

FINAL REPORT
END-TERM EVALUATION OF MIDNIMO II

UNDP

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AVF	African Voice Foundation
CAG	Community Action Group
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBM&E	Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CDRC	Community Dispute Resolution Committee
CFT	Core Facilitation Team
CfW	Cash for Work
CSAP	Community Social Accountability Platform
DC	District Commissioner
DSI	Durable Solutions Initiative
EDU	Enterprise Development Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMS	Federal Member State
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FO	Field Observation
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IBS	International Bank of Somalia
ICHAB	Institute for Cooperation in Basic Habitability
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
KII	Key Informant Interview
LA	Local Authority
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOIFAR	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation
MPWRH	Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing
PMSD	Participatory Market System Development
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PwD	Person with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SNDP	Somalia National Development Plan

UN PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPM	Polytechnic University of Madrid
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

The Midnimo II project was successful at meeting most of its planned activities in its four main components. These components are “Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion”; “Urban Resilience”; “Livelihoods and Employment”; and “Gender and Women’s Empowerment”. To facilitate “Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion”, the project conducted inclusive community consultations in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Jowhar and Beletweyne. The project planned to reach 600 individuals by completing six community-based planning processes. However, this target was surpassed as a total of 746 (342 female; 404 male) individuals have been reached. This includes 113 (44 female; 69 male) individuals in Jowhar, 56 (32 female; 24 male) individuals in Beletweyne, 57 (22 female; 35 male) individuals in Hobyo 58 (14 female; 75 male) in Abudwaq and 120 (50 female; 70 male) individuals in Galkayo. Community planning exercises were not conducted in Dhusamareb as other actors linked to the District Council formation process had already conducted similar activities. The project also conducted community consultations in Galkayo. However, unlike the other consultations conducted under Midnimo II, the Galkayo consultations were not designed to produce Community Action Plans (CAPs). Rather, they were designed to inform the District Council Formation process, which was seen as a greater priority in Galkayo.

The project also conducted analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes, which, together with the community consultations, helped to facilitate the development of CAPs in four target locations, namely Abudwaq, Beletweyne, Jowhar and Hobyo. Although Balcad was also a target location of the project, a CAP development process had already begun in the district under Midnimo I. Midnimo II finalized this process upon project commencement. According to interviewed community members, the community consultations and CAP development processes were inclusive as vulnerable groups such as women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons with disabilities (PwDs) participated but surveys findings point to lower levels of inclusivity than those reported at both baseline and midline.

The CAPs identified and prioritized community needs and projects. The project helped communities implement some CAP activities in target areas. Through this, the project rehabilitated the Cawagle borehole in Abudwaq, the community centre in Hobyo and the hospital in Balcad. The project also constructed public space facilities at the Dhusamareb District Office as well as four water kiosks in Beletweyne. Although the project had also planned to partially rehabilitate a market in Jowhar, disagreements with the regional authority over technical and structural safety aspects ultimately resulted in the cancellation of this activity. This activity was not replaced by another CAP activity due to time constraints and the tainted relationship with the local authority. This led to high levels of dissatisfaction with the project in Jowhar as infrastructure prioritized in CAPs are perceived as the most important interventions to the community.

To contribute towards its third component of “Livelihoods and Employment”, the project implemented CAP activities in Abudwaq and Hobyo through cash for work (CfW). The project had also planned to implement CAP activities in Jowhar through CfW. However, as the CAP activities in Jowhar were cancelled, the project linked social cash transfer with COVID-19 awareness campaigns, which were conducted through teams of community members. 45% of respondents of the survey with CfW beneficiaries reported receiving \$61-\$90 for their work while 29% of respondents reported receiving \$90-\$120 for their work. Furthermore, 3% and 14% of respondents of the survey with CfW beneficiaries reported receiving \$1-\$30 and \$31-\$60 for their work respectively. Only 9% of respondents reported receiving over \$120 for their work. 84% of CfW respondents reported that food was their top expenditure from their CfW earnings. 8% and 3% of respondents reported that debt payment and farming inputs respectively were their largest expenditures. 84% of CfW respondents reported that the cash received lasted 1-5 weeks while 11% and 5% of CfW respondents reported that the cash received lasted 6-10 weeks and 11-15 weeks respectively. 77.3% of CfW respondents reported that their household’s net income improved as a result of CfW. Evidently, the CfW activities had a positive effect on household incomes and increased the ability of beneficiary households to meet their basic needs.

Interviewed CfW beneficiaries reported that the CfW beneficiary selection was done in collaboration with local authority and camp leaders. Interviewed CfW beneficiaries also reported that beneficiary selection was fair and inclusive as vulnerable groups such as women, youth, IDPs, returnees and minority clans were selected for CfW. Therefore, the positive effects of CfW were accessible to vulnerable groups in target communities.

Most community structures constructed under CAPs were found to be of a high quality and have high value for money. These structures were also found to be sustainable as they were handed over to the local authority and had community committees in charge of ensuring their maintenance. However, this was not

the case for the 4 water kiosks constructed in Beletweyne. While the water kiosks are in good condition, they are not functional as they were not connected to water sources. The project conducted water trucking through these water kiosks to facilitate temporary access to water among target IDP communities. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the project was ultimately unable to complete the installation of pipeline extensions at the water kiosks. Nevertheless, the project handed over the water kiosks to the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) water, sanitation and health program in the region. This ensures that the gaps in the water kiosks will be filled, enhancing the intervention's effectiveness and sustainability. The public private partnerships (PPP) established under Outcome 1 of the project also enhances the sustainability of the water kiosks as they allow for local authorities to access the technical support needed to maintain the structures.

To enhance social cohesion, the project conducted two cultural, arts and sports events. The project also created a peace and security documentary and created two radio shows in Galmudug, which provided an opportunity for the federal and local government as well as the community members to discuss conflict resolution mechanisms pertinent to their region during the election period. Furthermore, the project conducted a Women Dialogue and Mediation Forum in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Affairs in Galmudug. These and other activities conducted to improve social cohesion in the community were effective as 72% of surveyed respondents indicated an improvement in the relations between host and IDP communities. 47% of survey participants reported that Midnimo II intervention accounted for the increased social cohesion and trust between host and IDP communities across the project locations.

The project also established and provided a Terms of Reference (ToR) for Community Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRCs), which were effective in resolving and reducing conflicts. Other committees established by the project are Community Action Groups (CAGs), Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) and Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (CBM&Es). While the main roles of CAGs and CFTs involve facilitation of project activities, the main roles of the CBM&Es are to monitor and evaluate project activities. The incorporation of these community committees allowed for high levels of community participation and ownership of the project in target locations. As the committees were trained, they have considerable capacity to sustain project outcomes at the community level. Target communities perceive these committees as important. This is seen in the fact that 58% of surveyed respondents reported that the committees are significantly important while 30% of surveyed respondents reported that the committees are slightly important. 52% of surveyed respondents reported that CFTs were the most effective community committee. 32%, 15% and 2% of surveyed respondents reported that CDRCs, CBM&Es and CAGs respectively were the most effective committees.

To improve urban resilience, the project developed urban resilience plans for Jowhar, Beletweyne, Hobyo and Dhusamareb. Furthermore, the project developed urban profiles for Jowhar, Beletweyne, and Balcad, which complemented the CAP production process. The project also developed base maps in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Galkayo and Dhusamareb. These as well as the establishment and provision of ToR for CDRCs contributed to some reduction of forced eviction. According to 56% of surveyed respondents, the number of evictions has decreased since the project's implementation. Nevertheless, the impacts of most urban resilience documents are not immediately evident. Rather, they are likely to be more evident in the long-run. Indeed, the urban resilience documents provide guidelines for the long-term development of settlements in target locations. KIIs with government officials show that the government is committed to the enforcement of these documents. It is also worth noting that the reduction of forced evictions could also be the result of only one of the activities implemented under the urban resilience component.

The project's activities towards the improvement of "Livelihoods and Employment" included the aforementioned CfW. Other activities towards this goal were in the form of business incubation in Beletweyne, which included training and revolving funds as well as the provision of loans. Although the trainings have been completed, the provision of funds by the International Bank of Somalia (IBS) has yet to happen. Nevertheless, the beneficiaries reported that the capacity building and linkages provided by the project will help them increase profits and will improve the resilience of their businesses.

There was a high level of coordination between the Midnimo II partners, which helped facilitate efficient project implementation. The coordination between IPs was particularly strong at the project management level as the IPs shared reports on their activities with one another. Coordination at the project management level improved in the second half of the project's implementation period as the IPs begun sharing reports on their activities with one another on a monthly basis. Not only did these reports enhance coordination, but they were also useful in improving visibility and communication with a variety of actors beyond Midnimo II partners. Furthermore, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) begun conducting

regular operational meetings, which resulted in better coordination. The strong coordination between Midnimo II partners helped prevent overlap and duplication of activities. However, the COVID-19 pandemic interfered with coordination between the IPs as UNDP stopped its activities in target locations and did not have staff in the field for a considerable period. Nevertheless, all IPs were pleased with the level of coordination between them. There was also a high level of coordination between the Midnimo II partners and the donor who was informed of challenges encountered in a timely manner, allowing for adjustments to the project in order to respond to conditions on the ground.

The project's coordination with other NGOs and donors was strong. This is evident in the collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster to develop guidelines for the decongestion of IDP camps. This is also evident in the durable solutions training for local durable solutions focal points and FGS line ministries, which was conducted by UNDP in Galmudug. Furthermore, Midnimo II partners shared the CAPs developed through the project with other NGOs and donors working in target locations. It is worth noting that the project worked with Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) in developing CAPs. JPLG considers CAPs as preliminary district development plans to be integrated into more formal systems of local governance through follow-up interventions of JPLG partners under the lead of MoIFAR. The project avoided overlap with other NGOs and donors by conducting pre-assessments on target locations. The importance of these assessments can be seen in their contribution towards the identification of the District Council formation process in Dhusamareb. As the process, involved community planning, the project cancelled its plans to conduct community consultations in Dhusamareb to avoid duplication.

The coordination between the project and the government was strong in the community consultations and CAP development processes. The project had extensive coordination with the state and federal Ministries of Interior during its interventions on urban planning and land management. However, interviews with government representatives show that the project's coordination with other levels of government on land management and urban resilience was rather poor. Thus, a considerable number of interviewed local authorities from lower levels of government reported having limited information on the urban resilience aspect of the project. It is worth noting that these strategic documents are best developed in collaboration with higher levels of government for large scale implementation. However, poor coordination between higher levels of government and local authorities in the Somali context necessitates extra efforts by the project to keep LA informed.

Based on the findings of the end-term evaluation, the following are recommended:

Strategic Level Recommendations:

- **Create a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for future PBF funded multi-agency projects to manage, coordinate and monitor projects, which could ultimately help harmonize the work of the different agencies:** there is need for such a unit to be staffed with project staff that can coordinate and monitor project activities at project level, and not at an individual agency level. There is also need to ensure that this unit has sufficient resources to fulfil its responsibilities. The evaluation found that technical capacities, field presence and administrative processes of agencies vary widely, which has resulted in challenges when it comes to joint project implementation and monitoring of activities on the ground. Currently, M&E efforts are mainly led by IOM, which has operational procedures that are flexible enough to allow for the collection of information in the field. This should not be the case. M&E functions need to be mainstreamed across all agencies to collect more accurate project information that is reflective of all agencies' efforts. Additionally, a PCU could help mitigate the problem of different financial and bureaucratic processes, especially when it comes to procurement, by streamlining communication, ensuring timeliness of financial/procurement processes, and helping in mitigating any problems experienced during the project (internal problems, and external factors that could affect the project).
- **Minimize turnover during project implementation:** project staff agreed that coordination between Midnimo II agencies was not always easy at the start of the project but acknowledged that coordination improved considerably in the second half of the project thanks to IOM-led efforts to have regular operational meetings. The challenges in IP coordination were largely attributed to turnover at the project level. Minimized turnover would reduce disruptions between inter-agency communication flows.

- **Continue to engage with structures supported by the project such as the Durable Solutions Secretariat in Galmudug and inter-ministerial committee (IMC) at State Level to strengthen coordination between the agencies and government and to promote sustainability:** there are numerous line ministries involved in the project, particularly in the UN Habitat led activities, so the project should maximise the engagement of existing structure for future implementation. There is also need to go a step further and link these existing structure to government authorities at the local level, as the functions between different levels of government in the emerging states of Galmudug and Hirshabelle are not yet very established (for example, between district, state ministry, regional governors). On this aspect, other programs and projects with focus upon national and sub-national governance structures, for example JPLG or Rule of Law, should be approached during programming and review stages.
- **CAPs should be part of district council formation processes and mandate of the district council, as these are more sustainable and can form the basis for regular updating of community plans:** the district council formation process aims to strengthen local governance structures for more accountable and inclusive federal member states in support of the Wadajir National Framework. Service delivery falls within this process, hence CAP could be articulated a way for local government to more closely respond to the needs of their constituencies. This would also make it easier to updated the CAP, for example, every 5 years (of course depending on the mandate of the district council) and to better coordinate the different efforts of humanitarian and development actors in implementing community priorities, Essentially, this strategy would be a way to formalize the CAP.

Activity level recommendations:

- **Strengthen coordination with lower levels of government** – Higher levels of government such as the state MOIs and MOIFAR reported strong coordination with the project. The project also had extensive coordination with the state and federal Ministries of Public Works during its interventions on urban planning and land management. However, interviewed District Commissioners reported not being aware of the project’s urban resilience activities. Although strategic documents such as urban profiles are best developed in collaboration with higher levels of government for large-scale implementation, local authorities are closer to community members and should therefore also be involved in urban resilience activities. Poor coordination between higher levels of government and local authorities in the Somali context necessitates extra efforts by the project to keep LA informed.
- **Ensure government involvement in all steps of project implementation** – The project coordinated with the government in Jowhar in the early decision-making in the rehabilitation of the Jowhar market. At this phase of the rehabilitation, the government agreed that the project should demolish the market and construct a new one. However, the government later requested for the project to simply rehabilitate the old market. Nevertheless, the project had already done the tendering for the activity, Therefore, the project went on to demolish the old market. This was reported to the government by community members, resulting in a strained relationship between the project and the government as well as between the project and community. The government’s involvement in all processes including the demolition of the old market would have reduced the effect of the fall-out and would have led to higher levels of confidence in the project by the government.
- **Prioritize the implementation of CAP activities in durable solutions interventions to maximize community satisfaction** – Community members seem to measure a project’s impacts by the extent to which Midnimo II helped implement CAPs. Thus, community perceptions of the project were best where the Midnimo II successfully completed CAP activities. In areas where Midnimo II did not implement CAP activities, the community’s perception of the project was rather poor.
- **Ensure that project activities communicated to the community are completed** - It is important for the project to complete promised activities. Otherwise, the project’s credibility in target communities will be tarnished. This was seen in Jowhar, where community members expressed dissatisfaction with the project.
- **Verify CAPs developed after community consultations with vulnerable groups to ensure inclusivity** - representation does not equate to influence. Social dynamics often play a role in

community decision-making, acting as a barrier to meaningful influence from vulnerable groups. Social dynamics often favour the influence of powerful groups such as host communities and community leaders in decision-making. Therefore, the limited consideration of the needs of vulnerable groups is likely a reflection of the limited influence of these groups on decision-making in community consultations. To mitigate this, it is recommended that various vulnerable groups review CAPs, allowing them to protect their interests before final approval of the CAPs by local authorities.

- **Strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the project design** – Although gender was well incorporated in the project’s design, disability was not. In general, the inclusion of PwDs was minimal in the project. Although PwDs were included in the community consultations and CAP processes, there is little evidence of the incorporation of PwD concerns in the construction/rehabilitation of project infrastructure. Furthermore, there was no target for PwD inclusion in the community committees established by the project. Therefore, there is need to strengthen the inclusion of PwDs in the project design.

Description of the Intervention

According to the annual Somalia Humanitarian Overview, the IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) population in Somalia doubled from 1.1 million in 2016 to about 2.6 million in 2019.¹ Furthermore, there are 131,000 refugees and returnees across the country as of 2019. This displacement problem was brought on by several factors including climate related crises and conflict. The States of Galmuduug and Hirshabelle, two of the most recently established federal states in Somalia, were among the most affected by these issues. In fact, the states hosted at least 428,000 IDPs by the end of 2018. The IDP and refugee communities in these states have tended to settle in the periphery of urban centers, putting strain on limited resources and overall social cohesion in those areas. It is against this background that a consortium of UN agencies implemented a second phase of the Midnimo program.²

The Midnimo II project is funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat). The project's target areas are Galmuduug and Hirshabelle States. In Galmuduug the project covers the towns of Abudwaq, Dhusamareeb, Galkayo and Hobyo, while in Hirshabelle, it covers the towns of Jowhar, Balcad, and Beledweyne. The Midnimo II project aims to provide long-term durable solutions to displacement affected communities in the aforementioned priority locations by strengthening the capacities of government at all levels and capacities of communities to work together to deliver the activities of the project in an accountable and transparent manner. The project also aims to ensure that actions are participatory and inclusive, people-centered, government-led, context-specific, gender-oriented, and resilience-oriented.

Midnimo-II was designed to bridge humanitarian and development efforts and to contribute to peace and state-building. The project is part of a broader set of durable solutions programs that include Midnimo-I, Danwadag, Building Resilient Communities in Somalia, Dhulka Nabada and others and links to programs on stabilization and local governance in the project locations. Midnimo-II seeks to move from an aid agency driven modality to one where the government and community co-design and lead nationally aligned and owned programs. Midnimo-II therefore has four main components: Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion; Urban Resilience; Livelihoods and Employment; and Gender and Women's Empowerment, which is crosscutting across all components.

Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The overall objective of the consultancy was to evaluate the extent to which Midnimo-II achieved its strategic level outcomes and collect and assess end-term information for all of the project's outputs and indicators. The evaluation assesses the projects effectiveness, whether the project was relevant and useful to stakeholders and if it was implemented in an efficient manner. Furthermore, the end line evaluation documented the project's best practices and lessons learned, and in doing so compared Midnimo I to Midnimo II and looked into which lessons learned and practices were taken into consideration during the implementation of the project. Additional, Axiom ME was expected to assess:

- Achievements of the project against targets and timeline,
- Project's overall effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and appropriateness,
- Specific activities/outputs achieved by each partner and the extent to which they have contributed to project outcomes,
- Synergies between UNDP, UN Habitat, and IOM and whether area-based planning was successful in this project.
- Measure the value for money.
- Lessons learnt and best practices
- Measure the extent to which outcome strategic level change has been achieved in each of the target areas.
- Ascertain the change in the overall peacebuilding environment in each target area regarding resilience, inclusivity, community cohesion, perceptions on government's role and capacity in terms of responsiveness as well as data on women participation.
- Measure the outcome indicators at end-term through perception surveys and compare findings to baselines and midline data.

