

PROJECT DOCUMENT

General Information

Fund	LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND – THE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT SOLUTIONS FUND (IDSF)						
Joint Programme Title	Asaaska Fikir (Basis of Thought)						
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Description <i>[Short executive Summary of project max 3500 characters]</i>	<p>Somalia counts approximately 3.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), often moving from rural to urban areas due to environmental shocks, food insecurity, lack of livelihood opportunities, or armed conflict. Displacement exacerbates pre-existing drivers of fragility, such as gender inequality, climatic shocks, and social tensions, like clan or identity-based marginalization. At the same time, IDPs often face limited access to basic services, education, employment opportunities, legal protection, and tenure security. As Somalia accelerates its path towards urbanization, displacement caused by climate change, conflict and disasters intersect with the growth of poorly planned and poorly built urban settlements, compounded by poverty, vulnerability, and the chronic stresses that rapid urbanization implies in Somalia. Moreover, since the land on which IDPs settle is usually owned by private landlords, or in the absence of clear laws to regulate land transactions or policies to protect these informal settlers, the number of illegal and forced evictions is likely to continue to rise. Even if they are not at risk of eviction, residents are less likely to invest in the development of their own land of improving housing, given the lack of tenure security and to be able to access credit facilities due to the lack of collateral assets required to get loans.</p> <p>The current displacement situation in Somalia is both unsustainable and undesirable: it is crucial to find durable solutions (DS) to support the IDPs and find alternative solutions to dependency and humanitarian aid. Through this proposal, PUNOs aim to utilize the IDSF as catalytic funding to advance on these priorities. In line with the NDSS, this project aims at achieving durable solutions for displacement affected communities (DACs) in Somalia, through evidence-based analyses, a bottom-up inclusive consensus building approach, and integrated and systematic programming. The overall objective is to ensure that Government of Somalia scales-up sustainable and nationally owned pathways towards people-centered and area-based durable solutions for DACs. This will be achieved through support to national authorities to lead in prevention, assistance, and in supporting IDPs in finding durable solutions to their displacement; ensuring that national authorities and the UN collect, analyze, and report data on displacement in a multi-sectoral and SDG-aligned way, and, which in turn will inform the development of plans, inclusive policies, and strategies supporting solutions.</p>						

Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk [<u>underline</u>]			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low <u>Medium</u> High 			
IDSF Specific Markers <i>[Mark the box for each key area based on level of contribution]</i>	Key areas under IDSF		Primary objective	Contributing to	Not contributing to
	Promoting national leadership of solutions to internal displacement, including through the provision to governments of dedicated expert advice and technical capacity to develop laws and policies sensitive to solutions. The recognition by the national government of the importance to address internal displacement is a prerequisite for support.		x		
	Supporting national solutions strategies that embed long-term solution efforts in the wider development and SDG plans of the country, particularly vis-à-vis the goal of Leaving No One Behind.		x		
	Supporting joint assessments , including through data collection and analysis, such as socio-economic and political economy assessments, as well as profiling of IDPs and host communities on national solutions programming priorities and capacities and building government capacity to shape investments, and measure progress towards solutions.		x		
	Providing seed funding for the creation of conditions, including preparing local communities, for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return, integration, or settlement of IDPs in line with international standards.		x		
	Supporting the testing of innovative “solutions measures” that can further a catalytic impact of current and future programming.			x	
	Supporting national and local authorities’ efforts to facilitate the integration of IDPs into public systems and services, based on integrated policy innovation, legal reform and/or institutional change , thereby enabling whole of government approaches to embed internal displacement in national and local development plans and costed strategies/ national financing frameworks.		x		
	Providing dedicated specialized expert advice to UNCTs and government offices to assist in the development and implementation of relevant policies, strategies, and legal frameworks on solutions to internal displacement.			x	
	Promoting national leadership of solutions to internal displacement, including through the provision to governments of dedicated expert advice and technical capacity to develop laws and policies sensitive to solutions. The recognition by the national government of the importance to address internal displacement is a prerequisite for support.		x		
	Supporting national solutions strategies that embed long-term solution efforts in the wider development and SDG plans of the country, particularly vis-à-vis the goal of Leaving No One Behind.		x		
	Supporting joint assessments, including through data collection and analysis, such as socio-economic and political economy assessments, as well as profiling of IDPs and host communities on national solutions programming priorities and capacities and building government capacity to shape investments, and measure progress towards solutions.		x		
	Providing seed funding for the creation of conditions, including preparing local communities, for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return, integration, or settlement of IDPs in line with international standards.			x	
	Other [elaborate]: [ADD]				
Geographical Scope	Name of Country				
	Somalia				

Participating Organizations <i>[List all PUNO and indicate the lead agency]</i>	Participating Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none">IOM (Convening Agency)UN HabitatUNDPUNHCRUNDCFRCO			
Programme and Project Cost <i>Add additional rows as required for each individual PUNO and/or other sources of fund</i>	Participating Organizations	Total USD		Comments
	Budget Requested	Phase 1	Phase 2	
	IOM	\$538,987.04	312,856.96	
	UNDP	\$451,461.79	295,649.21	
	UNHCR	\$186,365.00	108,050.00	
	UN Habitat	\$579,885.17	299,282.83	
	UNCDF	\$143,301.00	84,161.00	
	RCO	-	-	
	Total Budget Requested	1,900,000.00	1,100,000.00	
Thematic Keywords <i>[indicate key words that can be used to identify the project proposal in a word search]</i>	Data for Solutions, Data for SDGs, Joint Assessments, Tenure Security, Strategic Urban Plans, Affordable, Housing Economic Analysis, National Leadership, Durable Solutions for displaced communities, IDP			
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	1 February 2024		
	Duration (In months)	30 (24 months for initial allocation of USD 1,900,000)		
	Anticipated End Date	1 August 2026 (31 January 2024 for initial allocation of USD 1,900,000)		

