SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS UPDATE 2019

CASE STUDY ON LESSONS LEARNT AND PRACTICES TO SUPPORT (RE)INTEGRATION PROGRAMMING – *MOGADISHU, BAIDOA AND KISMAYO*

ReDSS
Unlocking Protracted Displacement

Women in IDP Camp Baidoa. Credit Axel Fassio

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Cover page: Hassan Mumin who lives in IDP camp in Baidoa. Credit Save the Children

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE REGIONAL DURABLE SOLUTIONS SECRETARIAT

The search for durable solutions to the protracted displacement situation in East Africa and the Horn of Africa is a key humanitarian and development concern. This is a regional/cross-border issue, with a strong political dimension, which demands a multi-sector response that goes beyond the existing humanitarian agenda.

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) was created in 2015 with the aim of maintaining focused momentum and stakeholder engagement towards durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in East Africa and the Horn of Africa. ReDSS is comprised of 14 NGOs: ACF, ACTED, CARE International, Concern Worldwide, DRC, IRC, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam, RCK, Save the Children, World Vision and LWF. The DRC, IRC and NRC form the ReDSS steering committee.

ReDSS is a coordination and information hub that acts as a catalyst and agent provocateur to stimulate forward thinking and policy development on durable solutions for displacement. ReDSS seeks to improve joint learning and programming, inform policy processes, enhance capacity development and facilitate coordination in the collective search for durable solutions. For more information, see: http://regionaldss.org

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📖 GLOSSARY

Area-Based Approach	An approach that defines an area, rather than a sector or target group, as the main entry point. All stakeholders, services and needs are mapped and assessed, and relevant actors mobilised and coordinated within it. (ReDSS)
Displacement- Affected Communities	All displaced populations (refugee, returnee, IDP), host communities and local institutions. (ReDSS)
Durable Solutions	A durable solution is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through return, local integration or resettlement. (IASC framework)
Early Solutions Planning	Early solutions planning encompasses steps to build the self-reliance and resilience of refugee and host communities, as well as prepare refugees for future durable solutions during the early stages of their displacement. The timeframe for early solutions planning covers actions that can be taken pre-displacement and up to the first three years of an influx of refugees. (ReDSS)
Host Communities	The local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. (UNHCR). In this report, the host population is defined as non-displaced persons living in the same municipality as IDPs, returnees and/or refugees
Livelihoods	A combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Resources include individual skills (human capital), land (natural capital), savings (financial capital), equipment (physical capital), as well as formal support groups and informal networks (social capital). (DFID)
Local Integration	Local integration as a durable solution combines three dimensions. First, it is a legal process, whereby refugees attain a wider range of rights in the host state. Second, it is an economic (material) process of establishing sustainable livelihoods and a standard of living comparable to the host community. Third, it is a social and cultural (physical) process of adaptation and acceptance that enables the refugees to contribute to the social life of the host country and live without fear of discrimination. (UNHCR)
Protracted Displacement Situation	Situations where the displaced "have lived in exile for more than 5 years, and when they still have no immediate prospect of finding a durable solution to their plight by means of voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement". (UNHCR)

ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework	A rapid analytical tool to assess to what extent durable solutions have been achieved in a particular context. The Framework contains 28 IASC indicators that relate to: a) Physical Safety—protection, security and social cohesion; b) Material Safety—access to basic services, access to job creation (economic opportunities), restoration of housing, land and property; and c) Legal Safety—access to documentation, family reunification, participation in public affairs, access to effective remedies and justice. (ReDSS)
Reintegration	The achievement of a sustainable return to country of origin; i.e. the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic and social conditions to maintain their life, livelihood and dignity. (Macrae/UNHCR)
Research uptake	Research users have engaged with the research, and with one another on the content of the recommendations, were involved in the project or engaged in some other kind of activity that indicates the research exists and have been able to use it to shape policy or practice. (Morton 2015)
Resilience	The ability of countries, communities and households to manage change by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses, such as natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes, drought) or violent conflict, without compromising their long-term prospects. (DFID)
Returnee	The act or process of going back to the point of departure. This could be within the territorial boundaries of a country, as in the case of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) and demobilised combatants; or between a host country (either transit or destination) and a country of origin, as in the case of migrant workers, refugees, asylum-seekers and qualified nationals. There are subcategories of return that can describe the way the return is implemented; e.g. voluntary, forced, assisted and spontaneous return; as well as sub-categories that describe who is participating in the return; e.g. repatriation (for refugees). (IOM)
Self-Reliance	The social and economic ability of an individual, household or community to meet basic needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. (UNHCR).
Social Accountability	Social accountability is understood as the holding to account of decision makers outside of political accountability (i.e. elections, party political, etc.). It involves amplifying the voice of citizens to the level of decision-making in order to improve the performance of institutions constituted to serve them, and more broadly enhance trust in institutions. (Fox 2014)
Social Cohesion	The nature and set of relationships between individuals and groups in a particular environment (horizontal social cohesion) and between those individuals and groups and the institutions that govern them in a particular environment (vertical social cohesion). Social cohesion is therefore a multi-faceted, scalar concept. (World Vision)
Voluntary Repatriation	Voluntary repatriation is a process whereby a refugee returns to his or her country of origin. Returning to one's country of origin is a basic human right. Any decision to return should be voluntary; based on an assessment of security conditions in the area of return and upheld by the principle of human dignity. (UNHCR)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADESO	African Development Solutions
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ARC	American Refugee Committee
BRA	Benadir Regional Administration
BRCiS	Building Resilient Communities in Somalia
CAP	Community Action Plan
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CDRS	Community Driven Recovery and Safety
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Displacement-Affected Community
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DANWADAAG	'Common purpose' - Enhancing Conditions for Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returning Refugees in Somalia
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DFID	Department for International Development
DINA	Drought Impact Needs Assessment
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSI	Durable Solutions Initiative
DSP	Durable Solutions Programme (Xalka Waara)
DSU	Durable Solutions Unit (of Benadir Regional Authority)
EIDACS	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia
EU	European Union
EU RE-INTEG	Enhancing Somalia's Responsiveness to The Management and Reintegration of Migration Flows
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund for Africa
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GIZ	German Development Agency
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IAAP	Implementation and Analysis in Action of Accountability Programme

IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGO	International NGO
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
JRIA	Jubaland Refugees and IDPs Affairs
JSC	Jubaland Solutions Consortium
JSS	Jubaland State Security
LNGO	Local NGO
KII	Key Informant Interview
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCRI	National High Commission for Refugees and IDPs
NDP	National Development Plan
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
REF	Research Evidence Facility
RRF	Recovery and Resilience Framework
RVI	Rift Valley Institute
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNC	Somalia NGO Consortium
STREAM	Somalia Resilience Action
SWS	South West State
TIS+	Transition Initiatives for Stabilization Plus
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-YES	United Nations – Youth Employment Somalia
WASH	Water, Safety and Hygiene
WB	World Bank

Market in Mogadishu. Credit UN/ Tobin Jones

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a progress review and update on durable solutions programming in displacement-affected communities in three urban centres in Somalia: Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. It is a follow up from the solutions analyses conducted in the same locations in 2016/2017[1]. These analyses will be repeated every year for the next four years to guide collective work on durable solutions in Somalia and enhance accountability by following the uptake of research and recommendations over time. These annual analyses will also observe the evolution of the durable solutions landscape in Somalia in terms of progress and achievements, challenges and opportunities, and critical success factors to adapt programming.

As of 2019, the pieces of the durable solutions puzzle are present but have not yet come together in a cohesive manner in Somalia. Four factors explain this lack of cohesion. First, this is mainly due to the fact that processes to support and foster durable solutions only began in Somalia in 2016. Second, the influence of external actors is limited in settings in which clan dynamics and related power structures largely define the parameters of what is feasible. Third, striking a balance between immediate and longer-term needs is a complex undertaking in situations of protracted displacement, as is the case in Somalia. Prioritising the range of needs of displacement-affected communities is the work of a collective effort that is dependent on building the capacities of all sectors of Somali society, which requires flexible funding available over extended timeframes. Fourth, progress on durable solutions in Somalia is hindered by inadequate levels of information sharing and joint planning, as well as a lack of common tools and standards for monitoring and evaluation. Inclusiveness, transparency and accountability are key to addressing these shortcomings.

KEY FINDINGS

Where is durable solutions programming in Somalia, two years down the line?
The process of developing and implementing durable solutions in Somalia is formally recognised as a priority by all levels of government. Since 2016, political commitment exists, evidenced by the inclusion of durable solutions agenda in the Somalia National Development Plan. In 2017/2018, 24 different federal and state-level policies and guidelines have been developed to address the search for durable solutions in Somalia. It is now necessary to operationalise these political commitments. Part A of this report contributes to this effort by assessing and documenting what is and can be done around durable solutions in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo.

The durable solutions landscape has expanded, multi-year funding is available and collective outcomes are sought. Donors are supporting the durable solutions agenda in Somalia by funding implementing partner consortia, working with the government and engaging directly with displacement-affected communities. The Somali private sector, local CSOs and Somali academia, along with development actors, however, are not yet sufficiently part of the durable solutions conversation, which is still largely led by external humanitarian actors. Nonetheless, there is momentum upon which to build in 2019. In particular, it is now time to transition the search for durable solutions to ensure that these processes are properly coordinated and effectively led by national actors. This entails:

- **Greater coordination, leadership and inclusiveness:** it is necessary to strengthen coordination structures and continue to provide capacity development to all levels of government (national, state and municipal). These actions will only be sustainable if they better integrate and support Somali civil society and the diaspora, and if they engage strategically with the Somali private sector to develop and operationalise durable solutions. Capacity development must be inclusive of all Somali stakeholders.
  - **Effective coordination between and with government institutions on data is just as important as coordination between authorities, humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and statebuilding actors:** data collected on displacement in Somalia is still often tailored to informing humanitarian responses and data systems are shaped accordingly. Displacement data systems need to better address the humanitarian–development–peace/statebuilding nexus to help prevent and address protracted displacement and support sustainable (re)integration.

- **Improvements in communication, transparency and accountability:** at present, these systems are fragile and need to be reinforced. Although displacement-affected communities are involved in defining durable solutions to some extent, effective feedback loops are missing, which results in reduced transparency and accountability. Displaced groups (IDPs and returnees) also face difficulties in obtaining their full rights and entitlements under Somali law, causing tensions and creating inequalities both between and among host communities and displaced groups. These dynamics are exacerbated by restricted opportunities for interaction between both groups.
  - **Setting standards for collective planning and monitoring:** accountability will be reinforced when all actors can plan and coordinate on the basis of a common approach and monitor contributions to collective outcomes. Moving beyond attribution to contribution will be possible if information is shared, and if data is fit for policy and programming purposes.

Are displacement-affected communities better off in 2019 than in 2017?
Needs have been growing in the context of drought, political instability and increased insecurity on the outskirts of the three cities. This change is visible in a comparison of the ratings from the first solutions analysis (2016/2017) with the ratings for the 2018/2019 solutions analysis, which are presented in Part B of this report.

- **Mogadishu:** forced evictions and the difficulties of unlocking land-based solutions have led to heightened tensions. Food insecurity and overall physical insecurity are on the rise. In particular, growing concerns are voiced about sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), which is regarded as one of the most critical protection issues faced by all groups – IDPs, returnees and hosts alike.
- **Baidoa:** ratings have improved on social cohesion and housing, land and property. To a large extent, this is due to government and municipal leadership. Trends nonetheless point to increasing land disputes and rising land prices as issues. Access to basic education has improved for all groups. Planned youth-based livelihood initiatives need strong support to deliver results in 2019.
- **Kismayo:** progress has been made to integrate returnees and IDPs with land allocations, better security and a sense of social cohesion. The lack of attention to how the market and basic services can absorb returnees and IDPs, however, remains a key point for stronger planning.
- **Across all localities:** progress is needed on physical, material and legal safeties. The legal gap in durable solutions is the most visible across all contexts. The lack of rigorous data, joint monitoring and joint analysis is also a critical cross-cutting gap. Without a common foundation for information sharing and data collection, measuring progress remains a subjective endeavour. It is impossible to develop area-based plans and sustainable (re)integration without joint analysis and consistent data collection.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Inclusiveness: integrate all sectors of Somali society
The membership base for durable solutions programming needs to expand to all sectors of Somali society: government, civil society and the private sector. Key recommendations made in the 2016/2017 solutions analysis by ReDSS have been integrated by the government, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. A few remain outstanding. Among these are calls for a social compact with the Somali business community to address root causes of poverty and exclusion. This requires a perspective that moves beyond the limits of humanitarian aid. In order to do so, four key issues need to be addressed:

Working better with the government means going beyond capacity development and secondments to understanding partnership building and institution building. The request from the different layers of government is to: provide more mentorship and peer support; technical assistance on planning and budgets; improve joint coordination and monitoring; and report to them directly. At present, the risks are that external actors drive the durable solutions process, reports go to donors (not the Somali government) and funding streams are not clear. There needs to be a realistic, localised, well-defined and collectively endorsed capacity development plan for institutions and individuals spanning the coming years at minimum. The timelines should not be dictated by the funding that is currently available but by what is needed in the local context, with funding that matches these needs. In particular, investment in government capacity development should prioritise legal safety, with greater support to documentation, registration systems and the decentralisation of services. Investment in the capacity of the federal member states should focus on creating standards and norms oriented to facilitating coordination and collaboration.

1   ReDSS / NRC / DRC (2017). Solutions Analyses in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu;
    see: http://regionaldss.org/index.php/research-and-knowledge-management/redss-solution-analyses/somalia-solutions-analyses/

Involving the Somali business community in defining local (re)integration requires a three-tiered approach that addresses the short, medium and long-term needs of the private sector, as adapted to specific needs in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. The role of business incubators, the financial sector and the energy sector are clear take-aways from this analysis. Rather than humanitarian organisations setting up business incubators, for example, the existing private sector can deliver follow-up to the trainings that are provided. Similarly, the financial sector can be engaged in a more structured manner to provide loans, channel remittances and support self-help and savings groups. It is also essential to involve the private sector in meeting key needs across water, health, sanitation and education. A discussion about how to make these services affordable and tailor them to the needs of displacement-affected communities is urgently needed.

Greater inclusion of Somali civil society is hampered by limited knowledge about and mapping of the range and capacity of civil society organisations. Diaspora investments in civil society have allowed such actors to react quickly to emergency needs, for example through crowdfunding, listening to community requests and delivering support more rapidly than institutional actors. While community action plans have been developed, communities have also voiced their willingness to bring in their own funds and solutions to the needs identified in those plans. Going beyond aid and assistance to community-based solutions means involving Somali civil society in more structural ways. Non-state actors in Somalia can be instrumental in building the capacity of government. Partnerships between the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) and civil society in Mogadishu, for example, have allowed greater access of services to displacement-affected communities. Reinforcing the role of civil society in supporting the government should be part of capacity development plans. At the same time, the independence of civil society should be respected and nurtured; their accountability to communities supported and strengthened.

The adoption of a shared model for community engagement directly linked to district and government plans will ensure that the priorities identified by communities are responded to by a range of actors, under area-based plans developed by the government, and with the participation of all levels of Somali society.

Recognising the added value of external actors in the process is key to achieving durable solutions. First, donors should model processes of greater inclusiveness, transparency and accountability by undertaking joint planning and setting the same standards of delivery and monitoring for all implementers. Second, linking durable solutions programmes with development, resilience and stabilisation actors can help ensure that needs are reached at scale. Third, linkages can be made where the track record of these actors in Somalia has been strong and effective. This is the case, for instance: on security and police reform; on large-scale infrastructure work; and on local economic development and value chain approaches. These three areas offer a way to engage with development and stabilisation actors in the localities surveyed to scale-up durable solutions efforts.

2. Set standards to monitor and measure sustainable (re)integration

While durable solutions are generally understood and agreed upon, **joint planning, approaches, monitoring and data collection are missing and need to be developed and adopted.** The lack of shared and common standards can hurt the durable solutions process. Different consortia have adopted their own versions of community engagement mechanisms and their own approaches to livelihoods, instead of using common or jointly planned approaches. The creation of bilateral relationships with different levels of government or new units within government can also lead to both a lack of sustainability and a duplication of systems and efforts. This report highlights the need for mutually agreed and transparent standards across four levels: area-based planning; government engagement; data collection and information sharing; and community engagement.

Joint approaches to area-based local economic development plans and private sector outreach are needed to support the work currently delivered by humanitarian organisations. Donor joint monitoring missions at state levels, for example, should require that state representatives collectively present their plans to donors.

Commitment to developing and operationalising joint accountability and analyses based on common indicators is needed. Stronger microdata and sectoral studies can inform understanding about the well-being of different groups and integration processes in displacement-affected communities. Monitoring data need to be based on common tools across actors working with these communities. This includes a set of joint monitoring and joint information-sharing mechanisms based on standard objective/subjective indicators, qualitative and quantitative tools, and a displacement and longitudinal lens in data collection.

Data is a powerful tool to both recognise and understand displacement. Support to the government in developing national data systems to address the following questions is urgently needed:
- How can a transition be made from data systems designed to collect displacement data with speed and agility, to data systems fit-for-purpose to provide for longer-term information needs?
- How can it be ensured that different datasets on internal displacement are better linked to the national statistical system in Somalia?

3. Priorities for 2019/2020

Mogadishu: greater investments are needed in 2019/2020 to improve social accountability in response to the protection needs in displacement-affected communities. This includes developing appropriate grievance mechanisms and feedback systems. Pilot programming that moves beyond shelter concerns to meet longer-term housing needs can be reinforced by developing referral pathways. This model can also be expanded to returnees and hosts. Working groups led by the government need to develop a system that integrates both the provision of tenure security and the use of the eviction tracker developed by the protection cluster. Government capacity to invest in physical and legal safeties needs to be enhanced by strengthening the capacities of the police and security forces to respond more effectively to protection needs and incidents. Access to documentation also remains a priority: at present, it is financially prohibitive and administratively difficult for displaced groups to access documentation.

Baidoa: reinforcing the links between social cohesion and social protection are key in 2019/2020. Gains made on social cohesion should be tapped into so as to address remaining protection gaps, such as the limited access of IDPs and returnees to food or livelihoods. Investing in local economic development, housing, education, WASH and health allows for gains to be scaled up, notably through community-driven development and infrastructure efforts. These can further improve other ratings as they impact physical and material safety. Lessons learnt should be shared with actors in Kismayo and Mogadishu both to learn from successes and to avoid what is less effective. Supporting the understanding and development of public–private partnerships is an inroad for private sector engagement to support government and operationalise community action plans.

Kismayo: scaling up community-driven reconstruction and development programmes with a focus on displacement-affected communities should be paired with stronger education and training of authorities and local populations on durable solutions in 2019/2020. Investments in housing, education and WASH through an integrated services approach can allow programming to evolve beyond strict shelter approaches. Such investments can also help maintain a balance between the supply of (integrated) services and the expectations on the demand side of the service equation. Systems strengthening should be paired with the set-up of grievance mechanisms in each sector. A commitment to joint approaches to economic inclusion programmes targeted at specific age groups, such as youth, and using gender-based programming is needed. These efforts should be framed around value chains and market systems analyses.

In all locations, collective learning that brings together stakeholders is required,[2] creating space for discussion around the following questions:
- How to shape multi-scale interventions (i.e. household, community, city, district and state levels) and how these different levels of intervention should complement and contribute to locally led plans?
- How to maintain protection while enhancing development engagement and government-led processes?
- How to best pursue and measure local integration and understand social cohesion in urban contexts?
- How to best combine area-based approaches with population-based approaches for a more holistic understanding of displacement?

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2   This includes humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and statebuilding actors, together with government authorities.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is organised in four main sections:

- **CONTEXT OVERVIEW:** this section examines relevant changes in the durable solutions landscape since 2016/2017, highlighting the timeliness and momentum that has developed.

- **PART A** reviews progress and challenges related to durable solutions planning and programming. Discussion is structured around four key durable solutions programming principles: 1) area-based planning; 2) sustainable (re)integration; 3) collective outcomes and coordination; and 4) government engagement. Endorsed by stakeholders in Somalia at the end of 2018, these principles are necessary conditions for durable solutions. Part A also includes eight case studies that reflect key lessons learnt from practice.

- **PART B** offers an updated criteria rating for Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo based on the ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, which looks at the physical, material and legal safety of displaced groups in comparison to their host communities. The framework is comprised of the eight IASC criteria: 1) safety and security, including protection and social cohesion; 2) adequate standard of living (access to basic and social services); 3) access to job creation and economic opportunities; 4) restoration of housing, land and property; 5) access to effective remedies and justice; 6) participation in public affairs; 7) access to documentation; and 8) family reunification.

- **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:** The report concludes with a proposed way forward, including specific priorities for 2019/2020.

Credit: Somali woman with child on move. Credit World Bank

INTRODUCTION

The research upon which this report is based happens at a time of political change and policy development in Somalia. There is broad recognition of the need to invest in the Somali regions, moving beyond centrally led processes, to engage with local stakeholders in the search for durable solutions. In 2016/2017, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) members and partners, under the leadership of the Somali government and the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office, and in collaboration with humanitarian and development actors, developed municipality-based solutions analyses in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo.[3] These solutions analyses are an analytic baseline to be assessed regularly in order to monitor joint progress towards durable solutions.

Two years later, this 2018/2019 review of lessons learnt and current practices to support (re)integration programming takes stock of achievements, challenges and opportunities to move forward on durable solutions planning. It builds on the recommendations in the previous 2016/2017 solutions analysis on the need to: 1) adopt a joint integrated and multi-sectoral programming; 2) have a stronger focus on early solutions from the onset of an emergency response; and 3) prioritise sectors and areas of intervention through integrated and multi-sectoral programming in order to see how far stakeholders have operationalised these commitments. The research finds that these recommendations have been taken up to a large extent. The importance of durable solutions is now widely acknowledged in Somalia, as is the corresponding need to go beyond a humanitarian approach to address displacement.

The focus of interest and discussion is now moving to the "how" of durable solutions: how to operationalise efforts and generate policy recommendations that can enhance the durable solutions agenda. This research therefore focuses on the practice, looking at how durable solutions operate at the local level, by zooming in on what is happening in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. It also considers possible barriers to implementation. The realities are different per context, as are the lessons learnt. Nonetheless, a joint report allows stakeholders to reflect on what works where and critical success factors to be derived to support the durable solutions agenda in Somalia.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Within this overall context, the research aims to answer a key question: what are the lessons learnt and evolving practices to support sustainable (re)integration in Somalia? This work is undertaken by the research team at Samuel Hall on behalf of ReDSS, with field support from the Somali Disaster and Resilience Institute. By way of answering the main research question, this report provides:

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- A review of the recommendations from the first solutions analysis (2016/2017) to examine the extent to which they have been used to inform durable solutions planning, programming and policies; this also serves to capture uptake and lessons learnt

- An update of the solutions analyses for Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo in order to assess progress and challenges since February 2017, using the ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework tool, including the environmental analysis

- The report also formulates key recommendations and priorities for 2019/2020, with a clear way forward

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on research conducted between November 2018 and February 2019 in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. A qualitative methodology was employed that uses a strong participatory approach consisting of semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) in the research sites and in Nairobi. Specific efforts were made to ensure a diverse cross section of views. Somali officials, academics and community leaders at national, municipality and local levels were interviewed. A total of 275 Somali men and women, displaced and hosts, adults and youth, were interviewed in a series of focus group discussions and community consultations. In addition to a large number of KIIs, three operational learning workshops – Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo – were held with government actors, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs and the Somali private sector involved in the response, providing an operational perspective to the study.

Efforts to take stock of the operationalisation of the durable solutions agenda in Somalia will be done on an annual basis. Annual reviews over a four-year period will provide support to all durable solutions actors by creating a space for dialogue and sharing of practices to inform solutions programming and influence policy.