¹https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2016_somalia_humanitarian_needs_overview.pdf

² <https://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2550?v=2019#year>; https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia_2019_HNO.PDF

Specific Evaluation Questions

Criteria	Questions	Means of verification
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How fully was the project in line with the national development priorities (NDP), the Country Program Documents, the UN Strategic Plan and the SDGs? • To what extent were perspectives of those who could affect the outcome, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the attainment of stated results, considered during the project design processes? • To what extent does the project contribute to gender equality, the empowerment of women and the human rights-based approach? • To what extent has the project been appropriately responsive to political, legal, economic, institutional, changes in the country? 	<p>Document review (NDP, UN strategic plans, SDGS, program documents)</p> <p>KIIs, FGDs, Survey</p>
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did the project contribute to the country Programme outputs and outcomes, UN Strategic Framework, the SDGs, and the national development priorities? • To what extent were the project outputs and outcomes achieved? • What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended project outputs and outcomes? • To what extent has the UN partnership strategy (IOM, UN Habitat, UNDP & Government) been appropriate and effective? • In which areas does the project have the greatest achievements? Why and what have been the supporting factors? • How can the project build on or expand these achievements? • In which areas does the project have the fewest achievements? What have been the constraining factors? and why? How can or could they be overcome? • What, if any, alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project's objectives? • Are the projects objectives and outputs clear, practical and feasible within its frame? • To what extent have stakeholders been involved in project implementation? • To what extent are project management and implementation participatory and is this participation contributing towards achievement of the project objectives? • To what extent has the project been appropriately responsive to the needs of the national constituents and changing partner priorities, specifically the national development priorities? • To what extent has the project contributed to gender equality, the empowerment of women and the realization of human rights? • Were the intended targeted groups systematically identified and engaged, prioritizing the marginalized and excluded, to ensure results were achieved as expected? 	<p>KIIs, , Survey, Case studies</p>
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the project management structure as outlined in the project document efficient in generating the expected results? • To what extent have the project implementation strategy and execution been efficient and cost-effective? • To what extent has there been an economical use of financial and human resources? Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve outcomes? 	<p>KIIs</p>

Sustainability and Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the stakeholders and partners fully engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project? • Identify and appraise any products that has been handed over to government institutions or community representatives? • Are there any social, political or security risks that may jeopardize sustainability of project outputs and the project's contributions to country programme outputs and outcomes? • To what extent do stakeholders support the project's long-term objectives? • Are there lessons from this experience which can be carried forward to help better future programming? • Are there capacity building activities and knowledge transfer the project delivered that will help institution exist and function even after the project is closed? • Did the project put efforts on exit strategy? 	KIIs, , Survey, Case studies
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well were the project activities coordinated and monitored? • How the coordination with other partners involving the same subject including IOM, UN Habitat, UNDP, donors and other UN or INGOs working on durable issues? Was there any overlapping in this sense? 	KIIs,
Gender and Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent have poor, indigenous and physically challenged, women, youth and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups prioritized as envisaged in the project design phase? • To what extent have gender equality and the empowerment of women been addressed in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project? • Is the gender marker data assigned to this project representative of reality? • To what extent has the project promoted positive changes in gender equality and the empowerment of women? Were there any unintended effects? 	KIIS, Survey, Case studies

Methodology

The end line evaluation of the Midnimo II project employed a mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques including desk review, key informant interviews, field observations and surveys. Field data collection was conducted in Balcad, Beletweyne, Jowhar, Galkayo, Abudwaq, Hobyo and Dhusamareeb. Axiom ME used remote data collection via zoom to interview project staff, the donor, and some government officials. The survey was conducted through a call centre. Data collection took place between March and June 2021.

Desk Review

The desk review phase of the evaluation gathered all documentation received from UNDP, IOM, and UN Habitat, with focus final reports, CAPs, mid-term review, factsheets, urban profiles, manuals, maps, and training reports. The desk review findings are used in this report to complement the findings obtained through field data collection and as a means to triangulate data to ensure the validity of findings. The desk review is of particular importance when assessing the alignment of the project with the NDP priorities and UN strategic plan, as well as the comparison between Midnimo I and Midnimo II findings.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

These were conducted with key individuals involved in the project. For this reason, purposive sampling was utilized to ensure that the selection of key informants was appropriate to collect the most relevant information required to achieve the goals of the end term evaluation. Axiom ME conducted interviews with government ministries at Federal Member State (FMS) Level, district commissioners and governors, community bodies (CAGs, CBM&E, CDRC CFT), project staff from UNIDO, IOM, UN Habitat and UNDP, the donor (PBF), and other stakeholders such as the DSRSG/RCO/HC.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Axiom ME did not include focus group discussions. For this reason, we conducted individual interviews with direct beneficiaries representing different groups such as women, men, youth and members of displaced and host communities. Interviews with beneficiaries focused more directly on the effects of the programme on peace building, livelihood creation, trust in government, and any direct or indirect impacts (both positive or negative) that the project had at household and community level. Beneficiaries were selected from those having benefited from Cash for Work (CFW) activities, beneficiaries of land management activities, beneficiaries of community campaigns, and more generally, persons who benefited from CAP processes.

Case Studies

Axiom ME collected case studies from a sample of direct beneficiaries to go in depth on the personal impacts of the project on specific individuals, their experiences as project beneficiaries, and how their life changed because of the project interventions. Case studies were collected across different in all districts and are used in the report to highlight the effect of the project on beneficiaries and how individuals respond to difficulties and opportunities that resulted from the implementation of Midnimo II.

Field Observation

Field observations took place to infrastructure sites under the Midnimo II project only. Axiom ME visited the Cawagle borehole in Abudwaq, water kiosks and a business incubation centre in Beletweyne, community centre in Hobyo, Balcad Hospital and Dhusamareb Public Facilities. The observations assessed the functionality, usage and relevance of the infrastructure for the community, as well as their sustainability beyond the implementation of the Midnimo programme.

Surveys

The survey was guided by the project outcomes as well as PBF evaluation questions. These mainly focus on changes experienced during and after the project with particular reference to the peacebuilding environment. Aspects in which questions will be drafted around include beneficiaries' perceptions of resilience, inclusion, cohesion, and role and accessibility of government. Key outcome indicators collected in the survey include:

- % of community members who understand joint planning and community vision
- % of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities
- % of community members who have felt empowered by processes and their voices heard

- % of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project
- % of direct beneficiaries who have increased means to sustain their lives through cash for work through the project
- % of households reporting improved livelihoods thanks to revolving loans (food security, access to savings, improved income generation are all aspects that can be explored further).

The sampling approach for the survey was done using two methods:

1. **Call center for beneficiaries of Cash For Work (CFW) activities:** IOM shared specific lists of beneficiaries for CFW activities in Abudwaq, Jowhar and Hobyo.
2. **Snowballing approach across all locations:** across all other locations (including Abudwaq, Jowhar and Hobyo), Axiom ME used a snowballing approach to derive a larger and more representative sample in project target areas focusing on areas where facilities were constructed/rehabilitated (e.g, boreholes, water kiosks, community center and public facilities, markets, hospital and towns where covid awareness raising was conducted or other community events). The “snow balling approach” was based on interviewing pre-selected profiles belonging to the targeted chains (location around infrastructure in target towns) obtained from community leaders which were the starting point for this exercise. Each respondent recommended 3 other profiles to be interviewed. After the interview, the enumerators called the first individual recommended and proceeded to the next interview. In case of no response, then one of the other two recommended contacts were called to conduct this interview.

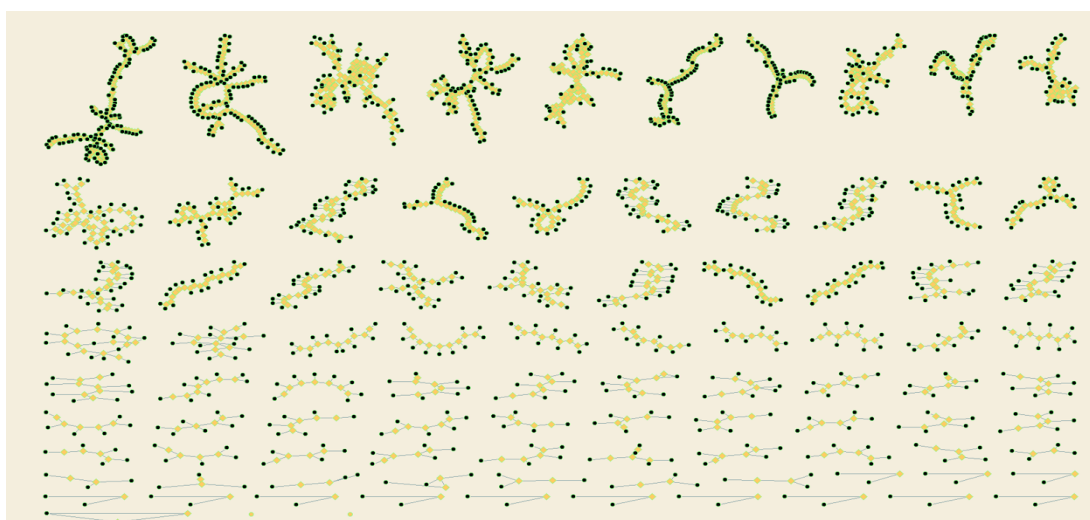


Figure 1: The social network analysis of the snowballing approach. in yellow are the people interviewed and in black people recommended by not interviewed

The table below summarizes data collected across all locations

Table 1: Summary of data collection across target locations

Technique	Jowhar	Beletweyne	Balcad	Dhusamareeb	Hobyo	Galcayo	Abudwaq	Remotely (from Nairobi)
KII	14	15	12	7	11	No activities taking place	14	6
Case study	1	1	1	2	1		1	-
Survey CFW	43	-	-	-	44		71	-
Survey Snowball Approach	227	220	220	223	220		227	-
Field observations	1	5	1	1	1		1	-

Evaluation Limitations

Some delays during data collection resulted from trouble in coordinating with implementing partners to arrange meetings with stakeholders, and from challenges with government stakeholders from Galmudug who were still unavailable at the stage of first draft report submission. The field teams mitigated this challenge by coordinating with CFT members who were knowledgeable on the project. In Beletweyn and Jowhar, flooding made it difficult for the team to conduct field observations and reach locations to conduct interviews, causing some additional delays and more generally, restricting the movements of members of the community. In Galkayo, the project was at very early stage of community planning and district council process, hence there were no activities to monitor.

Furthermore, the evaluation set out to conduct a perception survey that would provide quantitative data from project beneficiaries. To assist in conducting this survey, project partners shared CfW beneficiary contacts with the evaluation team. These beneficiaries were restricted to three project locations, namely Abudwaq, Hobyoy and Jowhar. Thus, there was need to not only obtain the contacts of beneficiaries of other project activities, but to also obtain the contacts of beneficiaries from other project locations which the team did using the snowballing approach around areas of infrastructure rehabilitation/project activities in Abudwaq, Balcad, Beletweyne, Dhusmareb, Hobyoy and Jowhar through the community leaders of the respective area. Through the support of local authorities and use of the snowballing approach, the survey was able to reach a total of 1137 beneficiaries.

Although the snowballing approach was convenient in conducting the survey, it came with a major limitation. This stems from the reliance of the approach on referrals amongst community members as people tend to refer other people with similar backgrounds. Thus, in areas where the first set of beneficiaries reached were from the host community, most of the referred beneficiaries were also from the host community. This is evident in the demographic representation amongst surveyed beneficiaries in all target locations. To reduce bias while using the snowballing approach, the evaluation team asked community leaders to refer three people as opposed to one person.

It is also worth noting that the first set of beneficiaries identified by community leaders were those residing near project infrastructure such as the Cawagle Borehole, Hobyoy Community Centre and water kiosks in Beletweyne. Therefore, the profile of surveyed beneficiaries is not only indicative of the first set of beneficiaries contacted, but it is also indicative of who has the most access to project infrastructure. It follows that Beletweyne, the only location with infrastructure constructed in IDP camps, is also the only location with majority IDP respondents.

Indicator Tracking Matrix

Lead Agency	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Midterm	Endterm	% to Target	Evaluation Notes/Remarks	
All	Outcome 1a	Priority durable solutions needs and priorities effectively responded to by government institutions.	62%	70%	-	35%	56%	Data was only collected in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar at midterm and endterm level
	Outcome 1b	Percentage of the government institutions and structures report that they are better able to respond to their constituents	-	60%	57%	24%	40%	
IOM	Output 1.1.1	Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained and included in the core facilitation group for community consultations	4	24	27	27	113%	CFTs have been increased to enhance clan inclusivity.
	Output 1.1.2	Number of district and/or community level government representatives trained	4	24	27	27	113%	CFTs have been increased to enhance clan inclusivity.
IOM	Output 1.2.1	Number of district level government authorities coordinating through regular meetings with the community leadership, leading the implementation schedule and interacting with the community leadership to facilitate the participatory planning and recovery processes	4	24	20	28	117%	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic no meetings were further conducted.
	Output 1.2.2	Number of government staff trained on relevant subjects including data management, data analysis and use of data.	2	12	12	16	133%	12 MoH staff trained during Beletweyne response. 4 CFTs trained in data management
	Output 1.2.3	Number of information products (including assessments and data collection) developed in coordination with the government entities supported through this Project.	0	12	2	12	100%	CBM&E monitoring report in Abudwaq + AVF report + special base maps for Galkayo, Hobyo, Dhusamareb, each map consisting of 9 detailed thematic maps + 4 CAPs (Abudwaq, Jowhar, Hobyo, Beletweyne)
IOM	Output 1.3.1	Number of radio and TV programs broadcasted, SMS messages disseminated on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, and the benefits of working together to achieve a common vision	0	12	15	15	125%	2 shows + 1 public service announcement. Shows were broadcast in 5 radio stations
	Output 1.3.2	% of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision.	-	65%	99%	70%	108%	
HABITAT	Output 1.4.1	No. of Regional and municipal legislative and executive staff trained on land legislative process (Disaggregated by Gender and region)	0	120	18	18	15%	18 CFTs were trained. Large scale training could not be conducted to the COVID-19 pandemic
	Output 1.4.2	No. of land dispute claims reported and resolved	0	80	40	281	351%	281 cases reported in targeted locations
	Output 1.4.3	No. of IEC campaigns held (including IEC material produced and distributed)	0	4	0	4	100%	1 IEC campaign per district, incl. production of leaflets & radio campaigns

HABITAT	Output 1.5.1	Manual/toolkit on facilitation management of IDP settlements, site selection and settlement upgrading in place	0	2	0.2	2	100%	1 per FMS with specifics for target locations
	Output 1.5.2	Number of Regional and local municipal legislative and executive bodies that adopt and implement the toolkit developed	0	4	0	2	50%	Adopted by Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (PWRH) of Hirshabelle and the federal MPWRH on facilitation of technical level
HABITAT	Output 1.6.1	Strategic framework in place	0	2	0.8	1	50%	1 per FMS. Urban Resilience framework for Beledeyne
	Output 1.6.2	Number of settlement maps produced (by district/FMS)	0	4	2	4	100%	Base maps developed for Galayo, Hobyo, Abudwaq and Dhusamareeb
	Output 1.6.3	Number of conflict prevention campaigns on HLP at community level	0	4	0	1	25%	
HABITAT	Output 1.7.1	Terms of reference for land dispute resolution commissions/committee at local and regional level in place	0	2	1	1	50%	1 local
	Output 1.7.2	No. of land dispute resolution commissions setup and adhering to the Terms of reference developed	0	2	1	2	100%	
	Output 1.7.3	No. of land disputes resolved by the land dispute resolution commission	0	50	0	N/A	-	
	Output 1.8.1	# of regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS trained (Disaggregated by gender)	0	10	0	10	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention.
	Output 1.8.2	# of local dignitaries participated	0	50	0	52	104%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention as well as the reorientation of activities in Galmudug.
	Output 1.9.1	# of dialogue forums held on PPs	0	6	0	6	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention.
	Output 1.9.2	# of IDP and host community participated	0	70	0	70	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention as well as the reorientation of activities in Galmudug.
	Output 1.10.1	# of reports/ studies Aon non-extractive livelihoods reviewed/undertaken	0	1	0	1	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention.
	Output 1.10.2	# of persons participating in south-south	0	45	0	48	107%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention.
	Output 1.10.3	# of youth participants	0	70	0	70	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention as well as the reorientation of activities in Galmudug.
All	Outcome 2a	% of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities	41%	60%	-	35%	58%	
	Outcome 2b	# of community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers.	0	6	4	6	100%	Includes rehabilitation of Hobyo Community Centre, Abduwaq borehole, the Beletweyne

								flood health response, and three awareness raising campaigns against COVID-19 and stigmatization in Abudwaq, Hobyoy and Jowhar.
	Outcome 2c	% of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project	48%	50%		48%	96%	
IOM	Output 2.1.1	Number and perception of individuals participating in community-based planning process disaggregated by gender and socio-economic status	100	600	480	748	124%	
	Output 2.1.2	Number of community driven planning exercises completed.	1	6	5	5	83%	Community driven planning exercises were not conducted in Dhusmareb as similar activities were already carried out by other actors linked to the District Council Formation Process.
IOM	Output 2.2.1	Number of analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes taken place	1	6	5	5	83%	These processes were not conducted in Dhusmareb as similar activities as similar activities were already carried out by other actors linked to the District Council Formation Process.
	Output 2.2.2	Number of Community Action Plans developed	1	6	4	4	67%	The processes in Galkayo informed the District Council Formation process but were not designed to produce a CAP.
IOM	Output 2.3.1	Number of CAGs and CBMECs formed and the number of participants (Disaggregated by gender)	2	8	8	8	100%	4 CAGs (22 CAG members) 4 CBM&Es (12 CBM&E members). Out of 34 CAGs and CBM&E members, 12 are female.
	Output 2.3.2	Number of CAGs and CBMECs members trained (Disaggregated by gender)	0	8	8	8	100%	4 CAGs (22 CAG members) 4 CBM&Es (12 CBM&E members). Out of 34 CAGs and CBM&E members, 12 are female.
IOM	Output 2.4.1	Number of community driven projects developed	0	4	2	4	100%	Hobyoy Community Centre + Cawagle Borehole in Abudwaq + Balcad General Hospital + Dhusamareb public facilities
	Output 2.4.2	Number of persons benefitting from community driven projects	0	120	185	220	183%	Jowhar = 50; Abudwaq = 120; Hobyoy = 50 (Community Priorities + Social Cohesion)
HABITAT	Output 2.6.1	Number of direct beneficiaries who have increased who have improved access to safe water through the project (Disaggregated by gender)	0	800	0	800	100%	Number of targets reduced due to COVID-19 precautions.
	Output 2.6.2	Number of community assets rehabilitated/newly built through the project	0	4	1.5	4	100%	4 facilities, 2 per FMS. Hobyoy Community Centre + Cawagle Borehole in Abudwaq + Balcad General Hospital + Dhusamareb public facilities
HABITAT	Output 2.8.1	Number of settlements upgraded through neighborhood-led initiatives.	0	4	0	1	25%	1 per settlement/ district

	Output 2.8.2	Number of households actively participating in re-integration of displaced and refugee returnees through neighbourhood-led initiatives.	0	200	0	141	0%	Upgrading settlement through cash for work were not implemented due to COVID19 outbreak and changed to unconditional cash transfers for beneficiaries selected by the Jowahr District Office.
UNDP	Output 2.9.1	Vision/strategy for market systems in place -# of persons participated in Participatory Market System Development	0	1	0	1	100%	
UNDP	Output 2.10.1	-#of persons benefitting from the revolving funds and loans for startups (Disaggregated by gender) -#of start-ups and business ideas supported through revolving funds and loans Indicator 2.10.2 -# of participants	0	-100 (50% F) -200 (50% F)	0	- 20 potential/existing SMEs projects, (30%) of which belong to women, have received Training on business skills and enterprise development. -13 SMEs projects working in 4 different sectors, are receiving loan and monitoring support from International Bank of Somalia until end of 2022.	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention.
	Output 2.10.2	# of participants	0	1 consultation (representing 5 key districts), 180 participants (60% women)	0	1 consultation was held to train 180 young artists, play writers and poets (101 M, 79 F) on conflict management, peace building skills and reconciliation methods through art	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of Covid-19 prevention
	Output 2.10.3	# of interviews/ stories pre-screened/ done	0	1 short documentary on conflict & Peace	0	1	100%	

	Output 2.11.1	Number of targeted households with improved net income due to cash for work	0	800	-	158	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In light of the inauguration of new State President and cabinet in Galmudug in April 2020, Galmudug State Government has prioritized the activities under output 2.11 to support the FGS-led state reform and galvanize peace and reconciliation in line with the new leadership of Galmudug, hence the activities has been reorientated in the revised prodoc in Aug 2020 Economic infrastructure sector (cash for work) for Identification of areas of Cash for Work Report produced Manuel/ Guidelines about the appropriate procurement, implementation, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms developed
	Output 2.11.2	# of participants	0	1 Consultation (representatives from all parts of Galmudug), a total of 70 administrators; ministers and local leaders (30% female)	0	- 1 Conflict resolution workshop was held. 70 district administrators; ministers and local leaders (40 M, 30 F) participated in the workshop	100%	This activity faced some delays due to limited movement as part of COVID-19 prevention
	Output 2.11.3	# of facilitators trained	0	5 trainers (ToT-level)	0	5	100%	
	Output 2.11.4	peace-building and durable solutions data set		1 data set 5 ministry representatives trained/ oriented			100%	

Data Analysis: Key Findings

The main source of the quantitative data presented in this report is a survey conducted with target communities in Abudwaq, Balcaad, Jowhar, Hobyo, Dhusamareb and Beletweyne. This survey collected data on a variety of durable solutions components including displacement and integration; community participation and empowerment; social cohesion; government capacity and response; urban resilience; as well as livelihoods and employment. The survey also collected data on COVID-19 prevention and awareness as this component is essential in understanding the project's adaptability to the emerging needs and changing conditions on the ground.

