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A woman wearing a blue hijab and a red patterned dress is sitting outdoors in front of a white building with a green roof. She is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. Her hands are clasped in her lap. A small tree is visible behind her.

Amplifying the voices of Displacement Affected Communities

Perception survey on the relocation of displaced
populations from Kismayo to Luglow



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Amplifying the voices of Displacement Affected Communities

Perception survey on the relocation of displaced populations from Kismayo to Luglow

October 2021

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Portrait of female returnee from Hagardher refugee camp currently living in Midnimo Village in Kismayo.

INSIDE COVER

Portrait of woman in IDP settlement in Somalia.

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Caption: Young girl fetching water in IDP settlement in Manamofi IDP settlement in Kismayo.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DACs	Displacement Affected Communities
DSS	Durable Solutions Secretariat
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JUCRI	Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MoI	Ministry of Interior, Federalism, and Reconciliation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PRMN	Protection and Returns Monitoring Network
SPMS	Somalia Protection Monitoring System
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2019, Jubaland State Authorities earmarked the Luglow site for the relocation of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) that are currently dwelling in IDP sites at highest risk of evictions and flooding in Kismayo. This report presents findings from a perception survey seeking to understand the intentions and preferences of DACs living in 29 high-risk camps on their possible relocation to Luglow. Understanding the needs, concerns and expectations of DACs in Kismayo through the perception survey is a key part of the government-led durable solutions strategy in Somalia, and vital to ensuring that DACs can take an active role in shaping their futures.

In 2019, Jubaland State Authorities earmarked the Luglow site for the relocation of DACs that are currently dwelling in IDP sites at highest risk of evictions and flooding in Kismayo.

This study used a mixed methods research approach. Quantitative data was collected from 382 DAC households containing male and female IDPs and returnees. Additionally, 21 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with community leaders, representatives from host communities in Luglow, male, female and youth IDP and returnee communities in Kismayo, minority groups, landowners, and People with Disabilities (PwDs). Nineteen Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with local and state government officials, representatives from UN agencies, International non-governmental organisations (INGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and DAC community leaders.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Through a robust analysis of the data that blends qualitative and quantitative methodologies, this survey delivered a range of insights and recommendations to inform the Luglow relocation initiative. The recommendations proposed are also formulated with the full understanding that their implementation must be a collective endeavour involving a broad range of stakeholders – from local authorities, local and international humanitarian and development actors to DACs themselves.

Willingness to move and settle in Luglow

Respondents were interviewed on their willingness to move and settle in Luglow if given the opportunity. Results from the household survey indicated that 85% of respondents were willing to relocate; 11% were undecided, and 4% were not willing to relocate. An analysis of the FGD responses strongly supports the survey data with most participants revealing that they strongly believe that the host community of Luglow will accept them. However, participants highlighted the need for more awareness on the relocation initiative through regular and inclusive consultations with communities to ensure that their views inform the planning and design of the site. Displaced women in particular, indicated that they do not fully participate in meetings and mainly rely on information from the camp leaders. They also highlighted several structural barriers in being able to speak up and voice their concerns at forums where men are present. Customary behaviour and societal gender

norms have hampered the ability for many women to freely speak on issues that affect them. Local authorities and durable solution partners need to ensure the inclusion and meaningful engagement of certain groups such as women, PwDs and minority groups within all the stages of the relocation process.

“Tonight, when I go home, I will dream of Luglow.”

Respondent at Taleh IDP site

“The planned relocation to Luglow will bring back the beauty of Kismayo town.”

Government official

“The planned relocation offers us a golden opportunity to find lasting solutions to the perennial issue of evictions”

IDP respondent at Gabow IDP site

“We have been told that at Luglow we will get good housing, water, health facilities and opportunities to run businesses. I am willing to relocate at any time if the amenities are ready.”

FGD with DAC women at IDP site

“We have been told that at Luglow we will get good housing, water, health facilities and opportunities to run businesses. I am willing to relocate at any time if the amenities are ready.”

FGD with DAC men at Mundul IDP site



Caption: Portrait of woman in IDP settlement in Somalia.

Factors influencing willingness to relocate to Luglow

Respondents who indicated that they were willing to move to Luglow pointed out several factors influencing their decision. These include: to avoid forced evictions (37%); access to better housing (14%); livelihood opportunities (14%); to avoid flooding (10%); better access to services like water, health, etc. (8%); access to land to farm (6%), education for their children (6%); and better security (5%).

Additionally, respondents identified key amenities that should be in place before their relocation to Luglow. These include: basic services such as water, health centres, and schools (35%); better housing (27%); secure environment (11%); good roads and reliable transport network (11%); market centres (9%); and land to practice farming (7%). FGDs

with displaced communities reinforced the findings from the household survey with an emphasis on better housing, security, and access to basic services such as health, education and water. In particular, housing is seen as a key need as many DAC households live in makeshift shelters in overcrowded settlements. These makeshift shelters do not provide adequate privacy and protection against weather elements. Lack of tenure security and forced evictions further exacerbate the housing needs of DACs. Furthermore, the proposed housing typologies in Luglow will need to take into account that the area is prone to wind erosion, flooding and hot temperatures. Host communities in Luglow are concerned that cutting down trees for construction will encourage soil erosion and deplete animal feeds. Consequently, the Luglow site plan should accommodate reforestation strategies, water conservation, proper waste management, energy efficiency as well as incorporating the climatic conditions to enhance living conditions without depleting local resources.

Concerning particular needs of certain groups: the youth cited that it is important to ensure the availability of open spaces for sports, markets and access to training opportunities on life skills to empower them to be able to earn a living. For PwDs, the household survey revealed several important considerations such as: the construction of facilities that are easily accessible to persons with disability (62%); provision of equipment and medical support for PwDs (25%); opportunity to participate in decision-making processes (20%); and provision of livelihood support for PwDs (9%). During consultations with PwDs, they emphasised the need for unconditional cash transfers and safety nets for vulnerable households. These interventions remain effective in building, supporting and preserving food security and resilience of the most vulnerable groups. In addition, participants indicated that common places such as markets, schools, and community centres should put in place PwD-friendly amenities like ramps and construct latrines that are easily accessible to PwDs.

IDP/returnee-host community relations

Findings from the household survey indicate that 68% of respondents believe that host communities in Luglow will be welcoming. However, 32% of respondents believe that they will not receive a good reception from host communities due to several reasons. These include: the majority clan in Luglow is a rival clan (16%); the host community in Luglow might think that they are going to take over their ancestral land and this could affect integration (9%); and discrimination due to belonging to a minority clan (7%). During community consultations, participants highlighted that local peacebuilding structures like the Local Peace Committees often play an important role in conflict management. They suggested that there is a need to fully engage these committees to promote peaceful co-existence in local communities.

FGDs with host communities in Luglow confirmed that the community is aware of the planned relocation of displaced populations from Kismayo to Luglow. Host communities noted that local authorities and operational agencies consulted them prior to the official allotment of the land. They do not have any objection to accommodate the displaced

“The relocation to Luglow offers us a rare opportunity to try farming as a means to secure our livelihood.”

Respondent at Saakuye IDP site

“Right now we are living in a very crowded area which is not good for our health, safety and well-being. If the stories I am hearing are true, then I will be willing to be the first to reach Luglow.”

FGD with DAC men at Bangeni IDP site

“I hope our children will get opportunity to go school, and get proper medication. Clean water for drinking is also very important.”

FGD with DAC women at Badar 2 IDP site

groups. Moreover, they expressed a strong sense of common identity with displaced populations, based on their shared Somali culture and Islam. Social cohesion interventions can and should leverage such narratives, in particular by working with community and religious leaders to promote tolerance and acceptance of displaced groups. Besides, host community elders mentioned that they see the planned relocation as an opportunity for their communities to access better amenities such as water, health, education, and housing. Support for host communities would alleviate the pressure on community resources and prevent any tensions inherent in sharing them. Interventions should target host communities even before the relocation takes place to build a strong foundation for integration.

“Somalis used to migrate and are known for welcoming new comers. This will not be any different. We will receive them, intermarry with them and share with them our farmlands.”

An elder from Luglow

“When we were settled in Luglow by the Government, we coexisted well with our neighbours in QamQam village. They even gained from our relocation because we used to buy meat and milk from them and other services that helped develop QamQam village.”

An elder from Luglow

“Our children will get free education. Currently, our children are not enrolling in school simply because they are no schools available in this area. We also expect medical services will be brought closer. The nearest hospital is in Kismayo and we have huge difficulties accessing health.”

FGD with elders from Luglow

“The nearest water point is River Juba Valley and it is 4 kilometres from here. We therefore have difficulty accessing water and we expect the NGOs to provide water closer to our homes.”

FGD with elders from Luglow

“The government should establish peace committees to help in healing and conflict resolution even amongst families.”