Narratives

Title	Text
<p>Situation Analysis [max 3500 characters with spaces]</p> <p>This section provides a brief, evidence-based summary of the internal displacement challenges to be addressed. It provides a context analysis with a strong protection and conflict-sensitivity component to inform the joint programme. It is obtained from the CF, the Common Country Analysis (CCA), and other country analytical work including the Humanitarian Needs Overview¹ (as relevant). It outlines the economic, social, political, environmental, and institutional context for the joint programme. It includes a gender analysis that, along with the other considerations (theory of change, results framework), is consistent with the selected Gender Equality Marker code. It identifies the development or human rights challenges to be addressed; provides specific, current and disaggregated data on these challenges, major underlying and root causes, and the key capacity gaps. According to guidance for the CCA, the situation summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Identifies the immediate, underlying and root causes of inequalities and vulnerability; including the different ways that women and girls and men and boys experience the identified problems, and respond to gaps in fundamental rights, including discrimination, and power-imbalances. » Offers evidence to justify the JP based upon high quality, disaggregated data², with emphasis is on critical SDG-related data gaps and gender-sensitive and sex disaggregated statistics. » Examines, as appropriate to the JP, normative and institutional gaps related to economic transformation, social exclusion of identified vulnerable groups, environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation and mitigation, governance and rule of law, and humanitarian-development-peace collaboration. 	<p>Somalia counts approximately 3.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), often moving from rural to urban areas due to environmental shocks, food insecurity, lack of livelihood opportunities, or armed conflict. Displacement exacerbates pre-existing drivers of fragility, such as gender inequality, climatic shocks, and social tensions, like clan or identity-based marginalization. At the same time, IDPs often face limited access to basic services, education, employment opportunities, legal protection, and tenure security. As Somalia accelerates its path towards urbanization, displacement caused by climate change, conflict and disasters intersect with the growth of poorly planned and poorly built urban settlements, compounded by poverty, vulnerability, and the chronic stresses that rapid urbanization implies in Somalia. Moreover, due to the fact that the land on which IDPs settle is usually owned by private landlords, or in the absence of clear laws to regulate land transactions or policies to protect these informal settlers, the number of illegal and forced evictions is likely to continue to rise. Even if they are not at risk of eviction, residents are less likely to invest in the development of their own land of improving housing, given the lack of tenure security and to be able to access credit facilities due to the lack of collateral assets required to get loans.</p> <p>The current displacement situation in Somalia is both unsustainable and undesirable: it is crucial to find durable solutions (DS) to support the IDPs and find alternative solutions to dependency and humanitarian aid. In line with the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and the National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024 (NDSS), finding durable solutions to large-scale and protracted displacement in Somalia has become a priority for national and international stakeholders. In recognition of the complex challenges posed by mass displacement, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) launched the Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI). The inclusion of the durable solutions agenda in national and local development plans and investments for instance has led to an evolution of the Somali institutional framework. Recognizing that finding durable solutions to forced displacement requires a broad institutional engagement, a Durable Solutions Secretariat of the FGS was established in 2019. This government-led body which brings together 14 government institutions aims to provide technical expertise and high-level strategic guidance and oversight to ensure that durable solutions initiatives are prioritized and implemented in Somalia across all levels. The Durable Solutions Secretariat identified three key prerequisites to advance on durable solutions for IDPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved coordination and DS training support to key Government stakeholders • Data for solutions to internal displacement in line with the Internal Displacement Action Agenda • Public and private land availability for advancing on access to key services for IDPs <p>Through this proposal, PUNOs aim to utilize the IDSF as catalytic funding to advance on these priorities. In line with the NDSS, this project aims at achieving durable solutions for displacement affected communities (DAC) in Somalia, through evidence-based analyses, a bottom-up inclusive consensus building approach, and integrated and systematic programming.</p> <p>Agencies will prioritize conflict sensitivity and risk assessments to understand the protection risks and threats. These assessments will be done on a periodic basis in order to generate trends analysis and inform safe programming for the durable and transitional solutions. In locations selected for implementation, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis and conflict analysis will be carried out to understand the nature of displacement, power and clan dynamics and key vulnerabilities. Localised strategies will adopt a do not harm approach and take the displacement of people and their specific needs from Al Shabaab territories (and associated protection concerns), along with support for newly recovered areas into consideration. In regard to the provision of access to longer term housing and services, harmonized housing</p>

¹ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), '2022 [Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework](#) (JIAF) Guidance'.

