

JIPS/ ReDSS Webinar

Durable solutions analysis in Somalia over time

Lessons learned from the use and adaptation of the ReDSS Framework 2016-2019



- ReDSS framework to inform a common understanding and analysis
- Adaptation of the framework to measure progress and impacts
- Use of the IASC indicators for micro data and for National Development Plan – link to SDGs and leave no one behind
- Lessons learned and next steps

Goal: To improve programming and policy in support of durable solutions processes so that **displacement affected communities** live in safety and dignity in East and Horn of Africa

Consortium of 14 organizations hosted by DRC and steering committee NRC, IRC, DRC

Coordination and information hub – not an implementing agency



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

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

ReDSS/IASC FRAMEWORK: COMMON DURABLE SOLUTIONS OUTCOMES

Measure *contribution* not attribution towards *collective outcomes*

Criteria	Sub criteria (IASC)	OUTCOMES Indicators
	1. SAFETY & SECURITY/ PROTECTION/ SOCIAL COHESION	6 Indicators SDGs 10&16
	2. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	7 indicators SDGs 2,3&4
	3. ACCESS TO JOB CREATION/ ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	4 indicators SDGs 1&8
	4. RESTORATION OF HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY	3 Indicators SDG 11
	5. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION	3 Indicators
	6. FAMILY REUNIFICATION	3 Indicators SDG 3
	7. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS	2 Indicators SDG 16
	8. ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE	2 Indicators SDG 16

SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK LOCAL INTEGRATION-RETURNEE/IDP FOCUS Lower Juba – Somalia 2016 Overall Rating



PHYSICAL SAFETY

Protection	Safety and Security	Social Cohesion
Percentage of IDP/returnees who have suffered recent or experienced safety incidents, including Sexual Gender-based Violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population	Percentage of IDP/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	Percentage of IDP/returnees who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population
Percentage of IDP/returnees feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population	Percentage of IDP/returnees who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population	Percentage of IDP/returnees toiling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population



MATERIAL SAFETY

Adequate Standard of Living (Access to basic and social services)

Percentage of IDP/returnees with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international standards	Prevalence of GANISAN among IDP/returnees compared to resident population and as per international standards	Percentage of IDP/returnees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and as per international standards	Percentage of IDP/returnees with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate	Percentage of IDP/returnees children with adequate access to formal education compared to resident population or national average as appropriate	Percentage of IDP/returnees who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs
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Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

Percentage of IDP/returnees who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population	Unemployment among returnees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate	Percentage of IDP/returnees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents	Poverty levels among IDP/returnees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
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Housing, Land & Property

Percentage of IDP/returnees with adequate housing and/or overcrowded housing and/or precarious shelter and/or at risk of sudden eviction or comparable to resident population	Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure	Percentage of IDP/returnees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population	Percentage of IDP/returnees who have secured right to Housing, Land and Property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population
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LEGAL SAFETY

Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

Percentage of IDP/returnees who consider that the violations suffered have been effectively remediated and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population	Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide IDP/returnees with effective remedies for violations suffered, including violations committed by non-state actors	Percentage of IDP/returnees who accessed formal or informal justice mechanisms last time they needed it, compared to local population	IDP/returnees face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared to resident population	Percentage of IDP/returnees participating in community or social organizations (youth, women, environmental groups and others) compared to the resident population	Percentage of IDP/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
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Access to Documentation

Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/in-place documents for IDP/returnees bearing in mind the local context	Percentage of IDP/returnees without birth certificate, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or national average, as appropriate
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Family Reunification

The number of unaccompanied and separated IDP/returnee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted	Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite IDP/returnee separated family members	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
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Participation in public affairs

All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for a refugee/returnee in comparison to the host community

- The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met
- The indicator is far from met
- Data unavailable
- Incomplete data exists

KISMAYO 2019 SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK – OVERALL RATING



PHYSICAL SAFETY

PROTECTION	SAFETY AND SECURITY	SOCIAL COHESION
There is improved safety in Kismayo, with very few reported cases of violence, intimidation or threats, although explosive hazards remain a direct threat to all populations	A feeling of relative and consistent security in daily life is present for all populations. However, outside of the urban center insecurity is still a threat	Increase in community programming has promoted positive interactions among returnees, IDPs and host communities



MATERIAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	ACCESS TO JOB CREATION (ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES)	HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY
Malnutrition rates are low although food security remains an issue for IDPs and returnees. Access to water, sanitation, education and health services is generally limited for all populations but worse for IDPs and returnees	Although the situation for protracted IDPs is similar to that of the hosts, new IDPs and returnees face more struggles in accessing economic opportunities	For the most part, weak tenancy agreements and common evictions affect IDPs and returnees more than host populations

