

Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative

Mission to Nairobi and Somalia 27 January- 11 February 2016

**Prof. Walter Kaelin, Special Advisor to the DSRSG/RC/HC
on Internally Displaced Persons**

1. Context

1.1 million IDPs in Somalia live in protracted displacement across the country, with the majority in southern and central regions. According to the latest estimates, Mogadishu alone hosts up to 400'000 IDPs. The protracted nature of the displacement is due to a variety of reasons, including the persistent or recurrent nature of many causes of internal displacement, limited ability and political willingness of the state to protect and assist IDPs and support durable solutions for them, the fragility of the context, widespread impoverishment and limited economic reconstruction.

Several past efforts in different locations to support durable solutions for IDPs had limited impact and for most IDPs durable solutions remain unattained. It will require robust and strategic approaches aligning relevant stakeholders on this overall objective, to progress in achieving rights-based durable solutions of choice.

In 2015, the RC/HC/DSRSG for Somalia launched the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative (hereinafter: the Initiative) supported by UNHCR and UNDP in their respective global cluster lead responsibilities with the aim to leverage political willingness, humanitarian and development support to develop a comprehensive durable solutions strategy for IDPs and to advance on this priority. In order to support the establishment of a high-level process involving federal and regional/state authorities, the United Nations, civil society and donors to support the development and implementation of a Somalia-wide durable solution strategy for IDPs, Prof. Walter Kaelin was appointed as Special Advisor to the DSRSG/RC/HC on Internally Displaced Persons (hereinafter: the Special Advisor).

The Special Advisor carried out a scoping mission from 9 – 14 December 2015 to Nairobi and Mogadishu. He identified strong agreement among his interlocutors on the need to complement humanitarian responses to Somalia's internal displacement crisis with effective development interventions that target IDPs as well host communities to reverse the trend of protracted displacement and find durable solutions for them. This second mission covered all parts of Somalia and was carried out from 27 January and 11 February.

2. Purpose of the Mission

The purpose of this mission was to (1) present the Initiative to the Federal Government as well as governmental authorities in Somaliland, Puntland and federal states hosting significant numbers of IDPs in South Central Somalia in order to promote Somali ownership at all levels of government; (2) to identify windows of opportunity as well as chal-

allenges and obstacles for the Initiative; and (3) to contribute to the development of a roadmap for the Initiative.

After two days in Nairobi where he met with international organizations and agencies, NGOs and donors and spoke at the High-level Meeting on Durable Solutions convened by the Solutions Alliance Somalia Group, the Special Advisor visited (in this order) Hargeisa, Garowe, Bossaso, Galkayo North, Galkayo South, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Beletweyne. In all these locations he met with authorities, IDP communities as well as UN and NGOs (for details, see Annex II, Programme of Mission). On the different legs of the mission he was accompanied by heads of UN agencies (FAO, ILO, OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR) and the Protection Cluster Coordinator. Representatives from the Federal Government (Minister of Public Works; State Minister of Interior and Federal Affairs) joined him on visits to Kismayo, Baidoa and Beletweyne.

The Special Advisor would like to thank all interlocutors for sharing their experiences. In particular, he would like to thank DSRSG/RC/HC Peter de Clercq and his team as well as OCHA, UNHCR and UNSOM for the excellent preparation of and outstanding support during the mission.

3. The Present Situation

Protracted internal displacement situations exist in all the locations visited during this visit, most of them in urban areas. The majority of IDPs settle in informal and unplanned settlements, regularly at risk of forced eviction and in deplorable and impoverished living conditions. Most settlements are controlled and dominated by gatekeepers. The urban dimension of the protracted nature of displacement is evident and in many instances IDP settlements have turned into urban slums and sites of urban impoverishment as shown, for example in Hargeisa, where economic migrants, returnees, refugees and urban poor have joined IDP settlements and sometimes even constitute the majority there.

While protracted displacement is a rather static situation, in a number of locations visited, notably in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa or Beletweyne, newly displaced persons regularly join existing IDP settlements adding further pressure on the community. Furthermore, IDPs are not a homogenous group when it comes to their displacement history. Many have been displaced during different phases and types of armed conflict, others by clan conflict, by drought or famine or by other disasters triggered by natural hazards, such as recurrent floods. Still others had to move due to forced evictions. Many IDPs have been repeatedly displaced several times due to various causes.