² Disaggregated by income, sex, age, education level, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location

	and land policies and guidance will lead to a consistent and more effective governance in terms of land allocation, provision of services. Data collected and strategies for housing and land allocation and livelihoods will capture and consider the most vulnerable segments of society, including women-headed households.
<p>Rationale and theory of change [max 7000 characters with spaces]</p> <p>This section offers a brief rationale and theory of change for the JP, which should demonstrate an ambition to deliver catalytic impact and strong value for money. These are obtained from the CF. At a minimum the section will describe:</p> <p>(1) The development challenges to be addressed with available, disaggregated data. This is obtained from the CF, the Common Country Analysis (CCA), and other country analytical work including the Humanitarian Needs Overview³ (as relevant);</p> <p>(2) Expected JP results – with direct linkage to at least one of the three overarching goals of the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF)⁴ – with explanation about how people, and especially vulnerable groups, will benefit;</p> <p>(3) How JP contribute to strengthen the triple foundation (durable solutions, prevention and protection and assistance) as drivers for IDP Solutions, and substantive contribution to one or more of the cross-cutting drivers⁵ in line with the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement.</p> <p>(4) Programme strategies, major assumptions.</p> <p>(5) How JP results and strategies will <i>complement</i> the efforts of other development partners and programmes working on the same problems.</p> <p>(6) How the JP contribute to enhancing SDG data, mainstreaming gender equality, and addressing the principles of leave no one behind, in line with the overall strategy of the IDSF, and:</p> <p>(7) A brief description about how expected JP results will be sustained beyond the timeline of the JP and CF. This is especially critical for any projects that involve seed funding or testing of innovative solutions that will necessarily require further financing from other sources to sustain or bring activities to scale.</p>	<p>Based on the above priorities, combined experience and lessons learned among PUNOs, the following theory of change is proposed:</p> <p><i>IF</i> national authorities are supported to provide a lead role in prevention, assistance, and in supporting IDPs in finding durable solutions to their displacement; <i>and, IF</i> national authorities and the UN collect, analyze, and report data on displacement in a multi-sectoral and SDG-aligned way, <i>and, IF</i> data informs the development of plans, inclusive policies, and strategies supporting solutions; <i>THEN the Government of Somalia will be able to scale-up sustainable and nationally owned pathways towards people-centered and area-based durable solutions for displacement affected communities.</i> This is <i>BECAUSE</i> durable solutions will be supported by coherent UN and civil society frameworks to implement the NDSS; <i>and, BECAUSE</i> stakeholders will use a strengthened data system to measure progress towards solutions; address IDPs' displacement-related vulnerabilities, as per the Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy; and attract solutions financing in urban areas affected by climate change and displacement.</p> <p>The following results, which are fully aligned with Goals 1 and 2 of the IDSF, will contribute to achieving the TOC:</p> <p>Objective: Government of Somalia scales-up sustainable and nationally owned pathways towards people-centered and area-based durable solutions for DACs</p> <p>Outcome 1: Government has enhanced capacity to coordinate durable solutions, and is supported by the development of a joint UN framework for strengthening solutions pathways in line with the National Durable Solutions Strategy and the Action Agenda</p> <p>In line with the Action Agenda, it is essential that FGS and FMS capacity is enhanced while ensuring UN initiatives are anchored in government frameworks, supporting the development of a coherent framework to realize solutions for the country's 3.86 million IDPs.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1. Government coordination of durable solutions is enhanced through joint strategy development as well as integrated capacity support to authorities</u></p> <p>Activities</p> <p><u>1.1.1</u> Support FGS to update the NDSS, including a framework to enhance federal-state solutions policy development and coordination</p> <p><u>1.1.2</u> Develop a joint UN framework for implementing the NDSS (as an annex to NDSS) in line with the Action Agenda providing a roadmap for the joint government-UN rollout</p> <p><u>1.1.3</u> Support FGS for strengthened durable solutions coordination</p> <p>Outcome 2: Improved data, tools and normative frameworks to inform integrated and inclusive solutions pathways for IDPs and their host communities and government capacity for coordinating solutions data are strengthened</p> <p>In Somalia, national durable solutions data is not currently produced in a coordinated manner. To address this, a national Data for Solutions Toolkit will be developed, complemented by technical training to the SNBS. Data for measuring progress towards solutions will be produced through expanding the joint Danwadaag-Saameynta Progress Towards Solutions household survey, as well as assessing institutions and policy from an SDG perspective.</p> <p><u>Output 2.1: A national Durable Solutions Data Toolkit is developed and operationalized by the government, UN agencies and other partners</u></p> <p>The durable solutions data toolkit will include guidelines to support a common IDP statistical framework based on international recommendations, including the IRIS and DSID frameworks, ensuring data is collected in support of the NDSS M+E Framework. This will include recommendations for integrating common statistical elements into data activities, as well as guidelines for reporting on the NDSS</p>

³ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), '2022 [Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework](#) (JIAF) Guidance'.

⁴ See Section 2. Rationale of the IDSF TOR.

⁵ See Section 8 Programmatic arrangement of the IDSF TOR

M+E Framework and SDG indicators whilst measuring progress towards solutions at IDP household and institutional level in line with the SDGs.

Activities

2.1.1 Develop a joint government-UN durable solutions data toolkit containing statistical guidance for strengthening a coherent information system that captures progress towards solutions (i.e. IDP definitions) including pathways analysis, as well as a solutions assessment implementation roadmap.

2.1.2 Based on the guidance in the toolkit, conduct analyses to identify IDPs on a solutions pathway, to inform targeted interventions to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities

Output 2.2: Government authorities have enhanced capacity to coordinate displacement data

A comprehensive training package will be provided to FGS and FMS authorities with responsibility for displacement data. Capacity building initiatives will build on the work of JIPS in 2022-23, with a focus on a whole-of-government approach to coordinating the design and implementation of statistical frameworks that relate to displacement, based on international standards and government frameworks.