FGD with DAC men at Tariqane IDP site

“I am not very familiar with the people living there but I believe they are our Somali brothers and they will welcome us. There should be more awareness to build social cohesion and we need to visit the area to engage the host community.”

Respondent at Dayah IDP site

Engagement and inclusion on planned relocation to Luglow

Analysis of responses from both the household survey and FGDs with camp leaders, host communities, DAC youth, women and men reveal that there had been early consultations on the Luglow relocation. When questioned on how they would like to be more involved in the relocation initiative, majority (76%) of the respondents indicated they would like for more site visits to Luglow to observe progress made. JUCRI emphasised that it facilitated site visits by community leaders to increase awareness on the proposed relocation and to avoid any false information, which may lead to conflict. Furthermore, 17% of respondents indicated that they would like the camp leaders to attend regular coordination meetings with local authorities and durable solutions actors on Luglow planning. Regular community dialogues sessions to receive updates on the relocation process was requested by 5% of respondents, while 2% want posters on the planned relocation developed and translated into Somali. During FGDs, communities emphasised the need for consistent and regular follow up and dialogue on Luglow. Some participants mentioned that the planned relocation had been delayed for some time and they had not received any update on the progress made so far. Youth participants identified the overall lack of adequate consultations and inclusion as the biggest barrier preventing youth populations in participating in key decision-making processes. Local authorities and durable solutions partners should develop a harmonised communications and engagement plan which outlines up-to-date information on Luglow and progress made so far, frequency of when information should be shared (at each stage of the planning and design phase), and what channels are best to be used. There should be equal and timely accessibility of information on the relocation to DACs.

Furthermore, respondents were questioned on the overall inclusion in decision-making processes and responsiveness from local authorities. 84% of respondents in the household survey revealed that they believed that decision-making on community affairs with local authorities is inclusive, while 11 % indicate it is somewhat inclusive and only 3% indicated that it is never inclusive. Only 2% of the respondents indicated that they did not know. On responsiveness from local authorities, 93% of the respondents felt that the local authorities were responsive to their needs and concerns (79% highly responsive and 14% somehow responsive). In contrast, 6% felt that there was no level of responsiveness from local authorities at all.

“We have always walked door to door informing our people about the planned relocation. I do not think communities have received any miscommunication or misinformation”

FGD with camp leaders

“I have not seen any meeting involving the youth on the planning. I am hearing stories that Luglow will be a good place than the current camp. In the planning meetings, the camp leaders should consider inviting a few of us to make us give our views.”

FGD with DAC youth at
Waamo IDP site

“Community awareness is key to the success of the relocation exercise. Posters should be developed and translated into Somali to inform all of us of what should be done, who are the beneficiaries and when the relocation will take place.”

FGD with DAC women at
Yemen IDP site

“The process is smooth and well planned. We are always invited for the planning meetings and we help in identifying at risk populations within the camp. No government official or NGO can reach the camp without informing us.”

FGD with DAC women at
Badar 2 IDP site

On DAC perception on the Luglow beneficiary selection process, 87% of respondents trust that the selection will be done in an open, fair and transparent way. Furthermore, 88% of respondents trust that the Government of Jubaland has their best interest in regards to the planned relocation to Luglow. The beneficiary selection process should be done through a collective and participatory approach involving the affected communities, local authorities, durable solutions actors, protection partners, and community leaders. Joint selection criteria that are all-inclusive and need-based should be developed by a government-led multi-agency selection committee. The selection process ought to take place before any construction starts in Luglow to make sure that the needs of the various groups are well addressed in the final design of Luglow. Findings from this survey could help identify the key needs of the targeted beneficiaries and to further tailor the site plan and interventions. Moreover, it will be imperative that DACs are advised on how to use complaint feedback mechanisms to give their feedback and share their concerns in relation to the selection and targeting process.

Protection risks and concerns

Respondents highlighted some of the forms of discrimination they currently face at the household level in their current location. Majority (44%) of respondents highlighted that they do not face any form of discrimination. 20% highlighted that they faced ethnic-based discrimination, while 13% were discriminated based on their displacement status, and 11% were discriminated as they were from minority clans. Gender discrimination was reported by 3% of respondents with a further 5% specifically mentioning that they were discriminated against as they were female-headed households. Only 4% of respondents declined to answer this question. During FGDs, participants stressed that the lack of tenure security and living under constant threat of evictions is a key concern for them. The Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS) identifies landowners as dividers who increase the protection risks for DACs.¹ According to the NRC eviction information portal², development-based land or property acquisitions are one of the leading causes of forced evictions in Somalia. Development-related causes are categorised into owner-driven, private investments, and government development. Somalia has an active land market and a pipeline of urban infrastructure projects by the government and development actors, which has led to increased land values.³ Likewise, the improved security situation Jubaland has led to many landowners returning to claim back the land they lost during the civil war for development. Diaspora claims to property inheritance have become even more complex as they pit customary land rights, registered land titles, and forceful takeovers against each other.

Likewise, survey respondents were questioned on their fears and concerns about relocating to Luglow. 60% highlighted the fear of not getting enough services, while 24% mentioned that they were concerned about their safety and security. 17% of respondents indicated that they fear potential extortion of assistance by camp leaders; 13% pointed to the lack of access to complaint and feedback mechanisms; and 9% noted that the community structures would be affected. During discussions with minority groups they emphasised their concern on potential extortion

“The government is doing a good job since we arrived here and we have faith that they will take care of us.”

FGD with DAC men at
Juba IDP site

“The process will consider those that were already evicted and those whose houses flooded. I see this as a fair way and I have no problem with this.”

FGD with DAC women at
Gabow IDP site

“We believe it will be done in a transparent and open manner since we are involved in planning meetings.”

FGD with camp leaders

and abuse of assistance by camp leaders. When probed further, they indicated that various types of extortion/abuse of assistance that they fear including: paying money to be included in the beneficiaries list for Luglow, conducting free labour in exchange for assistance, exchange of sexual favours, and use of force to handover some of the assistance. According to analysis from the SPMS from January to August 2021, 64% of KIIs indicated that access to assistance was denied primarily due to social background (i.e. clan or ethnic affiliation) of an individual or group. Additionally, beneficiaries may be forced by community leaders and gatekeepers to share a portion of the assistance they receive or pay money to be included in the beneficiaries.⁴ In most extreme circumstances, sexual favours will be traded for assistance.

PwDs highlighted that majority of feedback and complaints mechanisms are often designed in a manner excluding persons with disabilities from using them, e.g. only by hotline, Short Message Service (SMS) or writing. Local authorities and partners should ensure that a variety of options are available to access the feedback mechanisms (e.g. accept complaints in sign language with a trusted interpreter, or with the assistance of a support person; use voice messages; organise meetings or Stakeholder Group with representatives of persons with disabilities).⁵ Respondents further revealed key concerns and risks that they had for their children once they relocate to Luglow. These include: potential school drop-outs (52%), early marriages (24%), child labour (17%), child recruitment by armed groups (13%), kidnappings (12%), and family separation (11%). The SPMS reports family separation as the fourth highest protection concern in Kismayo.⁶ IDPs, adult women and adolescent girls (12-17 years) are the most affected groups when it comes to family separation. The lack of financial support to family members as well is a leading cause to family separation and family conflicts. Other causes of family separation include incidents of kidnappings, forced recruitment and forced evictions.⁷

During the FGDs with women, youth and minority groups, majority of the participants repeatedly raised their concerns on safety and security and the distance between Luglow and Kismayo. Women for instance, stressed the need for a police station in Luglow to be built prior to any relocation. During discussions with men, they highlighted that they feared they would be at risk of arbitrary arrest, harassment and extortion at checkpoints once they relocated to Luglow. Most participants during FGDs expressed that they currently felt safe in the camps and hoped that this would not change once they relocated to Luglow. During KIIs with numerous government officials, the importance of guaranteeing the security of DACs was emphasised. While there are no security incidents that have been reported in Luglow, there is only one police station in nearby Goobweyne. So far, the Ministry of Internal Security has undertaken a security assessment of Luglow and issued a security letter to this effect. The Ministry has deployed well-equipped security personnel to secure the site and put in place a mechanism where the local populations, peace committees and peace village chairs are working together with the security forces. The government also aims to set-up a fully-equipped police station prior to any relocation.

Drawing from learning from the implementation of Midnimo (Unity)

Majority of participants during the FGDs raised their concerns on safety and security and the distance between Luglow and Kismayo. So far, the Ministry of Internal Security has undertaken a security assessment of Luglow and issued a security letter to this effect.