Another regular and common feature is the marginalization, discrimination and social exclusion of IDP communities, not only due to their displacement, but also because they often belong to minorities or their clan protection has largely vanished as a consequence of their flight to areas where their clan is not present or weak.

In some parts, such as in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe or Galkayo North, projects supporting durable solution processes through local integration and relocation were visited. Mostly, these projects were based on land allocation and the construction of permanent housing, yet mostly at a distance from the towns with limited functional services and livelihood opportunities available. In fact, in several relocation sites visited, IDPs had lost the little livelihood opportunities they had when they stayed closer to urban centers because

of the distance or high transportation costs. On the positive side, a community-based local integration project that is based on vocational skills and livelihoods pursued in co-operatives in Galkayo provided an example of potential ways to sustainably enhance livelihood opportunities for IDPs.

4. Engagement with the authorities

While most of the approaches to internal displacement observed during the mission were largely humanitarian in nature, the recognition of the adequacy and need for complementing humanitarian action with development initiatives was strong not only among UN and NGO partners as well as IDPs but also authorities in all the locations visited. The mission provided an opportunity to engage with the highest levels of the Somali Federal Government including the President, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Speaker of Parliament as well as the governments of Somaliland, Puntland, Interim Jubaland Administration, Interim South-West Administration, authorities of Hiraan region and governors, mayors and other representatives of local governments.

Without exception, the Initiative was welcomed. Many interlocutors, while expressing their gratitude for the humanitarian assistance provided by the international community over the course of so many years, insisted that it was important to look at internal displacement also from a development perspective in order to move towards durable solutions allowing IDPs to resume normal lives. Many interlocutors also felt that while return to and reintegration in places of origin was the preferable solution in many cases, nobody could be forced to return and local integration would be a realistic option for many IDPs.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

At the end of this mission, the following conclusions and recommendations can be drawn:

5.1. The Durable Solutions Initiative

- (1) While humanitarian needs of IDPs persist, steps to address the causes of the protractedness of displacement need to be taken to substantially reduce the number of IDPs in such displacement. To achieve this goal a shift towards complementing humanitarian action with development interventions is crucial. It is thus recommended to define the goal of the Initiative as follows:

To complement still needed humanitarian assistance with development interventions to substantially reduce the number of IDPs in protracted displacement over the course of the next five to ten years by facilitating and supporting durable solutions that bring them back into mainstream life and address underlying causes of the protractedness of their displacement.

- (2) The reasons for the Initiative are fourfold: (i) *Humanitarian action* has protected and saved many lives and mitigated protection risks and suffering. However, humanitarian aid has mostly not contributed to durable solutions but in some situations rather rein-

forced humanitarian dependency of IDPs. In some IDP settlements humanitarian indicators even show a downward trend despite robust aid efforts. (ii) Protracted displacement is equally a *development challenge* as it keeps IDPs in marginalized situations and may undermine the resilience of already vulnerable host communities and add strains on weak local institutions, services and economies; at the same time to make previously productive people productive again also offers development opportunities. (iii) Finding durable solutions has to be rights-based in order to end the *social exclusion, marginalization and discrimination* of IDPs. Like anybody else, IDPs as citizens of Somalia are entitled to participate in the development of the country. (iv) Finally, a focus on governmental actors is necessary as reasons for the protractiveness of internal displacement in Somalia, including issues related to land and the role of gatekeepers, are of an essentially political nature. They cannot be solved in a sustainable way without strong governmental involvement and leadership. The fact that, unlike in some other countries with protracted displacement, IDPs in Somalia have not been displaced by the present authorities and are not regarded as enemies greatly facilitates such focus.

