

DANWADAAG DURABLE SOLUTIONS CONSORTIUM

LOCAL (RE)INTEGRATION ASSESSMENT (LORA) REPORT

SOMALIA

BENADIR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION (BRA), JUBALAND AND SOUTH WEST STATE OF SOMALIA

DANWADAAG
Towards Durable Solutions to Displacement

UKaid
from the British people

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- Afghanistan Multidimensional Integration Index by Samuel Hall
- Iraq Return Index by Social Inquiry
- Interagency Library and Analysis Guide for measuring progress towards durable solutions developed by JIPS, methods tested in Sudan
- Durable Solutions Index by IOM Ethiopia
- Index to measure integration of refugees in Ecuador by UNHCR, developed by Equidad y Desarollo

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BRA	Banadir Regional Administration
CAP	Community Action Plan
CWW	Concern Worldwide
DAC	Displacement Affected Community
FCDO	The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (formerly Dfid, Department for International Development)
DS	Durable Solutions
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMS	Federal Member State
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
HC	Host Community
HH	Household
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICLA	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JSS	Jubaland State
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LORA	Local (Re)Integration Assessment
MESH	The Monitoring and Evaluation of the Somalia Humanitarian, Resilience and Health Programmes of the government of the United Kingdom
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PPPD	Per Person Per Day
RE-INTEG	EU Consortium Enhancing Somalia's Responsiveness to the Management and Reintegration of Mixed Migration Flows
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
SWS	South West State
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

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).

Durable Solution: is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. It can be achieved through return, local integration or resettlement (IASC framework).

Displacement Affected Communities: displaced persons and the communities affected by their presence, such as host communities or communities in areas of return or other areas where displaced persons are seeking a durable solution to their displacement (Durable Solutions in Practice 2007).

Early Solutions Planning: encompasses steps to build the self-reliance and resilience of IDPs and host communities, as well as prepare IDPs 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.

Evaluation: Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, program, or policy, including its design, implementation, and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability (OECD).

Host Community: 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 (ReDSS).

Indicator: An indicator is a means of measuring actual results against planned or expected results in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness.

Integrated Approach: A planning approach that brings together issues from across sectors, institutions on national and local levels, and different population groups (UNHCR).

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC): A body established in June of 1992 in response to General Assembly Resolution 46/182 to serve as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance in response to complex and major emergencies.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (OCHA). Unlike refugees, who are protected by a specific convention and status under international refugee law, IDPs remain under the protection of their government, even it that government is the reason for their displacement. IDPs are therefore amongst the most vulnerable displaced persons.

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) (FCDO).

Local (Re)Integration: Settlement of displaced persons in their place of refuge. Local (re)integration refers to returnees or IDPs that have no longer specific assistance or protection needs linked to their displacement. Returnees or IDPs that are locally (re)integrated exercise their rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. Local (re)integration is a complex and gradual process, comprising interrelated legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions.

Local (Re)Integration concept developed for the assessment with displacement affected communities: Living in a peaceful area where one can move freely in safety; with the ability to build relationships with the community based on trust, addressing challenges and resolving issues together; being fully accepted when participating in social activities and community decision making; exercising one's rights without discrimination on account of one's displacement status; and having fair and free access to employment, economic opportunities and resources, primarily water, land, food, health, education, and housing, among others, even when resources are scarce.

Monitoring: Monitoring is a continuous function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an on-going development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds (OECD).

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. (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 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 refers to the extent of connectedness, solidarity, shared values, and trust between these individuals and groups. Social cohesion is a multi-faceted, scalar concept (World Vision). In our context, horizontal social cohesion refers to connectedness, solidarity, shared value and trust between IDPs and returnees and host communities in the places where they settled.



Relocated IDPs in Baidoa access IOMs water supply, 2019 © IOM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Internally Displaced People in Somalia

In Somalia, an estimated 2.6 million people are currently internally displaced, with the majority living in informal urban and peri-urban settlements, which face significant challenges meeting basic needs. Humanitarian organisations are working to address the immediate needs displacement creates. In conjunction, durable solution actors, such as the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium, are working together with the government of Somalia and displacement affected communities (DAC) towards longer-term solutions.

Danwadaag Consortium

The Danwadaag (meaning common purpose) Durable Solutions Consortium is a three-and-a-half-year programme in Somalia supported by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). It aims to enhance progress towards durable solutions for DACs in the urban areas of Banadir Regional Administration, Jubaland State and South West State: Mogadishu, Kismayo, Afgooye, and Baidoa. Recognising that the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) want to remain in their current location, Danwadaag works with the government of Somalia, with host communities, IDPs and returning refugees towards (re)integration, to make DACs more resilient and self-reliant, and less dependent on humanitarian aid. Danwadaag's programme activities are area-based, community-driven and government-led.

The Challenge to Measure Progress Towards Durable Solutions

To monitor progress towards durable solutions, we need a way to measure (re)integration, a highly complex concept that varies depending on its context. Aspects that are relevant for integration in Afghanistan are different from those in Somalia, and how someone in Afgooye in Somalia defines their integration might vary from the perspective of someone in Mogadishu. Objective criteria, such as whether a person enjoys an adequate standard of living without discrimination, as well as subjective criteria, such as the perceived integration by the person to be integrated are crucial for our understanding of this process. Thus far, we lack comprehensive tools to measure progress towards durable solutions in Somalia, although the 2010 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and the adapted Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) Solutions Framework guide durable solutions programming.

Developing an Integration Assessment

To address this gap in measuring progress towards durable solutions, the Danwadaag Consortium Management Unit (CMU) developed a Local (Re)Integration Assessment tool, LORA. The LORA is a programme-based tool adapted to the Somali context that helps to monitor progress towards integration and generates analysis to adapt programming and prioritise resources accordingly. Data is collected at household level and the assessment measures the extent of perceived integration of IDPs and returnees within the host community in their place of refuge, as well as inequalities between host community and IDPs. In a context where the needs continually outstrip the support that can be provided, the LORA provides an opportunity to move beyond broad based targeting and use limited resources to focus on specific aspects in targeted areas that will support tangible progress towards (re)integration.

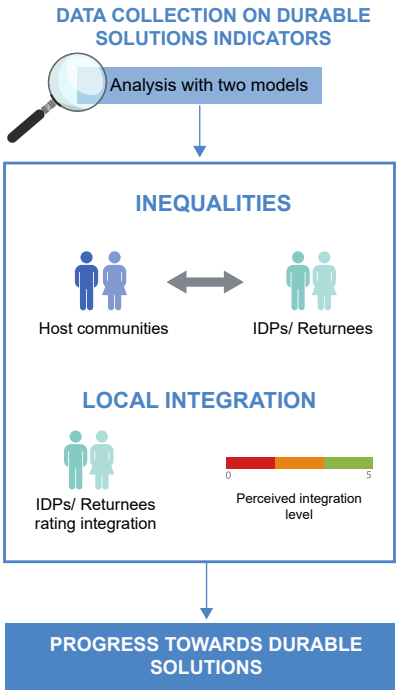
Methodology

The composite measure combines subjective and objective criteria of integration. The assessment is based on 32 aspects, derived from the IASC framework for durable solutions and ReDSS sub-criteria, measuring aspects of physical (safety and security, protection and social cohesion); material (adequate standard of living, access to basic services, economic opportunities, housing, land and property); and legal safety (access to documentation, access to justice, participation in public affairs). Beyond access to basic services, people need to feel safe and confident that their families can live peacefully and without discrimination, participate freely in community affairs, and feel socially integrated within these new communities.

For the baseline, a concept of integration was developed in consultation with DACs, local authorities and multiple durable solutions stakeholders. A total of 3,050 households were surveyed in face-to-face interviews with phone-supported data collection in BRA, Kismayo, Afgooye and Baidoa. Based on the concept of integration, survey respondents were asked to rate their level of integration. The data was analysed using a combination of two methods, both using logistic regression models: For the first method, answers given with regards to the perceived integration question were linked to the 32 aspects mentioned above in order to determine which are important

for perceived integration. In this method, only IDPs and returnees' data were used. For the second method, host community membership was predicted using logistic regression in order to detect inequalities between IDPs and host communities with regards to these same 32 aspects. The combination of these approaches measures both progress towards perceived integration and progress towards equality. It enables targeted programming recommendations to improve perceived integration of IDPs and enhance equality and social cohesion between IDPs and host community members.

Figure 1. Analyis for LORA



Establishing the 'Norm'

The underlying hypotheses for this approach are:

- 'Host communities' provide a comparison for levels of physical, material and legal safety in the urban areas in which Danwadaag works to enable vulnerability-based targeting; and
- IDPs/returnees' perception of integration needs equal consideration as whether or not they achieve the same level against the indicators.

Danwadaag defines integration as based on the prevailing 'norm' in these urban poor host communities, which undoubtedly face significant development challenges. Therefore, if the host communities indicate that they have safer access to food or more acceptable housing quality, for example, then IDPs and returnees must attain the same level to be integrated for that specific indicator. This allows us to move away from prescriptive standards to identify specific displacement related needs – this is a shift for durable solutions programming as it enables a more targeted specific approach. While Danwadaag works to decrease specific individual displacement-related needs, it utilises an area-based approach to enhance self-reliance more widely for the targeted DAC, inclusive of host community members, to ensure social cohesion and conflict-sensitivity.

Key Findings

The overall perception of integration was relatively high with 37 percent of IDPs and returnees rating their level of integration as four or five on a five-point Likert scale. A list of aspects that could influence how integrated people feel was developed based on commonly agreed durable solutions aspects relating to IDPs' physical, material and legal safety. These aspects using model prediction were then linked to the level of perceived integration, looking for correlations between them.

The most important factor influencing IDPs' and returnees' perception of integration in Danwadaag's target areas was their trust in institutions. The most obvious inequalities between IDPs and host communities were found with regards to social cohesion and housing standards, with IDPs being much worse off. These factors varied by location. For additional factors, please refer to the table below.

Table 1. Variables significant for perceived integration and inequality

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Specific Variables	High level of Inequality	Important for Perceived Integration
Physical safety	Safety:	**Safe access to food sources**	✓	✓
	Social cohesion:	**Trust in institutions**		✓
		Children/Youth of different displacement groups interacting	✓	✓

Material safety	Standard of living:	**Number of meals consumed per day**	✓	✓
		Not depending on water trucking/ Sufficient water access	✓	✓
	Housing, land and property:	**Housing standards (quality/type)**	✓	✓
		Land documentation/ Lease agreement	✓	
	Job creation/ Economic opportunities:	**Adult daily expenditure**	✓	✓
Legal safety	Participation in public affairs; Access to effective remedies & justice; Access to documentation:	**Citizenship documents**[1]	✓	

Understanding Displacement-Specific Vulnerabilities

The concept of what defines a vulnerable population in Somalia is multifaceted with communities in constant threat of general poverty from a myriad of factors. Unique to the Somali context is the role of the clan which provides a powerful social safety net that to some extent mitigates the effect of poverty on individuals and families. Within this there are distinct communities, for reasons of dislocation or exclusion, that are rendered particularly vulnerable as they generally have little or no entitlement within the dominant clan system. These communities can include IDPs, returnees, and host communities alike.[2] Although IDPs can be particularly vulnerable, the host communities scored poorly for some aspects surveyed for the LORA as well, for example literacy rates, or citizenship documentation. For some surveyed aspects returnees scored higher than IDPs, for example in education, which is a finding echoed by results of other surveys. It is therefore important to note that not everybody within these categories is automatically vulnerable. Comparing IDPs' situation not only to international standards but determining their inequality relative to their surrounding host communities, enables focusing of programme efforts to lift IDPs to the level of host communities, while addressing aspects that lead to more self-reliance of DACs as a whole. 'Host communities' provide a baseline for levels of physical, material and legal safety in the urban contexts in which Danwadaag works, enabling targeting based on vulnerabilities. By conducting this comprehensive analysis, Danwadaag can define integration as based on the 'norm' in these communities regardless of how safe, secure, or productive all people in a community may be. It drives toward supporting IDPs and returnees to be at least as 'integrated' as the host community, while considering aspects that IDPs and returnees deem relevant for this integration, and while progressing the whole community towards more self-reliance.

While IDPs are by definition dislocated from their areas of origin and have to a large extent lost the benefits of their clan support systems, this varies significantly by location. The different factors influencing displacement across Somalia mean that urban centres have unique dynamics related to spatial marginalisation, clan affiliation, and ethnic groups. Many IDPs have suffered multiple displacements and have lost their assets and means to livelihoods. Often IDPs are from minority clans or live in the same vicinity and/or under the same conditions as underprivileged minority clans.

The findings below are generalised across Danwadaag areas of interventions, so they do not account for area-specific differences.

1. **Housing, Land and Property – housing standards and land documentation**
    - Inequalities exist with regards to land documentation, with more than half of the IDPs (55%) not having a land title deed or written lease agreement, while this is the case for only 42% of host community members.
    - Large inequalities exist with regards to housing standards, with host communities having more access to better quality shelters and reporting fewer issues with their shelters. A very high number of IDPs (81%) live in makeshift shelters, as compared to a much smaller number of host community members (26%).

[1] Note that the overall number of DACs with citizenship documents is very small, so results should be cautiously interpreted.

[2] UNOCHA Internally Displaced People: Combined Report on Somalia. 2002

Having less issues with their current shelter also significantly influenced IDPs' and returnees' perception of integration.

2. **Participation in public affairs – access to documentation:**
    - Inequalities exist with regards to citizenship documentation, although from a very low base for host community (3%) as compared to IDPs (1%).
3. **Social cohesion – trust in institutions and children playing**
    - Finding from LORA highlight social cohesion as a principal aspect of integration. Resources, especially when scarce, tend to be shared within the same displacement group only. Trust in institutions is generally low but influences the perception of integration significantly: 55% of IDPs or returnees who trust in institutions[3] feel integrated compared to the overall level of 37%. Children playing with children of other displacement groups also influences positively and significantly the perception of integration. With regards to social cohesion, inequality is evidenced in significantly less children and youth of IDP households playing with host community children, than the other way round.
    - Interestingly, social cohesion was found to be a very contextual element – invitations extended to IDPs from host communities to social events was found to have a negative impact on social cohesion, which was in contrary to our expected findings. For an explanation for this, please refer to the main report.
4. **Adequate standard of living – literacy, drinking water, consumption of meals, economic opportunities**
    - Literacy rates, defined as the number of literate household members divided by the number of household members over the age of 5 years, are generally very low but results show that IDPs have even lower rates than host community members: The mean literacy rate for host community members is 0.38 versus 0.26 for IDPs. Similarly, school attendance rates of all groups were relatively low with 42%, despite schools being in the vicinity, mostly due to economic constraints.
    - Large inequalities exist with regards to access to sufficient drinking water, with 17% of IDPs not having sufficient drinking water, as compared to only 9% of host community members. Inequalities exist also with regard to the numbers of meals IDPs eat regularly (11% have 3 meals per day) as compared to host community members (21%). The number of meals per day consumed regularly also influences the perception of integration of IDPs and returnees significantly.
    - Large inequalities exist with regards to economic opportunities, proxied by daily adult equivalent expenditure, with IDPs spending significantly less per day (80% spend less than USD1.9) than host community members (62%). Daily expenditure also significantly influences the perceived level of integration of IDPs and returnees.
    - The ability to save money or to access financial services was very low across all groups.
5. **Security – safe access to food sources ad latrines**
    - Most DACs can safely access food sources, however there are inequalities between host communities, where 85% report they can safely access food sources, and IDPs, where only 70% do. Safe access to food also influences the perception of integration significantly: IDPs and returnees, who have safe access to food, are more likely to feel integrated (41% versus 28% for those without safe access).
    - Safety to access latrines, especially at night, was a concern for a quarter of the surveyed respondents, although not found significant for perceived integration and it affects host community and IDPs equally.

