

# Quarterly Progress Report

## PIP – Displacement Programme Somalia

(Atlas ID: 00099023)

<b>Reporting Period</b>	01 April 2016 to 30 June 2016
<b>Government Counterpart</b>	Federal Level Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs
<b>PSG</b>	4: Economic Foundations
<b>PSG priority</b>	Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high productivity sectors and related value chains, including through rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, market access, trade and energy Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development.
<b>Focus Locations:</b>	National Level
<b>AWP Budget</b>	USD 373,000
<b>Available Funds for year</b>	USD 373,000
<b>Expenditure to date</b>	USD 54,528

### CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AS	Al-Shabaab
AWP	Annual Work Plan
DSI	Durable Solutions Initiative
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
DSS	Durable Solutions Strategy
EU	European Union
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
LOA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCG	Micro-Capital Grant
MoLYS	Ministry of Labor, Youth and Sport
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIP	Project Initiation Plan
PPU	Partnership and Planning Unit
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RE-INTEG	Conducive environment for reintegration
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollar

## SECTION 1 –KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Background: Somalia has a long and complex history of displacement. Currently there are an estimated 1.1 million displaced people in Somalia and a further 1 million in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Arguably these figures only begin to capture the scale of the problem however, as vastly greater numbers of people have been affected by displacement including returnees - most recently from Kenya and Yemen - and members of host communities.

In all regions, the phenomenon of displacement has compounded underlying rural out-migration trends, thus increasing the pace of urbanization and intensifying pressure on already ailing urban infrastructure and services. Urban displacement is typically of a protracted nature and it has become clear that many displaced people living in urban areas will not return to their rural areas of origin. Distinguishing displaced people from the urban poor more widely poses a significant additional challenge for enumerators and policy makers alike.

As a number of studies have pointed out, the nature of displacement in Somalia does not conform to the simple cause and effect equation seen in many other countries. Moreover, many of the drivers of protracted displacement in Somalia are of a persistent or recurrent nature, meaning that new patterns of internal displacement arise on a more or less regular basis. The main drivers of displacement at the current time are conflict, the forcible acquisition of land by dominant or well-armed clans, forced evictions in urban areas, environmental factors including floods, droughts and competition over dwindling pasture and water resources, and food insecurity.

The task of finding ‘durable solutions’ to address these problems is further complicated by a range of ‘political economy’ challenges that affect the situation of displaced persons and undermine the delivery of effective development assistance. These include a well-established network of ‘gatekeepers’ (intermediaries that effectively tax IDPs and the NGOs that provide services to them), the continuing machinations of local clan politics, uncertainty over land ownership claims, weak and fragmented governance structures and the lack of adequate coordination between central, regional and local authorities.

Progress: Participated in Walter Kälin’s mission to Hargeisa to assess conditions and identify issues for IDPs in Somaliland. The mission involved site visits to three IDP camps in the Hargeisa urban area and consultations with key Government and NGO stakeholders. Subsequent support was provided to the mission through discussions with Walter Kälin and the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) on the proposed Durable Solutions Action Plan.

Hired consultant to work on the development of the UN Durable Solutions Initiative. Completed bid for EU REINTEG III funds for durable solutions and completed the pre-eviction assessment of IDPs occupying UNDP-owned Lido property



## SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

### OUTPUT 1 – REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES AND IDPS IN SOMALIA STRATEGICALLY SUPPORTED

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The extent to which development support is provided to the DSRSR on DSS</li> <li>- Draft Displacement Programme Document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No development support to develop a comprehensive Durable Solutions Strategy (DSS)</li> <li>- No Displacement Programme Document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development support is provided to the DSRSR on DSS</li> <li>- Draft Displacement Programme Document produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On track</li> <li>- A mapping exercise is being planned before a programme document is drafted</li> </ul>
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Activity 1.1:</b> Hire international consultant on displacement to provide support and draft the displacement programme document. <i>See Annex 1: TOR for detailed deliverables and scope of work</i></p> <p><b>Activity 1.2:</b> <i>Coordinate and provide inputs, attend missions and advise the consultant</i></p>		<p>1.1 Consultant hired and onboard since 15 June 2016</p> <p>1.2 Several UN missions and meeting attended by UNDP and necessary inputs provided</p>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract of the consultant</li> <li>• Mission reports, meeting attendance</li> </ul>			

## Output 2 – SOLUTION PROVIDED FOR IDPs LIVING IN EX UNDP COMPOUND IN LIDO

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
# of IDP families provided with solutions to relocate from UNDP Compound in Lido	About 57 IDP families (363 persons) have no alternative but to live in UNDP Compound in Lido	# of IDP families provided with solutions to relocate from UNDP Compound in Lido	On track, but not achieved yet
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p><b>Activity 2.1:</b> Conduct pre-assessment visit to the compound</p> <p><b>Activity 2.2:</b> Conduct a complete assessment using UNHCR assessment/profiling tools.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3:</b> With UNHCR support coordinate with the protection cluster and NRC support with the assessment; providing enumerators.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.4:</b> Discuss and agree on solutions Implement solutions</p>		<p>Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 have been completed</p> <p>Activity 2.4 to be implemented before end of the PIP</p>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment report of UNDP Lido Beach compound</li> </ul>			

### SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (GENDER, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS)

As this is the PIP with no field work yet, there's no data to report on this.

### SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

As this is the PIP with no field work yet, there's no data to report on this.

### SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Human Rights	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	The project will focus on governmental actors as reasons for the protracted nature of internal displacement in Somalia, including issues related to land and the role of gatekeepers, are of an essentially political nature. In addition, IDPs community will be encouraged to work hand in hand with local authorities, with whom the responsibility for safety and security rests. The Project will also support the Federal Government of Somalia establish a durable solution for the IDPs through mobilizing resources from traditional and non-tradition donors engaging also through the office of the DSRSG/RR.
Social	Likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them	The project would consult a wide range of groups within the community (elders, religious leaders, women, IDPs, youth) and ensure each stakeholder has the opportunity to openly voice out concerns if any.

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<sup>1</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

Type of Risk <sup>1</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Gender Equality	The project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	The project being conceptualized to be rights-based, will insists on the inclusion, consultation and participation of women in the project design and implementation phase, thus helping to realize interventions that are adapted to displaced women specific needs, welfare and enhance ownership.
Displacement and Resettlement	The Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement	<p>The durable solutions for IDPs to be developed will be rights-based in order to end the social exclusion, marginalization and discrimination of IDPs. The project will be mainstreamed to allow IDPs access to basic services and ensure they have opportunities to voice their concerns before local authorities in a participative manner in the development process of the country</p> <p>A pre-eviction assessment to be conducted with the support of UNHCR and its partners to find workable solutions for the legal eviction of the IDPs. Also, key government stakeholders process Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Internal Security, Minister of Plan and International Cooperation to be involved on the decisions for the legal eviction of the IDPs, before actual implementation of pre-eviction assessment to avoid any issues as a result of eviction.</p>



## SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

*No monitoring data as the project has not taken any field activities yet.*

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations

## SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance <sup>2</sup>	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP	373,000	373,000	100%	54,528	318,472	15%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>373,000</b>	<b>373,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>54,528</b>	<b>318,472</b>	<b>15%</b>	

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<sup>2</sup> Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.