

Somalia Solutions update 2019

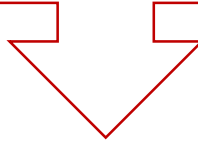
Case study to support (re)integration programming

Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa



- Objectives and methodology
- Context changes since 2016/2017
- Part A: Progress and challenges on durable solutions programming & Critical success factors
- Part B: Durable solutions criteria ratings – Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo
- **Recommendations and priorities for 2019/2020**

WHAT ARE THE LESSONS LEARNED AND EVOLVING PRACTICES ON (RE-)INTEGRATION?



CONTEXT

Context changes
since 2016/2017

PART A

Progress &
challenges on
durable solutions

PART B

Durable solutions
criteria ratings by
location

RECOMMENDATIONS

Priorities for 2019/
2020



Research methods

- **Qualitative methodology:** key informant interviews, community consultations, focus group discussions, operational workshops & comprehensive literature review - **over 110 sources**



Research focus/locations

- Focus on (re)integration planning and programming
- **Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa.**



Engagement with host communities

- **275 internally displaced persons, returnees and host community members** interviewed in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo
- Involved community leaders & members with different ethnicity, age, and gender



Key informant interviews

- **70 key informant interviews** and **18 participants in roundtable discussions** in all locations with government representatives, district and municipality leadership (political and technical), international, national and community aid organisations, community leaders, private sector actors, donors and researchers



Strong operational focus

- **Three operational workshops** (1 x Mogadishu, 1 x Baidoa, 1 x Kismayo,) with 90 government, donor, research and aid organisation representatives

Where is durable solutions programming in Somalia, two years down the line?

KEY PROGRESS

Process of developing and implementing durable solutions in Somalia is formally recognised as a priority by all levels of government

- Since 2016, political commitment exists, evidenced by the inclusion of durable solutions agenda in the Somalia National Development Plan
- In 2017/2018, **24 different federal and state-level policies and guidelines** have been developed to address the search for durable solutions in Somalia. It is now necessary to operationalise these political commitments

The durable solutions landscape has expanded, multi-year funding is available and collective outcomes are sought

- Donors are supporting the durable solutions agenda by funding implementing partner consortia, working with the government and engaging directly with displacement-affected communities

AREAS TO STRENGTHEN

Greater coordination, leadership and inclusiveness

- Strengthen coordination structures and continue to provide capacity development to all levels of government (national, state and municipal)
- Effective coordination between and with government institutions **on data is just as important as coordination** between authorities, humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and state-building actors

Improvements in communication, transparency and accountability

- Although displacement-affected communities are involved in defining durable solutions to some extent, **effective feedback loops are missing**, which results in reduced transparency and accountability
- Setting standards for collective planning and monitoring- ***moving beyond attribution to contribution***

As of 2019, the pieces of the durable solutions puzzle are present but have not yet come together in a cohesive manner

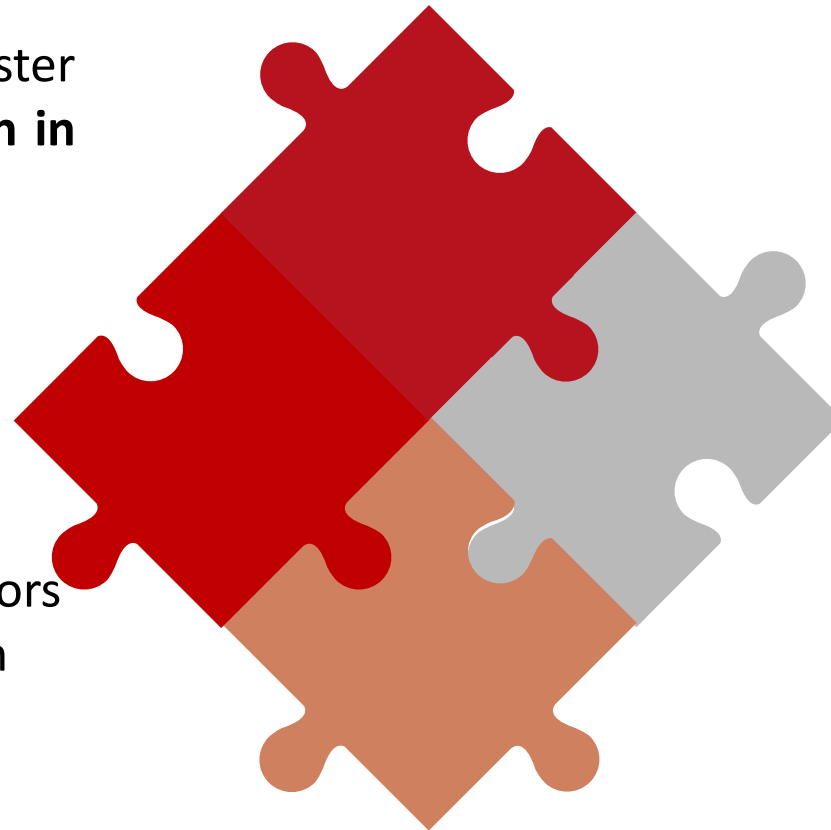
Four factors explain this lack of cohesion