[3] Trust in institutions assessed: Health System (Hospitals, Health Center, Physicians); Secular Education system (Schools, High schools, teachers); Justice System (Customary law); Public Security Services (Police, Armed Forces); Mosques/ Religious community; Local Authorities/ Government; Financial Institutions.

Programming Recommendations

The recommendations below give a brief overview of key programme aspect for durable solutions actors to consider based on the LORA findings and analysis. These are developed more comprehensively in the main body of the report.

1. **Targeting** – Programme and intervention targeting should be done on the basis of context-specific vulnerability analysis, not merely displacement status.
2. **Housing, Land and Property** – Durable Solutions actors should increase the focus on ensuring land tenure security, forced evictions mitigation and prevention strategies and supporting government to establish long-term urban development plans with inclusive housing approaches.
3. **Citizenship documentation** – Documentation is a critical aspect of durable solutions programming and there should be increased emphasis with government authorities to improve access to citizenship documentation for DACs.
4. **Social Cohesion** – Consideration should be given to interventions that improve horizontal social cohesion between displacement affected groups (host communities, IDPs and returnees), as well as vertical social cohesion through trust in institutions (health system, secular education system, justice system, public security services, government, financial institutions, UN/NGOs).
5. **Sustainable Livelihoods** – Given the challenges establishing reliable, sufficient income, emphasis should be given to economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods approaches to improve household income and food security.
6. **Access to Sustainable, Equitable Service**s – Actors should consider how to improve protection, inclusion and equity as well as broad based access to service interventions. Areas of note in the LORA findings are access to sustainable and affordable water and education, as well as safe access to food sources and latrines.

For more detailed programming recommendations, please refer to the section **Programming Recommendations** in the main report.

Moving Forward

The LORA survey will be carried out annually to monitor progress towards durable solutions, to flag issues, and to adapt programming and resources accordingly. The LORA builds on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework for Durable Solutions and the ReDSS Solutions Framework, combining these with localized concepts of integration and aspects relevant for IDPs' and returnees' perception of integration. Traditionally, durable solutions programmes have taken a broad approach, attempting to cover the entirety of the needs and elements under the IASC or ReDSS frameworks. While positive, this has resulted in the loss of specificities related to displacement vulnerabilities and the priorities of the displaced themselves which are unique to each individual context. Accordingly, the purpose of the LORA is to provide contextualized analysis to focus programming and test innovative approaches to IDP integration, as an alternative to broader access to basic service programming. The analysis from the LORA has provided the evidence-base for critical reflection and adaptation within the Danwadaag programme. The findings support the overall DAC approach and enable further interrogation of Somalia's unique contextual differences. The results have greatly enhanced our understanding of what makes the most significant impact to displacement-affected households and communities on the pathway towards (re) integration. As a result, Danwadaag has strengthened its programme focus on housing, land and property (HLP) and enhanced its livelihoods approach. This includes a stronger focus on land tenure security, sustainability and market-based interventions, as well as the integration of an access to documentation component.

The LORA provides the ability to look beyond generic standards to interrogate more closely the factors that influence perceived integration and to identify where there are significant inequalities between the urban poor and displaced groups in a specific context. This enhanced lens has the potential to vastly increase the effectiveness and impact of durable solutions programming, not just in Somalia but also regionally and globally. LORA is an important step in progressing the discussion on how to measure displacement in Somalia. Aligned to this, it is our vision that other durable solutions actors invest further in the approach to improve its development, enhance learnings and increase the sectors sphere of evidence.



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1. INTRODUCTION

DANWADAAG IN BRIEF

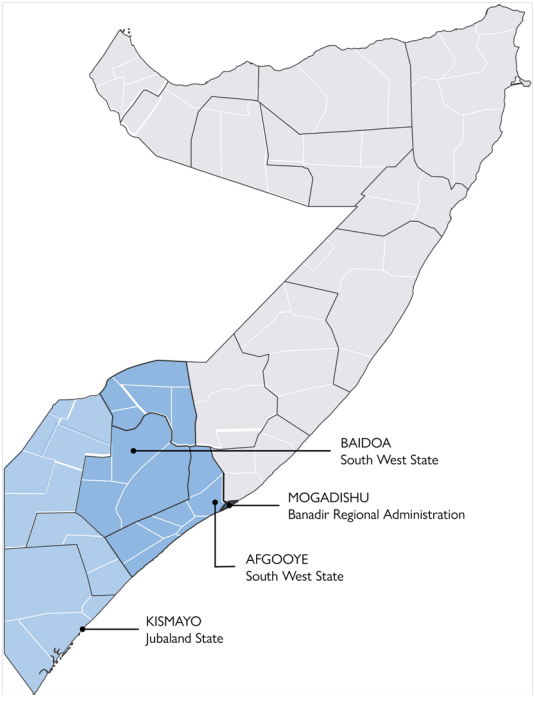
Duration: 2018-2022

Coverage: Mogadishu in Banadir Region; Baidoa & Afgooye in South West State, and Kismayo in Jubaland State

Target population: Displacement Affected Communities (Internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities)

Partners: IOM (lead agency), NRC, Concern Worldwide, Regional Durable Solutions Secreteriat, Shabelle Community Development Organization (SHACDO), Juba Foundation, Gargaar Relief Development Organization (GREDO)

AREAS OF INTERVENTION



What is Danwadaag?

The Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium aims to enhance progress towards durable solutions and (re) integration for DAC in urban areas of Banadir Regional Administration, Jubaland State and South West State. The programme targets DACs inclusive of host communities, returning refugees and IDPs as well as local authorities and informal duty bearers.

What is a Durable Solution?

A durable solution is achieved when displaced people no longer have 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 three processes - return, local integration or resettlement (Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC)[4] framework) with the end goal of all three being (re)integration. The Danwadaag programme aims to achieve local (re) integration,[5] where IDPs and returnees are (re)integrated in the place where they settled, no longer have specific needs related to their displacement and are able to enjoy their rights as citizen without discrimination on account of their displacement

Can Progress Towards Durable Solution be Measured?

Danwadaag developed and piloted a method to measure progress towards durable solutions, the LORA, Local (Re)Integration Assessment. The primary motivation to develop this assessment was to measure, monitor and evaluate progress towards (re)integration[6/7], the goal of our programme, and to ensure on-going evidence-based adaptation. The LORA allows for more nuanced beneficiary targeting by highlighting disparities between vulnerabilities of host communities and IDPs regarding aspects relevant to integration. The secondary aim of the LORA is to advance the wider durable solutions agenda around measuring progress towards (re)integration and how to determine the end of displacement. Danwadaag has made significant investments to develop a broader evidence-base for durable solutions with the LORA and sought to ensure the uptake of these learnings through collaboration with key actors, international governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, private sector, local authorities, and DACs.

[4] The IASC is the highest-level humanitarian coordination forum from the United Nations (UN) system, which brings together the 18 executive heads of UN and non-UN organisations.

[5] Re-integration refers to returning refugees, short returnees, who had left the country and then return back to their place of origin or the place where they had settled before.

[6] Integration. While the term is used and understood differently in different countries and contexts, "integration" can be defined as the process by which migrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. It generally refers to a two-way process of adaptation by migrants and host societies, while the particular requirements for acceptance by a host society vary from country to country. Integration does not necessarily imply permanent settlement. It does, however, imply consideration of the rights and obligations of migrants and host societies, of access to different kinds of services and the labour market, and of identification and respect for a core set of values that bind migrants and host communities in a common purpose. Local integration is one of the three durable solutions to address the plight of refugees. It may also be applied to victims of trafficking and unaccompanied children. (IOM Internation Organization for Migration, 2011).

[7] Reintegration. Re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, for example of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence (IOM Internation Organization for Migration, 2011).

An Iterative Process to Find the Right Measurement

The path to finding an adequate tool to measure local integration and progress towards durable solutions has been an iterative process. Danwadaag initially set out to develop an index of local integration, linking questionnaire responses to levels of perceived integration, assigning weights to the variables found to significantly influence the level of perceived integration, and then developing a score to display the integration level in a single figure. Despite working with many experts when developing the index, this method was found to have challenges: By focusing on perceived integration and the significant variables influencing this perception only, the possibility that different aspects could become relevant for the perceived integration at a different point in time was not accounted for. To make the model used to analyse the data more robust, and to avoid narrowing down to only the current important aspects, more variables derived from durable solutions framework criteria were included. Originally, an index was to be developed, linking all data to perceived integration. Although Danwadaag still considers the perception of integration essential, it was found to be too narrow an analysis framework to stand on its own and did not allow us to show differences between host community and IDP members of DACs in measurable variables of integration. Danwadaag has hence adapted an approach to combine two methods, which together allow a clearer picture of vulnerabilities specific to IDPs in comparison to host communities, vulnerabilities of DACs as a whole, and aspects relevant for IDPs and returnees to feel integrated in these communities.

LORA – Local (Re)Integration Assessment

For the LORA, an extensive data collection took place in Danwadaag's areas of operation. A questionnaire was developed based on the IASC and ReDSS framework, contextualising the framework to the Somali context to ensure its relevance and accuracy of results. Using this questionnaire, households in DACs in Banadir Regional Administration, South West State and Jubaland State were surveyed.

To analyse the data, two different methods, both using underlying logistic regression models were combined for the integration assessment. Both methods use the IASC and ReDSS framework derived variables as the independent or explanatory variables in the models.

For the first method, Danwadaag used a model to predict host community membership, which is conceptually based on a method developed by Samuel Hall and IOM Iraq. With the help of this logistic model, we determine which components of (re)integration, or variables, are significantly different for host community members in comparison to IDPs. The results make it possible to target especially vulnerable IDPs and returnees, with regards to specific aspects, to lift them to the level of host communities.

The second method links the perception of integration of IDPs and returnees - for which respondents of the survey were asked to rate their level of integration on a scale - to the framework derived variables. Applying a logistic model, we determine which variables, a combination of questions from the questionnaire, most influence the probability of a responded indicating that they feel integrated. We can predict the probability of perceived integration, combining the results from multiple variables into a single figure. The probability to be integrated can then be displayed at household level, by DAC cluster of settlements, region, or it can be disaggregated by certain aspects, or variables, for example housing quality or trust in institutions. Targeting the influential variables in our programming then aims at improving the level of IDPs and returnees' perceived integration. This helps improve social cohesion and well-being beyond the expert-developed frameworks for durable solutions by using perceived integration as the reference point.

Combining these two methods of data analysis enables Danwadaag to measure progress towards durable solutions by looking at a variety of aspects, and to make informed evidence-based programme adaptations.

What is the Purpose of this Report?

This report details the development of the LORA Assessment, its methodology, limitations, and opportunities for integration within durable solutions programming. It presents the baseline results from the LORA survey conducted in 2019 and programmatic recommendations based on these. Importantly, the report pays particular attention to the learnings captured throughout this process including the development of a tool to measure integration and its roll-out. In this vein, the annexes provide rich technological insight into the steps taken to develop the tool, pilot the baseline, and analyse the data.



Barwaqo resettlement site in Baidoa © IOM

2. METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Creating a tool to measure integration, combining multiple variables and methods, including objective and subjective criteria of (re)integration was a challenging undertaking. Danwadaag started at the community level, determining in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) how DACs understood integration and what signs would tell them in their everyday life whether they were integrated or not. This approach was inspired by the everyday peace indicator methodology.[8] From this, a concept of local integration and indicators for integration were developed, combined with indicators from IASC framework criteria, and put into a questionnaire administered to 3,050 target households in BRA, South West State, and Jubaland State. During the survey, respondents were then read the definition of local integration and asked whether they felt integrated or not, and in a separate question, how they rated their level of integration on a scale of 1 to 5. These answers as well as responses to all other questions were then analysed with a combination of two different methods, looking at 32 framework-derived variables relevant for durable solutions.



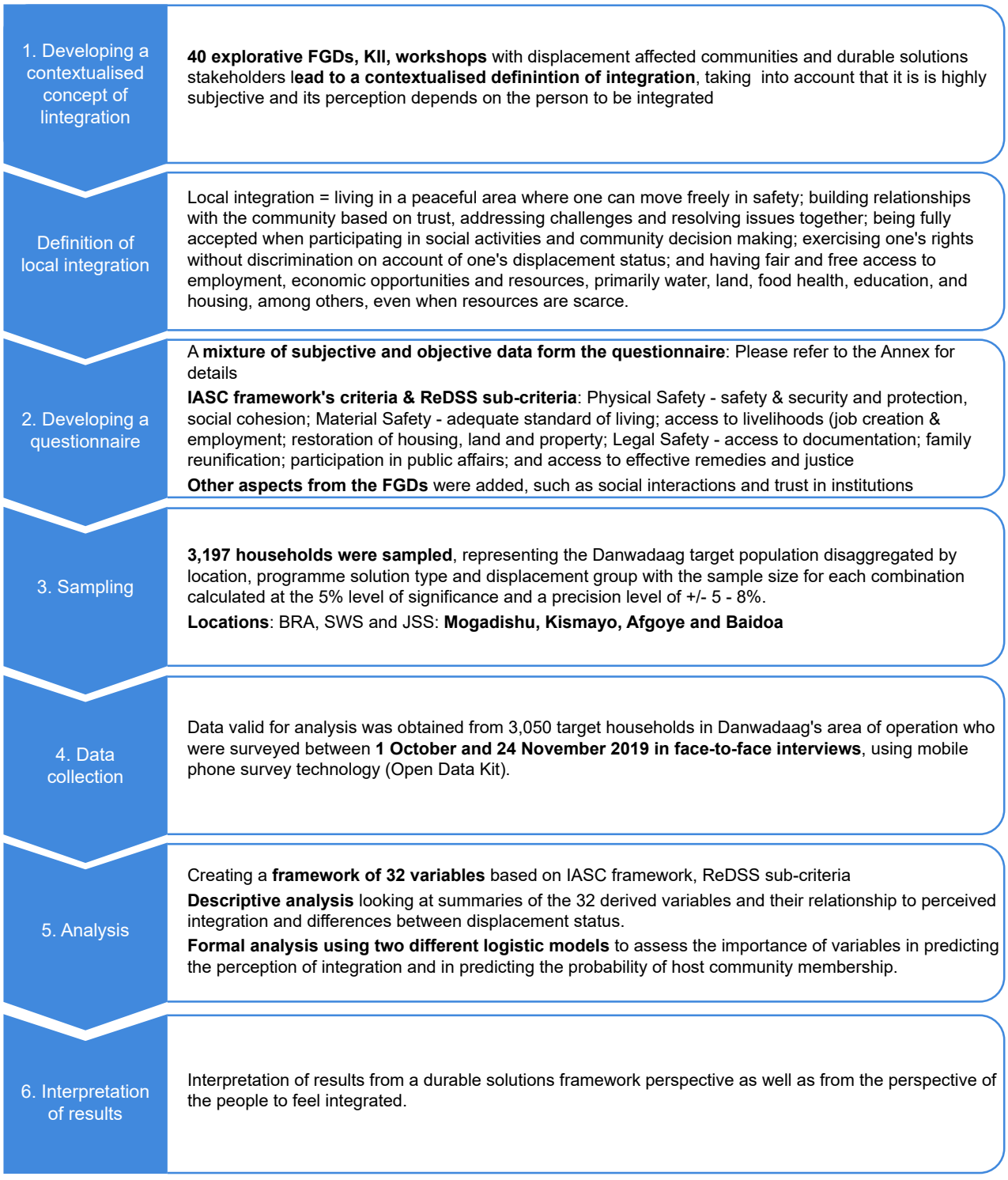
Covid-19 awareness raising campaign © IOM

The logistic integration "integ2" model, determines the probability of a person to feel integrated, and depicts which variables are relevant – that is. statistically significant – for someone's perceived integration. For this model, integrated was defined as a person who responded that their level of integration was very good (score 4) or excellent (score 5). Only IDP and Returnee respondents are included in this model. The second logistic model, which predicts host community membership, "HCmodel", which is not tied to perceived integration, shows which variables are relevant to influence someone's likelihood to be a host community member. In the latter model, the relevant variables are those that distinguish most between IDPs and host community members, or rather show the greatest inequality. For this model, only host community and IDP respondents are included.

