

Collective roadmap towards a common agenda **on urbanization, land and displacement in Somalia** – October 2020

Recommendations	Short-term (1-3 years)	Medium term (3-6 years)	Long-term (Beyond 6 years)	Stakeholders to lead/engage
<p>Understanding legal and regulatory frameworks, and political and economic interests in land issues</p>	<p>Build on investments such as the collective work on the Contested Land Study to inform city development and urbanization strategies taking into account formal and informal land services providers</p> <p>Contribute to the ongoing work on policy, legal and regulatory framework as part of the transitional strategy and clarify where accountability of these frameworks sit among the various authorities. Ensure linkages of this review process to the ongoing district council formation and constitutional review process</p> <p>Build consensus on priority legal and regulatory frameworks or guidelines that can be adopted at the city level to streamline land governance, and clarify roles, responsibilities including financing arrangements, and interactions between different institutions (including informal institutions)</p> <p>Develop a political strategy for building land governance systems and to strengthen accountability on the processes</p>	<p>Update the joint land governance analysis</p> <p>Enhancing public land management including recording boundaries and allocation criteria</p>	<p>Policy implementation and evaluation</p>	<p>Authorities (MoPW, MoPIED, FGS, FMS, municipalities including Land authority or commissions and DS units)</p> <p>Practitioners and policy makers (NGOs, UN agencies, humanitarian and development donors) to inform better programing and targeting</p>
<p>Provide structured and sustainable technical assistance to relevant institutions to deliver on their mandates and link settlement plans with urban master plans and service delivery</p>	<p>Evaluate and build onto existing technical assistance and capacity building for authorities with carefully crafted political strategies: incentivizing acceptance of formal land administration; build trust in formal institutions; commitment to an inclusive system of land tenure that includes women, poor and urban IDPs</p> <p>Contribute to the development of city master plans through participatory processes that bring together all major stakeholders and mitigate forced evictions through improved due diligence processes - investing in durable solutions processes (integration/ relocation)</p> <p>Reclaim, reconstitute, and update urban land records - historical records in existence should be consolidated and transferred to relevant authorities. Reclaimed documents should be used to inform the re-establishment of comprehensively and publicly available land registries and cadastres</p>	<p>Devise a transitional strategy for the gradual move from legal pluralism to adherence to a single set of land laws and land administration and judicial capacity</p> <p>Enhance the use of modern technology in the delivery of land administration services and continue to improve land registration services</p>	<p>Continue to implement the transitional strategy</p>	<p>Authorities (FGS, FMS and municipalities Land authority or commissions)</p> <p>Practitioners and policy makers (UN, NGOs, HLP sub-cluster partners, World Bank, humanitarian and development donors), private sector, urban planners</p>

	<p>Contribute to ongoing processes aimed at strengthening land registration services - support formal land institutions in providing land services taking into account informal services providers</p> <p>Target technical assistance to authorities in support of land administration and land governance, both to improve the technical expertise of existing personnel and recruit new personnel</p> <p>Support federal and state levels ‘coordination mechanisms on urban land legislations and policies processes to link resettlement plans with urban master plans and service delivery: there still remains a challenge on ensuring coordination between different partners and authorities on investments being made on relocation/settlement processes: land-based solutions can be structured as part of a broader (re)integration process</p> <p>Strengthen responses to human rights violations related to land such as illegal land grabbing by non-state actors by establishing a mechanism to legally expropriate land in the public interest and provide fair compensation to affected persons</p> <p>Introduce protections against speculative practices through collective and consultative processes, for example by reclaiming allocated land if it is not developed in a certain timeframe or heavily taxing speculation</p>	<p>Establish a sound regulatory environment for third-party service delivery (start with stock taking of current rules governing the private sector and their incremental improvement)</p> <p>Secure the status of IDPs by (semi) formalizing currently informal settlements. Solutions will be case-dependent, but could include formalization of occupancy, rental assistance, home improvement grants, communal leases and private-sector-led social housing development</p>		
<p>Advance the management of land conflict through a comprehensive national reconciliation process, and wider questions of citizenship rights</p>	<p>Adopt a displacement affected communities approach– target based on needs, rights and vulnerabilities</p> <p>Pursue broad social and political reconciliation initiatives that have land (both urban and rural) rights and regimes at the centre of discussions, and that address unresolved issues over identity, land, and rights</p> <p>Support and facilitate establishment of non-state actor forums on land governance and administration in large urban centres in Somalia, to involve displacement affected communities and to build knowledge, skills and capacities to ensure they become part of the governance/accountability processes</p> <p>Invest in and contribute to strengthening judicial capacity</p>	<p>Continue to invest in reconciliation processes and judicial capacity</p>		<p>Authorities including Ministry of Justice, NGOs, CSOs, UN, IDLO, Transitional justice partners (Access to Justice Program, ABA/PACT, Rule of Law Initiative, DDG, etc) and the Somali Legal Aid Network.</p>