Caption: Mother and her four children in Hashi IDP settlement in Kismayo.

project⁸, durable solutions interventions should adopt a human security approach. Premised on the notion that crises are complex and entail multiple threats to people's physical, mental and social wellbeing, a human security approach seeks to uncover the interrelated and often mutually exacerbating nature of the different forms and root causes of human insecurity. Human Security complements humanitarian efforts by recognising that long-term solutions that are cognisant of local capacities and resources are a precursor of sustainable results and prevention of recurrence of crises.⁹

“Our lives depend on small jobs that we do every day inside Kismayo town. It might be difficult to walk the long distance. This is a key concern that needs to be addressed by good security and a reliable transport network. There is also no police station in Luglow and we urge the government to build one before we move.”

FGD with DAC women at Badar 2 IDP site

“I hope my children will not be snatched by a hyena in Luglow.”

An elder from Luglow

“I am told Luglow is very far, more than 18 kilometers away. I wonder how our government will provide security as in Kismayo town now there is in security.”

FGD with DAC youth at Badar 1 IDP site

“Our security is our concern since we are told Luglow is very far and we might be attacked by Al Shaabab very easily.”

FGD with elders from Luglow

“The Government should ensure security and safety of IDPs and returnees during and after the relocation by ensuring that a police post is constructed, solar street lights are installed, and proper community engagement is undertaken.”

Respondent at Dayah IDP site

SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) conducted a livelihood and food security assessment targeting DACs (IDPs) living in high-risk sites identified in the perception survey and host community in Luglow. A total of 86 households from the host community and 268 IDP households participated in the household interviews. The survey used quantitative approach by re-contacting IDP respondents of the perception survey. The assessment was conducted with the following specific objectives:

- Profiling the households sampled illustrating their current sources of income.
- Assess the situation of food security and livelihoods for IDPs and host communities.
- Assess the hunger and severity of food insecurity for IDPs and host communities.
- Identify the shocks experienced by DAC households and coping mechanisms.

Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is identified as a factor that contributes to both the resilience and vulnerability of households. The dependency ratio is an indicator that describes the economically active and inactive people in a family and is the relationship of dependents (non-autonomous adults, children and the elderly) to non-dependents (able-bodied, working-age members). As such, a dependency ratio greater than 100 means that there are more dependents than working age household members. This indicates that there are 3.1 and 2.7 persons relying on one person under IDPs and host communities respectively.

Agriculture

As per the survey findings, most of the households did not own land whereas female-headed households (FHHs) reported less land ownership and cultivation in all the areas. Cereals produced by households were not sufficient to meet household consumption, particularly for IDPs households and those headed by women. A significant number of households had no stock at the time of the survey. Most of the households reported ownership of small ruminants, particularly goats. Further, inadequate crop production and livestock losses are likely to have adverse impacts on livelihood and food security of the surveyed households.

Household assets and livelihoods

Generally, ownership of domestic and productive assets was very low particularly among IDP households. The host community being mainly agriculturalists, 60% of them own livestock, 55% of them own land and 51% own agricultural equipment. For non-productive assets, similar trends were observed by IDPs and host communities. The commonly owned items included mobile phones, toilets, house, radio and furniture.



Caption: Female IDP businessowner in her shop in Kismayo.

Income sources

Livelihood sources across the surveyed areas were more or less the same and the households were heavily relying on unsustainable strategies for earning income/livelihoods i.e. daily wage labor (agriculture and non-agriculture), followed by humanitarian assistance, self-employed small business ownership (shops etc.), or the raising and selling of livestock. According to the survey findings, the sources of income for host and IDP household was different. Most of the IDPs respondents (87%) rely on casual jobs as source of income while for the host community farming (73%) and casual labour (53%) were mentioned as sources of income. Furthermore, farm labour demand during the first quarter of 2021 was low in most rural areas as this period coincided with the lean season when agricultural activities were limited, with the exception of cash crop and off-season cereal harvests in riverine areas. Normally, agriculture labour demand would improve between April to July due to the Gu cropping season agricultural activities (land preparation, planting and replanting, weeding and harvesting). Although agricultural activities have created some employment opportunities for poor households in these regions, the scope of seasonal agricultural activities and casual labour demand in most agro pastoral and riverine livelihood zones are below normal due to the delayed, poor start of 2021 Gu season rainfall coupled with low river levels¹⁰.

Host community had more income than IDPs with most of the host community respondents earning more than 500 USD. Overall, 31% of the respondents were earning less than 100 USD per month. Across the respondent type, 36% of IDPs were earning less than 100 USD and 30% of host community were earning more than 100 USD.

Women income participation

In the surveyed areas, women were very active and provide full support to their male members of household in earning of livelihood. As per the survey's findings, on average one female per household was engaged in livelihood earning activities. The main sources of women's livelihood included casual labour (71%) which mainly comprised agricultural activities followed by reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Monthly income

Households were asked about their total monthly income earned during the last month - cash income from all sources and also income earned from the seasonal sales of agriculture/other produce prior to the survey. Host community had more income (784 USD) than IDPs (278 USD) with most of the host community respondents earning more than 500 USD. This has been supported by the opportunities the host population have such as employment, livestock and agricultural assets. Male-headed households (MHHs) had also significantly more income than FHHs. Overall, 31% of the respondents were earning less than 100 USD per month. Across the respondent type, 36% of IDPs were earning less than 100 USD and 30% of host community were earning more than 100 USD. By gender, 43% of the FHHs are earning less than 100 USD as compared to 25% of MHHs. Most of the IDPs in the settlements and the FHHs are currently facing food consumption gaps due to limited income-generating activities and rising staple food prices that have reduced household purchasing power. Given rising food prices and reduced income and employment opportunities, food security outcomes are likely to remain in crisis.

Food Consumption

Based on the food consumption score, slightly less (46%) than half of the households had poor food consumption. The diet of the people in IDPs clusters was poorer in terms of quality and quantity than the host communities had the lowest dietary diversity. Most of the households were dependent on markets for acquisition of food on cash and credit basis. However, long distances to the markets from communities, particularly the IDPs, and cost of transportation and unavailability of transport were reported two main problems in accessing the markets.

Food insecurity

Prevalence of food insecurity, based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), was quite high in the surveyed areas as more than two-thirds of households had moderate and severe food insecurity, particularly around Central and Galbeed IDP clusters. Further, food insecurity was higher in IDP households that had unsustainable sources of livelihoods. Very high prevalence of food insecurity could be associated with high malnutrition among women and children in the surveyed districts. The analysis revealed that overall 70% households had moderate and severe food insecurity in the surveyed areas, whereas 35% had severe food insecurity. Analysis by other dimensions indicates that the estimated prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity was slightly higher among IDPs (83%), whereas significantly higher among households that had unsustainable livelihood sources.

Distance to markets, livestock and agriculture

Distance to markets, livestock and agricultural market were 126mins away from IDP homes and 75mins away from host communities. Distance to markets increases the cost of inputs, increases transportation costs, and reduces the effective price farmers receive for outputs. Transport therefore functions as a catalyst of economic and social development in rural areas. The principal benefit of improved rural transport infrastructure, and hence greater mobility, is that access to education, health care and agricultural advice services becomes possible or more affordable. Income-generating opportunities are opened up because of better access to markets where inputs such as fertilizer and seed can be purchased and home-grown products – especially perishable goods such as fresh vegetables, fruit and milk – can be sold.

Water and Sanitation

Accessibility to the clean water sources was a major impediment, particularly for children and women who generally fetch water from long distances, which is likely to affect their health, education and care including breastfeeding of young children. Slightly near half of the respondents (45%) indicated that they have access to safe water in their households, 35.7% indicated they have access to improved sanitation and ways to separate human waste from contact with people for their households. Furthermore, sanitation is another problem in the IDP camps, they are hardly enough toilets and children or even adults defecate in the open. Mothers also dump the small children fences anyhow and when the rain comes this is washed down to catchments where they drink from. Since there is no bins or waste disposal areas, these people resort to dumping their domestic wastes anyhow, thus broken bottles, vegetables matters and plastic materials can be found in untidy heaps spread all over the place.



Caption: Woman herding goats in Somalia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Community engagement and information sharing

- Initiate community consultations including regular community dialogue sessions to discuss the planned relocation to Luglow. Furthermore, work with camp leaders, elders, community and religious leaders to raise awareness on the relocation initiative and share consistent and regular updates. Focus efforts on developing clear messaging in Somali to avoid risks and negative impacts on those who wish to remain in their current locations as the relocation process is voluntary.
- Launch and implement information campaigns on the relocation initiative through use of various forms of media such as radio, bulk SMS, television, drama performances and billboards to promote transparency and full participation of DACs in the relocation process. Messaging around the relocation should include formats suitable for the most vulnerable individuals and easy to update. Information must be shared in a manner that allows individuals and communities to receive information, ask questions and make informed decisions about the relocation.
- Local authorities and durable solutions partners should develop a harmonised communications and engagement plan. It should outline key messaging on the relocation initiative and progress made so far, frequency of when information will be shared (at each stage of the planning and design phase), and what channels are best to be used. There should be equal and timely accessibility of information on the relocation to DACs.
- Youth community members appear to be more marginalised in the IDP communities. Local authorities and durable solutions partners should scale up engagement activities with youth populations and tailor awareness campaigns towards youth participants to ensure their inclusion.
- Promote government-led community-based planning processes for Luglow. Community Action Plans have proven an important tool to ensure that DACs and their local leadership are being empowered to drive plans and strategies to address their own needs. By formally linking the Luglow community-based planning process to district level planning, such as the Jubaland Development Plan, communities will be better equipped to access resource envelopes of the district, state and federal government, donors, the private sector, the community and the diaspora.