The steps of developing the local definition of integration, data collection and analysis are depicted in the visual below. For a more detailed methodology, please refer to the Annex.

[8] The Everyday Peace Indicators research approach investigates bottom-up indicators of peace and how such information can be meaningfully integrated into policy processes. It employs a participatory approach when generating indicators to measure difficult-to-measure-concepts, asking community members to identify their own measures of peace. The approach is based on the premise that local communities are best placed to identify changes in their environment, rather than relying on external 'experts' to identify indicators, URL: https://everydaypeaceindicators.org/.

Figure 2. Steps in developing the local definition of integration, data collection and analysis



The following Table 2 displays the 32 derived variables and their associated questions for each component of the framework, which were used as independent or explanatory variables in the two logistic regression models. It is not inclusive of all the queries captured in the questionnaire but rather is designed to capture only thosequestions in form of individual questions or a combination of them chosen, referring to the 32 variables.[9]

[9] The derived variables were developed so that 'higher' equals 'better'. For simple binary yes / no variables, such as safe access to water, this means that yes equals 1 and no equals 0 in the models. For variables which are counts, scores or rates then a higher number is better. For example, fewer housing quality issues gets a higher score than respondents having more issues; conversely, trust in more institutions gets a higher score than respondents trusting few or no institutions; a literacy rate close to 1 is better than a literacy rate close to 0 etcetera.

Table 2. Indicators used in the analysis based on IASC framework and ReDSS Durable Solutions criteria and related questionnaire questions

Pillar	IASC Framework / ReDSS Sub-Criteria	Indicators	Questionnaire questions
Physical Safety	Safety & Security and Protection	Access latrines safely	What are the issues you face to access latrines?
		Freedom of movement (Male & Female)	Are the male / female members of your HH able to move freely without fear in your community?
		Access food sources safely	Can you safely access the food sources available to you?
		Access drinking water safely	Can you safely access drinking water sources?
	Social cohesion	Social cohesion	For each institution, organization or group identified below, rate your level of trust from 1 to 5 Health System (Hospitals, Health Center, Physicians); Secular Education system (Schools, High schools, teachers); Justice System (Customary law); Public Security Services (Police, Armed Forces); Mosques/ Religious community; Local Authorities/ Government; Financial Institutions
		Social invitations to 'opposite' displacement group	Which social events* have you been invited to by the host community/IDPs? *marriage ceremony, funeral, childbirth celebrations, graduation ceremonies, farewell parties, Eid celebrations.
		Children playing with 'opposite' displacement group	With whom do children of the HH regularly play?
		Youth playing with 'opposite' displacement group	With whom do youth of the HH regularly play football?
		Participation in community events (social, political, sport etc.)	Do you or any family member participate in any of the following groups?
Material Safety	Adequate standard of living (access to basic and social services)	(Secular) School attendance rate	How many male and how many female children (5-17 years) of the HH attend secular school?
		Literacy rate	How many members of the HH read and write?
		Use of and Proximity to (formal) health facilities	How long does it take you with your usual means of transportation to reach the nearest health facility? When a family member gets sick, where do you go to get treatment?
		Drinking H2O - length of time to go, collect & return	How long does it take you to go, collect and come back to your household with drinking water with your usual means of transportation?
		Drinking H2O - sufficient access	Does your HH have sufficient drinking water in rainy season? In dry season?
		Drinking H2O - dependency on trucking (inv)	What are your sources of drinking water?
		Access to market (for food)	What are your sources of food? How long does it take you to reach the nearest local market?

Pillar	IASC Framework / ReDSS Sub-Criteria	Indicators	Questionnaire questions
Material Safety	Adequate standard of living (access to basic and social services)	Number of meals per day	How many meals do members of your HH regularly eat per day?
		(Formal & informal) Debt	What is the total amount of debt your HH currently has? What services does your household use at this financial institution? How much money did you spend on loan repayment in the last 1 week?
		Access to & use of financial services	Do you or any family member have an account at a financial institution? What services do you use?
		Savings	How much money in USD have you or any HH member spent for savings last week? What services does your household use at this financial institution?
		Money from relatives (in/ out Somalia), aid agencies, mosque, humanitarian	Do you or any member of the HH receive any monetary transfer?
		Adult equivalent daily expenditure (grouped)	how much money in USD has your HH spent the last week on the following items?
	Access to jobs / economic opportunities	Income diversity	What is the main source of income for your household? What are other sources of income for your household?
		Highest education level of female in household	What is the highest level of education of a female member of the HH?
		Highest education level of male in household	What is the highest level of education of a male member of the HH?
	Housing, Land & Property (HLP)	Housing quality	What are the issues you have with your current shelter?
		Housing type	How would you describe the type of shelter you live in?
		Documentation for land occupied / title deed or written lease agreement	What type of document do you have for the land/property you live in?
Legal Safety	Participation in public affairs; Access to effective remedies & justice; Access to documentation	Access to justice	Where would you go if a crime were committed against you or a household member?
		Access to legal services	Do you have access to legal services to defend your rights?
		Citizenship documents	Do you have any Somali citizenship documents?
		Inclusive & responsive community decision-making	Do you believe that decision-making on community affairs coordinated with local authorities is responsive? Is it inclusive?

Key Lessons Learnt

Developing the LORA tool was an iterative process, with adaptions made during the process. Key lessons are captured below.

Avoiding binary questions and ruling out aspects at baseline for complex processes – Since durable solutions is about improving integration, Danwadaag had originally set out to measure integration only, analysing the data with the integration model only.[10] The idea was to use a binary question to gauge whether respondents felt integrated or not, and then use these responses to find correlations with responses regarding other aspects surveyed. Only the aspects that showed significant correlations, were used for the index. A very high percentage of respondents indicated they felt integrated (97%) which led Danwadaag to question this approach and the assumption that social desirability played a role in answering with yes and no to a complex question. To give greater gradation to the data, respondents were asked to rate their level of integration on a five-point Likert scale, and in the analysis only answers of four or five were used to indicate people were "well integrated". Additionally, instead of narrowing the aspects down to those significant for perceived integration at the point of baseline, a

[10] This is based on an integration index in Ecuador developed by UNHCR and EqD Equidad y Desarrollo Consultores, 2014-15.

wider range of 32 aspects were kept ensuring that shifts in respondents' perception over time in terms of which aspects are important for their integration could be capture. Using this approach, a much lower percentage (37%) perceived themselves as well integrated, and hence going forward, only the rating on the scale was used to model predict perceived integration.

Taking a framework approach – Linked to this, narrowing down criteria relevant for integration at the baseline level to form an index, also proved too constricting. Instead, a wider variety of aspects were chosen, taking a framework approach, even if not significant at the baseline, to ensure robustness of the models.

Combining different methods and knowledge sharing – A primary takeaway from this process was that combining different methods is more appropriate and valuable when measuring complex processes. Using a subjective criterion such as perceived level of integration and linking this level of perception to other aspects measured is essential, so that the people to be integrated have a voice in the process, and their judgement of whether they are integrated or not is weighted. Regardless, relying on this measure alone does not do the complexity of durable solutions programming justice. It became clear that comparing vulnerabilities of IDPs relative to their surrounding host communities is critical to focus programming. Consequently, to determine inequalities between host community and IDPs and to target based on vulnerabilities instead of on displacement status only, Danwadaag combined the above integration method with a second method model-predicting host community membership. This adaptation was achieved with the input and learning from multiple durable solutions

Limitations

The sampling calculations and its representation in the survey sample are approximations, as there is limited reliable population data available for Somalia. The LORA measures integration at household level as perceived by the interviewed head of household, in combination with the predicted probability of the head of the household being a host community member. Analysis can therefore not be carried out for individuals. However, the sex of the head of household can be used as a proxy when presenting gender disaggregated data, except for specific questions where respondents were asked to differentiate between male and female members of the household.

It is important to note that results of this report are in no way representative of the broader populations of DAC in Somalia. They are specific to and representative of DAC populations within the Danwadaag programme. The majority of beneficiaries included in this study were concentrated in Baidoa as this was where Danwadaag had the highest target population of beneficiaries at the baseline. Consequently, the overall results are skewed towards this population.[11] However, both modelling approaches account for the different populations within the study and in the reporting, we highlight where specific populations have high influence on the results presented. Limited conclusions can be derived for Kismayo, as in this location only targeted beneficiaries were sampled for the baseline, rather than the general population, and the sample size was small (35 host community and 35 IDPs).

Social and economic conditions are dynamic, and the needs of the population are changing. Consequently, the influence of certain variables on the perception of local integration might change over time while Danwadaag programming may influence the importance of different aspects or variables. Importantly, local integration is not a linear process. It is influenced by shocks, such as forced evictions, natural disasters, conflict, or a sudden increase in numbers of IDPs and returnees within a certain community, that can decrease DACs' absorption capacity. For more details on the limitations, please refer to the extended methodology section in the Annex.

[11] For a breakdown by area and group, please refer to the Annex.



Feeder road constructed in Barwaqo © NRC

3. ANALYSIS – FACTORS INFLUENCING PERCEIVED INTEGRATION AND INEQUALITIES BETWEEN HOST COMMUNITY AND IDPS

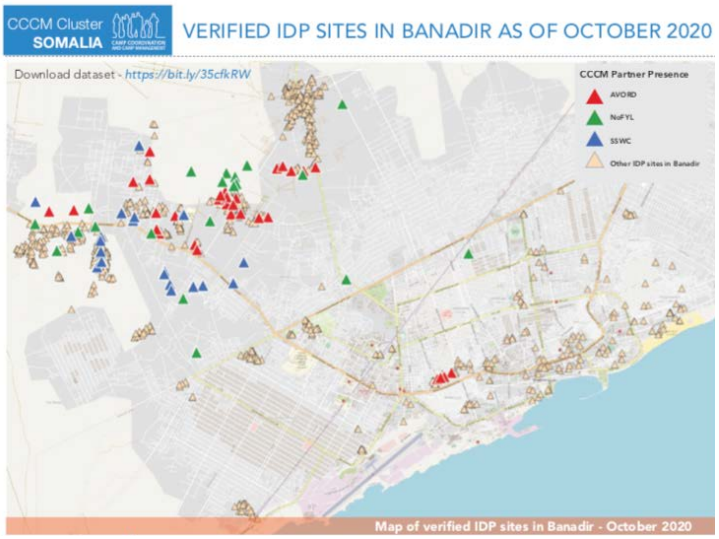
In order to interpret the results, it is important to appreciate the complexity of displacement in the Somali context and the different dynamics that exist in the targeted locations. The section below gives an overview of the demographics and also highlights the teams' observations in durable solutions programming. The following section provides an overview of these dynamics and geographic considerations by location.

3.1 TARGETED OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The table below outlines some of the unique characteristics of displacement in the urban centres that Danwadaag surveyed. This is designed to inform the interpretation of the results and programming recommendations that are subsequently drawn from the analysis.

Map 1. IDP settlements by location: Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Afgooye, by CCCM

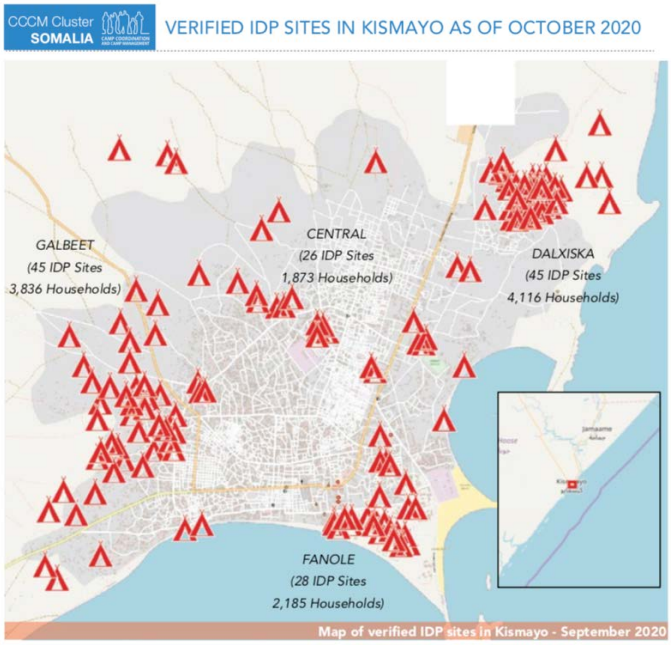
BRA- Mogadishu



BRA covers the area of the city of Mogadishu, making it the smallest region with the highest population, and host of the largest IDP population in the country – an estimated over 700,000. Unlike in other areas, such as Baidoa, IDPs tend to come from further and cross state borders, leading to more diversity and more inequality across DACs. Most IDPs are from the Digil and Mirifle clan or the Somali Bantu minority group. They are accorded limited rights and are viewed by Somalis from the dominant clan as temporary residents. Over time IDPs have been pushed out to outskirts of the city – into less developed areas with limited access to services. Newly arrived IDPs tend to join IDP settlements in the periphery, where IDPs that used to stay in more central districts moved to.[12] More than half of the IDP population resides in two districts, Daynille and Kaxda, located in the outskirts of Mogadishu, which is where the sample for LORA is taken from. Forced eviction remains a critical problem in Kahda and Daynile districts as 97% of all evictions in Mogadishu in 2020 occurred in these two districts. Poor access to land and effective tenure security agreements combined with forced evictions, have also increased tensions amongst IDPs, and between returnees, IDPs and host communities.

