN HABITAT had planned to carry out a number of activities like; 6 planning workshops in Beletweyne and Jowhar, development and translation of 2 manuals in all the 4 districts, production of regional settlement maps plus two consultative workshops in Beletweyne and Jowhar, consultations and development of ToRs, translations/printing plus two validation workshops, four community advisors 2 for Beletweyne and another 2 for Jowhar plus site visits, workshops plus financial incentives, and organizing capacity building forums, construction/upgrading of 4 settlements and awareness raising.. It is noteworthy that UN HABITAT concentrated their efforts in Hirshabelle and the only activity in Galmudug was the development and translation of the two manuals. Even in Hirshabelle, the only real achievements were planning sessions as in the middle of other activities, the floods changed focus to strictly floods mitigation

4.10 Comparison of Midnimo 1 to Midnimo 2 Projects

Midnimo 1 and Midnimo 2 projects are meant to complement one another. The Midnimo 1 implementations and lessons learnt informed the design of Midnimo 2. According to desk reviews while Midnimo 1 targeted Jubaland and Southwest States, Midnimo 2 targets 6 districts in Hirshabelle and Galmudug states. Both the projects had more or less similar scope in terms of district coverage.

4.10.1. Midnimo 1 Design:

According to Somalia UN MPTF Programme Semi-Annual Progress Report Period: 1 January – 30 June 2018, by design the Midnimo 1 priorities were:

Priority 1: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development
Stabilization

Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation

Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level

MIDNIMO 1 Achievements

The Midnimo 1 project focused on enhancing government led and owned projects to build communities' trust towards the government institutions with the overall aim of supporting the government's ability to promote durable solutions wherein Midnimo 2 replicated the achievements and lessons learnt in the new areas.

4.10.2. Midnimo 2 Design

Midnimo 1 successful implementation contributed to the design of Midnimo 2 albeit with incorporation of lessons learnt for the previous project. The major component still was in participatory processes. Building community structure through concept of community driven but Government led planning. Hence partners in implementation of Midnimo 2 project were also considered with expertise in implementing projects in certain areas. According to desk reviews from the project factsheet:

- i. **Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion (IOM).** Used the Community-Based Planning process as a pioneering approach that applied a participatory, inclusive, community-driven, government-led, and context-specific techniques to problem analysis and goal setting demonstrated some of the essential elements of good governance. The CBP was the first approach to demonstrate inclusive dialogue addressing the immediate and long-term drivers of conflict and underdevelopment using locally led social, spatial, and economic information in the project areas. The approach builds the capacities of local government and stakeholders that will sustain the practice beyond the project's life.
- ii. **Livelihoods and Employment (UNDP).** The livelihoods/economic development of Midnimo 2 uses UNDP's Innovation Lab that combine market development and private sector engagement elements and UN-Habitat's upgrading strategies for settlements and town planning components. Both components aim to engage with the maximum number of women. 95%, with a current enrolment of 95% women in beneficiary lists.
- iii. **Urban Resilience (UN HABITAT).** This involved land management frameworks through participatory land and urban planning and settlements upgrading. Strategic activity milestones as planned including: drafting validation processes for land legislation, urban profiles and toolkits for draft town planning, ToR for community driven, government led pilots for settlements upgrading, improved local government capacity to coordinate durable solutions, strategic spatial frameworks for urban solutions and capacity building for government partners.

iv. **Gender and Women’s Empowerment (Cross cutting)**

All the project activities were subjected to gender lens. The recruitment of CFTs, CAGs and CBM&E and even project beneficiaries were to be mainstreamed. Even though this has been effected to certain extent, gender parity still remains to be achieved.

4.10.3. Lessons Learnt Midnimo 1 Vs Midnimo 2

Table 9: Lessons Learnt Midnimo 1 Vs Midnimo 2

S/N	Lessons Learnt from Midnimo 1	Corresponding Findings Midnimo 2
1	<p>GENDER</p> <p>Quotas for women were not achieved: there are a disproportionately lower numbers of women in CAGs and CBM&E as compared to men.</p> <p>CAG: Female 18% Male 82%</p> <p>CBM&E: Female 12% Male 88%.</p>	<p>The general agreement was to try achieve a 50%:50% (men:women)ratio. In practice it was close:</p> <p>Beletweyn CAG had 3 Females and 2 Males, CBM&E had 1 Female and 2 Males</p> <p>Jowhar CAG had 3 Male 2 Female, and CBM&E 2 Male 1 Female</p> <p>Hobyso CAG had 3 Males 2 Females, and CBM&E 2 Males 1 Female</p> <p>Abudwak CAG 5 Males 2 Female and CBM&E 3 Males no Female</p> <p>In summary the gender representation was as follows;</p> <p>CFTs: Female 36% Male 64%</p> <p>CAG: Female 41% Male 59%</p> <p>CBM&E: Female 27% Male 67%.</p>
2	<p>COMMITTEES</p> <p>Formalization of committees: Some members of committee are not aware of ToRs (which have actually been developed) and believe agreements were verbal, while some members mention written agreements, while other refer to informal agreements</p>	<p>COMMITTEES</p> <p>Formalization of committees: The committees were actually formed and one training delivered. However, most committee members could not remember whether they signed a ToR or not. One training session is not enough and more trainings should be arranged. There is need to develop and agree on Terms of Reference for CBM&E and Community Action Groups so that their roles, responsibilities and deliverables are clear and traceable</p>
3	<p>TRAININGS</p> <p>Need refresher trainings and proper equipment: Insufficient trainings to carry out tasks and also need equipment and stipends. How can we support CAGs and CBM&E into the DC formation process? JPLG?</p>	<p>TRAININGS</p> <p>One training was delivered at the district level and another one in Mogadishu. This certainly was not enough and more training sessions should be arranged and delivered</p>
4	<p>MOST VULNERABLE & MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Lack of understanding/confirmation of marginalized groups participation and limited efforts to involve people with disabilities</p>	<p>MOST VULNERABLE & MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Participation in group activities was inclusive taking care of the vulnerable and marginalized communities. This happened in Hirshabelle more than in Galmudug where 1 IDP was included in CFT and 1 in CBM&E in Beletweyne and 1 IDP as member of CBM&E in Abudwak</p>
5	<p>SELECTION CRITERIA OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS</p> <p>No standard selection criteria: “Given the disparities in representation of different</p>	<p>SELECTION CRITERIA OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS</p> <p>Through the Community-Based Consultations meetings, committee members were selected based on gender, socio-economic status, and vulnerable and</p>