Research methods	Qualitative methodology: key informant interviews, roundtables, focus group discussions, community consultations, operational workshops and a comprehensive literature review of more than 110 sources.
Engagement with DACs	275 internally displaced persons, returnees and host community members interviewed in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo
Key informant interviews	77 key informant interviews and 18 participants in roundtable discussions in all locations with government representatives, district and municipality leadership (political and technical), international, national and community aid organisations, community leaders, private sector actors, donors and researchers.
Strong operational focus	Three operational workshops (1 x Mogadishu, 1 x Baidoa, 1 x Kismayo,) with 90 government, donor, research and aid organisation representatives.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study is intended as an operational lessons learnt on durable solutions programming in Somalia. At the time of this research, however, theoretical concepts are still being elaborated in a transition towards operationalising durable solutions.

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3 ReDSS / NRC / DRC (2017). Solutions Analyses in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu;
   see: http://regionaldss.org/index.php/research-and-knowledge-management/redss-solution-analyses/somalia-solutions-analyses/

Nuria Ahmed Madre, who lives in Banbusul IDP camp in Baidoa is 40 years old disabled mother of 8 children aged between 3-15 years. Credit NRC

CONTEXT CHANGES SINCE 2016/2017

DISPLACEMENT IN SOMALIA – KEY NUMBERS

Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo are fast-growing cities located in southern Somalia. All three are home to internally displaced persons (IDPs) coming from rural areas in Somalia and returnees from Kenya, Yemen and other host destinations. They are under three different municipal administrations. Most IDPs and returnees dwelling in these cities have been displaced by different causes, such as natural disasters (droughts, and floods), famine and conflicts.

Forced evictions have been a major concern for IDPs as they remain the most likely group to face eviction. According to an eviction trend analysis conducted in October 2018, Benadir Region is highlighted as the most affected region in Somalia, with a total of 161,872 incidents.[4] Additional trend analyses indicate overall a higher number of evictions reported in January 2019. Moreover, of 485 incidents, only three of those are reported to have had dignified relocations. In addition, individuals face evictions at higher numbers as compared to households.

In a more recent verification of IDPs in Baidoa[5] and Kismayo, the number of camp sites has increased from 323 in 2018 to 391 in Baidoa and slightly decreased in Kismayo (from 135 in 2018 to 133 sites). Households in the camps total 47,873 and 9,843, respectively.[6] In Benadir Region, according to the National High Commission for Refugees and IDPs and the UN, Somali returnees from Kenya and Yemen end up in IDP camps due to livelihood challenges.[7] This is similarly observed in Baidoa and Kismayo, two cities that are key destinations for refugee-returnees from Kenya.

EVOLVING POLICY CONTEXT ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN SOMALIA

Policy advances at federal government and federal member state levels present opportunities for government engagement. They also show the number of ongoing efforts and, without adequate coordination structures, the risks of the duplication of efforts, given the range of institutions and ministries involved on durable solutions initiatives. Many of the roles and responsibilities are not yet clear. Internal coordination mechanisms are required to maximise policy impact and benefits for the displacement-affected communities (DACs). A key lesson from the 2017 pre-famine response is the role played by stakeholders at all levels in Somalia – from the federal to the state and municipality levels.[8] Each of these levels has seen policy advances in the last two years that contribute to durable solutions planning. A summary of these initiatives is provided in Table 2.

TABLE 1. REVIEW OF FEDERAL AND STATE POLICY ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Policy/Framework		Date	Level
1.	IGAD Nairobi Declaration on Somali Refugees	2018	Regional
2.	(Draft) National Action Plan on Durable Solutions	2017	Federal
3.	Recovery and Resilience Framework	2018	Federal
4.	(Draft) National Policy for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs	2018	Federal
5.	National Development Plan	2017–2019	Federal
6.	National Roadmap for Social Development Sector	2017–2020	Federal
7.	Economic Development Roadmap	2017–2020	Federal
8.	Inclusive Politics Roadmap	2017–2020	Federal

4   UN-Habitat / NRC (2018). Eviction Trend Analysis;
     see: https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/reports/eviction-trend-analysis-somalia/somalia-eviction-trend-analysis-ytd—july2018.pdf
5   Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) (2019). Baidoa, January 2019.
6   Jubaland State of Somalia, Jubbaland Refugees and IDPs Affairs (JRIA) (2019). Last verified data of IDPs in Kismayo.
7   Research and Evidence Facility (2018). Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement;
     see: https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file133104.pdf
8   Overseas Development Institute (2018). The 2017 pre-famine response in Somalia: progress on reform;
     see: https://www.odi.org/publications/11276-2017-pre-famine-response-somalia-progress-reform

9.	National Disaster Management Policy	2017	Federal
10.	(Draft) Social Protection Policy	Ongoing	Federal
11.	Somali National Youth Policy	2017	Federal
12.	Education Sector Strategic Plan	2018–2021	Federal
13.	(Draft) Refugee Status Eligibility Committee Framework	Ongoing	Federal
14.	(Draft) Refugee Law	Ongoing	Federal
15.	(Draft) Interim Arrangements on Land Distribution For Housing To Eligible Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugee	Ongoing	Federal
16.	(Draft) National Eviction Guidelines	Ongoing	Federal
17.	(Draft) Protocol on HLP (housing, land and property)	Ongoing	Federal
18.	(Draft) South West State Policy on Durable Solution for Conflict-Affected Displacement	2018	State
19.	(Draft) BRA Internally Displaced Person and Refugee Returnees Policy	2019	State
20.	South West State Strategy on IDPs	2017	State
21.	South West State Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	Ongoing	State
22.	South West Drought Intervention and Recovery Plan	2017	State
23.	Kismayo IDPs Comprehensive Settlement Strategy (Voluntary)	2017	State
24.	Jubaland Strategy on IDPs	2018	State

At the federal government level

To improve the legal environment on durable solutions for the displaced, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is leading the drafting of the National Policy for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs and a National Action Plan on Durable Solutions, both of which are aligned with the Somali National Development Plan. Complementing these efforts is the National Disaster Management Policy of 2017, which acknowledges the root causes of displacement, and the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF),[9] which reinforces government efforts to accelerate the path to resilience. These frameworks enable the FGS and the Federal Member States (FMS) to implement durable solutions and early solutions planning for IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Policies on durable solutions require adequate coordination and alignment with resilience programmes and plans.[10] The adoption of common operational programming principles and the reinforcement of government coordination capacity at federal, state and local levels are vital to ensure coherence and the efficient use of resources, avoid duplication and strengthen government ownership.

Moreover, in 2017, the FGS led a Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA), in partnership with the FMS, the Benadir Regional Administration, the European Union (EU), the UN and the World Bank. The assessment recognises displacement as a central challenge to the recovery, stability and development of Somalia.[11] Both the DINA and the RRF are aligned with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and have been developed in coordination with humanitarian partners. To create further synergy and alignment between the DINA, RRF and HRP, the FGS, the Humanitarian Country Team and the UN Country Team have developed collective outcomes and indicators, with the vision to reach durable solutions for a specific number of displaced households by 2022.

Critical guidelines remain under review at the time of this study. Notable among these are the interim arrangement on land distribution for housing to eligible IDPs and returnees, and the draft national eviction guidelines. These two documents have been developed by the National High Commission for Refugees and IDPs and transferred to the cabinet ministries for approval and adoption. They address key needs of IDPs and, if passed, would reinforce the commitment to stop forced evictions.

New opportunities for durable solutions mainstreaming are being presented with the development of a Somali Social Protection Policy. Linking durable solutions planning and programming with larger-scale national policies and frameworks dedicated to poverty alleviation and social protection is key in 2019, calling for continued alignment with an evolving FGS policy framework.

At the federal member state level

Durable solutions policies and strategies have not yet been passed at the state level, with the exception of the BRA IDP policy and durable solutions strategy. Mapping state actors on the durable solutions landscape is critical.

In South West State, the state Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has developed its Strategic Plan for 2017–2019, which highlights the short-term and longer-term plans for addressing the resilience and durable solutions of DACs. The state Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs has developed state-level draft policy on durable solutions and guiding principles on IDPs, which emphasises the provision of basic services and the protection of rights for vulnerable persons. The policy sets out guiding policy options aimed at guaranteeing the rights of IDPs and facilitating durable solutions to their displacement. It also provides comprehensive principles, standards and rights aligned with the state constitution, relevant federal laws, and humanitarian laws and standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions.

The durable solutions landscape is complex in the South West State (SWS). In addition to the federal level institutions involved in durable solutions, the state also has multiple agencies and ministries working on the same. Among the visible stakeholders are the state Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the state Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs, the state Ministry of Interior, the state Ministry of Education and the state Ministry of Agriculture, the governor's office of Bay Region, the mayor/district commissioner's office in Baidoa and the South West State Commission for Refugees and IDPs.

In Jubaland, the state is working on developing its durable solutions strategy. In 2017, a pilot Joint Area-Based Action Plan for durable solutions was developed for Kismayo through a collaborative approach involving UN Agencies and NGOs operating in Kismayo. The durable solutions landscape in Jubaland is also complex, with multiple entities and ministries participating in the leadership and programming of durable solutions. Key state stakeholders include the state Ministry of Interior, the state Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Jubaland Land Authority, the Jubaland Refugees and IDPs Affairs (JRIA), the governor's office for Lower Juba and the Kismayo district authority commissioner's office.

In Benadir, the Benadir Regional administration (BRA) has laid out a four-year plan to phase out displacement by 2023, in collaboration with the FGS. The BRA also launched the Durable Solutions Unit on 31 January 2019 under the leadership of the governor of Benadir Region. The BRA strategic plan has been developed and includes guidelines to address evictions and internal displacement. BRA launched its IDP policy, emphasising the lead role that the municipality has in ensuring humanitarian and development interventions jointly address the needs of DACs. As the governor of Benadir Region states during the launch ceremony of the BRA Durable Solutions Unit:

> "Mogadishu can become a model for the country as we want to promote an inclusive progressive agenda to deal with displacement. BRA believes integrating IDPs into the fabric of society, seeing IDPs as contributing members of the region that bring income and resources both formally and informally, will yield both positive economic, social and political cohesion and improve overall security of the city."[12]

9   Federal Government of Somalia (2018). Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF); see: http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/NDP-2017-2019-1.pdf
10 Kaelin, W (2018b). SDI: 5th Mission to Somalia 3 – 7 February 2018;
    see: http://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/DSI_5th-mission-report-WK_Feb2018.pdf
11 Federal Government of Somalia (2018), Somalia Drought Impact & Needs Assessment, Vol. I, Synthesis Report, 127;
    see: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/901031516986381462/synthesis-report

12 Mareeg (2019). Mogadishu Mayor's Speech on DSU; see: https://mareeg.com/mogadisho-mayor-speech-on-durable-solutions-unit-dsu/

At the municipality level
While there are no legal or policy documents outlining the roles and responsibilities of the municipalities in durable solutions, municipalities are drafting their own strategies and policies for IDPs and durable solutions.

In Mogadishu, BRA is on the frontline, with clear commitments laid out in the IDP policy[13] to:
• Work towards durable solutions for IDPs in Mogadishu in order to prevent further displacement
• Adhere to the international, national and local laws for IDPs, as well as the rights of urban poor
• Make concerted efforts to support developments aimed at assuring greater coherence in the land and property sector in the city, with a focus on easing the situation of IDPs and the urban poor
• Provide the basis for economic growth
• Provide land to 300 IDP households

In Baidoa, the city continues to face increased numbers of IDPs, shortages of water and challenges to provide basic services for DACs. The municipality has participated in the development of a Community Action Plan under the IOM/UN-Habitat Midnimo project, a City Extension Plan and a Draft Land Law for South West State, which are intended to benefit IDPs, returnees and host communities.

In Kismayo, the municipality has worked closely with the aid community to provide land as a basis for durable solutions. The Jubaland Land Authority, in partnership with a local private company (Milestone), is supporting the municipality to develop a master plan for the city to reduce land grabbing issues, establish a registration process and develop mapping services needed to benefit DACs.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS CONSORTIA AND INITIATIVES IN SOMALIA

Along with the evolutions taking place within the government over the last two years, the international community has reinforced its investments in durable solutions in Somalia.

A key change since 2016 is the growing number of consortia and initiatives dedicated to durable solutions. In 2016, at the time of the first regional review of durable solutions initiatives in Somalia, only two initiatives existed.[14] In 2018, these have extended to six initiatives covering single or multiple locations and funded by multiple donors; namely, the EU (the primary funder), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Danish International Development Agency (Danida).

These six initiatives depart from other programmes in three ways. First, they have received multi-year funding. Second, they showcase partnerships between UN agencies and NGOs (both international and national) on the ground. Third, they are the result of donor coordination and alignment around a common vision for durable solutions: that durable solutions for DACs in Somalia can be achieved through the sustained commitment and collective efforts of diverse actors.

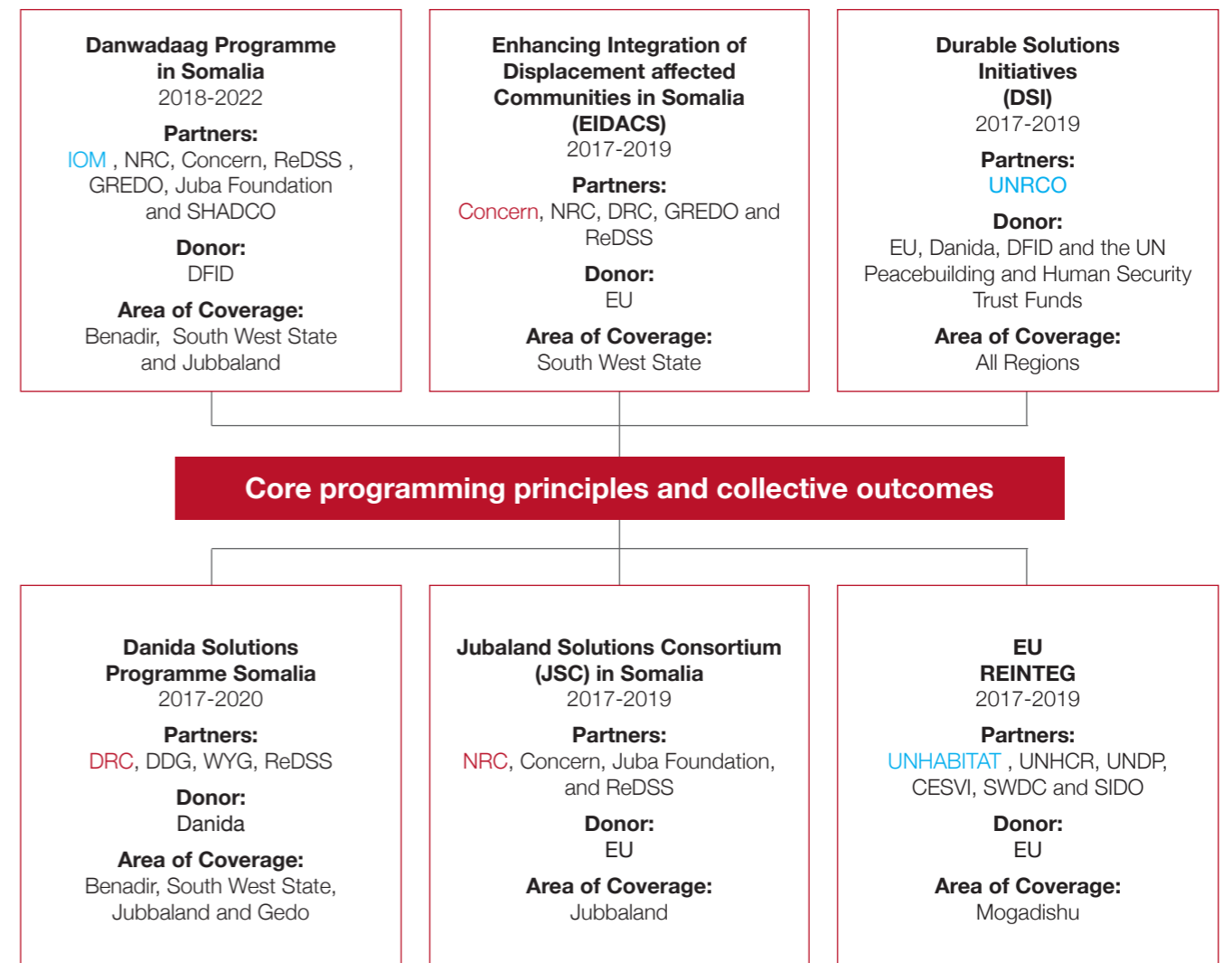There are three operational durable solutions consortia:
• EU RE-INTEG, which is composed of consortiums led by NGOs[15] and the UN; this study only focuses on two of the NGO-led consortia: Jubaland Solutions Consortium (JSC) and Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)
• Danwadaag Solutions Consortia, which is funded by DFID
• Durable Solutions Programme (DSP), Xalka Waara, which is funded by Danida

There are two durable solutions initiatives that address policy and learning:
• The Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI), operating in Somalia since 2016, with all actors under the leadership of the FGS and the UN (in particular, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General, the UN Resident Coordinator and the Humanitarian Coordinator); following the 2016 New York Declaration, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Somalia supports scalable interventions under the DSI.[16]
• ReDSS, a key learning partner for durable solutions consortia, in particular across EU RE-INTEG, the Durable Solutions Programme and Danwadaag Solutions Consortia.

Figure 1 illustrates the joint approach to durable solutions and partnerships between key national and international actors in Somalia (that is, those with a specific durable solutions mandate), as of 2019.[17]

FIGURE 1. DURABLE SOLUTIONS CONSORTIA AND INITIATIVES IN SOMALIA

Danwadaag Programme in Somalia
2018-2022
Partners:
IOM , NRC, Concern, ReDSS , GREDO, Juba Foundation and SHADCO
Donor:
DFID
Area of Coverage:
Benadir, South West State and Jubbaland

Enhancing Integration of Displacement affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)
2017-2019
Partners:
Concern, NRC, DRC, GREDO and ReDSS
Donor:
EU
Area of Coverage:
South West State

Durable Solutions Initiatives (DSI)
2017-2019
Partners:
UNRCO
Donor:
EU, Danida, DFID and the UN Peacebuilding and Human Security Trust Funds
Area of Coverage:
All Regions

Core programming principles and collective outcomes

Danida Solutions Programme Somalia
2017-2020
Partners:
DRC, DDG, WYG, ReDSS
Donor:
Danida
Area of Coverage:
Benadir, South West State, Jubbaland and Gedo

Jubaland Solutions Consortium (JSC) in Somalia
2017-2019
Partners:
NRC, Concern, Juba Foundation, and ReDSS
Donor:
EU
Area of Coverage:
Jubbaland

EU REINTEG
2017-2019
Partners:
UNHABITAT , UNHCR, UNDP, CESVI, SWDC and SIDO
Donor:
EU
Area of Coverage:
Mogadishu

While some initiatives – such as EU RE-INTEG – already have been rolled out and are awaiting their second deployment, other initiatives – such as the Danwadaag Solutions Consortia – are in their inception phase.

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13   BRA (2019). Internally Displaced Person and Refugee Returnees Policy.
14   ReDSS / Samuel Hall (2016). Review of Durable Solutions initiatives in the East and Horn of Africa;
     see: http://samuelhall.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ReDSS-SH-Report-Final.pdf
15   Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium . Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees (DSIRS) and UN-led consortia (UNHCR, UN-Habitat, IOM)

16   For more information on the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Somalia, see: http://www.globalcrrf.org/crrf_country/som/
17   This is not an exhaustive map, given that other actors also work in DACs.

Who is engaged in durable solutions initiatives in Somalia?

The range of stakeholders is expanding. Table 2 provides an overview of membership across durable solutions consortia. It highlights key insights from this 2018/2019 solutions analysis, including **the need to strengthen the link with development actors, the private sector, civil society and academia.** Where engagement is stronger, such as with government and donors, clarity over roles and responsibilities varies.

Operationalising the humanitarian–development–peace/statebuilding nexus is a key focus of upcoming discussion. Linking durable solutions programming with development, statebuilding and peacebuilding actors will be monitored and reflected in the next annual solutions analysis in 2020.

TABLE 2. OVERVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP IN DURABLE SOLUTIONS INITIATIVES

DS INITIATIVES	Government	Donors	Humanitarian Actors	Development Actors	CSOs	Academia	Private Sector
RE-INTEG Programme	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Linkages Made	Engaged	Not Engaged	Not Engaged
Danwadaag Programme	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Linkages Made	Engaged	Not Engaged	Not Engaged
Durable Solutions Programme (DSP)	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Not Engaged	Not Engaged
Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Linkages Made	Not Engaged
Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI)	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Engaged	Linkages Made	Not Engaged	Not Engaged

KEY TAKE-AWAYS

STRONG HUMANITARIAN AND GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP	GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENTS ACROSS THE BOARD, CLARITY OVER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES VARIES	UNEVEN CSO AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT	LEARNING EVENTS, CONSORTIA MEETINGS, GOVERNMENT-LED MEETINGS, IMPROVED COORDINATION

ENGAGED   LINKAGES MADE   NOT ENGAGED

What areas need to be covered to achieve durable solutions?

The coverage of the IASC indicators is illustrated in Table 3, which highlights the current status of durable solutions programming, following the ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework. Gains have been made to go beyond the livelihoods/material approach to (re)integration, with protection, services, housing and land at the heart of the response. The illustration of durable solutions initiatives across the core criteria of protection (using the IASC framework) shows that no single consortia directly covers all the needs. Overall, more gains can be made to address critical gaps; for instance, on legal safeties, rule of law and security issues. Stronger coordination across all actors is necessary to ensure that the range of protection needs required for durable solutions is met.

TABLE 3. OVERVIEW OF COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES

DS INITIATIVES	Protection	Basic services	Economic opportunities	HLP	Documentation	Family reunification	Public Affairs	Remedies and Justice
RE-INTEG Programme	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Linkages Made	No Focus or Link	Direct Focus	No Focus or Link
Danwadaag Programme	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Linkages Made	No Focus or Link	Direct Focus	No Focus or Link
Durable Solutions Programme (DSP)	Direct Focus	Direct Focus	Linkages Made	Direct Focus	No Focus or Link	No Focus or Link	Linkages Made	Linkages Made
Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made
Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI)	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made	Linkages Made

KEY TAKE-AWAYS

CRITERIA GAPS THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND CSOs CAN FILL	OVERLAP BETWEEN CONSORTIA HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR COORDINATION	BROAD-BASED EFFORTS CAN SUPPORT LEARNING ACROSS ALL AREAS

DIRECT FOCUS   LINKAGES MADE   NO FOCUS OR LINK

Young girls line at a feeding centre in Mogadishu Credit UN/Tobin Jones

PART A. PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

This section focuses on the how of durable solutions programming in Somalia. It draws on eight case studies that display lessons learnt and good practices for durable solutions, as of 2018, the time of this review. Discussion in Part A is structured around the core solutions programming principles essential for durable solutions. The Migration, Displacement and Durable Solutions Sub-group, under the Resilience Pillar Working Group, endorsed seven core programming principles for durable solutions.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES
These principles were first formulated in 2016/2017 by ReDSS and its partners. They were revised jointly with NGOs and UN agencies in 2018, coordinated by ReDSS and the Somalia UN Resident Coordinator Office with the objective to harmonise them. They draw on the partner experiences and learning in implementing durable solutions projects. Over time, these principles have proven to be a good tool for increased coherence in the design of projects and programmes. The principles have been endorsed and adopted by the Federal Government of Somalia.

Government-led: interventions support all tiers of government to play their key leadership and coordination role based on the National Development Plan and other relevant government frameworks

Area-based: interventions target displacement-affected communities (including IDPs, refugee-returnees and host populations) in a defined area and respond to the specific living conditions, risks and opportunities of the local context to achieve coherence and greater impact through joint analysis, planning, coordination and referral pathways

Collective and comprehensive: interventions do not need to address all aspects of durable solutions but the process must be viewed as a collective action (rather than mandate driven) based on an inclusive, participatory and consensus-building approach

Participatory and community based: interventions enable displacement-affected communities (including IDPs, refugee-returnees and host communities) to actively participate in decision-making to define their own priorities and facilitate reconciliation and social cohesion through inclusive processes

Rights and needs-based: interventions are guided by the needs, rights, legitimate interests, resources and capacities of displacement-affected communities and enable displaced persons (IDPs and refugee-returnees) to fully enjoy all their economic, legal, socio-cultural and civil-political rights without any discrimination for reasons related to their displacement

Sensitive to gender, age, disabilities and marginalisation: interventions give special attention to the specific concerns and perspectives of women, youth, persons with disabilities and marginalised groups, and take into consideration identity dynamics and mechanisms of exclusion

Sustainable: interventions facilitate locally led solutions by the government, civil society, private sector and communities. They strengthen the government role through systematic strengthening of existing government and community structures, while being conflict sensitive in order to contribute to sustainable peacebuilding and development through long-term planning, funding and adaptive programming

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This study only focuses on four of these principles; namely, area based planning and locally led processes; sustainable (re)integration; **collective** outcomes and coordination; and **government** engagement. Each of these principles is analysed through the prism of achievements, challenges and opportunities ahead. The remaining ones will be assessed in the next update.