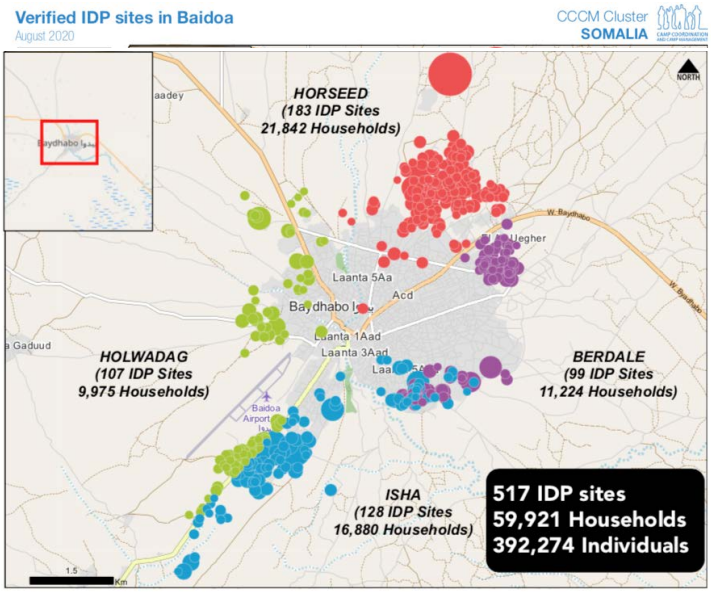
[12] Although no comprehensive IDP profiling exercise was carried out since the JIIPS survey of 2016, from which the above is drawn, this analysis is still reflective of trends observed in Mogadishu. DTM's data collection focuses on the greater Mogadishu area identified a total of 545,000 individuals in over 840 IDP sites, covering Daynille, Dharkenley, Wadajir, Hodan, Kaxda, Xamar Jabjab, Waaberi. The figures, based on a detail site assessment in early 2019, have not been released due to contention over the reliability of the population estimate. The current estimate is 700,000 individuals (2017). IDPs moving to the outskirts over a period between 2013 to 2016 as DTM's data shows, stands in contrast to previous studies carried out in Mogadishu (Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) profiling activity).

Jubaland - Kismayo



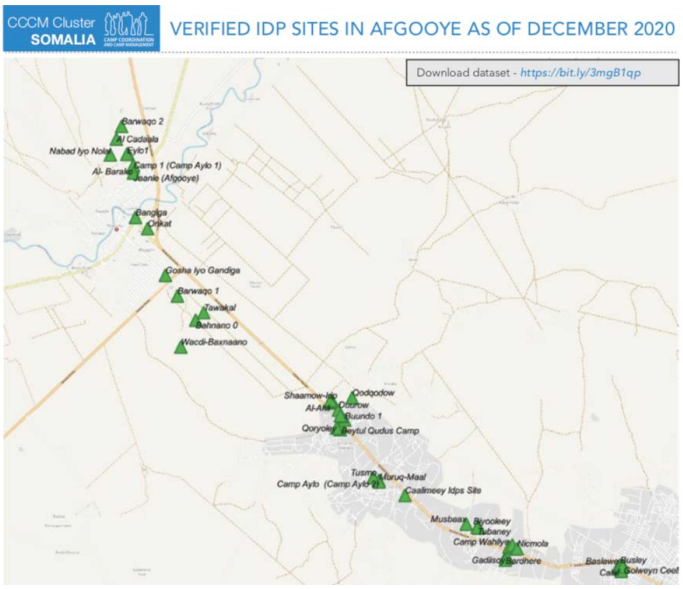
Kismayo hosts 135 IDP sites, with approximately 60,000 IDPs. Host community tend to be culturally different from IDPs. Dominated by the Darod clan and by the competition for power and resources between the Guri (local) versus the Galti (outsider/at times local clan members relocating from Ethiopia). Long history of cosmopolitanism with 30 sub-clans diversifying communities. High number of IDPs and returnees – 64% of all assisted returns (83,191 individuals) from Dadaab have arrived in Kismayo. Most IDPs are from the Digil and Mirifle clan or the Somali Bantu minority group. Labelling of IDPs in Kismayo has come to pose challenges, with labels becoming part of the community vocabulary in a bid to brand DACs as vulnerable and restrain their access to resources. This is the case for IDPs generally (Barakac), and especially for Returnees from Kenya being labelled as “Refugees” (Qaxooti) and Somali Kenyans (Siju). Unlike in Baidoa, IDPs in Kismayo are settled near Kismayo town centre. Informal settlements juxtapose with more established host community settlements. Forced evictions are a significant challenge, with Kismayo currently having the 7th highest rate of eviction of any region for 2020. Majority of evictions in Kismayo are carried out due to landowners intending to develop land sections currently being inhabited by IDPs. Densely populated urban centre that tripled in size and population since 1990 and will continue to expand due to rural-urban migration and returnee arrivals from Kenya

SWS – Baidoa



Traditionally divided into four districts: Horseed, Isha, Berdale and Hawl-Wadaag, Baidoa has expanded significantly in the past decade, and now hosts 392,274 IDPs. Six new quarters of Salamey, Darussalam, Towfiq, Adada, Waberi, and Wadajir have recently been added. In Baidoa, there are simmering inter-clan conflicts; in part, these have been managed because of the presence of al-Shabaab outside the city. Dominated by the Rahanweyn (Digil and Mirifle) clan. Cultural proximity to IDPs coming from nearby leading to less disparities compared to other locations. Target communities are spatially marginalised, clustered on the outskirts of town, see map. These areas are traditionally poorly served by access to services, markets, and infrastructure, in contrast to the urban centre. Forced evictions are a major challenge. According to the NRC/ UN-Habitat / Somalia Protection Cluster, 24,300 people were forcefully evicted during 2019. IDPs are unable to access and assert their basic housing, land, and property rights, mainly due to insecure land tenure arrangements in IDP settlements.

SWS – Afgooye

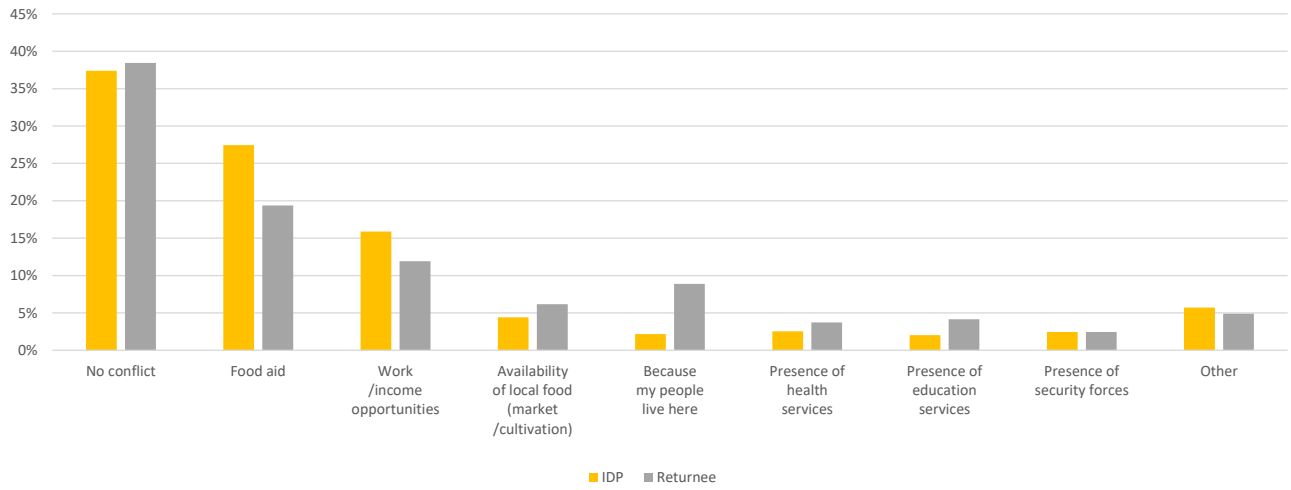


Approximately 25,680 IDPs are settled in 50 sites in close proximity to Afgooye town centre. Informal settlements juxtapose with more established host community settlements. Limited humanitarian response,[13] and access for international actors. New arrivals often farmers with limited other skills, leading to greater inequalities between IDPs and host communities with regards to access to services as compared to other locations.

Forced Displacement Patterns in All Locations

A large majority of the households surveyed reported to have been displaced two times or more before arriving at their current location (70%). The percentage of IDP households displaced more than once is lower than that of returnees, 65% and 80% respectively. Around 74% of the households have been displaced for more than one year. The primary reasons for displacement or leaving the place of origin was natural disasters, namely drought or flooding, 40%, and conflict and insecurity with 34%, as depicted in Chart 1. When analysing the IDPs' place of origin and current location, displacement patterns become visible. The majority of IDPs in SWS (92%) and Jubaland (97%) move within their own state, as confirmed by the ReDSS Aspiration Survey (2020). This is not the case for BRA, where barely 1% of the IDPs are from BRA. Returnees additionally have the tendency to return to the state they are originally from, in all locations.

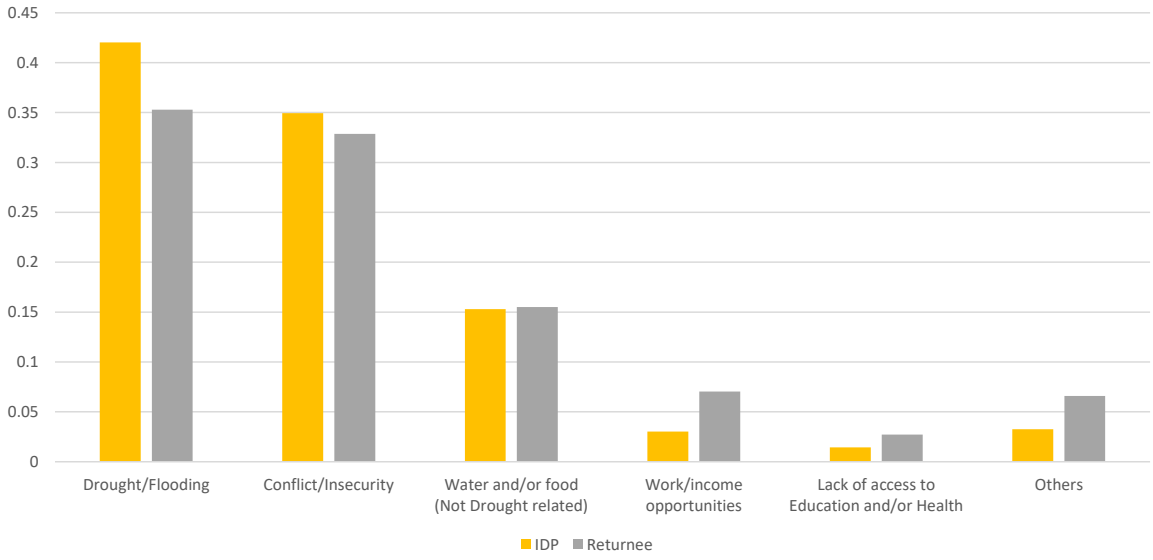
Chart 1: What was the main reason for you to leave your place of origin?



[13] Also seen in the limited response to recent flooding in and around Afgooye in August 2020.

While the majority of households leave their place origin due to drought or flooding, their choice of current location is based on the absence of conflict (38%) and availability of food aid (25%), as depicted in Chart 2. As expected, households that fled their place of origin because of conflict, are much more likely to choose their new location based on the absence of conflict (72%), in comparison to households that left because of drought or flooding (only 20%): these are more likely to choose the new location because of food aid (42%). More than 20% of the households across all displacement groups have faced eviction.

Chart 2: What was the main reason you chose to come to this location?



3.2 KEY RESULTS OF THE LOCAL (RE)INTEGRATION ASSESSMENT

In the following section, key results of the assessment are presented, combining the two different methods analyzing the data, as presented in the early section. Importantly, the analysis accounts for findings that proved significant in either of the models that are relevant for inequalities between host community and IDPs or are relevant for how integrated IDPs and returnees feel. Additional aspects are discussed in the Annex.

Important Aspects to Address Inequalities and Perceived Integration

Aspects Common to Both Inequality and Perceived integration

Using both models, we get a clear picture of aspects, or variables, that are relevant to explain inequalities between host community members and IDPs,[14] and the level of integration felt by IDPs and returnees. For both, the following aspects are crucial, ranked in order of influence:[15]

- Safety and security with regards to food access: Being able to safely access food sources
- Housing quality: Number of issues with the housing
- Social cohesion: Children playing with children of the 'opposite' displacement group
- Access to economic opportunities: Measured in daily adult equivalent expenditure[16]
- Adequate standard of living: The number of meals a household regularly consumes per day

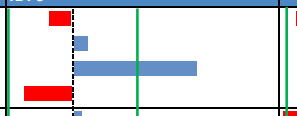
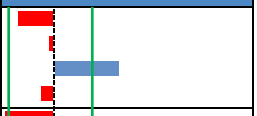
These aspects are presented in the following Table 3. Highlighted in green are any aspects that were significant in either of the models (column 4 for inequalities, and column 5 for integration); aspects that are green and have a long blue bar for both models, were significant in both models. Addressing these therefore leads to more equality and higher levels of perceived integration.

[14] In the logistic model to look at inequalities, we determine the probability of being a host community member, that means the likelihood of someone having the standards that host community members enjoy.

[15] Only those variables are included that are significant in both models at the 10% (or lower) level of significance.

[16] Adult equivalent daily expenditure uses the OECD formula: Total expenditure / square root of household size.

Table 3. Significant variables for integration perception and/or inequalities

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Variable definition	Host community (HC) & IDPs Inequalities between HC and IDPs	IDPs & Returnees Perceived level of integration
Physical Safety	Safety & Security and Protection	Access to latrines safely		
		Freedom of movement (male &female)		
		Access food sources safely		
		Access to drinking water safely		
	Social cohesion	Invitations to 'opposite' displacement status (less formal)		
		Trust in Institutions		
		Children playing with other displacement group children		
		Youth playing with other displacement group youth		
		Participation in community events (social, political, sport etc.)		
Material Safety	Adequate standard of living (access to basic and social services)	(Secular) School attendance rate		
		Literacy rate		
		Use of and Proximity to (formal) health facilities		
		Drinking H2O - length of time to go, collect & return		
		Drinking H2O - sufficient access		
		Drinking H2O - dependency on trucking		
		Access to market (for food)		
		Number of meals per day		
		(Formal & informal) Debt		
		Access to & use of financial services		
		Savings		
		Money from relatives (in/out Somalia), aid agencies, mosque		
		Adult equivalent daily expenditure (grouped)		
	Access to job creation / economic opportunities	Income diversity		
		Highest education level of female in household		
		Highest education level of male in household		
	Housing, Land & Property (HLP)	Housing quality		
		Housing type		
		Documentation of land occupied: title deed or written lease		
Legal Safety	Participation in public affairs; Access to remedies, justice & documentation	Access to justice (who to go to if crime was committed)		
		Access to legal services		
		Citizenship documents		
		Inclusive & responsive community decision-making		

Variables in green are significant variables for either one of the models, meaning these factors are relevant for inequalities between HC and IDPs and/or how well integrated IDPs and returnees feel

Green lines show the t-value of +/- 1.96 from which indicators are significant in the models

Aspects Specific to Addressing Inequalities

Looking at both models separately and by location, we get a more nuanced picture. Using the predicted host community membership model, the largest inequalities, that is the greatest difference between host community and IDPs is shown in the following aspects, ranked in order of influence:

- Social cohesion: Children playing with children of other displacement groups
- Housing quality: Number of issues with the housing
- Housing type: Not living in a make-shift shelter
- Safety and security: Being able to safely access food sources
- Access to economic opportunities: Measured in daily adult equivalent expenditure
- Land documentation: Having a title deed or a written lease agreement for the land or property occupied
- Documentation: Having Somali citizenship documents
- Adequate standard of living: The number of meals a household regularly consumes per day
- Social cohesion: Youth playing with youth of other displacement groups
- Adequate standard of living: Literacy rates
- Adequate standard of living: Having sufficient drinking water available

In addition to these positively influencing variables, informal cash transfers, showed a negative influence.[17] However, only surprisingly small number of respondents indicated receiving money (30 out of the 2,050 host

[17] At the 10% level of significance.

community and IDP respondents), thus no conclusions can really be drawn about the influence of this variable, nor regarding inequalities between host community members and IDPs receiving money from relatives, mosques, or aid agencies.

