



DRAFT AREA BASED DURABLE SOLUTIONS ACTION
PLAN:
KISMAYO, JUBBALAND SOMALIA



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I INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the *Area-based Durable Solutions Action Plans* is to provide a joint and coherent basis for all relevant actors - federal and the regional authorities, development and humanitarian organizations, donors and communities - to identify, plan and implement Durable Solutions at the operational level in a collective, coordinated and coherent way, under the leadership of the government.

Specific objectives of the area based Action plans are:

- i. To provide an overview of the key challenges per sector in the geographically defined area
- ii. To provide recommendations for programmatic approach in the area
- iii. To provide an overview of:
 - a. Ongoing durable solutions interventions;
 - b. Ongoing *non displacement specific* interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed;
 - c. Proposed or planned new interventions
- iv. To identify gaps and synergies, and provide recommendations for additional assistance, protection, rehabilitation and reconstruction, governance and peace building activities yet to be addressed
- v. To provide key purpose indicators per sector as a collective monitoring and accountability tool against which respective commitments from government, donors, implementers could be measured
- vi. To propose risk mitigation methods as well as measures to ensure sustainability of solutions
- vii. To provide indications of funding requirements

METHODOLOGY

As envisaged in the draft *National Policy Framework on Displacement, Area-based Durable Solutions Action Plans* are “developed based on a profiling and a holistic assessment of the situation in areas of impacted by displacement and returns” and measured against the eight conditions for solutions set out in the IASC framework (see below).

Since October 2016, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) has provided technical support to collect and analyse secondary data provided by the Clusters, Development Agencies, NGOs, Donors and the Government, with support from the Office of the DSRSG/HC/RC, and develop *Joint Area Based Analyses* contributing to identify gaps and priorities, document progress and challenges, and build evidence and lessons learnt about effective and sustainable interventions

These *Joint Area Based Analyses* (see Annex XX) provide a rating based on the IASC/ReDSS indicators using a ‘traffic light’ system. This traffic light system provides a comparative assessment of conditions between the displacement affected (including IDPs and returnees) and the host community. A green rating indicates that a durable solution can be achieved; an orange rating indicates that the benchmark for a durable solution has not been met; a red rating indicates that the benchmark for a durable solution is far from being met. A white rating indicates that there are insufficient data to rate the indicator, pointing to a need to increase information collection for this indicator.

Joint Area-based Analyses will be conducted in major areas of return and urban centres, and will inform the development of *Area-based Durable Solutions Action Plans* which will be developed under the leadership of the government. These plans will be incrementally adjusted by the government and stakeholders in an inclusive and consultative manner, to reflect the evolution of the context and the needs on the ground.

STRUCTURE: AREA-BASED ACTION PLANS

Area-based Durable Solutions Action Plans use the eight conditions set out *the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs* and the ReDSS categories to classify the needs and interventions identified.

The first part of the *Plans* describes the context and presents the overall findings of the *Area Based Joint Solutions Analysis*.

The second part presents snapshot of the situation in each IASC categories:

1. Safety and Security
2. Adequate Standard of Living
3. Access to Livelihood
4. Restoration of Housing, Land and Property (HLP)
5. Participation to Effective Remedies and Justice
6. Participation in Public Affairs
7. Access to Documentation
8. Family Reunification

These snapshots are structured as follow:

1. Presentation of the IASC indicators
2. Presentation of the key findings of the *Area Based Joint Analyses* using ReDSS indicators and rating
3. Description of main needs and challenges
4. Description of the recommended approach to programming per category
5. Purpose indicators
6. Mapping of interventions (a. ongoing durable solutions interventions; b. ongoing *non displacement specific* interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed; c. planned interventions)

II CONTEXT

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The overall impact of the ongoing Somalia conflict (i.e. the non-international armed conflict against Al-Shabab and inter-clan clashes and violence) on the people living in Jubbaland region has been severe. Alongside the devastating effects of droughts, floods, and famine (2011) on the population, the conflict has directly caused massive forced population displacement. Much of this has been internal displacement within Jubbaland and to other parts of Somalia. However, the flight of Somalis seeking refuge in neighboring countries, Europe, the USA and Canada in the main, has also been substantial.

Today there are an estimated 148,000 IDPs in Jubbaland, of which 42,000 live in Kismayo, 29,000 in Afmadow and 77,000 in various areas of Gedo region. Somali refugees who have fled Jubbaland at different intervals since 1991 amount to around 500,000, the majority of whom are today still resident in the Dadaab camps in Kenya [229,000] and the Melkadida / Dollo Ado camps in Ethiopia [140,000]. A majority of those in Dadaab originate from Kismayo / lower Jubba region, while a majority of those in Melkadida Dollo Aldo originate from Luug and other areas in Gedo region.

The displacement situation in Kismayo is of particular concern given the large number of Somali refugees having returned to Jubbaland from Dadaab or having indicated Jubbaland as their preferred destination of return (UNHCR intentions survey conducted earlier in 2016). An average 18000 returnees have been

reported to have settled in and around Kismayo, further straining the already stressed economy, physical infrastructure and the governmental capacity there.

This situation has resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis where human rights, particularly of the most vulnerable, have been regularly violated, and the general resilience of large parts of the population has been significantly weakened due to the lack or absence of critical services. The effects of these problems on long suffering IDPs, returned refugees, urban poor or marginalized communities are severe in terms of legal and physical protection in all areas of civil, political, social economic and cultural rights.

Today, Al-Shabab still maintains a significant presence in areas outside Kismayo, in Middle Jubba and parts of Gedo, and the recent and continuing withdrawal of Ethiopian national troops to home bases has had the effect of leaving vacated areas vulnerable to takeover by AS, reversing former gains and giving rise to new population displacement. In parallel, the AMISOM-led military operations against Al-Shabab are entering a new phase where an increase in the use of airstrikes by international forces operating in Somalia has been witnessed. The impact of this action has often been negative for rural communities; disrupting livelihoods and grazing patterns and sometimes causing the death and injury of civilians.

Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Gedo suffered extensive infrastructural damage during the civil war. Most public buildings, such as schools and clinics, have yet to be rehabilitated and road networks are in equally poor shape. This impacts directly and negatively access to rights in education, health and livelihoods in particular. Additionally, the serious residual threat posed to civilians by explosive hazards remains a direct threat to their lives, physical integrity and inhibits their freedom of movement, which is often essential for survival.

OVERVIEW OF MAPPING, GAP ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

As reflected in the Snapshots presented below, a multitude of initiatives are in various stages of planning and execution, to address the short-term humanitarian and medium-to- long term

recovery and development needs of the affected areas. This Plan seeks to foster greater integration and coordination among the existing and potential future interventions with a view to progressing towards sustainable and durable solutions for the displacement affected areas and people.

The majority of on-going initiatives implemented by UN agencies and NGOs in Kismayo are humanitarian in nature. However, a review of these activities, reflected in the Snapshots below, points to certain activities contributing to the promotion of Durable Solutions through early recovery type support.

As per the Financial Tracking system of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), US\$5.1 million was allocated to Kismayo in 2016, as follows:

KISMAYO (Amounts in USD)				
Cluster	iNGO	National NGO	UN Agency	Total
Education	573,996	-	-	573,996
Food Security	599,371	-	-	599,371
Health	269,911	354,734	150,000	774,646
Nutrition	313,408	350,000	-	663,408
Protection	398,603	69,500	67,211	535,314
Shelter	642,095	198,074	-	840,169
WASH	692,894	-	500,033	1,192,928
Grand Total	3,490,279	972,308	717,244	5,179,832

DISPLACEMENT PROFILING IN KISMAYO

The review of the available documents and consultative meetings in Somalia in general and Kismayo in particular point to the fact that the return and reintegration is likely to be a largely urban and peri-urban phenomenon.

Geographically, two types of locations are most likely to become the return and reintegration “hot spots”. The first type of hot spots are very high density urban areas where IDPs and Refugees are reported to be settling, through encroachment, renting or (rarely) buying land/ property, further straining the already sparse space, services, employment opportunities and social fabric in general. The other category of “hot spots” is areas designated by the government for establishing new settlements (relocation site, i.e. Via Afmadow) to house the returning refugees and IDPs.

The former category offers complex planning and development challenges where the cramped, slum-like settlements have to be upgraded through infrastructure improvement, urban service provision, livelihoods creation and social cohesion. This can be challenging due to the fact that local municipal governments and the state authorities are nascent, have important budgetary constraints and are facing challenges in attracting and retaining capable human resources.

The latter category faces different challenges wherein new human settlements require physical and institutional infrastructures to provide protection, access to housing and social services, social cohesion, and connections to the nearest town to ensure access to livelihoods opportunities. To be successful, the development of such new settlements would have to be part of a carefully developed urban expansion plan.