01

Processes to support and foster durable solutions **only began in Somalia in 2016/2017**

02

The influence of external actors is limited in fragile settings in which **clan dynamics and related power structures** largely define what is feasible



03

Striking a balance between immediate and longer-term needs is particularly complex in protracted displacement and state building settings

04

Inadequate levels of information sharing and joint planning, as well as a lack of common tools to account for local integration

DS INITIATIVES	Government	Donors	Humanitarian Actors	Development Actors	CSOs	Academia	Private Sector
EIDACS							
Danwadaag Programme							
Durable Solutions Programme (DSP)							
Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)							
Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI)							

KEY TAKE-AWAYS

THE ROLE OF
DEVELOPMENT
ACTORS TO BE
STRENGTHENED

GOVERNMENT
ENGAGEMENTS
ACROSS THE BOARD,
CLARITY OVER ROLES
AND RESPONSIBILITIES
VARIES

UNEVEN CSO AND
PRIVATE SECTOR
ENGAGEMENT

LEARNING EVENTS,
CONSORTIA MEETINGS,
GOVERNMENT-LED
MEETINGS, IMPROVED
COORDINATION

Overview of IASC/ ReDSS 8 criteria used per initiative

DS INITIATIVES	Protection	Basic services	Economic opportunities	HLP	Documentation	Family reunification	Public Affairs	Remedies and Justice
EIDACS								
Danwadaag Programme								
Durable Solutions Programme (DSP)								
Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)								
Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI)								

CRITERIA GAPS THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND CSOs CAN FILL