Part A of the report concludes with an analysis of critical success factors for durable solutions programming in Somalia, with key priorities for 2019/2020.

1. AREA-BASED PLANNING AND LOCALLY LED PROCESSES

Objective: Area-based and locally led approaches use areas as the main entry point, rather than a sector, target group or population, to ensure that all relevant actors are mobilised and coordinated. This type of approach ensures that returnees, IDPs and hosts, along with entire communities, are supported to engage in dialogue and to become the drivers of their own solutions.

The 2016/2017 solutions analysis identifies the need for "humanitarian and development actors to adopt joint analyses and joint area-based planning led by the government". While joint planning has materialised to some extent at the consortia level, there is a lack of understanding and a gap in area-based planning in all locations. The durable solutions process is not systematically led by the government, nor are communities clear on the steps ahead. One opportunity to address this gap in 2019 is to work with the World Bank to support area-based planning.

CASE STUDY 1. WORKING TOWARDS AREA-BASED URBAN SOLUTIONS
Looking at five core areas that help cities function better – land, infrastructure, services, jobs, social cohesion and institutions – the approach that the World Bank is taking in Somalia in 2019 can serve as an umbrella for durable solutions programming.

Infrastructure and technical support provided by the World Bank in support of the FGS has reinforced capacities to address urban solutions: the Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project and the Somalia Urban Resilience Project now integrate displacement-affected communities in their planning. The World Bank is at the start of a preparatory process to consult with community and government stakeholders, and set up a project implementation unit at the municipality level within BRA. The protocol of the work is twofold, including: 1) measures to ensure that evictions are avoided during and after the end of the project; and 2) planning with the Danwadaag Solutions Consortia and EU RE-INTEG to provide alternative security of tenure for IDPs in the project areas.

The project areas cover the rehabilitation of 19 roads in 7 districts in Mogadishu,[18] where protracted IDP settlements exist. This justifies the need to bring in a range of actors, from humanitarian to development actors, to minimise programme risks. Some of these challenges – forced evictions, increases in the price of land as a result of improved infrastructure and services, and capacity gaps at municipality levels – are being addressed through these partnerships. In discussions with the IOM and DFID, the World Bank intends to map out all IDP settlements in the project target areas, identify any available public lands for resettlement and look into rental subsidy. This is the start of an area-based plan and discussion with partners. This conversation needs to multiply in 2019.

Critical to this approach is the need to go beyond a sectoral approach (focusing on land and infrastructure) towards an area-based approach that links programming with district plans to:
- Reinforce the capacity for public service delivery
- Integrate conflict-sensitive analyses and an analysis of power dynamics to frame interventions
- Include members of displacement-affected communities in labour-intensive infrastructure projects
- Leverage durable solutions consortia work to represent all groups under consideration
- Integrate private sector firms for water and electricity supply
- Set up grievance mechanisms to address complaints and provide a feedback loop
- Plan milestones with land authorities and civil society organisations, which can be communicated to the communities

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Durable solutions programming appears localised and participatory but this is not the case in reality. Much of the planning remains mandated by donors and designed by implementing partners. To date, there is growing but limited inclusion of the local authorities and the local population. More can be done and new modes of engagement are needed, including agreement on a theory of change to which all actors can contribute within the same area. At the grassroots level, co-creation of programmes, workshops and restitution meetings with an inclusive range of representatives from displacement-affected communities is essential. Closely linked to this is the need for

effective communication across actors to facilitate understanding and ensure buy-in. In some locations, the lack of communication about government and consortia plans is leading to frustrations; for instance, among teachers who work in schools and vocational training programmes, where curricula and salary scales differ. Such frustrations can be avoided through stronger processes and better communication.

Key to the sustainability of community engagement is the need to reinforce the capacities of existing structures and committees, rather than to create new ones. Stakeholders have to push to ensure that in consultation processes they go beyond the traditional community spokesperson (often the informal settlement manager or gatekeeper), who does not necessarily or automatically represent an inclusive range of priorities of community members.

CASE STUDY 2. WORKING TOGETHER ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATIONS
Different consortia have their own community engagement modalities. There are currently as many models for community engagement as there are durable solutions consortia and actors in Somalia. These different approaches to community engagement create confusion. Government, communities and implementing partners would benefit from having one agreed model for community engagement that builds on the added value of each approach.

There are positive contributions upon which to build. For example, the IOM/UN-Habitat Midnimo model has developed Community Action Plans for Kismayo and Baidoa, which the Danwadaag Solutions Consortia is now using. The Durable Solutions Programme adds value with the conflict analyses of the Danish Demining Group and the 11-step guide to community-driven recovery and safety used by the Danish Refugee Council. EIDACS also has a peacebuilding component and the Jubaland Solutions Consortium has based its model on the BRCiS (Building Resilient Communities in Somalia) resilience model of community engagement. While these approaches all share a common mandate to address physical, material and legal safeties as reported by IDPs, and have government support, they follow and implement different models.

Durable solutions partners are not the only ones engaging with displacement-affected communities. For years, other actors also have promoted community-level plans in the same locations. Among these are stabilisation actors, who have worked with displacement-affected communities on similar models of community engagement and prioritisation of needs. This adds another layer of complexity and coordination.

Community Action Plans
Community Action Plans (CAPs) allow community representatives to identify priority needs, provide district authorities with a tool to coordinate development interventions in their area and enable other stakeholders to identify opportunities to contribute to community priorities. The CAPs are community-driven and government-led processes. One of the most successful examples of a CAP is the Midnimo Community Action Plan, first launched in Kismayo in October 2017. As a result of this CAP, partners such as GIZ, the UNDP, the IOM, UN-Habitat, the World Food Programme, Mercy Corps and Care International are committed to support the community priorities laid out in the plan. The government has been advocating on behalf of the communities for these commitments to be followed through.

Challenges remain, however. Not all implementing partners follow the priorities identified by communities, nor do they share feedback and crucial information with the communities. Additionally, other CAPs exist at village levels but are led by humanitarian actors, with communities, but without government involvement. Community consultations and focus group discussions reveal a lack of clarity in communities over processes. The way stakeholders implement engagement and understand engagement at the theoretical level differs. The process often boils down to what is perceived by local communities as a needs assessment: a survey assessing the population, which is often the only level of engagement for a majority of the displaced. Complaints continue to be voiced by members of displacement-affected communities, saying that every week or two a NGO comes and asks the same question without tangible results.

Adequate funding to achieve the priorities identified by communities remains a challenge. Alternative funding mechanisms should be sought, including the involvement of the Somali diaspora, private sector businesses and crowd-funding opportunities. Based on the qualitative evidence collected for this annual solutions analysis, uptake of these opportunities would be welcome by communities.

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18 World Bank (2018). Somalia Urban Resilience Project;
    see: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/368691542180152925/pdf/PAD2435-PAD-PUBLIC-Project-Appraisal-Document-PAD-P163857.pdf

Achievements: what works?
There are four key achievements upon which to build in 2019/2020, including:

Facilitating urban access for durable solutions consortia amidst security constraints: government and CSOs
The government has effectively secured access for durable solutions implementation in all urban locations under review. In Mogadishu, CSOs have supported government in enhancing access to displacement-affected communities (DACs). This multi-level access outlines how stakeholders can jointly contribute to creating the space for implementation of durable solutions activities.

Using the HLP approach to eviction response and prevention (particularly strong in Baidoa)
Through direct cash payments, legal aid and referrals, the housing, land and property (HLP) approach has been rolled out as a response. This demonstrates a high degree of understanding among consortia members that HLP is a prerequisite for durable solutions and that forced evictions constitute a trend in urgent need of being curbed to ensure protection. These efforts have the support of the municipalities.

Developing Community Action Plans to set community priorities: Kismayo and Baidoa
DACs have developed their own vision and capacity to influence programming through the CAPs and the plans are now being led by government. Community awareness, community engagement and initiatives such as clean-up campaigns contribute to societal dividends by improving the image of displaced groups. CAPs have been particularly well received and could be replicated across all DAC locations as a pillar of social cohesion.

Identifying complementarity and synergies between resilience and durable solutions initiatives
Resilience work mainstreams displacement, and durable solutions interventions have provided the urban focus that resilience consortia have lacked. Moreover, long-standing confusion on the perceived overlap between resilience and durable solutions has been cleared up through joint learning and outreach sessions. In particular, ReDSS has played a key role in highlighting how durable solutions adds a protection element to resilience programming.

Challenges: what obstacles need to be addressed in 2019/2020?
Lack of joint planning with the federal government and federal member states, as well as limited resources is a challenge across all locations
Government counterparts report that the principle of joint planning under the lead of the government requires more hardware and software to be dedicated to planning counterparts, municipalities and line ministries in all locations. As a representative of the BRA Durable Solutions Unit states, "We have NGOs and the UN giving assistance but no government-owned projects. The UN and donors are funding through NGOs and not through the government." This observation is also echoed by a government representative in Kismayo.

Lack of DAC inclusion in programme design, implementation and monitoring
At the grassroots level, focus group discussions and community consultations indicate a lack of DAC inclusion in programme design, implementation and monitoring. As a government representative in Baidoa comments, "There are community level consultations but the implementation is unclear." Two key challenges demonstrate the need to have a more standardised approach to community consultations. First, projects that have been identified as top priorities in the CAPs are not always implemented, due to limited funding. Second, few partners are willing or able to follow the guidelines and the projects identified in the CAPs, which indicates a need for the government to reinforce the importance of the CAPs and to advocate for their adoption and implementation.

Gap on legal safeties
In terms of protection needs, the gap on legal safeties has to be addressed and incorporated in area-based planning. Access to documentation differs in host and IDP communities, and IDPs have been repeatedly singled out as being disadvantaged by their lack of documentation in accessing work and basic services. Overlaps in projects and gaps in the division of priorities (illustrated in Table 4) have to be taken into account to bring in technical expertise in the consortia. In particular, ongoing joint land mapping needs to be reinforced, given the issues around forced evictions. The problem of forced evictions is becoming rampant, with some suggesting that this could become an even bigger concern in Baidoa compared to what already is happening in Mogadishu.

Opportunities: areas to prioritise 2019/2020 investments
Joint planning with the federal government and federal member states
The possibility of joint planning comes down to the capacity of federal government and federal member states to lead and coordinate multiple actors to align and contribute to government-led plans and for those actors to agree in doing so. It is essential for humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and statebuilding actors to agree on ways to engage and support government processes while managing risks in a coherent and sustainable manner, as opposed to ad hoc and short-term approaches, which are currently the norm.

Institutionalising CAPS within district plans and improving feedback mechanisms and forward planning
In order for CAPs to be successful, they should be institutionalised within district budgeting processes. The government should reinforce the importance of the CAPs and advocate for their adoption and implementation through sustainable financing by locally elected district councils. The Midnimo model has laid a path for a strong approach to the development of CAPs but can improve in terms of feedback mechanisms and forward planning. The Durable Solutions Programme model has an established added value in undertaking conflict analyses at a local level that can inform both policy and programming. If paired with the EIDACS (Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia) peacebuilding component, these two consortia could jointly show a way forward for a triple nexus engagement (humanitarian–development–peace/statebuilding).

Developing joint area-based plans based on Community Action Plans
The BRA in Mogadishu, the municipality in Baidoa and the state Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Kismayo provide entry points for developing joint area-based plans that build on:
- Consistent community approaches: agreeing on standards for CAPs
- Linkages with urban planning and urban solutions
- Provision of funding (cash and community grants) to capacitate communities

Setting standards for community consultations
The IOM/UN-Habitat Midnimo approach to community consultation is a five-day process whereby communities work together to prioritise and implement projects. The Danish Refugee Council has its own process and 11-step methodology. Land and city planning consultations have brought together different authorities, along with community and customary leaders, to collectively craft a vision for the development of the cities of Kismayo and Baidoa, where tenure security for the most vulnerable residents results in strengthened tenure security for all.

Linking resettlement plans with urban master plans and service delivery
The land-based solutions promoted by partners and led by the mayors of Baidoa and Kismayo can be structured more strategically as part of a broader (re)integration process. UN-Habitat and the IOM led the City Extension Planning process and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and City 2030. The mayor of Baidoa issued land on the north and south sides of the city to resettle IDPs. A similar approach has been taken in two locations in Kismayo by creating a sixth district in the city, with the aim of integrating returnees and IDPs, as well as improving services for host communities.

Increasing communication efforts with DACs and showcasing adaptation
Overall, partners should actively showcase adaptation on feedback mechanisms and social accountability processes to build trust within the areas where they work. Pilot initiatives, such as the social accountability platform in Mogadishu co-led by Africa's Voices Foundation, ReDSS and BRA, that engage directly with DAC members can support stronger communication efforts.

Capitalising on CSOs for stronger community engagement
To better involve CSOs in community engagement, it is first necessary to map them in order to identify appropriate organisation relays. Relevant CSOs need to be trained in conflict and gender-sensitive analyses. The Peacebuilding and Conflict Working Group can be used to further support entry points for CSO engagement. Partners interviewed in Mogadishu all agree on the need to engage with camp gatekeepers in order to phase them out. In this, CSOs can be effective allies.

Asha has faced multiple forced evictions in Mogadishu. Credit NRC

2. SUSTAINABLE (RE)INTEGRATION

Objective: In the context of Somalia, and across durable solutions consortia, sustainable (re)integration is about support for self-reliance and resilience. A key question is the need to prioritise sectors and areas of intervention amidst large-scale poverty, vulnerability, displacement and limited funding. Prioritisation is one of the key recommendations from the 2016/2017 solutions analysis and remains central for 2019.

It is too early to speak of sustainable (re)integration in Somalia. At present, a coalition of a number of actors is contributing to this process using IASC principles and common indicators. In practice, however, these efforts have not yet translated into best practices on sustainable (re)integration. The achievements highlighted here are therefore only indicative of efforts that should be reinforced during 2019/2020. These efforts are not yet complete. There are still missing links (notably on social cohesion) that prevent a full (re)integration process.

Achievements: what works?
There are two key achievements upon which to build in 2019/2020.

Adopting a housing approach as a model for integrated programming
Partners increasingly recognise the need to move beyond a humanitarian shelter approach to a housing approach, inclusive of services and jobs, as a focus of durable solutions. Donors note, however, that they still receive proposals based on a humanitarian shelter approach. Progress is needed across the board. A possible pilot project upon which to build is the joint UN-Habitat/Norwegian Refugee Council housing model. Understanding this pilot project, especially its constraints, limitations and achievements, would allow for adaptation and scalability, both in terms of location and the inclusion of refugee-returnees. Currently, the UN-Habitat/Norwegian Refugee Council housing model is only being used with IDPs.

CASE STUDY 3. TOWARDS A HOUSING – NOT A SHELTER – APPROACH
One example of a housing approach is the pilot initiative led by UN-Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council. Focused on 80 IDP households in Mogadishu over a one-year project timeframe, this joint initiative is tailored to provide a range of support – including rental subsidies – to IDP households that have a chance of sustaining themselves. The pilot project covers a range of tools such as rental subsidies, WASH improvements and jobs to ensure that IDPs can be empowered to make their own housing decisions. Cash is essential to ensure that the approach is sustainable. As a result, the pilot project has incorporated a three-tiered livelihood response that addresses the short-term need for cash, the medium-term need for materials for construction and longer-term needs for training and economic inclusion.

The initial pilot intervention model was designed to provide: subsidy funds, with a 10% loan repayment requirement, supported by a food basket; a livelihood component; a rental contract; construction or expansion of shelters funds for landowners that provided land for housing; and additional loans as needed. A fund management unit shared responsibilities across the Norwegian Refugee Council and BRA. Adjustments were made to the pilot project model, so that rather than providing land for housing, NRC/Habitat decided to instead focus on improving the security of tenure for rental premises, which ensures that the project would not give rise to evictions on lands within the city limits. An eviction unit has been since established at the BRA level, with additional legal and counselling services provided for those at risk of eviction.

In Kismayo, a range of components is also being delivered under HLP and can be brought together for a more cohesive housing approach. They show the progress made to move beyond a humanitarian shelter approach. In practice, however, the shelter approach still dominates. This highlights an important area for change in 2019.

Overall, housing and landownership need to involve more grassroots and policy-level work by partners. As a representative of the Jubaland Refugee and IDP Agency explains, "Policies for the housing initiative came from us and are in fact one of our achievements. But there is no privacy in the first houses that were built, which only consisted of one room. It is a necessity to have good housing, which is what we were advocating for. Hence, this is where the motivation for the housing policy for Jubaland came from. We have requested that organisations help us get consultants, who can then help the government to pass the policies so that we can develop this agency."

Focusing on conflict management in urban settings

Police harassment is a key protection issue for refugees and IDPs in urban areas, which has been the case for years. This issue was highlighted in the 2016/2017 solutions analysis: "Progress on this [ending police harassment] can be made without requiring explicit statements that it is for refugees. Working on increasing police accountability measures and other reforms that will benefit the police and population will benefit refugees and IDPs."[19] In all three locations (Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo), progress towards police accountability needs to be monitored to see the impact on IDP perceptions about safety and security. The Danish Demining Group has progressively worked on bringing security sector actors together with displacement-affected communities; for example, by establishing police dialogue forums at which community members are able to raise safety and security concerns. Another examples is the work of the District Security and Justice forum, both in Baidoa and Kismayo, where the Danish Demining Group facilitates an internal discussion between different government agencies and implementing partners in trends and gaps regarding security and justice in order to improve coordination and information sharing.

There are three primary areas of progress: 1) construction of police posts within the IDP settlements in Baidoa; 2) development of CAPs related to safety and security, including facilitation of a joint prioritisation process between host and IDP communities and the police; and 3) constant engagement and regular interaction between police and the communities has enhanced trust building and understanding in the role of the local police.

CASE STUDY 4. LINKING SUSTAINABLE (RE)INTEGRATION WITH CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
At present, there are four complementary measures under discussion to improve conflict management in support of sustainable (re)integration:
- Conflict sensitive approach (starting with conflict analyses)
- Multi-stakeholder engagement (including gatekeepers)
- Social accountability measures
- Police accountability and overall police reform

The first approach (conflict sensitivity) recognises the need for an improved understanding of the local context and the impact that any intervention might have in on existing communal realities and/or conflict dynamics. It is important to engage gatekeepers and informal settlement managers as key stakeholders in displacement-affected communities. As previous research shows, they are recognised by the IDPs as a legitimate leadership source. In many ways, their role varies from providing services and protection to being exploitative.[20] The short to medium-term objective is to have in place structures to formalise the arrangements and ensure gatekeepers and informal settlement managers are more accountable. The long-term objective is to have the government take responsibility, especially in service provision and protection, and gradually phase out gatekeepers and informal settlement managers. Ongoing reflections since 2016 on engagement with gatekeepers and informal settlement managers can inform the viability of this approach, especially in Mogadishu.[21] While these discussions are more relevant in some locations (such as Mogadishu, Kismayo and more recently in Baidoa), they remain a key feature of displacement throughout Somalia.

Discussions at the operational workshops held in Mogadishu and Baidoa for this solutions analysis have clarified a consensus to structure engagement with gatekeepers and informal settlement managers to make them accountable for their actions. The BRA IDP policy provides an opportunity to restructure the role of gatekeepers and informal settlement managers through the proposed evictions committee (following the settlement management guidelines), which intends to monitor them. It needs capacity development and financial assistance to exercise its authority.

Other issues discussed at the operational workshop include:
- Alternative livelihoods for gatekeepers and informal settlement managers
- Strategic engagement with a variety of actors to ensure a Do No Harm approach and build the capacity of gatekeepers, informal settlement managers and communities with respect to their roles, rights and responsibilities
- Harmonised approaches to community engagement and accountability

Closely linked to stakeholder engagement is the need to establish complaints mechanisms at the DAC level to enhance social accountability. These efforts are nascent. Three approaches bear mention. One is led by ReDSS, working closely with the Africa's Voices Foundation: an interactive radio show series designed to stimulate public discussion about displacement that was piloted in Mogadishu in December 2018 and is to be expanded to Baidoa, Bosaso and Kismayo in 2019. A second is the community–police dialogue and cooperation forum that covers issues of civilian oversight, which is implemented by the Danish Demining Group. The third is the attempt by Legal Action Worldwide to revive the Police Advisory Committees (PAC).

Inherent to questions of access, conflict management and creating a conducive environment for (re)integration is the need for greater police accountability. This is identified as a priority, particularly in Mogadishu and Baidoa.

In early 2019, meetings of the Police Accountability Working Group (PAWG), chaired by the Danish Demining Group, have focused on police capacity and social accountability. The PAWG has two levels: 1) district level, where the security and justice forums bring together government and implementing partners to discuss major trends in security and justice in the district; they may also discuss new research; and 2) national/regional level, where PAWG researchers, donors and implementing partners focus on best practices regarding accountability and policing. For 2019, South West State has requested that the PAWG meetings be operationalised at a federal member state level in order to add an additional layer of coordination and integration between the different stakeholders and issues.

One of the key acknowledgements of the PAWG is that evidence, knowledge and analysis from security, police and stabilisation actors needs to be integrated in the joint analyses and planning of durable solutions actors. The creation of a Somalia Knowledge Hub, which is currently being developed by the Danish Demining Group to be hosted by the PAWG as a collective, could inform the work of the community of practice on (re) integration. Information that could be shared on this platform includes stakeholder programme maps, conflict assessments, monitoring and learning data, case studies and success stories that can be built upon.

Challenges: what obstacles need to be addressed in 2019?
There are four primary obstacles to address.

Lack of livelihoods and economic inclusion approaches
One of the key barriers to sustainable (re)integration is the over-reliance on TVET (technical and vocational education training) instead of a more systemic approach to address both the demand and supply side of the labour markets. Most durable solutions programmes currently only address the supply side, with responses centred on training, entrepreneurship or business support, self-help groups and savings associations. This is partly because livelihoods programming is not the expertise of humanitarian organisations. Going beyond the supply side of the livelihoods equation requires structural support. Opportunities for structural support will be available through the forthcoming revised Labour Code and the UN-Youth Employment Somalia (UN-YES) programme, which focuses on creating livelihood resources for youth, including those affected by displacement, to learn new skills and help rebuild their lives. With the leadership of the federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and technical support from the ILO, the revised Labour Code final draft is informed by the economic and social context in Somalia and complies with the International Labour Standards. The final draft of the Labour Code was finished in Mogadishu on 20 and 21 February 2019, and adopted with a consensus agreement to send it to parliament for legislation.[22]

Gaps in market systems approaches to strengthen (re)integration
Vocational training and an incubator programme for entrepreneurship are being rolled out by EU RE-INTEG simultaneous to a cash-for-work approach on infrastructure projects for short-term employment. A diversified livelihoods approach can address the immediate cash needs of the displaced but stronger investments in skills matching and economic inclusion are needed, in partnership with development actors. Development actors need to support humanitarian actors in approaching the issue of trainings and livelihoods from a market systems approach.

19 ReDSS / Samuel Hall (2016). Review of Durable Solutions initiatives in the East and Horn of Africa, 34;
    see: http://samuelhall.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ReDSS-SH-Report-Final.pdf
20 Tana Consulting / IDC (2016a). Engaging the Gatekeepers - on the viability of utilizing informal resources of governance in Mogadishu;
    see: http://www.idc.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/FinalGatekeeper-paper_26.08.16PDF.pdf
21 Tana Consulting / Intermedia Development Consultants (2016), 11.