Addressing both these categories of hot spots would require a shift from the current sector/ cluster specific approach, towards a more collaborative and area based approach, targeting a specific population in a specific geographical location through integrated and multi-sector activities.

Through the development of the *Area Based Durable Solutions Action Plan* for Kismayo, funding and implementing partners will be able to develop integrated urban development/ up-gradation initiatives, involving all sectors of intervention such as housing, water supply, sanitation, waste management, law and order, energy, education, health, food and nutrition, etc. These initiatives should be complemented by advocacy and capacity development activities aimed at supporting the development of enabling legislation, regulatory frameworks and institutional structures, to promote well governed, humane and peaceful human settlements.

III OVERVIEW OF ONGOING INTERVENTIONS & RESOURCE ALLOCATION PER SECTOR

1 SAFETY AND SECURITY

IASC Indicators & Joint Analyses¹

IASC INDICATORS

Level of clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance on main roads, living areas and cultivatable land in sites of IDP return or settlement elsewhere in the country

Degree of reduction of checkpoints or other special security measures

That IDPs face no discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions of their freedom of movement

Progress made in disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating former combatants

¹ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region, indication adapted from the IASC framework

Number of police stations and courts as well as trained police and judicial personnel deployed in IDP return or settlement areas compared to the national average or the local situation before displacement. The degree of access by IDP s to police and judiciary compared to the resident population. Frequency of police patrolling in IDP areas

Number of reported acts of violence or intimidation targeting IDP s on the basis of their IDP or minority status

Prevalence of violent crimes suffered by IDPs compared to crimes suffered by the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average (as appropriate)

Degree of continuation of spontaneous and voluntary returns to specific areas

Reduction of the number of persons facing risks emanating from natural hazards

Measures taken to reduce future risks

Safety and security perceptions of IDPs seeking a durable solution

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 1 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including Sexual Gender based Violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): the indicator is rated red/orange. The situation is mixed. Some studies suggest that there are not many cases of incidents and violence in Kismayo. However, other studies point that IDPs are generally vulnerable to violence, especially GBV. It has to be noted there is no disaggregated data on returnees, although it can be assumed that they are exposed to GBV to a similar extend.

Indicator 2 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement or minority compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): the indicator is marked white. Stakeholders in Kismayo suggest that there is no restriction of movement but technical staff point to other constraints. However, data is not sufficient to reach any firm conclusion.

Indicator 3 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including Sexual Gender based Violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): the indicator is rated red/orange. The situation is mixed. Some studies suggest that there are not many cases of incidents and violence in Kismayo. However, other studies point that IDPs are generally vulnerable to violence, especially GBV. It has to be noted there is no disaggregated data on returnees, although it can be assumed that they are exposed to GBV to a similar extend.

Indicator 4 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement or minority compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): the indicator is marked white. Stakeholders in Kismayo suggest that there is no restriction of movement but technical staff point to other constraints. However, data is not sufficient to reach any firm conclusion.

Indicator 5 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population. Overall Rating and standard(s): The indicator is marked white. Although stakeholders in Kismayo suggest that the situation is neither positive nor negative (which could justify an orange rating) there is not sufficient data to reach any firm conclusion.

Indicator 6 Percentage of IDPs/returnees feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): The indicator is marked white. Although stakeholders in Kismayo suggest that the situation is positive, there is not sufficient data to reach any conclusion.

Overview of Needs & Challenges

Protection (UNHCR Takeshi Moriyama: moriyama@unhcr.org)

Somalia's 1.1 million IDPs live in protracted displacement in unplanned and informal settlements across the country. The Mogadishu IDP profiling reflects the views of Mogadishu's IDP population, painting a grim picture of structural inequality, social marginalization and discrimination. While the situation may vary from location to location; i.e. from Mogadishu to Kismayo, the internal displacement profiling suggests that these factors are among the hindrances to durable solutions everywhere in the country to varying degrees of severity. In the period of January 2015 to June 2016, 44,000 new displacements occurred in Jubaland (although this figure could in fact be higher); between July to November 2016, 8,400 persons were displaced. This is an indicator that the underlying drivers of displacement are persistent, particularly conflict, natural disasters and forced evictions pertaining to land tenure insecurity.

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains rampant and pervasive in Somalia, affecting mostly women and girls and is particularly high in IDP settlements; family separations, a regular occurrence in situations of new displacement persists; children remain vulnerable to forced recruitment and use by armed groups; the serious residual threat posed to civilians by explosive hazards remains a direct threat to their lives, physical integrity and inhibits their freedom of movement; the civilian population, particularly in Jubaland, is exposed to indiscriminate airstrikes; and insecurity and forced evictions are the main causes of displacement in Somalia throughout 2016. Furthermore, ongoing military operations in areas controlled by the Jubaland and South West administrations have resulted in displacement, loss of life, destruction of civilian property and livelihoods. Since June 2015 until July 2016 there were 49 publicly recorded airstrikes in the Jubaland regions alone. This weak and precarious protective environment is the one in which almost 30,000 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia from Kenya since the beginning of 2016 until mid-November. With this increased trend of returnees expected to continue into the future, the potential of exacerbating an already dire displacement environment throughout Somalia is a real consideration. Furthermore, this trend highlights the critical need to move forward on reintegration programmes in Somalia targeting returnees, IDPs and poor host community alike.

Social Cohesion² (IOM Sam Grundy: sgrundy@iom.int)

Whilst the systems for addressing the humanitarian needs in areas impacted by displacement and returns in Somalia/Kismayo are established and, to an extent, functioning, communities returning to areas with pre-existing needs, vulnerabilities and tensions, such as IDP settlements, carries the risk of exacerbating tension and potentially leading to conflict.

² Whilst a full elaboration of the concept of social cohesion is beyond the scope of this Action, the following key principles are presented as key considerations in supporting durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns. Firstly, social cohesion includes a broad range of dynamics in a community or society that include, inter alia, the relations between different community members or groups (religious, clan based, labour based etc); the formal or informal networks on which individuals and groups depend to sustain their livelihoods and wellbeing; the levels of conflict and / or existence of conflict triggers in a community, communication between and across the different groups that make up communities and the proportion or number of individuals living in a community but excluded from it. In summary, therefore, social cohesion, is a way of describing how communities "fit together", how they co-exist, or relate to one another and function socially with typically significant variances in character between urban and rural communities. There is a general assumption that "strong" social cohesion is a positive thing, particularly in post conflict settings, as social bonds and relations within communities, common identity and trust contributes to mitigating recurrent or latent conflicts, enhances resilience to shocks and stressors and minimises destitution through social exclusion. Secondly, human mobility in and out of a given geographically defined area (such as displacement or the return of refugees) can have a destabilization impact on social cohesion, changing pre-existing relations, access to resources, influencing cultural or social practices and altering power dynamics. Therefore, in a programme and strategic framework focused on durable solutions in areas impacted by displacement and returns, the level and characteristics of social cohesion require specific attention, in programme design, analysis, implementation and evaluation phases.

This is particularly the case in post-conflict settings, such as Somalia, where trust has been eroded and disagreement, inequalities and grievances have more often been settled through violence, as opposed to dialogue. In the absence of support to strengthen social cohesion, unequal levels of assistance to different population groups may also exacerbate tension, erode social cohesion and lead to social exclusion for some population groups.

Social reconciliation is a high priority across Jubbaland for stabilization and the well-being of the population. Given the scale of historical injustice, harm and violence perpetrated over the course of more than twenty years of conflict, traditional dispute resolution systems through Xeer need to be reinforced or juxtaposed with formal judicial structures. This process must be inclusive of host and displaced populations including the refugees who fled the country and are still unable or unwilling to return for fear of persecution or physical harm.

Support to build and strengthen social cohesion and reconciliation in communities impacted by displacement and returns is considered a key foundational area of focus within this Action Plan, and contributes to the objectives of the NDP resilience chapter, CRESTA and the durable solutions principles one which this strategy is based. It is an area which, if left unaddressed, could contribute to the failure of other complementary programmes and progress towards durable solutions overall.

Approach & Strategies

Protection

Building on the recommendations from the joint assessment, this Action Plan proposes to address the issue through a two-pronged approach:

- At the state and federal levels: Supporting the capacity development of authorities, and advocating for them to take the lead in providing effective protection to IDPs, refugee returnees and host populations alike, thus encouraging an environment that is conducive to reaching durable solutions.
- At the grassroots level: Ensuring an area and community-based approach is taken when developing and implementing durable solutions programming [capacity-building, training, awareness raising, provision of material support, etc.]
- Up to date and relevant protection and conflict analysis to inform the protection challenges that continues to hinder durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.

