



SOCIAL INTEGRATION

For the majority of households, relationships between communities are reported to be very good or good in all locations i.e. very limited tensions between both groups (displaced and host communities). Significantly more respondents from both population groups in Mogadishu report that relations are very good (75%²⁶ for host community households; and 76%²⁵ for displaced households). This is probably due to the cosmopolitan and more diverse nature of the capital city. In contrast, more respondents from both groups in Kismayo (9%²⁷ of host community households; and double the number of displaced households with 18%²⁸) report fair, bad, or very bad relations. For Kismayo, as analysed further below, the data suggests that prevailing clan conflicts might be impacting relations between hosts and IDPs.

Graph 7. Perception of relations across host and displaced HHs, % of households

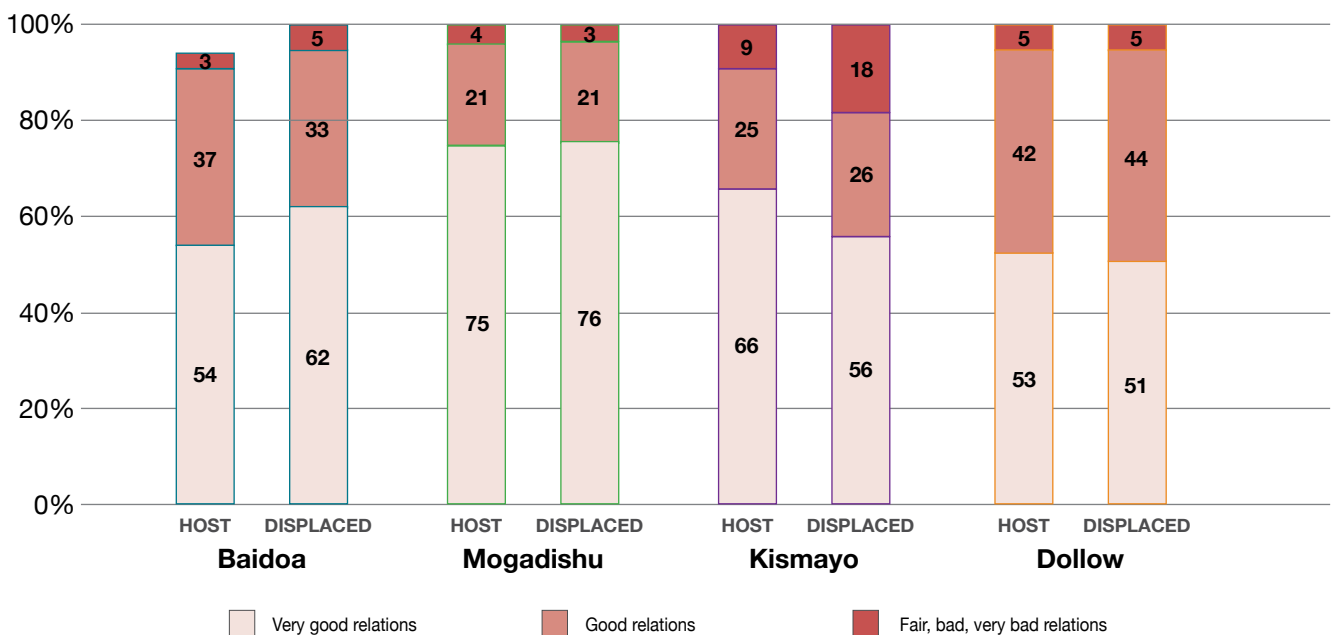
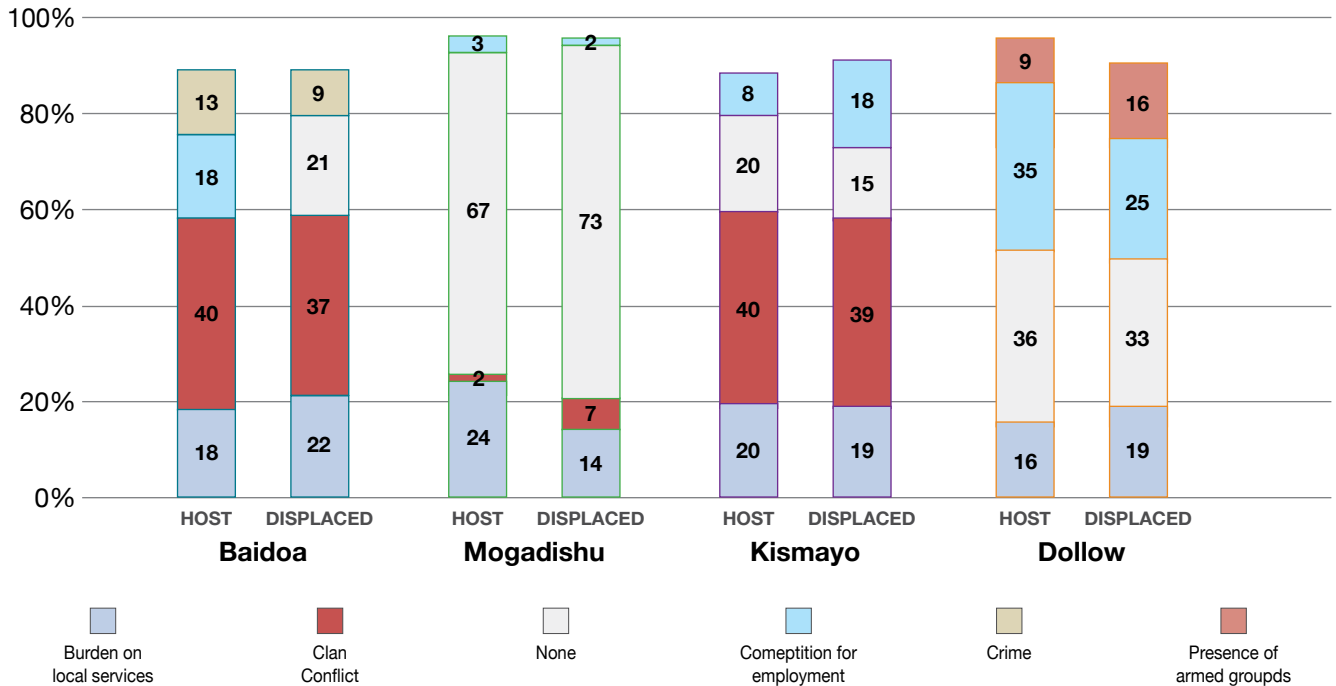