Activities

2.2.1: Develop a comprehensive capacity building framework for coordinating solutions data in line with government statistical frameworks

2.2.2: Conduct workshops with FGS and FMS focused on managing and using durable solutions data, including guidance for using data to report on key national or global frameworks such as the NDSS M+E Framework as well as SDGs

Output 2.3: A quantitative household assessment to measure progress towards solutions amongst IDPs and host communities is implemented

Progress towards solutions will be measured by assessing the comparative needs and conditions of IDPs and host communities, through expanding the existing joint Danwadaag-Saameynta Progress Towards Solutions quantitative household survey. Tools will continue to be designed in line with the IRIS and DSID recommendations, and in support of the NDSS M+E Framework.

2.3.1: Implement the joint Danwadaag-Saameynta Progress Towards Solutions household survey in new urban areas, to measure progress towards solutions amongst IDPs and host communities

Output 2.4 Implementation of two qualitative diagnostic studies to measure progress towards solutions at institutional and policy level in line with SDGs

To better understand how government authorities support durable solutions coordination, two diagnostic/mapping studies will be implemented by applying the UNDP-UNHCR Appraisal Tool focused on integrating IDPs into national monitoring and SDG frameworks.

2.4.1: Monitor progress towards solutions from a governance and institutional perspective through implementing two studies using the Appraisal Tool.

Outcome 3: Innovative, integrated and people-centered solutions are scaled-up to respond to migration and displacement challenges and opportunities in urban areas through area-based approaches.

Better integrating displaced persons into existing host communities provides improved social cohesion, tenure security, access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, as well as contributing to an enabling environment for adequate and affordable housing and requires a high degree of planning and coordination. Urban and territorial analyses, among the main corridors of displacement, support rapid, evidence-based decision-making and identify priority interventions while setting the stage for medium- and long-term recovery and development.

Output 3.1: Urban and territorial strategies and frameworks are developed to provide inclusive, sustainable solutions to displaced communities

Government authorities will be supported through the mainstreaming of durable solutions through the provision of studies and analyses to support the government authorities in managing displacement in urban areas. This will create an enabling environment for UN-aligned interventions, maximizing the added value of UN as a whole and its contribution to address the displacement crisis in Somalia.

	<p>Activities</p> <p><u>3.1.1:</u> Develop territorial strategies in response to urban migration.</p> <p><u>3.1.2:</u> Review policies, regulatory frameworks, local development strategies and investment plans to identify gaps and opportunities for IDPs and create a list of action steps to implementing adjustments that would reduce barriers to greater access to opportunities for IDPs.</p> <p><u>3.1.3:</u> Prepare strategic, evidence-based urban plans to address inclusive and sustainable urban growth.</p> <p><u>3.1.4:</u> Design targeted technical assistance support to targeted cities to enhance own source revenue collection and strengthen the fiscal health in the context of promoting durable solutions to forced migration.</p> <p><u>3.1.5:</u> Conduct economic assessments and private sector mapping to inform urban plans.</p> <p><u>3.1.6:</u> Implement a political economy analysis study to help understand the drivers and constraints of change in relation to durable solutions.</p> <p><u>3.1.7:</u> Implement a protection and conflict sensitivity analysis, to provide an understanding of the impact of solutions activities on protection and conflict dynamics and to produce recommendations to minimize the risks</p> <p><u><i>Output 3.2: Frameworks and policies in support of fit-for-purpose tenure administration and dispute resolutions mechanisms are developed</i></u></p> <p>The UN will support FGS and FMS level to better coordinate and engage HLP practitioners to develop common pathways for a wide range of tenure solutions adapted to local context and land-scarcity challenges in urban centers, promoting efforts in security of tenure for displaced persons, land administration, and in promoting the peace agenda through effective mediation of land disputes.</p> <p>Activities</p> <p><u>3.2.1:</u> Promote inclusive land approaches.</p> <p><u>3.2.2:</u> Develop and apply pathways towards fit-for-purpose tenure solutions.</p> <p><u><i>Output 3.3: Adequate, affordable housing solutions to displaced communities are developed</i></u></p> <p>The absence of a national framework and strong engagement with the private sector has been identified as an obstacle to scaling-up current housing initiatives. The Output will enhance coordination to develop a roadmap and foster knowledge and experience exchange, for example on housing settlement development planning, affordable housing best-practices and guidelines.</p> <p>Activities</p> <p><u>3.3.1:</u> Map and promote context-specific pathways towards integrated, area-based, mixed-use, and community-driven developments in the field of HLP.</p> <p><u>3.3.2:</u> Develop national guidelines for housing and shelter, in line with similar approaches at FMS level that feed into national housing policy.</p>
<p>Sustainable, nationally-owned solutions</p> <p>This section describes how the JP will ensure sustainability of the investment upon completion and support a nationally-owned solution, notably through support for strengthening government structures.</p> <p>Funding will be prioritized for contexts that are conducive for nationally-owned solutions – namely, where the government or relevant local authorities have shown a willingness to take action to uphold the rights of IDPs and facilitate solutions to their displacement.</p> <p>Demonstrate how the JP builds on existing commitments and relationships and is aligned with principles Modelling IDP Solutions</p>	<p>Government engagement and leadership of durable solutions at all levels has significantly increased and a national durable solutions strategy was developed in 2020. However, it is yet to be operationalized at FMS and district level and engagement with the FGS/FMS/district on durable solutions risks becoming contentious if not thoughtfully navigated. This proposal aims at building the enabling environment for further supporting the government at all levels to lead and coordinate durable solutions and ensure government-led durable solutions processes/initiatives and urban plans take inclusion and (re)integration into account.</p> <p>Recognizing the challenges of development finance in Somalia, the proposal also integrates a focused analysis on sustainability to ensure long-term impact. Specifically, activities will include a sustainability assessment component, evaluating the potential longevity and effectiveness of the solutions proposed. Additionally, a retrospective analysis will also be conducted to understand what has worked and not worked in past initiatives. This will involve a critical examination of previous efforts in the Somalia context, enabling agencies to tailor their approach based on lessons learned and ensuring that the proposed components are necessary and effective at this time.</p> <p>During the lifespan of the JP, it will also deliver catalytic impact through building capacity and direct interventions to enhance own revenues. The impact of enhanced own-source revenues will be transformative in many ways. Improvements in own source revenues in host cities will</p>