Social Cohesion

Although difficult to define and quantitatively evaluate, the application of some basic principles can positively influence progress towards “stronger” levels of social cohesion and the establishment of resilient communities overall. These include, ensuring communities in affected areas have the capacity to engage in dialogue with each other and with their leadership; Ensuring groups or individuals that may face social exclusion are included in dialogue and in the communities themselves; maintaining open communication community wide; and supporting the establishment of strengthening of mechanism for dispute resolution, including those related to land. Communities can become more “cohesive” through forging a common identity and shared vision for the future, which is also recommended as a core programming principles in the durable solutions approach.

Therefore, programmes that improve access to basic services, the means to sustain a living and those that provide humanitarian assistance need to be accompanied by specific support to strengthen social cohesion – including through the formal and informal networks and relationships on which different community groups depend on their survival and the formal/informal mechanisms required to resolve disputes and co-exist peacefully.

“Social cohesion” in communities impacted by displacement can be key to the success or failure of durable solutions programmes. However, as important as it is, the concept is difficult to define or measure, and is not something that can be “delivered” by state or non-state actors in the same way that a basic service or food can. Rather, social cohesion is something that evolves in communities and societies, existing at different levels and with varying levels of participation from the different socio-economic groups of which communities are comprised.

Monitoring & Accountability

Overall common objective

To promote an environment that is free of all forms of violence, harassment, terror, and discrimination against returnees and IDPs

Indicators

- Number of incidents of reported violence, harassment and discrimination, particularly related to victim’s status (returnee, IDP, host)
- Number of requests satisfactorily disposed of by police and judicial system

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official record

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex I

2 ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

IASC indicators & Joint analyses³

IASC INDICATORS

Assistance programs in place to provide IDP s with essential food, potable water, basic shelter and essential health care

Estimated number of IDP s who are malnourished or homeless

Percentage of IDP s who do not have access to essential food, potable water, basic shelter or essential health care compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

No legal or administrative obstacles preventing IDP children from going to school

Rates of IDP children whose education was interrupted by displacement and who resume schooling

Percentage of IDP s living in overcrowded housing/shelter, compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

IDPs do not face specific obstacles to access public services, assistance or remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs

³ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Somalia 2016, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

- Indicator 7** Percentage of IDPs/returnees with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards. Overall Rating and standard(s): The indicator is rated red/orange. Existing data suggest that IDPs are more insecure than the rest of the population. However, current interventions mitigate the effects of low food consumption by increasing access to food.
- Indicator 8** Prevalence of GAM/SAM among IDPs/returnees compared to resident population and as per national/international standards. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is rated red. Existing data suggest that higher percentage of IDPs is affected by malnourishment than the rest of the population.
- Indicator 9** Percentage of IDPs/returnees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and as per international/national standard. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is rated orange: There are a number of WASH intervention that improve access to water and sanitation That said, many of these interventions are concentrated in urban areas and few accessible villages, which means that access to water and sanitation, and level of hygiene, is not even or adequate.
- Indicator 10** Percentage of IDPs/returnees with adequate access to health care in adequate conditions and quality compared to resident population or national average as appropriate. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is rated red/orange.** Data suggests that access to health is generally very low. Consulted stakeholders point in the same direction. However, there are number of interventions in the health sector. Although current interventions may not be sufficient to improve the situation, their impact cannot be ignored altogether.
- Indicator 11** Percentage of IDP/returnee children with adequate access to formal education in adequate conditions and quality compared to resident population or national average as appropriate. Overall Rating and standard(s): **Indicator is rated red/orange.** Data suggests that access to education is generally low. However, the impact of current interventions is significant. Stakeholders in Kismayo acknowledge the improvements due to current interventions.
- Indicator 12** Percentage of IDPs/returnees who have access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs. Overall Rating and standard(s): **Indicator is rated orange/green.** Returnees have generally good access to cash/in-kind transfers from aid agencies. They are as likely as any other resident to receive remittances from relatives abroad.

Overview of the Needs & Challenges

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in Somalia with 5 million people who are food insecure and more than 320,000 children under 5 acutely malnourished, including 50,000 severely so. Displaced populations are particularly vulnerable with IDPs accounting for 58 per cent of the population in need, and with the highest malnutrition rates found in IDP sites. There are 3.2 million people in need of WASH assistance in Somalia, with 55 per cent of the population who does not have access to improved water supply. The prevalence of diarrhea among children under 5 stands at 24 per cent and more than 13,500 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera have been reported in 2016. Health services are also overstretched with an estimated 3.3 million people in need of access to emergency health care, and approximately 3 million children are out of school in Somalia. With more than 1.1 million IDPs, many of whom have become urban poor, it is essential that durable solutions initiatives focus on expanding access to basic services to support all vulnerable populations.

In Kismayo, access to basic services remains a major constraint for IDPs, returnees and host communities. As drought conditions prevail in Puntland, Somaliland and Jubaland, including Lower Juba, the demand on existing services is increasing in Kismayo with affected populations moving in search of assistance. Lower Juba is also an acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera hotspot and the facilities in Kismayo tend to serve a large population, including communities coming from Al-Shabaab controlled areas in search of assistance. As the majority of IDPs and returnees are seeking assistance in/upon arrival in Kismayo, basic services are overstretched. The repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya is exerting pressure on the inadequate and already overwhelmed WASH and nutrition facilities, and the existing school facilities cannot absorb new learners. Women and children returning to Somalia stand to lose the gains made in Dadaab where overall indicators are much better than in Somalia. Shocks and additional stresses risk leading to a further deterioration of families' wellbeing and use of negative coping strategies in order to survive, in particular children.

Approach & Strategies

Durable solutions in Kismayo will include a focus on increasing access to basic services for IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities. Interventions will build on existing responses and be coordinated with Jubaland line ministries and regional clusters. The focus will be to ensure services can absorb the current and foreseen caseload, but also that these are quality services which help address vulnerability and reduce need. Priority will be given to the following interventions:

- Increase access to safe water through the rehabilitation of strategic water points and decontamination of shallow wells;
- Increase access to sanitation and hygiene through construction and rehabilitation of latrines, distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion;
- Scale-up of nutrition prevention and treatment services (static facilities and mobile services);
- Support to access to primary health care, including immunization services (static facilities and mobile services);
- Increase access to education through expansion of facilities, support to teachers and provision of education materials.

Durable solutions initiatives will be implemented consistently using do no harm principles, the equity agenda, and with a participatory, gender and aged sensitive approach. Mitigation measures will be put in place to minimize the risk of conflict among communities, including ensuring services are also available to vulnerable host communities and marginalized groups. It is important to ensure that the returnee population is also supported with access to services from their arrival to foster proper reintegration.

Monitoring & Accountability

Overall common objective

To promote equitable access to basic needs, amenities and social services in the displacement affected communities and areas

Indicators

- No. of people in the affected communities with adequate access to food
- No. of people in the affected communities with adequate access to nutrition services
- No. of people in the affected communities with adequate access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation.
- No. of people in the affected communities with adequate access to health services
- No. of people in the affected communities with adequate access to education services
- No. of people in the affected communities with access to safety net provision

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official record

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex II

3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

IASC Indicators & Joint analyses⁴

IASC INDICATORS

There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face

Unemployment among IDP s compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

Types and conditions of employment of the IDP population compared to the non-displaced population, including rates of informal-market employment and access to labor law standards, such as the minimum wage, as appropriate

Poverty levels among IDP s compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 13 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who faces legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white**. Although government representatives point out that there are not legal or administrative obstacles, there is not sufficient data to make a firm conclusion about de-facto obstacles.

Indicator 14 Unemployment among returnees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white with grey dots**. Some data exist but it is incomplete since it is not disaggregated for returnees and IDPs.

Indicator 15 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white with grey dots**. Some data exist but it is incomplete since does not allow direct comparison between returnees and IDPs and the rest of the population.

Indicator 16 Poverty levels among IDPs/returnees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white with grey dots**. Some data exist but it is incomplete since it does not allow direct comparison between returnees and IDPs and the rest of the population.

Overview of Needs & Challenges

The long and recurring spells of both conflict and climate related displacements have had deep impacts on the economic profile of Somalia. Practically, no formal market promotion or regulatory mechanism is in place that would ensure a degree of fair pricing for both the producers and consumers of goods and services. The majority of displacement affected population falls in the bracket of “youth” and the scarcity of sustainable

⁴ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Somalia 2016, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region

livelihood opportunities –especially for IDPs and returnees- may lead them to resort to undesirable activities such as criminality and extremism. Various studies indicate that –at least in the short to medium term- most of the displacement related challenges are likely to be concentrated around the urban centres, especially Kismayo town, though there may be a need to look into the livelihoods opportunities in the rural areas if any influx is projected or reported there. In either case, the additional strain of returning or displaced population on the already stressed local economy does not augur well for social cohesion and safety.