Caption: Female enumerator explaining a concept to and older woman in IDP settlement in Kismayo.

Community engagement and information sharing

- The beneficiary selection process should be done through a collective and participatory approach involving the DACs, local authorities and line ministries, durable solutions actors, protection partners, and community leaders. Joint selection criteria that are all-inclusive (representation with an age, gender and diversity) and needs-based should be developed by a government-led multi-agency selection committee.
- The selection process should take place before any construction starts to make sure that the needs are well addressed in the final design of Luglow. Feedback from DACs should be actively monitored and responded to through trusted communication channels. Misinformation can generate anxiety and fear among the population.
- Discussions with PwDs revealed that majority of feedback and complaints mechanisms are designed in a manner excluding persons with disabilities from using them, e.g. mostly by hotline, SMS or writing (physical barrier). Operational partners should ensure that a variety of options are available to access the feedback mechanisms (e.g. accept complaints in sign language with a trusted interpreter, or with the assistance of a support person; use voice messages; organise meetings or Stakeholder Group with representatives of persons with disabilities).
- Survey findings need to be shared with local partners as well as the communities themselves. It is important to share findings with those who contributed to this survey as they have a right to understand why we are seeking their participation and the longer-term impacts of survey results. Providing timely feedback will also enable to local authorities and partners to work through expectations.
- Develop contextualised relocation guidelines for Luglow to ensure DACs are protected by all actors involved in the relocation in the best possible manner, and that “Do No Harm” principles are respected. The relocation must adhere to the principles of being voluntary, safe, dignified, and informed, except if security and protection concerns are at-stake.

Gender and Inclusion

- Gender is a cross-cutting factor of social and economic exclusion. It remains key to scale up investment in initiatives that empower women to exercise and claim their rights and aim to rectify gender imbalances by empowering women to be agents of change. Interventions should be carefully designed to see if they are distributing opportunities to men and women equitably, and guarantee they are not inadvertently favouring men due to customs and traditional practices. Where possible, interventions should be structured to ensure that women have, at a minimum, a choice to exercise their rights.
- Information about housing support and land programs is not easily accessible to most PwDs or their families. There are also forms of discrimination in the provision of knowledge and skills. Local authorities and operational partners should incorporate gender and inclusion in Luglow specific needs assessments and analyses.
- Comprehensive protection and conflict analyses should inform the Luglow relocation initiative to guarantee that the proposed interventions do not create or exacerbate existing societal cleavages. Furthermore, there is a need to identify and address the risk and occurrence of exclusion of persons with minority clan affiliations.
- Apply a human rights-based approach to strengthen and increase access to justice for DACs particularly women. It will be critical to work with the Justice Law and Order Sector actors to ensure that availability of legal remedies and mechanisms alone cannot adequately be used to measure DACs' access to justice. Interventions should be designed to consider the fact that access to justice is affected by several factors, not only inside the legal system, but also outside it. Furthermore, women's access to justice should not be confined to access to the formal justice system but ought to include access to multidisciplinary support services as well, taking into account women's active participation and empowerment in the overall process.



Caption: Female returnee that lives in Midnimo Village in Kismayo receives her title deed.

Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence

- Strengthen support for local peacebuilding structures such as the peace committees, which play an important role in conflict management. Local peacebuilding committees should be well trained on de-escalation techniques including, but not limited to, conflict early warning and violence prevention, trauma healing, reconciliation and mediation. This equips these committees with additional knowledge and skills to handle predominant issues in their communities.
- Strengthen support for dispute resolution committees to improve land dispute resolution efforts. Luglow site is of public ownership and presumed to be free from land claims or disputes. However, the strategic location along a major infrastructural corridor, and the expected construction of the water supply system, coupled with the expected investment in services and public facilities are expected to raise the land value. The increased demand for land can be expected to intersect with the dynamics among clans/sub-clans, pastoralist/sedentary communities, IDPs, returnees and host community, and can easily trigger conflict. Other disputes that may also arise include encroachment, access to water points, waste management, land grazing and potential conflict with host community. Informal and customary mechanisms therefore remain critical in the management of community relations and disputes, especially so given the limited capacity of the justice sector.
- Investments should be made in host community areas prior to the relocation of displaced groups to Luglow. This would build a foundation for further social integration of communities.



Caption: Two young children playing in Manamofi IDP settlement in Kismayo.



Caption: Aerial view of Midnimo Village in Kismayo.

Site planning considerations

- Given the range of institutions and line ministries involved in addressing displacement in Jubaland, it is necessary to improve coordination and information sharing within the government on the relocation process. Clear terms of references are critical to distinguish between the different working groups and taskforces set up to ensure a whole of government approach towards the development of site.
- Facilitating access to legal land tenure documents as a way of proving ownership or occupancy by DAC households will increase the sense of security for the communities. Formal land tenure documentation offers displaced people increased tenure security to reduce the risk of forced evictions. The anchoring established through secure tenure also yields several other advantages. Ideally, it provides predictability eliciting investments from displaced people themselves to improve housing, and stability to pursue livelihoods. Secure land tenure will minimise and mitigate the risk of forced evictions.
- Access to better housing and services was considered as a key factor influencing DAC intention to move. It will be essential to have basic services such as water, health centres, markets, schools set up prior to any relocation. Durable solutions actors should also consider integrating and layering housing and livelihood support. Having a plot and a house is not enough and there is a need to secure sustainable livelihoods. Further still adequate housing limits exposure to protection risks such as GBV et al and ensures DACs are safe and protected.
- Durable solutions interventions should adopt a human security approach that focusses on the multiple forms and root causes of human insecurity. Premised on the notion that crises are complex and entail multiple threats to people's physical, mental and social wellbeing, a human security approach seeks to uncover the interrelated and often mutually exacerbating nature of the different forms and root causes of human insecurity. Human Security complements humanitarian efforts by recognising that long-term solutions that are cognisant of local capacities and resources are a precursor of sustainable results and prevention of recurrence of crises.¹¹



Caption: Aerial view of Luglow site in Jubaland.

Environmental considerations

- The site plan should take into account the risks linked to flooding as the Luglow site is fairly close to the river. This is also due to the considerable increases in water levels triggered by climate change. One of the measures that can be taken to prevent flooding is the planting of indigenous trees that have fast growing roots. These can stabilise the soil and prevent eroding and flooding. The Luglow site plan will need to factor in forms of tree coverage where planting can occur.
- Energy needs of both the host and displaced populations must be factored into the detailed site plan. Over 90% of Somalis are using charcoal for cooking. Furthermore, there is a multitude of complex issues surrounding the production of charcoal, which leads to irreversible environmental degradation, perpetual conflicts and dependence on short-term income from an unsustainable livelihood option. Charcoal production also fuels land tenure disputes and inter-clan fighting. The tree species mainly used for charcoal production in Somalia (Acacia and Commiphora) are both on the Red List of Threatened Species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The detailed site plan Luglow should therefore factor in planning around renewable sources or sustainable charcoal models using aggressive species that can be turned into charcoal without chopping down local options.
- Finding effective and sustainable waste management systems for Luglow will be key to maintaining adequate and hygienic living standards for those relocated and ensuring the environmental and health impacts on the host community are minimal. Improper solid waste disposal can lead to public health risks, environmental degradation and socio-economic problems. A full and detailed assessment is needed at the outset to understand local dynamics relating to waste management and the potential for cost recovery through sale of recyclables and compost. Furthermore promoting environmental awareness and good waste management practices among the displaced population and host communities is vital from the onset of the relocation process.
- The marginalisation of ecosystems in water resources management, and the associated degradation or loss of ecosystem services, have resulted in economic costs. There is value in looking at water provision from an ecosystems approach. This would be integral to ensuring the good governance of water resources.

