



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.



LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE

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

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

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

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

IDPs are more likely to experience family separation although there are no formal mechanisms for achieving family reunification 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

RATING SYSTEM

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



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.

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.



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.

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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 Baidova 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 Baidova 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.

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