- (3) The Initiative has a unique character: It is a government-led comprehensive effort of relevant stakeholders attracting a “coalition of the willing” within and beyond the UN that aims at implementing a paradigm shift moving from short-term humanitarian action focusing on beneficiaries to community- and rights-driven, long-term and sustainable integrated approaches that will often be area-based.
- (4) Experience in many countries confirms that finding durable solutions for IDPs in protracted displacement is a complex process that may stretch over many years. This is particularly true for Somalia where protracted displacement rests on multiple and often persisting causes and dynamics and where the overall political and security environment is still volatile. Nevertheless, there are good reasons to start the Initiative now: On the one hand, the progress made in the state-building process means that for the first time and despite limited capacities governmental counterparts are available at all levels of government. On the other hand, the New Deal approach and its established structures and processes offer a solid framework for Somalia allowing the government to assume its primary responsibility for durable solutions for IDPs as citizens of Somalia.
- (5) Main risks for the Initiative include (i) the lack of capacity of authorities to assume responsibility despite strong political will; (ii) the possibility that the elections will lead to a new government that regards durable solutions for IDPs not as one of its priorities, and (iii) a lack of donor support for this novel approach or provision of development funding accompanied by a corresponding decrease in humanitarian funding. Humanitarian needs will continue to prevail, notably among particularly vulnerable individuals and new IDPs.

5.2. Policy level

- (6) Durable solutions for IDPs are “achieved when internally displaced persons 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.”¹ In the Somali context, this means to sustainably (re)-integrate IDPs in economic and social terms into mainstream society through a participatory process that provides them with safety and security, freedom of movement, livelihoods, housing and access to land and respective dispute settlement mechanisms, access to services, documentation as well as opportunities to participate in public affairs at the place of origin (return), the location where IDPs took refuge (local integration) or elsewhere in the country (relocation or settlement elsewhere in Somalia).
- (7) A shift towards developmental approaches and resources to internal displacement, while challenging, appears to be feasible in the present context of the Somalia state building process:
- 7.1 The Somalia Compact and the Somaliland Special Arrangement provide solid frameworks with established structures and processed to situate the Initiative within the present wider context of efforts to bring peace and stability to Somalia.
- 7.2 Interlocutors at all governmental levels as well as NGOs expressed clear support for complementing humanitarian action with development interventions. Great interest was also shown by development agencies and donors. Thus, there is strong support for such an approach. The High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF) in Istanbul (23-24 February 2016), the World Bank Group Fragility, Conflict and Violence Forum 2016 in Washington D.C. (1-3 March 2016) and the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul (23 – 24 May 2016) provide the Government of Somalia with excellent high level occasions to express their commitments to IDP solutions to the international community and translates these commitments into action.
- 7.3 In a context, where many IDPs are unable or unwilling to return to their place of origin, a marked change of attitude towards local integration became evident. Many interlocutors at all levels of government acknowledged that, while return may be the preferred option in many cases, the time has come to also seek local integration as the most realistic durable solution options for those unwilling to return to their places of origin or unable to do so because conditions adverse to sustainable return persist in such locations.
- (8) To translate political will into action the following efforts are needed:
- 8.1 The elaboration of the *Somalia National Development Plan* and the Somaliland Development Plan are key opportunities to solidly anchor durable solutions for IDPs as a development priority. It is recommended that necessary support is provided by the international community to relevant authorities for integrating durable solutions for IDPs into development plans and frameworks at all relevant levels.

¹ IASC, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, UN Doc. A/HRC/13/21/Add.4, para. 8.

8.2 *Policy Frameworks on internal displacement* that have been adopted in Puntland² and Somaliland.³ At the federal level, a Policy Framework on Displacement within Somalia is ready for adoption. All these policy frameworks explicitly address durable solutions in line with international standards. It is crucial to adopt the Federal Policy without further delay. It is not necessary to engage in a complex policy making process going beyond those frameworks. Nevertheless, depending on further discussions, it may be advisable to develop and agree on an overall set of Strategic Principles that reiterate and further clarify these policy frameworks insofar as they refer to durable solutions.

8.3 The fact that IDPs are and remain citizens of their country, the need to end their marginalization (and in some cases outright discrimination) and the goal of re-integrating them into mainstream society suggest to focus on *integrating IDPs into relevant on-going or planned development programs* rather than have stand-alone interventions to the extent that such programs exist. Much could be achieved if authorities, development actors and donors would agree to systematically include IDPs into relevant development programs over the course of the next five to ten years. However, where gaps exist, IDP-specific joint programs might become necessary.

(9) To succeed, the Initiative requires (i) strong and sustained political will at relevant levels of government and assumption of responsibility; (ii) the paradigm shift be understood and internalized by relevant stakeholders; (iii) interventions that are based on a rights- and community-based approach; (iv) interventions that are adapted to local contexts as there are no solutions that fit all; and (v) close cooperation between humanitarian and development partners (e.g. joint assessments and planning), as well as (vi) flexible funding opportunities being made available.