S/N	Lessons Learnt from Midnimo 1	Corresponding Findings Midnimo 2
	beneficiary groups in the various community forums, a guiding selection criterion could be developed in order to emphasize gender and inclusive quotas as important to the success of the project and expected outcomes.”	marginalized class. This was the standard selection criterion used in all project sites
6	<p>QUALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURES Poor quality of infrastructures or lacking certain elements. There are oftentimes requests for additional components, such as fencing, grass for the stadiums, handwashing facilities, etc. There was also mention that “Latrines are used throughout working hours, but the hygiene standards of the latrines are poor. Maintenance is required to ensure the latrines are cleaner.”</p>	<p>QUALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURES Through the CAPs, infrastructural improvements have been planned and depending on availability of funds, they will be prioritized and implemented as the funds become available</p>
7	<p>COLLABORATION AMONGST STAKEHOLDERS Need to increase regional collaboration and learning. Collaboration with other agencies on work plans for CAP implementation: “Currently, the government invites all actors to the CAP launch and quarterly CAP review meetings, during which it is responsible for identifying commitments from other agencies/organizations and following up on these commitments. This forum can form the basis for discussion of join work plan and strategic implementation between agencies.”</p>	<p>COLLABORATION AMONGST STAKEHOLDERS The CFT, with the support of IOM and UN-Habitat under Midnimo 2 project, conducted the Community-Based Consultations meetings. UNDP is also involved together with MOIFAR and both the governments of FMS, the Mayors and eight other ministries under the banner of Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC)</p>
8	<p>INFORMATION SHARING Lack of information sharing can cause tension: Delays remain a major frustration and short coming in this location as perceived by the community. In the event of delays, the community should be kept informed by the local authority in order to guarantee the continued support and good will of the community as the delays in implementation are starting to create tension within the community</p>	<p>INFORMATION SHARING Community consultations initiated equal treatment and equal voice of all community members including IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities. All members of the community were are able to discuss freely and voice their concerns without fear and judgement during the community consultations and community planning process.</p>
9	Economic revitalization can be key strategy in addressing displacement, as it counteracts aid dependency and improves individual, household and community self-sufficiency	The livelihoods and employment component of Midnimo 2 therefore comes to rapidly increase economic stabilization to the target communities

5.0 LESSONS LEARNT THIS FAR IN MIDNIMO 2.

- i. Midnimo 2 project changed the stakeholders' approach of working together. It created consultative platforms between partners, IMC, local authorities and brought other ministries to the fore that otherwise did not have the opportunity to develop due to lack of resources and influence.
- ii. The shift of approach to implementation in Galmudug due to the political impasse by jointly working through the government's reconciliation program demonstrates the agility of Midnimo 2.
- iii. Midnimo 2 has the potential to increase community resilience and improve economic pillars. It is a project that can bring the community closer to the government and vice versa.
- iv. There are high expectations among the community and the stakeholders on Midnimo 2 project.
- v. Somalia took federalism system, but the approach of the international partners seems to be closely coordinating with Central Government during signing of agreements and Ministries at federal level communicate with the federal member states, except UNDP that signed agreement with Hirshabelle Ministry of Planning. In line with Federalism, signing of agreements with Ministry of Planning is a step to putting State government ownership and accountability to the fore and must be supported.

The two states, Hirshabelle and Galmudug were established only recently (Galmudug established in 2015 and Hirshabelle in 2016) therefore there is still poor coordination between the Federal Government and the State Administration.

In Galmudug, instability of the state government has interfered with project implementation. At the time of mid-term evaluation, there was no IMC for the state. IMC is very important aspect in the endorsement of CAPs. This function therefore had to be undertaken by the Ministry of Interior.

In Hirshabelle state there are 8 inter-ministries is composed of 8 Ministries. As at the time of midterm evaluation only three ministries are actively involved:

- The Ministry of Interior works closely with the district authority and IOM to facilitate the CAP process in the target locations.
- The Ministry of public works closely with UNHABITAT on land issues and mapping of settlement and profiling.
- The Ministry of Planning works with UNDP who is the lead in Midnimo 2 project and leads the process of planning in close coordination with other ministries.

This calls for a need for the other 5 ministries of Hirshabelle that are part of the IMC to get actively involved in the projects. Government stability is critical for planning processes. With political instability in Galmudug certain aspects of projects cannot be implemented e.g. in case where policy development is under consideration.

According to the CAPs developed, the ability of the communities to prioritize their development needs has been evidenced. For the quality of the CAPs, it can be discerned that communities have both short term and long-term view of their developmental needs.

According to African Voices, which was contracted to undertake mass communication to gauge community feedbacks in Galmudug found out that there was disconnect between types of conflict resolution mechanism available and the type communities' have access to, hence there is high

dissatisfaction among the young people who want to have justice systems than the informal structures of conflict resolution.

The other vital lessons learnt is community participatory planning processes increases ownership by communities and they feel appreciated further to being involved in decision making and influencing their development rather than receiving prescriptive development projects from donors and government.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Overall, the mid-term evaluation found that the project has created effective coordination among the various stakeholders including the federal and state level government institutions, community, and the implementing partners. The community needs identification through the participatory CAP process has been instrumental in prioritizing the community needs and aligning it to the government's national development plan. The government officials who participated in the assessment and the partners noted the importance of this outcome as a living document that can be used by other actors. Moreover, the evaluation realized that there has been enhanced inclusivity in the formation of the various committees and high gender participation in the project design. There were representatives from project IDPs, Returnees and local administration represented in the different committees such as Community Action Groups (CAG), Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) and the Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBMEs). The evaluation noted that out of the three committees, only the CFTs have so far received capacity building training which has helped in community mobilization for wider consultations in the CAP process. Urban profiling assessments have been successfully conducted in Jowhar and Beletweyne districts while the market assessments and development of public private partnership policies were underway during the evaluation period. Furthermore, an entrepreneurship development through business incubation innovation has been conducted with youth mentorships developed and attachment to institutions. On the peace building, it was found that the engagement of the poets and civil society proved effective by creating public and advocacy works with politicians and influential community leaders, which culminated to the formation of the Galmudug state government.

6.2 Recommendations

GIT Consultants propose the following recommendations based on the findings of the mid-term evaluations:

6.2.1: *General Recommendations*

- Implementing partners should improve visibility as well as government. More so the government as the custodian of development planning.
- There should be infusion of capacity building by all the implementing partners. This should be done by having government officers as mentees particularly in CAPs development, urban profiling/planning, policy formulation processes and peace building processes.
- There should be clear definition of roles of each Ministry involved in Midnimo 2 project as that would mitigate crowding out of the direct Ministry involved during project implementation.
- Some of the displacement-affected communities had lost their livestock's during the drought and resettling them through provision of restocking would contribute to durable solutions.

6.2. 2: *Specific Recommendation for the Partners*

Recommendations for IOM

- The CFTs and CAGs should be trained to factor into Community Action Plans Resilience Building activities to ensure that community vulnerability are reduced, as resilience building is an important component in the transitional communities. This would enable the communities' factor in resilience building projects in CAPs.
- Complete the remaining CAP exercise in Dhusamareeb and closely coordinate with MOIFAR on endorsing the CAP documents from Abudwak, Hobyo and Galkayo.
- Reintegration of IDPs into the local communities as well as improved housing.

- Community engagement is still very essential and the AVF be continued in conducting more radio programmes, and SMS programs for mobilization, awareness and buy in of the project initiatives.
- Construction of slaughterhouses and solar streetlights.

Recommendations for UNDP

- Upscale the operationalization of Business incubation and establishment of revolving funds and loans provisions for startup ideas developed through innovation camps in Jowhar, and Beletweyne. This will help the private sector contribute in employment generation hence contributing to alleviating unemployment situation within the districts.
- Enhance peace building and community reconciliation in Galmudug by aligning funding to community awareness using poetry for community peace building and reconciliation. The engagement of the poets and civil society proved effective by creating public and side boxed advocacy works with politicians and influential community leaders, which culminated to the formation of the Galmudug state government
- Initiate the same steering committee model of Hirshabelle in Galmudug once the government institutions are in place.
- Partners to support the creation of dedicated department in MOIFAR to closely with the project and monitoring of ongoing project activities.
- Strengthen the durable solutions programs and align some budget to facilitate the important activities. This include;
 - ✓ Livelihood activities for displacement affected communities.
 - ✓ Vocational training skills such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical installation, beauty therapy,
 - ✓ Enhancing human rights awareness among the IDPs as a way of enhancing durable solution.