22 For more information on the revised Labour Code for Somalia, see: https://www.ilo.org/addisababa/media-centre/pr/WCMS_673340/lang–en/index.htm

Stalled private sector engagement because services are too costly for the displaced
This is the case for the provision of water and electricity. In terms of water supply, it has been agreed that the water trucking system is not sustainable. The private sector is collaborating with the government to place water tanks in different places and is looking into methods of desalination; however, high prices remain an issue. The federal government (led by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development) is engaging in conversations to streamline and control water prices. The need for a sustainable water supply is urgent and conversation about how to effectively address this challenge is still in early stages.

In Kismayo, the cost of water and poor water quality remain a major challenge. New Kismayo has an electricity grid system but none of its inhabitants can afford the rates. The lack of solar energy hampers the use of phone and internet to maintain relations and access online opportunities for education and networking. Similarly, the low quality and expensive healthcare service in Kismayo demands attention, in particular the resulting gap in maternal healthcare. Efforts to address health-related issues are continuing and a new health centre is being built. Other (mobile) healthcare facilities are needed, however, alongside training on hygiene promotion and the provision of sanitary towels for women and girls. Overall, minimum standards for water and sanitation need to be significantly raised, in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

Different profiles, expectations and perceptions within groups (IDPs, returnees, hosts)
Addressing community perceptions is key to ensuring uptake of the new services that are provided. On vocational training alone, several organisations are offering the same skills training, with limited assessment of the impact of these programmes. The federal government has requested state-level discussion around TVET in order to better understand the pros and cons of the skills offered, lessons learnt from past programming and returns on investment in each skill that is taught. These discussions can be held through the durable solutions consortia, in partnership with government. Consortia members need to lay out a clear plan to support growth in numbers of both students and teachers and trainers. Overall, more clarity is needed about the prospects that programmes can offer for improving access to quality education, which can help with the morale of teachers, and avoid student and teacher drop out. Beyond TVET, key feedback from communities is the need for durable solutions consortia to strengthen the education system through the common provision of and minimum standards for school feeding, uniforms, books and protective walls.

Opportunities: areas to prioritise investments in 2019/2020
There are five investment priorities.

Defining an approach for social cohesion programming
Social cohesion and conflict management are major building blocks for sustainable (re)integration. In Somalia, however, there is a lack of definition for the term "social cohesion" and no comprehensive or harmonised approach to social cohesion. This issue is recognised both in the literature and in practice.[23] Characteristics of social cohesion are found when looking at urban contexts in Somalia: partners are creating notable opportunities for social interactions, specifically around new spaces and integrated services. Formalising gatekeeper and informal settlement management engagement is an important strategy forward – in particular in Mogadishu and Baidoa – to gradually bring back accountability to local authorities (see Case Study 4).

Defining a strategy to link social cohesion and inclusion with public services and economic opportunities
This goes beyond social cohesion activities and adopts a social cohesion approach. The durable solutions consortia have aligned their activities to ensure coherence: as part of the approach on community engagement proposed by the Danwadaag Solutions Consortia, the group intends to work on existing EU RE-INTEG and Midnimo-style Community Action Plan processes and geographical scope to avoid the duplication of efforts, increase overall delivery of services to additional households and promote social cohesion. These approaches need to be based on a thorough understanding of clan populations to ensure inclusivity and cohesion.

Contextualising social cohesion and inclusion approaches
A recent Danish Demining Group and Durable Solutions Programme conflict analysis study in Baidoa shows that since displaced groups (primarily composed of Digil-Mirifle clan groups) are not considered to be guests attempting to (re)integrate into communities made up of different clan families, this translates into overall better access to communal support, land and other sources of livelihoods.[24] Social relations are therefore stronger in Baidoa compared to Mogadishu and Kismayo. Work toward social cohesion can be framed in terms of the social capital of programming. For instance, these include suggestions by the South West State commissioner to do more on environmentally friendly solutions by involving IDPs through cash-for-work schemes or campaigns to upgrade DAC residential areas.

In other locations, efforts have targeted the capacity building implemented by the Midnimo project for IDPs, returnees and host communities, which is designed to bring these groups together to achieve common goals, create a shared sense of ownership and foster good relations. To reinforce these aims, capacity building trainings have been carried out to strengthen the interactions and (re)integration of both host and IDP communities. In Baidoa, for example, these groups have constructed police outposts, with the primary objective of providing security and safety to IDP and host communities alike.

These activities need to come together in a common social cohesion approach that addresses perceptions of access to services and opportunities across groups. As a recent World Bank study on social cohesion and forced displacement states, "Social relations are consistently aggravated by perceived and/or real disparities in access to opportunities and by heightened competition over that access."[25] It would be useful to undertake a mapping of vertical efforts in pursuit of social cohesion (the types of structures used; information flows; prioritisation of communities) and horizontal efforts (social accountability and capacity strengthening of formal and informal power holders; enhancing accountability for women, girls and members of marginalised groups; the provision of inter-group communication channels; undertaking cultural activities to address perceptions and support inclusion; collaborative dispute resolution trainings).

According to an interview with the team leader of the Somali Stabilisation Fund, these efforts can be scaled in three specific ways: 1) greater involvement of the federal Ministry of Justice on reinforcing access to the judicial system and the remedies system; 2) rehabilitation of public services and roads through large-scale infrastructure projects; and 3) providing unconditional cash transfers and tracing where the investments go. Based on experience from stabilisation programmes, evidence shows that the most vulnerable often reinvest their cash into community-level priorities.

To turn these achievements into greater gains, five opportunities need to be seized:
- Expand the use of cash transfers to inject cash in communities
- Link the social and societal benefits of youth centres with livelihoods
- Involve more community relays (e.g. religious leaders)
- Provide an economic inclusion approach to community (re)integration
- Situate durable solutions within national social protection policy development

Going beyond a livelihoods approach to an economic inclusion approach
As one key informant observes, "This [livelihoods] is not the forte of humanitarian organisations but of development organisations." While the supply side of the labour market is addressed in durable solutions consortia – notably through training, incubator hubs and a focus on entrepreneurship – the demand side has not been incorporated sufficiently.

23 World Bank (2018a). Social Cohesion in Forced Displacement, 12; see: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/125521531981681035/Social-cohesion-and-forced-displacement-a-desk-review-to-inform-programming-and-project-design

24 DDG / DSP Conflict Analysis (2018), 34.
25 Federal Government of Somalia (2018). Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project, Additional Financing, Terms of Reference For Feasibility Studies, Preliminary, and Detailed Engineering Designs and Preparation of Bidding and Safeguards Documents for Urban Roads in Kismayo and Baidoa, 12; see: http://Documents.World-bank.Org/Curated/En/783151537512124083/Pdf/Final-Tor-For-Kismayo-Baidoa-Fs-And-Ded-Study-Sept-18-2018.Pdf

Taking the example of the Concern Worldwide Learn2Earn programme helps shed light on steps to move beyond TVET/livelihoods to more holistic approaches to economic well-being that incorporate technical and life skills. This programme focuses on supporting youth through TVET and entrepreneurship training to enable them to set up and manage their own businesses. It includes a primary focus on healthy living, gender issues, and family and other relationships. This focus ensures that proper safeguards are included to manage stress, and engage in collective decision-making. It has been difficult, however, to situate these activities in a broader sectoral or economic inclusion approach.

There are opportunities to incorporate a local economic development approach with livelihoods approaches; for example, the forthcoming release of the Labour Code; programmes undertaken by the UN, such as UN-YES, that encompass displaced youth. Moreover, these opportunities can also be situated in relation to stabilisation programmes. For example, learning from the American Refugee Committee work in the fisheries sector in Kismayo or the rural and farming profiles and networks of IDPs, which focus on value chains and IDP inclusion, could be an opportunity to move beyond a livelihoods approach to an economic inclusion approach.

Using stronger value chain analyses as a first step to fulfilling an economic inclusion approach
A key opportunity moving forward is for partners to think in terms of sustainable livelihoods, which integrates an understanding of how well local markets function.[26] If there are no traders prepared to purchase farm outputs from rural areas, food security concerns will be impacted in urban areas. Reasons may include poor road access, security or police roadblocks. Assets include IDP networks and their understanding of farm produce. They can play a role in supporting the sourcing for urban food markets. Linking their involvement to the vegetable markets in Kismayo, for instance, can improve economic well-being and planning on all other dimensions. The role of markets in livelihoods needs to be enhanced in future programming design in the durable solutions consortia. Labour use must also be diversified for different activities and skills to target value chains in a comprehensive manner.

3. COLLECTIVE OUTCOMES AND COORDINATION

Objective: The Migration, Displacement and Durable Solutions Sub-Group under the Resilience Pillar Working Group endorsed core programming principles for durable solutions (See text box). The collective outcomes principle highlights that interventions do not need to address all aspects of durable solutions in order to contribute to a comprehensive approach. What is essential is coordination to jointly pursue collective outcomes across government and non-governmental actors, including civil society, the affected communities themselves, the private sector, research bodies and academia, and the international community.

Achievements: what works?
There are three key achievements upon which to build in 2019/2020.

Integrating a durable solutions learning partner
In 2016, a regional review of durable solutions in East Africa highlighted the benefit of regional durable solutions initiatives – such as ReDSS – to enhance collaboration between actors. One of the specific challenges raised in the 2016/2017 solutions analysis is the need to find "strategic entry points to ensure that durable solutions are not just agreed to verbally, but put in practice".[27] A concrete application of this has been the endorsement of ReDSS as the main learning partner across three of the donor-funded durable solutions consortia: EU RE-INTEG, Danwadaag Solutions Consortia and the Durable Solutions Programme.

The role of ReDSS has shaped a way forward with all durable solutions consortia using the IASC framework as a foundation for their work. In particular, ReDSS has shaped joint monitoring frameworks, which now need to be operationalised. While not all partners use the same logframe or measure progress with the same indicators, discussion on joint monitoring indicators under EU RE-INTEG has allowed for regional initiatives in South West State, Jubaland and Benadir to be better linked. ReDSS has created a durable solutions learning space that facilitates the exchange of research and evidence to ensure that learning feeds into planning and implementation at both programmatic and policy levels.

Boy overlooking settlement in Somalia. Credit Marco Gualazzini.

26 Carney, A (2001). Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches: Progress and Possibilities for Change;
    see: https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3e77/ad6da25b647439ea95c210cfc27dc3da56a2.pdf
27 ReDSS / Samuel Hall (2016), 32.

Bringing together UN, NGO and government actors to contribute to collective outcomes
The UN, NGOs and the Somali government have joined forces to work on durable solutions for Somalia. This is exemplified in the work undertaken by the EU RE-INTEG projects, and the DFID-funded Danwadaag Solutions Consortia, which is led by the IOM, UN-Habitat, the Norwegian Refugee Council and ReDSS in support of the government. This partnership has ensured the capacity to innovate by linking humanitarian and development with peacebuilding programmes. With the previous Midnimo project led by the IOM, and the continued work of the Somalia Stabilisation Initiative, the IOM is now in a position to link durable solutions programming with stabilisation and statebuilding efforts.

Technical working groups, such as such as the Migration, Displacement and Durable Solutions sub-group, have been established and are led by the Somali government, with representation from the UN and NGOs. State-level coordination meetings also take place regularly under the leadership the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Baidoa, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Kismayo and BRA in Mogadishu. These changes indicate a move beyond NGOs working for donors or the UN as implementing partners to more equal partnerships building on the strengths of each actor. This can lead to a better division of tasks and responsibilities in a collective conversation about outcomes. More work needs to be done so that all NGOs feel equally valued (including in consortia, such as EU RE-INTEG). According to feedback received for this report, some stakeholders indicate that there is a continued lack of flexibility and a limited sense of ownership at the consortia level.[28] Nonetheless, progress to date suggests a transformation in understanding the positive value of collective outcomes among durable solutions actors in Somalia.

Aligning and adapting programming
The EU was the first donor to support durable solutions with multi-year programming in 2016, building on previous IDP solutions initiatives. Since then, other donors have developed this approach to scale it. The fact that donors are working to align their efforts and to build upon one another's programmes and initiatives has paved the way for a gradual progression to new models of working on durable solutions. One of the lessons learnt from the EU RE-INTEG project is the lack of coherent community engagement approaches. Building on the strength of the Midnimo approach to Community Action Plans, for example, the Danwadaag Solutions Consortia consequently focused on the latter and also integrated a stronger peacebuilding component in their durable solutions work.

Moving beyond humanitarian to development funding has allowed multi-year programming and long-term outcomes to be established. This shift also has enabled a longer inception phase to better plan for durable solutions. This has contributed to the growing space for dialogue and coordination, often happening bilaterally (between consortia) or more comprehensively under the leadership of the government or the UN Resident Coordinator Office.

Programme design is also being adapted to include environmentally friendly solutions geared towards societal benefits that may be engendered in the long run. Examples of clean-up campaigns or recycling efforts accompanying the construction of new infrastructure are a testimony to adaptation. More can and should still be done to ensure that proposed models or approaches take into account environmental and social impacts. This can be an effective way to bring on board larger numbers of private sector actors dedicated to provide safe water, solar energy and recycling efforts in a context where such public goods cannot yet be single-handedly delivered by the government (at any level).

Challenges: what obstacles need to be addressed in 2019/2020?
There are four primary obstacles to address.

Lack of coordination structures adapted to durable solutions planning
There is still an overlap of activities with duplication of efforts by stakeholders. In key informant interviews, challenges around coordination structures and information sharing are raised as essential hurdles to overcome. Feedback from ministerial counterparts indicates a perceived lack of understanding on how coordination is conceived. Gaps include the lack of a platform or tools for coordination, targeting issues and risks of duplication of beneficiaries, and the lack of geographic coverage outside urban centres.

Lack of shared data and joint analyses
At the operational level, agencies still rely on different sources of data and different indicators to assess needs. This is evident in commissioning overlapping studies (most prominently in the case of market assessments) and by conducting traditional needs assessments for projects rather than using an area-based approach for collective outcomes. Efforts by ReDSS to develop common indicators and by the Ministry of Planning in Kismayo to vet studies should contribute to greater coordination on data standards. The next step is to ensure that robust data informs joint analyses, which can improve joint area-based planning. There is also a lack of joint tools and harmonised processes to ascertain the contribution of durable solutions and other programmes to broader collective outcomes. Whereas durable solutions consortia partners have operationalised the IASC/ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework through their programmes, efforts are needed to have more clarity on an aggregation process to show evidence of collective outcomes from the various durable solutions programmes that are being carried out.

Lack of disaggregated data fit for durable solutions programming and policy – availability and access
Assessments are many: there is no lack of data but there is a lack of displacement-related data suitable for durable solutions, and of data sharing. Market assessments follow different methodologies and are of varied quality. For instance, in the Jubaland Solutions Consortium, on the one hand, the Norwegian Refugee Council has commissioned labour market assessments in Kismayo while on the other Concern Worldwide has commissioned economic inclusion assessments. Jointly planning these assessments would not only ensure coordination but also lead to more resources, time and better quality results. The next phase of implementation needs to rely on a stronger understanding of economic systems and value chains to build a contextualised approach to TVET. The limited time and opportunities for intra-consortium learning and sharing of practices is also a hurdle. Consortium partners should be able to allocate funds for value chain assessments, diversified training plans and a skills audit among all DACs, including men and women; hosts, IDPs and returnees; youth and elders.

Lack of standards on secondments
Secondments have multiplied in Somalia. While the World Bank functions through the creation of programme units within ministries, durable solutions actors have seconded staff to government offices. Some key informants interviewed for this report raise concerns over the lack of standards on secondments, citing issues that range from salary scales, duration and terms of reference to a lack of capacity development strategies to frame the secondments. In other words, a strategy for supporting the government should come first and requests from the government should likewise help shape decisions related to secondments (see below).

Opportunities: areas to prioritise investments in 2019/2020
There are four investment priorities.

Linking durable solutions with development and statebuilding programmes
The World Bank plans to expand an urbanisation review to reinforce the demand side of the economic well-being equation, with a focus on DACs. This creates key opportunities to link durable solutions work with ongoing stabilisation efforts, in particular in Baidoa and Kismayo (see Case Study 5). The World Bank plans to have all infrastructure constructed in a labour-intensive manner, hiring former UN-Habitat and IOM staff to set up an equitable beneficiary selection process that includes DACs. In particular, these plans consider how IDPs, returnees, women and youth can engage in short-term employment opportunities.

Opportunities also include working more closely with stabilisation programmes, whether they are Transition Initiatives for Stabilisation Plus (TIS+) or Somali Stability Fund-supported programmes or the IOM Somalia Stabilisation Initiative (SSI). In interviews with these actors, they acknowledge that where the Somalia Stabilisation Initiative is strong on youth-focused centres and social outcomes, partners are still needed to support the livelihood/economic component. Where the Somalia Stabilisation Initiative has a strong social media and civic dialogue initiative, this can be strengthened through the social accountability initiatives implemented by ReDSS. TIS+ works closely with the IOM on water infrastructure rehabilitation and construction of mother and child health (MCH) centres for displacement-affected communities in Baidoa.

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28   Discussions at the Research Evidence Facility (REF) workshop in Nairobi and KIIs with the Norwegian Refugee Council in Kismayo.

CASE STUDY 5. STABILISATION LINKAGES WITH DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND RESILIENCE
Stabilisation-funded initiatives can be aligned with durable solutions efforts to contribute to collective outcomes. In many ways, they are already addressing the lessons learnt around the gaps in current durable solutions programming; for instance, adopting a whole-of-market and value chain approach in Kismayo, rather than simply a TVET approach. They are also testing incubator and entrepreneurship programmes for youth. There can be a space for mutual learning and joint resource sharing to ensure that matching funds are provided or complementary efforts are planned, where relevant.

Through the Somalia Stability Fund, a level of trust exists as programmes have been prioritised, vetted, funded and implemented. One programming cycle later, commitment from committees and communities is strong. This can provide an opportunity for durable solutions actors to build on the same committees or improve their composition to include more IDPs. An entry point for aligning durable solutions with the resilience components of stabilisation efforts is identifying members who are active in both groups. In the three locations under review for this solutions analysis, two such members are African Development Solutions (ADESO) and the American Refugee Committee (ARC).

In Kismayo, ADESO is part of the Somalia Resilience Action (STREAM) consortium led by Acted. In Baidoa, ADESO is funded by the Somali Stabilisation Fund to implement innovative economic development approaches in DACs. In both contexts, ADESO works directly in DACs with clear linkages and lessons learnt for durable solutions consortia. Under the Baidoa District Stability, Employment Skills and Entrepreneurship Strengthening project, ADESO and ACH (a local service provider with experience in integrated training support in DACs) have led the creation of an all-inclusive committee with representation from a wide range of stakeholder groups (e.g. local government, leaders, hosts, IDPs, returnees, the private sector, youth, women and minority clans) to promote business and entrepreneurship development. The project takes a classic TVET approach, aimed at job placements and apprenticeships. It also provides support to young people and potential local entrepreneurs, with a focus on an academic or private sector job/growth hub. These hubs offer an enabling environment, access to training services and networking. In 2019, ADESO intends to identify ten enterprises, five of which will receive start-up capital, matching grants, advisory support and links to relevant financial services.

The ARC is also funded by the Somali Stability Fund to undertake a youth and women-inclusive economic empowerment project in Jubaland, in collaboration with the private sector and the state government. The approach builds on strategic value chains for institutional strengthening and infrastructure support to increase employment opportunities for women and youth members of cooperatives. ARC also establishes community-level committees to ensure transparency, fair targeting and the inclusion of marginalised groups. Both ARC and the community, working together, are responsible for verifying the beneficiaries before they are registered to ensure inclusivity.

The ARC project is implementing four innovations in Kismayo. First, it supports technical skills development for fisherfolk designed to enhance practices for fishing cooperatives. This skills training covers the management and governance skills that are necessary for cooperatives to function well and focuses on improving fishing techniques. Second, after the training, the working groups engage in campaigns to promote local fish consumption and secure fishing. Third, cooperative members are then further trained on ecological management systems in order to better understand the importance of marine resources. They also receive further training on microfinance practices, including financial literacy, information about loans they can access and preparing them to access financial services. Finally, the project is establishing a strategic link with Mombasa, Kenya following the cross-border trade conference held in the Kenyan port city in 2018. It also supports the development of private sector involvement in the fisheries sector.

The outcome of such combined effort is geared towards increasing the fishing trade. In turn, this can boost the socio-economic growth of the fishing sector and enhance livelihood opportunities, thus contributing to regional economic stability.

Undertaking joint assessments, analysis and knowledge management
The data challenge can be turned into an opportunity for pooling resources and expertise in joint assessments and knowledge management. At the top level, the UN Resident Coordinator Office, under the leadership of Walter Kaelin, has developed a durable solutions marker to be integrated in the National Aid Flow Mapping exercise. The marker allows for the identification of programmes that directly engage with durable solutions and DACs to improve collective outcomes and coordination.

The World Bank has begun a microdata analysis of forced displacement in Somalia. With the inclusion of IDPs in the 2017 High Frequency Survey, the World Bank is finalising an analysis of poverty and vulnerabilities among IDPs in Somalia, highlighting key trends and recommending ways forward. The draft microdata analysis illustrates that the situation of IDPs is worse when compared to the rest of the population, across the majority of IASC indicators. The data is limited to IDPs and would benefit from providing similar information about the situation of refugee-returnees to help towards targeting under area-based approaches. The involvement of World Bank data analysis remains a key achievement in documenting displacement-related vulnerabilities. This is data that the durable solutions consortia and the government can use to guide area-based planning. The next steps should include disaggregated data by location.

Improving joint communication on vision and collective outcomes
The perceived lack of DAC inclusion in processes can be addressed through greater communication efforts. Similar to the recommendation at the data level, outreach to communities should be a joint effort. Joint sessions should clarify the added value of different activities and the longer-term contributions they are hoped to make. They should also highlight how programming is adaptive to the needs and requests prioritised by DACs; and to the differing experiences of hosts, IDPs and returnees.

Capitalising on CSOs to strengthen community capacity
CSOs are needed to support government access to communities and to support the capacities of the communities to prioritise their own needs. CSOs that already work across stabilisation–resilience programmes in DACs can play a critical role. While in 2016 a missing link had been identified, and recommendations made to localise durable solutions through the support of civil society organisations, in 2018, the context has gradually improved, with the growing involvement of CSOs in early solutions. In Somalia, the role of civil society in support of the government (see next section) and in terms of outreach to DACs is recognised and capitalised upon. The strong CSO base across a range of programmes is both an achievement and an opportunity for synergies beyond durable solutions. Through CSOs, access to communities, community engagement and sustainability of efforts can be enhanced. At the same time, the involvement of CSOs across peacebuilding, resilience and durable solutions means that area-based planning can be better sustained.

Investing in area-based collective outcomes
To capitalise on the momentum created through the government-led coordination on durable solutions processes at the both FGS and FMS levels, as well as the concerted efforts by durable solutions consortia partners, there are opportunities to continue to invest in area-based collective outcomes. The starting point for this is to work with local authorities and DACs at the local level jointly to define mutually agreeable priorities and how to achieve these at scale. The leadership at the municipalities in the three locations can be seen as ready entry and lead coordination focal points. In addition, creating systems to monitor progress towards these outcomes will also create mutual accountability and effectiveness of durable solutions interventions with much greater chances to sustainably support communities to end their situation of displacement.

4. GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Objective: The Federal Government of Somalia, regional administrations and local authorities have primary responsibility for DACs. These responsible parties need to be supported to play a leadership and coordinating role at three levels: at the federal level in support of the implementation of the displacement pillar under the National Development Plan; at the state level through support to local government representatives; and at the municipality level.

Achievements: what works?
There are three achievements upon which to build in 2019.