KEY TAKE AWAYS

OVERLAPS BETWEEN CONSORTIA HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR COORDINATION

BROAD BASED EFFORTS CAN SUPPORT LEARNING ACROSS

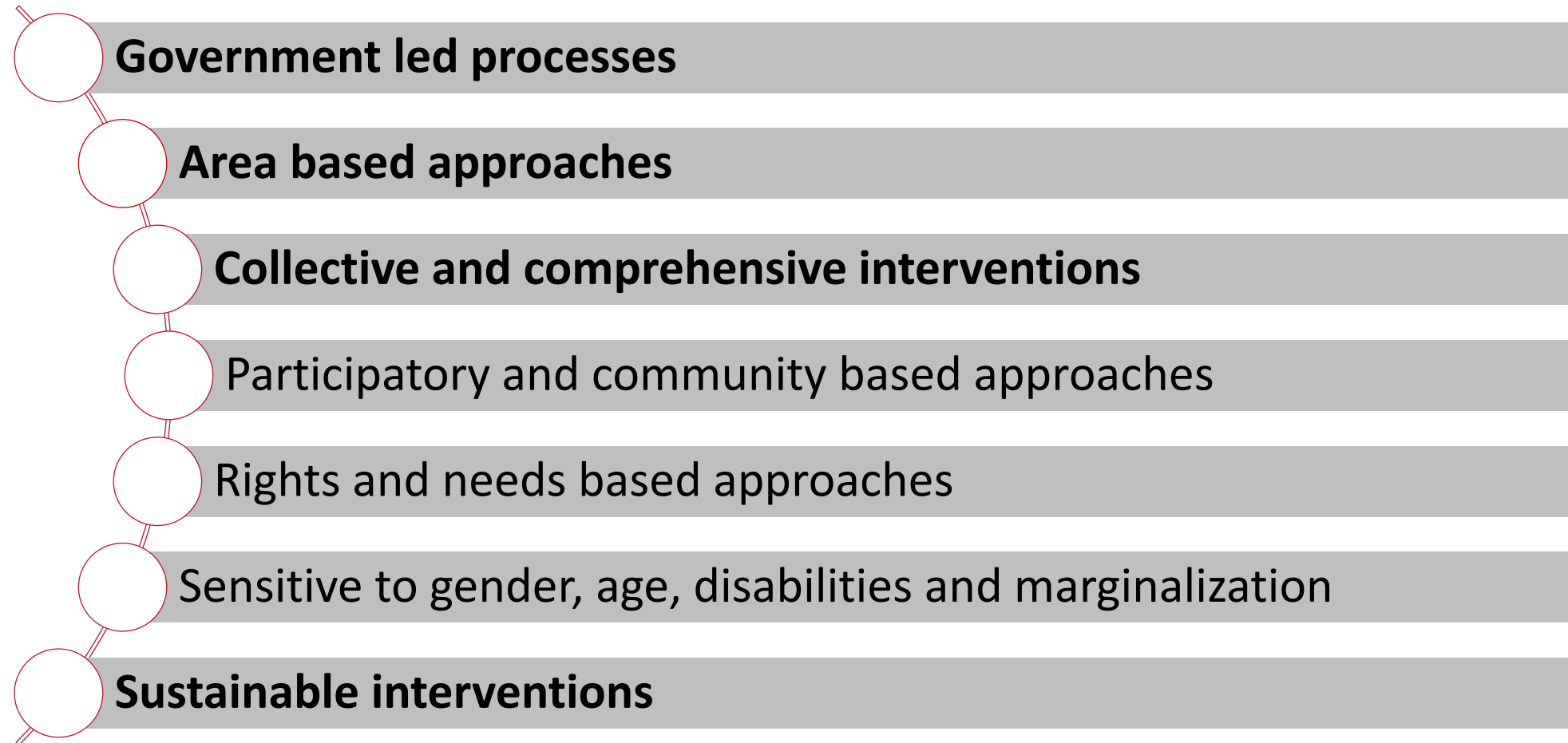
DIRECT FOCUS

LINKAGES MADE

NO FOCUS OR LINK

Part A: Progress and challenges on durable solutions planning and programming





This study only focuses on four of these principles: area based planning and locally led processes/ sustainable (re)integration/ collective outcomes and coordination/ and government engagement

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Facilitating access for durable solutions consortia supported by government and CSOs
- Using the HLP approach to eviction response and prevention (particularly strong in Baidoa)
- Developing Community Action Plans (CAPs) to set community priorities
- Identifying complementarities and synergies between resilience and durable solutions

CHALLENGES

- Lack of joint planning with the federal government and federal member states and limited resources
- Lack of DAC inclusion in programme design, implementation and monitoring
- Gap on legal safeties

OPPORTUNITIES

- Joint area-based plans based on CAPs
- Standards for community consultations
- Link resettlement plans with urban masters plans
- Increase communications with DACs, show programme adaptation
- Capitalise on CSOs for community engagement



Refer to main report for [case studies](#) on area based urban solutions and community engagement

Supporting group level dynamics and strengthening dialogue

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

Expanding and strengthening coordination

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

Increasing investments in durable solutions unit, in information systems, in PPPs

- The first Durable Solutions Unit at BRA level
- Interoperability of data and information systems
- Public-Private Partnerships in DACs

Responding to emergencies while planning for longer-term approaches by

- Integrating CSOs in all durable solutions initiatives
 - Improving needs-based targeting within area-based plans
-