(10) In order to institutionalize the Initiative it is foreseen to create an inter-ministerial Steering Committee co-chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and the DSRSG/RC/HC at the federal level and envisage similar structures in areas where focused interventions are planned. The Steering Committee should be set up without delay.

5.3. Operational level

(11) As many IDPs have fled rural areas, internal displacement in Somalia is mainly an urban and peri-urban phenomenon. This suggests approaches based on urban planning aimed at expanding infrastructure and basic services to include IDPs and their settlements.

(12) Particularly those IDPs, who have been in displacement for many years or even decades are unlikely to return to their places for a multitude of reasons (inability to access their land and property, lack of services in rural areas, continuing insecurity in areas of origin, assimilation of urban lifestyles, particularly by the younger generation,

² Puntland Government of Somalia, Ministry of Interior, Local Governments and Rural Development, Puntland Guidelines on Implementation of National IDP Policy; Local Integration for IDPs – National Strategic Framework 2016 – 2018.

³ Republic of Somaliland Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction, Somaliland Internal Displacement Policy, 2015.

etc.). Therefore, sustainable local integration of IDPs (including relocation within the urban areas where they live) alongside of return must be regarded as more viable and equally valid in many situations, and in some contexts may even become the main type of durable solution.

- (13) Efforts to provide durable solutions need to focus not only on housing and the provision of security of tenure but also on livelihood. While livelihood interventions traditionally take second place and are often limited to short training programs and/or small grants, sustainable solutions require strong investments in this area as a matter of priority.
- (14) The private sector plays an important role in supporting durable solutions particularly when it comes to the provision of livelihood opportunities and finding land for IDPs. Therefore, opportunities for public-private partnerships should be explored.
- (15) To start implementation of the Initiative in operational terms, it is recommended to initially focus interventions on 3 – 4 areas where opportunities and chances for durable solutions are highest. It is proposed to prioritize Hargeisa, Galkayo North, a few IDP settlements in Mogadishu, and Baidoa.
- (16) External actors possess only limited knowledge of what would work in the present situation. An Innovation Competition providing small grants for innovative ideas could generate such knowledge and also provide an opportunity to launch the Initiative in areas selected for initial focus.

6. Elements of an Action Plan

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Activities</i>
1. Political commitment of Somalia reiterated and communicated	1.1 Expression of Commitment at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HLPF, Istanbul ○ World Bank, Fragile States Forum ○ World Humanitarian Summit , Istanbul 1.2 Adoption of Federal Policy Framework on Displacement within Somalia 1.3 Development of strategic principles on internal displacement specifying the policy commitment on durable solutions as required
2. Initiative institutionalized	2.1 Establishment of inter-ministerial steering group chaired by DPM and DSRSG 2.2 UN/NGO support team established 2.3 Broad steps of the process outlined
3. Internal displacement integrated into relevant development plans	3.1 Mapping out the processes and opportunities for engagement with development planning processes at federal and state levels 3.2 Approach, language, outcomes for integration in relevant plans and institutional structures agreed upon 3.3 Link to advocacy strategy

<p>4. IDPs integrated into on-going or planned resilience and development programs and projects</p>	<p>4.1 Mapping of potentially relevant programs and projects 4.2 Criteria for integration of IDPs developed and agreed upon 4.3 Establishment of facility/accountability framework to subscribe to in support of this initiative 4.4 Additional resources identified and generated (particularly for topping-up existing programs) 4.5 Identification of gaps</p>
<p>5. Necessary analytical input and evidence base provided</p>	<p>5.1 Studies may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political economy of humanitarian funding ○ Taxonomy of IDP settlements in Baidoa, Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland ○ Analysis of livelihood opportunities and labour market demands in Baidoa, Galkayo North, Hargeisa and Mogadishu. ○ Analysis of urban planning opportunities Baidoa, Galkayo North, Hargeisa and Mogadishu.
<p>6. Communication and advocacy developed</p>	<p>6.1 Advocacy strategy 6.2. Communication strategy (messages, media involvement, etc.) 6.3 Fundraising strategy, donor outreach 6.4 Private sector outreach</p>
<p>7. Implementation of operational activities started in 3 – 4 geographical focus areas</p>	<p>7.1 Innovation Competition launched in Baidoa, Galkayo North, Hargeisa and Mogadishu (Innovation workshops) 7.2 Developing a “Toolbox” with examples of effective practices 7.3 Start of implementation of programs in selected locations in Baidoa, Galkayo North, Hargeisa and Mogadishu</p>
<p>8. Capacity development provided</p>	<p>8.1 Knowledge 8.2 Human capacity for relevant governmental counterparts (e.g. MOPIC, Somaliland Ministry of Planning; Mayor of Mogadishu) 8.3 Hard ware</p>