Approach & Strategies

A number of existing initiatives are addressing the issue of employment in the short term. Some sporadic efforts are also addressing the capacity gap by imparting training in employable skills. There is a need to consolidate and map all these initiatives, assess their implications for sustainable livelihoods and identify and monitor the gaps.

At the state level, advocacy and capacity development for promoting an investor-friendly environment might help rejuvenate the formal economy, providing a much needed source of revenue to the government in addition to creating jobs for men and women from the displacement affected areas and communities.

A comprehensive study on the existing level of education, skills and knowledge among the working age population of the displacement affected areas and communities would inform the regulators, planners and implementers about the prevalent situation of human capital. In parallel, an analysis of existing opportunities of employment, as well as the emerging trends in the –both on farm and off farm- sectors where the labour demand is likely to sore, would help the stakeholders in planning and executing skills development, entrepreneurship development and investment promotion activities. A pilot “employment exchange” can be implemented in Kismayo that would facilitate the access of both the potential employers and the job-seekers to a database of opportunities and the requisite skills.

Monitoring & Accountability

Overall common objective

To promote unhindered and equitable access to employment and business opportunities in the displacement affected areas and communities

Indicators

- No. of people in the displacement affected communities with employable skills
- No. of people in the displacement affected communities with access to sources of finance and entrepreneurial information
- No. of people in the displacement affected communities with access to public or private employment

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official records

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex III

4 RESTORATION OF HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

IASC Indicators & Joint analyses⁵

⁵ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Somalia 2016, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region

IASC INDICATORS

Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to resolve housing, land and property disputes relevant to displacement and steps taken to overcome the most common challenges to implementing housing, land and property rights

Percentage of IDP land and property claims resolved and enforced; number of remaining claims; and estimated time required to resolve the remaining claims

Percentage of IDP s remaining without adequate housing, reduction in this percentage over time and comparison with the percentage for the resident population or the national average, as appropriate⁴²

Percentage of destroyed or damaged homes of IDP s adequately repaired; number of remaining houses to be repaired and estimated time required to repair the remaining houses

IDP s have access to support programs (including access to credits) to restore or improve housing, land or property on the same basis as the resident population

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 17 Percentage of IDPs/returnees without adequate housing (overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): This indicator is marked red/orange. Data and consulted stakeholders suggested that housing is not adequate for IDPs, as well as for poorer returnees. That said, the government has allocated land for IDPs and returnees, which means that situation in Kismayo is better than other regions in Somalia.

Indicator 18 Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure. Overall Rating and standard(s): This Indicator is marked orange. Although there are mechanisms in place, IDPs and returnees may not have adequate access to these mechanisms.

Indicator 19 Percentage of IDPs/returnees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population. Overall Rating: Indicator is marked white with grey dots. Some data exist but it is incomplete.

Indicator 20 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who have secured right to Housing, Land and Property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is marked white with grey dots. Some data exist but it is incomplete.

Overview of Needs & Challenges

Kismayo, as many other urban centres of Somalia, does not have a land registry, or a local cadastre. Land legislation currently referred to is outdated and aligns with a constitution that is no longer in use. Authorities have made strides in advancing the legislation and a first draft land law has been now discussed by the Jubbaland Regional Assembly. The current draft requires substantive advisory support and further fine-tuning and it aims, among other things, at resolving controversies around land tenure, documents, registration, land use planning, including the creation of town plans. Construction of residential buildings is not regulated. Violations of Housing Land and Property rights have made Kismayo the second largest hotspot for forced evictions in 2015, after Mogadishu. According to the Shelter Cluster, Kismayo hosts 86 IDP settlements, which are below standards regarding provision of shelter units. Most IDP settlements are over-congested. In March 2016, the Jubbaland Authorities availed a parcel of land (1.5*2km) for the construction of shelter units for internally displaced and refugee returnees. The proximity with the AMISOM base has raised protection concerns vis-à-vis the possible exposure of civilian displaced populations to attack. From a perspective of integration and durable solutions, HLP issues related to tenure security persist given the lack of systems and legislation that adequately supports the right to housing and tenure. Other, broader, concerns pertain to lack of infrastructure supporting mobility, WASH, public safe spaces and basic services. A mass influx scenario in

the current conditions would not be conducive to achieving durable solutions if work on legal frameworks on land, registries, land use planning and integration-oriented settlements urban planning were not undertaken.

Approach & Strategies

HLP Solutions will promote a two-pronged approach:

At the state and federal levels, the governments would be assisted in creating framework laws and policies related to land, land use planning, housing (and particularly housing solutions for IDPs). At regional and local levels capacity of local district councils and regional executive/legislative branches should be stepped up in the area of land, land use planning and construction sectors. In the medium to long term, capacity should also be supported in the area of administrative and judiciary land dispute resolution, with harmonization (wherever possible) with customary and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Capacity and systems must be created in the administrative local government structures – e.g. creation of GIS databases of properties, offices issuing building permits and titles, inspection offices for constructions and construction sites, mechanisms of quality control, creation of rental and social housing schemes, facilitation of access institutions to address complaints related to land.

At the grassroots level, immediate priorities should concentrate on awareness-raising of displacement affected populations regarding housing, land and property rights. Awareness-raising should also be conducted regarding imminent legislative processes that may result in the regulation of the land, housing and urban development sectors. Capacity building in the construction sector regarding the promotion of local building culture, can be carried out in the short to medium term for local contractors (private sector), local government and communities. Additional initiatives for the medium term concern community led upgrading of settlements or rehabilitation of neighbourhood.

Monitoring & Accountability

Overall common objective

To promote secure, unhindered and equitable access to housing, land and property in the displacement affected areas and communities.

Indicators

- No. of IDPs/returnees /refugees with adequate housing, rather than overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction
- Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure (housing, land and property rights) for IDPs/refugees/returnee
- No. of people in the displacement affected communities who have secured right to Housing, Land and Property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy)

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official records

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex IV

5 ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

IASC Indicators

IASC INDICATORS

IDP women and men face no legal or administrative obstacles to obtain (replacement) birth certificates, national ID cards, voter identification cards or other personal documents relevant to the context

Mechanisms to replace documents are accessible and affordable bearing in mind the local context

Percentage of IDP s without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

Mutual acceptance by Governments and de facto authorities of papers where control over territory is divided

Overview of Needs & Challenges

The decade-long displacement has left large sections of the returning population without crucial documentation proving their citizenship, entitlement to both humanitarian and recovery assistance and access to property previously occupied by their families or the one being allotted presently by the state government for settling them in. In future, with increased stabilisation would lead to expansion of social services such as health, education and social security to the people, the need for having proper documents would become increasingly significant. The recently conducted ReDSS Analysis indicates that the baseline information about the extent of needs for provision and/or restoration of documents to the displaced population is not available to a satisfactory level. Also, the report shows that the mechanisms to fulfil these crucial needs are also not in place, creating the potential for discrimination against the returnees in accessing their rights/ entitlements. Specifically, the ReDSS Analysis states that at least one initiative is being pursued to address the issue of lack of documentation. The same assessment however, points at a glaring gap in information regarding the first indicator viz., “Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for refugees/ IDPs/ returnees bearing in mind the local context”. The ReDSS Analysis shows that the overall progress towards achieving the second benchmark indicator i.e., “Percentage of IDPs/returnees /refugees without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or the national average, as appropriate” is not satisfactory either.

Civil Registration and Documentation (UNHCR contribution) (to merge UNHCR contribution with main text)

No specific State legislation governs civil registration and documentation in Jubbaland. However, Somalia has ratified international human rights instruments including the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which explicitly and/or implicitly, refer to registration and documentation of civil status without discrimination. Civil status documents are an essential protection measure and provide a means for accessing a wide range of human rights. Currently, there is an almost complete lack of an effective Civil Registration and Documentation system in Somalia, including Jubbaland. The absence of a legal framework on Civil Registration and Documentation, which defines objectives, functions, structure, organization, method of operation is identified to be one of the biggest challenges to the establishment of a functional system.

In Jubbaland, there is no civil registry with vital statistics. Inconsistent practices and lack of procedures exist with regard to registration and issuance of civil status documents as well as issuance of identity documents. The costs associated with obtaining civil status documents as well as identity documents is reported to be costly. Fraudulent practices with regards to obtaining documents have also been identified as a challenge.