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Adopting a housing approach as a model for integrated programming
- Focus on conflict management in urban settings

CHALLENGES

- Lack of livelihoods and economic inclusion approaches
- Gaps in market systems approaches to strengthen (re)integration
- Stalled private sector engagement because services are too costly for the displaced
- Different profiles, expectations and perceptions within groups (IDPs, returnees, hosts)

OPPORTUNITIES

- Define an approach for social cohesion and a strategy to link social inclusion with services + economic opportunities
- Go beyond a livelihood or TVET approach to an economic inclusion approach + using value chains analyses as a first step forward, and affordable private sector services for DACs



Refer to main report for [case studies](#) on working together on linking sustainable (re)integration with conflict management

Establishing programme priorities and sequencing of activities

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

Understanding stakeholder attitude and practices

- Supporting social cohesion and conflict management

Identifying social and environmental benefits of programming

Supporting mayor engagement and leadership on durable solutions

- Linking consortia activities to district plans
 - Improving sectoral response through line ministries
-

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Integrated a learning partner
- Bringing together UN, NGOs, government to contribute to collective outcomes
- Aligning and adapting programming

CHALLENGES

- Lack of coordination structures adapted to durable solutions planning
- Lack of shared data and joint analyses
- Lack of disaggregated data fit for durable solutions programming and policy – availability and access
- Lack of standards on secondments

OPPORTUNITIES

- Linking durable solutions programming with development and state building programming
- Joint assessments, analysis, knowledge management
- Joint communication on vision and collective outcomes
- Capitalising on CSOs to strengthen community capacity



Refer to main report for [case studies](#) on working together on stabilization linkages with durable solutions and resilience

Understanding the nature and size of donor contribution

Using durable solutions initiatives to bring together key stakeholders

- Consortia, civil society, private sector and government
 - Local governance, stabilisation and durable solutions actors
 - Engaging and enabling regular interactions between police and local communities
-

Aligning and integrating durable solutions initiatives within

- National priorities: the social protection agenda, the NDP and ministerial priorities
 - Peacebuilding efforts
-

Managing knowledge through data harmonisation

- investing in joint tools to measure progress and aggregate impact towards collective outcomes
-

Supporting local government

- Standardising secondments
 - Capitalising on societal dividends and environmentally friendly practices
-

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Stronger governance: leadership by state and municipal authorities
- Increasing resettlement and land tenure security
- Increasing collaborative opportunities with multi-partner investments

CHALLENGES

- Lack of financial capacity
- Uneven understanding of and technical capacity for durable solutions
- Need for government engagement and monitoring plans
- Need for clear and transparent communication by durable solutions actors

OPPORTUNITIES

- Conduct capacity assessments
- Standardizing secondments and contracting practices
- Enhancing CSO engagement
- Filling public service delivery gaps through private sector engagement



Refer to main report for [case studies](#) on working together on private sector engagement to support the government

Strengthening capacity and institutional structures

- Establishing leadership through a Durable Solutions Unit at BRA level
- Support of CSOs to the government
- Technical line ministry involvement
- Secondments, trainings provided to government
- Reinforcement of police structures
- Private sector support to fill in public service delivery gaps

Government-led

- Communications and outreach efforts
 - Leadership on coordination
 - Securing access
-

Part B: Durable solutions criteria ratings

Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo

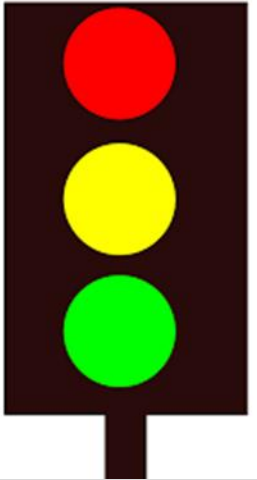


- ❖ **A practical, easy-to-use rapid and adaptive analytical tool** with a simple visual to enable users to answer:
 - *What are the barriers/opportunities for durable solutions?*
 - *To what extent have durable solutions been achieved?*
 - *What changes to policy and practice are required to advance progress towards durable solutions?*
 - *Where to focus and prioritize investments based on gaps and challenges identified?*