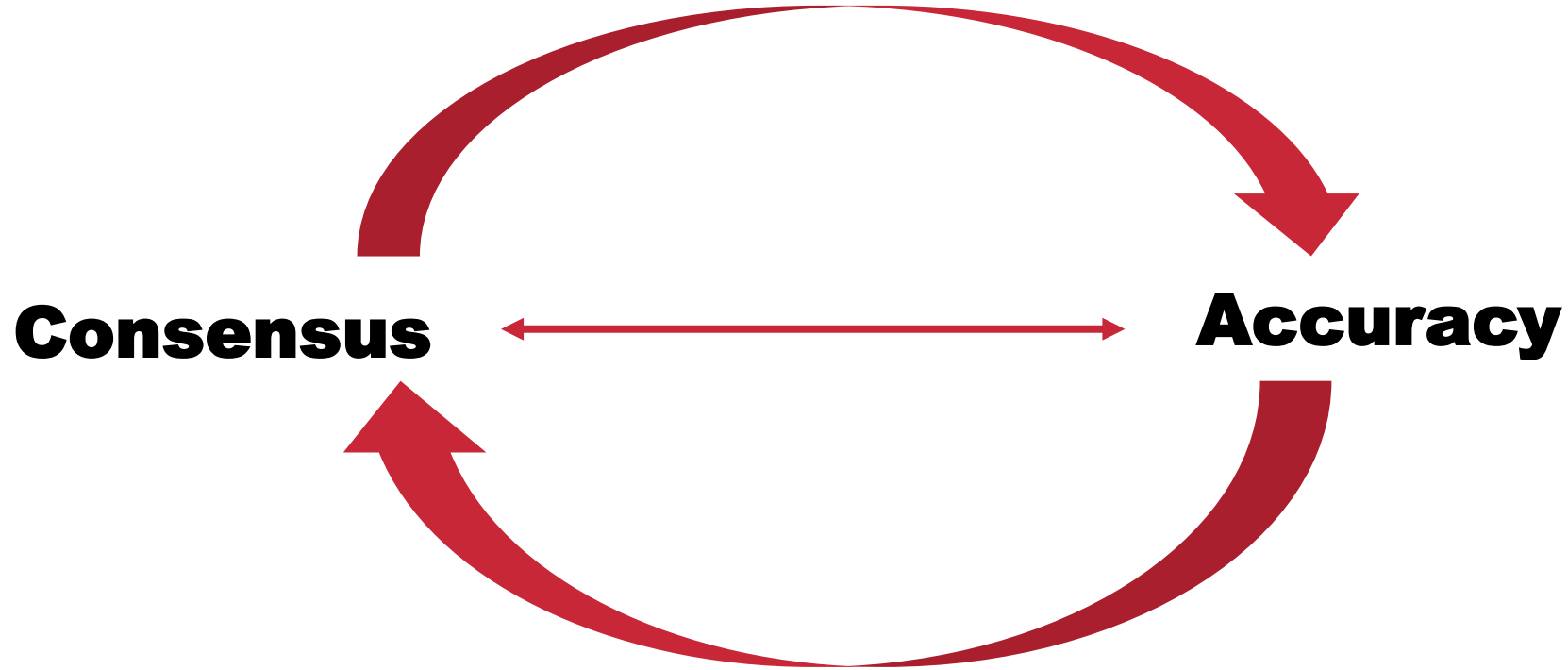


LEGAL SAFETY

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES & JUSTICE	ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION
IDPs and returnees face greater challenges in accessing formal justice mechanisms. Informal justice mechanisms used mainly by IDPs and returnees may lead to exacerbation of vulnerabilities due to discrimination	Access to documentation is limited for all populations. However, high costs and administrative obstacles exist for IDPs and returnees further limiting their access

FAMILY REUNIFICATION	PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Although anecdotal information indicates that informal methods of family reunification are used, much more data on these methods, their effectiveness is needed	Several initiatives, to support IDPs, returnees and host engagement in public affairs are present. However, more data on their effectiveness is needed

Making data useful- right balance?



A collaborative process through a consensus building approach
to inform joint analysis

Danwadaag Programme in Somalia (2018-2022)

Partners: IOM , NRC, Concern, ReDSS , GREDO, Juba Foundation, SHADCO/ **Donor:** DFID – multi year multi sectors

Objective: Enhancing durable solutions towards reduced displacement and (re)integration of DACs

Overall indicator: % of displacement affected communities target population who are (re)integrated in the places where they live

Measuring tool: Local integration index (LORI) measuring 8 IASC criteria as well as trust, social cohesion, and specific local integration questions

EU REINTEG Durable solutions consortia (2017-2020)

Partners: 3 NGO led consortia supported by ReDSS *EIDACS; JSC; SDSC/ Donor:* European Union – multi year multi sectors

Objective: Support sustainable re-integration of refugee returnees and IDPs in Somalia

Overall indicator: % of displaced that feel integrated in the places where they live and do not face discrimination as per their displacement status

Measuring tool: Outcome monitoring framework with 10 outcome indicators on 5 IASC criteria across 3 safeties

World Bank micro data analysis for Somalia (displacement indicators in poverty assessments)

- ❑ Socio- economic micro-data analysis based on IASC framework to create a holistic profile of IDPs that links the causes of their displacement with their current needs, assets, and aspirations.
- ❑ Micro-data is individual and household-level data that includes host communities and displaced for comparison.

Inclusion of displacement indicators in the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP)

- ❑ Inclusion of IASC criteria/ indicators into NDP 9
- ❑ Specific IASC/ SDGS related indicators on return and (re)integration, job creation, HLP and early solutions
- ❑ Developing Durable Solutions Strategy Performance Matrix that incorporates the IASC Framework to measure the achievement of durable solutions

Different tools to inform (re)integration programming and measuring over time in Somalia

Solution analysis

(IASC framework with 3 safeties/ 8 criteria/ 28 outcome indicators – to be used as a baseline)

Annual Solution update

(criteria level to measure collective progress and challenges and programming principles)

Programs specific tools

Such as LORI, etc

National level tools linked to SDGs/ poverty reduction

Work in progress with inclusion of IASC indicators in WB, NDP, etc

**CONTRIBUTION AND ENGAGEMENT FROM DIFFERENT ACTORS
INFORMED BY CORE DS PROGRAMING PRINCIPLES**

MEASURING PROGRAM AND POLICIES ADAPTATION BASED ON EVIDENCE