One of the most important lessons learnt from the Midnimo I project was that economic revitalization can be a key strategy in addressing displacement. This is because economic revitalization counteracts aid dependency and improves individual, household, and community self-sufficiency. Midnimo II integrated this lesson in its design by adding livelihoods and economic empowerment as one of its core components. As per the logframe, the biggest aspect of this component was CfW, which targeted 800 community members. The project's performance in the CfW component is crucial in understanding the project's success in incorporating the lesson learnt from Midnimo I and enhancing durable solutions in target locations. Therefore, Midnimo II's end-term evaluation dedicated a separate survey to CfW. This survey was conducted with 158 direct beneficiaries of the project's CfW activities in Abudwaq, Jowhar and Hobyo.

Midnimo I had sought to achieve economic revitalization through CfW. However, this is not sufficient for economic revitalization as it only improves short-term access to cash. There was need for a more comprehensive approach towards economic empowerment in Midnimo I, which Midnimo II attempted to incorporate through business incubation and revolving funds/loans. Although these approaches are likely to be more impactful than CfW, they are limited to Beletweyne and will therefore not benefit majority of the project's target districts. Therefore, Midnimo II incorporated a more sustainable and developmental approach as is evident in its business incubation and business training activities.

The sections below describe the demographic characteristics of surveyed respondents.

Profile of Respondents

District, Gender, and Education Level

A total of 1337 respondents were interviewed. The sample consisted of 578 (43%) male respondents and 759 (57%) female respondents. The respondents were from 6 districts: Jowhar, Balcaad, Beltweyne, Hobyo, Abudwaq, and Dhusamareb. The proportion of respondents from each district was: Jowhar (17%), Balcaad (16%), Beltweyne (16%), Hobyo (16%). Abudwaq had 17% representation and Dhusamareb 17%.³ Majority of the respondents are from the Habar Gidir clan (27%) followed by the Jareer clan (17%).

Majority of the respondents (40%) have attained Quranic education as the highest education level. 18% have no education, 14% have attained up to some primary education and 11% have reached up to secondary education completion. Only 2% have completed university level of education.

Displacement Status, Household Size, Moving plans and Income

76% of respondents in the survey are host community, 23% are IDPs and 1% represent the returnee IDP. The Abudwaq sample representation is comprised of 88% host community and 10% returnee IDP. Balcaad has 95% host community and 3% returnee IDP respondents, Beltweyne has 10% host community respondents and 90% returnee IDP respondents, Dhusamareb has 91% host community respondents and 8% returnee IDP respondents, Hobyo has 95% host community and 4% returnee IDP respondents and Jowhar has 77% host community respondents and 22% returnee IDP respondents.⁴

44% of the respondents are originally from Hirshabelle and 48% from Galmudug. 40% of the respondents have lived in their current location for a period between 21 and 35 years. 21% have lived in their current location for 11 to 20 years. 14% have lived in their current location for over 35 years. 8% have lived there for 7 to 10 years and 10% for 4 to 6 years. Only 6% have lived there for less than four years.

³ End-Term Survey

⁴ End-Term Survey

14% of respondents say that their households are comprised of 2 to 4 members, 34% of the represented households have 5 to 6 members 40% have 7 to 10 members and 13% have more than 11 members. 70% of those interviewed are heads of their respective households.

Casual work is the highest ranked first source of income at 28%. This is followed by farming at 22% and employment at 14%. Casual work is again top mentioned as the second source of income at 23% followed by support from community and family at 18% and petty business at 10%. For the third source of income, Petty business is top mentioned by 13% of the respondents followed by casual work at 12% and support from community and family at 12%.

Half (50%) of the survey respondents have an average monthly income between \$101 and \$300. Only 5% have an average monthly income above \$ 300.

88% of those that took part in the survey do not plan to move in the next three months,6% plan to move within the district,5% plan to move within the state while the remaining 1% plans to move to another state. The highest mentioned reasons for moving are drought (49%) lack of essential services (34%), floods (23%) and insecurity (23%).⁵

Relevance

The Midnimo II project was designed to bridge humanitarian and development efforts and to contribute to peace and state-building. The main aim of the Midnimo II project was to support the attainment of durable solutions in areas affected by displacement and return in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States, To achieve this aim, the project had four main components: Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion; Urban Resilience; Livelihoods and Employment; and Gender and Women's Empowerment, which was crosscutting across all other components.⁶

Under Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion, the project implemented a variety of activities centered on community planning processes. These activities included the establishment and training of CFTs which comprised of local authorities and community leaders to spearhead inclusive community planning processes. Through engagement and training of local governments, the community planning processes were directed towards improving the capacity for service delivery among government institutions. Furthermore, the CAPs resulting from the community consultation processes identify and prioritize community needs, assisting local governments to provide relevant service delivery to their communities. This is in line with the 2016 Wadajir Framework for Local Governance, which aims to enable even the lowest levels of government to perform each government function. This is in turn in line with Strategy 2 of Pillar 1 of the Somali National Development Plan (SNDP) 2020-2024, which aims to promote stabilization and the establishment of local government through interventions including the implementation of the Wadajir Framework.⁷

CAPs also map out risks and resources available to implement solutions to identified problems. Therefore, CAPs are important tools for collective action and partnerships amongst humanitarian and development actors. This is in line with the UN PBF Strategy for 2020-2024, which aims to facilitate partnerships, cohesion and broader coalitions for peace.⁸ The CAPs developed through the project are in line with several SDGs including Good Health and Wellbeing (Goal 3); Quality Education (Goal 4); Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6); and Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8). By promoting humanitarian and development coordination, the CAPs are also in line with Partnerships to achieve the Goal (Goal 17).⁹

Under the Urban Resilience component, the project developed land management frameworks through participatory land and urban planning. This involved the development of Urban Profiles, which help to illustrate urbanization trends and settlement upgrading strategies in conjunction with long-term town planning. The Urban Profiles were aligned with CAPs to map humanitarian and development projects. Therefore, the Urban Profiles also facilitate coordination and unlock additional resources for improving the living conditions of displacement affected communities. This means that that the Urban Profiles are aligned to the UN PBF Strategy for 2020 – 2024 and SGD 17 in a similar way to CAPs.¹⁰

The SNDP 2020-2024 mentions the lack of urban planning as a major constraint to the country's economic development (Pillar 3). This is because the lack of urban planning allows for poor land use as well as low

⁵ End-Term Survey

⁶ Midnimo II Factsheet

⁷ Midnimo II Factsheet; SNDP 2020-2024

⁸ Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund: 2020-2014 Strategy

⁹ Abudwaq CAP; Beletweyne CAP; Jowhar CAP; Hoby CAP; <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

¹⁰ Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund: 2020-2014 Strategy; <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

quality infrastructure, which requires frequent and expensive repairing. This in turn limits agricultural outputs as well as reliable market and transport infrastructure. Therefore, the project's urban planning activities are in line with Pillar 3 of the SNDP. Similarly, the project's urban planning activities are in line with SDG 8, which aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as SDG 9, which aims to build resilient infrastructure.¹¹

The lack of urban planning is also a major constraint to social development (Pillar 4) as it limits access to quality housing as well as essential services such as education, health and social protection. IDPs are especially disadvantaged by the lack of urban planning. This is evident in the fact that although more than 70% of IDPs in urban areas indicate their intentions not to return home, they have the least essential service outcomes. By implementing activities to improve urban planning, the project is in line with Pillar 4 of the SNDP as well as several SDGs that aim to improve access to essential services. These SDGs include SDG 3, SDG 4 and SDG 6.¹²

The project also established and trained CDRCs to mediate land related disputes at community level. The CDRCs were also trained on informing displacement affected communities about their options for referrals to courts in liaison with customary authorities. This was expected to increase land tenure and to promote the housing, land and property rights of displacement affected communities. This way, the establishment and training of CDRCs is in line with Pillar 3 of the SNDP, which aims to promote economic development through a variety of interventions including some that are intended to improve land tenure for displaced persons. This is also in line with the PBF investment priority of promoting dialogue and peaceful coexistence.¹³

The third component of the Midnimo II project is Livelihoods and Employment. Under this component, the project conducted a livelihood needs assessment and supported displacement affected communities through public private partnership (PPP), cash for work, social cash transfer, business incubation, business training as well as revolving funds and loans. These interventions were designed against the backdrop of a lesson learned from the Midnimo I project, which showed that economic revitalization can be a key strategy in addressing displacement. This is because economic revitalization counteracts aid dependency and improves individual, household and community self-sufficiency. By aiming to promote livelihoods and economic self-sufficiency, the Midnimo-II project is directly in line with Pillar 3 of the SNDP as well as SDG 8. However, the project's livelihood interventions are likely to have long-term impacts that will promote improvements in general standards of living and access to services such as education, health, water and shelter.¹⁴

The fourth component of the Midnimo II project is Gender and Women's Empowerment, which is crosscutting across the other components. Therefore, the Midnimo II project planned to incorporate gender and women's empowerment in all its activities. This involved plans to ensure that women's participation was raised to an average of 40%. This also involved plans to develop a gender differentiated baseline as well as to ensure that 50% of the operational budget is spent on women-focused and gender-oriented activities.¹⁵ This aligns with the PBF investment priority of fostering inclusion through women empowerment. Additionally, it aligns with the PBF objective of ensuring that PBF supported programs invest at least 30% of their resources to gender-sensitive peacebuilding.¹⁶ Furthermore, the project's fourth component promotes the achievement of SDG 5, which aims to facilitate gender equality. Gender and women's empowerment are also imperatives under Pillar 4 of the SNDP, which aims to facilitate social development.¹⁷

Through its interventions promoting community planning, urban planning, land dispute resolution, access to livelihoods and women empowerment, the Midnimo II project is generally in line with the UN Strategic Framework for Somalia 2017-2020 as well as the Somalia Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI).¹⁸ However, there are gaps within the project that prevent full alignment with these frameworks. One such gap is the limited incorporation of environmental considerations in the project's design and implementation. According to interviews with stakeholders, environmental considerations were largely restricted to flood response. There were no environmental outcomes and monitoring did not cover environmental aspects.

¹¹ SNDP 2020-2024; <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

¹² SNDP 2020-2024; <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

¹³ Midnimo II Factsheet; SNDP 2020-2024; Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund: 2020-2014 Strategy

¹⁴ SNDP 2020-2024; <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

¹⁵ Midnimo II Factsheet

¹⁶ Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund: 2020-2014 Strategy

¹⁷ SNDP 2020-2024; <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

¹⁸ UN Strategic Framework: Somalia 2017-2020 & Facilitating Durable Solutions in Somalia: Experiences from Midnimo I and the Application of Human Security

Therefore, environmental considerations were not well incorporated into the project. This is not only a problem within the Midnimo-II project but is also a problem within most projects being implemented by UN agencies. Furthermore, although most UN agencies have environmental checklists to guide them, these checklists differ from agency to agency. Therefore, there is need for a common comprehensive environmental checklist to be used by UN agencies and PBF projects in Somalia and a need to incorporate environmental outcomes in PBF projects as environmental and climactic shocks are among the main drivers of conflict and displacement in Somalia.¹⁹

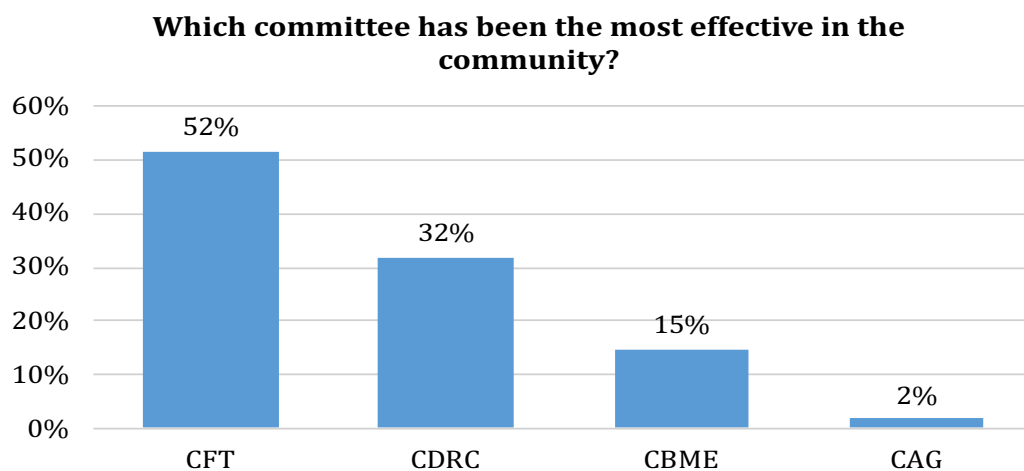
Effectiveness

Output 1.1 – Output 1.10

Outcome 1 of the Midnimo II project aimed to ensure that government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent, and better able to respond to the various needs of the populations in Hirshabelle and Galmudug. Several outputs were included in the project’s design to facilitate the achievement of this outcome.

Output 1.1. of the project aimed to train and capacitate government representatives to facilitate durable solutions through participatory inclusive planning, mapping and community driven recovery. This involved including district and community-level government representatives in CFTs, which were tasked with assisting IP in facilitating community consultations. The project initially planned to establish a total of 24 CFTs. However, the project surpassed this goal at mid-term level, establishing and training 27 CFTs in Beletweyne, Jowhar, Abudwaq, Hobyo and Balcad.²⁰ According to CFT members, these trainings were useful as they clarified the roles of the committees, enabling them to connect the IP to the local authorities and community members. The trainings also improved the community mobilization skills of committee members, allowing them to play an active role in facilitating community consultations. No problems were reported regarding CFT operations.²¹ In fact, community perceptions of CFTs are generally favourable as is evident in the fact that 52% of surveyed beneficiaries reported that CFTs have been the most effective committee.²²

Figure 2: Community perceptions on committee effectiveness



Under Output 1.2, the project sought to provide local governments with the tools and capacity to lead the coordination and information management of durable solutions interventions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. Therefore, the project held 28 coordination meetings with district and community-level government representatives. The coordination meetings with district and community-level government representatives included social cohesion activities, handover ceremonies and a PPP endorsement ceremony in Hobyo.²³ The interviewed DCs in target locations affirmed that these meetings were held, adding that the meetings ensured that local authorities were involved in the project’s decision-making. It is worth noting that despite these reports, most DCs mentioned not being aware of the project’s

¹⁹ KII – Integrated Office of DSRSG/RC/HC

²⁰ Annual Progress Report November 2020

²¹ KII – CFT member, Beletweyne; KII – CFT member, Hobyo; KII – CFT member, Jowhar

²² Endterm Survey

²³ Annual Progress Report November 2020; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information

efforts towards improving land management and urban resilience.²⁴ It is also worth noting that despite the positive reports from most DCs, there were major issues with coordination between the project and local authorities in Jowhar. As the DC from Jowhar stated:²⁵

“Communication between the project partners and the local government was ineffective. Although the local government was fully involved in decision-making, the project partners did not implement activities according to the agreed decisions.” – KII with DC, Jowhar

Thus, the local government’s perception of the project is not favourable in Jowhar. This issue is discussed in detail in the “Coordination” section of this report.

The project also trained 12 Ministry of Health staff in response to the floods in Beletweyne and 4 CFT members who were provided with basic knowledge on qualitative data collection, photography and drafting human-interest stories. Although these trainings aimed at improving government capacities to monitor and coordinate information on durable solutions initiatives, there is no evidence suggesting that government officials made use of these trainings. Indeed, there are no tangible outputs from the CFTs and MoH with regard to data management, analysis and use.²⁶ This could be a reflection on the government’s limited human and financial resources to conduct such activities. Nevertheless, there is need for further emphasis on durable solutions information management from government actors. Without this, the government’s ability to hold humanitarian and development actors accountable will be limited.

The project also developed a range of information products in coordination with government entities. These information products include urban profiles, base maps and various assessments. Urban profiles were developed for Balcad, Beletweyne and Jowhar in Hirshabelle state while base maps were developed for Abudwaq, Dhusamareb, Galkayo and Hobyo in Galmudug state. The urban profiles were aligned with CAPs developed under Outcome 2 to map humanitarian and development projects in target locations. The urban profiles also bridge the gap to the yet to be established District Development Planning Process. Both urban profiles and base maps were validated locally by CFT and technical staff from District Commissioners Office of respective target locations. These urban resilience documents help illustrate urbanization trends and settlement upgrading strategies and act as the initial conspectus for long-term town planning.

To strengthen government capacity in facilitating urban resilience, the project also developed 2 manuals/tool kits on management of IDP sites, site selection and settlement upgrading in collaboration with the Shelter and CCCM clusters. These tool kits are especially useful as they act as guides to decongestion in IDP camps, reducing risks associated with the spread of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases. The tool kits help reduce risks associated with fires, floods and gender-based violence. So far, these tool kits have been adopted by 2 executive government bodies, namely the Federal Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MPWRH) and the MPWRH of Hirshabelle. This falls below the project’s target of 4 legal and executive government bodies adopting the tool kits. Therefore, there is need for further action to facilitate widespread adoption of the tool kits.²⁷

Although the tool kits, urban profiles and base maps are essential starting points to improving urban resilience in target locations, the extent to which they will be enforced in the long-run depends on government capacity. The enforcement of these documents requires a strong legal framework, planning principles and policies at state level. However, the governments of both Galmudug and Hirshabelle were established very recently and have yet to develop strong systems. Therefore, the success of the urban resilience documents is not guaranteed.²⁸

²⁴ KII – DC, Abudwaq; KII – DC, Dhusamareb; KII – DC, Hobyo; KII – DC, Beletweyne

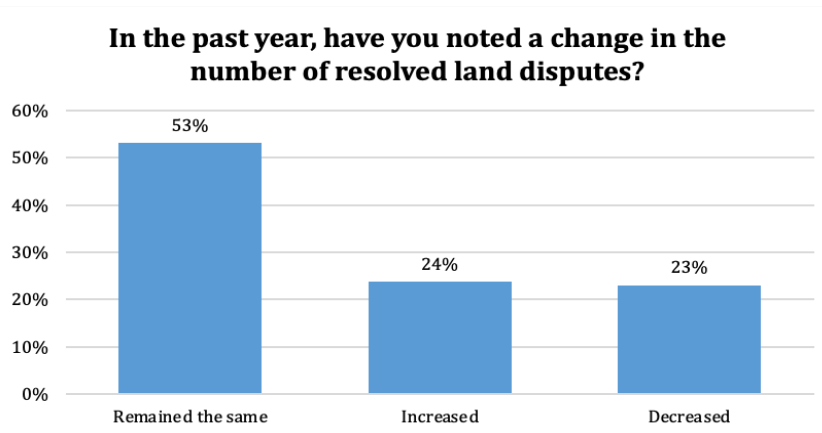
²⁵ KII – DC, Jowhar

²⁶ KII – CFT, Beletweyne; KII – CFT, Jowhar

²⁷ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; Annual Progress Report November 2020

²⁸ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; KII – DG, MoI, Galmudug

Figure 3: Changes in the number of resolved land disputes in the past year



Another major goal of the project was to support legislative and executive government bodies in legislative processes for drafting and approving land legislation in relation to the formulation of area/town plans. Therefore, the project developed a Land Dispute Management Working Paper analyzing 40 land dispute cases in Jowhar and another 40 cases in Beletweyne. This, along with the training of CFTs on land legislation and the developed of a Terms of Reference for CDRCs, were expected to contribute towards the improved reporting and resolution of land dispute cases. The project aimed to have at least 80 land dispute cases reported to and resolved by state government officials and state-led land commission bodies. By mid-term level, 40 land dispute cases had been reported and resolved. At end-term, 281 land dispute cases have been reported. However, the number of cases resolved is unclear as there were delays in the finalization of a land conflict study under another UN-Habitat project.²⁹ According to the endterm survey, the effects of the project's efforts to improve land dispute resolution are limited. As seen in the figure above, 53% of surveyed respondents reported that the number of resolved land disputes remained the same the past year. 23% of surveyed respondents reported that the number of resolved land disputes decreased in the past year. Only 24% of respondents reported an increase in the number of resolved land disputes.³⁰ Nevertheless, the interviewed representative of the Ministry of Interior of Galmudug and the DC of Dhusamareb emphasized the importance of the project's efforts to improve land dispute resolution, noting that the community's trust in the government has improved as a result of these efforts. This is because communities seeking justice on land issues have been referred to and have received help from CDRCs attached to the government.³¹

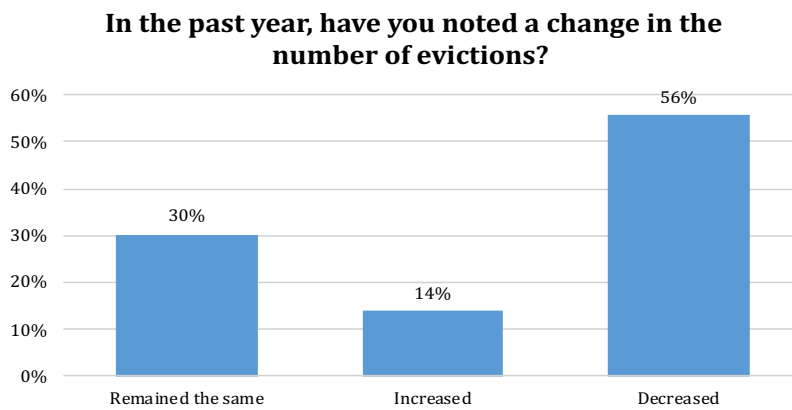
In spite of their positive effects on the community's trust in the government, the activities under Output 1.4 were disrupted by shifts in government priorities in Hirshabelle due to floods in Beletweyne. This limited support from the government on land legislation and dispute resolution issues such as finalizing the land conflict study. This in turn delayed the project's plan to produce and distribute 4 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on land legislation.