- ❖ Can be used **by practitioners and policy-makers to tailor programming and policies** according to a common logical framework around solutions and based on a collective analysis (government and local authorities, humanitarian/ development/ peace and state building actors, etc)

ReDSS/IASC FRAMEWORK: COMMON DURABLE SOLUTIONS OUTCOMES

Measure **contribution** not attribution towards **collective outcomes**

Theme	Criteria (IASC)	Traffic light rating
 PHYSICAL SAFETY	1. SAFETY & SECURITY/ PROTECTION/ SOCIAL COHESION	
	2. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	
 MATERIAL SAFETY	3. ACCESS TO JOB CREATION/ ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	
	4. RESTORATION OF HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY	
 LEGAL SAFETY	5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION	
	6. FAMILY REUNIFICATION	
	7. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
	8. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE	

MOGADISHU 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING



PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION

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

SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

SOCIAL COHESION

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



MATERIAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

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

ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)

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

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

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

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE

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

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

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



LEGAL SAFETY

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

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

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Significant initiatives have begun to provide a platform for displacement affected communities to share their voices and participate in decision making

- Most of the indicators under the Solutions framework criteria for Mogadishu are rated red - **indicating a decline as compared to 2017**

Key challenges identified

- Forced evictions
- Food insecurity
- Protection concerns, particularly SGBV



Information on livelihoods and access to jobs indicates the continued inability of IDPs to integrate into local labor markets, and a continued lack of data to support evidence-based policies and programmes.

BAIDOA 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING



**PHYSICAL
SAFETY**

PROTECTION

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

SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

SOCIAL COHESION

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



**MATERIAL
SAFETY**

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

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

ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)

Significant initiatives for all populations exist, though IDPs and returnees not originally from Baidoa face more challenges in accessing jobs and economic opportunities

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

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

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE

While some limited information on the formation of informal dispute resolution mechanisms exists, adequate data on their effectiveness is lacking

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

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



**LEGAL
SAFETY**

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

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

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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



- Progress in Baidoa is **most positive in the realm of physical safety and social cohesion**, in large part due to increased programming targeted at the community level. These improvements have taken place amidst political tensions
- **Material safety improvements are noted** in access to education, with an increase in basic quality education, and in greater commitment to providing IDPs with livelihoods support

Key challenges identified

- **Legal safety criteria remains with a white rating**, given the overall lack of data - While local government has been supportive of IDP participation in public affairs, **more data is required to be able to assess progress and challenges**



Notably, local government has developed plans to support youth livelihoods. Such actions need to be strengthened and monitored in 2019

KISMAYO 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING



PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION

There is improved safety in Kismayo, with very few reported cases of violence, intimidation or threats, although explosive hazards remain a direct threat to all populations

SAFETY AND SECURITY

A feeling of relative and consistent security in daily life is present for all populations. However, outside of the urban center insecurity is still a threat

SOCIAL COHESION

Increase in community programming has promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities



MATERIAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

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

ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)

Although the situation for protracted IDPs is similar to that of the hosts, new IDPs and returnees face more struggles in accessing economic opportunities

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

For the most part, weak tenancy agreements and common evictions affect IDPs and returnees more than host populations



LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE

IDPs and returnees face greater challenges in accessing formal justice mechanisms. Informal justice mechanisms used mainly by IDPs and returnees may lead to exacerbation of vulnerabilities due to discrimination

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

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

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

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

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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

- **Overall physical safety has improved** in Kismayo since the 2016/2017 solutions analysis. Progress towards greater social cohesion and programming initiatives targeted to this end have had a positive impact
- Material and legal safeties, however, retain the same ratings as in 2016/2017

Key challenges identified

- While progress is noted on healthcare and service provision, with integrated services provided at the newly established hospital in Kismayo, **access to education, water and food remains a challenge**, especially for IDPs
- **Eviction rates have risen**. Responses need to be reinforced to alleviate protection concerns
- A strong **disconnect remains between host and displaced groups in terms of access to legal safety**