(adherence to ideals of re-use and improvement; plans to share/make end results available for others).	enable these cities to quickly increase public service delivery in response to forced migration and create economic opportunities for displaced people. Enhanced own-source revenues (activity 3.1.4) will also help strengthen the financial capacity of host cities to access additional resources, and further improve their capacity to design and provide sustainable financial solutions to displacement. The aim of reviewing city investment plans (among other strategic documents) is to ultimately identify ways in which the private sector can be incentivized to implement business solutions that contribute to the local forced displacement response.
<p>Gender marker justification</p> <p>This section provides the justification for the Gender Equality Marker selection, which should be at least a 2. Justification can make reference to other aspects of the proposal, including the situation analysis, theory of change and results framework, which should also reflect a focus on gender equality.</p>	<p>The specific interventions proposed under this project will ensure that gender and power dynamics within the household are supported to ensure through a human rights and do no harm lens. With the proposed Government engagement under this project, the JP will prioritize advocacy on gender actions that include women participation and empowerment and discuss opportunities to bridge the gender parity gap within grassroot and local leadership structures. More broadly, gender considerations will be mainstreamed across all activities, explicitly aligning with GEM2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building: Activities such as 2.2.1a and 2.2.2a will include specific modules on gender-sensitive data handling and policymaking. 2. Gender-Focused Economic Assessments: In activity 3.1.5, economic assessments will specifically address gender disparities in economic opportunities. 3. Political Economy Analysis with a Gender Lens: Activity 3.1.6 will include an analysis of gender dynamics to understand their role in shaping sustainable solutions.
<p>Accountability to displaced persons</p> <p>This section describes how the JP demonstrates clear accountability to displaced persons – giving voice to IDPs in defining and implementing their own solutions. JP should engage IDPs to drive the initiative from the beginning of strategy development to the final evaluation. Country operations must have an inclusive coordination mechanism in place for solutions in which relevant operational actors participate, including local level linkages and IDP representation as well as receiving communities.</p>	<p>Agencies will prioritize accountability to, and engagement with, displacement affected communities by actively seeking their views and feedback and enabling their participation in decision-making, especially under Outcomes 1 and 3. As part of the regular consultations, methodologies such as FGDs will ensure regular participation and empowerment of beneficiaries of this project. For planning and consultation processes, UN-Habitat will embark on a specific engagement and participation plan for the selected pilot site to ensure synergies between community-based planning methods and physical planning. The aim will be to ensure IDPs' key priorities and concerns in pathways towards ending displacement adequately feed into federal and state level strategic planning processes, and design of frameworks proposed under the project. Agencies will also capitalize on pre-existing feedback gathered from DACs, as well as ensure their consultation and participation during the project.</p>
<p>Steering and management arrangements [max 1500 characters with spaces]</p> <p>This section describes steering and management arrangements for the JP. It does not substitute for organization-specific arrangements required by the respective internal policies of PUNOs. It offers a brief description of key groups, their composition, and major roles and responsibilities. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The JP Steering Committee (SC) See: ToR » The JP Team See: ToR <p>See section 2.3: Role of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO).</p> <p>As relevant, this section will indicate common business services that be used to enhance JP implementation</p>	<p>Considering the proposed programme is leveraging the work from the current Saameynta Joint Programme (2021 – 2025), the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) follows the same structure to ensure complementarity and enhanced integration in existing mechanisms. The Joint Steering Committee is a joint initiative, with the overall leadership provided by the DSRSG/RC/HC and by H.E. the Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development.</p> <p>The Project Management Unit (PMU), comprised of Government and UN agencies, will play an important function of quality assurance and oversight of the JP. The members will discuss methodologies for the implementation of activities, results obtained during their implementation and mitigation measures related to challenges. Combined intergovernmental and inter-agency project management meetings will be held every two months. The PMU will hold regular meetings with FMS authorities in the FMS where the programme is implemented once every six months.</p> <p>In response to a growing need to strengthen data systems in support of durable solutions, the RCO has recently established a new national Data for Solutions Working Group. With membership from RCO, IOM, UNDP and UNHCR, the WG will work closely with FGS in addressing core issues to overcome challenges with implementation of data for solutions activities in Somalia. The WG will serve as a platform to implement Outcome 2 of this proposal on development of data for solutions toolkits and government training.</p>
<p>Complementary roles and responsibilities among PUNO [max 1500 characters with spaces]</p>	<p>The displacement context in Somalia is complex with many different variables as well as many actors. This means that there is not one single actor that has sufficient 'push through' power to realize durable solutions at scale. Hence, a fundamental approach in the programme is intentionally identifying synergies with a broad range of stakeholders to advance a shared agenda, bringing together key durable solutions actors operating on the ground in line with a one-UN approach.</p>