The influence of these aspects relevant for inequalities are depicted in Table 4 below.[18] The table looks at the levels of significant variables by domain, that is looking at relevant aspects that indicate where there are the greatest inequalities between host community and IDPs, by location.[19] The colours in this table are relative per variable (or row) where the red colours represent the largest inequalities and the green demonstrates the lowest occurrence of inequalities, for that variable. For example, if we look at the variable Children playing with other displacement group children, the biggest difference in results between host community and IDPs is in ADC, whereas for the variable Housing issues in Barwaqo and Kismayo.

Table 4. HCmodel observed respondent data by domain and displacement status for significant variables

	SWS								BRA		JSS		All Locations		
	Baidoa						**Afgooye**		**Mogadishu**		**Kismayo**				
All are % respondents (except literacy, 0 - 1)	**ADC**		**Hanano**		**Barwaqo**										
	HC	**IDP**	**HC**	**IDP**	**HC**	**IDP**	**HC**	**IDP**	**HC**	**IDP**	**HC**	**IDP**	**HC**	**IDP**	**All**
Children playing with other groups (% Yes)[20]	86	26	61	27	26	12	76	69	66	25	40	49	57	30	41
Number of housing issues (% 0 - 2 only)	61	53	90	67	89	40	98	99	94	59	83	34	86	60	71
Housing type (% not make-shift shelter/tent)	17	6	72	20	97	2	77	86	93	2	100	11	74	19	42
Safe food access (% Yes)	86	74	74	66	99	89	81	50	75	55	91	91	85	70	76
Daily expenditure (% at least USD1.9 per adult / day)	27	22	19	12	53	30	33	17	54	16	66	31	38	20	28
Land documentation (% Yes)	66	58	58	36	77	37	22	8	47	95	29	0	58	45	50
Citizenship documentation (% Yes)	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	0	29	6	3	1	2
Number meals per day (% at least 2)	97	97	96	96	98	97	89	93	96	64	94	57	96	91	93
Youth playing with other groups (% Yes)	68	25	47	23	24	11	48	37	54	30	26	34	44	24	32
Literacy rate (average)	0.34	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.37	0.22	0.34	0.23	0.56	0.34	0.64	0.40	0.37	0.26	0.31
Sufficient access to H2O (% Yes - both rainy & dry season)	22	21	30	25	17	14	76	56	60	58	49	34	34	31	32

Table 5. Legend HCmodel coloured table

Colours are per variable, and show the relative differences (IDP vs. HC) across locations; table to be read per variable from left to right			
	Green	minimum	smallest difference between IDP and host community
	Yellow	midpoint	50th percentile of the ordered differences
	Red	maximum	biggest difference between IDP and host community

[18] Note that non-binary variables, such as number of housing quality issues, were converted to binary to simplify the presentation. The cut-point used to convert into binary was chosen for presentation only to highlight the key inequalities or differences in integration level for that specific variable.

[19] Note that non-binary variables, such as number of housing quality issues, have been converted into binary expressions to simplify the presentation.

[20] The reason for HC and IDP percentages not to be the same for this variable is that it is not necessarily the same children from HC and from IDP households; this is not observed numbers, and the children of one household are asked whom they play with and then those children pointed out are asked to confirm. Instead, this is model-predicted data, based on the sampled respondent households.

To target inequalities and lift IDPs to the level of host communities in the following locations, focus on these aspects:

Table 6. Summary of aspects to focus on to decrease inequalities between IDPs and host community

Area	Focus Aspects to Address Inequalities
Baidoa - ADC	Social Cohesion, Literacy
Baidoa – Hanano	Social Cohesion and Land Documentation, Literacy
Baidoa – Barwaqo	Housing and Land Documentation
Afgooye	Safety to access food sources and provision of enough drinking water in dry season, Literacy, citizenship documentation
BRA - Mogadishu	Social cohesion, safety to access food sources, housing, employment opportunities, and the standard of living – specifically number of meals available – should be improved.
Kismayo	Housing, land documentation, citizenship documentation employment opportunities, the standard of living – number of meals available and access to sufficient drinking water

Aspects Specific to Addressing Perceived Integration

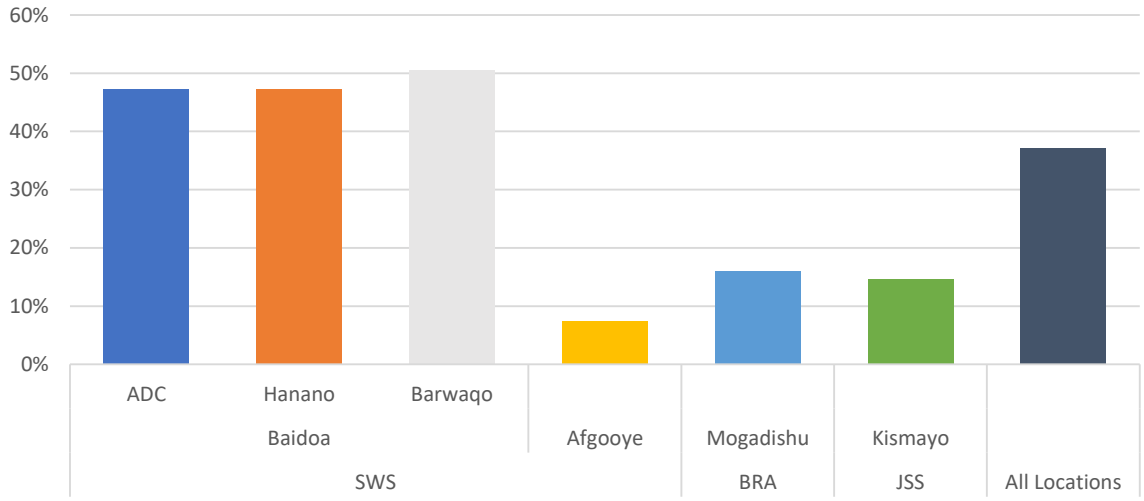
Overall, **37% of IDPs and returnees state they feel well integrated,** rating their level of integration as a score of 4 or 5. However, **this level varied greatly between locations**, see Chart 3, with relatively high levels in Baidoa (47 – 51%) compared to Afgooye, Mogadishu and Kismayo (7%, 16% and 15%, respectively). A possible explanation for IDPs and returnees in Baidoa feeling more integrated as compared to Afgooye, Kismayo, and BRA, is be that their social cohesion is much higher, evidenced in higher numbers of IDP children playing with host community children, and higher trust levels in institutions. As highlighted above, IDPs in Baidoa tend to come from geographically and culturally close locations, be of the same clans, and therefore settle more easily and peacefully alongside host communities. IDPs and returnees in Baidoa also have higher daily expenditure than IDPs and returnees in other locations, indicating better livelihoods opportunities. Both, higher social cohesion and higher rates of daily expenditure could possibly be explained through clan dynamics playing out in favour of IDPs and returnees in Baidoa, with IPDs and returnees being from the same ethnic groups. In addition, IDPs and returnees in Barwaqo specifically feel more integrated than IDPs in other locations as they compare their situation in safety and living close to service provision in Barwaqo to the situation in the place before they were relocated.

Box 1: Perception of local integration

37% rate their local integration as 4 or 5 on a scale from 1 to 5.[21] **IDPs and returnees in Baidoa are much more likely to feel well integrated than IDPs and returnees in all other locations.** This is likely the case because they often come from closer proximity as compared to in other locations and are therefore culturally more similar to the host community.

[21] That is rating 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5, with 3 being 'average'. In a previous analysis of the data, the cutoff point was at 3, skewing the results positively, and consequently resulting in a much higher percentage of respondents stating they were well integrated. Equally, challenges were encountered when previously a binary question was used as reference point for perceived integration, (do you feel integrated yes or no). The concept of integration proved too complex to be answered in a binary question and picturing it as black and white seemed to lead respondents to rather choose 'yes'. Hence, reverting to using the rating on the scale and only choosing the truly positive answers, that is 4 and 5, yielded the most sensible results, and was henceforth chosen.

Chart 3. Perceived integration of IDPs and returnees



For IDPs and returnees' predicted probability to feel integrated the following aspects are crucial, ranked in order of decreasing positive influence:

- Social cohesion: Trust in institutions
- Access to economic opportunities: Measured in daily adult equivalent expenditure
- Safety and security: Being able to safely access food sources
- Adequate standard of living: The number of meals a household regularly consumes per day
- Adequate standard of living – sustainability: Not depending on water trucks for water supply
- Housing quality: Number of issues with the housing
- Social cohesion: Children playing with children of other displacement groups

Out of these, the most surprising is that trust in institutions is the most important variable to improve IDPs and returnees' perception of integration, in all locations. Changing people's perception about one type of institution only, significantly increases how integrated they feel. This holds true for all types of institutions – health system, education system, formal and customary justice system, public security services, NGOs, UN agencies, government authorities, and financial institutions that all showed a similarly low level of trust of between 13 and 23%. Trust in religious institutions, including mosques, with a slightly higher level of trust of 27% however, was the only one that did not influence perceived levels of integration.

In addition to these positively influencing variables, one variable, invitations to social events from the 'opposite' displacement status, surprisingly showed a significant negative influence on perceived integration.[22] This means that the more IDPs were invited to social events such as weddings, Eid, or funerals by host community households, the less integrated they felt. The possible explanation for this relationship is discussed under Physical Safety - Social Cohesion. In addition, three variables, community group participation, access to sufficient drinking water and safe access to latrines appear to have a significant negative influence. Investigation of these effects indicated that community group participation in any group was very low overall (12%) making it difficult to correlate it with integration perception. For drinking water, a low percentage overall had no sufficiency (17%) while the relationship with integration between those who had sufficiency in one season only versus those who had sufficiency in both seasons was contradictory. For access to latrines, safety was high overall (85%), so the marginal differences between those who felt integrated (84%) and those who did not (86%) does not seem to be important.

Perceived integration levels of IDPs and returnees for each variable are displayed in Table 7. The colours are relative to the 'average' percentage of households feeling integrated per location, not per variable. The greener the location per variable, the more influence this variable has on how integrated people feel. Across all locations, increasing the trust in institutions is most important for IDPs and returnees to feel better integrated. 55% of

[22] At the 5% level of significance.

households who trusted in at least one type of institution felt integrated compared to 37% of all households feeling integrated. 48% of households with a daily expenditure of above USD 1.9, felt integrated as compared to 37% overall.

Table 7. Observed perceived level of integration of IDPs and returnees by variable and location

	SWS				BRA	JSS	All Locations
	Baidoa			**Afgooye**	**Mogadishu**	**Kismayo**	
All are observed percentages of feeling integrated	**ADC**	**Hanano**	**Barwaqo**				
Trust in institutions (at least 1 out of 7)	70%	58%	79%	12%	23%	19%	55%
Safe food access (Yes)	47%	53%	47%	8%	18%	15%	41%
Number meals per day (at least 2)	48%	47%	51%	8%	18%	19%	39%
Daily expenditure (at least USD1.9 per adult / day)	57%	49%	74%	12%	17%	35%	48%
Number of housing issues (0 - 2 only)	52%	44%	61%	7%	18%	13%	35%
Water truck dependency? (Not a source)	45%	54%	54%	8%	16%	22%	36%
Kids playing with other groups, i.e. HC (Yes)	47%	55%	17%	7%	23%	21%	31%
Observed integration perception	47%	47%	51%	7%	16%	15%	37%

Table 8. Legend integ2 model coloured table

Colours are *per* location and relative across the significant variables; Table to be read from top to bottom			
	Green	minimum	best observed perceived integration and the most improved level from the overall average
	Yellow	midpoint	50th percentile[23] of the ordered data
	Red	maximum	worst observed perceived integration and the least improved level from the overall average

The data can be used to make programming more effective by looking at a specific location and targeting those aspects that showed the highest observed percentage of households feeling integrated, relative to the overall percentage in that location.

To increase how integrated IDPs and returnees feel in the following locations, focus on these aspects:

Table 9. Summary of aspects to focus on to increase integration perception

Area	Focus Aspects to Address Levels of Perceived Integration
Baidoa – ADC	Increase trust in institutions and daily expenditure
Baidoa – Hanano	Increase trust in institutions, levels of IDP/returnee children playing with children of host communities, and decrease water truck dependency
Baidoa – Barwaqo	Increase trust in institutions, daily expenditure and housing quality
Afgooye	Increase trust in institutions and income opportunities (to increase daily expenditure)
BRA – Mogadishu	Increase trust in institutions and children playing with children of host communities
Kismayo	Increase income opportunities (to increase daily expenditure)

[23] For large N the colours follow a normal distribution. The 50th percentile is the smallest value in the ordered list of values shown such that no more than 50% of the data is strictly less than the value and at least 50% of the data is less than or equal to that value.

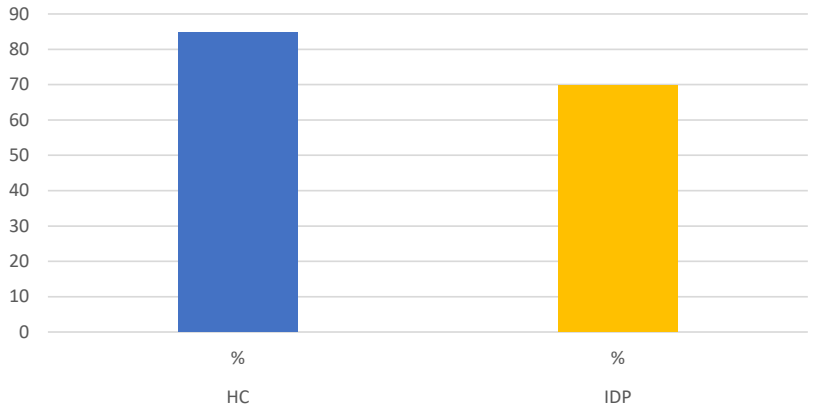
KEY RESULTS ORGANIZED BY IASC FRAMEWORK AND REDSS SUB-CRITERIA TOPIC

The following section looks at only those aspects significant for either inequalities and/or perceived integration, organized by IASC framework criteria and ReDSS sub-criteria.