Recommendations for UN HABITAT

- Fast tracking the construction/upgrading of community market in Jowhar to increase the communities' economic empowerment.
- Support the upgrading or construction of 4 settlements in Beletweyne as this has community empowerment component of cash for work hence it will improve communities' income. This would foster in planned development in Beletweyne, thus reducing over congestion and vulnerability arising from flooding.
- Expedite the finalization of the tool kits development to support the regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies in order to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Midnimo 2 Terms of Reference Final

Terms of Reference

Mid-Term Evaluation on Midnimo 2 Project: Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns, in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States

Locations: Galmudug (Abudwak) and Hirshabelle (Jowhar, Beletweyne, Hobyo)

Duration: One-month data collection and one-month data analysis, drafts, revisions and finalizing report

Partner Agencies: International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

I. Introduction

The IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) population in Somalia has doubled over the past two years, from 1.1 million in 2016 to some 2.6 million in 2019. In addition, there are 131,000 refugees and refugee returnees across the country as of 2019. The States of Galmudug and Hirshabelle, two of the most recently-established federal states in Somalia, had at least 428,000 IDPs as of end of 2018, due to climate related crises and conflict. The IDP and refugee communities have tended to settle in the periphery of urban centers, putting strain on limited resources and overall social cohesion in those areas.

The Midnimo program was developed to support the government to address the challenges of mass displacement and returns in urban and peri-urban settings of Somalia. The first phase, Midnimo 1, began in Jubaland and South West State in late 2016. In December 2018, the United Nations and the Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), signed a partnership agreement to implement the second phase of the project, called Midnimo 2. The second phase focuses on the states of Galmudug and Hirshabelle.

In Galmudug the project covers the towns of Abudwak, Dhusamareeb, Galkayo and Hobyo, and in Hirshabelle, it covers the towns of Jowhar, and Beledweyne. Midnimo 2 aims to strengthen the capacities of government at all levels and communities to work together to deliver the activities of the project in an accountable and transparent manner. A key aim of the project is to ensure that actions are participatory and inclusive, people-centered, government-led, context-specific, gender-oriented, and resilience-orientated.

II. Objectives

The main purpose of Midnimo-2 project mid-term evaluation is to assess the continued relevance of the project and the progress it has made towards achieving its objectives. The mid-term evaluation will identify opportunity to ascertain whether Midnimo 2 is still coherent with its strategic outcomes, is relevant and useful to stakeholders and being conducted in an efficient manner. Specifically, the mid-term evaluation will assess the following:

- progress of each partner and where they stand against targets and timeline,
- project's overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and appropriateness,
- specific activities/outputs of each partner outlined below and the extent to which they contribute to project outcomes,
- synergies between UNDP, UNHABITAT, and IOM, and to measure the value for money.

This evaluation will compare Midnimo 1 to Midnimo 2 where relevant and the extent to which it has taken the lessons learnt into consideration and provide concrete recommendations to programme management (UNDP, IOM and UN Habitat) to be taken into account during the second half of project implementation grounded on a solid understanding of the social, political and economic contexts of each projects.

III. Specific Tasks

Under the direct supervision of IOM M&E officer and oversight of the Partner Agencies, the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) will carry out the following tasks:

Prepare a methodology and approach for each of the evaluation tasks below (to be agreed by the Partner Agencies). Methodologies should consist in KIIs, FGDs (disaggregated by male/female and for each displacement status groups IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities, as well as youth where relevant), field observations, and household surveys.

IV. Evaluation tasks:

1. Evaluate the progress of each partner respectively on project implementation based on targets against current results and timeline using existing data and evidence.
2. Evaluate the synergies between the three agencies as well as measure value for money.
3. Evaluate the four Community Action Plans developed in four districts (Jowhar, Hobyo, Beletweyne, and Abudwak) through facilitation of IOM. Specific attention should be given to (i) how inclusive and participatory was the community-based planning, (ii) how the CAPs represent the needs of different groups of the community- particularly IDPs, women and youth, (iii) the extent to which the CAPs can be considered government-led and community owned, (iv) quality of training received by the core facilitation team, community action groups, and community-based M&E (v) and in the event that projects have already been selected, the different criteria that has led to selection of these projects e.g. inclusive consultations, sustainability and ability of community or local authorities to ensure maintenance and of implemented projects. This will include FGDs and KIIs. During KIIs, the indicator needs to be considered and questions that can respond to this indicator should be included
4. Evaluate the functionality of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in Hirshabelle state, activated by UNDP (through KIIs). During KIIs, the indicator needs to be considered and questions that can respond to this indicator should be included.
5. To compare Midnimo 1 and Midnimo 2 programmes and mid-term evaluations, and see how lessons learnt have been applied into Midnimo 2, as well as any improvements that Midnimo 2 has adapted in relation to Midnimo 1.
3. Based on the aforementioned tasks, evaluate the project's overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, appropriateness, and the extent to which the project is contributing to the outlined outcomes.

V. Deliverables

The firm is expected to deliver the following key outputs:

A succinct **report endorsed by the partner agencies** that contains the following:

- a) Analysis of collected data, highlighting the appropriateness/relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes, prospects for sustainability of the Midnimo 2 project as well as the main peacebuilding changes that Midnimo 2 and its approach have brought or could bring in the areas where the project is implemented.
- b) A baseline of the overall peacebuilding context in order to prepare the ground for the end-of-project evaluation.

- c) Good practice examples connected with the implementation of Midnimo 2.
- d) Lessons learned and recommendations to maximize Midnimo 2 (and the wider Wadajir Framework) positive impact and mitigate any unintended negative impacts, and how the approach should be adjusted to reinforce peacebuilding gains in the framework of achieving durable solutions.

VI. Timeline

- Data collection is expected to be carried out within one month starting mid-October with first draft to be presented to the Partner Agencies by 18 November.

Annex 2: Focus Group Discussions

Female FGD for Jowhar List

S/N	Name	Gender	Affiliation	contact	Date
1	Dahabo Hassan Ibrahim	F	Women Representative	0615341934	30/01/2020
2	Hawo mohamud Haji	F	farmer	0617444365	30/01/2020
3	Maryan Saney Muse	F	Youth representative	0618846416	30/01/2020
4	Habibo Issack Abdulle	F	IDP	0612381089	30/01/2020
5	Mako Ali Alim	F	farmer	0618307892	30/01/2020
6	Asiya Sheikh Ali	F	farmer	0615384931	30/01/2020
7	Halimo Mohamed Abdi	F	Returnee	0617196124	30/01/2020
8	Maryan Yussuf Ibrahim	F	IDP	0618569944	30/01/2020

Male FGD for Jowhar List

S/N	Name	Gender	Affiliation	contact	Date
1	Idiris Ibrahim Hassan	M	Religious Group	0615534514	30/01/2020
2	Mohamed Olow Borow	M	farmer	0615921353	30/01/2020
3	Abdulle Abukar Yarow	M	Civil society	0615812454	30/01/2020
4	Muse Absuge Dahir	M	Civil society	0615427788	30/01/2020
5	Sharif Mudey Ali	M	farmer	0617336826	30/01/2020
6	Abukar Farey Karamad	M	youth	0615153467	30/01/2020
7	Abdirashid Omar Gabow	M	farmer	0615195959	30/01/2020
8	Osman Hussein Omar	M	Ward Chairman	0615513708	30/01/2020