Photo: Portrait photo of family living in IDP Camp in Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC

Despite in general good relations between host and IDPs, all respondents were asked what do they consider to be the biggest strain on the relationship between displaced and host communities. According to respondents, despite a general good relations between displaced and host communities, clan conflict remains an issue causing tension between the displaced and host communities.^{31,32}

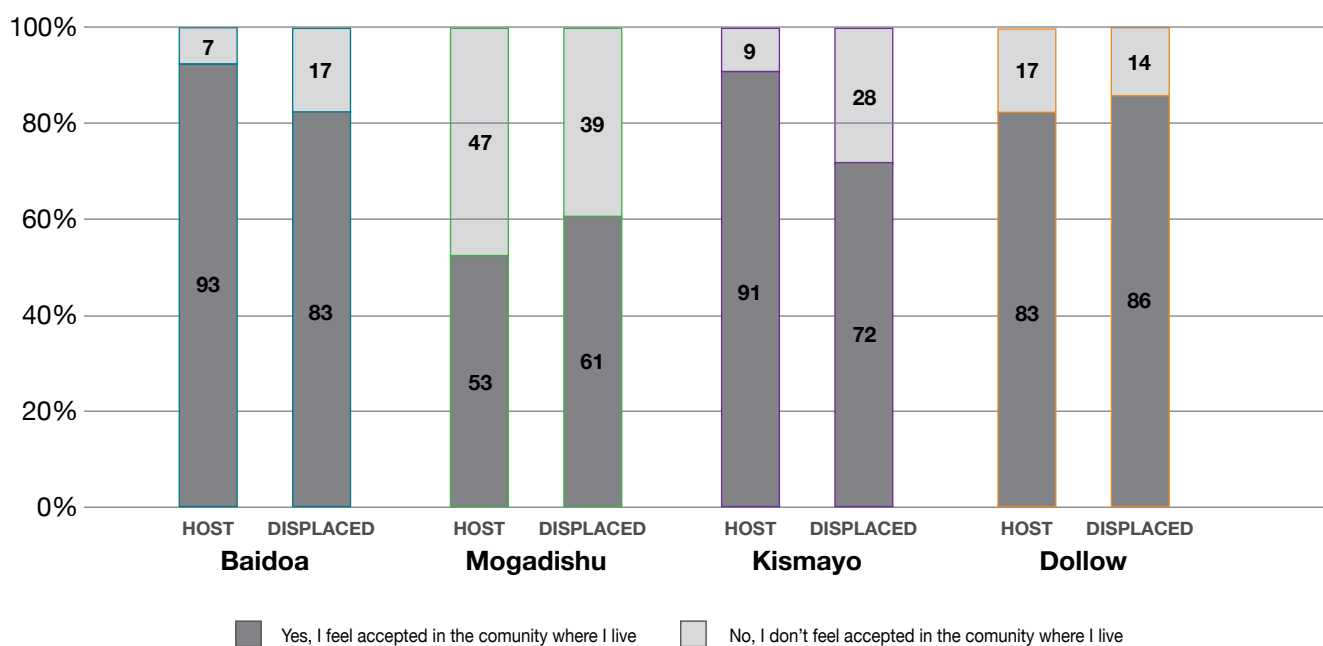
A cross-cutting issue for all locations is the burden on local services and infrastructure that the influx of new inhabitants is perceived to be creating. As displaced populations move into urban centres which already struggled to provide basic services and support to local residents, the impact on and competition for services is undoubtedly a key source of tension and challenge in terms of supporting social cohesion between IDPs and their hosts.

Graph 8. Most reported strains on the relations between host and displaced HHs, % of households



While perceptions of acceptance in the community vary significantly between locations, in all locations the majority of displaced and host community feel accepted. The highest rates of community acceptance overall are in Baidoa while the lowest was in Mogadishu for both population groups. This might indicate the lower importance of clan membership and a relatively more cosmopolitan way of life, thus reducing the sense of belonging in a community, or perhaps redefining this in a manner not captured by the aspirations survey. When comparing acceptance between displaced and host communities there is statistically significant differences in each location. In Baidoa and Kismayo more host community feels accepted than the displaced population while interesting the inverse is true in Mogadishu and to a lesser extent Dollow.

Graph 9. Reported feeling of acceptance, % of households



The findings related to the presence and strength of community and social organisations also show contrasting results. Graph 10 shows very low levels of awareness of community or social organisations (CSOs) in Mogadishu in comparison to the other survey sites, which might suggest a lower proportion of active CSOs in the vicinity of respondents. Mogadishu respondents also report lower levels of social integration and homogeneity than elsewhere. In contrast, significantly more displaced households in Baidoa have heard of CSOs in their neighbourhoods than elsewhere (48%^{*40}), and significantly more host community households in Dollow have heard of CSOs in their neighbourhoods than elsewhere (53%^{*39}).

Graph 10. Reported levels of awareness of CSOs in their neighbourhood, % of households