Approach and Strategies

Building on the recommendations from the ReDSS Analysis, this Action Framework proposes to address the issue through a two-pronged approach:

- At the state and federal levels, the governments would be assisted in designing and initiating a civil registry that lays the foundation of a comprehensive citizens' database, along with citizen facilitation centres.
- At the grassroots level, an assessment mechanism, linked with the proposed civil registry, would be put in place that would identify the citizens' -especially the returnees'- documentation needs.

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex V

6 FAMILY REUNIFICATION

IASC Indicators & Joint analyses⁶

IASC INDICATORS

Mechanisms have been put in place to reunite separated family members. No movement restrictions prevent family reunification

The number of internally displaced children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families

The number of persons without access to property/pensions due to a missing family member or other provider

The number of unaccompanied and separated internally displaced children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 29 The number of unaccompanied and separated IDPs/returnee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is marked white with grey dots. Some data exist but it is incomplete. Applicable standards for rating: Article 25(2)(b) of the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child provides: "State Parties ... shall take all necessary measures to trace parents or relatives [of children] where separation is caused by internal and external displacement arising from armed conflicts."

Indicator 30 Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite IDP/returnee separated family members. Overall Rating and standard(s): **Indicator is marked white with grey dots.** Some data exist but it is incomplete.

Indicator 31 The number of IDP/returnee children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size. Overall Rating and standard(s): **Indicator is marked white.** There is no any available data.

Overview of Needs & Challenges

The security situation continues to be unstable in Somalia with negative impacts on the wellbeing of children, population displacement, resulting in grave child rights violations, family separation and psychosocial problems for children and limiting humanitarian access to conflict affected regions of Central South Somalia. There are more than 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia, the majority women and children, and populations continue

⁶ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Somalia 2016, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region

to be displaced by armed conflict and clan violence in particular, with more than 560,000 people displaced between January 2015 and June 2016. In addition to the internal issues, refugees from Kenya continue to increase following the Kenyan Government request for Somali to return home. UNHCR data indicates that more than 33,000 Somali refugees have returned from Dadaab increasing the already overloaded humanitarian needs. A main area of concern is the involuntary family separations, which regularly occurs across Somalia in situations of new displacement due to conflict and natural disaster in many parts of Somalia emanating from conflict. In addition to the internal separation of children, there has also been significant cross border movement of unaccompanied and separated children increasing risk for these children to other forms of violence. For example, in 2016 alone, child protection actors have identified and supported 1,868 separated and unaccompanied children across the country to access tracing services, interim care, psychosocial support services and access to basic services.

Approach & Strategies

It is essential durable solutions initiatives focus on strengthening coordination and response to separated and unaccompanied children, including tracing, psychosocial support interim and provision of basic services. This will be achieved through the establishment of systems to prevent separation of children from their families during the return journey from Dadaab to areas of return and ensure that children currently in foster care continue to remain in care upon arrival in Somalia. Enhancing the capacity of the current networks of Monitors to pay specific attention to communities of return in order to monitor and report real-time on violations against the returning population is also key. Cross border collaboration with counterparts in Kenya will also help support the response and mitigate risks for returnee children. This will build on services already provided to IDP children and vulnerable children and host communities with programmes which aim at protecting Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), setting-up foster care arrangements and preventing family separation as communities are displaced.

Monitoring & Accountability

Overall common objective

To support reunification of separated family members with the appropriate family units

Indicators

- Existence of accessible and efficient mechanisms to reunite IDP/refugee/returnee separated family members.
- No. of unaccompanied and separated IDPs/returnee/refugee children for whom a best interest determination has been conducted and provided
- No. of unaccompanied or separated IDPs/returnees /refugees children identified and documented.
- No. of unaccompanied or separated IDPs/returnees /refugees children reunified with his/her family.

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official records

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex VI

7 PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IASC Indicators & Joint analyses⁷

⁷ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Somalia 2016, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region

IASC INDICATORS

IDP s face no legal or administrative obstacles not faced by the resident population that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service

The percentage of adult IDP s eligible and registered to vote in comparison to the resident population or the national average, as appropriate

The percentage of adult IDP s participating in elections held in comparison to the resident population or the national average

The percentage of IDP s among public servants and elected officials in comparison to the percentage of IDP s in the overall population

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 24 IDPs/returnees face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is marked white. Although government representatives point out that IDPs and returnees do not face any obstacles, there is need to investigate more, since data is not available.

Indicator 25 Percentage of IDPs/returnees participating in community or social organizations (youth/women/environmental/sports groups and others) compared to the resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is rated orange/green. IDPs and returnees participate in community or social organizations, but their participation rate may be lower than.

Indicator 26 Percentage of IDPs/returnees involved in public decision-making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population. Overall Rating and standard(s): Indicator is rated orange. Workshop participants in Kismayo stated that the indicator is only partially met. Data on IDPs point in the same direction.

Overview of Needs & Challenges

Since 2012, Somalia has made meaningful and tangible progress towards re-establishing legitimate authority at federal, state and district levels. However, the principles of governance, democratic participation, responsibilities of duty bearers and duty holders remain relatively nascent, albeit continuing to strengthen over time. Opportunity for all to participate fully in both civic and public life is key to the establishment of resilient societies, based on democratic principles. In a context where significant proportions of the population living in protracted situations of displacement and large numbers of refugees and others are returning, mechanisms to ensure such groups are able to fully participate in civic life and hold positions of public office are key to the establishment of cohesive, peaceful and democratic societies, for the following reasons.

Firstly, opportunities (for potentially marginalized groups) to assume roles as decision makers, in public office or otherwise, will ensure that the voices, needs and aspirations of the groups they represent are heard. IDPs and returnees, for example, have specific needs and circumstances to be addressed. The capacity of individuals within those groups to assume leadership roles in the communities in which they reside will contribute to the establishment of inclusive, democratic societies by ensuring that they have a voice and their needs are considered / addressed.

Secondly, in cases where members of the above mentioned population groups do not necessarily assume positions of public office or leadership, establishing mechanisms for their full participation in civic life, governance and decision making as members of civil society, will contribute to establishing resilient communities by ensuring no-one gets left behind or feels excluded from decisions that affect their lives.

Whilst democratic systems are yet to be fully established, participation in civic life goes beyond *the right to vote*, to include participation in less formal civic dialogue and grass roots governance structures, including those that exist ad interim and until long term systems of governance are established.

Social exclusion can, and in the context of Somalia, *has*, resulted in affected populations resorting to criminality and violent extremism. Supporting members of at risk groups to either assume leadership roles in their communities, or at least fully participate in democratic processes, whether formal or informal, will contribute to tackling social exclusion thereby countering destabilizing influences.

Approach & Strategies

Given that Somalia has yet to establish formal democratic systems (such as the ‘one person one vote’ envisaged for the 2020 elections), the focus of this section is on ensuring opportunities for all to assume leadership roles in their societies and participate fully in decision making processes, including through interim or informal ‘governance’ systems.

The approach, therefore, which is closely linked to the section on social cohesion, is to promote the establishment of democratic systems at the grass roots level, in communities impacted by displacement and returns to ensure decisions that are taken, that affect people’s lives, are representative of their views.

Secondly, central to the principles of durable solutions is that communities need to be involved in defining and leading their own solutions. Therefore, identifying ‘leaders’ in the communities and enabling their transition into leadership roles, in public office or otherwise, is recommended as a priority.

Monitoring & Accountability

To promote participation in political and social activities by all sections of population in the displacement affected areas and communities

Indicators

- i. Existence of enabling laws, regulations and mechanisms that forestall legal or administrative obstacles to any section of displacement affected communities IDPs/returnees face from voting, being elected or working in public service
- ii. No. of IDPs/refugees/returnees involved in public decision making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official records

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex VII

8 ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE

IASC Indicators & Joint analyses⁸

⁸ ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework, Somalia 2016, Local Integration Focus: Lower Juba region

IASC INDICATORS

Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide IDP s with effective remedies for violations suffered, including violations committed by non-state actors

Percentage of IDPs who consider that the violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored

Number or percentage of identified cases of displacement-related serious human rights violations or grave breaches of humanitarian law that result in effective and adequate reparation.

ReDSS DURABLE SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

Indicator 21 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who consider that the violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white with grey dots.** Some data exist but it is incomplete.

Indicator 22 Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white with grey dots.** Some data exist but it is incomplete.

Indicator 23 Percentage of IDPs/returnees who accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed it, compared to local population. Overall Rating and standard(s): **This indicator is marked white with grey dots.** Some data exist but it is incomplete.

Overview of Needs & Challenges

Absence of justice continues to undermine efforts made to support a durable peace and the building of the federal state of Somalia. Political instability, armed conflict and clan fighting have weakened the rule of law, through both formal, Sharia'a or traditional courts, with negative repercussions for the most vulnerable groups. In Somalia, many of the State's regulatory functions are carried out by non-state actors. In rural areas, where there has not been any functioning state justice institution for many years, the absence of formal courts and the challenges of distance has meant that the state's legal and security apparatus has remained largely absent or if present then unaccountable. Displacements have also fundamentally changed the social fabric of Somali society with an entire generation of young Somalis growing up in IDP or refugee camps often outside the remit of their clan and without any functioning justice system.