Stronger governance: leadership on durable solutions by state and municipal authorities
Local governments in Somalia have begun to set up systems, laws, policies and other frameworks, including specific policies to address land disputes and settle conflicts (see Table 2). The Durable Solutions Unit in the BRA office has developed clear targets: by 2023, no more IDPs in informal camps.[29] To achieve this, critical steps need to be taken, with continued support for the development of BRA structures and administrative capacities. The EU RE-INTEG has been a crucial support in this regard but more engagement is necessary from other durable solutions consortia and donors to further support district level planning. ICT and communication are a gap to address, as this is crucial for better data and knowledge management. ICT and communication are also essential for proper coordination and information sharing, both among durable solutions actors and with DAC members.

Support from the international community has allowed sectoral gains to be made in key sectors. Renovation of government buildings has begun, with projects undertaken by UN Industrial Development Organization and the Norwegian Refugee Council, among others. TVET centres, such as the Kismayo Technical Institute, also have been built to provide a sustainable resource for a larger number of beneficiaries. In terms of institutional support, a primary achievement is the contribution to police reform and accountability, along with the construction of new police stations; for instance, in Midnimo village (outside Kismayo). Overall, government capacity to ensure the safety and security of programmes (for example, by providing security escorts) has led to greater access for partners. Relative to sustaining access, one of the important gains is the increase in government–community linkages and joint participation in meetings.

Secondments and the provision of salaries for civil servants have filled in a critical gap in supporting local government. The UN-Habitat urban secondment, to the planning department, has enabled the drafting of land laws. Judicial collaboration by various partners on HLP and civil documentation have allowed for land-based solutions and HLP programming to improve, especially in Kismayo and Baidoa. Through EIDACS, support to the state Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has enhanced its monitoring capacities by engaging them in project steering committees and project monitoring activities. For example, the EIDACS have supported the ministry to establish a six-person monitoring team.[30] Finally, support from UN-Habitat to the Baidoa municipality has helped address financial capacity gaps in the mayor's office.

Increasing resettlement and improving land tenure security
In Kismayo and Baidoa, local government has provided public land for shelter and committed to provide land with security of tenure to IDP households. On 22 January 2019, the mayor of Mogadishu and the governor of Benadir Region officially signed a letter allocating public land to IDP families that benefit from the EU RE-INTEG funded programme in Mogadishu to be resettled in Heliwa district.[31] In a key informant interview with Dr Hodan Ali, director of the BRA Durable Solutions Unit, she explains: "The current allocation covers 300 families and this public land allocation will be followed by additional land allocation as part of the BRA's vision towards ending displacement and reaching durable solutions by 2023."

Administrative and legal improvements have been made, with new registration and data systems for processing land deeds. These require greater support during 2019.

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29   BRA (2019). Internally Displaced Person and Refugee Returnees Policy.
30   ReDSS (2018). Emerging Good Practices and Lessons Learnt in the EU RE-INTEG Programme.
31   UNHCR (2019). Somalia Operational Update, 3; see: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/68142

CASE STUDY 6. GOVERNMENT, NGO AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT ON LAND ISSUES
Land tenure has progressively improved in Baidoa, with steps taken by the mayor in the south and north of the city. A task force has been established through the IOM Camp Coordination and Camp Management platform and partners have rallied to address land tenure security, especially for IDP and refugee-returnee communities. Land legislation is ongoing, with a land law being drafted under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works. This is an achievement in terms of land allocation and security of tenure.

At the same time, policy dialogue continues with landowners and camp committee members to ensure that IDPs are not evicted but resettled after consultation. The Norwegian Refugee Council is supporting the government through its information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) programme by facilitating access to land tenure documentation including title deeds, which provide both permanent and temporary leases (five to ten years) improving access to land. The mayor has issued 6,000 households with permanent land titles, with caveats or conditions; for example, not selling the land or handing it out to another person. Further allocations are now pending until the draft land law is available. To date, efforts oriented to sensitisation, dialogue and joint coordination have reduced evictions. Government efforts to develop a resettlement plan also have allowed for a planned approach to relocations. Negotiations by the government have been effective in cases of evictions.

In Jubaland, the government is drafting an IDP law and shelter policy that recognises the rights of IDPs, returnees and other affected communities, emphasising their HLP rights. The government is working through the state land authority, in cooperation with a private company, to create a masterplan for the old and new Kismayo. Steps are being taken to avoid land grabbing. Systems are being developed for the registration of private land and for land allocation based on a proposed grid and sub-block system. Inhabitants of the city are requested to bring in their title deeds and any other relevant documentation to register in the system. The registration work is done by a private company, Milestone, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and the Office of the Vice President. To date, 500 land titles have been issued in the new city of Kismayo. The masterplan considers camps and IDP settlements, along with government wishes to issue more land for IDPs and returnees, supported by shelter programmes.

Despite this progress, there still remains a critical challenge as there is no coordinated approach to urban displacement settlements in relation to durable solutions. At present, different actors are liaising with the authorities and making investments, such as the World Bank ring road project, the AfDB water project, the DSP water provision partnership with Juba Water and Milestone's Kismayo Master Plan. All these efforts and investments are not, however, coordinated. The continued demand by local authorities for agencies to build two-room shelters remains expensive and untenable in comparison to the huge displaced populations within Jubaland.

Increasing collaborative opportunities with multi-partner investments
Across all locations, the introduction of multi-year development funding has allowed for a more predictable relationship and greater interest in durable solutions. Strong coordination by the state Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in both South West State and Jubaland on durable solutions programming and planning is noted. The ability of both state ministries to convene partners, including resilience and durable solutions actors, is recognised as being a positive step towards area-based planning.

Challenges: what obstacles need to be addressed?
There are four primary obstacles to address.

Lack of financial capacity
As one state government official notes in a key informant interview, "The money is with the UN and NGOs. Nothing goes to our accounts." Most of the budget that the federal government has goes to security needs, with little left over for service provision and staff salaries. Gaps in infrastructure projects exist, notably on roads, water, education and healthcare. The government cannot afford the salaries of all the staff it requires for projects in durable solutions locations nor does it have sufficient staff to cover all locations. The number of projects planned in Kismayo and Jubaland, for instance, requires staff who can travel and supervise the work that is being conducted. Moreover, government plans also require staff to cover coastal areas. The level of staffing needed for all this work is not sustainable without external project funding. NGOs and donors are requested to set aside funding for staff purposes.

Although multi-year funding has improved coordination and engagement, the levels of need require more than a three-year perspective to set short, medium and long-term targets with the government. Funding and engagement timelines need to go beyond the current three-year funding cycle. Emergency or contingency funds are also needed. In conversations in Kismayo, for instance, it is noted that humanitarian actors currently operate on behalf of the government in emergency situations.

Uneven understanding of and technical capacity for durable solutions
There is an uneven understanding of durable solutions. While municipalities and planning entities have strong knowledge, other counterparts – from line ministries or departments – are newer to the durable solutions conversation. Trainings are needed at government and community levels, including education sessions on durable solutions. Local government interviews highlight the need for capacity assessments to be undertaken of their offices to help them identify progress, gaps and ways forward, and to offer donors concrete capacity development plans.

Need for government engagement and monitoring plans
More policy dialogue with government is needed to enhance accountability to DACs and to ensure better case management. Implementing agencies need to support local authorities to monitor collective outcomes, integrating government in joint monitoring. There is currently a limited understanding of monitoring requirements and processes. These require further training and mainstreaming.

Need for clear and transparent communication by durable solutions actors
Various levels of engagement by durable solutions consortia with government have created confusion. There is a need for durable solutions actors to enhance transparency and improve the quality of their government engagement.

Opportunities: areas to prioritise investments in 2019/2020
There are four investment priorities.

Conducting capacity assessments
Robust capacity assessments that review existing skills and competencies, equipment and infrastructural requirements, and financial and human resources are needed at regional and district levels. These capacity assessments should have explicit implementation and monitoring and evaluation plans, with multi-year targets. The areas of support could include policy and planning, legal frameworks for housing and land, coordination and communication, preparing for future displacement, and overall reinforcement of data and coordination systems. In Mogadishu, BRA needs to collaborate with other neighbouring regions, such as Hirshabelle and South West State.

Standardising secondments and contracting practices
Practices of secondment are well acknowledged by stakeholders with issues around the need to now standardise contracting practices, payment structures and other parameters, given the number of agencies actively involved in offering secondments, both in and outside durable solutions initiatives. The lack of coordination among stakeholders around how to engage and support local authorities means that different organisations have their own engagement strategy. There is a need for better coordination of resources and information sharing on key gaps and challenges in order to support local authorities in meaningful ways.

Enhancing CSO engagement
In Mogadishu, CSOs have been instrumental in creating and establishing linkages between the local government and communities. Partnership building between CSOs and government can benefit from the core programming principles of durable solutions: learning by doing; peer support; and local guidance. These are all elements in need of enhancement.

Investments in the capacity of government should also include CSO representatives to develop a common base of understanding about durable solutions and related priorities, as well as to ensure that multiple actors speak a common language. Local stakeholders can jointly develop how-to notes for durable solutions actors so that they can better engage with local communities, local authorities and CSOs. One of the key priorities for government–CSO partnerships is around the establishment of grievance mechanisms and referral systems. If communities consider local government to be a relay for their concerns and needs, government credibility will improve.

In Mogadishu, participants in the operational workshop raise the need to establish an innovation hub for the BRA to host its vast network of advisors and experts, who lack meeting points to brainstorm and design innovative ideas. The innovation hub could also serve as an idea hub, where local actors, experts and DAC members can work

together to develop solutions that can make the 2022 vision possible. The same process can be launched in Kismayo and Baidoa, with local CSOs and local government serving as co-chairs.

Filling public service delivery gaps through private sector engagement
The private sector has been engaged and contracted to provide key services – water, electricity, telecommunications, and strengthening and rehabilitating canals – thereby filling in many of the current public service delivery gaps.

To be transformative at scale, engagement with the private sector requires greater cooperation between different levels of government to define the most suitable types of public–private partnerships. If investments are to be made, this will be the remit of the local authorities, with federal government. At present, these connections suffer from government fragmentation on durable solutions at the federal level.

CASE STUDY 7. PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT
Discussion about durable solutions now needs to move towards the capacity of the private sector to support and engage with the government in DACs. The education, financial and energy sectors are three entry points.

Education: business incubators
Initiatives are being planned to establish business incubators. One is led by the University of Mogadishu. This entails developing a model for business incubation that is overseen by a board of private and public entities, including the municipality of Mogadishu and companies such as Hormuud, local TV companies and Coca Cola. The Mogadishu business incubator intends to look at how IDP businesses can thrive. It also plans to address the challenges IDPs face in terms of access to services: how can the business incubator best support the development of businesses that serve both IDPs and host communities? There is some engagement, although the terms have not yet been structured.

There are several different angles that can be taken, depending on the context. For instance, partners could establish a conversation in Kismayo on education services that brings together private sector educators, local authorities and the aid community. In terms of vocational skills training, partners could work with local business institutions to provide training for youth, at their business centres. In Baidoa, conversations could be established with the private sector to contribute an improved access to basic services as a large part of the water supply is provided by the private sector.[32] The objective then becomes twofold: to generate work and build the capacity of the private sector, while linking this sector with future workers.

Financial sector and saving schemes
Progress has also been made in the financial sector, in particular to work with women to open group bank accounts and build their savings. STREAM partners in Kismayo have entered into an agreement with Amal Bank to support model Income Generating Activities (IGA) groups with group accounts and access to banking services, and an overall graduation model. To date, 46 IGA groups in Kismayo have signed an MoU with Amal Bank. The aim of the MoU is threefold: 1) to open up group accounts in locations where grants are channelled; 2) to provide the groups with access to banking services; and 3) to open up opportunities for financial inclusion through business credit services for the groups. A fourth foreseeable benefit is to scale-up banking services for individuals whose businesses grow to maturity or individuals who need to grow their businesses for greater financial success.

With a shared bank account, the members provide social and financial guarantees for credit services, hence making credit more easily accessible. All groups have started saving money in their joint accounts. Groups save different amounts per day or month, with a majority saving USD 1 per day per member. That comes to an average of USD 300 to 450 per month, depending on the number of members in the group. Groups are then able to make joint decisions on how to reinvest their savings. Often, members decide to make loans to other group members so that they can expand their businesses. The bank has also issued loans to individual group members, along with education sessions on how to manage their businesses.

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32   SWS / UN-Habitat / IOM (2017). Baidoa Urban Profile Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises.

Energy sector
Private sector electricity and water companies are involved at two levels. The first is the provision of electricity grids and water supplies in DACs. Conversations between public and private partners are conducted to see how best to ensure that water prices remain constant, to avoid price fluctuations during times of high demand and to make such services affordable for both IDPs and hosts. The private sector also plays a role in the maintenance of water infrastructure but arrangements are currently ad hoc. If communities can sign direct agreements with private companies (for instance, annual maintenance on their water infrastructure), this would ensure sustainability.

Overall, and based on the interviews conducted for this report, private sector willingness to engage in DACs reveals itself in various capacities: provision of skills; support to social and recreational activities; set up of business groups and centres for women and youth; access to financial services; and hiring staff or workers directly from displaced populations.

SUMMARY: CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING

To summarise this analysis of programming principles in practice, Table 5 lists a set of critical success factors. These are defined as elements that are necessary for durable solutions plans and programmes to achieve collective outcomes. These success factors are all elements that are needed to achieve durable solutions – they are currently in progress in the locations under review for this study but require support and monitoring over the course of 2019.

Area-based planning and locally led processes

Supporting group level dynamics and strengthening dialogue
- Addressing group understandings and perceptions of one another
- Sustaining dialogue with communities based on CAPs, milestones and feedback loops
- Prioritising grievance mechanisms for greater accountability

Expanding and strengthening coordination
- Across resilience, stabilisation and durable solutions
- Across all levels of government

Increasing investments in
- The Durable Solutions Unit at BRA and the federal level
- Interoperability of data and information systems
- Public–private partnerships in DACs

Responding to emergencies while planning for longer-term approaches by
- Integrating CSOs in all durable solutions initiatives
- Improving needs-based targeting within area-based plans

Sustainable (re)integration

Establishing programme priorities and sequencing of activities
- Using clear targets at both output and outcome levels
- Expanding youth and gender sensitive durable solutions programming
- Systemising cash-for-work schemes in project implementation

Understanding stakeholder attitude and practices
- Supporting social cohesion and conflict management

Identifying social and environmental benefits of programming

Supporting mayor engagement and leadership on durable solutions
- Linking consortia activities to district plans
- Improving sectoral response through line ministries

Collective outcomes and coordination

Understanding the nature and size of donor contributions

Using durable solutions initiatives to bring together key stakeholders
- Consortia, civil society, private sector and government
- Local governance, stabilisation and durable solutions actors
- Engaging and enabling regular interactions between police and local communities

Aligning and integrating durable solutions initiatives within
- National priorities: the social protection agenda, the NDP and ministerial priorities
- Peacebuilding efforts

Managing knowledge through data harmonisation and enabling open access
- Investing in joint tools to measure progress and aggregate impact towards collective outcomes

Supporting local government to
- Standardise secondments
- Capitalise on societal dividends and environmentally friendly practices

Government engagement

Strengthening capacity and institutional structures
- Establishing leadership through the Durable Solutions Unit at BRA and at the federal level
- Technical line ministry involvement
- Secondments and trainings provided to government
- Reinforcement of police structures
- Private sector support to fill in public service delivery gaps

Government-led
- Communications and outreach efforts
- Leadership on coordination

Saaqo is a 50 year old mother with nine children forced to flee her home Mogadishu due to conflict. Credit: IRC

PART B. DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK CRITERIA RATINGS

Part B of this report focuses on the what of durable solutions.

It reviews the existing data and assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to inform (re)integration planning and programming for displacement-affected communities in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. This section provides a contextualised analysis, treating each location separately. Part B begins with the ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework rating infographic. This rating infographic uses a traffic light system (green, orange, red, white) to show how IASC safeties and criteria are faring. Each of the three contextual analyses ends with a projection of the planning and programming priorities for 2019/2020.

This rating system is detailed in the table below:

🟩	The situation of IDPs/ returnees is similar or better than that of the host population
🟧	The situation of IDPs/ returnees is worse than that of the host population
🟥	The situation of IDPs/ returnees is significantly worse than that of the host population, with significant displacement-specific vulnerabilities and/or discrimination existing
⬜	Inadequate data is available to rate this criteria

IASC Framework: safety and criteria under review

I. Physical safety

1) Protection, safety and security; and

2) Social cohesion

II. Material safety

3) Access to basic services (food security and nutrition, water and sanitation, health, education);

4) Access to job creation and economic opportunities; and

5) Restoration of housing, land and property

III. Legal safety

6) Access to documentation;

7) Family reunification;

8) Participation in public affairs; and

9) Access to effective remedies and justice

MOGADISHU 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING

PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION
Although insecurity is reported by all populations, IDPs attribute increased insecurity to poor shelter conditions. IDPs face limited access to police and protection mechanisms (especially GBV cases)

SAFETY AND SECURITY
Although attacks often occur in the center of the city, further from the settlements, IDPs and returnees are generally more exposed to security threats than host

SOCIAL COHESION
General improvement on social cohesion though IDPs and returnees continue to report discrimination and difficulties gaining the trust of host

MATERIAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES
Food insecurity has increased, with IDPs more likely to experience malnutrition. Access to water, sanitation, education and health services is generally limited for all populations but worse for IDPs and returnees

ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)
There is limited data on job creation and economic opportunities for all populations. Due to limited social networks, and discrimination, IDPs and returnees face more challenges in access jobs and economic opportunities

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY
Lack of tenure security, high rents and land prices, as well as frequent, unregulated evictions are a significant challenge for IDPs and returnees

LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE
Although minimal and mostly anecdotal information exists highlighting the lack of effective access to justice for displaced communities, there is not enough available data to justify a full red color rating

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION
Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees

FAMILY REUNIFICATION
IDPs are more likely to experience family separation although there are no formal mechanisms for achieving family reunification and data on informal mechanisms is very limited

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Significant initiatives have began to provide a platform for displacement affected communities to share their voices and participate in decision making

RATING SYSTEM

- ■ The situation of IDPs/ returnees is similar or better than that of the host population.
- ■ The situation of IDPs/ returnees is worse than that of the host population.
- ■ The situation of IDPs/ returnees is significantly worse than that of the host population, with significant displacement-specific vulnerabilities and/or discrimination existing.
- ☐ Inadequate data is available to rate this criteria.

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 28 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions conditions and achievements in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This sample info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent(re)integration for IDPs and returnees in a Mogadishu have been achieved.

PROGRESS SINCE 2016/2017 AND PRIORITIES FOR 2019/2020 - MOGADISHU

Most of the indicators under the Solutions Matrix for Mogadishu are rated red. This indicates a decline when compared to 2017. The reasons are threefold: forced evictions; food insecurity; and SGBV. These three issues are pressing concerns for DACs in Mogadishu. Information on livelihoods and access to jobs indicates the continued inability of IDPs to integrate into local labour markets, and a continued lack of data to support evidence-based policies and programmes. Access to remedies and justice are lacking, and documentation remains an issue, especially for IDPs.

Priority areas for planning and programming in 2019/2020 should include:

- **Improving social accountability and responses to protection needs** in DACs. Setting up grievance mechanisms and feedback systems is part of this process. In parallel, bringing together conflict sensitive analyses, disaggregated needs analyses (IDPs, returnees, hosts), and age/gender-sensitive programming can strengthen urban durable solutions programming.

- **Investing in material safety**, with programmes to respond to urgent needs (food security, shelter and WASH) and longer-term needs (housing, education and jobs) in a holistic approach. Pilot programming that moves beyond shelter to housing can be reinforced through referral pathways on jobs and beneficiary targeting expansion to include returnees and hosts. Working groups led by the government need to integrate a system for provision of tenure security and an eviction tracker. The latter has been built by the protection cluster and could be used by the authorities.

- **Enhancing government capacity to invest in physical and legal safeties** by providing safety, security and access to remedies and formal justice for the displaced. One of the focus areas of the BRA Durable Solutions Unit can be on the engagement of DACs, police and security forces, and local elders and gatekeepers, on safety and protection issues. An achievement for 2019 can be to set an example for this process by building bridges with peacebuilding actors at the local level and developing a strategy to structure engagement with gatekeepers.

- **Committing to joint accountability and joint analyses.** Stronger microdata and sectoral studies should inform understanding of the well-being and integration processes of different groups. Monitoring data needs to be based on common tools across actors working with DACs. This requires the development of a set of joint monitoring and joint information-sharing mechanisms based on standard indicators, and a displacement and longitudinal lens for data collection.

> One day, a woman who used to sell fruits on a small table in front of the camp, was ordered to move but she did not take the order. Her son was killed and the table was destroyed.
>
> ~ adult female IDP, community consultations

> Displaced people are at risk of physical attack or sexual assaults. They do not feel safe. Physical protection and safety are a priority for the government, not only for the displaced but also for host communities, which also need similar physical safety and protection."
>
> ~ Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, KII

I. PHYSICAL SAFETY

> DACs in Mogadishu are affected by a lack of access to police and formal mechanisms of protection, SGBV incidents, which are difficult to address, and limited movement due to security concerns. While improvements on social cohesion have been made in the form of community programming, clan tensions remain. IDPs report discrimination and difficulties gaining the trust of host community members. At times, IDPs are viewed as al-Shabaab members, which renders the possibilities of trust building more fragile.

1. Protection, safety and security

Security

Security remains a concern for host, IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu. Community consultations held in Mogadishu reveal a lack of public lighting, which restricts movement. Low but continuous levels of insecurity dominate the city, disrupted by sporadic but severe terrorist attacks.[33] Terrorist groups maintain a presence around Mogadishu, alongside the Afgoye corridor, and inside the city in the northern districts of Yaqshid and Heliwa.[34] These attacks generally do not pose a specific threat to displaced groups, as they tend to be situated far away from the central locations that are targeted.

Police protection

IDPs attribute insecurity to poor shelter conditions. Host communities indicate that insecurity is felt widely and is not specific to any one group. "A shop keeper is killed for as little as SHS 1,000", reports one participant in a community consultation in Mogadishu. IDPs feel particularly unprotected by police, vulnerable to uncontrolled security forces and unable to access formal protection mechanisms.[35] Within camps, IDPs feel a greater sense of security, in part due to informal protection mechanisms. Host community members also feel that police and protection resources are inadequate or do not function on their behalf. Corruption and weak institutional capacity dissuade community members, host and displaced alike, to seek government services.

Sexual and gender-based violence

SGBV issues exist but are not discussed publicly to preserve clan dignity and that of the victim. Community consultations and focus group discussions raise key SGBV concerns, ranging from street harassment to rape and domestic violence.[36] These concerns are not specific to IDPs or returnees as Mogadishu host respondents also report vulnerabilities to SGBV due to poor shelter conditions.[37] SGBV issues are recognised at the governmental level and steps are taken at a local CSO level to address them. Save Somali Women and Children, a local NGO, runs two centres for SGBV survivors. The second centre operates on the outskirts of Mogadishu and is accessible to displaced groups. More holistic responses to protect women and children are needed.

Rating	Explanation
Protection	Although insecurity is reported by all populations, IDPs attribute increased insecurity to poor shelter conditions. IDPs face limited access to police and protection mechanisms (especially GBV cases).
Safety and security	Although attacks often occur in the center of the city, farther from the settlements, IDPs and returnees are generally more exposed to security threats than host.

2. Social cohesion

Discrimination

IDPs who have been dislocated from their clan networks or are in minority clans may find themselves excluded from accessing jobs, livelihood opportunities and security. IDPs also report discrimination and a lack of trust, in particular when seeking livelihood opportunities.

In part, these tensions are a result of limited resources and absorption capacities.[38] Pressures on resources pose a strong threat for social cohesion in the long term. Host communities feel threatened, fearing that displaced populations may impinge upon their access to employment, land and aid. Underlying these fears are discriminatory narratives in which host communities refer to IDPs in derogatory language, claiming that they are "dirty" and "carry diseases".[39] In some cases, host community members who own land on which IDP settlements are sited oppose the construction of permanent water and sanitation facilities in order not to encourage government settlement. In focus group discussions, host communities share negative security perception concerns regarding displaced persons involvement in activities that they regard as insecure.