1.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

Kismayo is the second largest metropolitan city in southern Somalia after Mogadishu, with approximately 30 sub-clans making it one of the most diverse cities in Somalia¹². It is the capital of both the Lower Juba region and the Jubaland State. The overall impact of the ongoing conflict (armed conflict against Al-Shabab and inter-clan clashes and violence) on the people living in Jubaland region has been severe. Alongside the devastating effects of cyclical droughts, floods, and famine on the population, the conflict has directly caused massive, forced displacement. Jubaland is also among the regions worst affected by drought due to the largely unfavourable crop and pasture conditions that ensued the poor 2020 Deyr season, which was further exacerbated by locust infestation.¹³ In addition, approximately 60% of the total number of Somalia refugees repatriated have returned to Kismayo.¹⁴ The joint verification exercise in May 2021 by the CCCM cluster identified a total of 146 IDP sites hosting 12,638 households with 66,051 individuals¹⁵. The sites are grouped into four geographic IDP clusters (Central, Dalxiska, Fanole and Galbeet) across the town, each with its own leader. Settlements can be categorised into three different groups, based on their physical organisation and land tenure. Older sites are usually small to mid-size, unplanned settlements on private land. New sites are divided between small, spontaneous settlements on private land, and new large-planned sites built by humanitarian agencies on land allocated by the government. IDPs started settling within the existing urban area of Kismayo, occupying state owned vacant properties. These areas clearly benefit from the proximity of existing services, but suffer from congestion given the spatial restraints, poor living conditions, and poor sanitation. Similarly, the new spontaneous settlements that sprung up in pockets of the urban fabric face the threat of evictions.



Caption: A mother and her four children sit outside their rehabilitated shelter unit in Hashi IDP settlement in Kismayo.

1.2 PROGRESS MADE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LUGLOW SITE

In 2019, Jubaland State Authorities earmarked the Luglow site for the resettlement of DACs that are currently dwelling in IDP camps at highest risk of flooding, congestion and evictions in Kismayo. The proposed site for development is 25km². The proposed site is close to the existing village of Luglow, Qamqam (1km), Gobweyne (5km), and Yontoi (6 km) at close distance with Juba River. Luglow is in the riverine area approximately 18 kilometres North of Kismayo on the main road to Mogadishu. The prevailing land use of the area is mainly agricultural, with many parts of the land not occupied¹⁶. The host community is mainly an agro-pastoralist community of circa 350 households. Before the civil war, Luglow was the command centre for the wildlife wardens helping to conserve wildlife that were roaming the vast land across the Juba area. The area has since reverted to a community land under the custody of the state. Investment in Luglow is seen as an opportunity that will provide direct access to development for host communities. The government aims to relocate a total of 10,860 DAC households in three phases. There are currently no public facilities (schools, health centres or markets) in the proposed relocation site. Concerning commitments to the site so far, NRC, with financial support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, is constructing a river water intake supply system and related infrastructure along the Juba River stretching to Luglow, Qamqam and Gobweyne. The aim of this project is to establish sustainable water supply in Luglow through a Public Private Partnership. Moreover, FAO is proposing food security and livelihood resilience programming to be layered on the European Union's Resilient, Inclusive and Competitive Agriculture Value Chain Development in Southern and Central Regions of Somalia (OUTREACH) Programme and Programme for Sustainable Reduction of Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL). There is an irrigation canal recently assessed by FAO under the Outreach II project that passes parallel and right up to Luglow. This canal could be a potential source of livelihood and complement the efforts of other actors to secure a sustainable source of livelihoods of DACs in Luglow. Furthermore, under the Proscal project, FAO aims to support the development of alternative energy resources and agroforestry.

“Luglow was identified as a potential site for relocation when it was realised that Kismayo was turning into an IDP centre with IDPs overpopulating the town and dwelling mainly on private land hence causing conflicts with landowners.”

Government official

“The returnees and IDPs over populated the town hence straining the little resources and capacity of Kismayo town. The displaced populations do not own the land they reside on hence they are frequently evicted by the land owners. They are also affected by floods during rainy seasons.”

FGD with DAC women at Yemen IDP site

PROGRESS MADE SO FAR

- **Site visits and public participation:** Several site visits by line ministries, District Administration and the JUCRI have been undertaken. Field visits aimed at gathering further information on the site to promote a whole of government approach. Furthermore, local authorities facilitated site visits by community leaders from both the displaced and host communities prior to the official allotment to increase awareness on the planned relocation and ensure consultations and inclusion of communities in decision-making processes.
- **Issuance of allotment letter:** In early August 2020, the Jubaland Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation officially issued an allotment letter for Luglow site to relocate IDPs, vulnerable host communities and returning refugees.
- **Joint evictions, flooding, congestion risk mapping:** JUCRI with technical support from NRC carried out a joint assessment intended to determine the evictions, flooding and congestion risk levels of IDPs settlements. The assessment found that 31% of the IDP sites are either extreme (11%) or at high (20%) risk of evictions. Furthermore, 59 IDP sites (40%) were classified as extreme (always flooding) and high (frequent flooding). This assessment will inform the beneficiary selection criteria.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** In early 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MoET) led on conducting an EIA prior to site planning to evaluate the likely environmental impact of relocating households to Luglow area. The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the Directorate of Climate Change at the Office of the Prime Minister at the federal level, FAO, NRC, and IOM provided technical support during this process.
- **Integrated township planning workshop:** This three-day workshop took place between November 24th and 26th, 2020 and was led by UN Habitat. The workshop brought together key stakeholders to discuss coordinated settlement planning and provide inputs into the planning and design of Luglow. Thematic discussions on the environment, housing, infrastructure, basic services, livelihoods and food security were discussed. Additionally, spatial proposals were analysed and consolidated by a team of urban planners for a final validation by the authorities and the stakeholders involved.
- **Security clearance:** The Ministry of Internal Security has undertaken a security assessment on Luglow and as a result issued a security letter. The Ministry has deployed well-equipped security personnel to secure the site and put in place a mechanism where the local populations, peace committees and peace village chairs are working together with the security forces. The government also aims to establish a police post prior to any relocation.
- **Site planning:** Through the Danwadaag durable solutions programme, IOM has provided a site planner to undertake the site planning of Luglow. A preliminary site plan based on the planning workshop outcome document has been developed and disseminated. This site plan has involved developing a base map that also takes into account the planned irrigation canal rehabilitation by FAO. Planned relocation will take place in three phases for 10,860 households (1,182 households in phase 1, 3,546 households in phase 2 and 6,132 households in phase 3). The detailed site plan is yet to be completed due to the need for a topographical and soil profile surveys to be conducted first.
- **Pre-assessments and surveys to inform planning and design of interventions:**
 - **Perception survey:** to determine the intentions and preferences of DAC households living in settlements at the highest risk of evictions, congestion and flooding in Kismayo towards their possible relocation to Luglow site.
 - **Livelihoods and food security assessment:** to profile the households living at high risk sites and Luglow host communities illustrating current sources of income, their food security and livelihoods situation, to design and tailor livelihood interventions for DACs in Luglow.

- ❑ **Return intention survey of Somali refugees in Daadab:** to gain a comprehensive understanding of Somali refugees' intention to return to Somalia. Understanding the needs, concerns and expectations of Somali refugees located in Dadaab is key to enable adequate planning and preparation in return areas.
- **Review of shelter directive:** Local authorities in Kismayo are undertaking a process of revising the 2018 shelter directive, which suspended any implementation of one-room structures. The directive called for all operational agencies to implement the construction of two-roomed structures (permanent housing units, built with bricks and with concrete foundations, and equipped with private latrines). Given the high cost of the two-room structures, there has been calls for consensus between local authorities and durable solutions actors on realistic objectives, pragmatic standards, technical modalities, and adequate financial resources. A technical taskforce comprising the Ministry of Interior Durable Solutions Secretariat, Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services (WRRS), NRC, IOM, UN Habitat and Alight- American Refugee Committee (ARC) is leading on this review. The objective of this process is to develop a well-informed shelter policy that will address the three-shelter typologies in Jubaland.

Next steps

- Finalise on ongoing topographical and soil profile surveys.
- Finalise on Jubaland shelter policy review and agree upon shelter typologies and detailed block and plot designs for Luglow
- Development of joint beneficiary selection criteria and contextualised relocation guidelines.
- Development of various concepts for integrated area development linked to district development priorities and aligned with the Kismayo Master Plan and Kismayo Infrastructure Plan.
- Complete detailed site development plan with costed plans for each of the relocation phases.
- Development of Luglow development brief to enable resource mobilisation for adequate investment.



Caption: Woman carrying water back home.

2.

METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

The main objective of this survey is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the preferences, perceptions and intentions of displacement affected households living in settlements at the highest risk of evictions, congestion and flooding in Kismayo towards their possible relocation to Luglow site. The table below outlines the specific research objectives and their associated research questions which are addressed in this study.