While unravelling of the State led to the collapse of formal governance and justice systems, traditional (Xeer) and religious (Sharia'a law) legal systems have continued to operate. The quality and homogeneity of these systems vary significantly across the country, but Sheikhs and Imams remain trusted figures in the Somali society and can help finding solutions for governance and conflict resolution. The priority is to re-establish a functional rule of law system nationwide. The main needs for the justice sector include the provision of access to justice, including for children, strengthening justice and custodial corps institutions, responding to gender based violence, providing legal aid, and strengthening linkages between the formal justice systems and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

Approach & Strategies

The main objective is to ensure Government structures and institutions in Kismayo are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in Jubbaland. In parallel, communities in Kismayo will also generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.

Monitoring & Accountability

To promote the existence of an independently functioning legal and judicial system which assures the delivery of justice to the public and which is accessible to IDPs/refugees/returnees.

Indicators

- i. Presence of effective institutions and existence of enabling laws, regulations and mechanisms that strengthen the capacity of the disadvantaged, including IDPs/refugees/returnees to seek redress for grievances.
- ii. No. of IDPs/refugees/returnees who consider that the violations suffered has been effectively remedied.

Means of Verification

Baseline and longitudinal perception surveys; Monitoring reports; Official records.

Mapping of Initiatives

See Annex VIII

9 ANALYTICAL WORK

The World Bank is investing USD 1 million in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo for analytical work aimed at identifying deficiencies and analytical gaps to inform better targeting across all vulnerable groups and increase coordination of activities.

The analytical activities underway are as follows:

- Extension of the High Frequency (consumption poverty) Survey
- Urban Assessment
- Livelihoods Assessment
- Social Protection Review

In addition, the World Bank will work with IGAD to identify capacity gaps currently constraining the ability of government authorities lead and coordinate durable solutions at municipal, state and federal level. This will be followed by financing for activities to address those gaps.

ANNEX I

SAFETY & SECURITY: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Protection		Kismayo					CARE	
Protection		Afmadow					CARE	
Protection		Badhade					CARE	
Protection		Dhobley					CARE	
GBV [capacity-building and trainings; psycho-social; safe house]		Kismayo					SWACEDA	
GBV [awareness raising; post-rape treatment; psycho-social and medical support]		Kismayo					ARC	
GBV [psycho-social and medical support]		Kismayo					SEDHURO	
Safety [not specified]		Kismayo					NRC	
Protection (Households Tracing and follow up)		Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
Protection (VOLREP way station management)		Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
Protection (Child Protection and Support)		Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
Monitoring and referral (psychosocial and legal); Capacity-building and training; Identification and documentation; medical support.		Kismayo				UNICEF	CEDA	15/12/2016-31/12/2017
Identification and documentation; awareness raising and campaigning, Capacity building and training.		Kismayo				UNICEF	SEDHURO	25/11/2015-28/02/2017
Post-Return Monitoring Network), monitor movements and protection concerns of returnees and IDPs		SC Somalia	1,500,000	800,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	NRC	01/01/2016-31/12/2016
Protection (capacity-building and trainings on protection & advocacy)	18	Kismayo			UNHCR		NRC	01-12/2016
GBV [capacity-building and trainings; psycho-social; safe house] – HLP legal assistance	7	Kismayo			UNHCR		NRC	01-12/2016

GBV [psycho-social and medical support]	20	Kismayo	UNHCR	NRC	01-12/2016
Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance - Land tenure document, counseling services (HLP), information and training services on HLP legal assistance through CDR	903	Kismayo	ECHO	NRC	01-12/2016
Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance - Land tenure document, counseling services (HLP), information and training services on HLP legal assistance through CDR	419	Kismayo	ECHO	NRC	01-12/2016

Ongoing non-displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Construction of Regional Police HQ's in Kismayo*		Kismayo	10,987,718*		DFID	UNDP	UNOPS	11/12/2014 - 31/12/2017
*The project includes 2 other regional HQs - Baidoa and Hargesia,								
Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance- Land tenure document, counseling services (HLP), information and training services on HLP legal assistance through CDR	2015	Kismayo			DFID		NRC	10/2016-03/2017

Proposed or planned new interventions

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
GBV: Collection of data on the prevalence of GBV in key locations of returnees, IDPs		Kismayo	n/a			UNHCR		

GBV: Installation of solar lighting in settlement spaces of returnees and IDPs, and establishment of community based neighbourhood watch systems.		Kismayo	n/a				UNHCR	
GBV: Assistance and referral of survivors to the appropriate service providers.		Jubbaland	n/a				UNHCR	
Protection Mainstreaming	TBD	Jubbaland	n/a				UNHCR	
Post-Return Monitoring Network), monitor movements and protection concerns of returnees and IDPs	TBD	Jubbaland	n/a				UNHCR	
Capacity Building for Jubbaland RIA	TBD	Jubbaland	n/a				UNHCR	
GBV: Collection of data on the prevalence of GBV in Key returnees, IDPs		Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
GBV: Collection of data on the prevalence of GBV in key locations of returnees, IDPs	50,000	Kismayo, Afmadow and Luuq						01/02/2017-31/12/2017
GBV: Installation of solar lighting in settlement spaces of returnees and IDPs, and establishment of community based neighbourhood watch systems.			1,500,000	200,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	ARC	
GBV: Assistance and referral of survivors to the appropriate service providers.								
Protection Mainstreaming								
Post-Return Monitoring Network), monitor movements and protection concerns of returnees and IDPs	50,000	SC Somalia	1,500,000	1,000,000	ECHO, EU, FBP	UNHCR	NRC	01/02/2017-31/12/2017
GBV: Emergency Response to Vulnerable IDP Populations in Kismayo and Dhobley IDP Settlements through Multi-Sector, Survivor-Centered GBV Intervention	7,500	Kismayo and Dhobley	240,000 (Proposed)	0	USAID	OFDA	ARC	01/04/2017-31/03/2018

ANNEX II

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Emergency assistance (cash transfer) - Support to Somalis Voluntarily Returning from Dadaab refugee Camps, Kenya	5,000 households	Kismayo	7,253,616	7,253,616	DFID	UNICEF & WFP		01/08/16-31/01/17
Return management and Reinstallation grant to Somali Returnees from Kenya	17,961	Dhobley W. Station, Kismayo, Luuk & Afmadow Home Way Stations	30,000,000	13,230,000	ECHO, DFID, USA, GERMAN	UNHCR	MERCY CORPS, IOM, DRC	01/01/16-31/12/16
Subsistence Allowance	3,600	Kismayo and Luuq Home Way Stations	1,971,000	1,971,000	DFID, USA, JAPAN	UNHCR	MERCY CORPS, DRC	01/07/16-31/12/16
Education - Education in Emergency (establishment of 16 learning space for IDPS)		Kismayo	127,000			UNICEF	SFS, HIRDA	
Education - Construction or rehabilitation of classrooms; provision of learning materials; teacher incentives; teacher training; CECs training; hygiene promotion; vouchers for NFIs,		Kismayo				UNICEF	ADRA	
Education -Provision of scholastic materials and provision of school fees to Somali returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host community in Kismayo; Rehabilitation and expansion of 23 education infrastructure in the area of return in Kismayo	5,043	Kismayo, Luuq	1,000,000	1,000,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	MERCY CORPS, DRC	01/07/16 to 31/12/16
Education - Education support for returnees, IDPs and poor host community children	5,500	Kismayo, Afmadow, Dhobley	1,000,000	1,000,000		UNHCR	Mercy Corps	01.10.2016- End date TBC
Education - Support to Somali Youth Leaders Initiative. Supports Education Infrastructure rehabilitation,		Kismayo, Rest of South				USAID	Mercy Corps	

teacher training and support to youth activities.		Central Somalia				
Education - ABE students, teachers training on active learning, community trainings on Schools improvement plans, learner friendly classrooms constructed and furnished.	500	Kismayo		NMFA/NO RAD	NRC	Jan – Dec, 2016
Wash - Access to safe water, Hygiene promotion activities, access to emergency sanitation facilities	13,000	Kismayo	SHF/ OCHA		NRC	March – Augt,2016