Programme for Dr Walter KAELIN

27 January – 11 February 2016

Wednesday, 27 January

Nairobi

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

20:15	Arrival with Swiss Airlines (LX 294)	O/DSRSG to collect and transfer to Dusitd2
Hotel		

Thursday, 28 January

Nairobi

Accompanying: DSRSG/RC/HC

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

07:30 – 08:30	Breakfast with DSRSG de Clercq	Dusitd2 Hotel
08:30	Departure from Dusitd2 Hotel	
10:30 – 12:00	UNCT Meeting (WK to make appearance)	UNON Block S, UNSOM Conference Room
12:00	Departure from UNON	
12:30 – 14:30	Somalia NGO Consortium (with light lunch)	Somalia NGO Consortium, Peponi
14:30	Return to UNON	
15:00 – 16:00	Gerry WAITE, IOM	UNON Block S, O/DSRSG/RC/HC
17:00 – 17:45	Hugh RIDDELL and Puteri WATSON, World Bank	UNON Block S, O/DSRSG/RC/HC
18:00	Departure from UNON	
18:30 – 20:00	Dinner with Nairobi-based Donors	Mediterraneo Restaurant, Village Market

Friday, 29 January

Nairobi

Accompanying: DSRSG/RC/HC

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

08:00	Departure from Dusitd2 Hotel	
08:30 – 09:00	Ambassador Mette KNUDSEN (Denmark)	Rwanda Room, UNHCR Regional Hub
09:00 – 11:00	Solution Alliance Somalia Roundtable	UNHCR Regional Hub
12:00 – 13:30	Working Lunch with Support Team	Artcaffe, Village Market
14:00 – 15:00	Ilias DIRIE, ILO	UNON Block S, O/DSRSG/RC/HC
15:15 – 16:15	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	UNON Block X, OCHA Conference Room
16:30 – 17:30	Deirdre CLANCY, UN Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group	UNON Block S, O/DSRSG/RC/HC
18:00 – 19:00	Leila PAKKALA and Steven LAUWERIER, UNICEF	UNON

Saturday, 30 January

Nairobi-Addis-Hargeisa

Accompanying: Justin BRADY (OCHA), Jonathan BROOKS (UNDP)

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

03:30	Departure from Dusitd2 Hotel
05:45	Flight to Hargeisa (309/372 via Addis Ababa)

12:00	Arrival in Hargeisa	O/DSRSG to transfer to Ambassador Hotel
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch and Security Briefing	Ambassador Hotel
14:30 – 15:00	Field Visit to State House IDP Settlement	State House IDP Settlement
15:30 – 17:00	Field Visit to Ayaha IDP Settlement	Ayaha IDP Settlement
19:30 – 21:00	Dinner with NGOs and UN Team in Hargeisa	Ambassador Hotel

Sunday, 31 January

Accompanying: Justin BRADY (OCHA), Jonathan BROOKS (UNDP)

Hargeisa

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

07:30	Departure from Ambassador Hotel	
08:00 – 08:30	Somaliland Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
08:30 – 09:15 ment	Somaliland Minister of National Planning and Dev't	Ministry of National Planning and Develop-
09:30 – 10:15	Somaliland Minister of Interior	Ministry of Interior
10:30 – 11:15	Minister of Resettlement, Rehabilitation & Reconstruction	Ministry of RRR
11:30 – 12:15	Mayor of Hargeisa	Mayoralty
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	UNCC
14:30 – 16:00	Meeting with Civil Society and NGO Partners	UNCC
16:00 – 17:30	Field Visit to Digaale IDP Settlement	Digaale IDP Settlement

Monday, 1 February

Accompanying: Felicitas NEBRIL (UNHCR), Ilias DIRIE (ILO), Justin BRADY (OCHA)