²⁹ Annual Progress Report November 2020

³⁰ Endterm Survey

³¹ KII – DG, Mol, Galmudug; KII – DC, Dhusamareb

Figure 4: Changes in the number of evictions in the past year



The project was successful in establishing a strategic framework for dealing with conflict prevention linked to HLP issues, land use and settlement-related issues. This was a result of the urban resilience maps related to flood risk mitigation in IDP settlements in Beletweyne produced in collaboration with the Polytechnic University of Madrid (UPM). This is also a result of the aforementioned base maps developed in Hobyo, Abudwaq, Dhusamareb and Galkayo. Like other information products on land management, the effects of urban resilience and base maps are more long-term than immediate. Nevertheless, as seen in the figure on the left, 56% of respondents of the endterm survey reported that the number of evictions has reduced in the past year.³²

To promote conflict prevention linked to HLP issues, the project also planned to conduct 4 HLP campaigns at community level. However, only 1 such campaign was conducted. This was due to political developments in Galmudug, which left little room for government support for the project. Another effort made by Midnimo II towards peacebuilding was the liaison and capacity building provided to regional durable solutions focal points and line ministries in the FGS. This capacity building was provided to 10 regional focal points and 50 local dignitaries through a two-day durable solutions workshop held in Dhusamareb. The local dignitaries represented different community stakeholders such as religious leaders, government officials, women groups, youth, IDPs, and the host communities. The result of the workshop was the creation of the durable secretariat position for the coordination of all line ministries. Through the durable solutions workshop, the project was also able to highlight durable solutions gaps and areas of focus in target areas in collaboration with regional focal points. This promotes a common approach to facilitating durable solutions among humanitarian and development partners and makes durable solutions coordination easier. Furthermore, the liaisons established between line ministries and durable solutions focal points as a result of the workshop are likely to strengthen the sustainability of Midnimo II outputs and outcomes. Indeed, stronger durable solutions coordination allows for line ministries to identify common gaps and refer them to focal points, which could build upon one another's interventions.³³

The project also targeted community members in peacebuilding. This is most evident in its media campaigns aimed at promoting social cohesion, conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence. COVID-19 messages were incorporated in the messages disseminated by the project due to the onset of the pandemic early in 2020. IOM collaborated with the African Voices Foundation (AVF) to produce and broadcast radio programs across Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The radio programs were designed upon training workshops of CFTs in Mogadishu.³⁴ IOM supported 8 radio programs that covered awareness topics on COVID-19 safety practices, social cohesion, conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence to the public across the two regions.³⁵ The broadcast was conducted by 5 radio stations across the Galmudug region. This included the Community Social Accountability Platform (CSAP) radio show, which was aired during the high-tension election period in Galmudug to provide an opportunity for the federal and local level leaders as well as community members to discuss conflict resolution mechanisms. Some of the representatives involved included the Peace and Reconciliation Coordinator of MOIFAR, the local youth chairperson and the Ministry

³² KII – IP, UN-Habitat; Endterm Survey

³³ KII – IP, UNDP; KII – IP, UN-Habitat

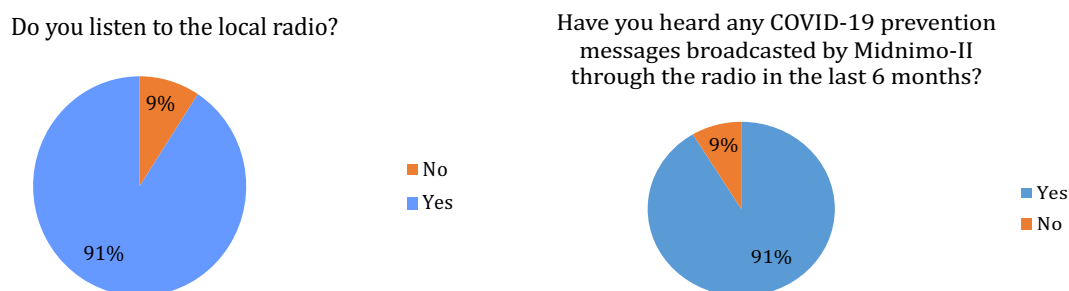
³⁴ Annual Progress Report November 2020.

³⁵ KII- DC Jowhar District.

of Women. Similar messages on social cohesion, conflict resolution, peaceful coexistence and COVID-19 prevention were disseminated to 1,200 beneficiaries through a free short code SMS.³⁶

The project’s broadcasting and dissemination activities had a wide reach. This is evident in the fact that 91% of surveyed respondents reported listening to the local radio. Similarly, 91% of respondents reported hearing the COVID-19 prevention messages broadcasted by Midnimo II through the radio in the last six months.

Figure 5: COVID 19 awareness and prevention



To promote social cohesion, UNDP showcased a short film documentary on Peacebuilding and conflict resolution in Galmudug. UNDP also developed conflict analysis mapping and baseline tools manuals, which were used to train local, regional and state representatives on monitoring peacebuilding, reconciliation and conflict resolution.³⁷ The project’s efforts to improve social cohesion seem to have been successful as 72% of surveyed respondents reported that interactions between IDPs and host communities have improved since 2018. Only 13% of respondents reported no improvements in these interactions.

Additionally, Midnimo II supported the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in Hirshabelle to promote the coordination of line ministries.³⁸ This committee formulated and adopted TOR for use by the Midnimo II in addressing implementational challenges that were intertwined with various line ministries. UNDP interviewed indicated this was effective in promoting transparency and accountability among these ministries in the implementation.³⁹ In advancing Public-Private Partnerships, UNDP engaged 40 beneficiaries from nine districts in Hirshabelle in a dialogue forum. The forum involved training and the formulation of policy framework on partnership with guidance from the Inter-Ministerial Committee.⁴⁰ The forum resulted in the establishment of PPP between the local authorities and communities, which was instrumental in the improvement of water access through the provision of solar, extension and rehabilitation of the Cawagle borehole in the Abduwaq, Hirshabelle.⁴¹ Another outcome of the dialogue forum on PPP was a recommendation for the government to form a PPP task force to allow for the institutionalization of PPP. Guidelines on the function, role, institutional design and composition of this task force were also developed.

UNDP conducted several livelihood assessments such as the market sector analysis, non-extractive livelihood study and a south-south virtual peer discussion. 48 young people across Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia and Uganda were involved in these assessments. Another study was undertaken on the economic infrastructure sector towards identifying livelihood opportunities. Thereafter, a mini-market strategy being developed and shared among 30 government representatives and businesspeople⁴². These assessments were used to support the economy and knowledge exchange programs developed under Output 2.11 of the project. The trainings offered were found to be appropriate as they filled knowledge gaps among beneficiaries, which has helped beneficiaries expand their profits.

Output 2.1 – Output 2.11

Outcome 2 of the Midnimo-II project was to ensure that communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Galmudug and Hirshabelle and are benefiting from enhanced services. To achieve

³⁶ Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Report 2020.

³⁷ KII- Implementing Partner UNDP.

³⁸ PBF Progress Report 2020.

³⁹ KII- Implementing Partner UNDP

⁴⁰ MIDNIMO II Annual Progress Report November 2020.

⁴¹ KII- Implementing Partner PBF.; KII-Implementing Partner UNDP. KII- CAG Member, Abudwaq.

⁴² PBF Progress Report 2020.; KII-Implementing Partner UNDP.

this outcome, the project planned to implement a variety of outputs. The first output (Output 2.1) was to form inclusive community-defined socio-economic groups, which would participate fully in community driven planning processes.⁴³ The target under this output was to reach 600 individuals by completing six community-based planning processes. So far, a total of 746 (342 female; 404 male) individuals have been reached. This includes 113 (44 female; 69 male) individuals in Jowhar, 56 (32 female; 24 male) individuals in Beletweyne, 57 (22 female; 35 male) individuals in Hobyo, 58 (14 female; 75 male) individuals in Abudwaq and 120 (50 female; 70 male) individuals in Galkayo. Community planning exercises were not conducted in Dhusamareb as other actors linked to the District Council formation process had already conducted similar activities. The decision to forfeit community planning exercises in Dhusamareb was conducive as it prevented duplication of durable solutions efforts.⁴⁴

Interviewed beneficiaries of the community-based planning processes reported that the processes were organized with the help of CFTs established by IOM. Interviewed beneficiaries also reported that the community consultations were inclusive, adding that women, youth, religious leaders, IDPs, camp leaders, disabled people and local authority.⁴⁵ As a CFT member noted:⁴⁶

“The community planning process in Jowhar was inclusive. Various groups such as IDPs, returnees, host communities, women, youth and the government participated in the process. The meetings conducted as part of this process were well organized and allowed for discussions on the main challenges facing the community and the main needs of the community.” – KII with CFT Member, Jowhar

Community members who took part in the community planning process added:⁴⁷

“The consultation meetings were inclusive. Various groups in the community such as women, youth, disabled people, IDPs, host communities, religious leaders and local authorities were represented in the meetings.” – KII with CAP Beneficiary, Hobyo

“I attended a meeting to discuss the needs and priorities of the community. These needs and priorities were submitted to the implementing partners, who had organized the meeting in collaboration with the government. The meeting was inclusive as participants consisted of men, women, youth, IDPs and the host community.” – KII with Community Leader, Abudwaq

Despite the positive reports on inclusion from KIIs, only 8% of the respondents of the endterm survey reported that IDPs were involved in community consultations. Furthermore, only 16%, 8% and 1% of respondents of this survey reported that women, IDPs and minority clans participated in community consultations.⁴⁸ This is a departure from midterm findings, which indicated higher levels of inclusivity in the CAP process. For example, 92% of surveyed respondents from Beletweyne reported feeling that their communities were included in the CAP process at midterm level. However, only 31% of respondents reported feeling that their communities were included in the CAP process at endterm level. The table below summarizes the differences between midterm and endterm findings on the level of inclusivity of community consultations.⁴⁹

Table 2: Comparison of midterm and endterm perceptions on levels of inclusivity of community consultations

Do you feel that your community was adequately included in the community planning process?		
District	Midterm Findings	Endterm Findings
Abudwaq	85%	49%
Beletweyne	92%	31%
Hobyo	78%	50%
Jowhar	58%	21%

This is also a departure from Midnimo I (which focused on South West State and Jubaland) findings where high levels of inclusivity were reported in the mid-term evaluation conducted by Axiom ME. This could be attributed the nature of the Midnimo I project vis a vis Midnimo II. Midnimo I was much more focused on CAPs, investing heavily on community-based planning processes and rehabilitation of a higher number of

⁴³ Midnimo II Programme Update – November 2020

⁴⁴ Annual Progress Report – November 2020; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information

⁴⁵ KII – CAP Beneficiary, Horseed, Jowhar; KII – CAP Beneficiary, Spaniaso, Horseed, Jowhar

⁴⁶ KII – CFT Member, Horseed, Jowhar

⁴⁷ KII – CAP Beneficiary, Horseed, Jowhar; KII – Community Leader, Abudwaq

⁴⁸ End-Term Survey; End-Term CfW Survey

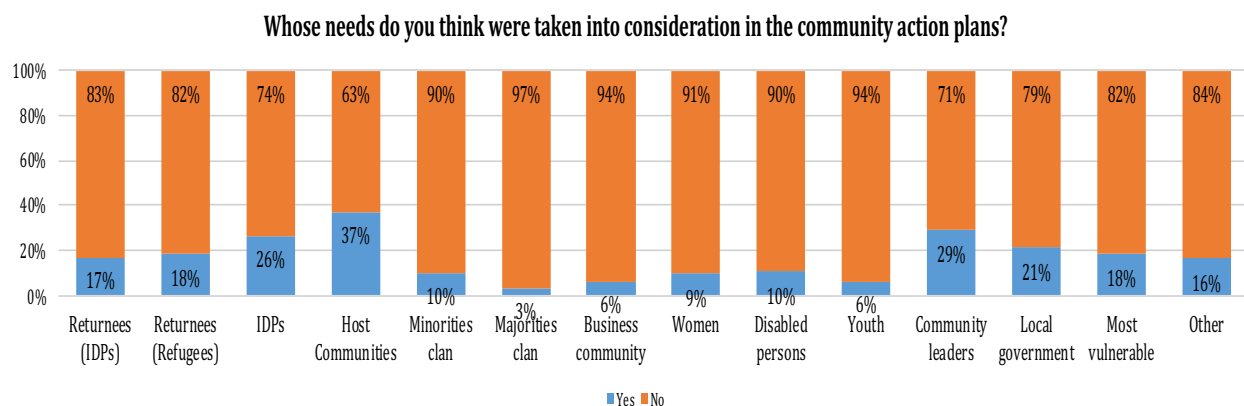
⁴⁹ Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information; Endterm Survey

infrastructure than Midnimo II. In fact, under Midnimo I, Axiom ME conducted field observations to livestock markets, shallow wells, airport facilities, police station, road, community mental health center in Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa and at the time of evaluation there were projects in the pipeline in Hudur. This highlights the fact that not only were target locations less than in Midnimo II, but more CAPs were implemented in these districts than for the overall Midnimo II project. Communities, tend to favour CAP and infrastructure rehabilitation and really measure effectiveness and success by the number of priorities implemented. Hence the more negative perceptions on key indicators under Midnimo II could be due to the different design of the project, which this time included some very needed activities and responses to major needs such as livelihood creation, COVID-19 awareness response, flood response, but less infrastructure development. This does not mean, however, that infrastructures will not be developed by other agencies, as the nature of the CAP is such that it becomes a reference document for other humanitarian and development actors in the districts.

The community-based planning was complemented by 5 analysis, visioning, planning and prioritization processes, which resulted in the production of CAPs in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Jowhar and Beletweyne. Thus, only 4 CAPs were developed through Midnimo II. It is worth noting that Balcad was also a target location of the project. However, a CAP development process had already begun in the district upon project commencement. Therefore, the project provided support to the finalization of the CAP in Balcad. Although community-based planning was also conducted in Galkayo, it did not result in the production of a CAP. Rather, the community-based planning in Galkayo informed the District Council Formation process. The community-based planning in Galkayo was done through a partnership between Midnimo II and JPLG. The situation in Galkayo is similar to that in Dhusamareb as community-based planning was geared towards District Council Formation as opposed to CAP development. This is because project partners observed that there are few District Councils in Galmudug and prioritized the formation of these councils over CAPs. Indeed, there is only one District Council in Galmudug, which is located in Adado.⁵⁰ This prioritization was appropriate as the effective implementation and coordination of CAP activities is dependent on the presence of a functional District Council.

The discrepancy between midterm and endterm findings on perceptions of the level of inclusivity of community consultations could be a result of the different periods in which perceptions were surveyed. As the midterm survey was conducted earlier after the community consultations, it is likely that surveyed respondents had yet to assess the level of influence that their respective groups had on the consultations. Therefore, the lower levels of inclusivity reported at endterm could reflect perceptions that were changed due to a higher level of understanding of the consultations and who they benefitted. As seen in the below figure, only 30% respondents from the districts in which Midnimo II developed CAPs, believe the concerns of IDPs were taken into consideration in the CAPs. 21%, 12% and 11% of respondents reported that the concerns of the most vulnerable groups, minority clans and women respectively were taken into consideration in the CAPs.⁵¹

Figure 6: Whose needs were taken into consideration in the CAPs?



Although interviews with participants of the community consultations show that vulnerable groups such as women, IDPs and disabled people were represented in the consultations, it is worth noting that

⁵⁰ KII – IP, UN-Habitat

⁵¹ End-Term Survey

representation does not equate to influence. Social dynamics often play a role in community decision-making, acting as a barrier to meaningful influence from vulnerable groups. Social dynamics often favour the influence of powerful groups such as host communities and community leaders in decision-making. Therefore, the limited consideration of the needs of vulnerable groups is likely a reflection of the limited influence of these groups on decision-making in community consultations. To mitigate this, it is recommended that various vulnerable groups review CAPs, allowing them to protect their interests before final approval of the CAPs by local authorities.

Midnimo II also planned to develop 4 community driven projects identified in CAPs and the community planning processes. These projects were to have a CfW component to increase access to cash among vulnerable households. The project's goal has been reached at endterm as 4 community driven projects were completed. These projects include the rehabilitation of Cawagle Borehole in Abudwaq, which was found to have a solar pump and 64 solar panels during field observations. The borehole has a one-meter pipeline extension to Kahandale IDP Camp. The borehole also has a concrete apron of a one-meter radius and a well lining that is made of iron. However, the borehole does not have a sokage pit, a drainage channel or a fence for protection.⁵²

Furthermore, the borehole has two water troughs for goats and sheep. As livestock can access the water kiosk separately, the borehole is clean and the water is clear and odourless. The cleanliness of the water in the borehole is also supported by the fact that the borehole is 40 meters from the nearest latrine, which is downhill from the borehole. Furthermore, the containers used to collect water from the borehole are clean. Nevertheless, the water in the borehole is not chlorinated.⁵³

Figure 7: Rehabilitated Cawagle Borehole



The borehole was found to be accessible to all members of the community as it is community-owned and free to use. The average distance walked by community members to reach the borehole is three kilometers and about 800 people benefit from the borehole daily. However, the borehole runs dry during *Jilaal* season, which lasts from December to March. Therefore, the borehole cannot provide sufficient water to the target community all-year round. Another challenge faced by the borehole is the high cost of maintenance, which community members cannot afford.⁵⁴ Nevertheless, the PPP established by the project acts as a mitigating measure to this risk as local governments and private actors now have a platform through which they can work together in addressing challenges faced by the community

⁵² FO – Cawagle Borehole, Abudwaq

⁵³ FO – Cawagle Borehole, Abudwaq

⁵⁴ FO – Cawagle Borehole, Abudwaq

Figure 8: Water kiosk constructed in Beletweyne



Another community driven project implemented by Midnimo II is the construction of 4 water kiosks in Beletweyne. The field observation to the water kiosks shows that although construction of the water kiosks is completed for the most part, the water kiosks have yet to start functioning. This is because pipeline extensions connecting the kiosks to water points have yet to be installed. Therefore, the construction of water kiosks in Beletweyne has yet to have impacts on the community. All interviewed camp leaders urged the project to connect the water kiosks to water sources for improved water supply for community members.⁵⁵ Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the project was ultimately unable to complete the installation of pipeline extensions at the water kiosks. Nevertheless, reports from UN-Habitat

show that the project produced a development concept for the water kiosks. Furthermore, the project handed the water kiosks over to the DRC WASH program in the district, which is supposed to fill current gaps. Therefore, the water kiosks are likely to be sustainable thanks to durable solutions coordination.⁵⁶

Figure 9: Water trucking in Beletweyne



UN-Habitat facilitated water trucking as a temporary measure to access to water among target communities prior to the installation of pipeline extensions. Although temporary and unsustainable, this support was essential as the need for water was urgent in target IDP camps.⁵⁷

The water kiosks are managed by the camp leaders of their respective locations. However, none of the water kiosks were found to have the equipment and supplies necessary for repairs and maintenance. Nevertheless, the camp leader at the Ex-Airport Camp reported that the project has plans to provide repairing and

maintenance tools as well as plans to train water committees for the water kiosks.⁵⁸

Figure 10: Roofed parking space at Balcad General Hospital



Midnimo II constructed support structures for Balcad General Hospital. The constructed structures include a guard house, a roofed parking space and 4 toilets (2 for men; 2 for women). The guard house is 3 meters long and 3 meters wide while the roof of the parking space is 20 meters long and 8 meters wide. Both the guard house and the parking space are well lit at night. The constructed toilets are cemented, lockable and accessible to disabled people. Each toilet has 2 windows and is fitted with a hand washing point. Furthermore, the toilets are clean and

⁵⁵ FO – Water Kiosks, Beletweyne

⁵⁶ Settlement Development Plan – Beledweyne Water Kiosk Committees; KII – IP; FO – Water Kiosks

⁵⁷ Settlement Development Plan – Beledweyne Water Kiosk Committees; KII – IP, UN-habitat

⁵⁸ FO – Water Kiosks, Beletweyne

well maintained. The FO found that the hospital had maintenance tools and equipment available. Therefore, the constructed support structures are likely to be well maintained. The hospital conducts an average of 25 consultations with children, 3 consultations with men and one consultation with women per day. The hospital also has an average of 30 outpatient visits per day. The field observation shows that the hospital support structures are benefitting many people in target communities.⁵⁹

In Galmudug, Midnimo II rehabilitated the Hobyo Community Social Centre as one of its community driven projects. The FO conducted to the centre shows that four rooms were rehabilitated. Each room is roofed and is 8 meters and 3 meters wide. Each room also has a lockable door as well as seven windows. Furthermore, each room is equipped with freezing material for training purposes. However, it is worth noting that the floors of these rooms are not cemented.⁶⁰

Figure 10: Solar panels at Hobyo Community Social Centre



The FO also shows that the project rehabilitated 4 toilets (2 for men; 2 for women). However, there are no toilets designed for use by disabled people. Each of the rehabilitated toilets is 2 meters long and 2 meters wide and has a door. However, the doors are not lockable and none of the toilets have windows. Furthermore, none of the toilets are fitted with a hand washing point. Nevertheless, the toilets were found to be clean and well maintained. The project also installed a water tank, which was found to have clean water as well as 16 solar panels at the Hobyo Community Social Centre, which provide 12 hours of electricity. Thus, the solar panels effectively provide light to the centre during the evening and night.