Ongoing non-displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Health - Contribute to the national goals of reducing new HIV infections by 30% by 2019 and by reducing mortality among men, women and children living HIV by 30% by 2019		Kismayo	296,468.56			UNICEF	PAC	
Health - Support AWD patients in Kismayo Hospital		Kismayo				UNICEF & IOM		
Health - MCH/Outreach (Allanley and Dalhis camp); Health Centre (Gulwade and Waberi)		Kismayo				UNICEF & IOM		
Health - Provision of health and nutrition services.		Kismayo				UNICEF	Medair	
Health - Support to primary health care		Kismayo				UNICEF	ARC	
Health - Support to MCH/OPD		Kismayo				UNICEF	Juba Foundation	
Health - Maternal new born health, child health, communicable diseases and EPI vaccination.		Kismayo				UNICEF	Muslim Hands UK	
Nutrition - Integrated Nutrition program aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition through facility and community based approach in 11 IDP camps		Kismayo	401,791			UNICEF	SAF-UK	

Nutrition - Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in Kismayo district through provision of Basic Nutrition Service Package (BSNP)	Kismayo	375,724	UNICEF	PAC
Nutrition	Kismayo	300,000	UNICEF	CARE
WASH - Infection control at health facilities/CTCs and provision WASH services to persons affected by AWD/cholera		78,419	UNICEF	ADRA
WASH - Access to Water and Sanitation	Kismayo		UNICEF	ACTED
WASH - Water trucking; Rehabilitation of shallow wells/ boreholes; Distribution of water containers budders, water treatment chemicals and support in the construction of household latrines	Kismayo	1,500,000	UNICEF	CARE
WASH - Establishment of sanitation facilities, rehabilitation of water supply systems, conduct of hygiene promotion forums/campaigns	Kismayo		UNICEF	Mercy Corps
WASH - Latrine construction, shallow wells; establishment of WASH committees	Kismayo		UNICEF	Warzones initiatives
WASH - Construction of 10 bus stops and garbage collection and disposal	Kismayo		UNICEF	GIZ-SRP
WASH - Hygiene promotion through household visits; establishment of WASH committees	Kismayo		UNICEF	SIF
WASH - Latrine construction; Hygiene promotion through mass media and household visits; AWD training; O&M training; construction of garbage pits; Shallow wells	Kismayo		UNICEF & IOM	
WASH - Solid Waste collection, Shallow well rehabilitation; building communal latrines for IDP camps; setting up WASH committees; AWD training; water source chlorination	Kismayo		UNICEF	ARC

and jerry can distribution; Hygiene promotion through household visits and distribution of hygiene kits							
WASH- Access to water and sanitation for displaced communities	Kismayu		OFDA		Mercy Corps	Mercy Corps	
Education - Five schools in Kismayo town: Construction of classrooms, toilets, provision of desks, training of PTAs and paying teachers incentives	Kismayo		500,000		UNICEF	CARE	
Education - Expand the education infrastructure, set up/construct educational resource centres, provision of scholastic materials and provision of school fees	Kismayo				UNICEF	Mercy Corps	
Education - Construction or rehabilitation of classrooms; provision of learning materials; teacher incentives; teacher training; CECs training; hygiene promotion; vouchers for NFIs,	Kismayo				UNICEF	ADRA	
Education - Education support for returnees, IDPs and poor host community children	5,500	Kismayu, Afmadow and Dhobley	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000 0	UNHCR	Mercy Corps	01.10.2016 - End date TBC
Education - Support to Somali Youth Leaders Initiative. Supports Education Infrastructure rehabilitation, teacher training and support to youth activities.	Kismayu and Rest of South Central Somalia				USAID	Mercy Corps	
Education (YEP program)	50	Kismayo			UNICEF	NRC	July 2014 – March 2016
Education (YEP program)	140	Kismayo			GIZ	NRC	Oct 2016 – March 2016
Education (YEP program)	95	Kismayo			DFID	NRC	Oct 2016 – March 2017
Wash - Water infrastructure, WASH NFIs distribution, Latrines constructed	7560	Kismayo			DFID	NRC	Sep,2017
Wash - Water infrastructure, WASH NFIs distribution, Latrines constructed	3,780	Kismayo			DFID	NRC	Oct 2016 – March 2017

Wash - Solar street lights constructed, Hygiene campaigns conducted, people reached during Global hand washing day	5250	Kismayo			ECHO		NRC	March 2016 – Feb,2017
Wash – Construction of Latrines and distribution of sanitation kits.	1,050	Kismayo			UNHCR		NRC	Oct 2016 – March 2017
WASH - Solid Waste collection, Vector and pest control campaigns, Shallow well rehabilitation; Desludging communal latrines for IDP camps; setting up WASH committees; AWD training; water source chlorination and jerry can distribution; Hygiene promotion through household visits and distribution of hygiene kits, Hygiene promotion session,	30,000	Kismayo	330,000	12,000	OFDA	OFDA	ARC	01.4.16-31.03.17
Health - Support to primary health care - Provision of basic maternal and Child health	26,280	Kismayo	200,000	0 (Completed)	CHF	OCHA	ARC	01.02.16-31.01.2017
Health - Support to primary health care - Provision of Mobile health care in Kismayo	13,000	Kismayo	170,000	170,000	SHF	OCHA	ARC	01.07.16-31.08.17

Proposed or planned new interventions

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Health – Increase access to essential health services through static and mobile facilities, including immunisation		Kismayo	2,000,000			UNICEF, WHO & IOM		
Health – Provision of support to Primary health care through provision of quality basic maternal and Child health	30,000	Kismayo	350,000	0 (Expected)	OFDA	OFDA	ARC	1.04.17-31.03.18
Nutrition – Increase access to basic nutrition services package (BNSP)		Kismayo	2,000,000			UNICEF & WFP		

WASH – Increase access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities (including in schools and health facilities)		Kismayo	2,500,000			UNICEF & IOM			
WASH - Solid Waste collection, Vector and pest control campaigns, Shallow well rehabilitation; Desludging communal latrines for IDP camps; setting up WASH committees; AWD training; water source chlorination and jerry can distribution; Hygiene promotion through household visits and distribution of hygiene kits, Hygiene promotion session,	30,000	Kismayo	300,000	0 (Expected)	USAID/ SHF	OFDA/OC HA	ARC	1.04.17- 31.03.18	
Education – Increase access to quality education services		Kismayo	2,000,000			UNICEF			
Education – Provision of scholastic materials and provision of school fees to Somali returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host community in Kismayo; Rehabilitation and expansion of education infrastructure in the area of return in Kismayo	To be determined	Kismayo, Afmadow	n/a			UNHCR			
Return management, Reinstallation grant and subsistence allowance to Somali Returnees from Kenya	50,000 Individuals	Kismayo, Luuq and Afmadow	25,000,000	4,500,000		UNHCR	UNHCR	01/01/17 to 31/12/17	
Education – Provision of scholastic materials and provision of school fees to Somali returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host community in Kismayo, Afmadow and Luuq	20,000	Kismayo, Afmadow	2,812,500	722,500		UNHCR	DRC and Mercy Corps	01/01/17 to 31/12/17	

ANNEX III

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD & EMPLOYMENT: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Provision of livelihood opportunities for returnees IDPs and Host communities through: - Cash for work - Microfinance - Skills training - TVET - Support to Agricultural activities	10,000	Kismayo		0				
Establishment of Youth centre			1.8M		UNHCR	UNHCR	ARC	01/01/2016 – 31/12/2016
Reintegration of returnees and IDPs in Lower Juba through restored livelihoods and self-reliance activities	2,000	Kismayo, Afmadow	11,000,000	2,347,000		UNHCR	ARC	01/01/2016-31/12/2016
Income generation	345 women & youth	Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
Income generation		Kismayo					ACTED	
Income generation		Kismayo					CARE	
Joint Programme on Youth Employment	2000	Kismayo				UNDP/UN Habitat		
Youth Empowerment Project		Kismayo				FAO		
Youth Empowerment Project		Kismayo					Peace Direct	
Income generation and diversification	Youth	Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
Rehabilitation/ Construction of productive infrastructures		Kismayo					GIZ - SRP	
Cash for Work		Kismayo					Mercy Corps	
Cash for Work		Kismayo				FAO		
Institutional strengthening	320 traders/ entrepreneurs	Kismayo					GIZ – SRP	

Reconstruction of Market premises		Kismayo	120'000		UNDP	
Reintegration of returnees and IDPs in Lower Juba through restored livelihoods and self-reliance activities	2,000	Kismayo, Afmadow	2,347,000		UNHCR	
FS - non-agricultural production / income generating training - Donkey & cart, IGA, vegetable mill	90	Kismayo		NMFA and SIDA	NRC	01/2016 – 12/2016
FS – distribution of Cash to access Food items	2056	Kismayo		ECHO	NRC	03/2016 – 02/2017
FS - Income generation activities	80	Kismayo Women		GIZ	NRC	10/2015 – 03/2016
FS – unconditional cash transfer	1,710	Kismayo		DFID - IRF	NRC	09/2016 – 01/2017
FS - Income generation activities	30	Kismayo Women		DFID - IRF	NRC	09/2016 – 01/2017