Research Objective	Key Questions
1. Profiling the households sampled illustrating their socio-demographic profiles, skills, current sources of income, marginalisation etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What are the socio-demographic profiles, education levels, housing situations etc of the targeted households?
2. Factors that would contribute to the realisation and sustainability of their preferred durable solution process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What are the key factors that influence the intentions of targeted DACs to relocate to Luglow? ■ What are the key drivers for the eventual sustainability of DAC relocation to Luglow?
3. Perceptions of relations/dynamics with host communities in Luglow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What is the nature of relationship between IDPs/ Returnees and Luglow host community? ■ What are the key protection risks and concerns with regards to the relocation exercise that need to be taken into account? ■ What factors will promote better integration between host communities and IDPs/Returnees?
4. Determining the level of interest in resettling to the Luglow Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What is the perception of DACs on the proposed relocation exercise? ■ What are the short to medium term needs, preferences and intentions of DACs? ■ What are the long-term needs, preferences/ aspirations and intentions of the DACs?
5. Identifying any protection risks and concerns with regards to the relocation exercise that need to be taken into account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What protection risks and concerns exists in target location? ■ What are the emerging protection risks and concerns in regards to relocation exercise?

2.2 SAMPLING FRAME

According to a joint verification exercise conducted in Kismayo in May 2021 by JRIA and CCCM partners, 31% of IDP sites have been classified as having extreme (11%) and high (20%) risk of eviction. 59 IDP sites (40%) have been classified as extreme (always flooding) and high (frequent flooding). Extreme and high-risk

population were identified as living in 29 of the 146 IDP camps. The risk status of the camps was verified by IDP cluster leaders and NRC field team. The perception survey randomly sampled 15% of the households per camp, totalling to 382 households.

Table 2: Sampling frame for household survey

IDP Cluster	IDP sites with high risk population	Total number of HHs	Sample size for HH survey	At risk of eviction/ flooding or both
Central	Badar 1	75	16	High risk of evictions and flooding frequently (high)
Central	Badar 2	125	19	Extreme risk of flooding
Central	Barwaaqo	103	15	Eviction and Extreme (always flooding)
Central	Camp moofi	52	10	High (flood frequently)
Central	Camp Kulmiye	70	13	High (flood frequently)
Central	Camp Naji	64	10	High (flood frequently)
Central	Camp Daryel	70	14	High (flood frequently)
Central	Juba	77	13	High (flood frequently)
Central	Kooban 2	37	6	Extreme (always flooding)
Central	Sakuyee	85	14	Eviction and High (flooding frequently)
Dalxiska	Adad Gari	67	11	High (flooding frequently)
Dalxiska	Farhaan	96	14	Eviction and High (flood frequently)
Dalxiska	Gargaar	110	17	Eviction and Extreme (always floods)
Dalxiska	Nageye	87	13	High (flood frequently)
Dalxiska	Hamdi 1	75	11	High (flood frequently)
Dalxiska	Waamo1	111	17	High (flood frequently)
Dalxiska	Yemen	42	8	High (flood frequently)
Fanole	Ahmed Bin Xambal	39	7	Extreme (always flooding)
Fanole	Buulo Hussein	55	10	High (flood frequently)
Fanole	Dharkanley	107	17	Extreme (always flooding)
Fanole	Gabow	50	8	Eviction and Extreme (always flooding)
Fanole	Taleh	108	16	Eviction
Fanole	Barawe3	52	10	Eviction
Fanole	Mundul1	72	11	Eviction
Fanole	Mariino	173	26	High (flood frequently)
Galbeet	Bangeni	162	25	Eviction and High (flood frequently)
Galbeet	Bariga Dhahe	92	15	High (flood frequently)
Galbeet	Tariqane	50	10	Extreme (always floods)
Galbeet	Dayah	36	1	Extreme (Always floods)
Galbeet	Dayax		5	
Total Sample size				382



Caption: Female enumerator discussing with mother and her three children in IDP settlement in Kismayo.

Key Informant interviews (KIIs) were held with 19 representatives from JUCRI, line ministries such as the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Environment, local district administration (mayor and deputy mayor), UNHCR, NRC, IOM, CARE, FAO, GIZ, UNHABITAT, Juba Foundation and camp leaders from the 4 IDP Clusters. 19 Focus Group Discussions were also held with different groups such as community leaders, youth, women, men, minority groups, civil society groups, business owners, land owners and People with Disabilities (PwDs).

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 FGDs with community leaders (Two for Luglow and one for the IDP/Returnees settlements. 2 FGDs for Youth (Male) representatives from IDPs/Returnees 2 FGDs for Youth (Female) representatives from the IDPs/Returnees 2 FGDs with women representatives from the IDPs/Returnees 2 FGDs with Men representatives from the IDPs/Returnees 1 FGD with minority groups from the IDPs/Returnees 2 FGDs with camp/ settlement leaders 2 FGDs with women groups/ youth groups/ Community based organisations 1 FGD with PwDs from IDPs/Returnees 1 FGDs with the business owners serving IDPs/Returnees 1 FGD with private landowners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubaland Refugee and IDP Agency (JRIA) Kismayo District Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Tourism CCCM IOM NRC CARE GIZ UNHCR FAO UN Habitat Juba Foundation Ministry of Interior 4 IDP cluster leaders
21 FGDs	19 KIIs

2.3 DATA COLLECTION, STORAGE AND ANALYSIS

Data was collected through a structured questionnaire designed in Kobo Collect and translated in both English and Somali. Enumerators were trained intensively in the application of the survey tool equipping them with the right skills to tease out the most accurate responses from participants. Additionally, enumerators were trained on the study design and procedures, research ethics as well as effective communication. With respect to cultural values and boundaries, male and female enumerators were allocated to interview participants of the same gender. To complement the extensive quantitative data collection via the structured survey, FGDs and KIIs were used to collect qualitative responses. The data collected through surveys was uploaded onto the Kobo Collect server, acting as a repository, secured by a two-way authentication passcode. The data was downloaded in Microsoft Excel and analysed through SPSS using descriptive statistical techniques. This included frequency and percent distributions, and measures of central tendencies based on the variables being analysed. Qualitative data analysis involved identification, examination and interpretations of patterns and themes in the data.

2.4 STUDY LIMITATIONS

This research experienced some limitations. First, during the process of data collection was the language barrier. This was mitigated through the translation of all materials from English to Somali along with the use of local skilled enumerators present within the community and fluent in local Somali. Second, the scope of the study also limits the household survey to only focus on IDPs sites and returnee sites who are at high risk of evictions and flooding. Host communities in Luglow were therefore not included in the household survey. However, the research team conducted two FGDs with community leaders from Luglow Village to determine their perceptions on the proposed relocation. Equally, the scope of the assignment did not include an in-depth review of the livelihood and food security components, which is critical for the proposed relocation plan. However, a comprehensive livelihoods and food security assessment has been conducted by FAO and will accompany this report during dissemination.

2.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A pilot household survey was conducted prior to the actual data collection. This involved a sample of 10% of randomly selected respondents. The pilot was designed to assess content and construct validity, consistency, and reliability of the survey instruments. The feedback gathered from the pilot study was used to adjust the instrument prior to the final survey implementation.

The collected data was triangulated using a variety of mixed methods (structured HH survey, FGDs and KIIs) as well as sources (households, community leaders and existing literature and leadership). In addition, regular monitoring and two-step validation of the collected data was done by the research team leaders and the research lead.

2.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

To ensure the survey adhered to research ethics, informed consent was sought verbally from the respondents before being interviewed through the structured survey. This was done by explaining the intended purpose of the information sought from the participants. It involved an in-depth explanation that of their right to willingly participate in the study and their discretion to withdraw their participation without any prejudice at any time during the data collection and analysis stages. The research team adhered to ethical principles and committed to:

- Apply do no harm principles.
- Respecting cultural norms and diversity.
- An all-inclusive approach ensuring access and participation of women and other excluded groups.
- Voluntary participation in the study without any coercion or external pressure.
- Maintaining confidentiality and anonymity of participants.



Caption: Consultations with communities in IDP settlement in Somalia.

3.

KEY FINDINGS

3.1 SURVEY RESPONSE RATE

The survey data collection was conducted over a period of two weeks through the use of 17 enumerators. 382 respondents across the four IDP clusters in camps identified to be at highest risk of evictions and flooding were interviewed. The map below shows the distribution of respondents across the IDP sites and respective clusters. All the participants reached gave consent to be interviewed hence a response rate of 100%.