Indeed, the FO affirms that the playing pitch at the centre is well lit at night. The project also improved upon the playing pitch by placing a carpet floor on it, which is 28 meters long and 16 meters wide.

Figure 11: Maintenance equipment for Hobyo Community Center



To generate revenue for the centre, the project installed deep freezer fridges, which will be used to store fish for local customers at a fee. These fridges will be used by the local youth group to run their fish business once they are trained with fishing skills. Therefore, the youth group is in charge of maintaining the deep freezer fridges. This aspect of the project is sustainable as revenue generated from the fridges will help cover any maintenance costs incurred by the youth group. Furthermore, the FO found that the tools, equipment and supplies necessary for maintenance of the centre were available and properly stored. It follows that the centre was found to be well maintained. Although the project also planned to construct a mini-public sitting gallery that would be used by both the public and government during youth competitions, this was not done.⁶¹

The rehabilitation of the Hobyo Community Social Centre is beneficial to many community members as is evident in the fact that about 400 people use the centre per day. Furthermore, several community activities are conducted at the centre per day including vocational training, sports competitions, awareness raising

⁵⁹ FO – Balcad General Hospital
⁶⁰ FO – Hobyo Community Social Centre
⁶¹ FO – Hobyo Community Social Centre

sessions, mentorship meetings and community meetings. As the centre facilitates community gatherings, it promotes social cohesion, which is a key element of Midnimo II.⁶²

Figure 12: Dhusamareb public facilities



Midnimo II also constructed public facilities at the Dhusamareb District Office. These facilities include a guard room, 2 rooms designed for small stores and 2 independent public toilets separated by gender. The FO to the public facilities shows that the guard room is cemented and has a roof, lockable door and window. The FO also shows that although the project constructed toilets, they do not have ventilated improved pits (VIPs) as planned. Nevertheless, the toilets are clean and well maintained and they each have lockable doors, cemented floors, a window and a roof. Each toilet also has a hand washing facility, promoting hygiene among users. Although the project also planned to construct an open covered space and to install a water tank, these facilities were not found at the Dhusamareb District Office. As the public facilities are at the District Office, the DC oversees their maintenance.⁶³ There are no foreseen issues concerning maintenance as the PPP established by the project promotes the sustainability of the facilities.

Figure 13: Jowhar market after Midnimo II activities



demolishment of the old Jowhar market to the Governor, who halted construction activities two days after the demolition.

Although Midnimo II had also planned to rehabilitate a market in Jowhar, this plan was ultimately cancelled due to disagreements between the IP and the Governor over technical and structural safety aspects of the activity. According to field reports and interviews, the IP and Governor initially agreed to demolish the old Jowhar market and construct a new one. However, the Governor ultimately decided that it was best to simply rehabilitate the old market. Nevertheless, the IP had already completed the tender process and the contractor had gone ahead to demolish the existing market. Community members reported the

⁶² FO – Hobyo Coommunity Social Centre
⁶³ FO – Dhusamareb Public Facilities

Figure 14: Jowhar market prior to Midnimo II. Photo obtained from IP



It is worth noting that the old market was found to be near the point of collapse during the pre-assessment phase of implementation. Nevertheless, the demolition of the old market without the Governor's full consent weakened the relationship between the government and the IP and resulting in the cancellation of the activity.⁶⁴ The project had also planned to set up an initiative, flanked by a development concept to further mobilize resources for Jowhar market. However, this activity was also cancelled following

the fallout with the Governor. As the market rehabilitation was cancelled, CfW could not be conducted in Jowhar. Instead, Social cash transfer was conducted to improve access to cash among vulnerable households in the absence of CfW from market construction.⁶⁵

"There are no community driven projects implemented by Midnimo II partners in Jowhar. However, Midnimo II partners facilitated social cash transfers through COVID-19 awareness activities." – KII with Community Leader, Jowhar

Although the project replaced the market rehabilitation with social cash transfer through COVID-19 awareness raising, the government's and community's perception of the project remained rather negative in Jowhar. Community members generally value infrastructural support due to its higher level of sustainability and long-term effects. Therefore, the social cash transfer through COVID-19 awareness was not seen as an adequate replacement to market rehabilitation.

As aforementioned, the market construction was replaced with social cash transfer to campaigning teams dedicated to raising COVID-19 awareness in the community. The campaigning teams disseminated information on COVID-19 prevention measures including hand-washing tips as well as advice on avoiding large gatherings and social distancing. The campaigning teams also disseminated information on COVID-19 symptoms and the hospitals to visit if symptoms emerge. Furthermore, the campaigning teams distributed information materials such as COVID-19 posters and stickers as well as COVID-19 supplies such as facemasks and hand sanitizers, not only in Jowhar, but also in Abudwaq and Hobyoo.⁶⁶

Through most of its community driven projects and COVID-19 awareness campaigns, Midnimo II facilitated CfW for community members. More specifically, CfW was implemented in Abudwaq, Hobyoo and Jowhar. CfW is separate from the project's other livelihood activities implemented under business incubation which were delayed.

38% of respondents of the survey with CfW beneficiaries reported that they were involved in CfW activities for 11-20 days while 32% respondents reported that they were involved in CfW activities for 21-30 days. Furthermore, 16% and 14% of respondents reported that they were involved in CfW activities for 1-10 days and over 40 days respectively. 45% of surveyed CfW beneficiaries reported that they started the work in July while 32% and 21% of surveyed CfW beneficiaries reported that they started the work in August and September respectively. Only 2% and 1% of CfW beneficiaries reported starting the work in June and April respectively. The ending of CfW activities is more definite as 65% of CfW beneficiaries reported that their work ended in August while 29% of CfW beneficiaries reported that their work ended in September.

⁶⁴ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; Jowhar Field Report

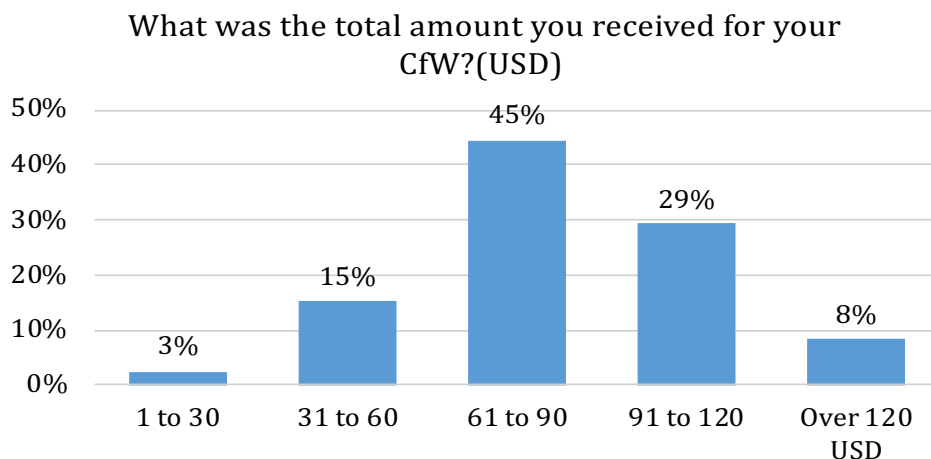
⁶⁵ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; KII – CAP Beneficiary, Horseed, Jowhar

⁶⁶ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; KII – CfW Beneficiary, Horseed, Jowhar; KII – CfW Beneficiary, Snaipaso, Horseed, Jowhar, KII – Community Leader, Abudwaq; KII – LA, Abudwaq

Only 3% of CfW beneficiaries reported that their work ended in October. 1% of beneficiaries reported that their work ended in the months of March, May, June and July.⁶⁷

As seen in the figure below, 45% of respondents of the survey with CfW beneficiaries reported receiving \$61-\$90 for their work while 29% of respondents reported receiving \$90-\$120 for their work. Furthermore, 3% and 14% of respondents of the survey with CfW beneficiaries reported receiving \$1-\$30 and \$31-\$60 for their work respectively. Only 9% of respondents reported receiving over \$120 for their work. This aligns with the project’s plans on CfW disbursements.

Figure 15: Amount received for CfW



84% of CfW respondents reported that food was their top expenditure from their CfW earnings. 8% and 3% of respondents reported that debt payment and farming inputs respectively were their largest expenditures. Furthermore, 45% and 17% of CfW respondents reported that water bills and debt payment respectively were their second largest expenditures. 9%, 8%, 8% and 4% of CfW beneficiaries reported that food, education, health and Madarasa fee were their second largest expenditures. In addition, 24%, 15%, 14%, 8% and 7% of CfW beneficiaries reported that debt payment, water bills, health, food and education respectively were their third largest expenditures.⁶⁸

84% of CfW respondents reported that the cash received lasted 1-5 weeks while 11% and 5% of CfW respondents reported that the cash received lasted 6-10 weeks and 11-15 weeks respectively. 77% of CfW respondents reported that their household’s net income improved as a result of CfW. Nevertheless, only 35% of CfW beneficiaries reported that access to livelihoods and employment increased. This is expected as the effects of CfW are often temporary at best. As one interviewed community member noted:

“The living conditions and livelihoods of CfW beneficiaries improved for a month or two. However, soon after, the conditions of these beneficiaries returned to their previous level.” – KII with CAP Beneficiary, Hobyo

Nevertheless, CfW presents an opportunity for vulnerable groups in target communities to increase their income and meet basic needs during project implementation. It acts as a means through which the project can boost local household incomes during construction and awareness raising activities. Larger impacts on livelihoods are likely to emerge from the business incubation activities implemented under Output 2.10. Nevertheless, 49% of CfW beneficiaries reported that access to livelihoods and employment remained the same while 15% of CfW beneficiaries reported that access to livelihoods and employment decreased. Although the CfW did not lead to a significant increase in access to livelihoods, it increased household incomes among CfW beneficiaries and strengthened their ability to meet their basic needs for several weeks.⁶⁹

Interviewed CfW beneficiaries reported that the CfW beneficiary selection was done in collaboration with local authority and camp leaders. Interviewed CfW beneficiaries also reported that beneficiary selection

⁶⁷ End-Term Survey – CfW Beneficiaries (Abudwaq, Jowhar, Hobyo)
⁶⁸ End-Term Survey – CfW Beneficiaries (Abudwaq, Jowhar, Hobyo)
⁶⁹ KII – CfW Beneficiary, Jowhar; KII – CfW Beneficiary, Jowhar

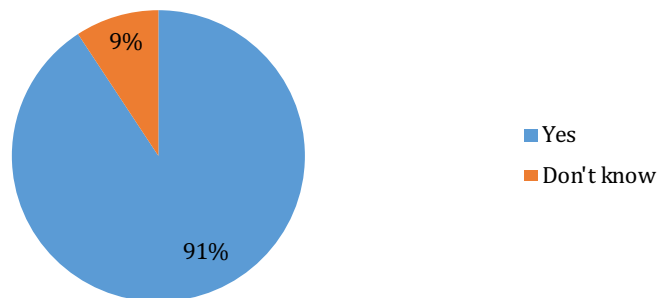
was fair and inclusive as vulnerable groups such as women, youth, IDPs, returnees and minority clans were selected for CfW.⁷⁰

“The selection of the CfW beneficiaries was done by local authority, who ensured that all groups in the community were represented. The selection was fair and inclusive as women, youth and displacement affected communities were selected to benefit from CfW.” – KII with CfW Beneficiary, Jowhar

The inclusivity of CfW is supported by findings from the survey conducted with CfW beneficiaries. As seen in the below figure, 91% of respondents of the survey with cash transfer beneficiaries reported that the selection criteria for CfW was fair.

Figure 16: Fairness of CfW beneficiary selection

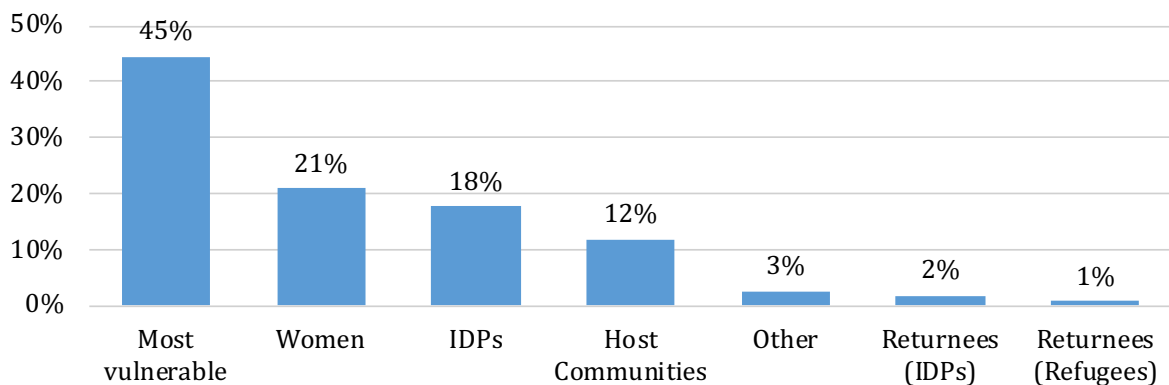
Was the selection criteria of Cash for Work (CfW) beneficiaries fair?



45% of respondents also reported that the most vulnerable groups in the community made up majority of CfW beneficiaries. 21% of respondents identified women as the main beneficiaries of CfW while 18% and 12% of beneficiaries identified IDPs and host communities respectively as the main beneficiaries of CfW. 3%, 2% and 1% of respondents identified other groups, IDP returnees and refugee returnees respectively as the main beneficiaries of CfW.⁷¹

Figure 17: Main groups benefiting from CfW (Survey with CfW beneficiaries)

Who mostly benefited from the Cash for Work?



Surveyed respondents from the areas in which CfW activities were conducted (Abudwaq, Jowhar and Hobyo) complemented this report as 92% of them stated that the beneficiary selection process was fair. 62% of respondents from these areas also reported the most vulnerable groups made up the majority of CfW beneficiaries. Furthermore, 23% and 8% of respondents reported that host communities and women

⁷⁰ KII – CfW Beneficiary, Horseed, Jowhar; KII – CfW Beneficiary, Snaipaso, Horseed, Jowhar

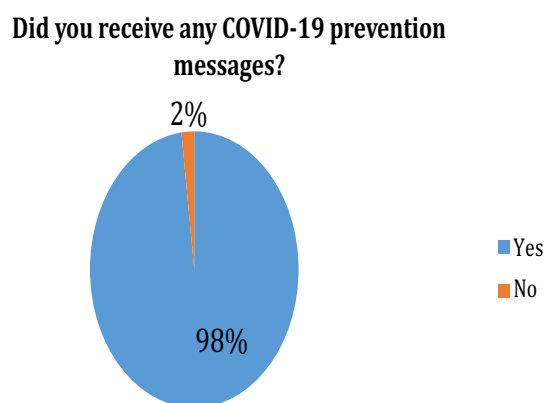
⁷¹ End-Term Survey – CfW Beneficiaries (Abudwaq, Jowhar, Hobyo)

respectively made up the majority of CfW beneficiaries. Another 8% of respondents reported that youth made up the majority of CfW beneficiaries in Abudwaq, Jowhar and Hobyo.⁷²

Besides CfW beneficiaries, Midnimo II partners engaged CAGs and CBM&Es in the implementation of community driven projects. Initially, the project planned to form and train 12 CAGs and CBM&Es to ensure participatory planning, implementation and M&E. However, the target for the number of CAGs and CBM&Es was later revised to 8 as target sites were reduced from 6 to 4 sites. So far, 4 CAGs and 4 CBM&Es have been formed and trained. Thus, the target for the number of CAGs and CBM&Es established and trained was reached.⁷³ The CAGs have a total of 22 members while the CBM&Es have a total of 12 members. The CAG training focused on the facilitation and preparation of community driven projects. Through the training, CAG members learnt aspects of community-based planning including community consultation processes and ensuring the participation of all groups in the community in community activities.⁷⁴ The CBM&E training focused on the monitoring and evaluation of infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated by Midnimo II partners.⁷⁵ The committees reportedly functioned well and they did not experience any major challenges. Interviewed members of CAGs and CBM&Es reported that the committees are inclusive of vulnerable groups. This is evident in the fact that out of the 34 CAG and CBM&E members, 12 are female.⁷⁶ This is seen in the fact that 58% of surveyed respondents reported that the committees are significantly important while 30% of surveyed respondents reported that the committees are slightly important. 52% of surveyed respondents reported that CFTs were the most effective community committee. 32%, 15% and 2% of surveyed respondents reported that CDRCs, CBM&Es and CAGs respectively were the most effective committees.

The project also planned to establish and train 40 CDRCs on land mediation, upgrading and resilience. However, in light of COVID-19 restrictions, intensive community workshops would not be held and communities were sensitized through activities under Output 2.8. This output was to support communities to reinforce social cohesion and reintegration of displaced populations through pilot projects focused on neighbourhood-led settlement upgrading, new settlements, improved connectivity and services in IDP settlements. The project planned to upgrade 4 settlements and to have 200 households participating in the neighbourhood-led initiatives. However, only one settlement was upgraded. Other settlements could not be upgraded due to COVID-19 restrictions.⁷⁷

Figure 18: Reach of COVID-19 prevention messages



As aforementioned, the project was adapted to address the rising challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the ways in which the project addressed the pandemic was the establishment of campaigning teams, which raised COVID-19 awareness and distributed supplies such as facemasks and hand sanitizers in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar. The project also raised COVID-19 awareness by broadcasting messages on local radio stations. As seen under the analysis of Output 1.3.1, these messages had a wide reach in target locations and most of those who reported listening to the radio also reported that they heard the COVID-19 messages that broadcasted by Midnimo II. The project's COVID-19 campaigns were also effective as 98% of surveyed respondents reported that they received COVID-19 prevention messages. This is evident in the figure on the left.