While livelihood activities have started to grow through durable solutions programming in Kismayo, their effect has not yet led to change



THE WAY FORWARD

1. Inclusiveness: integrate all sectors of Somali society

The membership base for durable solutions programming needs to expand to all sectors of Somali society: government, civil society and the private sector

- Working better with the government means going beyond **capacity development and secondments** to understanding partnership building and institution building
- **Involve the Somali business community** in defining local (re)integration that addresses the short, medium and long-term needs of the private sector, as adapted to specific needs per location
- **Greater inclusion of Somali civil society** in more structured ways
- **Adopt a shared model for community engagement directly linked to district and government plans** to address needs within area-based plans developed by the government, and with the participation of all levels of Somali society

THE WAY FORWARD

- Jointly develop **social cohesion strategy per location** and ensure linkages with social and economic inclusion
- **Recognize the added value of external actors to achieving durable solutions**
 - Donors should model processes of greater inclusiveness, transparency and accountability by undertaking **joint planning and setting the same standards of delivery and monitoring for all implementers**
 - **Linking durable solutions programmes with development, resilience and stabilisation** actors to ensure needs are reached at scale (security and police reform, infrastructures, value chain)
 - **Joint missions between donors and actors of different sectors at state level** would allow better synergies and coherent contribution to local plans

THE WAY FORWARD

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

Data is a powerful tool to both recognise and understand displacement

- **Stronger microdata and sectoral studies** can inform understanding about the well-being of different groups and integration processes in displacement-affected communities
- Monitoring data need to be based on **common tools** across actors working with these communities. This includes a set of joint monitoring and joint information-sharing mechanisms, qualitative and quantitative tools, and a displacement and longitudinal lens in data collection.
- Support to **the government in developing national data systems** to address the following questions is urgently needed:
 - How can a transition be made from data systems designed to collect displacement data with speed and agility, to data systems fit-for-purpose to provide for longer-term information needs?
 - How can it be ensured that different datasets on internal displacement are better linked to the national statistical system in Somalia?

THE WAY FORWARD

Support collective learning and create space for discussion in all locations around the following questions:

- How to shape **multi-scale interventions** (i.e. household, community, city, district and state levels) and how these different levels of intervention should complement and contribute to **locally led plans**?
- How to best combine **area-based approaches** with **population-based approaches** for a more holistic understanding of displacement?
- How to maintain **protection while enhancing development** engagement and government-led processes?
- How to best **pursue and measure local integration** and understand **social cohesion** in urban contexts?

PRIORITIES 2019/2020

Mogadishu

- Increase investment to improve **social accountability** in response to the **protection needs**
- Enhance **government capacity** to address **physical and legal safeties** particularly on protection and access to documentation
- Invest in **programmes to respond to urgent needs** (food security, shelter and WASH) **while addressing longer-term needs** (housing, education and jobs)
- Integrate a **system for provision of tenure security** and an eviction tracker for working groups led by the government

THE WAY FORWARD

Baidoa

- Reinforce the links between social cohesion and social protection
- Greater investment in local economic development, housing, education, WASH and health through community-driven development and infrastructure efforts
- Share lessons learnt with actors in Kismayo and Mogadishu both to learn from successes and to avoid what is less effective
- Supporting the understanding and development of public-private partnerships for private sector engagement to support government and operationalize community action plans

THE WAY FORWARD

Kismayo

- **Scale up community-driven reconstruction and development programmes** with stronger education and training of authorities and local populations on durable solutions
- **Greater investments in housing, education and WASH through an integrated services approach** to allow programming to evolve beyond strict shelter approaches
- **Strengthen government systems including the set-up of community grievance mechanisms in each sector**
- **Commit to joint approaches to economic inclusion programmes** targeted at specific age groups, such as youth, and using gender-based programming

❑ **ReDSS website** (www.regionaldss.org)

❑ **Social media** - Twitter account (ReDSS_HoA)

❑ **Bi- monthly newsletter** – Register on website home page

❑ **ReDSS Secretariat contacts**

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