<p>This paragraph should elaborate the PUNOs roles and responsibilities in the joint programme, how the JP leverage the comparative advantages UN agencies and enable delivery as “ONE UN”.</p>	<p>Reflecting the structure of the recently established Data for Solutions WG, the main agencies in charge of data management will coordinate under this joint programme to leverage synergies and strengthening their partnership: IOM, committed to support the Action Agenda’s objectives of effectively preventing and resolving internal displacement; UNDP, a long-standing partner of the SNBS with whom it works to measure and report on the SDGs; UNHCR, well-placed to provide data on internal displacement, protection issues and risks. UN-Habitat will promote territorial and integrated multisectoral approaches with focus upon land, tenure, planned city extension and adequate housing across both the levels of government and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, supporting capacity building and HLP coordination mechanism between FGS and FMS institutions. To have a solid evidence-base this work will be complemented by assessments and studies carried out by the other agencies including UNCDF.</p>
<p>Monitoring, learning, and reporting [max 3000 characters with spaces]</p> <p>This section summarizes the arrangements for:</p> <p>(1) Monitoring and learning by the JP team (JP step 9): This is done under the coordination and programmatic leadership of the lead PUNO, and includes data collection, reviews or studies, and joint field visits. For PUNOs that apply HACT, this includes quality assurance, scheduled audit and HACT spot checks, as required. Some arrangements for monitoring depend upon the choice of FMM (See Annex D I Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes- Annexes).</p> <p>(2) Reporting and communications (JP Step 11): One consolidated, results-based annual report is produced that includes programmatic and financial elements. It provides evidence about progress toward JP results, based upon monitoring reports and field missions, along with updated data for indicators (as available). Relevant parts of the CF annual results report may be used, unless otherwise required by the donor or pooled fund mechanism. When a separate report is required, the standard report template is used.</p> <p>(3) Annual progress reviews⁶ (JP step 12): Arrangements, roles and responsibilities for conducting annual progress reviews.</p>	<p>A result-oriented monitoring framework will be applied to enhance organizational learning and ensure informed decision-making, strengthening a one-UN approach. For this purpose, a Monitoring & Evaluation Plan that schedules all major communications and M&E activities, such as reports, studies, assessments, reviews and evaluations, will be developed in agreement with all the implementing partners. Under the coordination of the Convening Agency, the monitoring of the programme will be decentralized, and a leading agency will be identified for each outcome to be responsible for tracking its progress, in line with the log-frame (M&E framework) that defines the outcomes and outputs along with associated indicators and means of verification.</p> <p>Means of verification will be tailored to each specific programme outcome and outputs and will include any physical prove of progress reported against indicators e.g., assessments and project reports, government roadmaps and strategies endorsed, stakeholder meeting lists, training logs, document reviews, surveys, and others that may be deemed necessary. In line with the objectives of the programme and in order not to interfere with activities over data for solutions under Outcome 1, no quantitative data collection exercises will be carried out to monitor the results of the programme itself.</p> <p>The reporting mechanisms that will be utilized are bi-monthly updates to be shared among PUNOs (internal tool for monitoring of activities by sharing updates and challenges encountered) and result-based annual reports that include programmatic and financial elements (to review progress at the outcome and output level), based on the template provided in Annex A3 of the UNSDG Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes. Progress over implementation of activities will be reported on a semi-annual basis to the PMU meetings: this governance structure will ensure the programme is on track as per implementation timeline and key issues and risks are flagged for early resolution, reinforcing the ties between PUNOs and government representatives to ensure government ownership and that the strategic direction of the programme remains aligned to the government plans and strategies.</p> <p>On an annual basis, the Joint Steering Committee will meet for the annual progress review, endorsing the findings of the result-based annual report to e.g., recommend measures to adapt the programme strategy, discuss lessons learnt, compare impact achieved against expected results, and to understand the contribution of the programme results to the country priorities.</p>
<p>Evaluation [max 1500 characters with spaces]</p> <p>This section describes arrangements, responsibilities and timing for the JP joint evaluation (<i>as required</i>), including how evaluation findings and recommendations will be used by the JP partners and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Towards the end of the project, the project will actively advocate and engage in fundraising efforts with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), donor stakeholders, and the Government of Somalia to secure resources for a comprehensive, system-wide external final evaluation of the Durable Solutions response in Somalia.</p> <p>The evaluation will be commissioned to determine whether expected results have been achieved and to identify internal and external gaps and overlaps through credible analysis of evidence, to be conducted by an independent evaluation team appointed by the UNCT. The programme will be evaluated in accordance with the requirements of the UNCT Somalia, and in adherence to international best practices and the UNEG Norms and Standards. The RCO, in consultation with the Government and the PUNOs, will determine the timing and launch the evaluation process.</p>

⁶ This may be timed to coincide with CF annual review

The evaluation report will include high-level findings, lessons learned and recommendations and will be presented to the UNCT and subsequently made publicly available; the UNCT will coordinate the management response to the evaluation, that shall include a detailed response to each recommendation, as well as follow-up actions to be undertaken. The overall objective of the system-wide evaluation is to provide an overarching perspective that looks at the extent to which the PUNOs have been able to collectively bring their strengths and capacities to support the Government in achieving solutions to displacement, assessing the effectiveness of the one-UN approach to durable solutions in Somalia.