⁷² End-Term Survey – CfW Beneficiaries (Abudwaq, Jowhar, Hobyo)

⁷³ Midnimo II Programme Update – November 2020; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information

⁷⁴ KII – CAG Member, Beletweyne

⁷⁵ KII – IP, IOM Field Staff, Galmudug

⁷⁶ KII – CAG Member, Beletweyne; KII – IP, IOM Field Staff, Galmudug; Annual Progress Report – November 2020; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information

⁷⁷ Midnimo II Programme Update – November 2020; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information

After the mid-term evaluation, the project added another output to its design, aiming to conduct a Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) with 30 (50% female; 50% male) participants. According to interviews with UNDP, the PMSD involved market assessments and market sector analyses, which were used to identify conducive marketing strategies and sectors for small businesses. Although this activity was ultimately completed, it faced a number of delays due to COVID-19 restrictions that had UNDP staff working from home, leaving no staff in the field for several months. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and strict social distancing requirements also made it difficult to conduct activities such as facilitating linkages to promote small businesses innovations as part of the PMSD.⁷⁸

Figure 19: Beletweyne EDU



Another output added after mid-term evaluation, was to provide business incubation and establish revolving funds and loan systems to support business startups in Beletweyne.⁷⁹ The business incubation includes a range of services for small businesses such as business training, business counselling and advice and networking with local institutions for registration. The business incubation also includes international events that allow for technological linkages. Midnimo II project partners contracted UNIDO to facilitate the business incubation activities through the Enterprise Development Unit (EDU) established in Beletweyne in partnership with UNIDO. The EDU in

Beletweyne is hosted by the Hiraan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. UNIDO’s partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry allows for linkage to the private sector. The EDU is equipped with a team of trainers and counsellors, who were trained to conduct training programs for entrepreneurs.⁸⁰

So far, 20 entrepreneurs have been trained on business management through the Midnimo II project. According to beneficiaries of this training, the beneficiary selection process was fair and inclusive. The 20 trained entrepreneurs consist of 14 men and 6 women who are involved in agriculture or construction businesses that were affected by the recent floods in Beletweyne. The training was held from 17th to 24th February 2021 and focused on topics such as developing business plans, business communication skills, marketing and pricing. These entrepreneurs also had access to other business incubation services offered at the EDU and are expected to receive funding for business startups from the International Bank of Somalia (IBS). However, these selected entrepreneurs have yet to receive this funding due to delays in training caused by COVID-19. Nevertheless, beneficiary entrepreneurs reported that the capacity building and the expected funding gives them hope for rebuilding their businesses and expanding their profits.⁸¹

“The project provides hope for business owners affected by the recent floods as it provided them with capacity building, which will enable them to increase production and be more resilient against future disasters. Furthermore, the expected funding will be an invaluable source of start-up capital.” – KII with Business Incubation Beneficiary, Beletweyne.

The interviewed representative of the Hiraan Chamber of Commerce also recognized the importance of capacity building in improving livelihoods in Beletweyne after the floods and the COVID-19 pandemic, which damaged the district’s productive sectors. However, the Hiraan Chamber of Commerce also reported that the project’s biggest impact is likely to result from the provision of funding to businesses in the district. As this has yet to be done, the project has yet to make its biggest impact.⁸²

“The project improved business skills and business performance in Beletweyne by providing effective trainings, counselling as well as linkages between local and big enterprises. The project also improved the relationship between the Chamber of Commerce and productive sectors as well as the relationship between the government and the community. However, the project is yet to make the biggest impact on the

⁷⁸ Midnimo II Programme Update – November 2020; KII – IP, UNDP

⁷⁹ Midnimo II Programme Update – November 2020

⁸⁰ KII – UNDP; KII - UNIDO

⁸¹ KII – Business Incubation Beneficiary, Beletweyne; KII – Business Incubation Beneficiary, Beletweyne; KII - UNIDO

⁸² KII – Hiraan Chamber of Commerce and Industry

productive sector in the district as which promised grants have yet to be provided.” – KII with Hiraan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Efficiency

According to interviews with IPs, the project had access to sufficient financial and human resources for the implementation of its planned activities. Therefore, resource shortages were not among the challenges faced by the project. IPs also reported that the project management structure was efficient at achieving expected results. A key feature in the project management structure that supported efficient project implementation was the sequencing of activities and their associated documents. IPs reported that the project management structure was clear and coordination between IOM, UN-Habitat and UNDP was good. This is especially true for the second half of the project’s implementation period, as the Midnimo II partners and other project partners begun sharing monthly reports with one another on the progress of their activities. This allowed for better understanding on and streamlining of activities being implemented by the different partners.⁸³

Furthermore, IP field staff reported that the project was efficient as most planned community driven projects were successfully conducted and were completed in a timely manner.⁸⁴ The only community driven project that was not completed was the rehabilitate of the Jowhar market, which was cancelled due to disagreements between IP and the local authority on technical and structural safety aspects. This activity was replaced with social cohesion campaigns, which were linked to social cash transfers. However, interviewed community members reported being dissatisfied with the project’s implementation in Jowhar as they expected to receive assistance in CAP implementation.⁸⁵ As community members stated:⁸⁶

“The project did not deliver its promise to rehabilitate the fruit and vegetable market in Jowhar. Therefore, it has not made a major difference in the area.” – KII with Community Leader, Jowhar

“Midnimo II was a failure in Jowhar as it did not implement any of the activities identified as being important to the community during community consultations.” – KII with CfW Beneficiary, Jowhar

This highlights the importance of coordination and relationships with government stakeholders to the efficient implementation of project activities. Although challenges in coordination and the relationships with the government are most evident in Jowhar, they also exist in other project locations. These issues are explored in detail under the “Coordination” section of this report.

The project also experienced a number of delays caused by shocks that affected target locations. These shocks included floods in Beletweyne as well as locust infestations and the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected all target locations. These shocks shifted the priorities and attention of the local, district and state authorities, which made it more difficult to facilitate coordination.⁸⁷ The COVID-19 pandemic was especially destructive as it delayed several training activities including durable solutions training for regional durable solutions focal points and FGS line ministries; CDRC training; and business incubation training. Other activities delayed by the pandemic include dialogue forums on Private Public Partnerships; livelihood needs assessment; PMSD and CfW activities. Although the project initially planned to upgrade IDP settlements through neighbourhood-led activities, this activity was cancelled as it could not be safely conducted in the context of the pandemic. Although COVID-19 had an undeniably significant impact on the project, the project was able to adapt to the pandemic. This is shown by the fact that IOM developed internal COVID-19 SOPs and mainstreamed COVID-19 safety measures in all activities. UN-Habitat restructured its team and this helped accelerate the finalization of urban profiles, training manuals and tendering for community infrastructure. The project also adjusted its activities to respond to the COVID-19 threat as is evident in the COVID-19 awareness raising campaigns and the broadcasting of COVID-19 prevention messages on local radio stations. UN-Habitat adjusted its activities to respond to COVID-19 by developing guidelines on the decongestion of IDP settlements and constructing 4 water kiosks in Beletweyne to improve WASH.⁸⁸

Although the floods in Beletweyne caused challenges in the implementation of activities, the project responded to them in a timely manner. This is seen in the project’s support to the government in recruiting, training and mobilizing health workers to treat, manage and refer water-borne illnesses as well as to

⁸³ KII – IP, UNDP; KII – UN-Habitat

⁸⁴ KII – IP, IOM Field Staff; KII – IP, UN-Habitat Field Staff; KII – IP, UNDP

⁸⁵ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; Jowhar Field Report

⁸⁶ KII – Community Leader, Hantiwadaag, Jowhar

⁸⁷ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; KII- IP, UNDP

⁸⁸ Midnimo II Programme Update – November 2020; KII – IP, UN-Habitat

administer vaccines to the community. The trainings received by health workers in Beletweyne helped them address COVID-19.⁸⁹

Additionally, challenges surrounding the project’s mid-term evaluation also caused a number of delays in the implementation of activities. The project’s mid-term evaluation produced insufficient conclusions on the progress and success of the project. Therefore, further evaluation of the project had to be done internally. There were also discussion with the donor on the best method to be used in this evaluation. This caused a significant delay in the implementation of activities as the no-cost extension period was bound to the completed mid-term evaluation.⁹⁰

The value for money of most project activities is high. This is evident in the achievement of several outcome indicators and the impacts resulting from this. The impacts are explored in detail in the next section of this report. However, there are large gaps in the implementation of some activities, most notably, the construction of water kiosks in Beletweyne following the recent floods. Although the water kiosks were found to be well constructed, they are not functional as they have not been connected to water sources due to COVID-19 restrictions. Nevertheless, the project facilitated water trucking at the water kiosks to provide temporary access to target IDP communities. Furthermore, the project handed over the water kiosks to the regional DRC WASH program, which will build upon the project’s activities. Therefore, it is likely that the value for money of the water kiosks will soon increase.⁹¹

Impacts

Outcome 1

As aforementioned, Outcome 1 aimed at ensuring that government structures and institutions at federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent, and better able to respond to the various needs of the populations in Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The indicators of Outcome 1 are summarized in the below table:

Table 3: Progress towards Outcome 1 indicators

Outcome 1	Indicator	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	Indicator Midterm	Indicator Endterm	% to Target
Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug.	Indicator 1.1 Priority durable solutions needs and priorities effectively responded to by government institutions	62%	70%	-	35%	56%
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage of the government institutions and structures report that they are better able to respond to their constituents	-	60%	57%	24%	40%
	Output 1.3.2 % of audience who participated in the feedback survey expressing their improved understanding of the benefit of joint planning and a common vision	-	65%	99%	70%	108%

The above table illustrates that the project did not achieve its target for Indicator 1.1. At baseline, 62% of surveyed respondents reported feeling that priority durable solutions needs were effectively responded to by government institution. This figure has fallen to 35% of surveyed respondents at endterm. This is likely a result of the negative socio-economic effects of the political tensions in Galmudug, environmental

⁸⁹ KII – IP, UN-Habitat

⁹⁰ KII – IP, UN-Habitat

⁹¹ Settlement Development Plan – Beledweyne Water Kiosk Committees; KII – IP; FO – Water Kiosks

challenges in Hirshabelle and COVID-19 pandemic occurring after the baseline assessment, which have left many target communities in need of more support than the government can provide.⁹² However, one should not forget that there are other factors more directly associated with the implementation of the project which could have also affected perceptions. For instance, problems on infrastructure rehabilitation in Beletweyn or Jowhar, changes of activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting delays could have created a more negative perception amongst communities in particular districts. Additionally, it is key to note that the timing of the perception survey could have a significant impact on perceptions. Conducting a baseline just before or during community-based process and planning could create more positive perceptions amongst communities as they are likely to be more directly involved and aware of the activities of the project, leading to greater feelings of engagement and ownership and potentially greater satisfaction with the government. However, this perception could turn negative for instance, during the midline or end line, if people are less engaged, if there are challenges experienced in implementing CAP, or expectations and hopes communities felt at baseline are unmatched by the end or after the project.

The project also failed to achieve its target for Indicator 1.2. There is a significant discrepancy between progress reported at midterm and progress reported at endterm level. At midterm, 57% of respondents reported that government institutions and structures were better able to respond to their constituents. However, at endterm, only 24% of surveyed respondents gave similar reports. Thus, progress towards the indicator is 40%. It is worth noting that the midterm evaluation arrived at its finding for Indicator 1.2 through KIIs with various government representatives while the endterm evaluation arrived at its finding through a survey conducted with 1337 beneficiaries.⁹³ Therefore, direct comparisons between midterm and endterm findings on the indicator are not valid. It is likely that a greater proportion of government representatives would have reported being better able to respond to their constituents at endterm level due to the support and capacity building provided by Midnimo II.

The training with the highest level of impact on government capacity seems to be that provided to CFT members. CFT members interviewed at endterm noted that the trainings received by government officials as members of CFTs have strengthened government capacity to conduct joint community planning, prioritize community needs and coordinate humanitarian projects. As CFTs are mostly comprised of local authorities and community leaders, trainings provided to the committee have a direct impact on local governance. This is important in the context of Somalia as the linkage between communities and local government is much stronger than the linkage between communities and state or federal government. Nevertheless, financial constraints will continue to limit the local government capacity to respond to the needs of their constituents.⁹⁴ To mitigate limitations caused by financial constraints in local government, the project established PPP. However, the private sector in Somalia also faces significant financial constraints. Therefore, local authorities should be linked to regional humanitarian and development focal points. The only linkages established between regional focal points and the government are those limited to line ministries. Although links between regional focal points and line ministries are essential, line ministries are less connected to communities than local authorities such as DCs and Governors.

As explained under the Effectiveness section of the report, the various working papers, tool kits, urban profiles and base maps are also useful tools for building the government's capacity in facilitating urban resilience and responding to the infrastructural needs of their constituents. However, these urban resilience documents only act as guides and their success is dependent on enforcement from the government. This requires a strong legal framework, planning principles and policies at state level. However, the governments of both Galmudug and Hirshabelle were established very recently and have yet to develop strong systems. Therefore, the success of the urban resilience documents is not guaranteed. The actual impacts of the urban resilience documents are likely to be seen in the long-run. To ensure the success of these documents, there is need for continuous engagement with the technical teams of Land Ministries and the Ministries of Public Works.⁹⁵

Other major forms of capacity building given to government officials are the training on land legislation provided to 18 CFT members as well as the training on land dispute resolution provided to CDRCs. CDRCs were also supported through the development of a ToR and guidebook on land dispute resolution. Although these forms of capacity building were an essential part of the durable solutions intervention, their impacts are not yet significant. Only 24% of surveyed respondents reported that the number of resolved land disputes reduced in the past year. 51% of surveyed respondents reported that the number of resolved land

⁹² Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information; Endterm Survey

⁹³ Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information; Endterm Survey

⁹⁴ KII - CFT member, Balcad; KII - CFT member, Dhusamareb; KII - CFT member, Hobyo

⁹⁵ KII - IP, UN-Habitat

disputes remained the same in the past year while 23% of respondents reported that the number of resolved disputes decreased in the past year.

The training provided on risk and flood mitigation to the government stakeholders such as the Ministry of Health helped the government respond to the rising health needs of Beletweyne.⁹⁶ The recruitment and mobilization of mobile health workers to Beletweyne enhanced the provision and access to health among the households affected by floods.⁹⁷ Additionally, the Ministries of Health and Interior collaborated in undertaking a community outreach program on social cohesion through COVID-19 prevention and safety awareness⁹⁸. The campaign entailed the distribution of hand sanitizers and the establishment of handwashing stations across Hirshabelle and Galmudug. This contributed to improved access to the protected health information on COVID-19 and resources as well as social cohesion among the community members. Concerning the training on peacebuilding, urban resilience, land management provided to the local, regional and state leaders enhanced their capacity to mediate in conflicts between IDPs and host communities.

Another significant discrepancy between midterm and endterm findings is evident in reports on progress towards Output 1.3.2. While the midterm evaluation found that 99% of surveyed respondents reported understanding the benefits of joint planning and a common vision, 70% of surveyed respondents gave the same report at endterm level. Nevertheless, the project surpassed its target for this indicator. Thus, progress towards Output 1.3.2 is 108% at endterm.⁹⁹ This means that target communities are likely to conduct joint planning in the future, which is likely to improve social cohesion and the incorporation of the interests of displacement affected communities in community decisions. This is in turn likely to increase the level of integration of displacement-affected communities.

Outcome 2

Outcome 2 of the project aimed at ensuring that communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Galmudug and Hirshabelle and are benefiting from enhanced services. The below table shows a summary of indicators under Outcome 2:

Table 4: Progress towards Outcome 2 Indicators

Outcome 2	Indicator	Indicator Baseline	Indicator Target	Indicator Midterm	Indicator Endterm	% to Target
Communities are proactively engaging with the Federal Member States of Somalia, and in particular Hirshabelle and Galmudug, and benefiting from enhanced services.	Indicator 2.1 % of community members reporting satisfaction of services provided by local authorities	41%	60%	-	35%	58%
	Indicator 2.2 # of community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers	0	6	4	6	100%
	Indicator 2.3 % of the project beneficiaries who observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the communities as a result of the project	48%	50%	-	48%	96%

Although the project implemented several community driven projects in collaboration with local authorities, the percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with services provided by local authorities is rather low. At baseline, 41% of surveyed respondents reported being satisfied with services provided by local authorities. At endterm, only 35% of surveyed respondents gave similar reports. This is

⁹⁶ MIDNIMO II Update August 2020.; Final Report- IOM Flood response Beletweyne.

⁹⁷ IOM Beletweyne Flood Response. Kii- District Commissioner, Beletweyne. KII- Mobile health team, Beletweyne.

⁹⁸ MIDNIMO II update September 2020

⁹⁹ Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information; Endterm Survey

likely an effect contextual challenges faced by target communities during project implementation. As aforementioned, the elections in Galmudug resulted in political tensions and instability. Hirshabelle experienced floods and locust infestations, which destroyed livelihoods and had negative effects on standards of living in the state. Furthermore, the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the entire country left community members in need of more support than can be provided by local authorities. Therefore, the project's support was not enough to offset the negative effects of these contextual challenges. IPs also reported that the state of community infrastructure prior to the project was dire. The project could only initiate progress towards improved infrastructure. The project could not realistically make a significant difference on the quality of infrastructure in target locations.

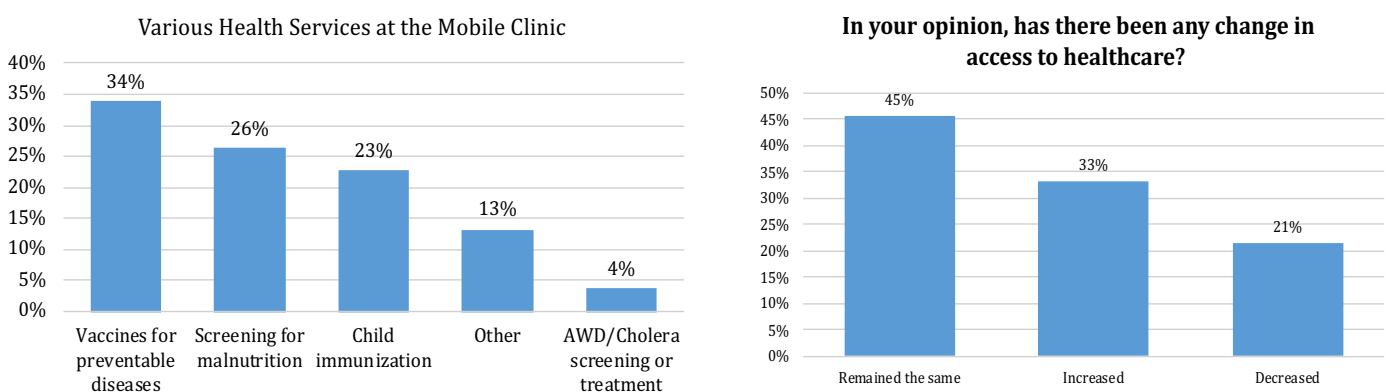
The project was successful at meeting its target of 6 community-led initiatives facilitated by target communities to demand services from duty bearers. These initiatives include the rehabilitation of Cawagle Borehole in Abudwaq, rehabilitation of Hobyo Community Social Centre, Beletweyne flood response as well as 3 social cohesion and COVID-19 awareness raising campaigns in Abudwaq, Hobyo and Jowhar. Through these community-led initiatives as well as other forms of infrastructural support provided by Midnomo II, access to basic services has increased.

The various community-driven projects implemented were indicated to have enhanced access to basic services. This is expected as the community driven projects were selected from CAP priorities, most of which highlighted the need for increased access to basic services. The project's impacts on access to basic services are especially evident in the project's WASH infrastructure as they increased access to water. The rehabilitation and solarization of the Cawagle borehole enhanced the provision of water to 3 IDP communities and one host community.¹⁰⁰ Before the implementation of Midnimo II, the beneficiaries had to walk for long distances to access water but with extension, the community can access water at ease.¹⁰¹

Moreover, the construction of water kiosks across Beletweyne enhanced water availability in the area despite reports that they were not functional.¹⁰² The provision of water through trucks by UN-Habitat met the short-term water needs of the beneficiaries across Beletweyne.¹⁰³

In Beletweyne, the creation of mobile health clinics enhanced access to health services for the beneficiary communities. These clinics reached out to households across Beletweyne providing health and nutrition services according to 74% of respondents of the survey.¹⁰⁴ From the survey, it is evident that through these clinics the community members were able to access various health services such as screening on Malnutrition treatment of preventable diseases, child immunization and cholera treatment.

Figure 20: Health services in Beletweyne



“The project established mobile health clinic that responded to the community needs during the floods by providing access to nutrition and health services.” – KII with CFT Member Beletweyne

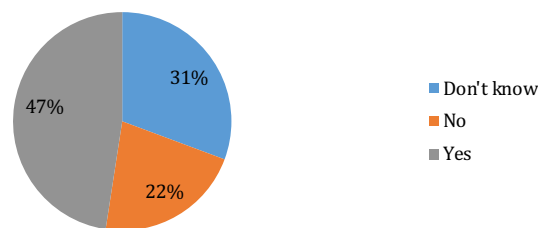
One of the main aims under Outcome 2 was to enhance social cohesion. KIIs with community members show that the project was successful in enhancing social cohesion. As seen in the figure on the left, 48% of respondents reported observing or experiencing enhanced social cohesion as a result of the project. Only

¹⁰⁰ Midnimo II Activity Brief, Abudwaq.
¹⁰¹ MIDNIMO II June 2020 update.
¹⁰² Field Report Beletweyne.
¹⁰³ UN HABITAT Contract water trucking;
¹⁰⁴ KII- Mobile Health Team, Beletweyne.