Female FGD for Baladweyn List

S/N	Name	Gender	Social Category	Contact	Date
1	Shukri Abdikadir Mohamed	F	Youth Group	615710229	29/01/2020
2	Nimo Aden Hanshi	F	Business Group	617340494	29/01/2020
3	Leyla Hussein Ibrahim	F	Youth Group	612074328	29/01/2020
4	Fatumo Abdi Guled	F	Women Group	615802046	29/01/2020
5	Anfac Omar Ahmed	F	Youth Group	615397095	29/01/2020
6	Rasmi Caagane Cabdi	F	IDP Group	0618639411	29/01/2020

Male FGD for Baladweyn List

S/N	Name	Gender	Social Category	Contacts	Date
1	Abdikadir Yusuf Ilmi	Male	IDP Group	0615539355	29/01/2020
2	Abdikadir Mohamed Hussein	Male	Education Group	0615786421	29/01/2020
3	Abdifatah Ahmed Hassan	Male	Education Group	0615042049	29/01/2020
4	Bashir Aden Hassan	Male	Traditional Elders	0615228422	29/01/2020
5	Abdi Mohamed Aden	Male	Traditional Elders	0615757992	29/01/2020
6	Igaal Abdulle Ilmi	Male	Traditional Elders	0615027980	29/01/2020
7	Mahad Hassan Ibrahim	Male	Business Group	0615593829	29/01/2020
8	Yahye Saed Farah	Male	Youth Group	0616155966	29/01/2020

Female FGD for Abdudwak List

S/N	Name	Gender	Social Category	Contacts	Date
1	Sureer Mohamed Salad	F	Women Group	0615714561	29/01/2020
2	Halwo Adan Guled	F	Women Group	0615425952	29/01/2020
3	Anab Abdi Ali	F	IDP	0617941496	29/01/2020
4	Habibo Jamac Abdulle	F	Women Group	0615167840	29/01/2020
5	Ifrah Mukhtar Ahmed	F	Youth Group	0617766553	29/01/2020
6	Nimco Ibrahim Jamac	F	IDP Group	0618639411	0615461787

Male FGD for Abudwak

S/N	Name	Gender	Social Category	Contacts	Date
1	Ciro Ali Mire	M	IDP	0615715000	02/02/2020
2	Cabi Ali Jibrill	M	IDP	0615066147	02/02/2020
3	Idmane Weyte Ahmed	M	IDP	0615461623	02/02/2020
4	Abdikafi Adan Gesey	M	Education Group	0615808360	02/02/2020
5	Iraad Farah Diriye	M	Business Group	0615341352	02/02/2020
6	Calas Hurre Hirsi	M	Youth Group	0615866293	02/02/2020
7	Ali Yasin Mohamud	M	Business Group	0615847017	02/02/2020
8	Duran Hassan Egal	M	Local Gove Rep	0615320975	02/02/2020
9	Yasin Ali Abdulle	M	Education Group	0615175424	02/02/2020
10	Abullahi Ali jama	M	Traditional Elders	0615330115	02/02/2020

Female FGD List for Hobyo

S/N	Name	Gender	Social Category	Contacts	Date
1	Shukri mohamed Ahmed	F	Business people	615274486	05/02/2020
2	Fartun Dahir Ganey	F	Youth group	616566221	05/02/2020
3	Shamso Ali Hussein	F	Women group	615303536	05/02/2020
4	Murayo Ali Mohamud	F	Disable	615491175	05/02/2020
5	Salado Hashi Awale	F	Women group	618253680	05/02/2020
6	Biyod Mohamed Mohamud	F	IDP	615143711	05/02/2020
7	Bisharo Hussein Mohamed	F	Youth group	618789164	05/02/2020

Male FGD List for HOBYO

S/N	Name	Gender	Social Category	Contacts	Date
1	Hussein Yusuf Mohamed	M	Disable Group	0618207690	05/02/2020
2	Hassan Ali Gure	M	Traditional elder	0615094947	05/02/2020
3	Abdinasir Mohamed Gedi	M	IDP Group	0615094676	05/02/2020
4	Abdirahman Ahmed Ali	M	Education group	0615816880	05/02/2020
5	Hassan Sheikh Mohamud	M	Education group	0615113554	05/02/2020
6	Mohamed Ali Bagax	M	Business people	0615290033	05/02/2020
7	Dahir Mohamed Ilmi	M	Local government Rep	0615094998	05/02/2020
8	Abdullahi Muse Dhore	M	Disable Group	0617781566	05/02/2020
9	Nur Hassan Jumale	M	Youth Group	0615961533	05/02/2020

Annex 3: Analysis Diagrams from the Household Survey
ANALYSIS TABLE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Diagram 13: Population Distribution