Hargeisa-Garowe

Ground Support: OCHA

06:30	Departure from Ambassador Hotel	O/DSRSG to transfer to Hargeisa Airport
07:30	Flight to Garowe	
08:45	Arrival at Conoco Airstrip	OCHA to arrange transportation
09:15 – 09:30	Security Briefing and Check-in at Garowe Int'l Hotel	GIH
09:30 – 10:15	Vice-President of Puntland	Presidency
10:15 – 12:30	Field Visit to Ajuraan IDP Sub-Settlement	Jawle IDP Settlement
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	UNCC
13:35 – 14:30	Minister of Planning and International Cooperation	MOPIC
14:35 – 15:30	Minister of Interior, Local Governments and Rural Dev't	MOI
16:00 – 17:00	Meeting with NGOs and UN Team in Garowe	UNCC
18:30	Dinner	GIH

Tuesday, 2 February

Accompanying: Felicitas NEBRIL (UNHCR), Ilias DIRIE (ILO), Justin BRADY (OCHA)

Garowe-Bossaso-

Garowe
Ground Support: UN-HCR

07:30	Departure from Garowe International Hotel	OCHA to transfer to Conoco Airstrip
09:00	Flight to Bossaso	Special Flight

10:15	Arrival at Bossaso Airstrip and Security Briefing	UNHCR to arrange transportation
11:00 – 11:45	Meeting with Local Authorities (Governor, Mayor, etc.)	Office of the Governor
11:45 – 12:30	Field Visit to Bariga IDP Settlement	Bariga IDP Settlement
13:00 – 13:30	Lunch	UNHCR Guest House
13:45 – 14:15	Meeting with NGOs and UN Team in Bossaso	UNHCR Conference Room
14:20	Departure from UNCC and Flight to Garowe	
15:30 Hotel	Arrival at Conoco Airstrip	OCHA to transfer to Garowe International
18:30	Dinner	GIH

Wednesday, 3 February

Accompanying: Felicitas NEBRIL (UNHCR), Ilias DIRIE (ILO), Justin BRADY (OCHA)

Garowe-Galkayo
Ground Support: UN-HCR

08:30	Departure from Garowe International Hotel	OCHA to transfer to Conoco Airstrip
09:45	Flight to Galkayo	Special Flight
10:20	Arrival in Galkayo	UNHCR to arrange transportation
11:00 – 11:30	Security Briefing	UNCC
11:30 – 12:30	Meeting with Local Authorities (North)	UNHCR Conference Room, UNCC
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch	UNCC
14:30 – 15:30	Meeting with NGOs and UN Team in Galkayo	UNCC
15:30 – 17:00	Field Visit to Salama IDP Settlement	Salama IDP Settlement
17:00	Return to UNCC	
19:00	Dinner	UNCC

Thursday, 4 February

Accompanying: Felicitas NEBRIL (UNHCR), Ilias DIRIE (ILO), Justin BRADY (OCHA)

Galkayo
Ground Support: UN-HCR

08:30	Departure from UNCC for Galkayo (South)	
09:00 – 10:00	Meeting with Local Authorities (South)	Governor's Office
10:00 – 10:30	Meeting with NGOs	Governor's Office
10:30 – 11:30	Field Visit to Bulu Bisharo IDP Settlement	Bulu Bisharo IDP Settlement
12:00	Return to Galkayo (North)	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	UNCC
14:00 – 16:00	Field Visit to <i>Seeds for Solutions</i> Project	GECPD Cooperatives
19:00	Dinner	UNCC

Friday, 5 February

Accompanying: Felicitas NEBRIL (UNHCR), Ilias DIRIE (ILO), Justin BRADY (OCHA)

Galkayo-Mogadishu
Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

08:30	Departure for Abdullahi Yusuf International Airport	
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10:30	Flight to Mogadishu	
12:45	Arrival at Mogadishu International Airport	O/DSRSG to collect and transfer to UN-
SOM/UNSOS		
13:15 – 14:30	Debrief with SRSG and DSRSG/RC/HC/RR	Tukul