22% of respondents reported that the project did not improve social cohesion. Furthermore, 72% of surveyed respondents reported that interactions between IDPs and host communities have improved since 2018.¹⁰⁵ Therefore, it is evident that the project had a major impact on social cohesion. This is in spite of the negative findings on levels of inclusivity in community consultations and the resulting CAPs. It is likely that while formal decision-making might not be inclusive, positive interactions between IDPs and host communities on platforms such as COVID-19 awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts had significant impacts on social cohesion.

Figure 21: Changes in social cohesion as a result of the project

Have you observed/experienced enhanced social cohesion and trust among the IDP and communities as a result of the project?



The construction of public space in Dhusamareb offered the community beneficiaries a platform for social interaction and enhancing peaceful coexistence. Additionally, in Hobyo a community centre was rehabilitated in partnership with IOM. The spaces provided a platform for social engagement through sports between host and IDP communities including youth, women and minority clans. This enhanced access to avenues for social interactions and adds to the improved cohesion among the beneficiary communities.¹⁰⁶ Midnimo II in collaboration with UN-Habitat enhanced access to sanitation and health through the construction of a sanitation block and waiting area for patients at the Balcad hospital.¹⁰⁷

By undertaking the awareness creation activities, rehabilitation and construction of project infrastructure, the project generated short-term livelihood opportunities for the host and IDP communities.¹⁰⁸ The CfW programs played a significant role in enhancing access to income for the beneficiaries' households. In the survey, 62% of the CfW respondents indicated an increase in their household net income with a higher 77.3% response in the different survey affirming the same. According to the two surveys, the CfWs improved access to basic needs such as education, water, health services, farm inputs among the households. The figure below showcases the top ranked expenditure among the cash-for-work beneficiaries was food.¹⁰⁹ 100% of the respondents in the survey indicated utilizing the money to enhance food access in their households.

¹⁰⁵ Endterm Survey

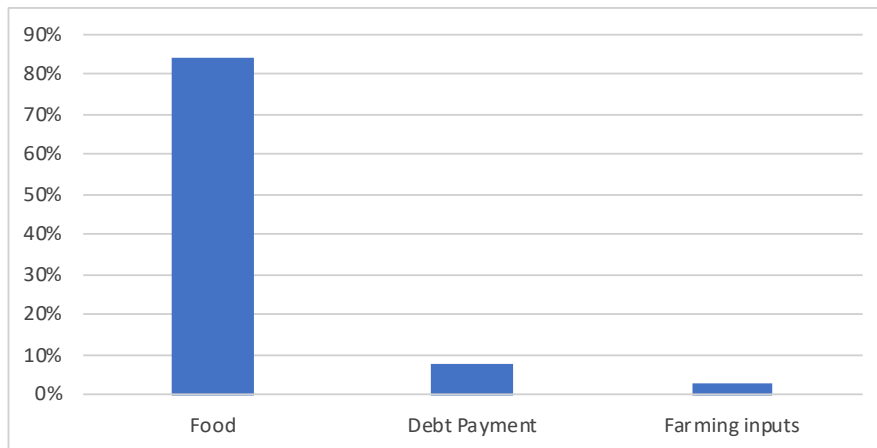
¹⁰⁶ KII- Implementing partner, IOM.; MIDNIMO II November 2020 update.

¹⁰⁷ KII- UN Habitat, Balcad.

¹⁰⁸ KII- Local Authority, Abudwaq.; KII- CFW beneficiary, Jowhar.

¹⁰⁹ KII- Case Study CFW beneficiary Jowhar.; KII-CFT member, Jowhar

Figure 22: Top expenditures among CfW beneficiaries



Additionally, the creation of EDU centres enhanced opportunities for empowerment through livelihood and business skills training. According to the UNDP Implementing partner, the intervention program created 25 enterprises and 45 new livelihoods among the beneficiaries in Beletweyne.¹¹⁰ It further enhanced access to credit facilities and finances for SMEs.

Sustainability and Ownership

The Midnimo II project has made strides towards advancing aspects of sustainability to enhance project continuity beyond the implementation timeline. To begin with, the project's enhanced level of engagement with the community increased the sense of ownership among the beneficiaries. This entailed the involvement of local authorities and leaders as well as the state and regional authorities in mobilizing the communities towards collaboration. Furthermore, the sense of community commitment to the project was evident in the creation of community-based committees with assistance from local leaders. These committees not only acted as linkages between implementing partners and beneficiaries but linchpins for enhanced community mobilization and coordination.¹¹¹ Additionally, community involvement not only contributed to the durable ownership of the project but inclusive participation in the decision-making of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, community leaders, IDPs, PwDs and the host community.

Midnimo II contributed immensely to the capacity enhancement of various stakeholders towards facilitating long-term independence on diverse aspects across the target communities. The community-based committees received various training on risk management relating to flood mitigation and COVID-19 prevention, community mobilization as well as project management.¹¹² All these skills remain critical to these committees in ensuring that the project programs and infrastructure are in good hands when the implementation timeline comes to an end. Moreover, the training of project committees and government enhances confidence among target beneficiaries in the committees' ability to sustainably manage the project infrastructure beyond their timeline.¹¹³ In the survey, CDRC was acknowledged as the most sustainable with CAG being the least sustainable. There were however variations between CBME and CFT as indicated in the figure below. This showcased the capacity for community-led project continuity beyond its timeline. However, 63% of survey respondents, still were not fully confident in the committees' ability to undertake various responsibilities. The need for additional training and incentives for these groups towards enhancing both their technical and financial capacity was indicated in the interviews.

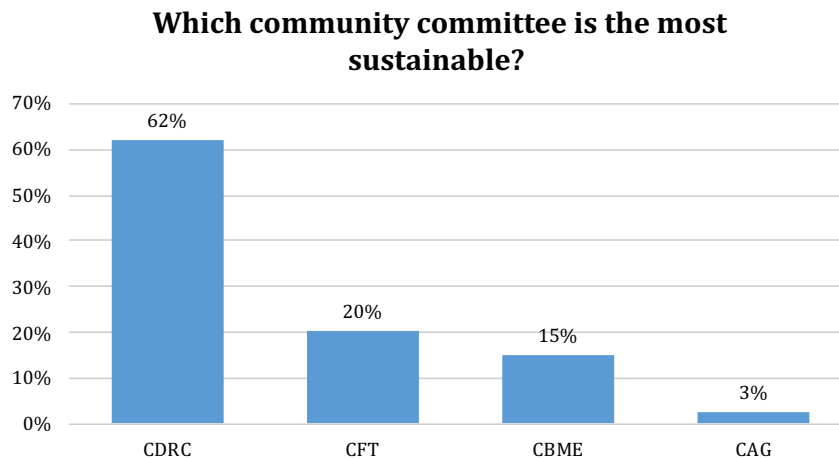
¹¹⁰ KII- Implementing partner, UNDP.

¹¹¹ KII- Committee Member; CAG, Beletweyne. KII- Committee Member; Jowhar.

¹¹² KII- Committee Member, CFT, Jowhar.; KII- Hiran Women Union, Jowhar. KII- Committee Member, CFT, Baletweyne.

¹¹³ KII- Local Authority, DC Beletweyne.

Figure 23: Sustainability of community-based communities



The training provided capacity building for community committees as is evident in the reports from direct beneficiaries across, all the 7 target locations, who received awareness on COVID-19 safety and prevention, social cohesion, flood mitigation and conflict resolution from the committees.¹¹⁴ This contributed to guaranteeing the intervention programs remain durable among the beneficiary communities even after Midnimo II concludes. Moreover, the training on technical and business skills contributed to the long-term independence and livelihood provision among the beneficiaries and their households.¹¹⁵

The project’s involvement of local, state and regional government means that government ownership is high. The project also established structures and guidelines to the establishment of structures that will sustain project outcomes. This includes the durable solutions secretariat, which was established after the durable solutions workshop held with 10 regional focal points and line ministries. This secretariat will ensure that durable solutions coordination will continue after the project. Another structure established by the project is the PPP taskforce, which will promote public private partnerships after the project’s completion. These partnerships are likely to help governments overcome financial constraints in making durable solutions interventions in their constituent locations.¹¹⁶

Concerning government involvement, Midnimo II provided opportunities for government collaboration and engagement towards the attainment of the NDP objectives on durable solutions. Interviews with local and state authorities confirmed their direct engagement in the mobilization of communities and stakeholders, oversight of project infrastructure, provision of security, consultative meetings as well as the selection of beneficiaries and project committees.¹¹⁷ Moreover, Midnimo II sought to enhance local and state authorities’ capacity to better facilitate project oversight. The training provided relating to urban resilience, risk management and conflict resolution enhanced the capacity of the government to oversee durable solutions beyond the project timeline.

The various training relating to COVID-19 prevention, risk and flood-disaster management, conflict resolution, land management and social accountability were provided to enhance skill and know-how in durably responding to the needs of the community.¹¹⁸ These training have a bearing on enhancing the government’s lead in project supervision post the implementation timeline of Midnimo II.¹¹⁹ Indeed, interviewed CFT members including government officials reported having improved capacities in coordinating and supervising durable solutions interventions in their respective locations.¹²⁰

Aside from the need to implement the training programs in Hirshabelle, there is a need for continuous capacity enhancement for local and state-level authorities on various aspects such as good governance and accountability towards enhancing long-term prospects project oversight.¹²¹ Only 24% of survey

¹¹⁴ Midnimo II Update Reports: June-November 2020.
¹¹⁵ KII- Implementing Partner UNIDO; KII- Business Incubation Beneficiary, Beletweyne.
¹¹⁶ KII – IP, UN-Habitat; KII – IP, UNDP, KII – MoI, Galmudug
¹¹⁷ KII- Local authority; DC Beletweyne. KII- Local Authority DC, Johwar.; KII- Ministry of interior.
¹¹⁸ Final Report-Durable Solutions UNDP Galmudug 2020.
¹¹⁹ Narrative report November 2020.
¹²⁰ KII – CFT, Balcad; KII – CFT, Dhusamareb
¹²¹ KII- Local Authority, DC Johwar.

respondents reported that the government is better able to respond to the needs of the beneficiary communities at endterm. This is down from 57% of respondents at midterm. However, the decrease from midterm figures is likely the effect of worsening socio-economic conditions due to the political instability in Galmudug, environmental challenges in Hirshabelle and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

“The government cannot address the challenges owing to its financial and technical limitation. The government remains dependent on the international donors to address existing community challenges.” – KII with Hiraan Chamber of Commerce.

The CAPs activities entailing construction and rehabilitation of project infrastructures such as water points and kiosks contribute to enhanced access to water among the beneficiary communities across Abudwaq and Beletweyne. Nonetheless, there is a need for a lasting solution relating to insufficient water resources at the kiosks which currently rely on water trucks as a substitute water source supply.¹²² The provision of water using water trucks cannot be a permanent solution to the challenge of water access in Beletweyne. This is not a durable alternative as it risks the infrastructure’s inability to independently sustain the needs of the community beyond the project timeline. Additionally, it risks the water kiosks becoming redundant which is contrary to the expected intervention outcome.¹²³ Other structures such as the community centre in Hobyo and Dhusamreeb’s public space contributed to increased social interactions, opportunities for social cohesion and empowerment through sports.¹²⁴

The hospital support structure in Balcad contributes to sustainable access to healthcare provision for the community.¹²⁵ Meanwhile, the Enterprise Development Units (EDUs) providing a durable platform for technical training and mentorship for young people and Beletweyne community at large on the acquisition of business and livelihood skills.¹²⁶ Therefore, these project structures not only provide the needed services to the beneficiary communities but also contribute to lasting socio-economic advances on household to state levels. Nonetheless, women, youth and IDPs receiving training should be provided with start-up capital towards establishing sustainable livelihoods. Provision of training alone such as those in Beletweyne only equips the beneficiaries with skills but does not provide lasting continuity on empowerment through livelihood creation.

The project has shown prospects for sustainability emanating from the increased level of collaboration among implementing partners in achieving the set-out CAPs. Midnimo II was able to successfully bring together various ministries on board which led to the formation of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) for coordination purposes.¹²⁷ The engagement of different ministries on the diverse aspects of Midnimo II provides avenues for these ministries to oversee the durable programs implemented from a state level. There was inter-agency cooperation among partners such as IOM, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, PBF and Institute for Cooperation in Basic Habitability (ICHAB).

Nonetheless, it was indicated there was still a need for improving the inter-agency communication towards better collaboration in responding to the community needs without overlapping the intervention programs.¹²⁸ Moreover, the Public-private partnership with IOM in the rehabilitation of a borehole and water piping network construction provided a pathway for future avenues for sustainable PPP and cooperation with communities towards problem-solving at a local level.¹²⁹

Despite the project making durable strides and aligning to future strategies of the government¹³⁰, there were more activities implemented in line with the CAPs across Galmudug region as opposed to Hirshabelle owing to the re-adjustments of program intervention to address the flooding across Beletweyne and Jowhar districts. This has affected the level of cooperation by the local and regional authorities in the affected areas which might reflect on the capacity for collaboration in program intervention and could explain the feeling of frustration among the beneficiary stakeholders in Jowhar and Beletweyne. A good example is in the rehabilitation of the market in Jowhar that had to be halted owing to disapproval and dissatisfaction by local authorities of the UN-HABITAT engagement. The adjustment of CAPs to address flooding in Hirshabelle provides an opportunity for increased mobilization in implementing the existing

¹²² Field Report- Beletweyne.; UN Habitat Contract For Water Trucking;

¹²³ Beletweyne Water Kiosk Committee.

¹²⁴ KII- Implementing partner, IOM.; KII- CAG member

¹²⁵ Midnimo II Update Reports:June-November 2020.

¹²⁶ KII- Implementing Partner, UNIDO

¹²⁷ Project Document: Humanitarian Development Peace-Nexus 2021.

¹²⁸ KII- Implementing Partner, UNDP.

¹²⁹ Midnimo II Update Reports:June-November 2020.

¹³⁰ KII- Local Authority Abudwaq.

gaps towards enhancing the durability of Midnimo II.¹³¹ Nonetheless, the remarkable progress made showcase the potential of elevating the sustainability of Midnimo II.

Coordination

According to interviews with IPs, there was a high level of coordination between the Midnimo II partners, which helped facilitate efficient project implementation. The coordination between IPs was particularly strong at the project management level as the IPs shared reports on their activities with one another. Coordination at the project management level improved in the second half of the project's implementation period as the IPs begun sharing reports on their activities with one another on a monthly basis. Not only did these reports enhance coordination, but they were also useful in improving visibility and communication with a variety of actors beyond the implementing partners. Furthermore, IOM begun conducting regular operational meetings, which resulted in better coordination between the partners. The strong coordination between Midnimo II partners helped prevent overlap and duplication of activities. However, the COVID-19 pandemic interfered with coordination between the IPs as UNDP stopped its activities in target locations and did not have staff in the field for a considerable period. Nevertheless, all IPs were pleased with the level of coordination between them.¹³²

The interviewed representative of the donor organization supported the reports made by IPs, adding that coordination between the Midnimo II partners is a departure from the usual level of coordination between UN agencies jointly implementing projects in Somalia. Although UN agencies usually keep one another informed on their activities in such projects, they tend to work alone in matters such as engaging the government. However, this did not happen between the Midnimo II project partners. The evaluation found that coordination between project partners and the donor organization was very strong. Thus, the donor was informed of challenges encountered in a timely manner, allowing for adjustments to the project to respond to conditions on the ground.

The project coordinated well with other NGOs and donors. This is evident in the collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster to develop guidelines for the decongestion of IDP camps. This is also evident in the durable solutions training for local durable solutions focal points and FGS line ministries, which was conducted by IOM in Galmudug.¹³³ Furthermore, Midnimo II partners shared the CAPs developed through the project with other NGOs and donors working in target locations.¹³⁴ The project avoided overlap with other NGOs and donors by conducting pre-assessments on target locations. The importance of these assessments can be seen in their contribution towards the identification of the District Council formation process in Dhusamareb. As the process, involved community planning, the project cancelled its plans to conduct community consultations in Dhusamareb to avoid duplication.¹³⁵

In spite of the aforementioned strengths in coordination, there was need for improvement in the project's coordination with the government. According to interviews with government representatives, coordination between the project and the government was strong in the community consultations and CAP development processes. Coordination was especially strong between the project and the Ministries of Interior during CAP development as the CAPs had to be approved by these ministries. However, other levels of government such as DCs and Governors were also involved in the community consultations and CAP development processes. The project also had extensive coordination with the state and federal Ministries of Public Works during its interventions on urban planning and land management.¹³⁶ However, interviews with other government representatives show that the project's coordination with other levels of government in urban planning and land management was rather poor. This is evident in the fact that District Commissioners from various target locations reported not having information on urban profiles, base maps, tool kits and manual. It is worth noting that these strategic documents are best developed in collaboration with higher levels of government for large scale implementation. However, poor coordination between higher levels of government and local authorities in the Somali context necessitates extra efforts by the project to keep LA informed.

The disagreement with the Governor in Jowhar, which resulted in the cancelation of interventions to improve Jowhar market also highlights the need for improvement in the project's coordination with the government. The Governor expressed disappointment in the project, noting that no major activities were

¹³¹ KII- Implementing Partner, UNDP. KII- CAP beneficiary, Jowhar; KII- Local Authority, DC Beletweyne. KII- Ministry of Interior. KII-CFT member, Beletweyne.

¹³² KII - IP, UN-Habitat; KII - UNDP; KII - IP, IOM Field Staff

¹³³ KII - IP, UN-Habitat; Galmudug Durable Solutions Training Report

¹³⁴ KII - IP, IOM Field Staff; KII - IP, UN-Habitat Field Staff

¹³⁵ KII - IP, IOM Field Staff; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation; Midnimo II Midterm Evaluation Complementary Information

¹³⁶ KII - IP, UN-Habitat; KII - DC, Jowhar; KII - DC, Beletweyne

implemented in Jowhar due to the disagreement with the IP. This harmed the government’s credibility as the government had already communicated the project’s promises to the community.¹³⁷

Gender and Human Rights

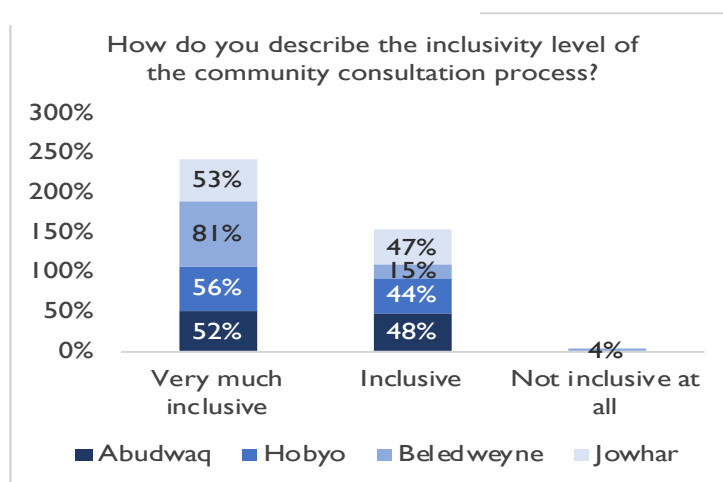
Midnimo II placed strong efforts to mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issue across all project implementation phases, particularly in the selection of community committees and during community-based planning processes which form the core of the “Midnimo” approach. The committee compositions are as follows:

Table 5: Composition of Community Committees

Committees	No. of Members (Midterm)	No. of Members (Endterm)	% of Female Members
CFTs	21	27	33%
CAGs	22	22	41%
CBM&Es	12	12	25%

As seen in the above table, CFTs comprise 27 individuals (33% female), CAGs comprise 22 individuals (41% female) and CBM&E groups comprise 12 individuals (25% female). It is important to note that PWDs were excluded in all the groups established by Midnimo II. This explains why the CAPs did not reflect the needs of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, both mid-term findings point to the inclusivity of community-based participation processes as shown in the graph below¹³⁸:

Figure 24: Inclusivity of the community consultation process



Interviews with project beneficiaries in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Beledweyne and Jowhar, Balcad and representatives from the community committees themselves confirms that the community consultation confirm that the process was always inclusive, representing IDPs, host community, community leaders, religious leaders, disabled groups, youth, women and local authority. However, when we compare these findings with the end-line survey findings (figure 1) across all project districts show that while the project is inclusive, it seems that it is mostly community leaders (53%) and host communities (47%) and local government (34%) that are most included in community consultations. This does not mean that other groups were not involved, but it does highlight the dominance of certain segments of the community during community consultations which could have an effect on decision making regarding project priorities

¹³⁷ KII – Governor, Middle Shabelle

¹³⁸ Supplementary mid-term evaluation findings.

notably vis a vis minority groups and displaced communities who are considerably less involved in the community.