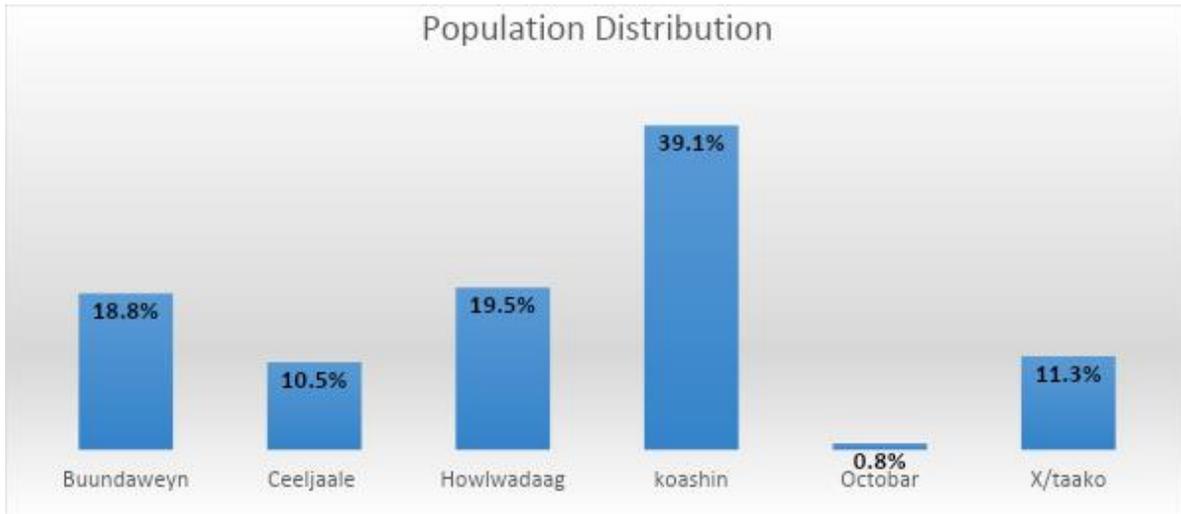


Diagram 14: Gender

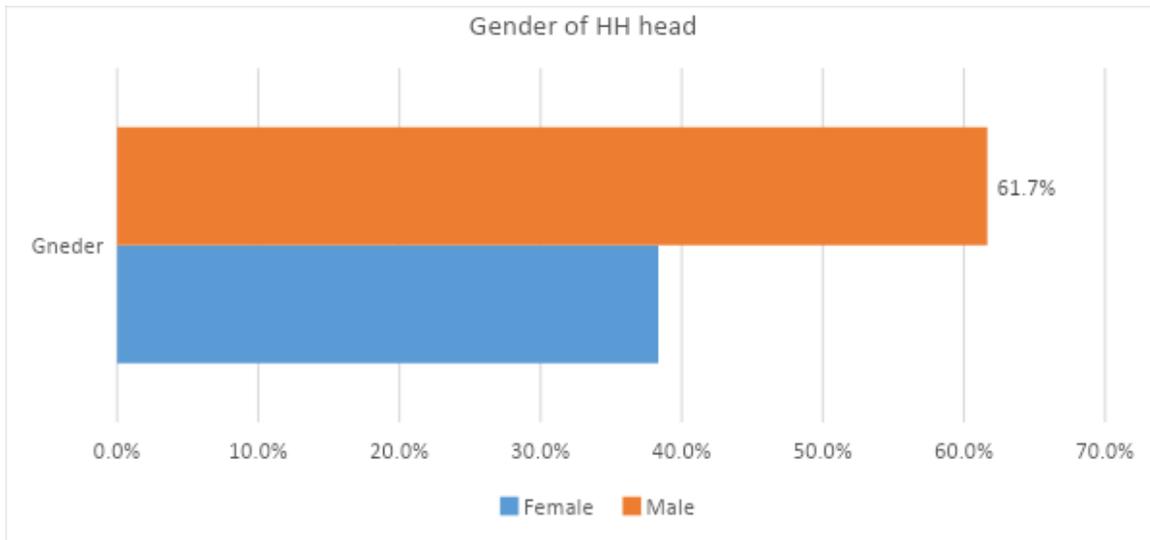


Diagram 15: Age of Household Head

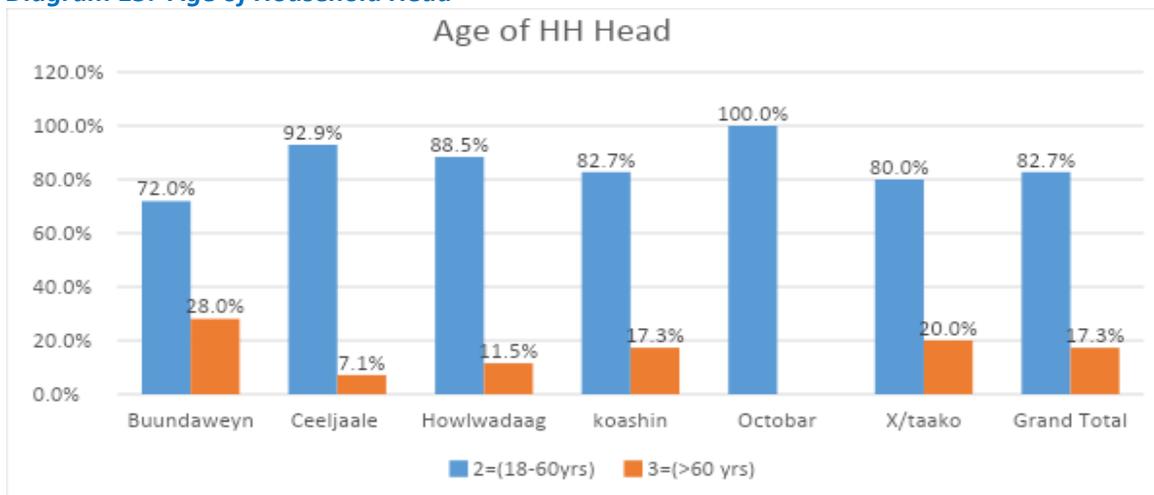


Table 4: Household Size

Village	2-4 members	5-7 members	8-10 members	11-12 members	Over 12 members
Buundaweyn	4%	9%	5%	0%	1%
Ceeljaale	1%	5%	4%	0%	1%
Howlwadaag	2%	8%	8%	1%	0%
Koashin	4%	15%	14%	6%	0%
Octobar	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
X/taako	4%	2%	5%	1%	0%
All villages	14%	40%	37%	8%	2%