Physical Safety – Safety, Security and Protection

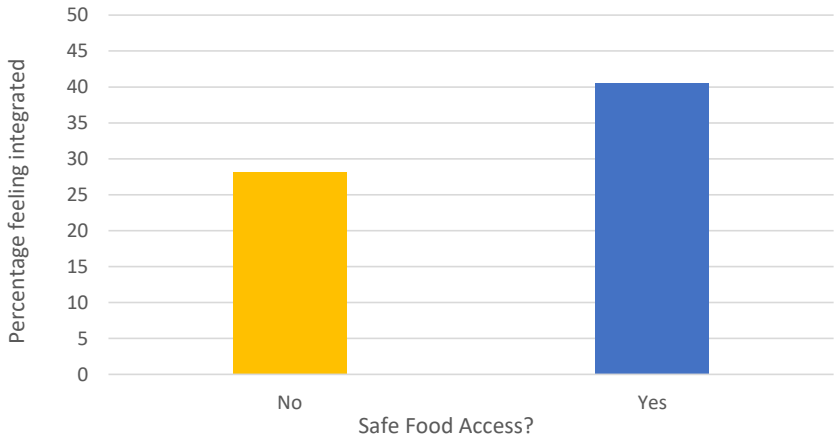
The **majority of DACs can safely access food sources**, however there are inequalities between host community, where 85% report they can safely access food sources, and IDPs, where only 70% do, see Chart 4. The biggest differences between IDPs and host community are in Afgooye (Table 4) with 31% more host community members than IDPs being able to safely access food (81% of host community can safely access food; only 50% of IDPs can), and BRA with 20% more host community members than IDPs being able to safely access food (75% of host community can safely access food; 55% of IDPs can).

Chart 4. Safe access to food sources by displacement group



Safe access to food also influences the perception of integration significantly, as shown in Chart 5 below: IDPs and returnees, who have safe access to food, are more likely to feel integrated. 41% who have safe food access feel integrated but only 28% who do not have safe food access feel integrated. The largest relative difference in perceived integration was observed in Hanano, where 53% of households with safe food access felt integrated, as opposed to overall observed level of 47%.

Chart 5. Level of integration by safe food access



According to the raw data, a l**arge portion of the population was not able to safely access latrines**. Because there was little variation across the different groups nor within the groups this means that the aspect does not appear in either of the two models used for analysis. Safe access to latrines at night, however, was an issue for both IDPs and host community members, and this could be tackled through gender-separated latrines and lighting.

Other aspects relevant for safety and protection that were surveyed and that are considered important within the durable solutions framework, such as **freedom of movement**, and s**afe access to water,** were not significant at the time of the baseline. This means that they neither influenced the level of integration of IDPs and returnees significantly, nor showed significant inequalities between host community and IDPs.



IDPs at water point in Kismayo © IOM

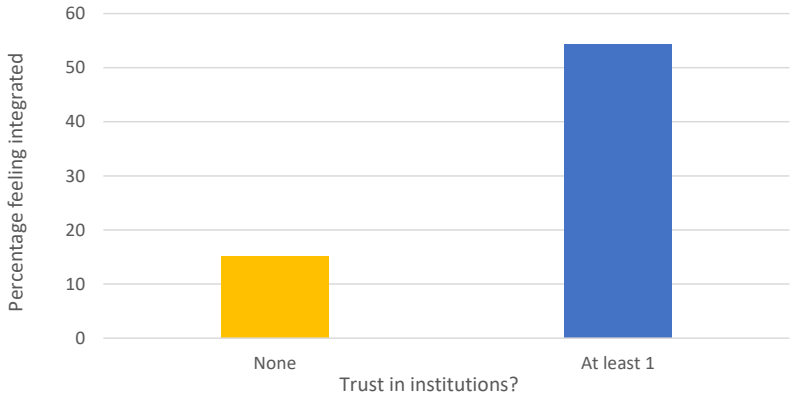
Physical Safety – Social Cohesion

The data showed that resources, especially when scarce, tend to be shared within the same displacement group only. IDPs tend to share water with other IDPs, and host community members with other host community members.

There are no big differences between host community and IDPs with regards to their **trust in institutions** and **is generally not very high,** with 43% of host community and IDPs stating they had trust in no institutions. Only 2% trusted all institutions listed.[24] Trust in institutions, however, influences the perception of integration significantly. Asked to rate their level of trust for seven types of institutions, the IDPs and returnees who trusted (rating of 4 or 5 on a scale from 1 to 5) more institutions were more likely to also feel integrated. Only 15% who said they trusted no institution felt well integrated, as compared to 54% who trusted one or more institutions, as depicted in Chart 6. 55% of households who indicated trust in at least one institution, felt integrated compared to the overall level of 37%. The level of perceived integration in all locations can be raised by improving trust in institutions. The largest absolute difference observed between those had trust in institutions versus overall levels was in Barwaqo and ADC where 79% and 70% felt integrated, respectively, compared to overall levels of 51% and 47%, respectively.

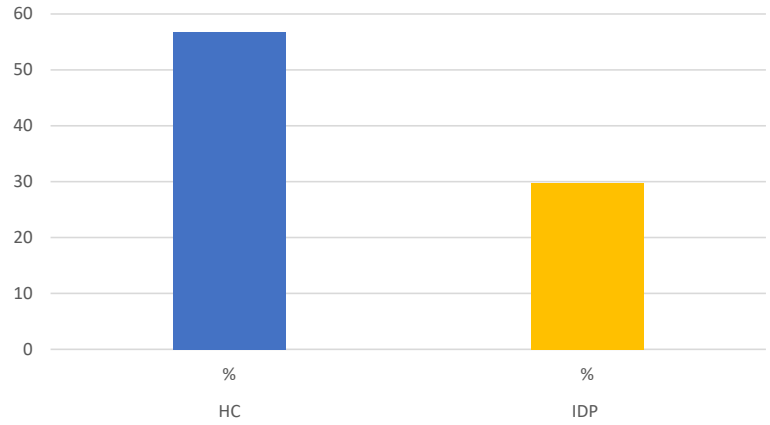
[24] Institutions include: Health system, secular education, justice system (customary), public security services, mosques / religious community, local authorities / government, financial institutions.

Chart 6. Level of integration by trust in institutions



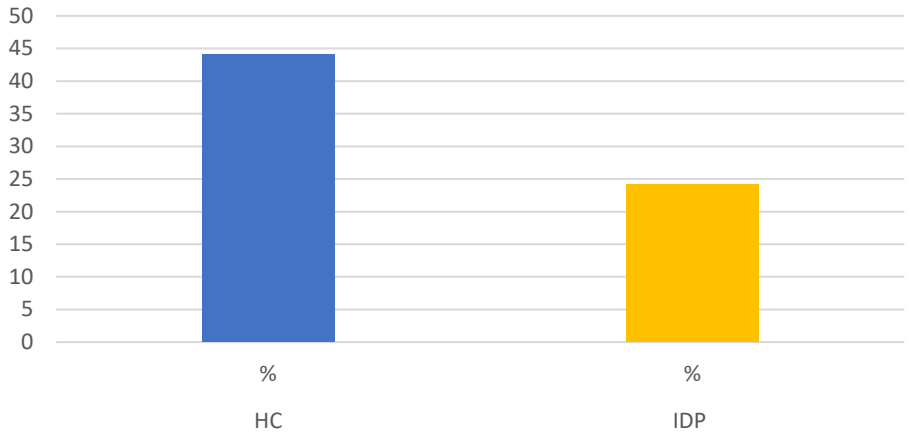
Large inequalities between host community and IDPs with regards to social cohesion were evidenced by looking at c**hildren playing with 'opposite' displacement status children**: A much higher number of host community members stated their children played regularly with children of IDPs (57%) than IDPs reporting their children played with host community children (30%), as shown in Chart 7. At the level of different locations (Table 4), the biggest difference between IDPs and host communities is in the ADC incubator in Baidoa: 60% more host community children play with children of other displacement groups than IDP children do (86% of host community members state their children play with IDP or returnee children, whereas only 26% of IDPs state their children play with host community children). For Baidoa/Hanano incubator the difference is 34%, and for BRA 41%.

Chart 7. Children playing with other displacement group children



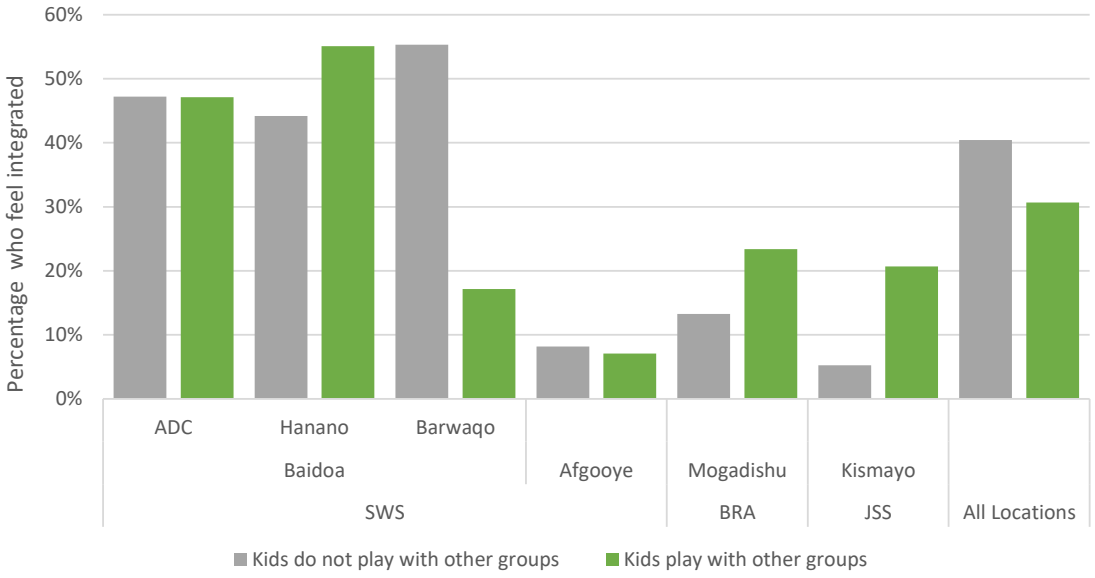
The same is true for youth playing with **youth of the 'opposite' displacement group**: again, youth of host communities are more likely to play with IDPs, than the other way round, as shown in Chart 7. The biggest differences between host community and IDPs are in ADC (Table 4), where 43% more host community members report that their youth are playing regularly with IDP or returnee youth than the other way around (68% of host community report their youth playing with IDP or returnee youth regularly; only 25% of IDPs and returnee members report their youth play with host community youth). For Hanano and BRA, 24% more host community members report their youth playing with IDPs and returnees as compared to the other way around. This aspect was not an important aspect found to influence the level of perceived integration.

Chart 8. Youth playing football with other displacement group youth



Children playing across displacement groups also significantly influences the level of perceived integration. This can be seen when looking at the levels of feeling integrated disaggregated by location surveyed, as depicted in Chart 9. In Hanano, Mogadishu and Kismayo the percentage of IDPs and returnees stating they were well integrated was notably higher when their children play with children of the host community. Interestingly, this is not the case for Barwaqo where we can observe the opposite effect. An explanation for this could be that in Barwaqo, the host community lives spatially much further from IDPs than in other locations, and therefore whether their children play with host community children does not play the same role as for other locations in their perception of integration.

Chart 9. Percentage who feels integrated when children play with children of opposite group, by location



Another interesting finding are cross-group invitations for households, meaning invitations to the other displacement group for social gatherings such as weddings, or to celebrate Eid, which showed a negative correlation with the feeling of integration. This means that according to the data, t**he more IDPs are invited to host community events, the less integrated they feel.** To find an explanation for this phenomenon, we can look at the type of invitations that IDPs and returnees reported to have received, see Table 10. From anecdotal evidence from Afghanistan, we know that invitations to certain events can be seen as 'charitable'. Eid, which IDPs and returnees are third most often invited to, is such an event, so are marriage and childbirth celebrations. Somali field practitioners confirm this reading of the results. For IDPs and returnees, being invited appears to make differences between them and the host community members more obvious and leads to a lower perception of integration. The opposite is true for children and youth, for which cross-displacement group invitations for play lead to more social cohesion and higher level of integration.

Table 10. Invitations to social events

Which social events have you been invited to by the host community?			
Type of event	**IDP**	**Returnee**	**Total**
Marriage ceremony	62%	62%	62%
Funerals	52%	56%	54%
Eid celebrations	38%	47%	41%
None	18%	15%	17%
Childbirth celebration	8%	16%	11%
Farewell parties	5%	5%	5%
Graduation ceremonies	2%	6%	4%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

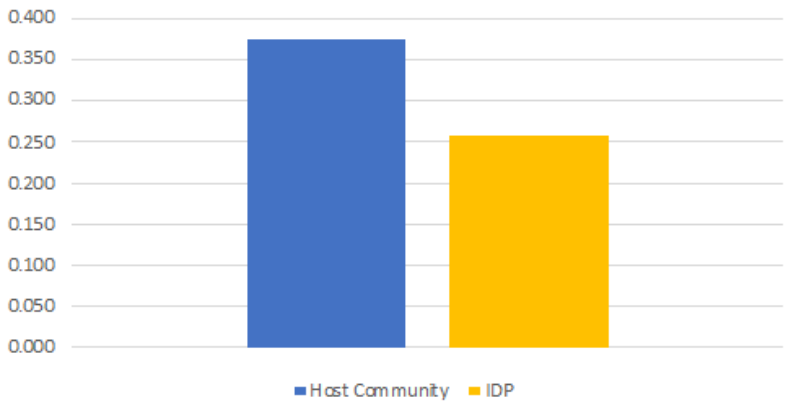
No clear influence on either perceived integration or inequalities between host communities and IDPs was observed for the **participation in community groups** by respondents.

Material Safety – Adequate Standard of Living

Although **literacy rates**[25] are very low across displacement groups, we can still detect significant inequalities between host community and IDPs, as depicted in Chart 10. The mean literacy rate for host community members is 0.38 versus 0.25 for IDPs. The biggest differences between host community members and IDPs are in BRA, Baidoa/Barwaqo and Kismayo, with the biggest difference in Mogadishu, where the rate for host community members (0.56) is almost double that of IDP (0.34) (Table 4). Literacy rates did not significantly influence perceived integration at baseline.

School attendance was not significant in either of the models, meaning it is not relevant for feeling integrated, nor does it show large inequalities, but because of low rates across all displacement groups, should be targeted in programming. Although there are schools available and in the vicinity of respondents, only 42% of population in school age (5 – 17 years old) attends school, with girls and young women less likely to attend (39%), as compared to boys and young men (46%). The main reason for children not to attend school is the lack of economic resources.

Chart 10: Literacy rates of for households (>5 years included only)



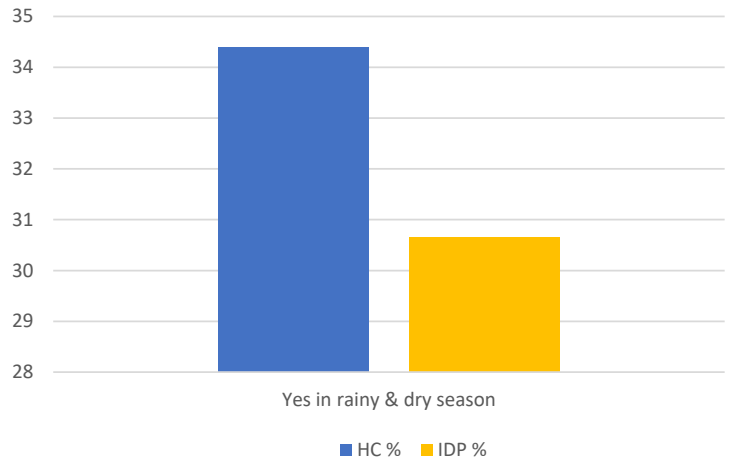
Although not significant in either of the models, school attendance rates were low across all displacement groups. This is surprising given that the majority of respondents said schools were available in their vicinity. The main reason for low attendance rates were of economic nature with costs associated with sending children to school being a barrier and children needing to work to support the family.