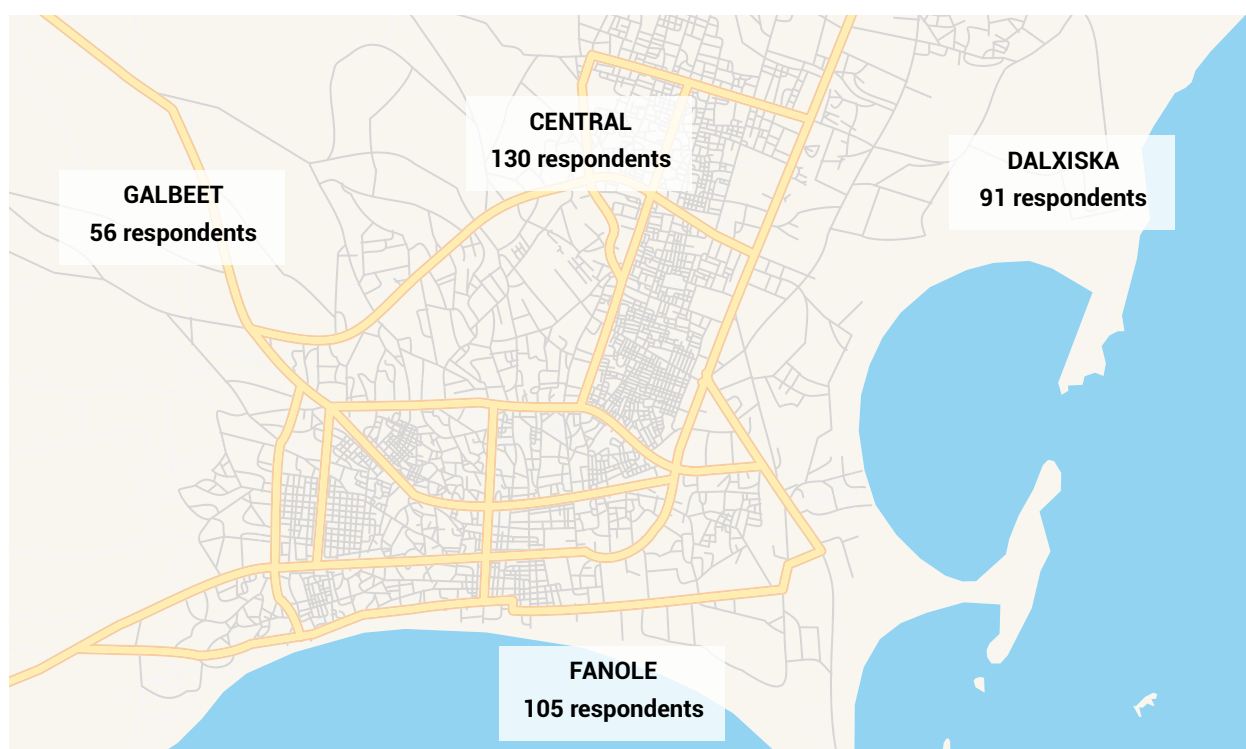


Figure 1: Number of respondents per IDP cluster

Central		Dalxiiska		Fanole		Galbeet	
Badar 1	16	Adad Gari	11	Ahmed Mbinu Hambal	7	Bangeni	25
Badar 2	19	Farhaan	14	Barawe 3	10	Bariga Dhaye	15
Camp Barwaaqo	15	Gargaar	17	Buulo	10	Dayah	1
Camp Moofi	10	Hamdi 1	11	Dharkanley	17	Dayax	5
Camp Naji	10	Nageye	13	Gabo	8	Tarigane	10
Daryeel	14	Waamo 1	17	Marino	26	Dayax	5
Juba	13	Yemen	8	Budu 1	11	Tarigane	10
Kobaan 2	6			Telex	16		
Kulmiye	13						
Sakuye	14						
	130		91		105		56

3.2 HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Gender, age, role of respondent and marital status

Majority (81%) of the respondents were female, while 19% were male. This can be explained by the fact that most of the IDPs are women and children. 45% of the respondents were aged between 18-35; followed by 43% aged between 36-60; while 10% were above 60 years old and 2% were less than 18. 80% of respondents were heads of households with 77% of them being female and 23% were male. Besides, 18% of respondents were spouses and 2% were other family members.

Figure 2: Age of respondents

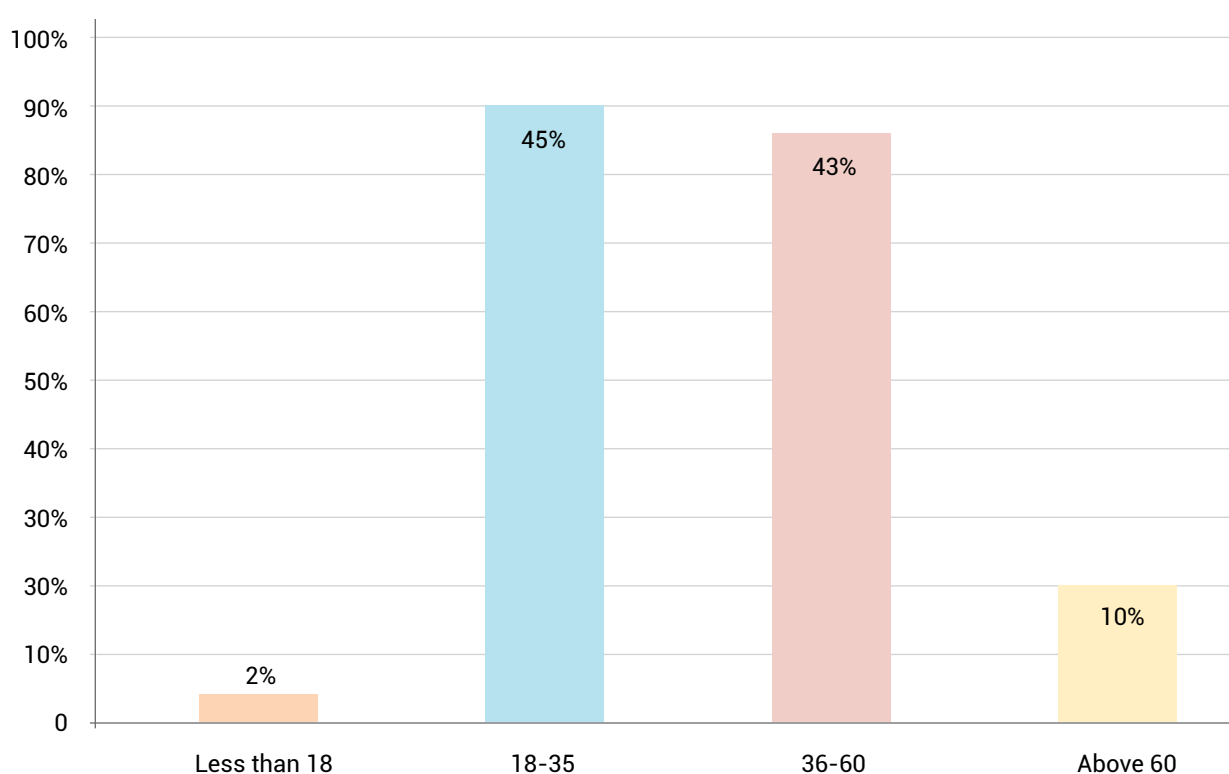
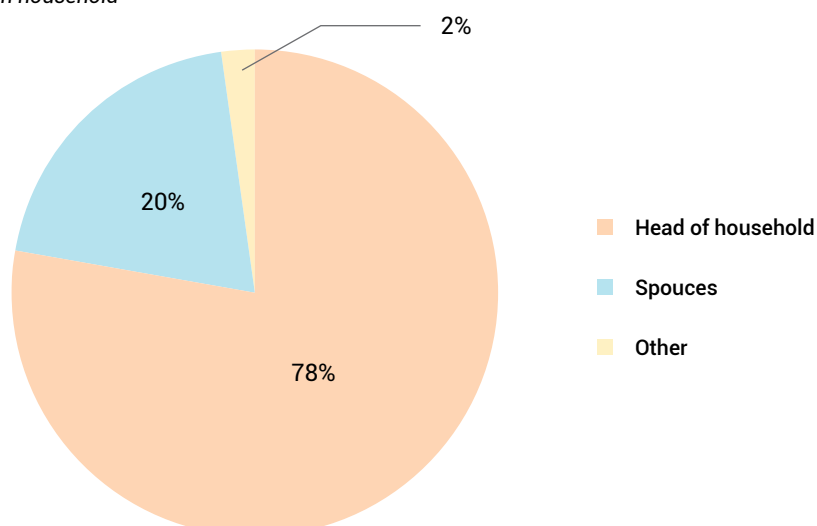
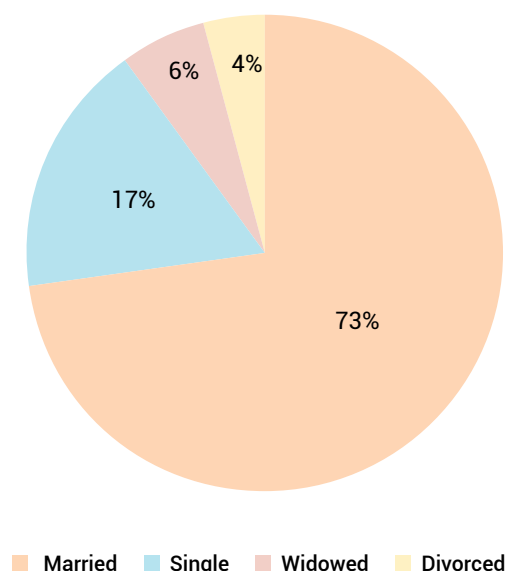


Figure 3: Role in household



73% of the respondents reported that they were married, while 17% were divorced, 6% were widowed and 4% were single.