Diagram 16: Household Income

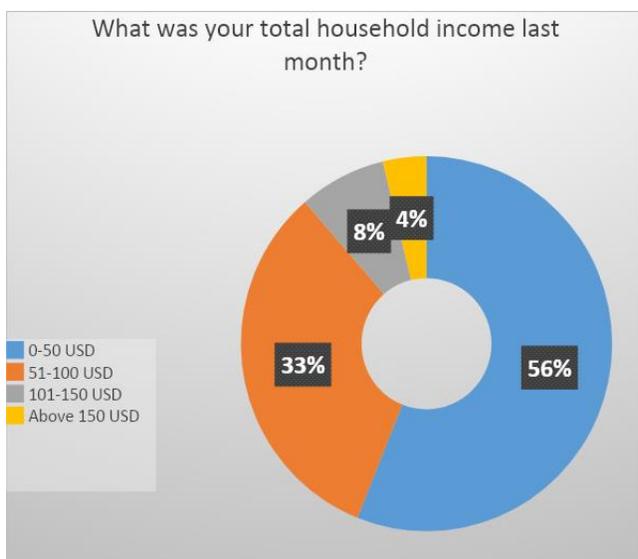


Diagram 17: Household Residence Status

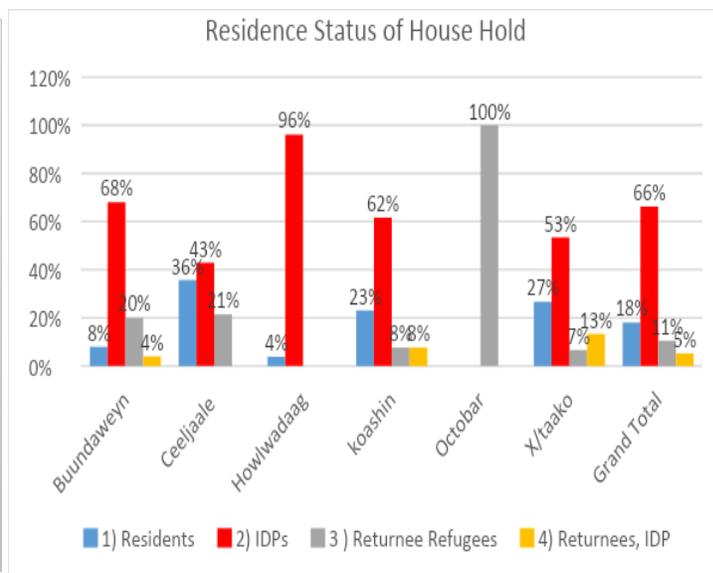


Diagram 18: Household Livelihoods Strategy

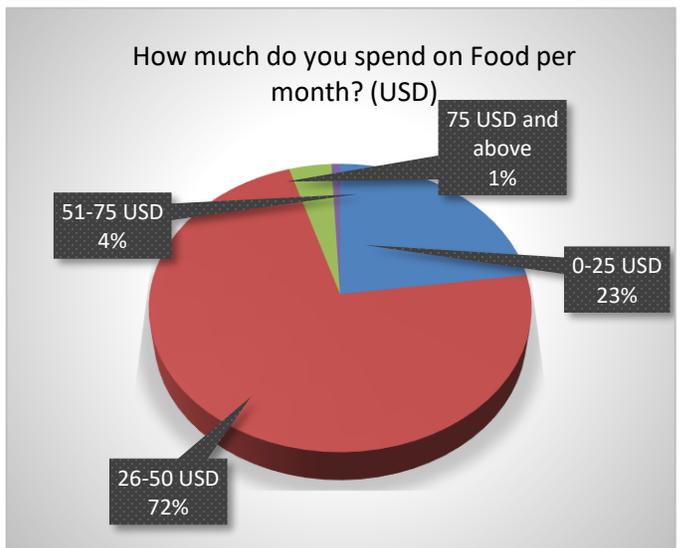
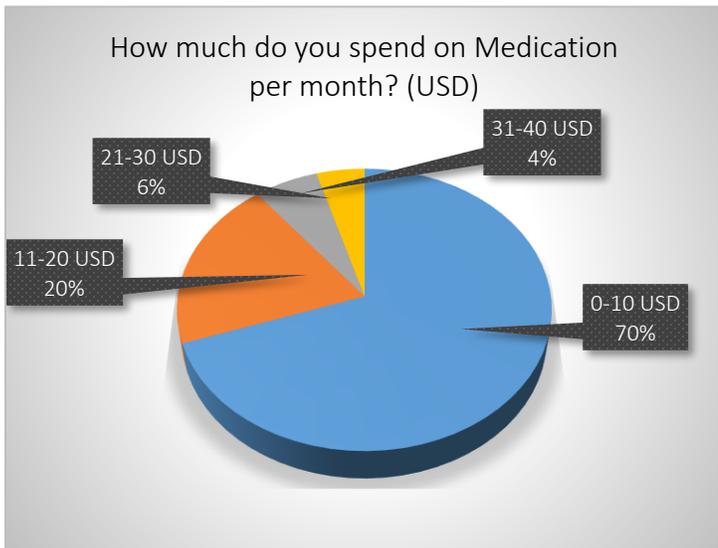
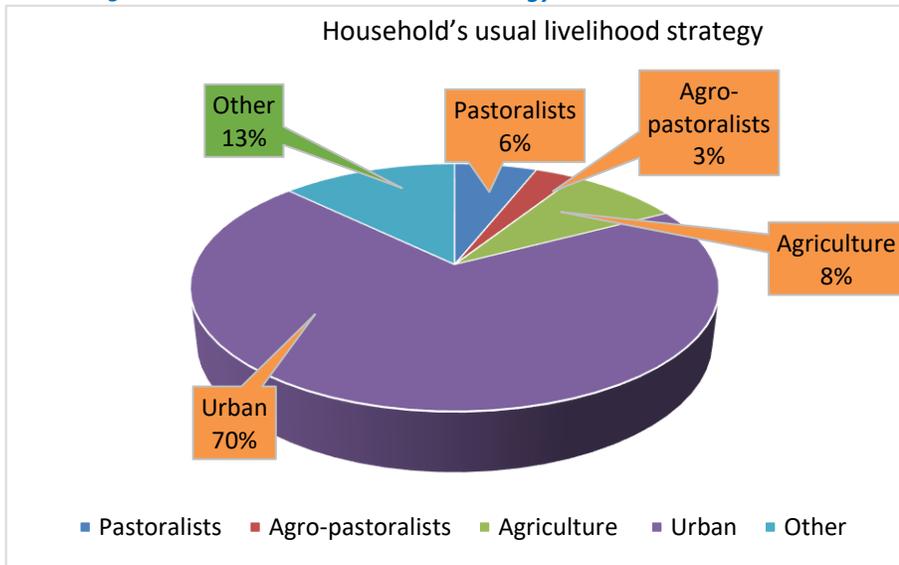