Large inequalities exist also for **access to sufficient drinking water:** 17% of IDPs report to have insufficient drinking water in either the rainy or dry season, as compared to only 9% of host community who report the

[25] Defined as the number of literate household members divided by the number of household members over the age of 5 years.

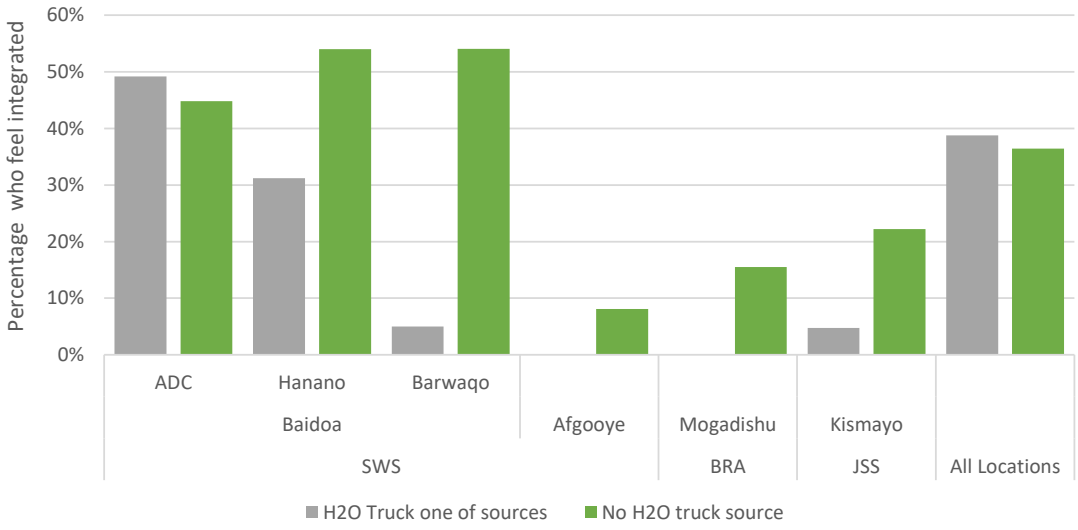
same, as shown in the graph below. The biggest differences between host community members and IDPs are in Afgooye (Table 4), where 20% more host community members report having sufficient drinking water (76% HC; 56% IDPs) and Kismayo with a 15% difference (49% HC; 34% IDP). In Kismayo, water distribution and accessibility to water points are a known issue due to a lack of private water companies, monopolization of water, and the increasing pressure on inadequate water facilities by a large number of returnees. Access to sufficient drinking water did not show any clear contribution to perceived integration.

Chart 11. Inequalities in availability of drinking water



Interestingly, **not being dependent on water trucks**, although significantly positive in the integ2 model appears to have **little influence on the overall perception of integration** (Chart 12). However, this is due to large relative differences among locations with respondents in Baidoa/Hanano and Barwaqo showing large increases in perceived integration if the water truck is not a source of their water whereas in the other locations this aspect seems to have little influence on perceptions or there is insufficient data to confirm. We could draw the conclusion that although water truck dependency from a durable solutions perspective is seen as non-sustainable, it is still considered a reliable source of water for IDPs and returnees in certain areas. Overall, none of the IDPs and returnees interviewed, stated they relied on water trucking only, but it was one source amongst others. This aspect was also not important in predicting host community membership (HCmodel).

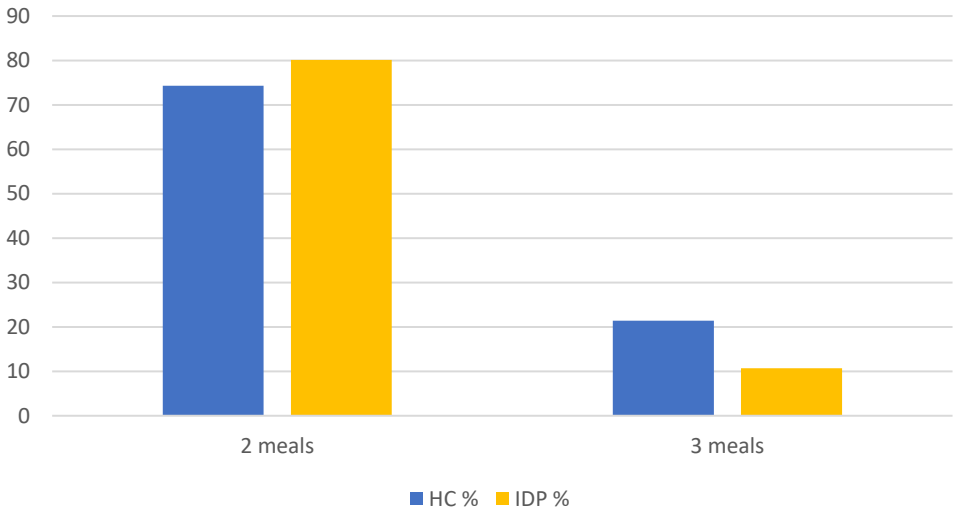
Chart 12 Percentage who feel integrated if no H2O truck as a source of water



Inequalities also exist with regards to the **number of meals that a household regularly eats per day**, from which we could possibly also draw conclusions on household income. 21% of host community members eat three meals per day regularly; whereas this is the case for only 11% of IDPs, see Chart 13. The biggest differences between host community and IDPs are in Kismayo (Table 4), where 37% more host community members have

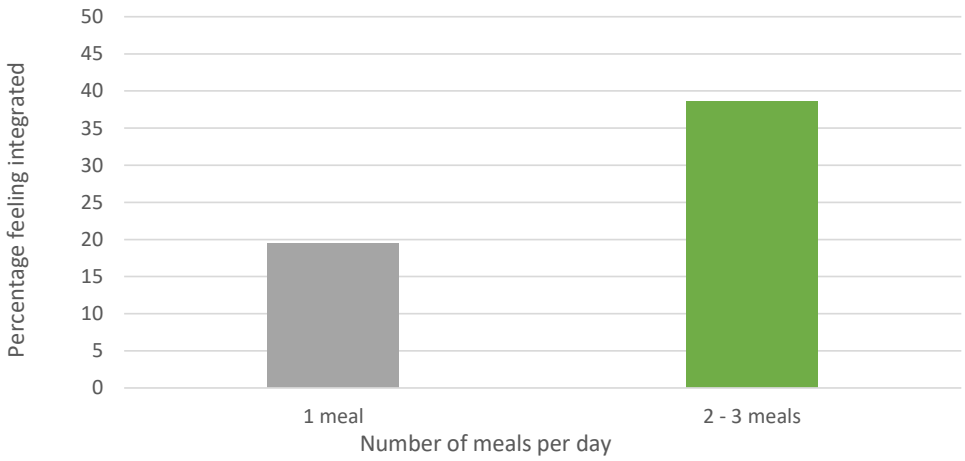
at least two meals per day (94% of host community; 57% IDPs). In BRA 32% more host community members have at least two meals per day (96% HC; 64% IDPs).

Chart 13. Inequalities with regards to number of meals consumed daily



The number of meals consumed per day also significantly influences the perception of integration, as can be seen in Chart 14. More meals consumed per day, increases the likelihood of IDPs and returnees feeling integrated, with the largest relative gain being achieved in Kismayo where perceived integration was indicated by more than 19% of respondents consuming at least 2 meals per day relative to the overall level of 15%.

Chart 14. Level of integration by number of meals consumed per day



Although not relevant in either of the models, **debt, access to financial services**, and **savings**, were very low across the board for all displacement groups and should therefore be targeted with programming. With all households reporting being in debt, only 1% said they had an account with a financial institution, which means that the large majority has debts with informal money loaners or with private contacts. Similarly, only 1% across all households said they saved money in the past week.

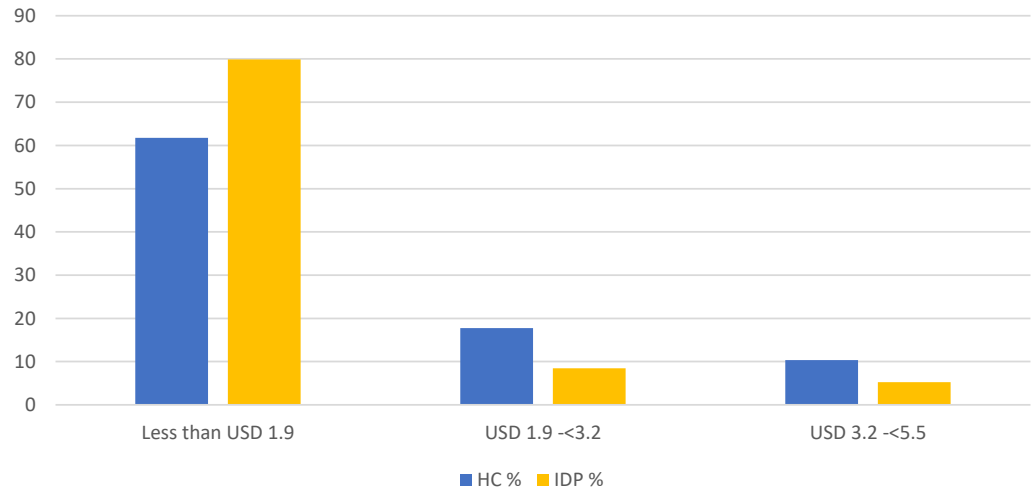
Other aspects relevant for an adequate standard of living, such as **health facility availability and use of the same, time to go and collect water**, and **access to markets for food**, were not significant at the time of baseline data collection, for either perceived integration or inequalities between host community and IDPs. **Informal transfers** did have a potential negative influence on the differences between host communities and IDPs but the number of respondents receiving informal transfers was too low to draw any conclusions.

Material Safety – Access to Economic Opportunities

The majority of IDPs work as porters, domestic workers and causal labourers. In other words, they engage in a self-perpetuating cycle of labour intensive, low-skill, low-income employment. Personal security of IDPs is central to their survival. Since many IDPs come from minority groups, they suffer discrimination and denial of basic rights by local authorities and some of the local communities. Women suffer from limited access to resources as a result of both gender and ethnic-based discrimination. The assessment shows that there are large inequalities with regards to economic opportunities, as proxied by the variable on daily adult equivalent expenditure, with IDPs spending significantly less per day: 80% of IDPs spend less than USD 1.9 per day, while this is the case for only 62% of host community members. The trend is the same for slightly higher expenditure: 18% of host community members spend between 1.9 and 3.2 US dollars per day, while this is only the case for 9% of IDPs, as depicted in

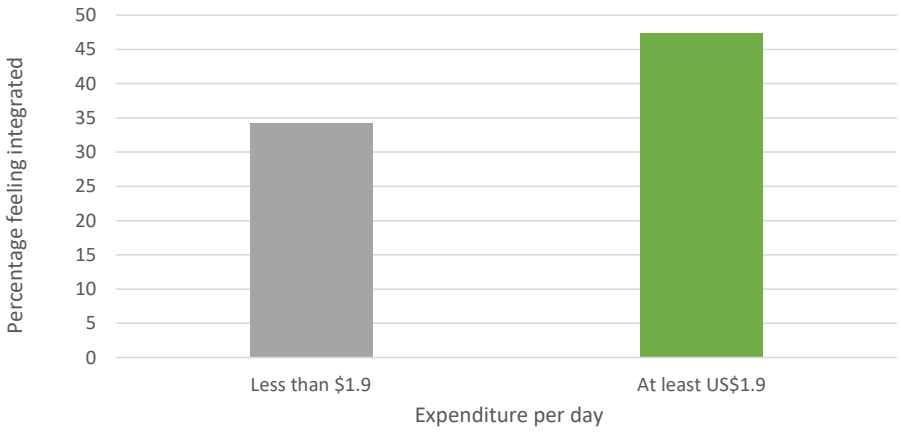
Chart 15. The biggest differences between the host community and IDPs are in BRA (Table 4), where 23% more host community members than IDPs spend at least 1.9 US dollar per day (54% host community spend at least 1.9 USD per day; only 16% of IDPs do). In Barwaqo, 34% more host community members than IDPs spend at least 1.9 USD (53% HC; versus 30% IDP). In Kismayo, 34% more host community members than IDPs spend at least 1.9USD per day (66% HC versus 31% IDPs). However, the differences in Baidoa/ADC and Baidoa/Hanano are much smaller between host communities and IDPs, 5% and 7%, respectively.

Chart 15. Total daily expenditure (adult equivalent)



Daily expenditure was also an important aspect in predicting perceived integration, although the positive influence on integration is only observed when expenditure levels are higher (Chart 16). Across all locations, 48% of households with at least USD 1.9 per day felt integrated compared to an overall level of 37% for all households. This increase in feeling integrated was observed in all locations, most notably in Barwaqo, Kismayo and Afgooye where 74%, 35% and 12%, respectively, of households with at least USD 1.9 per day felt integrated as opposed to the overall levels in those locations of 51%, 15% and 12%, respectively.

Chart 16. Level of integration by daily expenditure



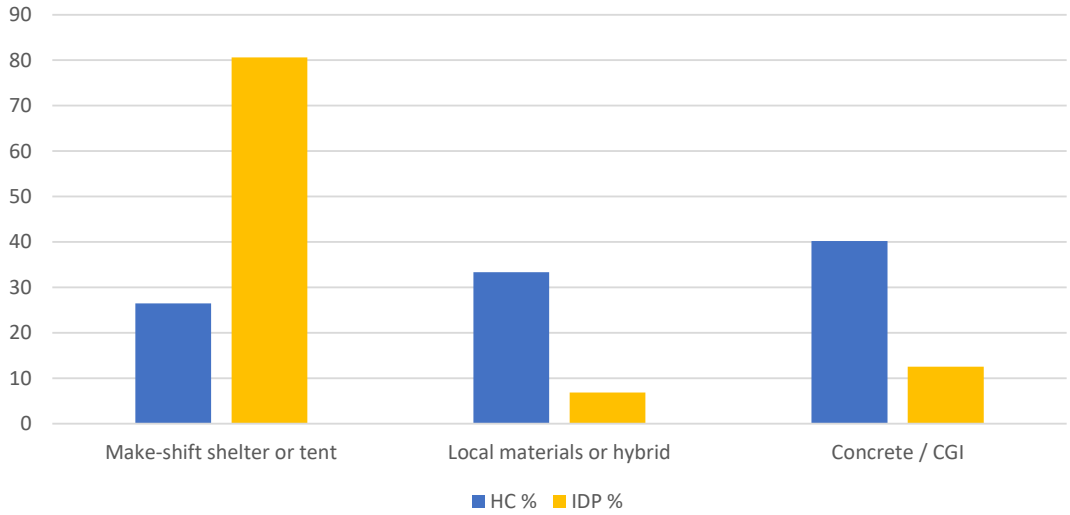
There are no significant differences in **income diversity** or **highest education level** between IDPs and host community members or strong influence on perceived integration.

Material Safety – Housing, Land and Property

Large inequalities were found with regards to **housing type**, with host community having more access to better quality shelters. The typology of shelter varies greatly across displacement group and location (or domain) and standardizing the housing approach would therefore be necessary. With a great prevalence of makeshift shelters, the private sector should be involved in developing a concept to provide affordable low-cost housing that has an acceptable standard.