Ongoing non displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Vocational skills training for economic growth in urban areas in South-Central Somalia	1500	Kismayo	2,000,000			UNIDO/UN Habitat		10/ 2017 – 12/2018
Community Stabilization through Restoring Livelihoods for at Risk Youth along Key Border Areas between Kenya and Somalia	150	Dhobley	625,000			UNIDO		04/ 2016 – 03/2017
FS - Cash transfer, Trainings on non-agricultural production / income generation techniques, IGA startup kit	3,150	Kismayo			DFID		NRC	10/2016 – 03/2017
FS - Cash transfer, Trainings on non-agricultural production / income generation techniques – IGA, Fishing, Donkey & cart	3,480	Kismayo			DFID		NRC	09/2017
Fisheries-related employment and income generation through provision of cooling	4 main fish cooperatives (500)	Kismayo	600,000	0 (Completed)	SSF		ARC	

facilities and strengthening of fish cooperatives and construction of fish markets		Adam smith	01.09.2015 - 31.08.2016
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Proposed or planned new interventions

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Baseline survey on Education, Knowledge and Skills		Kismayo	300,000			UN		
Fisheries-related employment and income generation		Kismayo				UN		
Establishment of Employment Exchange and help desk		Kismayo	500,000			UN		
Livelihoods, self-reliance activities for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host community in Jubbaland	3,000	Kismayo, Afmadow and Luuk	2,000,000			UNHCR		
Development of new livelihoods for vulnerable communities		Kismayo				OFDA	Mercy Corps	
Community stabilization for returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities in Dhobley and Afmadow, southern Somalia	150	Afmadow	597,000			UNIDO		04/2017 – 03/2018
Livelihood and Reintegration activities for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host community in Jubbaland	100 CFW Revolving Microfinance for Groups (5 Groups) Poultry farm establishment (220 individuals) TVET Training for youth (50 individuals)	Kismayo, and Afmadow	8,000,000	400,000		UNHCR	ARC	01/01/2017 - 30/06/2017
Durable Reintegration and Peaceful Coexistence for Returnees living in communities in Luuq, Gedo Region	Community Based Project Matching grant (5 Groups)	Luuq	4,000,000	200,000		UNHCR	DRC	01/01/2017 - 30/06/2017

	Business Start-up Grants (50							
Reintegration initiative: Provision of livelihood opportunities to the returnees, IDPs – through CFW, Microfinance and skills training	7,200	Kismayo/Afmadow		500,000		UNHCR		01.01.2017 – 31.06.2017
			500,000		UNHCR		ARC	
Provision of Transit assistance to returnees at Afmadow Waystation.	15,000	Afmadow	300,000	300,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	ARC	01.01.2017 – 31.06.2017
			300,000					
Provision of Shelter assistance – Construction of permanent shelters for returnee families	3,000	Afmadow	300,000	300,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	ARC	01.01.2017 – 31.06.2017

ANNEX IV

RESTORATION OF HOUSING LAND & PROPERTY: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Construction / Rehabilitation of Shelters; Construction / Rehabilitation of Public Facilities			?			BRICS		
Distribution of solar torches and plastic sheets (source: 3Ws)			SHF ?			NRC		
Planned construction of 700 shelters			?			IOM		
Planned construction of 300 CGIs			SHF?			WRRS		
Planned construction of CGIs, distribution of plastic sheet and NFIs			SHF?			ARC		
Planned distribution of plastic sheets			SHF?			SADO		
Rapid planning exercise for Kismayo Town		Kismayo	5mn Swedish Kroner			UN-Habitat		
Construction of 405 Shelter	2,025	Kismayo	669,000			UNHCR		
Provision of Information on HLP at the Kismayu Way Station						Mercy corps		
Construction of 405 Shelter	2,025	Kismayo	669,000	669,000	DFID	UNHCR	NRC	10/2016 – 12/2016
Shelter - Construction / Rehabilitation of Shelters; installation of street solar lamps and distribution of Shelter kits	3,300	Kismayo			SHF/ OCHA	NRC	NRC	09/2015 – 08/2016
Shelter - Construction of Shelters	2,430	Kismayo			UNHCR	NRC	NRC	10/2016 – 03/2017
Provision of 202 Transitional shelters and NFIs to the most vulnerable IDPs in Dalxiiska, Kismayo	1,212	Kismayo	250,000	250,000	SHF	OCHA	ARC	01/09/2016 – 31/08/2017

Construction of 600 CGI shelter units for IDPs	3,600	Kismayo	600,000	0 (Completed)	CHF	OCHA	ARC	2015/2016
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Ongoing non displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Joint Programme on Local Governance	TBC	Kismayo district	n/a			UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNCDF, ILO		
UN Midnimo Peace-building Programme		4 districts in JA including Kismayo	2mn			IOM, UN-Habitat		
UN Daldhis Peace-building Programme		4 districts in JA including Kismayo	4mn	4mn		UNDP, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, ILO, UNCDF		
Shelter - Construction / Rehabilitation of Shelters	4,800	Kismayo			DFID	NRC	NRC	10/2016 – 03/2017

Proposed or planned new interventions

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Jubbaland Administration and Municipality of Kismayo – Rental Subsidy and Social Housing Scheme for Kismayo		Kismayo	4mn		UN			
Jubbaland Administration and Municipality of Kismayo – Rental Subsidy and Social Housing Scheme for Kismayo		Kismayo	575,000	575,000	Sweden	UN Habitat	UN Habitat	
Embedded capacity building in government structures for the monitoring and management of Shelter Constructions		Jubbaland	2mn		UN			
Construction of Shelter and Provision of NFIs	5,000	Kismayo, Afmadow and Luuq	TBC		UNHCR			

Protection: Support to the Development of legislation on civil registration and Housing Land and Property (HLP)		Kismayo, Dhobley Afmadow				UNHCR			
Construction of Permanent Shelter for Somali Returnees from Kenya	1,200	Kismayo, Afmadow and Luuq	14,000,000	1,500,000	USA, UK, JAPAN and ECHO	UNHCR	NRC, ARC	01/2017 – 06/2017	
Provision of NFI to Somali Returnees from Kenya	10,000	Kismayo, Afmadow and Luuq	550,000	550,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	DRC, MERCY CORPS, ARC	01/2017 – 12/2017	
Shelter - Construction / Rehabilitation of Shelters	600	Kismayo			DFID	NRC	NRC	09/2017	

ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Capacity Building for Jubbaland RIA - Protection and Registration of Refugees, Returnees and IDPs	30,000	Jubbaland	400,000	400,000	UNHCR	UNHCR	JRIA	01/02/16 - 31/12/16

ANNEX VI

FAMILY REUNIFICATION: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Ongoing non displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Monitoring and referral (psychosocial and legal); Capacity-building and training; Identification and documentation; medical support.		Kismayo				UNICEF	CEDA	15/12/2016 – 31/12/2017
Identification and documentation; awareness raising and campaigning, Capacity building and training.		Kismayo				UNICEF	SEDHURO	25/11/2015 – 28/02/2017

Proposed or planned new interventions

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Child Protection: Integration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)						UNICEF	INTERSOM	

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Participation in public affairs: Community Based Planning	Not specified	Kismayo	Not specified			CARE		

Ongoing non displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Social Cohesion/ participation in public affairs: UN Midnimo (unity) Peace-building Programme		4 districts in JA, incl. Kismayo	4mn			IOM, UN-Habitat		

ANNEX VII

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE: MAPPING OF INITIATIVES

Existing interventions addressing displacement-related concerns

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Increase access to justice through Community Dispute Resolution (CDR) dispute resolution mechanisms		Kismayo	100,000			NRC		
Community Based Child Protection Resilience Program		Kismayo				UNICEF		

Ongoing non displacement specific interventions where durable solutions could be mainstreamed

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Rehabilitation of the district and regional Kismayo court house - Pilot project to strengthen service delivery through the Federal Government States in the Federal Member States and Interim Regional Administration	Kismayo region and district population	Kismayo	750,000	750,000	MPTF / PBF	UN	FGS (Ministry of Finance)	01/08/2016 – 31/09/2017

Proposed or planned new interventions

Project Title	No. of beneficiaries	Location	Total budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Donor	Fund Manager	Implementing entity	Start-end date
Joint Rule of Law programme - Access to justice for children and families with a special focus on justice services for refugee, returnee, IDP and other vulnerable children including the development of a national child friendly juvenile justice system.		Jubbaland with focus on Kismayo				UNICEF		