> " As far I know, we [host community] support the IDPs. I even go to their weddings.
>
> ~ adult female host, FGD

Rating	Explanation
Social Cohesion	General improvement on social cohesion though IDPs and returnees continue to report discrimination and difficulties gaining the trust of host.

II. MATERIAL SAFETY

> Food insecurity and malnutrition among displaced populations in Mogadishu has worsened since 2016, with a significant rise in acute malnutrition. Accessing clean water is difficult and expensive for IDPS. They are less likely to have access to sanitary or latrine facilities, whether shared or private. Poor water management has led to contamination and outbreaks of disease. The cost of private health facilities often prohibits access to healthcare for IDPs, who have one of the worst health conditions of any group in Mogadishu.
>
> Data on access to basic services such as education and livelihoods is limited. The education system is dominated by private schools, which are often cost prohibitive for IDPs and returnees. Dependency on social networks and personal relationships for livelihood puts newcomers in Mogadishu at a disadvantage when compared to host community members.
>
> Housing security is a major point of concern for displaced populations. High rents and land prices, as well as frequent unregulated evictions are an increasing and significant obstruction to HLP rights. Forced evictions are exacerbated by the fact that IDPs and returnees do not have any means of access to tenure security. Gatekeepers in IDP camps have been known to take advantage of this situation, demanding bribes for those who wish to stay. Clan dynamics also limit access to housing, as landlords seek to rent to those who are well off and members of their clan.

35   DDG (2017). Dadaab Returnee Conflict Assessment, 19: see: https://danishdemininggroup.dk/media/3802547/dadaab-returnee-conflict-assessment-ddg-2017.pdf
36   IIED (2017). Protecting internally displaced communities in Somalia: Experience from the Benadir region; see: https://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10841IIED.pdf
37   ReDSS (2018). Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts: Case Studies from Nairobi-Kenya and Mogadishu and Baidoa – Somalia; see: http://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/ReDSS-URBAN-STUDY-FULL-REPORT.pdf

38   JIPS / UNHCR (2016). Internal displacement profiling in Mogadishu; see: https://www.jips.org/uploads/2018/10/Somalia-Mogadishu-profiling-report-2016.pdf
39   Community consultations and focus group discussions with IDPs and host community members, Mogadishu, December 2018.

3. Access to basic services

Food security

Very high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition are present in Mogadishu, and these have increased since 2017. Food emergencies in early 2017 are linked to the arrival of additional IDPs in Mogadishu. Acute malnutrition increased by 50% compared to 2016 levels.[40] Food access is a number one priority for households surveyed in Mogadishu. Although UN and other international organisations operate in Mogadishu to provide humanitarian and development assistance to displaced populations, IDPs report that the lack of food supply is a major concern. Those who participated in the community consultations report that food cards do not reach the needy and are often a source of corruption for landowners, who sell them to IDPs and returnees or give them to their relatives. Financial losses due to food insecurity are estimated at around USD 500,000 in Mogadishu, mainly related to the cost of treating severe and acute malnutrition.[41]

> " IDPs have no toilets so they use the area between the camp and the host community. So the hosts feel irritated and react with harsh responses. "
>
> ~ adult male host, FGD adult hosts

Access to water and sanitation

Clean water is not easily accessible for most households: where it is not available, respondents resort to boiling, buying clean water or drinking unclean water. In terms of sanitation, IDPs are more likely than the host population to share a latrine with people who are not in their household. There has been some improvement since 2016, with the construction of additional toilets. However, IDPs continue to perceive that host communities have more access to clean water than they do. In some areas, poor water management has led to inefficient water harvesting and, in some cases, to contamination of existing water sources. Poor sanitation has led to outbreaks of disease, in particular watery diarrhoea, cholera and measles, the prevalence of which has increased since 2017.[42]

> " The toilets were small in number. Some of these toilets became full with waste, resulting poor sanitation. Spaces for housing in the IDP camps are very small in size. Because of that, there is no space to build toilets. "
>
> ~ adult male IDP, community consultation

There is a need for mapping water points in order to identify levels of access for different communities. At the national level, a Water Resources Law 2018, has been passed by the senate and parliament, and now awaits the signature of the president.

Access to health

Mogadishu has 61 referral hospitals, only 11 of which are public (the remaining are privately owned). In addition to these hospitals, the city has 91 health centres (74 private; 17 supported by INGOs). Primary health concerns include malaria and acute diarrhoea.[43]

Although many households in Mogadishu are within walking distance from a health centre, IDP access to health centres is challenging. On the whole, IDPs reportedly have the worst health situation of all Mogadishu populations. In community consultations, IDPs highlight having less access to healthcare services than returnees. The returnee status provides access to humanitarian aid, including health services, to which IDPs do not have access. MCHs are the preferred healthcare service providers for displaced populations because of access and affordability. Financial losses due to health-related gaps are estimated to amount to more than USD 1 million, mainly due to costs associated with primary healthcare, cholera and measles.[44]

> " We do not get the same basic services. For me if a child gets sick, we go to the MCH, while the locals are going to visit the hospitals "
>
> ~ adult female returnee, mixed FGD

Access to education

Mogadishu has approximately 250 primary schools (of which 222 are private), 200 secondary schools and around 100 higher education facilities.[45] Many of these, however, are private schools, which can be unaffordable, especially for displaced populations. In focus group discussions with IDPs in Mogadishu, respondents highlight that accessing education for their children is expensive. In part due to this, they choose to send their children to madrassas (Islamic centres) for education. At the national level, the Education Sector Strategic Plan covers the period from 2018 to 2020 and addresses the rights of IDPs to education, including in Mogadishu.[46]

Rating	Explanation
Access to basic services	Food insecurity has increased, with IDPs more likely to experience malnutrition. Access to water, sanitation, education and health services is generally limited for all populations but worse for IDPs and returnees.

4. Access to job creation and economic opportunities

Limited networks

IDPs and returnees report facing obstacles to accessing employment due to the fact that employment opportunities are highly dependent on social networks and personal relationships. IDPs or returnees who are new to communities do not have access to the same job networks as host communities. In 2018, day labour was the most common source of income for both IDP (79%) and non-displaced (66%) households.[47] According to mixed focus group discussions held in Mogadishu, the number of jobs is limited, with IDPs engaging in any sort of job they can find.

> " No one trusts a displaced person to work for him [or her]. We only support ourselves in small works. "
>
> ~ adult female returnee, mixed FGD

Private sector

IDPs and returnees report facing obstacles to accessing employment due to the fact that employment opportunities are highly dependent on social networks and personal relationships. IDPs or returnees who are new to communities do not have access to the same job networks as host communities. In 2018, day labour was the most common source of income for both IDP (79%) and non-displaced (66%) households.[48] According to mixed focus group discussions held in Mogadishu, the number of jobs is limited, with IDPs engaging in any sort of job they can find.

> " Construction, hole digging, cloth washing and tailoring are the most common jobs in our area. "
>
> ~ youth male returnee, Community Consultation

Youth initiatives

In 2016, 170 vulnerable youth from all 17 districts of Benadir Region participated in the construction of the Mogadishu One-Stop Youth Centre, which secured them a small income. The project site has been cleared of garbage and construction debris. A sports field and training room have been constructed on the site and are in use.

There are also increased efforts in promoting and empowering youth in Mogadishu through cash-for-work initiatives that employ IDPs in the upgrading of WASH infrastructures, and in the installation of solar energy facilities.

Rating	Explanation
Access to Job creation (economic opportunities)	There is limited data on job creation and economic opportunities for all populations. Due to limited social networks, and discrimination, IDPs and returnees face more challenges in access jobs and economic opportunities.

40 DDG (2017). Dadaab Returnee Conflict Assessment; REACH (2017). Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Mogadishu District Profile;
    see: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_jmcna_mogadishu_profile_august2017.pdf
41 Federal Government of Somalia (2018). The Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment and Recovery and Resilience Framework (DINA): Federal Member
    State and Administrative Region Reports
42 IIED (2017).
43 Federal Government of Somalia / Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education (2017). Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018–2020;
    see: https://www.globalpartnership.org/content/education-sector-strategic-plan-2018-2020-somalia
44 Federal Government of Somalia (2018). DINA Report.

45 Federal Government of Somalia / Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education (2017).
46 Federal Government of Somalia / Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education (2017).
47 REACH / MoHAMD (2018). Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Mogadishu District Profile.
48 UNDP (2016). Joint Programme on Youth Employment Somalia (JPYE);
    see: http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/operations/projects/hiv_aids/environment-and-natural-resources-mangement-project112111.html

5. Restoration of housing, land and property

HLP rights and access

Housing, land and property rights and access are significant issues in Mogadishu, and one of the most pressing needs for newly arrived returnees and IDPs: 99% of those who are evicted are reported to be IDPs.[49] Costs associated with land and housing are very high. Forced eviction remains:[50]

- A major issue in DACs: In 2018, 204,951 individuals were evicted from their housing, a figure that has increased steadily since 2015
- A significant obstacle to integration: fewer than 25% of forced evictions from IDP camps received official notice prior to their eviction
- Detrimental to women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable when these relocations occur

IDP camp managers are also known to actively participate in these actions: they are involved in small-scale evictions, especially of those who resist bribes and other humanitarian benefits. Some camp managers, in anticipation of returnees carrying resettlement cash, have evicted IDPs in order to make room for newcomers.

Tenure insecurity

In Mogadishu, IDPs and returnees do not have access to permanent or effective tenure security agreements. Rent agreements and land tenancy frequently occur without any form of documentation. Contesting evictions and proving landownership or tenancy is extremely difficult. In addition, landowners are reluctant to rent to poor people or members of different clans. Most IDPs are also reluctant to rent from a landowner who is not of their clan, further limiting accessible housing. Increasing returns and movement to Mogadishu risk putting further pressure on these HLP needs, which is exacerbated by a lack of legal frameworks related to eviction and landownership. Securing access to shelter and land for IDPs requires all partners to join in implementation efforts. UN-Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council have worked together to consult IDPs and, based on their feedback, have developed a pilot rental subsidy programme.[51]

> " Evictions are common in the camps. Owners can order us to leave at any time without prior notice. If we don't move instantly, tractors or bulldozers are used and our houses are destroyed. "
>
> ~ adult male IDP, community consultations

> " I am not sure if I am going to live here for much longer. I expect anytime the abolishment of our camp. "
>
> ~ adult male IDP, mixed FGD

> " The housing rights situation has improved over time. Compared to last year, there is a big difference. An eviction prevention team has been established at the BRA to monitor and prevent evictions of displaced groups "
>
> ~ BRA representative, KII

Rating	Explanation
Housing, Land and Property	Lack of tenure security, high rents and land prices, as well as frequent, unregulated evictions are a significant challenge for IDPs and returnees.

III. LEGAL SAFETY

Access to documentation is severely limited. Returnees have refugee status ID cards, which they use as a form of documentation. Access to any other documentation, however, remains prohibitive financially and unclear administratively. There are no formal mechanisms for achieving family reunification. Financial and security considerations inhibit community members, host or displaced, from participating in public affairs. Although minimal and mostly anecdotal information exists highlighting the lack of effective access to justice for displaced populations, not enough data is available.

6. Access to documentation

Consultations suggest documentation is a low priority for IDPs, who are concerned with more urgent issues of food security and housing. Government capacity to deal with the registration of the IDP population is low, as are levels of awareness on the part of IDPs concerning access to these services. Obtaining or renewing documents remains a challenge for IDPs and returnees. The cost of accessing documents is often prohibitive for IDPs and returnees: the cost of a Mogadishu Local Municipality ID card, for instance, exceeds USD 10.[52] Returnees have refugee ID cards, which they can use as documentation. Other groups often do not have access to any documentation at all. Obtaining passports is equally unaffordable and clarity is lacking on the requirements to be met.

> " Before the collapse of the central government, people used to have these documents for free or with small fees but now it is very expensive "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, FGD

> " IDPs don't understand the convenience and importance of these documents. They are uneducated. "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, FGD

Rating	Explanation
Access to Documentation	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees.

7. Family reunification

The data relating to family reunification is minimal. According to focus group discussions with IDP members, there is no organised or official process for family reunification. Informal mechanisms are used when possible.

Rating	Explanation
Family Reunification	IDPs are more likely to experience family separation although there are no formal mechanisms for achieving family reunification for and data on informal mechanisms is very limited.

49   IDMC (2018). City of Flight: New and Secondary Displacement in Mogadishu, Somalia.
50   DDG (2017). Dadaab Returnee Conflict Assessment. The related statistics quoted above are derived from this source.
51   Key informant interview, Norwegian Refugee Council, Mogadishu, December 2018.

52   Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (2016). Somalia: Identification documents, including national identity cards, passports, driver's licenses, and any other document required to access government services; information on the issuing agencies and the requirements to obtain documents (July 2013 – 2015); see: https://www.refworld.org/docid/571f16dc4.html

8. Participation in public affairs

Participation in public affairs for IDPs tends to be limited to participation in camp structures (camp councils and management). The increased risks faced by failed or executed politicians are also a deterrent to participation in public affairs, such as the 2017 killing of Abas Abdulahi, who became an MP for Kismayo after the electoral college chose him instead of a government minister who had been on the political scene for more than two decades. Focus group discussions with DAC members confirm that many people in Mogadishu fear engaging in public affairs because of fear of execution. Financial considerations may also exclude people from holding or running for elections. The Common Social Accountability Platform, a pilot project launched by the Africa's Voices Foundation, ReDSS and BRA in December 2018, has provided a platform for public engagement that uses interactive radio debates to constitute participatory spaces where the voices of hosts and IDPs can be heard in conversation with key stakeholders.

> " Before the collapse of I did not take part in any elections. I am overwhelmed by my livelihood. I don't have time to vote. "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, FGD

Rating	Explanation
Participation in Public Affairs	Significant initiatives have began to provide a platform for displacement affected communities to share their voices and participate in decision making.

9. Access to effective remedies and justice

The majority of IDP populations report that they do not have access to a reliable justice system. Some UN joint programmes, such as Joint Programme on Local Governance, address issues related to justice; for example, by increasing access to the rule of law at grassroots levels and expanding justice mechanisms to more areas. In theory, IDPs members do have access to justice mechanisms; however, IDPs are not able to go to courts due to the high cost of court fees. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the lack of formal justice systems, which leads to heavy reliance on traditional and informal justice mechanisms.

Rating	Explanation
Access to Effective Remedies & Justice	Although minimal and mostly anecdotal information exists highlighting the lack of effective access to justice for displaced communities, there is not enough available data to justify a full red color rating.

BAIDOA 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING

PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION
The potential for increasing numbers of returnees to put pressure on existing resources and therefore re-spark tensions remains

SAFETY AND SECURITY
The security situation has improved, and is safer and more stable than other areas. However, outside of the urban center insecurity is still a threat

SOCIAL COHESION
Increases in community programming has improved IDP, returnee and host relations though political tensions may be exercabated by the arrival of returnees

MATERIAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES
Relative food security in Baidoa though child malnutrition remains a significant issue for IDPs and returnees. There is relative access to water, sanitation, education and health for all populations

ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)
Significant initiatives for all populations exist, though IDPs and returnees not originally from Baidoa face more challenges in accessing jobs and economic opportunities

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY
Although HLP restoration mechanisms and land tenure deeds to IDPs and returnees are in place, eviction trends still remain high

LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE
While some limited information on the formation of informal dispute resolution mechanisms exists, adequate data on their effectiveness is lacking

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION
Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees further limiting their access

FAMILY REUNIFICATION
Although anecdotal information indicates that informal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness is needed

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Several initiatives, to support IDPs, returnees and host engagement in public affairs are present. However, more data on their effectiveness is needed

RATING SYSTEM

- 🟩 The situation of IDPs/ returnees is similar or better than that of the host population.
- 🟧 The situation of IDPs/ returnees is worse than that of the host population.
- 🟥 The situation of IDPs/ returnees is significantly worse than that of the host population, with significant displacement-specific vulnerabilities and/or discrimination existing.
- ⬜ Inadequate data is available to rate this criteria.

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 28 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions conditions and achievements in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This sample info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent(re)integration for IDPs and returnees in Baidoa have been achieved.

PROGRESS SINCE 2016/2017 AND PRIORITIES FOR 2019/2020 - BAIDOA

Progress in Baidoa is most positive in the realm of physical safety and social cohesion, in large part due to increased programming targeted at the community level. These improvements have taken place amidst political tensions, accounting for a mixed orange/green rating. Material safety improvements are noted in access to education, with an increase in basic quality education, and in greater commitment to providing IDPs with training and livelihoods support. In particular, local government has developed plans to address youth livelihood needs. Such actions need to be supported and monitored in 2019/2020. Legal safety criteria maintain a white rating, given the overall lack of data on documentation, family reunification, and access to remedies and justice. While local government has been supportive of IDP participation in public affairs, more data is required.

Priority areas for planning and programming in 2019/2020 should include:

- **Supporting social cohesion, community engagement and public affairs participation efforts.** Gains made under social cohesion should be tapped into to address remaining protection gaps, such as the limited access of IDPs to food and livelihoods. Reinforcing the links between social cohesion and social protection is key in 2019.

- Investing in local economic development, housing, education, WASH and health allows for gains to be scaled up, notably through:
  - Community-driven development and infrastructure efforts, whether roads, water or latrine provision. These efforts can further improve other ratings as they impact physical and material safety. Lessons learnt should be shared with actors in Kismayo and Mogadishu to learn from successes.
  - Innovative and pilot programmes that target societal dividends, whether through clean up campaigns and waste management efforts, or recycling initiatives.

- Supporting the understanding and development of public–private partnerships as an inroad for private sector engagement to support government and community plans.

- Enhancing government capacity to invest in legal safeties with greater support to documentation and registration systems.

- Committing to joint accountability and analysis. At the basis of all of this is the need for stronger microdata and sectoral studies to inform the understanding of the well-being and integration processes of different groups. Monitoring data needs to be based on common tools that are shared across actors working with DACs, joint monitoring and information sharing with a longitudinal lens for data collection.

I. PHYSICAL SAFETY

Stakeholders report an improvement in the security and safety situation in Baidoa. Encouraging signs of progress include community and local government initiatives designed to address the lack of safety infrastructure. Al-Shabaab control in areas around the urban centre and a recent outburst of political violence, however, reflect the continued fragility of the security situation. The fact that returnees and host communities are for the most part from similar clans strengthens social cohesion, in addition to increases in community programming that promotes positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities.

1. Protection, safety and security

Baidoa is relatively stable but al-Shaabab controls most of the surrounding areas of the city and remains a significant threat outside the urban centre.

IDP households are more vulnerable to SGBV than host households as IDP camps lack basic services, such as electricity and proper shelters, which leaves women vulnerable to assaults.[53] Living in shelters without lights

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[53] Focus group discussions with DAC members in Baidoa, December 2018.

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or walking to water points and toilets with no lighting expose women and girls to abuse. In one survey, 7% of households indicate that a household member had experienced violence, threats or intimidation in the past three months.[54] The same survey also states that 57% of those who were interviewed indicate that they are unable to move freely in their neighbourhoods.[55]

The Baidoa Community Action Plan (CAP) has committed to constructing two new police stations for the newly formed IDP settlements in Baidoa, one in northern areas (Hanano 2) and the other in southern settlements (ADC). Community expectations of police remain low, however. The CAP also intends to install solar street lighting throughout the entire city. In Baidoa, joint IDP site verification conducted by Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) partners identifies 371 IDP sites with 42,032 households; a more recent update reports 20 new IDP sites, increasing the number of IDP sites to 391 with 47,873 households.[56]

Rating	Explanation
Protection	The potential for increasing numbers of returnees to put pressure on existing resources and therefore re-spark tensions remains.
Safety and security	Although attacks often occur in the center of the city, farther from the settlements, IDPs and returnees are generally more exposed to security threats than host.

2. Social cohesion

Increases in community programming have promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities. The government has led on this issue, promoting a sense of unity and social cohesion through policy dialogue. The fact that returnees and host communities are for the most part from similar clans strengthens this cohesion, leading to a partial green rating.

As reported in the 2016/2017 solutions analysis in Baidoa, IDPs and host communities live together in peaceful coexistence: returnees are members of the same clan holding power in Baidoa. IDP relationships with host community members are generally good. As the number of returnees and IDPs continues to grow, however, resource limitations may become a source of tension. Incubator locations supported under the EIDACS project serve as test spaces for community planning and programmes.[57]

The importance of social cohesion has been acknowledged by the South West State government. This is further highlighted in the 2017–2019 strategic plan for the state, whereby the promotion of community-based inter-clan reconciliation is to be established. Two specific priorities are relevant to this commitment: the establishment of an inclusive reconciliation committee to guide and coordinate grassroots initiatives; and raising public awareness about reconciliation and traditional dispute resolution over land and other conflict factors. The Midnimo project reinforces these activities through messaging in support of government efforts for improved service delivery. Radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns also aim to reinforce social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among diverse community groups and to build trust in the local governance system.[58]

Rating	Explanation
Social Cohesion	Increases in community programming has improved IDP, returnee and host relations though political tensions may be exercabated by the arrival of returnees.

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[54] REACH (2017). Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Baidoa District Profile;
see: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_som_factsheet_baidoa_town_idp_settlements_profile_april_2017.pdf
[55] REACH (2017).
[56] CCCM Cluster (2019). Verified IDP sites in Baidoa.
[57] EIDACS Presentation (2018). Progress, Lessons Learnt, and Challenges - 2nd PSC meeting
[58] Written communication, IOM, March 2019.

II. MATERIAL SAFETY

Food security in Baidoa, including affordability and access to food, has improved. Child malnutrition remains a significant issue, however. IDPs in particular are at a disadvantage in terms of food security. Drought has impacted Baidoa and surrounding areas, although the presence of effective water infrastructure has mitigated and helped to manage this impact. Healthcare remains relatively accessible in Baidoa but the quality of services is low.

Basic quality education is available to DACs. The cost of school fees remains a barrier to education, in particular for minority clans and girls. Children outside the urban centre of Baidoa also find it difficult to access schools. Although some investment in capacity building and promoting access to TVET is present in Baidoa, accessing employment remains difficult for both IDPs and returnees who are not originally from Baidoa.

Land in Baidoa is cheaper and relatively more accessible than in Kismayo or Mogadishu. HLP restoration mechanisms have been implemented, including the provision of land tenure deeds to IDPs, which strengthens land and housing security. While eviction trends remain on the rise, they are lower than in other regions. Local government has also been willing to address evictions and take action.

3. Access to basic services

Food security
Food security remains one of the top three priorities for households surveyed by REACH in 2017. Among those households surveyed, 76% indicate that they face challenges accessing food. Malnutrition remains an issue, although its incidence is lower in Baidoa than in other regions: around 40% of children under five years of age who were screened for malnutrition suffer from either severe malnutrition or moderate malnourishment.[59]

IDPs are more susceptible to food insecurity than host communities. Social networks play a significant role in accessing food resources, through the support of remittances and other mechanisms, which can put IDPs at a disadvantage. In Baidoa, the prices of locally produced food items have fallen. Red sorghum, for instance, has become accessible on the wages of a day labourer.

Access to water and sanitation
Although Baidoa has been impacted by drought, more than half of the households surveyed (54%) indicate receiving water from pipe systems, with only 6% indicate that they encounter problems relating to water quality and quantity.[60] The community consultations undertaken for this solutions analysis reveal that wells and water points are not close to IDP sites. INTERSOS has supported more than 30,000 people in accessing safe water through the rehabilitation of shallow wells and water kiosks. In other areas, water trucking and rehabilitation of water supplies has facilitated clean water access for 14 IDP sites.[62]

At the time of the review process for this analysis, most households indicate having effective access to clean water, with very few reporting difficulties in access. Infrastructure investment and construction of sanitation facilities have helped stem water-related diseases and maintained access to clean water. These mitigation measures, along

> " We have problems in terms of water accessibility. We fetch water from a community 2km away. World Vision provided us with a water-trucking system for six months. Now the project has ended and the communities cannot afford to dig shallow wells and boreholes as water sources for the community. "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, community consultation

> " The private sector provides supports to the displaced through sadaqa (charity) to sustain their life. During the 2017 drought, when more than 4,000 IDPs fled Baidoa town, the private sector played an important role in contributing money for access to water. Water trucks were used to give each household water for their sustenance. Food rations were distributed in some of the IDP camps. "
>
> ~ Safina business, KII

with drought management structures, indicate progress towards an orange rating. In terms of sanitation, a total of 150 latrines have been constructed in these sites and hygiene kits (including materials to ensure the menstrual hygiene of women and girls) have been distributed in various IDP camps.[63] A recent increase in IDP numbers, however, has put pressure on these resources. In response to this, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources sent out an emergency appeal to address urgent DAC needs for water supplies. A public statement released by the minister's office highlights that 3,000 children are acutely malnourished and at risk of WASH-related diseases.[64]

Access to health
Health infrastructure is present throughout the city, although some of these centres require renovation. Local government has been active in providing leadership on health-related activities, including the promotion of and support for health education in multiple IDP sites, which has reached more than 10,000 people.[65] This progress and relative access to health services is a positive sign. The need to significantly improve the quality of these services remains. Baidoa city has one main hospital and multiple MCH centres.