Diagram 19: Household Expenditure on Medication

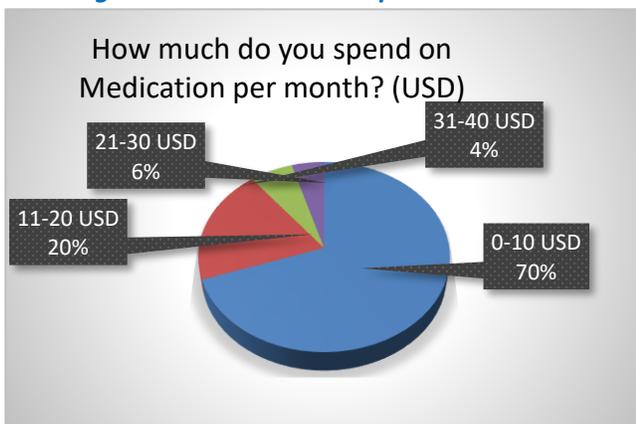


Diagram 20: Household Expenditure on Food

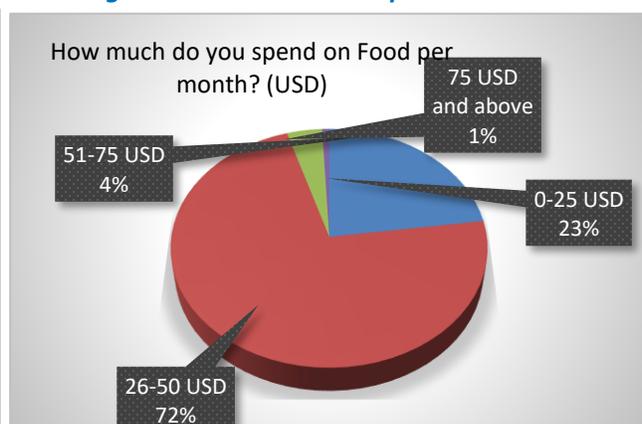


Diagram 21: Relevance of Emergency Health Services

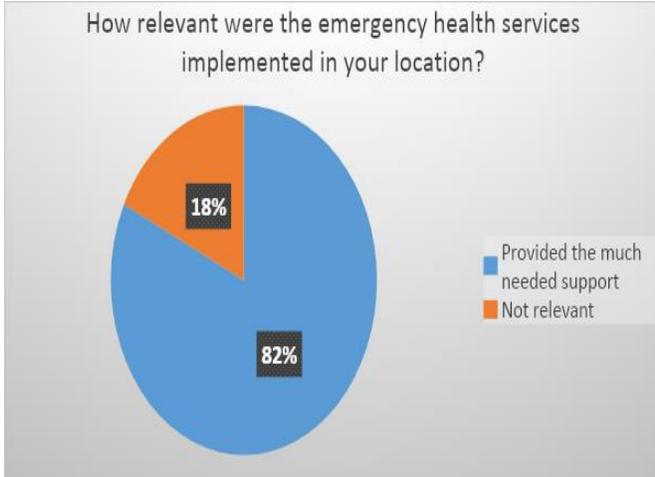


Diagram 22: Assistance from NGOs

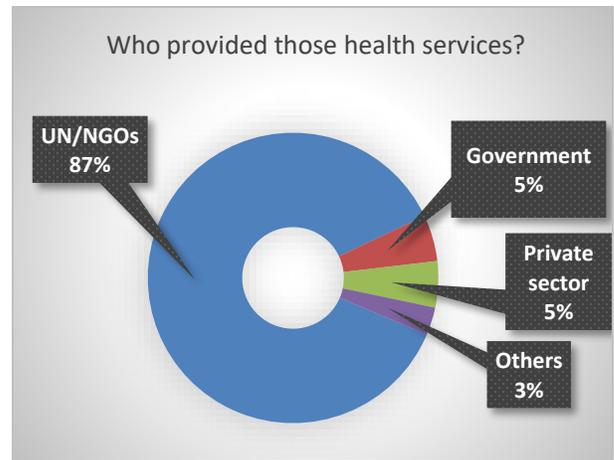


Diagram 23: Type of Assistance Received from NGOs Support during the Floods

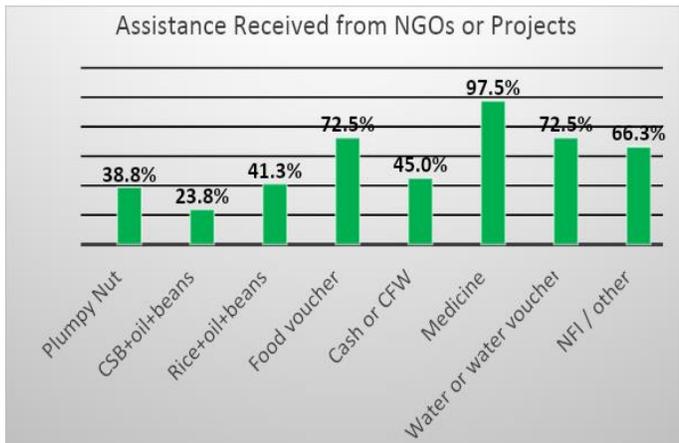


Diagram 24: Awareness of Emergency

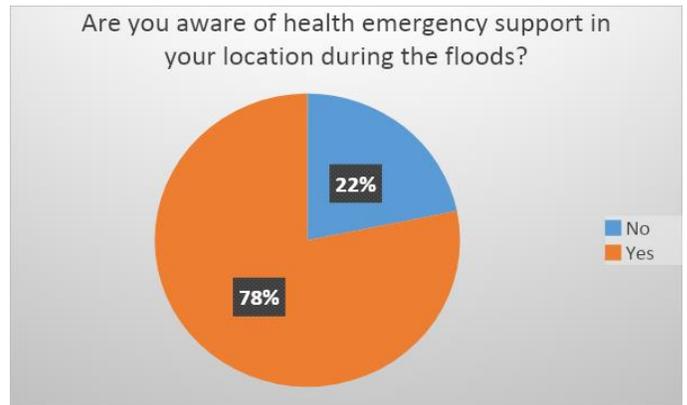


Diagram 25: Awareness of Flood Prevention Mechanisms **Diagram 26: Learning about the Support**

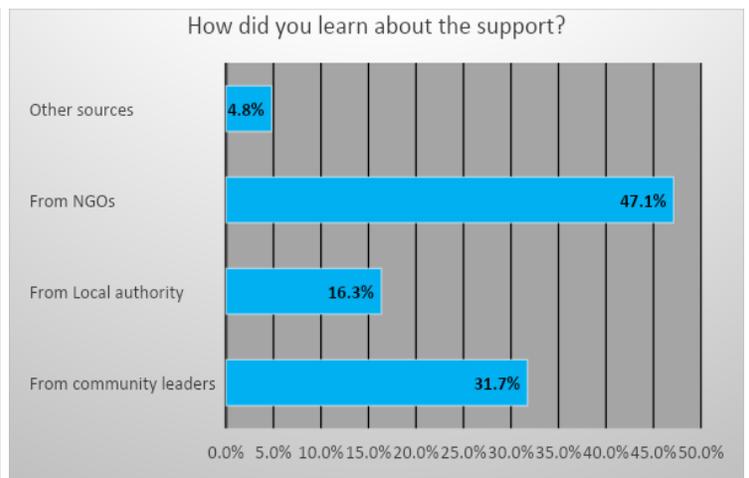


Diagram 27: Health Infrastructure

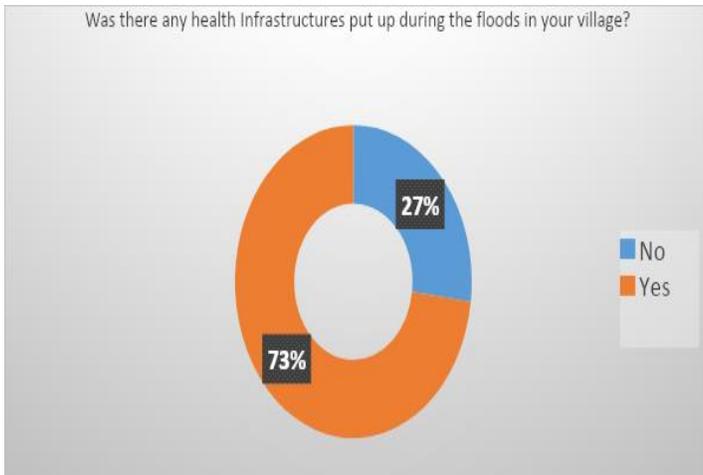


Diagram 28: Emergency Health Service Providers

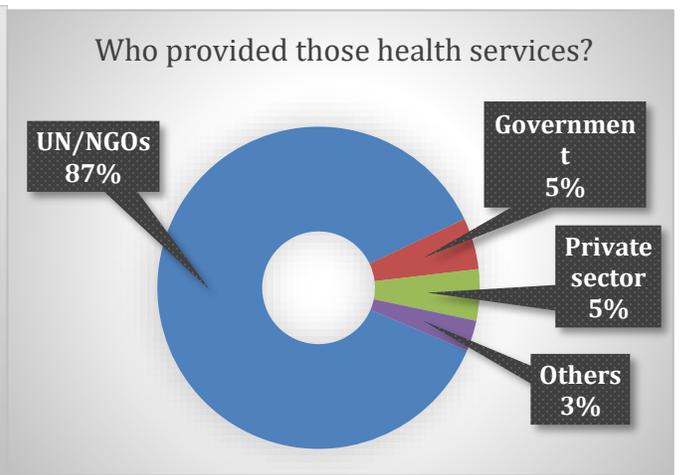


Diagram 29: Emergency Health Service Providers Health Support

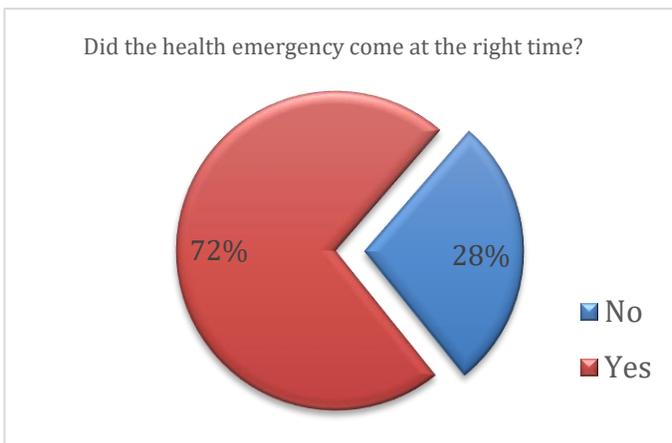


Diagram 30: Beneficiaries of the Emergency

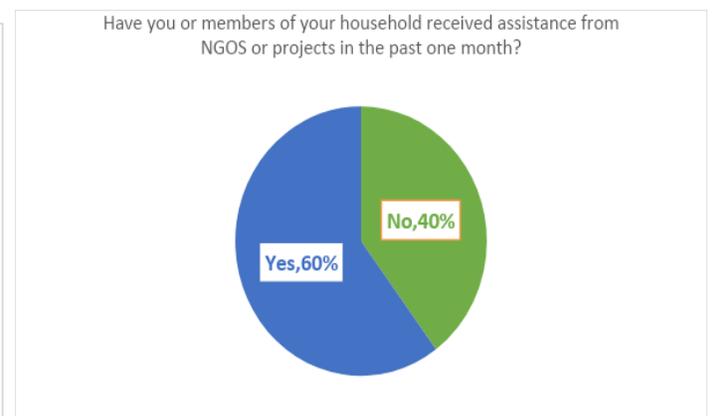
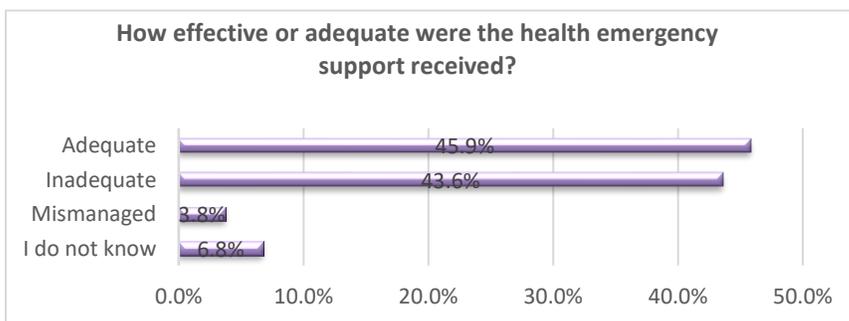
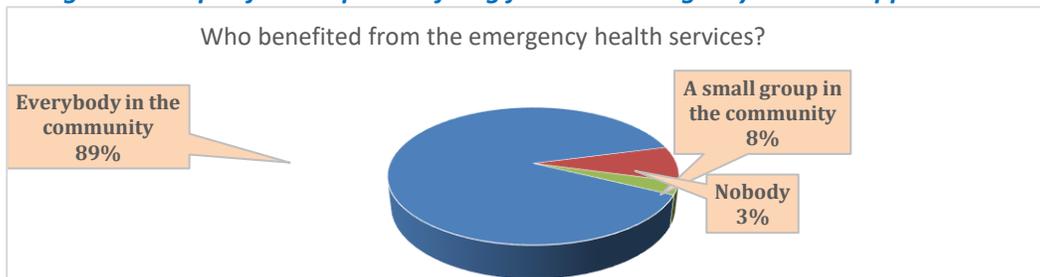