SDG Targets *[provide linkages to relevant SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators; add as many rows as required]*

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 17	Partnership for the Goals
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
17.16	Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
Goal 1	End poverty in all of its forms everywhere
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

SDG Indicators	
Indicator Code	Description
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.1.a	Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

Contribution to SDGs *[Each PUNO to indicate the relevant SDG targets and the percentage of support – to total 100% per PUNO- add columns corresponding to targets above]*

IOM	17.14	17.15	17.16	11.3	11.A	1.4	% Total
	25	25	25			25	100
UN Habitat	17.14	17.15	17.16	11.3	11.A	1.4	
	50	50					100
UNDP	17.14	17.15	17.16	11.3	11.A	1.4	

	25	25	20	5	5	20	100
UNHCR	17.14	17.15	17.16	11.3	11.A	1.4	
	25	25	20	5	5	20	100
UNCDF	17.14	17.15	17.16	11.3	11.A	1.4	
	50	50					100

Risks

Event Description	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Change of FGS, regional and municipality institutions' structure and leadership can result in loss of memory and key stakeholders at state or district level.	<u>Operational</u>	High	Very Likely	Major	<p>Conduct regular reflection of the political landscape to understand whether any changes in leadership are likely in the period of implementation and how those changes will affect gains made by the programme.</p> <p>Identify potential new officials that might be replacing government officials that programme has worked with and a plan on how to engage them.</p>	Joint Steering Committee (JSC)
Government authorities are unwilling to actively support programme's activities.	Operational	High	Possible	Major	Conduct exhaustive meetings with the government to guarantee local leaders were informed of research objectives, issued permits, and that their expectations were aligned.	JSC
Increased political competition between different ministries, municipality and commissions can lead to political tensions over responsibilities of the programme's activities, as well as politicization of funds, hence delaying activity implementation, impact, and speed.	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	<p>Regularly monitor dynamics between the federal government and FMS to foresee and prevent the emergence of political tensions over programme activities.</p> <p>Ensure clear and regular engagement with all Somali stakeholders, to present project priorities with sufficient framing and justify budget allocation decisions.</p>	JSC
Unconstructive federal-regional dynamics, due to ambiguity in the relationships between the FGS and FMS roles in terms of elections models, constitution process, fiscal arrangements, land designation and provision and coordination of the justice system, can result in reluctance to participate in / achieve consensus, and inability to collaborate on the project, thereby slowing or stalling implementation.	Operational	High	Possible	Moderate	<p>Monitor dynamics between the federal government and FMS and discuss with technical staff at both central and local government to facilitate approval and implementation process.</p> <p>Ensure regular engagement with authorities from central and local government and keep all the parties informed on progress and challenges.</p>	JSC
Significant levels of staff turnover at government partner institutions reduce the effectiveness of programme and undermine progress. Limited knowledge management strategies results in loss of institutional knowledge.	Organizational	Medium	Likely	Moderate	<p>Define strategies to manage staff wellbeing.</p> <p>Put in place knowledge management and orientation strategies to ensure as much as knowledge as possible is</p>	All PUNOs

					retained and new staff get up to speed as quickly as possible.	
Lack of a clear strategy and ways of working inside the implementing partners leads to competition, lack of openness and distrust between consortium members.	Organizational	High	Unlikely	Major	<p>Ensure regular communication and information sharing through face-to-face and online meetings/workshop/team building.</p> <p>Develop clear tools and guidance that are explained and accepted by all.</p> <p>Find solutions immediately when problems/issues/misunderstandings arise.</p>	JSC
Duplication / lack of coordination with other DS actors can lead to confusion & ineffectiveness of approaches.	Organizational	Medium	Possible	Moderate	<p>Ensure regular and comprehensive stakeholder engagement during all the phases of the programme.</p> <p>Share information regularly in relevant forums.</p>	JSC
Programme activity or procurement directly benefits (financially or materially) dominant/powerful individuals or groups.	Organizational	Medium	Likely	Major	<p>Refusal of implementing partners to allow government or other influencers to participate or influence procurement processes.</p> <p>Ensure clear understanding of implementing partners' rules, regulations and procedures to government and other counterparts.</p> <p>Clearly communicate to the programme's governments and other power brokers.</p>	JSC
Failure to observe the need for financial transparency /accountability can lead to staff misuse of funding or engagement in fraud.	Financial	Medium	Unlikely	Major	<p>Make use of implementing partners' standardized internal processes to investigate and resolve suspected cases of partner misconduct including fraud, bribery and corruption.</p> <p>Establish fraud reporting mechanisms to detect and to facilitate reporting of such cases. Introduce multiple reporting channels (e.g., independent, third party means) such as telephone hotlines, email, and the provision of trusted local confidants.</p> <p>Ensure a zero-tolerance approach to fraud. Undertake regular Fraud Risk Assessments and reviews on the risk of fraud and adjust the mitigation measures accordingly</p>	All PUNOs