Access to education
The city has 29 primary and secondary schools, 14 of which are privately owned.[66] Baidoa also has four universities.[67] School dropouts occur as a result family inability to pay school fees, in part due to lack of employment. While some low-cost schools have been constructed by aid agencies, these have failed to continue to provide services because of limited funding. There are two permanent schools, with an enrolment of 1,205 pupils in two IDP settlements in Baidoa (Hanano and ADC zone incubator locations).[68] The schools have enabled DACs to access basic quality education in adequate conditions.

Local government investment and political willingness to take the initiative in enhancing the quality of education has led to the capacity building of teachers and the establishment of community education committees. These committees have been trained on school development planning, school management and administration, community mobilisation and conflict management. Teachers and eight Ministry of Education representatives have received further training on teaching methodology, child protection and the new education curriculum. Essential scholastic materials have also been provided to the children in both schools as part of efforts to enhance access to basic education for the displaced in South West State.[69] Concern Worldwide has developed plans to work on school improvements and report needs for additional support. Efforts to engage the Ministry of Education in defining a roadmap for progress and enhanced school sustainability are continuing.[70]

Minority clans and girls feel that education is less accessible to them due to the cost of school fees. Children in Bay Region and Bakol Region face difficulties in attending education centres. In addition, a significant number of DAC communities in Baidoa are comprised of returnees from Kenya. English is the primary language of instruction in Kenya, whereas the Somali language is used in Somalia, as mandated in national education policy for primary education. This creates an additional barrier to entry into education for displaced populations.

Rating	Explanation
Access to basic services	Relative food security in Baidoa though child malnutrition remains a significant issue for IDPs and returnees. There is relative access to water, sanitation, education and health for all populations.

59   REACH (2017).
60   REACH (2017).
61   Somalia Humanitarian Fund (2017). Annual Report, 45;
      see: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia%20HF%20-%20Annual%20Report%202017.pdf
62   Somalia Humanitarian Fund (2017), 45.

63   Somalia Humanitarian Fund (2017), 45.
64   Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (2019). Appeal for Urgent Humanitarian Assistance for Crisis Affected populations in Baidoa
65   REACH (2017). Also see: EIDACS (2018). Progress, Lessons Learnt, and Challenges - 2nd PSC meeting (October 2018).
66   ReDDS / DRC / NRC (2017b). Local Integration Focus: Bay Region Durable Solutions Framework.
67   ReDDS / DRC / NRC (2017b).
68   EIDACS (2018).
69   EIDACS (2018).
70   Written communication, Concern Worldwide, March 2019

4. Access to job creation and economic opportunities

Although some investment in capacity development and TVET is present in Baidoa, accessing employment remains difficult for both IDPs and returnees who are not originally from Baidoa. In part, this is due to the fact that employment is often found through social networks and personal relationships, which can be difficult for non-host community members to access.

Local government is ambitious in its plans to address these issues and has taken the initiative in developing programming to address youth livelihoods. These initiatives indicate progress, although particular difficulties in accessing livelihood opportunities for displaced groups remain. Some organisations implement programmes with the aim of enhancing youth knowledge and experience by supporting enhanced TVET.[71] For instance, between 2013 and 2015, the IOM trained 206 youth (including youth IDPs) in Baidoa.[72] During community consultations, however, participants note that fewer IDPs are employed compared to hosts. This problem is shared by returnees who are not able to go to their place of origin.

In Baidoa, 59% of households earn their livelihood from day labour wages, while 25% perform contracted labour and 6% depend on humanitarian assistance.[73] The Baidoa CAP has ambitious goals for improved livelihoods. This includes: initiating self-help income generating projects as a strategy to improve youth livelihoods; income generation activities; the provision of grants or loans; making stone crushing and brick making machines available; cash-for-work employment opportunities; and life skills training.

> " I have secondary and primary certificates. Whenever I apply for a job, I have been left out and I am not added to the short list just because I am not recognised and considered part of the community. There is also injustice in recruitment processes. In fact, selection criteria are based on tribalism, especially at NGOs and in government departments. "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, community consultation

Rating	Explanation
Access to Job creation (economic opportunities	Significant initiatives for all populations exist, though IDPs and returnees not originally from Baidoa face more challenges in accessing jobs and economic opportunities.

5. Restoration of housing, land and property

The number of cases involved in land disputes has risen due to the absence of proper land legislation and policy. The price of land in Baidoa is increasing (although it remains both relatively cheaper and more accessible than elsewhere in Somalia). Over the last five years, the price of land has doubled. In the city, for example, a 20m x 20m plot costs approximately USD 30,000, depending on proximity to the main road and the central business district.

One of the successful activities for HLP restoration includes the provision of land tenure deeds to Baidoa IDPs, a programme implemented by the Norwegian Refugee Council to give legal training and assistance to IDPs. The Norwegian Refugee Council has helped 1,500 households from 12 IDP settlements obtain land titles, with a specific focus on women because they are among the most vulnerable groups for evictions.[74] More than 1,300 land tenure documents have been provided to IDPs, including lease agreements (for a period of five to eight years).[75] More than half are for women heads of households. Following the high numbers of forced evictions in 2017, the mayor of Baidoa allocated land for the relocation of IDPs. In cooperation with the CCCM, the first relocation of IDPs is expected in March 2019.[76]

> " We have given out a number of title deeds. Around 2,500. In terms of housing, land and property, we consider IDPs to be the same as the residents. They have same rights. Some of the title deeds are permanent and others are temporary. "
>
> ~ Mayor of Baidoa, KII

71 REACH (2017).
72 REACH (2017).
73 REACH (2017).
74 UN-Habitat (2018). Land and Conflict-Lessons from the field on conflict sensitive land governance and peace building.
75 UN-Habitat (2018).
76 UN-Habitat (2018).

HLP restoration mechanisms have been implemented in Baidoa, including the provision of land tenure deeds to IDPs. While eviction trends remain on the rise, they are lower than in other regions. Local government has taken action in the form of: land allocation to IDPs; building institutional capacity on HLP rights; and providing material support to facilitate land governance to the Baidoa municipality. Baidoa district court and the South West State Commission for Refugees and IDPs has helped to assist 355 individual HLP cases.[77]

Most IDPs do not have written agreements with landowners; oral tenancy agreements are much more common. The Norwegian Refugee Council has supported capacity building on HLP rights to address this, to support the government role in producing and issuing land certificates. The Norwegian Refugee Council also trains local authorities and customary authorities on resolving disputes over land.

> " IDPs face the risk of eviction because the land belongs to some cartels, who they evict anytime. This has happened many times in Baidoa. Otherwise you have to pay monthly fees to live there. "
>
> ~ adult female host, mixed FGD

Rating	Explanation
Housing, Land and Property	Although HLP restoration mechanisms and land tenure deeds to IDPs and returnees are in place, eviction trends still remain high.

III. LEGAL SAFETY

Vital documents are unavailable for DAC members to access. The process for accessing civil or identity-related documents is often confusing, expensive and unclear. While some limited information on the formation of informal dispute resolution mechanisms exists, adequate data on both the effectiveness and community perceptions of these mechanisms is lacking.

6. Access to documentation

The data concerning access to documentation is limited. Community consultations and focus group discussions reveal that lack of access to documentation remains a significant issue. There is no civil registry. With regard to registration and the issuance of civil status and identity documents, practices are inconsistent and there is a lack of clear and uniform procedures.

No specific state legislation governs civil registration and documentation in South West State. The costs associated with obtaining relevant documentation are high.

> " I am lacking the money for school fees for my children. How can I get money for birth certificates and other documents? "
>
> ~ adult female returnee, mixed FGD

> " I am from the rural areas and I don't even know what birth certificates are. "
>
> ~ adult male IDP, IDP FGD

Rating	Explanation
Access to Documentation	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees.

77 EIDACS (2018).

7. Family reunification

Data on formal mechanisms for family reunification is unavailable. Most reunifications occur through social networks and via informal mechanisms, including clan tracing. No formal mechanisms for family reunification are reported to exist.

Rating	Explanation
Family Reunification	Although anecdotal information indicates that informal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness is needed.

8. Participation in public affairs

Local government has been active in supporting the promotion of participation in public affairs. All community members, and several initiatives, including dispute resolution trainings and DAC forums, confirm this.[78] More data on the effectiveness of these trainings and other attitudes towards public participation is needed, however.

> " They exclude some members of society who cannot pay to run for political positions. It depends on the economic status of the civilian and popularity. "
>
> ~ adult female IDP, mixed FGD

Some programming to support participation in public affairs exists and has been documented.[79] A collaborative dispute resolution training for 175 participants was held with DAC members.[80] The objective of these trainings is to enable participants to better manage conflict by identifying conflict triggers and focusing on common interests. The trainings also foster mutual understanding between conflict parties based on gathering and exchanging information in order to reach solutions that are acceptable to all of the parties concerned. The promotion of community wide arts, cultural and recreational events in the Midnimo project are among the catalysts for participation and peaceful coexistence.

Under EIDACS, DAC forums have been established in targeted locations. Committee members have been trained on community-driven recovery and safety, based on the CDRS module. All committees have developed short and mid-term action plans aimed at the attainment of durable solutions within the two-year project period. As of October 2018, EIDACS has facilitated more than 19 DAC forums and sub-forum meetings involving a total of 210 participants.[81] In these meetings, participants discuss ideas that can help attain durable solutions in South West State. These training sessions have received positive feedback from participants. Other data on public participation is unavailable.

Rating	Explanation
Participation in Public Affairs	Several initiatives, to support IDPs, returnees and host engagement in public affairs are present. However, more data on their effectiveness is needed.

9. Access to effective remedies and justice

Data on access to justice is limited. Some formal dispute resolution structures have been created and supported by the local government. In Baidoa, 12 dispute resolution structures have been revitalised.[83] More information is needed on the effectiveness of these mechanisms, along with more data on how they are perceived. Traditional and informal justice mechanisms remain the prevalent form of governance in the absence of formal institutions.

Rating	Explanation
Access to Effective Remedies & Justice	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees further limiting their access.

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78 EIDACS (2018).
79 EIDACS (2018).
80 EIDACS (2018).
81 EIDACS (2018).
82 ReDSS (2018).

83 EIDACS (2018).

KISMAYO 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING

PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION	SAFETY AND SECURITY	SOCIAL COHESION
There is improved safety in Kismayo, with very few reported cases of violence, intimidation or threats, although explosive hazards remain a direct threat to all populations	A feeling of relative and consistent security in daily life is present for all populations. However, outside of the urban center insecurity is still a threat	Increase in community programming has promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities

MATERIAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)	HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY
Malnutrition rates are low although food security remains an issue for IDPs and returnees. Access to water, sanitation, education and health services is generally limited for all populations but worse for IDPs and returnees	Although the situation for protracted IDPs is similar to that of the hosts, new IDPs and returnees face more struggles in accessing economic opportunities	For the most part, weak tenancy agreements and common evictions affect IDPs and returnees more than host populations

LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE	ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION
IDPs and returnees face greater challenges in accessing formal justice mechanisms. Informal justice mechanisms used mainly by IDPs an returnees may lead to exacerbation of vulnerabilities due to discrimination	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees further limiting their access

FAMILY REUNIFICATION	PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Although anecdotal information indicates that informal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness is needed	Several initiatives, to support IDPs, returnees and host engagement in public affairs are present. However, more data on their effectiveness is needed

RATING SYSTEM

- 🟩 The situation of IDPs/ returnees is similar or better than that of the host population.
- 🟧 The situation of IDPs/ returnees is worse than that of the host population.
- 🟥 The situation of IDPs/ returnees is significantly worse than that of the host population, with significant displacement-specific vulnerabilities and/or discrimination existing.
- ☐ Inadequate data is available to rate this criteria.

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 28 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions conditions and achievements in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This sample info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent (re)integration for IDPs and returnees in Kismayo have been achieved.

PROGRESS SINCE 2016/2017 AND PRIORITIES FOR 2019/2020 - KISMAYO

Overall physical safety has improved in Kismayo since the 2016/2017 solutions analysis. Progress towards greater social cohesion and programming initiatives targeted to this end have had a positive impact, recorded here in an overall orange/green rating. Material and legal safeties, however, retain the same ratings as in 2016/2017. While progress is noted on healthcare and service provision, with integrated services provided at the newly established hospital in Kismayo, access to education, water and food remains a challenge, especially for IDPs. While training and livelihood activities have started to grow through durable solutions programming in Kismayo, their effect has not yet led to change. Similarly, on housing, land and property, while land and resettlement options have been provided by the authorities, with the engagement of the municipality and the land authority, these initiatives are only beginning. Eviction rates have risen. Responses to this issue need to be reinforced to alleviate protection concerns facing DACs. Finally, a strong disconnect remains between host and displaced groups in terms of access to legal safety.

Priority areas for planning and programming in 2019/2020 should include:

- **Enhancing government capacity to invest in legal safeties** with greater support to documentation and access to remedies and justice. Investing in the decentralisation of services, registration systems and documentation procedures can be a step forward in 2019.

- **Scaling up community-driven reconstruction and development programmes with a focus on DACs** to bridge short-term needs and long-term goals. To enable this, stronger education and training of authorities and community members on durable solutions needs to be paired with greater capacity development support for government offices.

- **Investing in housing, education and WASH, through an integrated access to services approach,** allows programming to evolve beyond strict shelter approaches. This also maintains a balance between supply and demand. Strengthening of systems should be paired with the establishment of grievance mechanisms in each sector.

- **Committing to joint approaches to economic inclusion programmes targeted at specific age groups, such as youth, and gender-based programming** to be framed around value chain approaches and market system analyses. Joint approaches to area-based local economic development plans, along with private sector outreach, is needed to support the work currently delivered by humanitarian organisations.

- **Committing to joint accountability and analysis** between durable solutions actors with standard indicators and a displacement and longitudinal focus in data collection can allow for stronger area-based planning and coordination. The availability of a shared set of data and analysis can also inform a common vision for priorities in Kismayo.

- **Using a common approach to community engagement** to ensure that the priorities identified by DACs can be responded to effectively by a range of actors present in Kismayo. This ensures that DAC engagement moves beyond durable solutions consortia and is mainstreamed across stabilisation and development programmes.

I. PHYSICAL SAFETY

In urban Kismayo, consultations reveal feelings of safety and security for community members. While violence has diminished, tensions between clans remain. The expected arrival of a significant number of returnees to Kismayo, in addition to those who have already returned, further destabilises this situation, putting strain on the existing security apparatus and clan dynamics. Increases in community programming have promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities. Overall, social cohesion between groups is found to be strong.

1. Protection, safety and security

The Jubaland State Security (JSS) apparatus results in a relatively secure and tightly surveilled environment in Kismayo. No assessed households report violence, intimidation or threats in a three month period in 2017, and only 8% of households were victims of theft.[84] Community consultations reveal that security has improved in the main city of Kismayo, although explosive hazards remain a direct threat to civilian lives. Outside the urban area, al-Shabaab remains a major threat, launching attacks on JSS forces, AMISOM forward bases, the Kismayo airport and the town of Kismayo.[85] Al-Shabaab has had very little success launching these attacks thanks to the strong security intelligence network operated by JSS under President Ahmed Madobe. Population increases in Kismayo caused by the arrival of returnees may strain JSS ability to maintain this security network. More generally, Kismayo has seen a dramatic decline in armed violence, especially in clan-related conflict. Tensions between clans remain, however. These tensions potentially could be exacerbated by returnee arrivals.

Rating	Explanation
Protection	There is improved safety in Kismayo, with very few reported cases of violence, intimidation or threats, although explosive hazards remain a direct threat to all populations.
Safety and security	A feeling of relative and consistent security in daily life is present for all populations. However, outside of the urban center insecurity is still a threat.

2. Social cohesion

Returns to Kismayo will likely double the population of the city and are expected to be a major strain on land and access to basic services, as well as limiting allocation of aid in the city.[86] Returnees from powerful or majority clans are generally assimilated but those from minority clans – Digle-Mirifle and Bantu – find housing in existing IDP camps and are viewed locally as IDPs, not as returnees.[87]

A community-based plan developed by the Midnimo project brings together community members to identify, prioritise and design development projects. The Kismayo CAP aims for peaceful coexistence between host communities, IDPs and returnees, with enhanced infrastructural facilities and improved access to livelihoods, education and health services by 2020.[88] Social events, such as celebration of World Youth Day, have helped promote social interactions between IDP and host communities.[89] Political willingness to support this is strong: the Kismayo CAP is supported by the Jubaland administration through a core facilitation team made up of the Jubaland Refugee and IDP Agency (JRIA), the Ministry of Interior, the humanitarian coordinator, the governor's office, the

> " I feel the word 'returnee' has become part of my name now. It is identified in where we live. We are referred to as returnees by the government, organisations and places that have been built for us. "
>
> ~ youth female returnee, community consultationsD

> " There is unity among the community. No specific group feels discrimination. People respect one another without distinctions based on displacement or status. "
>
> ~ youth male returnee, mixed FGD

department of social affairs and the district commissioner's office. In support of this plan, JRIA controls all access to settlements and has diminished the gatekeeper system with the support of UNHCR. Through newly hired facilitators, JRIA is able to hire community mobilisers and support NGO service delivery. Systems have been established for direct communication between JRIA and IDPs.[90]

> " Using certain words for IDPs and returnees is usually hurtful. "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, community consultation

> " There is no conflict between the communities. As people just said, we live side by side. We do not do anything more than that. "
>
> ~ adult female IDP, community consultation

Rating	Explanation
Social Cohesion	Increase in community programming has promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities.

II. MATERIAL SAFETY

Food security remains an issue although malnutrition rates in Kismayo are lower than in other regions, and severe malnutrition is limited. However, in 2018, drought-related nutritional losses have had a significant impact in the area. Lack of easy access to clean and potable drinking water remains a challenge. Kismayo is an AWD (acute watery diarrhoea) and cholera hotspot, creating health issues that are worsened by inadequate WASH, sanitation and waste management infrastructure.

Minimum standards for education remain unmet. Education is a priority need for community members in Kismayo and services remain lacking. A majority of school-aged children are out of school. Teacher capacity development initiatives and the construction and rehabilitation of schools are integrated in durable solutions programming.

The willingness to empower displaced, returnee and host youth through vocational trainings, youth centres and cash for work is demonstrated in a number of activities. More engagement with the private sector and job seekers is required. A lack of livelihood (as opposed to training) programming, in particular for IDPs, leads to an overall red rating.

3. Access to basic services

Food security

IDPs in Kismayo face challenges in accessing food: of the 56% who could afford to buy food items, 62% lacked cooking utensils. Of children under five years of age, 21% suffer from moderate malnutrition and only 4% suffer from severe malnutrition.[91] Drought-related nutritional losses in Jubaland, including in Kismayo, amount to more than USD 250,000 in the form of increased costs incurred for treating malnutrition.[92] IDPs in particular experience difficulties accessing food in Kismayo, including accessing adequate food preparation tools.

Access to water and sanitation

Problems accessing clean water affect 39% of households. The Durable Solutions Programme reports that in Kismayo East and Kismayo West, a total of 22% of households are more than 500m

> " The only moment we conflict with local people is when there is food distribution. That's where tension appear. Locals abuse food aid and take it by force. Host community members come with vehicles and armed men and take away food. That is only problem we have. We live together peacefully when there is no food distribution and we fight each other if there is food supply for the IDPs. "
>
> ~ aadult female IDP, FGD

85   DDG (2018). Conflict Analysis: Displacement and Social Cohesion Dynamics in Kismayo.
86   DDG (2018).
87   DDG (2017) Dadaab Returnee Conflict Assessment.
88   Midnimo, Kismayo Community Action Plan.
89   Focus group discussion with DAC members, Kismayo. December 2018.

90   Key informant interview, Jubaland Refugee and Internally Displaced Person Agency, February 2019.
91   REACH (2017). Joint multi-cluster needs assessment: Kismayo district profile.
92   Federal Government of Somalia (2018). DINA Report.

away from a water point, exceeding Sphere standards for suggested maximum distance to a water source.[93] The lack of access to clean water has cost more than USD 3 million in losses, primarily due to the additional cost of water sold from boreholes.[94] Lower Juba is also an acute watery diarrhoea and cholera hotspot. The water and sanitation facilities in Kismayo tend to serve a large population, including communities coming from al-Shabaab controlled areas in search of assistance.

The return of refugees from Kenya is exerting pressure on the inadequate and already overwhelmed WASH and nutrition facilities. Much of the collected waste in Kismayo is dumped in public areas, dry streams and in the city drainage system[95] The most serious immediate effect of waste dumping is the contamination of surface and groundwater resources.[96] Kismayo residents are concerned about the lack of available drinking water. Some progress is being made on this, as investments supporting the purification of available water are being considered through a partnership between the private sector, the government and donors.[97]

Access to health
Kismayo has one main hospital and a few health centres. MCH facilities are not present in most Kismayo villages. As a result, some female IDPs travel far for maternal delivery. Projects that are prioritised in the Kismayo CAP plan include the construction of a health post in Alanley and an MCH facility in Gulwade, as well as sanitation activities along the seashore and in villages.

It is estimated that 19% of households report increased difficulty in accessing healthcare.[98] Financial losses related to lack of access to adequate health services and facilities are more than USD 9 million.[99] This includes costs related to ensuring the availability of medicines and vaccines, supporting fixed and mobile clinics, and the immunisation of women and children against major child killer diseases. The presence of health facilities in and around Kismayo is extremely limited. Although there are private health services, they are often expensive and remain inaccessible, especially for vulnerable community members. IDPs in particular face difficulties accessing health services, sometimes needing to travel long distances to reach adequate health support.

Access to education
Only 6% of school-aged children attend school in Kismayo, and 74% of assessed households have identified education as a priority need.[100] Community consultations with DACs indicate poor access to education: for instance, only a few private schools operate in the district and respondents emphasise the need to establish more schools and classrooms. The Kismayo community action group intends to construct new schools and rehabilitate old ones. They plan to rehabilitate Gulwade and Kawan Dhiigle schools and to construct

> " We have water from our own wells but can't drink it. The entire community shares water problems. A significant number of people among the host community do not have clean water taps. Even host members who have the capacity to pay for clean water don't have the opportunity to set up water pipes for their households due to water scarcity and limited service. "
>
> ~ adult male, host, mixed FGD

> " As returnees, we have one main hospital, which is called Midnimo Hospital. It is accessible to the whole community. Prior to this hospital, we had an MCH supported by Save the Children. They used to give us free medicine. Now we are good in terms of health and the hospital is open 24 hours. "
>
> ~ adult male returnee, mixed FGD

> " I have a child with disability. He is malnourished. I was told to bring my child to the hospital. When I did, they did not have budget for my boy. My child is paralysed. He is five years old. "
>
> ~ adult female, returnee, FGD

Aqoon Side primary school and Alanley secondary school.[101] The Jubaland Solutions Consortium reports that 70 teachers are undergoing a one-year teacher training course at Jubaland Teachers Training College, with each one receiving monthly financial incentives to do so.[102]

Rating	Explanation
Access to basic services	Malnutrition rates are low although food security remains an issue for IDPs and returnees. Access to water, sanitation, education and health services is generally limited for all populations but worse for IDPs and returnees.