A very high number of IDPs, more than 80%, still live in makeshift shelters, this is only the case for 26% of host community members, see Chart 17. 40% of host community members report to live in housing made from concrete or CGI, while this is the case for only 13% of IDPs. The biggest differences between IDPs and host community are in Barwaqo (Table 4), where 97% of host community does not live in makeshift shelters and only 2% of IDPs live in housing types other than make-shift. In BRA, 93% of host community does not live in makeshift shelters, whereas this is only 2% of IDPs, meaning that 98% of IDPs in BRA do live in makeshift shelters. In Kismayo, none of the host community members live in makeshift shelters, but only 11% of IDPs responded the same. Housing type did not significantly influence perceived levels of integration.

Chart 17. Housing type

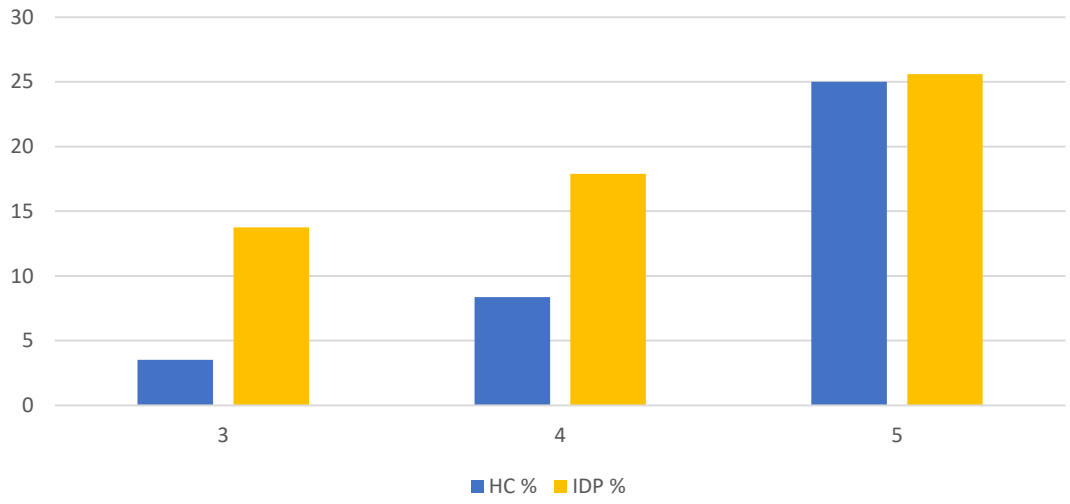


With regards to **housing quality**, we see similar inequalities: much fewer host community members report more problems with their housing.[26] For example, 4% of host community members report having four issues with their shelter, but this is the case for 14% of IDPs. The most common issues households face is overcrowding. This indicates the need to work towards providing shelters that take into consideration better the needs of the population, including considering the average size of a household. Similar to housing type, the largest inequality in housing quality issues were observed in Barwaqo (89% of host communities have less than 3 issues with their housing; 40% for IDP), Kismayo (83% of host communities have less than 3 issues with their housing; 34% for IDP) and BRA (94% of host communities have less than 3 issues with housing; 59% for IDP).



IDPs in makeshift shelters © IOM

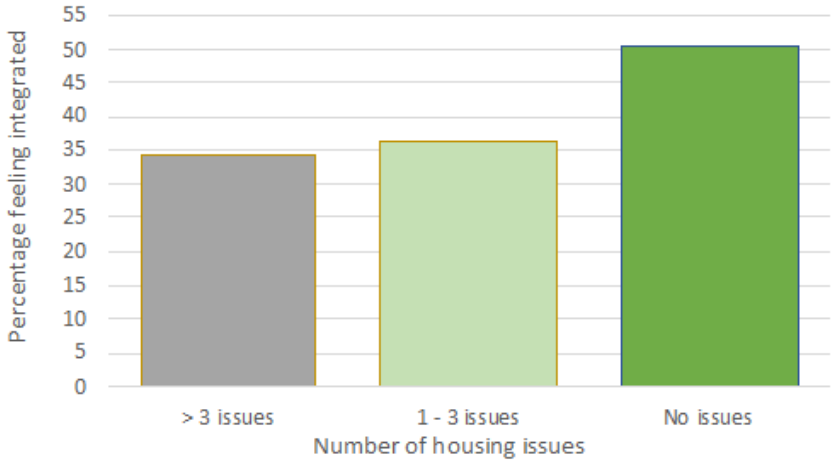
Chart 18. Housing quality - number of issues reported



The number of housing issues experienced was also found to significantly influence the perception of integration. Those households that reported having no issues with their shelter were much more likely to feel better integrated, as depicted in Chart 19. The largest difference with overall levels of integration was observed in Barwaqo where 61% of those with 0 – 2 housing quality issues felt integrated as opposed to the overall level of 51%.

[26] Issues include damaging, over-crowding, insufficient privacy, inadequate space, inadequate protection, inadequate materials, and other (specified).

Chart 19. Level of integration by number of housing issues

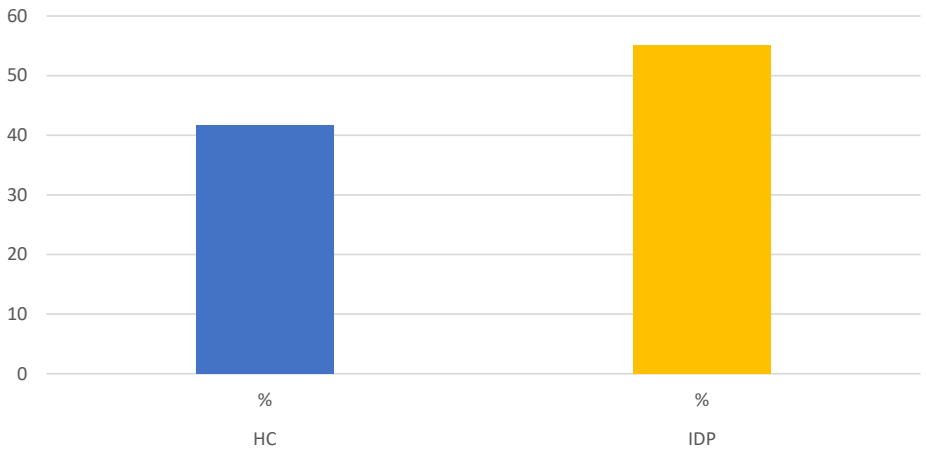


Large inequalities also exist with regards to **land documentation**, see Chart 20. More than half of the IDPs (55%) surveyed and 42% of the host community members interviewed reported that they did not have a land title deed or a written lease agreement for the land they occupy. When broken down per region, the biggest differences between the situation of the host community and IDPs was in Barwaqo (Table 4), where 41% more host community members reported to have a land title deed or written lease agreement (77% of HC have land documentation; only 37% of IDPs). In Kismayo, 29% more host community members have land documentation (29% of HC versus 0% of IDPs). In Hanano, 22% more host community members have land documentation (58% HC versus 36% IDPs). Land documentation was not an important influencer of perceived integration.



Housing support in Barwaqo © NRC

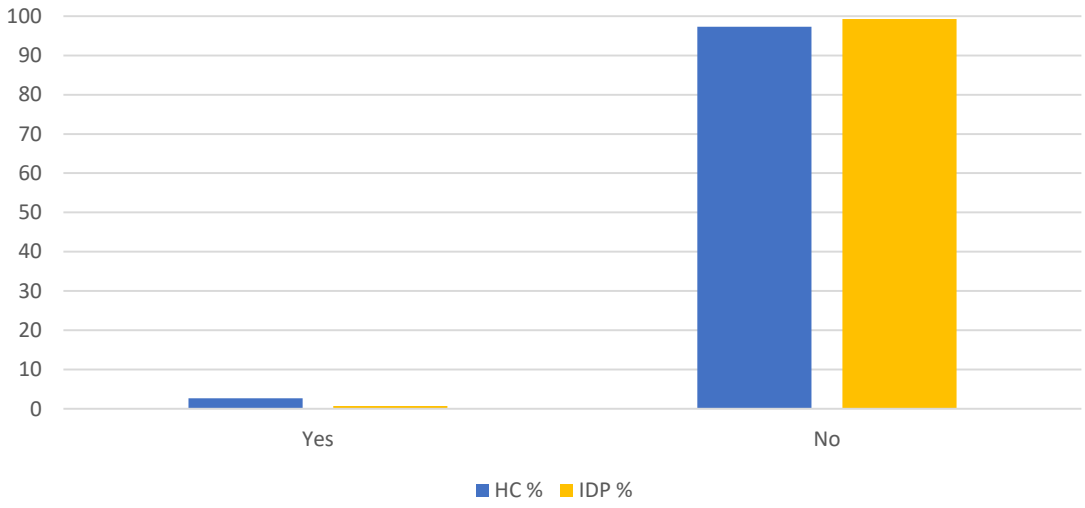
Chart 20. Land documentation



Legal Safety

For legal safety, inequalities were visible with regards to **citizenship documentation**. Only a third of the IDPs had access to citizenship documentation as compared to host community members. Differences between host community members and IDPs can only be observed in Kismayo (Table 4), where 23% more host community members have citizenship documents than IDPs (29% HC members have documents; only 6% IDPs do). However, the numbers were very low across the board, with 1% of IDPs having documents, and 3% of host community members, so lack of citizenship documentation is a wider issue that cannot be addressed through targeting of IDPs only.

Chart 21. Access to citizenship documents



With regards to access to **justice and legal services**, no significant differences were found at the point of baseline data collection. However, it is worth mentioning that only 52% of DAC members perceive the **decision-making on community affairs** as both inclusive and responsive.



Conducting the LORA survey in Barwaqo © IOM

4. PROGRAMMING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the key results, Danwadaag can make evidence-based recommendations to improve progress towards durable solutions:

Context Specific Vulnerability Targeting

The assistance needs in Somalia will evitability outstrip the support that can be provided. The LORA proposes a way in which limited resources can be targeted and focused on specific areas and aspects related to displacement in order to ensure tangible progress towards durable solutions. Targeting decisions should be made on the basis of well understood context-specific vulnerabilities, not merely on displacement status. This represents a shift away from broader targeting based on displacement status alone and creates space for context specific interventions that address core integration elements such as forced evictions, land tenure security and trust in institutions.

Housing, Land and Property

Land tenure security documentation and housing standards were found to be key variables influencing inequality and in the latter case, perception of integration. Given that DACs are more likely to be affected by the shock of forced evictions it is critical that durable solution programming looks more comprehensively at land tenure issues. The complex issue of land needs to be addressed across development, peace and humanitarian actors in order to find sustainable solutions that are integrated into long term urban planning. It is critical to support the government to establish long term urban development plans that are inclusive of the needs and vulnerabilities of the DACs while addressing and mitigating the shock of forced evictions in the short term. Specifically, successful initiatives such as the development of the Barwaqo city extension in Baidoa, under the leadership of the SWS Government, provide a model for scale and learning across durable solutions initiatives in Somalia.

Access to Citizenship Documentation

While acknowledging the low base of citizenship documentation for host communities as well, access to documentation is an important element of durable solutions programming. Integrating access to citizen documentation into other interventions, such as birth certificates to access bank accounts for livelihoods programming is an approach that Danwadaag has piloted to address the inequalities that exist within DACs. This approach can be scaled and integrated further in durable solutions programming and across Danwadaag.

Social Cohesion

As highlighted in the LORA findings, social cohesion is the most critical element affecting perceived integration. Increasing trust in institutions across the board which includes the health system (Hospitals, health centres, physicians); the secular education system (Schools, High schools, teachers); the justice System (Customary law); public security services (Police, Armed Forces); local authorities/ government; financial institutions; and the UN and NGOs will make a significant difference in how integrated people feel. This reinforces the need to invest in robust accountability mechanisms which take account of, give a voice to and enable durable solutions actors to be held to account by DACs themselves.

This finding underpins the importance of Danwadaag's work with the government and local authorities to enhance technical capacities and establish responsive and inclusive processes that facilitate accountability to DACs.

Another pathway to achieve more social cohesion is increasing social interaction between IDPs and host communities, for example through children and youth playing together. Further examination is needed to explore the cultural complexities of social cohesion within this context.

Economic Opportunities and Sustainable Livelihoods

Given the importance of household expenditure, focus should be put on the economic dimensions of DAC development. This includes market systems approaches, increasing economic opportunities and sustainable livelihood activities, to stabilise and improve household income. This in turn should lead to increased food consumption, a greater ability to save money and protect against future shocks, and to more economic self-reliance. To ensure longer term gains, these efforts should be complimented by investments in household's income diversification to address the overall dependence on casual labour. Village, Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are appropriate low-cost interventions which provide entry points for financial inclusion, access to documentation, and social cohesion. Jointly, further investments should

be made to engage, and influence the targeting of large-scale market based economic recovery programming, to ensure inclusion of DACs and consideration of the unique vulnerabilities from the design phase.



Small-scale business owner in Kismayo © IOM

Safe Access to Sustainable, Equitable Services

Sustainable water access continues to be a critical issue for DACs with reliance on water trucking an issue that affects perception of (re) integration. Many DACs rely on small-scale water vendors who provide low quality water at a high price so that poor people pay up to five times more for water. Addressing this with the government and private sector to ensure inclusive, affordable access will be important. In addition, focus should be put on safety to access food sources, safe access to latrines especially at night by adding gender-separated latrines and lighting. Education access should be explored more to understand better the barriers to inclusive access, such as affordability as availability seems to have been largely addressed in Danwadaag targeted areas.



Borehole drilling in Baidoa © CWW

5. CONCLUSIONS

Taking these results into consideration, a possible pathway for durable solutions in Somalia is to put less emphasis on services, apart from sustainable WASH, and more emphasis on inclusive livelihoods approaches, land tenure security, housing standards, and work with the government to improve inclusive and responsive decision-making. As detailed above, an inclusive approach should lead not only to more trust in UN and NGO-work but to concrete the governments' ability to lead and manage durable solutions processes beyond the scope of Danwadaag.

The results of this assessment also suggest that the issues that durable solutions programming should address are not uniform across Somalia but very context specific. Considering that currently a collective framework for durable solutions guides programme focus and implementation, this should be put into question, and possibly more area-based frameworks developed instead.

Going forward, Danwadaag will continue to use the LORA for annual surveys to monitor further progress towards (re)integration and equality. This process will ensure, Danwadaag continues its adaptive management approach, making programming decisions based on evidence of context-specific perceptions of integration and vulnerabilities. Beyond programme-specific adaptations, the LORA has advanced thinking in the durable solutions community about how to determine the end point of displacement and how measuring progress towards integration is feasible. It has influenced not only Danwadaag's programming to more effectively work towards integration but also inspired others to develop similar measures adapted to local contexts, such as IOM's South Sudan team currently developing a composite measure for durable solutions, IOM Somalia RDS unit developing an index for community stabilization based on LORA learnings, Samenyeenta consortium basing their programming on LORA learnings, and LORA learnings influencing setting priorities within the Durable Solutions Strategy developed for Somalia. LORA also influenced UNHCR Sudan Peacebuilding Fund durable solutions planning and other stakeholders through the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) Durable Solutions learning group.

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Community consultations in Baidoa, 2019 © Concern Worldwide

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