Somalia Solutions update 2019

Case study to support (re)integration programming Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa

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Overview of content

- 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
Methodology

Research methods

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

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

Research focus/locations

- Focus on (re)integration planning and programming
- Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa.
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
## Overview of durable solutions initiatives

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DS INITIATIVES</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Humanitarian Actors</th>
<th>Development Actors</th>
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### 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**

### Engagement Level

- **Engaged**
- **Linkages Made**
- **Not Engaged**
Overview of IASC/ReDSS 8 criteria used per initiative

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DS INITIATIVES</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Basic services</th>
<th>Economic opportunities</th>
<th>HLP</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Family reunification</th>
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**KEY TAKE AWAYS**

- **Criteria gaps that the government and CSOs can fill**
- **Overlaps between consortium highlights need for coordination**
- **Broad based efforts can support learning across**

Legend:
- **Dark grey**: Direct focus
- **Light grey**: Linkages made
- **White**: 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.
Area based planning and locally led processes

**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

**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

**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

Refer to main report for case studies on area based urban solutions and community engagement
Critical success factors

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
Sustainable (re)integration

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
Critical success factors for sustainable (re)integration

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
Collective outcomes

**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
## Critical success factors for collective outcomes

### 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
**Government engagement**

**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.
Critical success factors for government engagement

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*

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<td>5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION</td>
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<td>7. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS</td>
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<td>8. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE</td>
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MOGADISHU 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING

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.

PHYSICAL 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 accessing 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.

MATERIAL 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.

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.
Mogadishu progress and challenges since 2016/2017

- 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

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

PHYSICAL 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 issues for IDPs and returnees are in place, eviction trends still remain high

MATERIAL SAFETY

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
Baidoa progress and challenges since 2016/2017

• 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.

**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.

**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 are vulnerable due to discrimination.

**SAFETY AND SECURITY**
- **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.

**SOCIAL COHESION**
- **Housing, Land and Property**
  - For the most part, weak tenancy agreements and common evictions affect IDPs and returnees more than host populations.

**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.

Increase in community programming has promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities.
Kismayo progress and challenges since 2016/2017

- **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.
Recommendations and priorities for 2019/2020
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
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?
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?
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
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
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
For more information

- ReDSS website (www.regionaldss.org)
- Social media - Twitter account (ReDSS_HoA)
- Bi-monthly newsletter – Register on website home page
- ReDSS Secretariat contacts
  - Somalia: Rufus Karanja (r.karanja@regionaldss.org) and Salma Abdillahi(s.abdillahi@regionaldss.org)