4. Access to job creation and economic opportunities
IDPs in Kismayo feel discriminated against in their access to jobs compared to host and returnee communities. While local initiatives that include IDP communities are an encouraging sign, a lack of effective livelihoods access remains.

In 2018, the Midnimo project provided short-term employment opportunities for 60 vulnerable youth; 33 women and 47 men were also selected to work on community-identified projects on a cash-for-work basis, enhancing their skills and access to income, as well as promoting peaceful coexistence.[103] Of these beneficiaries, 35% are IDPs, 35% are returnees and 30% are from the host community.[104] Similarly, the DALDHIS (Build Your Country) component of UN-YES has created job opportunities for 200 youth in Kismayo.[105]

Households report three main means of generating income: as day labourers (67%), self-employment (11%) and substance farming (8%).[106] During the community consultations, IDPs indicate that they feel they are less educated and have less access to jobs compared with local host residents or returnees.

The Kismayo CAP provides for job opportunities for IDPs and other vulnerable communities. In recent months, GIZ also has been building on existing skills training initiatives conducted in Kismayo. GIZ has partnered with the Norwegian Refugee Council to support trainees with equipment, business trainings, business grants and microfinance support.[107] The impact of these joint projects should be assessed to see better understand the potential for scalability.

Rating	Explanation
Access to Job creation (economic opportunities	Although the situation for protracted IDPs is similar to that of the hosts, new IDPs and returnees face more struggles in accessing economic opportunities.

> " We have very limited job opportunities because employers do not know us and they would rather give a job to someone who is a relative or they already know. I usually call this the two Rs – relationship and relatives. That is how you get a job around here. "
>
> ~ youth male returnee, returnee FGD

> " There are such programmes that help improve people's lives. There is a place where we have henna, tailoring and such skills building for the females. "
>
> ~ youth female host, community consultation

> " There are computer places where people pay a small fee to learn and improve their skills. "
>
> ~ youth male returnee, community consultation

93 DSP (2018). Programming in service provision.
94 Federal Government of Somalia (2018). DINA Report.
95 World Bank (2018d). Somalia Urban Assessment, towards an integrated approach to services in Kismayo and Baidoa.
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98 REACH (2017). Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Kismayo District Profile.
99 Federal Government of Somalia (2018). DINA Report.
100 REACH (2017). Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Kismayo District Profile.

101 Midnimo, Kismayo Community Action Plan.
102 EIDACS (2018).
103 Somalia UN MPTF (2018). Midnimo Programme Semi-Annual Progress Report; see: http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/20319
104 IGAD (2018). Draft Area Based Durable Solutions Action Plan Kismayo, Jubaland.
105 Somalia UN MPTF (2017). Joint Programme on Youth Employment Somalia Programme Annual Progress Report;
     see: http://www.so.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/Reports/Annual_reports_2017/Annex%207%20-%20Youth%20Employment.pdf
106 REACH (2017). Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Kismayo District Profile.
107 Key informant interview, GIZ, Kismayo, December 2018.

5. Restoration of housing, land and property

Forced evictions are widespread in Kismayo. Around 8,500 persons were evicted in Kismayo from January to July 2018.[108] Joint IDP site verification conducted by CCCM partners identifies 134 IDP sites with 10,934 households in Kismayo owned by either private individuals or public agencies.[109] Community consultations reveal that IDPs and gatekeepers have an exploitative relationship, with poorer IDPs using humanitarian cash and in-kind donations to pay rent. The absence of housing documentation poses a threat to IDPs, increasing their vulnerability and potential for intimidation, exploitation and eviction. Following national trends in Somalia that indicate about 70% of housing agreements are oral, most agreements in Kismayo are also oral, not written.[110]

Eviction cases have been on the rise between 2015 and 2018: 204,951 individuals were evicted in 2018, up from 129,142 in 2015.[111] Jubaland State has plans to move IDPs from the city by giving them permanent land on the outskirts of Kismayo. IDPs, however, question the availability of livelihood opportunities and security in these areas.

In total, Kismayo hosts 86 IDP settlements that do not meet shelter standards.[112] Most IDP settlements are over congested. In March 2016, the Jubaland authorities used a parcel of land (1.5km x 2km) for the construction of shelter units for IDPs and returnees.[113] The proximity of this parcel with the AMISOM base has raised protection concerns vis-à-vis the possible exposure of civilian IDP populations to attack. Given the lack of systems and legislation to adequately support the right to housing and land tenure, HLP issues persist.

> " There are lands that we have signed with the owners for five years. Others settle in places where there is no agreement. As the IDP community, we help one another, like for example in Camp Fanoley. We helped the people who had been forcefully evicted. Eviction usually causes so much damage to poor people. "
>
> ~ adult female IDP, community consultation

> " The only way can find solutions to live with the displaced is that they should have designated locations so that they feel a sense of ownership for their houses. IDPs should be treated with the same importance as returnees. "
>
> ~ adult female host, community consultation

Rating	Explanation
Housing, Land and Property	For the most part, weak tenancy agreements and common evictions affect IDPs and returnees more than host populations.

III. LEGAL SAFETY

Access to documentation remains very low, with IDPs having practically no forms of documentation at their disposal. Although anecdotal information tells us that informal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness and the lack of formal mechanisms is needed. Overall, informal justice mechanisms are used in greater numbers by DAC community members, with a disconnect between IDP and host community access and use of formal justice mechanisms.

6. Access to documentation

Community consultations and focus group discussions reveal that access to documentation remains a significant issue and safety gap. Returnees report that their refugee cards are often their only form of documentation. Structural obstacles include the lack of civil registry, inconsistent practices and a lack of procedures for registration and the issuance of civil status and identity documents. No specific state legislation governs civil registration and documentation in Jubaland. In addition, the costs associated with obtaining civil status and identity documents are high.

> " When we are trying to open a Hormud account, we need some sort of identification but in Somalia we usually use social networks as identification. "
>
> ~ youth male IDP, community consultation

> " We have no documents. The few we received previously have been lost in the civil war. "
>
> ~ adult female IDP, IDP FGD

Rating	Explanation
Access to Documentation	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees further limiting their access.

7. Family reunification

Although anecdotal information from the community consultations and focus group discussions indicates that informal methods of family reunification are used, more data on these methods, their effectiveness and the lack of formal mechanisms is needed. Data on access to formal methods of family reunification is practically non-existent. An area of concern for displaced groups is involuntary family separation. JRIA has stepped in to provide a mechanism to facilitate family reunification through family clan systems. Elders are reported to be supporting this initiative, which consists of reports of missing family members lodged with JRIA during repatriation or upon arrival in Kismayo. This registration then allows JRIA to liaise with elders and clans to alert them.[114]

Rating	Explanation
Family Reunification	Although anecdotal information indicates that informal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness is needed.

108 Protection Cluster, UN-Habitat / NRC (2018). Eviction Trend Analysis.
109 Protection Cluster, UN-Habitat / NRC (2018).
110 Protection Cluster, UN-Habitat / NRC (2018).
111 Protection Cluster, UN-Habitat / NRC (2018).
112 Protection Cluster, UN-Habitat / NRC (2018).
113 IGAD (2018). Draft Area Based Durable Solutions Action Plan: Kismayo, Jubaland.

114 Key informant interview, Jubaland Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Agency, Kismayo. February 2019..

8. Participation in public affairs

IDPs and returnees are not excluded from political and legal participation in public affairs on account of their status. Clan tensions, however, may be exacerbated by IDP or returnee engagement and insertion into host communities, thus limiting their engagement.

Returnee elders are able to vote and have been involved in recent elections. Clan affiliation determines engagement in politics rather than returnee or displaced status. Due to the fact that returnees are from clans who may hold less status or power, however, this can create an environment of fear, which may hinder public participation. An orange rating acknowledges these tensions.

"The consultation is normally done with all the elders and representatives but they do not consult with us. We also need to be spoken with. I think there is top-level consultation but it ends there."

~ adult female IDP, community consultation

Rating	Explanation
Participation in Public Affairs	Although IDPs and returnees are not excluded from actively participating in public affairs clan tensions may be exacerbated hence limiting their engagement.

9. Access to effective remedies and justice

There is a disconnect between IDP and host community access and use of statutory justice mechanisms. Customary justice mechanisms, which greater numbers of displaced populations use, may exacerbate their vulnerabilities and impact arbitration between clans outside of camps. Difficulties in accessing formal justice mechanisms are widespread. In IDP camps and settlements, the dispute resolution mechanisms that are used depend on the type of dispute. Small disputes are solved by clan elders, together with settlement and camp managers, or by peace committees. Larger disputes are referred to the district courts. To a greater extent than host communities, IDPs tend to rely on Xeer, religious leaders and peace committees for conflict mediation. The new Sexual Offenses Bill (2018) does not allow for criminal cases, particularly SGBV to be decided through Xeer but the practice still persists.

Minority clans in IDP camps are represented in disputes by their clan elders and arbitration of inter-clan disputes is therefore seen as fair. Outside IDP settlements, however, there is a challenge to fair arbitration when mediating with clans that are politically and militarily stronger. Although there are district courts in Kismayo, IDPs are generally unaware of their existence and use them less frequently.

Rating	Explanation
Access to Effective Remedies & Justice	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees further limiting their access.

Children in classroom. Credit: Axel Fassio

CONCLUSION

This study concludes with a review of the uptake of the 2017 recommendations to analyse the extent to which these have informed durable solutions planning and programming. This analysis points to changes identified since the last review in order to formulate a new set of recommendations for 2019/2020.

Operational priorities for the year ahead
Government and donor commitments to durable solutions have translated at the federal and state levels into a range of policies addressing the needs of the displaced, IDPs and returnees alike; and on an expanded operational response through consortia that address a range of key safeties, in the three cities under review – Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. Although gaps remain – notably on legal safeties, and a broader-based of engagement beyond humanitarian actors and the government – the momentum is strong with emerging practices and opportunities upon which to build.

Among the commitments made in Somalia are the seven core programming principles for durable solutions (see text box). The report reviews the state of action on four of these principles: area-based and locally led approaches; sustainable (re)integration; collective outcomes; and government engagement. Across each of these four principles, the report sets priorities for 2019/2020:

- On area-based and locally led approaches, joint planning with federal government and federal member states should be done, standards must be set, community action plans have to be institutionalised within district budget processes and turned into area-based plans and resettlement plans need to be much more strongly linked to urban master plans and service delivery. In addition, communication with DACs needs to be improved. Civil society can be an ally in this effort.
- On sustainable (re)integration efforts, developing a strategy for social cohesion is a priority moving forward in each location. Social cohesion then needs to be linked to inclusion, both social inclusion and economic inclusion. Development actors need to support humanitarian actors to understand how to move towards market-based livelihoods approaches that build on the market systems of today and tomorrow, and plan around value chains across rural and urban areas.
- On collective outcomes, the links between durable solutions, development and statebuilding can allow for gains to cover more locations and reach larger populations more sustainably. For this nexus to be operationalised, joint monitoring, data and analysis will be critical – with and within the government; between humanitarian and development actors. The role of CSOs, from implementation to monitoring, should be reinforced.
- On government engagement, capacity assessments are requested by state-level actors, alongside the need for a strategy on secondments, contracting practices and a strategy to fill in public service delivery gaps, responsibly, through the private sector. Strengthening the links between the government, civil society and the private sector should be a key objective of all actors working on durable solutions.

Engagement with government actors at the local level has improved – from secondments to joint planning and coordination. One of the key questions for implementing partners is how to define a roadmap for engagement that goes beyond capacity development and secondment to institutional and partnership building while integrating the other two layers of Somali society; namely, civil society and the private sector. Strengthening national engagement should happen through:

- Partnership building: bringing in all three sectors of society around durable solutions
- Capacity development: real time application of concepts and objectives through mentoring, staff secondments, guidelines on planning, monitoring and evaluation, and inclusion of CSOs and the private sector
- Institution building: soft infrastructure development and mapping relationships between various stakeholders and levels of decision-making. Policies have been prioritised. Turning to implementation, however, will require these additional steps to ensure that institutions are well positioned to deliver.

Public ownership of durable solutions
State and local government expectations with respect to monitoring remain high. Similarly, DAC expectations are also on the rise through the engagement in community action plans. Monitoring is a critical gap. Government willingness is there to put in place quality control and accountability mechanisms; however, the government lacks both the capacity and funding to implement monitoring activities. These costs are currently being carried by humanitarian organisations. DAC willingness is there to share their priority needs but they do not have access to the information that is required to understand why particular choices are made in terms of projects. There is a tension over expectations related to monitoring, funding and implementation on durable solutions. Public ownership requires new investments in joint monitoring, data sharing, coordination and communication.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITIES FOR 2019/2020

Inclusiveness: integrate all sectors of Somali society
The membership base for durable solutions programming needs to expand to all sectors of Somali society: government, civil society and the private sector. Key recommendations made in the 2016/2017 solutions analysis by ReDSS have been integrated by the government, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. A few remain outstanding. Among these are calls for a social compact with the Somali business community to address root causes of poverty and exclusion. This requires a perspective that moves beyond the limits of humanitarian aid. In order to do so, four key issues need to be addressed:

Working better with the government means going beyond capacity development and secondments to understanding partnership building and institution building. The request from the different layers of government is to: provide more mentorship and peer support; technical assistance on planning and budgets; improve joint coordination and monitoring; and report to them directly. At present, the risks are that external actors drive the durable solutions process, reports go to donors (not the Somali government) and funding streams are not clear. There needs to be a realistic, localised, well-defined and collectively endorsed capacity development plan for institutions and individuals spanning the coming years at minimum. The timelines should not be dictated by the funding that is currently available but by what is needed in the local context, with funding that matches these needs. In particular, investment in government capacity development should prioritise legal safety, with greater support to documentation, registration systems and the decentralisation of services. Investment in the capacity of the federal member states should focus on creating standards and norms oriented to facilitating coordination and collaboration.

Involving the Somali business community in defining local (re)integration requires a three-tiered approach that addresses the short, medium and long-term needs of the private sector, as adapted to specific needs in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. The role of business incubators, the financial sector and the energy sector are clear take-aways from this analysis. Rather than humanitarian organisations setting up business incubators, for example, the existing private sector can deliver follow-up to the trainings that are provided. Similarly, the financial sector can be engaged in a more structured manner to provide loans, channel remittances and support self-help and savings groups. It is also essential to involve the private sector in meeting key needs across water, health, sanitation and education. A discussion about how to make these services affordable and tailor them to the needs of displacement-affected communities is urgently needed.

Greater inclusion of Somali civil society is hampered by limited knowledge about and mapping of the range and capacity of civil society organisations. Diaspora investments in civil society have allowed such actors to react quickly to emergency needs, for example through crowdfunding, listening to community requests and delivering support more rapidly than institutional actors. While community action plans have been developed, communities have also voiced their willingness to bring in their own funds and solutions to the needs identified in those plans. Going beyond aid and assistance to community-based solutions means involving Somali civil society in more structural ways. Non-state actors in Somalia can be instrumental in building the capacity of government. Partnerships between the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) and civil society in Mogadishu, for example, have allowed greater access of services to displacement-affected communities. Reinforcing the role of civil society in supporting the government should be part of capacity development plans. At the same time, the independence of civil society should be respected and nurtured; their accountability to communities supported and strengthened.

The adoption of a shared model for community engagement directly linked to district and government plans will ensure that the priorities identified by communities are responded to by a range of actors, under area-based plans developed by the government, and with the participation of all levels of Somali society.

Recognising the added value of external actors in the process is key to achieving durable solutions. First, donors should model processes of greater inclusiveness, transparency and accountability by undertaking joint planning and setting the same standards of delivery and monitoring for all implementers. Second, linking durable solutions programmes with development, resilience and stabilisation actors can help ensure that needs are reached at scale. Third, linkages can be made where the track record of these actors in Somalia has been strong and effective. This is the case, for instance: on security and police reform; on large-scale infrastructure work; and on local economic development and value chain approaches. These three areas offer a way to engage with development and stabilisation actors in the localities surveyed to scale-up durable solutions efforts.

Set standards to monitor and measure sustainable (re)integration

While durable solutions are generally understood and agreed upon, **joint planning, approaches, monitoring and data collection are missing and need to be developed and adopted.** The lack of shared and common standards can hurt the durable solutions process. Different consortia have adopted their own versions of community engagement mechanisms and their own approaches to livelihoods, instead of using common or jointly planned approaches.
The creation of bilateral relationships with different levels of government or new units within government can also lead to both a lack of sustainability and a duplication of systems and efforts. This report highlights the need for mutually agreed and transparent standards across four levels: area-based planning; government engagement; data collection and information sharing; and community engagement.

Joint approaches to area-based local economic development plans and private sector outreach are needed to support the work currently delivered by humanitarian organisations. Donor joint monitoring missions at state levels, for example, should require that state representatives collectively present their plans to donors.

Commitment to developing and operationalising joint accountability and analyses based on common indicators is needed. Stronger microdata and sectoral studies can inform understanding about the well-being of different groups and integration processes in displacement-affected communities. Monitoring data need to be based on common tools across actors working with these communities. This includes a set of joint monitoring and joint information-sharing mechanisms based on standard objective/subjective indicators, qualitative and quantitative tools, and a displacement and longitudinal lens in data collection.

Data is a powerful tool to both recognise and understand displacement. Support to the government in developing national data systems to address the following questions is urgently needed:
- How can a transition be made from data systems designed to collect displacement data with speed and agility, to data systems fit-for-purpose to provide for longer-term information needs?
- How can it be ensured that different datasets on internal displacement are better linked to the national statistical system in Somalia?

Priorities for 2019/2020

Mogadishu: greater investments are needed in 2019/2020 to improve social accountability in response to the protection needs in displacement-affected communities. This includes developing appropriate grievance mechanisms and feedback systems. Pilot programming that moves beyond shelter concerns to meet longer-term housing needs can be reinforced by developing referral pathways. This model can also be expanded to returnees and hosts. Working groups led by the government need to develop a system that integrates both the provision of tenure security and the use of the eviction tracker developed by the protection cluster. Government capacity to invest in physical and legal safeties needs to be enhanced by strengthening the capacities of the police and security forces to respond more effectively to protection needs and incidents. Access to documentation also remains a priority: at present, it is financially prohibitive and administratively difficult for displaced groups to access documentation.

Baidoa: reinforcing the links between social cohesion and social protection are key in 2019/2020. Gains made on social cohesion should be tapped into so as to address remaining protection gaps, such as the limited access of IDPs and returnees to food or livelihoods. Investing in local economic development, housing, education, WASH and health allows for gains to be scaled up, notably through community-driven development and infrastructure efforts. These can further improve other ratings as they impact physical and material safety. Lessons learnt should be shared with actors in Kismayo and Mogadishu both to learn from successes and to avoid what is less effective. Supporting the understanding and development of public–private partnerships is an inroad for private sector engagement to support government and operationalise community action plans.

Kismayo: scaling up community-driven reconstruction and development programmes with a focus on displacement-affected communities should be paired with stronger education and training of authorities and local populations on durable solutions in 2019/2020. Investments in housing, education and WASH through an integrated services approach can allow programming to evolve beyond strict shelter approaches. Such investments can also help maintain a balance between the supply of (integrated) services and the expectations on the demand side of the service equation. Systems strengthening should be paired with the set-up of grievance mechanisms in each sector. A commitment to joint approaches to economic inclusion programmes targeted at specific age groups, such as youth, and using gender-based programming is needed. These efforts should be framed around value chains and market systems analyses.

In all locations, collective learning that brings together stakeholders is required, creating space for discussion around the following questions:
- How to shape multi-scale interventions (i.e. household, community, city, district and state levels) and how these different levels of intervention should complement and contribute to locally led plans?
- How to maintain protection while enhancing development engagement and government-led processes?
- How to best pursue and measure local integration and understand social cohesion in urban contexts?
- How to best combine area-based approaches with population-based approaches for a more holistic understanding of displacement?

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ANNEXES
Key Informant Interviews

#	Type	Organisation	Location
1.	Government	Ministry Of Interior	Kismayo
2.	Government	Kismayo District Authority	Kismayo
3.	Government	Jubaland Refugees and IDPs Affairsw	Kismayo
4.	Government	Ministry of Education	Kismayo
5.	Government	Jubaland Land Authority	Kismayo
6.	Government	Lower Juba Administration	Kismayo
7.	Government	Benadir Regional Administration	Mogadishu
8.	Government	National Commission for Refugees and IDPs	Mogadishu
9.	Government	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	Mogadishu
10.	Government	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	Mogadishu
11.	Government	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Mogadishu
12.	Government	Benadir Regional Administration	Mogadishu
13.	Government	National Commission for Refugees and IDPs	Mogadishu
14.	Government	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	Mogadishu
15.	Government	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	Mogadishu
16.	Government	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Mogadishu
17.	Government	Benadir Regional Administration	Mogadishu
18.	Government	Baidoa district/city (mayor)	Baidoa
19.	Government	IDP Commission	Baidoa
20.	Government	Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs	Baidoa
21.	Government	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development	Baidoa
22.	Government	Ministry of Public Works	Baidoa
23.	Government	Ministry of Information	Baidoa
24.	UN	IOM	Baidoa
25.	UN	IOM	Mogadishu
26.	UN	IOM	Mogadishu
27.	UN	UNOCHA	Kismayo
28.	UN	UN-Habitat	Nairobi
29.	UN	International Development Law Organization	Nairobi
30.	UN	UNHCR	Nairobi
31.	UN	UNDP	Nairobi
32.	UN	FAO	Nairobi
33.	INGO	Concern Worldwide	Baidoa
34.	INGO	DRC	Mogadishu
35.	INGO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office	Mogadishu

36.	INGO	ReDSS	Nairobi
37.	INGO	ReDSS	Nairobi
38.	INGO	NRC	Nairobi
39.	INGO	Durable Solutions Programme	Nairobi
40.	INGO	ACTED	Nairobi
41.	INGO	NRC	Mogadishu
42.	INGO	INTERSOS	Nairobi
43.	LNGO	Jubaland Foundation	Kismayo
44.	LNGO	Somali Women Solidarity Organisation	Kismayo
45.	LNGO	Somali Women Solidarity Organisation	Kismayo
46.	LNGO	Somali Aid Foundation	Kismayo
47.	LNGO	Somali Organisation for Development Aid	Kismayo
48.	LNGO	Somali Disability Rights Advocacy	Kismayo
49.	LNGO	Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization	Baidoa
50.	LNGO	Somali Women Development Centre	Mogadishu
51.	Consortium	Somalia NGO consortium	Mogadishu
52.	Consortium	BRCiS	Nairobi
53.	Consortium	Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep)	Nairobi
54.	Consortium	Somali NGO Consortium	Baidoa
55.	Development	TIS PLUS	Kismayo
56.	Development	TIS PLUS	Baidoa
57.	Development	Nordic International Support Foundation (NIS)	Baidoa
58.	Development	Somalia Stabilisation Initiative - IOM Somalia	Baidoa
59.	Development	Somalia Stability Fund	Nairobi
60.	Private actor	Caafi Water	Kismayo
61.	Private actor	Hormuud	Kismayo
62.	Private actor	Safina Businesses	Baidoa
63.	Donor	GIZ	Kismayo
64.	Private actor	Hormuud Foundation	Mogadishu
65.	Private actor	SolarGen Technologies Limited	Mogadishu
66.	Private actor	International Hospital Mogadishu (private hospital)	Mogadishu
67.	Private actor	Dahabshill	Mogadishu
68.	Academic	SDRI	Mogadishu
69.	Academic	Mogadishu University	Mogadishu
70.	Academic	Banadir University	Mogadishu
71.	Donor	EU	Nairobi
72.	Donor	DFID	Nairobi
73.	Donor	Danish Embassy	Nairobi
74.	Donor	Embassy of Switzerland	Nairobi
75.	Donor	KfW Development Bank	Nairobi
76.	Donor	World Bank	Nairobi

Arab, Mogadishu (water collection in IDP settlement).

REGIONAL DURABLE SOLUTIONS SECRETARIAT

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