Security deterioration in the country due to Al Shabaab insurgency, elections, armed clashes, or clan conflicts can slow the engagement with Somali authorities and slow implementation of the programme's activities, as well pose a security threat to programme's staff.	Contextual	High	Possible	Moderate	<p>Conduct regular reflection of the security landscape to understand whether any security challenges are likely in the period of implementation and how those changes will affect gains made by the programme.</p> <p>Coordinate with UNDSS on the security updates and follow its instructions as necessary.</p> <p>Implement heightened security measures including limiting staff movements to the country and in the field and recommended avoidance of political hotspots.</p>	RCO/FGS/UNCT
Environmental shocks and extreme weather conditions in the country, such as long periods of drought, erratic rainfall, disruption to the monsoon season and flooding, strong winds, cyclones, sand and dust storms, can slow the engagement with Somali authorities and slow implementation of the programme's activities, as well pose a security threat to programme's staff.	Contextual	High	Possible	Moderate	<p>Conduct regular reflection of the environmental situation in the country to understand whether any security challenges are likely in the period of implementation and how those changes will affect gains made by the programme.</p> <p>Implement heightened security measures including limiting staff movements to environmental shocks and extreme weather conditions prone areas.</p>	All PUNOs

Budget by UNSDG Categories

Phase 1 Budget by UNSDG Categories⁷

Budget Lines	Description (optional)	RCO/FGS	IOM	UN Habitat	UNDP	UNHCR	UNCDF	Total
Phase 1								
1. Staff and other personnel		-	245,182.34	102,750.00	13,833.91	12,000.00	17,913.00	391,679.25
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		-	64082.87	-	4,323.00	4,672.90	1,433.00	74,511.77
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		-	30,000.00	9,172.00	-	-	-	39,172.00
4. Contractual services			28,891.00	286,073.76	172,921.00	19,200.00	7,165.00	514,250.76
5. Travel		-	20,000.00	16,326.00	4,323.00	4,500.00	3,583.00	48,732.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		-	-	80,000.00	220,041.00	124,000.00	100,310.00	524,351.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		-	115,570.00	47,627.00	6,485.00	9,800.00	3,523.00	183,005.00
Project Costs Sub Total		-	503,726.21	541,948.76	421,926.91	174,172.90	133,927.00	1,775,701.78
8. Indirect Support Costs		-	35,260.83	37,936.41	29,534.88	12,192.10	9,374.00	124,298.22
Total		-	538,987.04	579,885.17	451,461.79	186,365.00	143,301.00	1,900,000.00

⁷ The table reflects the initial approved allocation of USD 1,900,000 for the first phase of the project. The full amount endorsed by IDSF is USD 3,000,000.

Phase 2 Budget by UNSDG Categories (pending funding)⁸

Budget Lines	Description (optional)	RCO/FGS	IOM	UN Habitat	UNDP	UNHCR	UNCDF	Total
Phase 2 (should total 1.1m)								
1. Staff and other personnel		-	143,977.00	90,000.00	9,059.20	5,870.00	10,520.00	259,426.20
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		-	37,636.11	-	2,831.00	4,945.00	842.00	46,254.11
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		-	17,600.00	9,319.00	-	-	-	26,919.00
4. Contractual services		-	16,967.85	91,231.58	113,240.94	10,720.00	4,208.00	236,368.37
5. Travel		-	30,000.00	16,526.00	2,831.00	3,500.00	2,105.00	54,962.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		-	-	30,000.00	144,099.04	62,346.31	58,913.00	295,358.35
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		-	46,209.00	42,627.00	4,246.50	13,600.00	2,068.00	108,750.50
Project Costs Sub Total		-	292,389.96	279,703.58	276,307.68	100,981.31	78,656.00	1,028,038.53
8. Indirect Support Costs		-	20,467.0	19,579.25	19,341.53	7,068.69	5,505.00	71,961.47
Total		-	312,856.96	299,282.83	295,649.21	108,050.00	84,161.00	1,100,000.00

Budget per Gender (GEWE)

	IOM	UN Habitat	UNDP	UNHCR	UNCDF	RCO	Total \$
\$ Towards GEWE							
% Towards GEWE	50 %						

⁸ The table reflects the initial approved allocation of USD 1,100,000 for the second phase of the project pending release of funds. The full amount endorsed by IDSF is USD 3,000,000.

Declaration of commitment and signatures

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the **results framework, work plan and budget**.

Co-Chairs of Steering Committee	
United Nations Country Team	
Name of Representative ⁹ Jo Nickolls Signature Jo Nickolls Name of Organization Head of Integrated Office of DSRSG/RC/HC Date 14 December 2023	
UN Organizations	
Name of Representative Frantz Celestin Signature Frantz Celestin Name of Organization: IOM Date 12/13/2023	Name of Representative Lionel Laurens Signature Lionel Laurens Name of Organization: UNDP Date 12/13/2023
Name of Representative Ishaku Maitumbi Signature Ishaku Maitumbi Name of Organization: UN-Habitat Date 12/13/2023	Name of Representative Magatte Guisse Signature Magatte Guisse Name of Organization: UNHCR Date 2023.12.13 18:59:43 +03'00'
Name of Representative Dr Dmitry Pozhidaev Signature Dr Dmitry Pozhidaev Name of Organization: UNCDF Date 12/13/2023	

⁹ Normally the UN co-chair is the chair of the relevant CF Results Group and JWP from which the JP is derived. The UN co-chair represents and acts on behalf of the UNCT. Secretariat functions are provided by the lead PUNO.