Saturday, 6 February

Accompanying: DSRSG/RC/HC

Mogadishu

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

09:30	Departure from UNSOM/UNSOS	
10:00 – 11:00	Deputy Prime Minister	Villa Somalia
11:00 – 12:00	President of the Federal Republic of Somalia	Villa Somalia
12:30	Return to UNSOM/UNSOS	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	Tukul
13:30	Departure from UNSOM/UNSOS	
14:00 – 15:00	Minister of Interior	Ministry of Interior
15:00	Return to UNSOM/UNSOS	

Sunday, 7 February

Accompanying: DSRSG/RC/HC

Mogadishu

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

08:30 – 09:30	George CONWAY and Jonathan BROOKS, UNDP	O/DSRSG/RC/HC, Block M
09:30	Departure from UNSOM/UNSOS	
10:00 – 11:00	Deputy Prime Minister	Villa Somalia
11:30 – 12:30	Speaker of Parliament	Villa Hargeisa
13:00 – 14:00	Mayor of Mogadishu and Governor of Banaadir	Mayoralty
14:00	Return to UNSOM/UNSOS	
15:30 – 16:30	UNSOM Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group	O/DSRSG/RC/HC, Block M
16:30 – 17:30	UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Colleagues	O/DSRSG/RC/HC, Block M

Monday, 8 February

Accompanying: Justin BRADY (OCHA), George CONWAY (UNDP)

Mogadishu-Kismayo-Mogadishu

Ground Support: Benjamin JONAH (UN-SOM)

08:00	Departure from UNSOM/UNSOS	
08:30	Flight to Kismayo	
09:45	Arrival in Kismayo	UNSOM HOO to arrange transportation
10:30	Depart for State House	
10:55 – 12:00	Meeting with Local Authorities	State House
12:15 – 13:30	Field Visit to IDP Settlement	Badar Camp
13:50 – 14:15	Lunch	UNMAS Camp
14:15 – 15:15	Meeting with NGOs and UN Team in Kismayo	Airport Conference Room

15:15	Flight to Mogadishu	
16:00	Arrival at Mogadishu International Airport	O/DSRSG to transfer to UNSOM/UNSOS

Tuesday, 9 February

Accompanying: Justin BRADY (OCHA), Richard TRENCHARD (FAO)

Mogadishu-Baidoa-Mogadishu

Ground Support: Vikram PAREKH (UN-SOM)

08:30	Departure from UNSOM/UNSOS	
09:00	Flight to Baidoa	
09:50	Arrival in Baidoa	UNSOM HOO to arrange transportation
10:10 – 10:45	Meeting with Local Authorities	Presidential Palace
11:05 – 11:35	Field Visit to IDP Settlement	Hanaano 1 IDP Camp
12:40 – 13:20	Meeting with NGOs and UN Team in Baidoa	UNMAS Training Room
13:25	Departure for Baidoa Airport	
13:50	Flight to Mogadishu	
14:40	Arrival at Mogadishu International Airport	O/DSRSG to transfer to UNSOM/UNSOS

Wednesday, 10 February

Accompanying: Justin BRADY (OCHA), George CONWAY (UNDP)

Mogadishu-Beletweyne-Mogadishu

Ground Support: Abdullahi WARSAME (OCHA)

08:30	Departure from UNSOM/UNSOS	
09:00	Flight to Beletweyne	
09:30	Arrival in Beletweyne	UNSOM HOO to arrange transportation
10:20 – 11:20	Meeting with Local Authorities	Governor's Office
11:35 – 12:05	Meeting with NGOs and UN Team in Beletweyne	Danish Refugee Council Conference Room
12:15 – 13:20	Field Visit to IDP Settlement	Ceel Jaale IDP Settlement
13:30 – 14:10	Lunch	Mechem Cafeteria
14:10	Departure for Beletweyne Airport	
14:20 – 15:40	Flight to Mogadishu	

Thursday, 11 February

Accompanying: N/A

Mogadishu-Nairobi

Ground Support: O/DSRSG/RC/HC

07:45 – 09:00	DSRSG/RC/HC de Clercq and George CONWAY	Tukul
11:30 – 13:00	Debriefing with International Partners	Block D (VTC Connection to Nairobi)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch with DSRSG/RC/HC de Clercq	Tukul
15:30	Depart for MOVCON	
16:00	Flight to Nairobi	UNHAS
18:45	Arrival at Nairobi International Airport	
23:15	Flight to Zürich (LH 591)	