Diagram 31: Specific Groups Benefiting from the Emergency Health Support



Annex 4: Key Informants- Community Groups
Key stakeholders interviewed in the field locations

S/N	Name	Gender	Designation	Contact #	District	Method of the Interview	Date and Time of Interview
1	Abdiwahab Abukar Hassan	M	CFT- Community Member	0615527845	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	27/01/2020 11:00 Am
2	Sacdiyo Mohamed Aden	F	CFT- Beledweyn Mayor Office	0615132017	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	27/01/2020 12:00 Pm
3	Tahlil Omar Saxane	M	CAG-Traditional Elder	0615828678	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	27/01/2020 1:30 Pm
4	Sado Hassan Moalim	F	CAG-Women Group	0615956600	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	28/01/2020 09:00 Am
5	Farxan Omar Cartan	F	CBME-Women Group	0615508049	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	28/01/2020 10:00 Am
6	Abdi Hussein	M	Deputy mayor	0617128882	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	28/01/2020 11:15 Am
7	Farah Abdi Ali	M	CBME-Youth Group	617410323	Beledweyn	Face to Face Interview	28/01/2020 03:00 Pm
8	Hussein Mohamed Haji	M	CAG-Youth representative	0617321767	Jowhar	Face to Face Interview	29/01/2020 08:30 Am
9	Mako Bilaabe	F	CAG-Women Group	0618112326	Jowhar	Face to Face Interview	29/01/2020 09:15 Am
10	Osman Hussein Omar	M	CBME- Local government representative ward	0615513708	Jowhar	Face to Face Interview	29/01/2020 10:00 Am
11	Madino Adow Olow	F	CBME- Chair women representative	0615535386	Jowhar	Face to Face Interview	29/01/2020 10:45Am
12	Mohamed Muse Abdulle	M	CFT- DC OFFICE	0615829721	Jowhar	Face to Face Interview	29/01/2020 10:45Am
13	Deqo Osman Ahmed	F	CFT- Community Member	0615608359	Jowhar	Face to Face Interview	29/01/2020 10:45Am
14	Madar Mohamed Samatar	M	CFT – Youth Group	0619617215	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	01/02/2020 09:00 Am
15	Najmo Mohamed Hussein	F	CFT- Community Member	0619027664	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	01/02/2020 10:00 Am
16	Mahad Omar Elmi	M	District commissioner	0615533361	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	01/02/2020 11:00 Am
17	Liban Dahir Hashi	M	CAG-Education Group	0615678888	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	01/02/2020 12:30 Pm
18	Abdikamil Farah Osman	M	CAG-Local Government Rep	0612420023	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	01/02/2020 01:30 Pm

19	Abdifatah Mohamed Ahmed	M	CBME- IDP Rep	0615818091	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	02/02/2020 11:30 Am
20	Ahmed Jama Abdulle	M	CBME-Education sector	0615835264	Abudwak	Face to Face Interview	02/02/2020 03:30 Pm
21	Nor khalif Adam	M	CFT-Youth Group	0619027664	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 09:30Am
22	Qali Abdulle Jama	F	CAG-Business Group	0615143769	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 10:30 Am
23	Yasin Mohamed Ilmi	M	CBME-Traditional elder	0618376881	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 11:15 Am
24	Barni Ali Salat	F	CBME-Women group	0615170860	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 12:00Pm
25	Sagal Abdi Mohamed	F	CFT-Youth Group	0615268655	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 04:00Pm
26	Juulaay Shire Shuriye	M	CAG-Education Group	0615143636	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 05:00Pm
27	Abdiweli Nor Osoble	M	District Humanitarian affairs officer	0615778200	Hobyoby	Face to Face Interview	04-02-2020 05:30Pm
28	Abdi Moalim Mohamed	M	CFT-Youth group	0615931632	Galkacyo	Face to Face Interview	08/02/2020 09:00 AM
29	Sowdo Abdi Shire	F	CFT-Local government rep.	0617578326	Galkacyo	Face to Face Interview	08/02/2020 10:00 AM
30	Abdirahman Mohamed Ahmed	M	Deputy mayor	615816182	Galkacyo	Face to Face Interview	08/02/2020 10:45 AM

Annex 5 FM radios; radio Galmudug, radio VOs, radio Daljir radio in Abudwak, Codka Mudug:

Key Informants – Partner Senior Staff

Key stakeholders interviewed

Name	Designation	Contact #	Email address
MoIFAR			
Ms. Sadia Elmi umumuhaan@gmail.com	Head of Performance Management Office, MoIFAR	+252619311111/ +252618302233	sadia@moifar.gov.so
Mrs. Muktar Jama Sugaal,	Director of Durable Solutions, MoIFAR	+252616667725	mjsugaal@gmail.com
National/Federal			
Teresa del-Ministro	Durable Solutions Coordinator- RC-O/ DSRSG Office	+252619742682	teresa.delministro@one.un.org
Isabelle Peter	Durable Solutions Coordination Officer	+254702182867	isabelle.peter@one.un.org
Mr. Jocelyn Mason	RR/Country Director/UNDP	+252619235579	jocelyn.mason@undp.org
Ms. Jacqueline Saline Olweya, Ph.D.	Deputy Resident Representative Programme, UNDP	+252 613642609	jacqueline.olweya@undp.org
Albert Soer	Portfolio Manager Effective Institutions and Economic Recovery and Development	+252617218 835	albert.soer@undp.org
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Mr. Abdirisak Omar Bod	Chief Adviser to Hirshabelle Vice President	+252615922520	inabod@hirshabellestate.so
Hon. Ismail Yahye Mohamed	Minister of Commerce and Investment- Hirshabelle	+252615586877	yahyeismail@gmail.com
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Fernandez	UN HABITAT		
Mr. Soophos	UN HABITAT		

Daniel Norfolk	IOM		
Mohamed Omar Salad	Project officer, IOM	+252619002918	
Ahmed Nur Arif	Project assistant, IOM	+252615251517	
Mohamud Hashi	Project assistant IOM	+25261828666	
Eng. Duale Salah	Project Engineer IOM	061754997	
Eng. Mohamed Awil	Project Engineer IOM	0619345587	
Abdiwahab Ali	(Project assistant IOM	0615610666	