Figure 25: Inclusion in community consultation processes

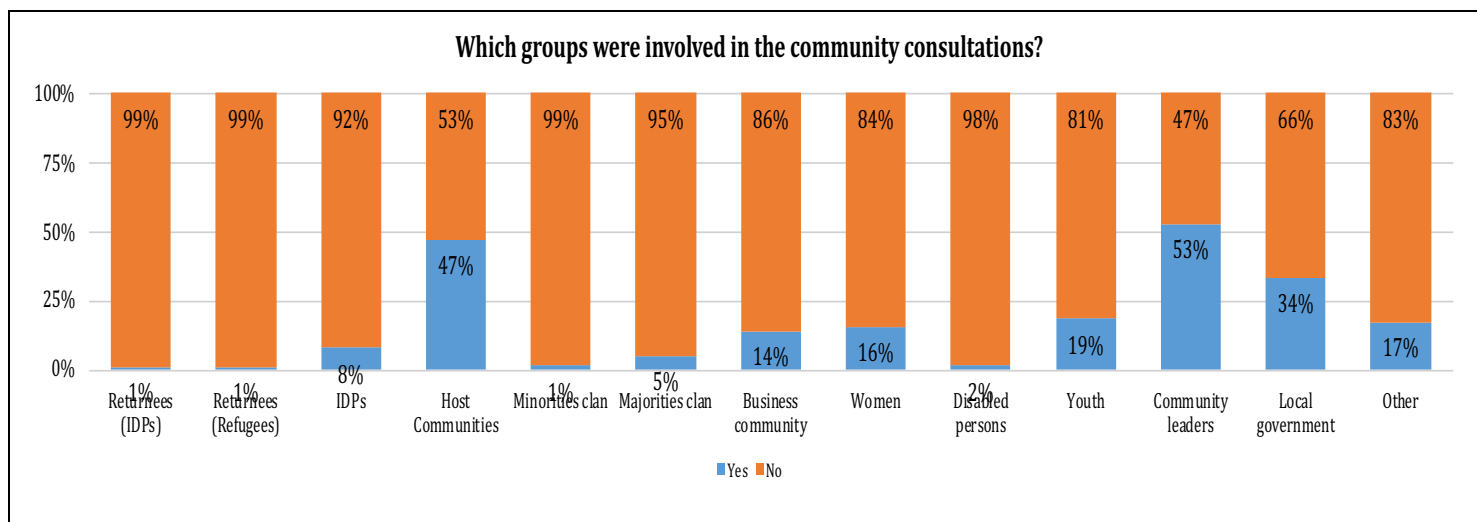
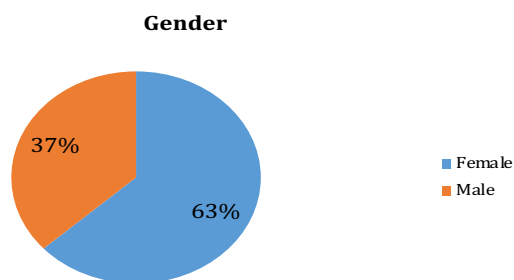


Figure 26: Proportion of women in CFW activities

On the inclusion of women, IOM specifically deliberately targeted women in its CFW component. 63% of beneficiaries of CFW were women. 75% of women who took part in CFW reported improved net income thanks to their involvement in CFW, highlighting the positive impacts, though short-term, of CFW activities



The focus on promoting women inclusion and empowerment is also evident in the project’s incorporation of gender in Galmudug peace process, which involved conducting a Women Dialogue and Mediation Workshop through the Ministry of Women and Human Rights. Recognizing the political fragmentation and clan conflicts among women in Galmudug, the project sought to bring women together to allow them to discuss their issues and reduce tensions. The tensions among women in Galmudug were centred on support for the government in Galmudug as some women were pro-government while others felt left out by the government. Although there were several disagreements and heated discussions between participants in the early phases of the workshop, the women ultimately found that they faced similar struggles and neither group was better off than the other. With this recognition of their shared struggles, the women saw the need to collaborate towards the achievement of common goals such as increasing women’s representation in local government. The women also came to see the futility of conflict and the benefits of making peace with one another.¹³⁹

In Galmudug, UNDP conducted workshop training on peace and conflict resolution involving IDPs and youth while ensuring 50% of total participants were women.¹⁴⁰ 40 male and 30 females received capacity building on conflict management, peacebuilding skills, and reconciliation also methods for it. UNIDO’s program adopted a similar concept in the implementation of the credit facility and business training in

¹³⁹ KII – Ministry of Women, Galmudug

¹⁴⁰ KII- Implementing Partner UNDP.

Beletweyne. 50% of the beneficiaries who received training capacity enhancement, provision of business counseling and credit facility opportunity were women. The creation of EDUs in Beletweyne was aimed at providing livelihood training for women and youth towards empowerment through the creation of employment. The EDU also houses UNFPA's youth entrepreneurship program tailored for youth empowerment.¹⁴¹ However, delays in disbursement of credit finances to the already-trained women diminished their aspirations to grow their businesses.¹⁴² The livelihood activities are nevertheless expected to have the potential to assist women in being self-sufficient and support for their households and businesses.¹⁴³ Unfortunately, the evaluation cannot measure this at this stage as activities as the activities are delayed.

Good practices and Lessons

The following are the good practices and lessons learnt of the Midnimo II project:

- **Strong coordination with the donor allows for project flexibility and responsiveness to the volatile context of Somalia** – Coordination between project partners and the donor organization was very strong and reporting the donor was done on a regular basis. This allowed for the donor to be informed of challenges encountered in a timely manner, allowing for adjustments to the project to respond to conditions on the ground such as the floods and COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Strong coordination with other NGOs and donors prevents duplication and overlapping of interventions** –The project's coordination with other NGOs and donors resulted in the identification of the District Council formation process in Dhusamareb. As the process, involved community planning, the project cancelled its plans to conduct community consultations in Dhusamareb to avoid duplication.
- **Strong coordination with other NGOs and donors enhanced the impact and sustainability of project outcomes** – Through coordination with the CCCM cluster, the project identified the need for decongestion of IDP camps. Therefore, the IP (UN-Habitat) incorporated the development of guidelines for the decongestion of IDP camps and enhanced its impacts on target communities. Furthermore, Midnimo II partners shared the CAPs developed through the project with other NGOs and donors working in target locations. This helps ensure that the activities identified in CAPs will be worked on by other NGOs, donors or UN programs. This also helps ensure that the project's CAP activities are enhanced and gaps are filled even after the project's completion.
- **Positive interactions between different groups in target communities are highly potent tools of enhancing social cohesion**– Although levels of inclusivity in the community consultations and CAPs under Midnimo II were reportedly low, surveyed community members reported experiencing higher levels of social cohesion as a result of the project. It is likely that while formal decision-making might not be inclusive, positive interactions between IDPs and host communities on platforms such as COVID-19 awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts had significant impacts on social cohesion.
- **The development of capacity-building programs plays a role in providing beneficiaries with knowledge on durable solutions** – The training provided to community-based committees, local, state and regional leaders enhanced their capacity to assist in the implementation. The CFT was instrumental in mobilization and consultative meetings while CDRC alongside the local leaders were engaged in resolving conflicts across the communities.¹⁴⁴ These not only complimented the efforts towards attaining implementation outcomes and enhancing durable solutions such as community-led peacebuilding and conflict resolution.
- One of the lessons learnt from the Midnimo I project was that **economic revitalization can be a key strategy in addressing displacement as it counteracts aid dependency and improves individual, household and community self-sufficiency**. Midnimo I had sought to achieve economic revitalization through CfW. However, this is not sufficient for economic revitalization as it only improves short-term access to cash. There was need for a more comprehensive approach towards economic empowerment in Midnimo I, which Midnimo II attempted to incorporate through business incubation and revolving funds/loans. Although these approaches are likely to be more impactful than CfW, they are limited to Beletweyne and will therefore not benefit majority of the project's target districts.

¹⁴¹ KII- Implementing Partner, UNIDO.

¹⁴² KII- Business incubation beneficiary, Beletweyne.

¹⁴³ KII- Business incubation beneficiary, Beletweyne.

¹⁴⁴ KII- CFT Member, Beletweyne. KII- CDRC Member, Jowhar.

- Another lesson learnt from Midnimo I was that **gender sensitivity in program activities and standard selection criteria are essential for increasing women’s participation**. The number of women participating in project activities was disproportionately low. This is evident in the fact that women made up only 18% and 12% of CAG and CBM&E members respectively while men made up 82% and 88% of CAG and CBM&E members. Furthermore, there were disparities in the representation of different beneficiary groups in community forums. The Midnimo-II project sought to incorporate this lesson by adding a component on gender and putting in place a requirement that at least 50% of those engaged as beneficiaries or committee members should be women. Midnimo-II also adopted a standard selection criteria to ensure that different groups were fairly represented in community forums. Although women still do not make up, 50% of committee members, there are improvements in women’s participation. This is evident in the fact 36%, 41% and 27% of CFT, CAG and CBM&E members respectively are female. Although the Midnimo I project established and trained CFTs, CAGs, CBM&Es and CDRCs, committee members were not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities. Several committee members reported being informed of their roles and responsibilities in a verbal and informal manner. Therefore, the need to develop ToRs for the project’s committees was identified. Midnimo-II sought to incorporate this lesson by conducting extensive training for its committees and developing a ToR for the CDRCs. However, the project did not develop a ToR for CFTs, CAGs and CBM&E. This highlights a gap in the project’s design.
- Another challenge faced by Midnimo I was the limited information sharing and feedback system. Thus, community members became frustrated by delays in project implementation without information explaining the delays. The importance of **stronger information sharing/ feedback systems to reduce delays and frustration among target communities** was emphasized to improve the project. Midnimo II continued CBM&Es to improve monitoring on the community level. However, information does not seem to flow from the project community members as is evident I frustration, disappointment and confusion among beneficiaries in Jowhar.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The project conducted a range of activities to facilitate “Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion”. This includes community consultations in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Jowhar and Beletweyne, which contributed to the development of CAPs in these locations. In spite of the project’s efforts to make the community consultations inclusive, most surveyed respondents reported that neither the consultations nor the CAPs were inclusive of vulnerable groups such as women, youth and IDPs. Only 30% respondents from the districts in which Midnimo II developed CAPs, believe the concerns of IDPs were taken into consideration in the CAPs. Furthermore, only 21%, 12% and 11% of respondents reported that the concerns of the most vulnerable groups, minority clans and women respectively were taken into consideration in the CAPs. Reports of low levels of inclusivity in the CAP processes are a departure from midterm findings, which indicated higher levels of inclusivity. For example, 92% of surveyed respondents from Beletweyne reported feeling that their communities were included in the CAP process at midterm level. However, only 31% of respondents reported feeling that their communities were included in the CAP process at endterm level.

The discrepancy between midterm and endterm findings on perceptions of the level of inclusivity of community consultations could be a result of the different periods in which perceptions were surveyed. As the midterm survey was conducted earlier after the community consultations, it is likely that surveyed respondents had yet to assess the level of influence that their respective groups had on the consultations. Therefore, the lower levels of inclusivity reported at endterm could be a reflection of perceptions that were changed due to a higher level of understanding of the consultations and who they benefitted. Indeed, only 30% respondents from the districts in which Midnimo II developed CAPs, believe the concerns of IDPs were taken into consideration in the CAPs. 21%, 12% and 11% of respondents reported that the concerns of the most vulnerable groups, minority clans and women respectively were taken into consideration in the CAPs.

CAP activities were implemented in Abudwaq and Hobyo through cash for work (CfW) to contribute towards improved livelihoods. Although the project had also planned to implement CAP activities in Jowhar through CfW, the CAP activities in Jowhar were cancelled. Therefore, the project linked social cash transfer with COVID-19 awareness campaigns, which were conducted through teams of community members. 84% of CfW respondents reported that the cash received lasted 1-5 weeks while 11% and 5% of CfW respondents reported that the cash received lasted 6-10 weeks and 11-15 weeks respectively. 77% of CfW

respondents reported that their household's net income improved as a result of CfW. Evidently, the CfW activities had a positive effect on household incomes and increased the ability of beneficiary households to meet their basic needs.

Although the project implemented several community driven projects in collaboration with local authorities, the percentage of community members reporting satisfaction with services provided by local authorities is rather low. At baseline, 41% of surveyed respondents reported being satisfied with services provided by local authorities. At endterm, only 35% of surveyed respondents gave similar reports. This is likely an effect of contextual factors such as the political tensions in Galmudug, floods and locust infestations in Hirshabelle, as well as the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had socio-economic effects that left community members in need of more support than can be provided by local authorities. Therefore, the project's support was not enough to offset the negative effects of the pandemic. Additionally, it is vital to contextualize the project and look at the external factors such as the political developments in Galmudug during the first half of the project, the floods and locust infestation in Hirshabelle which could have resulted in more negative perceptions amongst local communities despite the efforts of the project which, in the opinion of the evaluation team, has adapted well to the challenging situations. Still, problems encountered during infrastructure rehabilitation in Hirshabelle, delays and changes of activities due the COVID, could also be more direct reasons for the more negative perceptions.

To improve urban resilience, the project developed urban resilience plans for Jowhar, Beletweyne, Hobyo and Dhusamareb. The project also developed urban profiles for Jowhar, Beletweyne, and Balcad as well as base maps in Abudwaq, Hobyo, Galkayo and Dhusamareb. These as well as the establishment and provision of ToR for CDRCs contributed to the reduction of forced eviction. According to 56% of surveyed respondents, the number of evictions has decreased since the project's implementation. Nevertheless, the impacts of most urban resilience documents are not immediately evident. Rather, they are likely to be more evident in the long-run.

The project had a considerable impact on social cohesion in target areas. 48% of endterm survey respondents reported observing or experiencing enhanced social cohesion as a result of the project. Only 22% of respondents reported that the project did not improve social cohesion. Furthermore, 72% of surveyed respondents reported that interactions between IDPs and host communities have improved since 2018. Therefore, it is evident that the project had a major impact on social cohesion. This is in spite of the negative findings on levels of inclusivity in community consultations and the resulting CAPs. It is likely that while formal decision-making might not be inclusive, positive interactions between IDPs and host communities on platforms such as COVID-19 awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts had significant impacts on social cohesion.

The project's activities towards the improvement of "Livelihoods and Employment" included the aforementioned CfW. Other activities towards this goal were in the form of business incubation in Beletweyne, which included training and revolving funds as well as the provision of loans. Although the trainings have been completed, the provision of funds by IBS has yet to happen. Nevertheless, the beneficiaries reported that the capacity building and linkages provided by the project will help them increase profits and will improve the resilience of their businesses.

Based on the findings of the end-term evaluation, the following are program-level recommendations:

- **Create a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for future PBF funded multi-agency projects to manage, coordinate and monitor projects, which could ultimately help harmonize the work of the different agencies:** there is need for such a unit to be staffed with project staff that can coordinate and monitor project activities at project level, and not at an individual agency level. There is also need to ensure that this unit has sufficient resources to fulfil its responsibilities. The evaluation found that technical capacities, field presence and administrative processes of agencies vary widely, which has resulted in challenges when it comes to joint project implementation and monitoring of activities on the ground. Currently, M&E efforts are mainly led by IOM, which has operational procedures that are flexible enough to allow for the collection of information in the field. This should not be the case. M&E functions need to be mainstreamed across all agencies to collect more accurate project information that is reflective of all agencies' efforts. Similarly, a PCU could help mitigate the problem of different financial and bureaucratic processes, especially when it comes to procurement, by streamlining communication, ensuring timeliness of

financial/procurement processes, and helping in mitigating any problems experienced during the project (internal problems, and external factors that could affect the project).

- **Minimize turnover during project implementation:** project staff agreed that coordination between Midnimo II agencies was not always easy at the start of the project but acknowledged that coordination improved considerably in the second half of the project thanks to IOM-led efforts to have regular operational meetings. The challenges in IP coordination were largely attributed to turnover at the project level. Minimized turnover would reduce disruptions between inter-agency communication flows.
- **Continue to engage with structures supported by the project such as the Durable Solutions Secretariat in Galmudug and inter-ministerial committee (IMC) at State Level to strengthen coordination between the agencies and government and to promote sustainability:** there are numerous line ministries involved in the project, particularly in the UN Habitat led activities, so the project should maximise the engagement of existing structure for future implementation. There is also need to go a step further and link these existing structure to government authorities at the local level, as the functions between different levels of government in the emerging states of Galmudug and Hirshabelle are not yet very established (for example, between district, state ministry, regional governors).
- **CAPs should be part of district council formation processes and mandate of the district council, as these are more sustainable and can form the basis for regular updating of community plans:** the district council formation process aims to strengthen local governance structures for more accountable and inclusive federal member states in support of the Wadajir National Framework. Service delivery falls within this process, hence CAP could be articulated a way for local government to more closely respond to the needs of their constituencies. This would also make it easier to updated the CAP, for example, every 5 years (of course depending on the mandate of the district council) and to better coordinate the different efforts of humanitarian and development actors in implementing community priorities, Essentially, this strategy would be a way to formalize the CAP.

Based on the findings of the endterm evaluation, the following are activity level recommendations:

- **Strengthen coordination with lower levels of government** – Higher levels of government such as the state MOIs and MOIFAR reported strong coordination with the project. The project also had extensive coordination with the state and federal Ministries of Public Works during its interventions on urban planning and land management. However, interviewed District Commissioners reported not being aware of the project's urban resilience activities. Although strategic documents such as urban profiles are best developed in collaboration with higher levels of government for large-scale implementation, local authorities are closer to community members and should therefore also be involved in urban resilience activities. Poor coordination between higher levels of government and local authorities in the Somali context necessitates extra efforts by the project to keep LA informed.
- **Ensure government involvement in all steps of project implementation** – The project coordinated with the government in Jowhar in the early decision-making in the rehabilitation of the Jowhar market. At this phase of the rehabilitation, the government agreed that the project should demolish the market and construct a new one. However, the government later requested for the project to simply rehabilitate the old market. Nevertheless, the project had already done the tendering for the activity, Therefore, the project went on to demolish the old market. This was reported to the government by community members, resulting in a strained relationship between the project and the government as well as between the project and community. The government's involvement in all processes including the demolition of the old market would have reduced the effect of the fall-out and would have led to higher levels of confidence in the project by the government.
- **Prioritize the implementation of CAP activities in durable solutions interventions to maximize community satisfaction** – Community members seem to measure a project's impacts by the extent to which Midnimo II helped implement CAPs. Thus, community perceptions of the project were best where the Midnimo II successfully completed CAP activities. In areas where

Midnimo II did not implement CAP activities, the community's perception of the project was rather poor.

- **Ensure that project activities communicated to the community are completed** - It is also important for the project to complete promised activities. Otherwise, the project's credibility in target communities will be tarnished. This was seen in Jowhar, where community members expressed dissatisfaction with the project.
- **Verify CAPs developed after community consultations with vulnerable groups to ensure inclusivity** - representation does not equate to influence. Social dynamics often play a role in community decision-making, acting as a barrier to meaningful influence from vulnerable groups. Social dynamics often favour the influence of powerful groups such as host communities and community leaders in decision-making. Therefore, the limited consideration of the needs of vulnerable groups is likely a reflection of the limited influence of these groups on decision-making in community consultations. To mitigate this, it is recommended that various vulnerable groups review CAPs, allowing them to protect their interests before final approval of the CAPs by local authorities.
- **Strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the project design** – Although gender was well incorporated in the project's design, disability was not. In general, the inclusion of PwDs was minimal in the project. Although PwDs were included in the community consultations and CAP processes, there is little evidence of the incorporation of PwD concerns in the construction of project infrastructure. Furthermore, there was no target for PwD inclusion in the community committees established by the project. Therefore, there is need to strengthen the inclusion of PwDs in the project design.