Figure 4: Status of respondent



Family size

The average family size from the survey is 13 individuals considering that respondents were asked about the number of people staying in the house as well as those who belong to the household but were not currently in the location. This means that the figures provided by the respondents including extended family members and friends/visitors that were present in the homestead as well as those nuclear family members that were not present. Triangulated with existing data, the average nuclear family range between 7 and 9 persons per household, which is very different from including extended family members and visitors.

Number of children with the DAC Households

On average, the households have 5 children with the 382 interviewed households reporting to have 2749 children aged less than 17 years and currently living with them. The highest number of children in one household was 11 (6 male and 5 female).

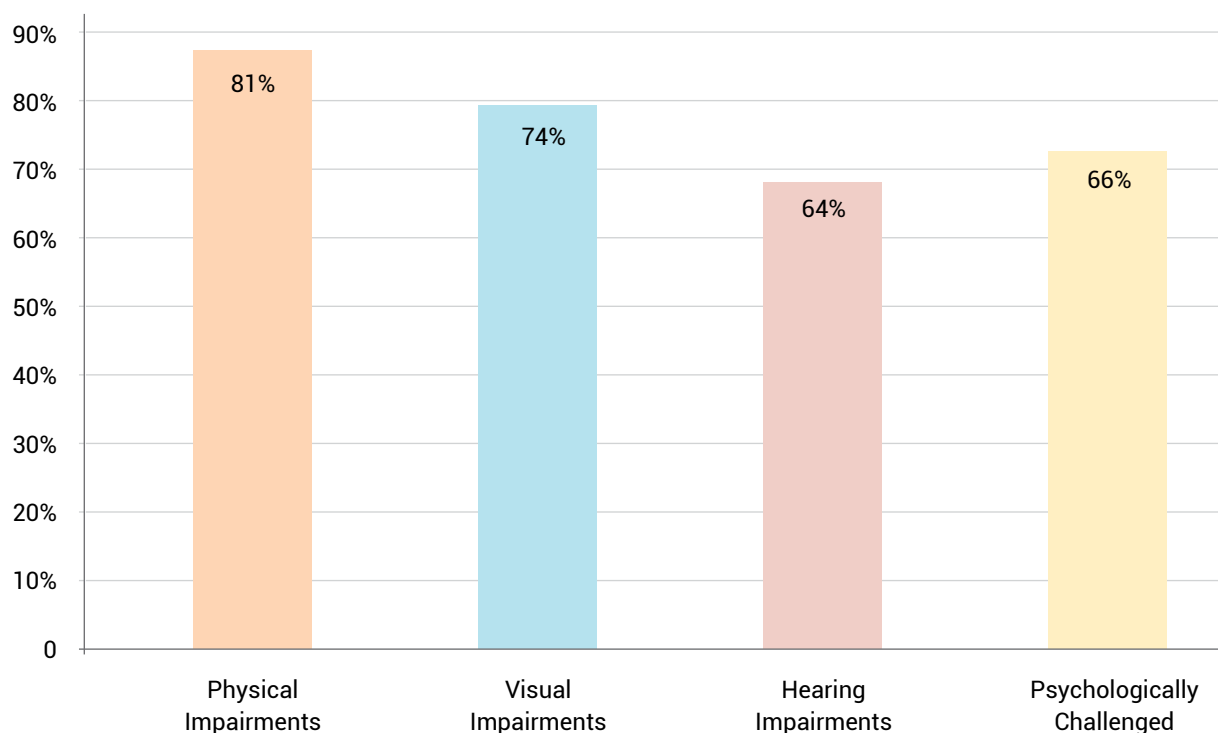
Persons with disabilities

90% of the respondents reported that they did not have any form of disability while 10% reported that they had some form of disability. In addition, at the household level, 81% of respondents indicated that they did not have any family member living with disability, while 19% had a family member who had some forms of disabilities. Of those who 73 respondents that indicated they had family members with a form of disability: 81% mentioned that they the family members had physical impairment; 74% had visual impairments, 64% had hearing impairments and 66% were psychologically challenged. Furthermore, 63 respondents with family members living with disability reported that they did not face any discrimination while 10 of them reported that their family members faced some form of discrimination.



Caption: Portrait of woman in IDP settlement in Somalia.

Figure 5: Forms of disability within the household



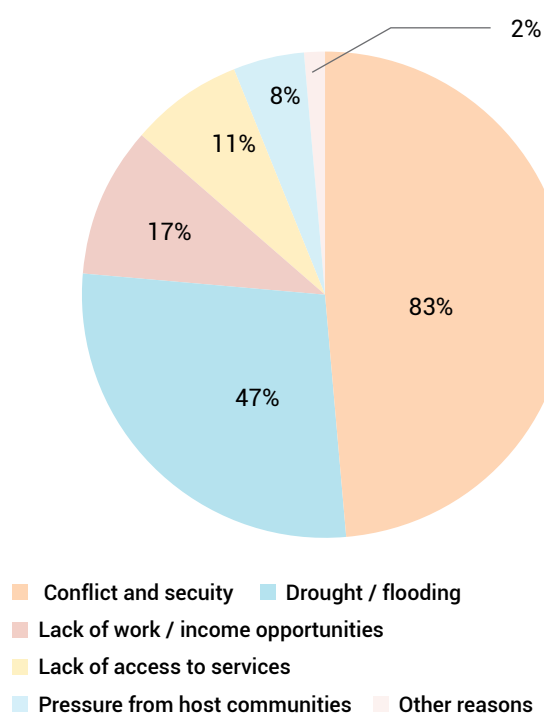
Region and district of origin

All respondents reported to be displaced from various regions of Somalia. The respondents reported to have moved from 60 districts across 3 regions in Somalia. Majority of the respondents moved from Jubaland (92.7%), followed by South West State (7%) and then Benadir (0.3%) regions (refer to annex 2 for the districts of origin). 38 respondents indicated that they were refugee returnees from other countries. Of these, 79% were from Kenya and 21% were from Sudan, Yemen and Ethiopia.

Reasons for leaving place of origin

Respondents were able to select more than one reason for their displacement. Majority (83%) of the households indicated conflict and insecurity as the primary reason for leaving their places of origin. Other reasons cited include; drought and flooding (32%), lack of work and income opportunities (17%), lack of access to services (11%), pressure from host communities (8%). Other reasons that were also mentioned by 2% of the respondents include personal threats, pressure from local authorities, forced evictions and unavailability of assistance.

Figure 6: Reasons for displacement

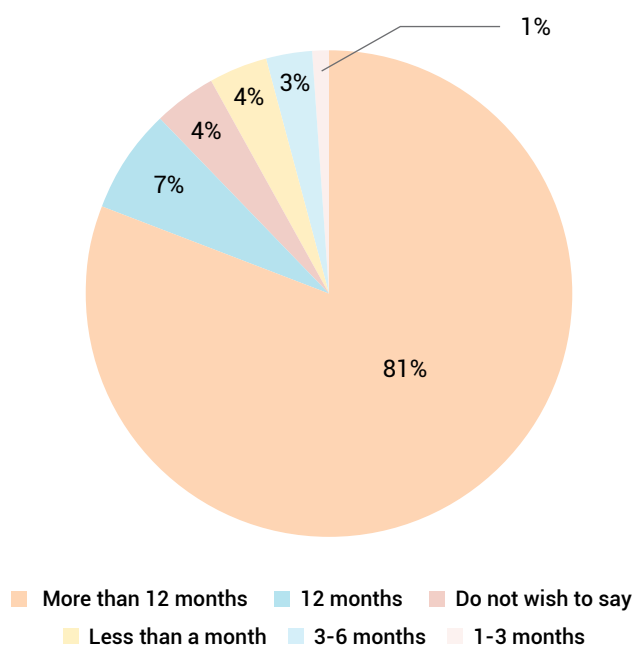




Duration of stay in the current location

The survey indicates that majority (81%) of the respondents are protracted caseloads and stayed in the current location for more than 12 months. 7% of respondents have stayed in the current location for 12 months. Those that have been recently displaced include 1% of the respondents who have stayed in the current location for 1-3 months and 4% for less than a month.

Figure 7: Duration in current location

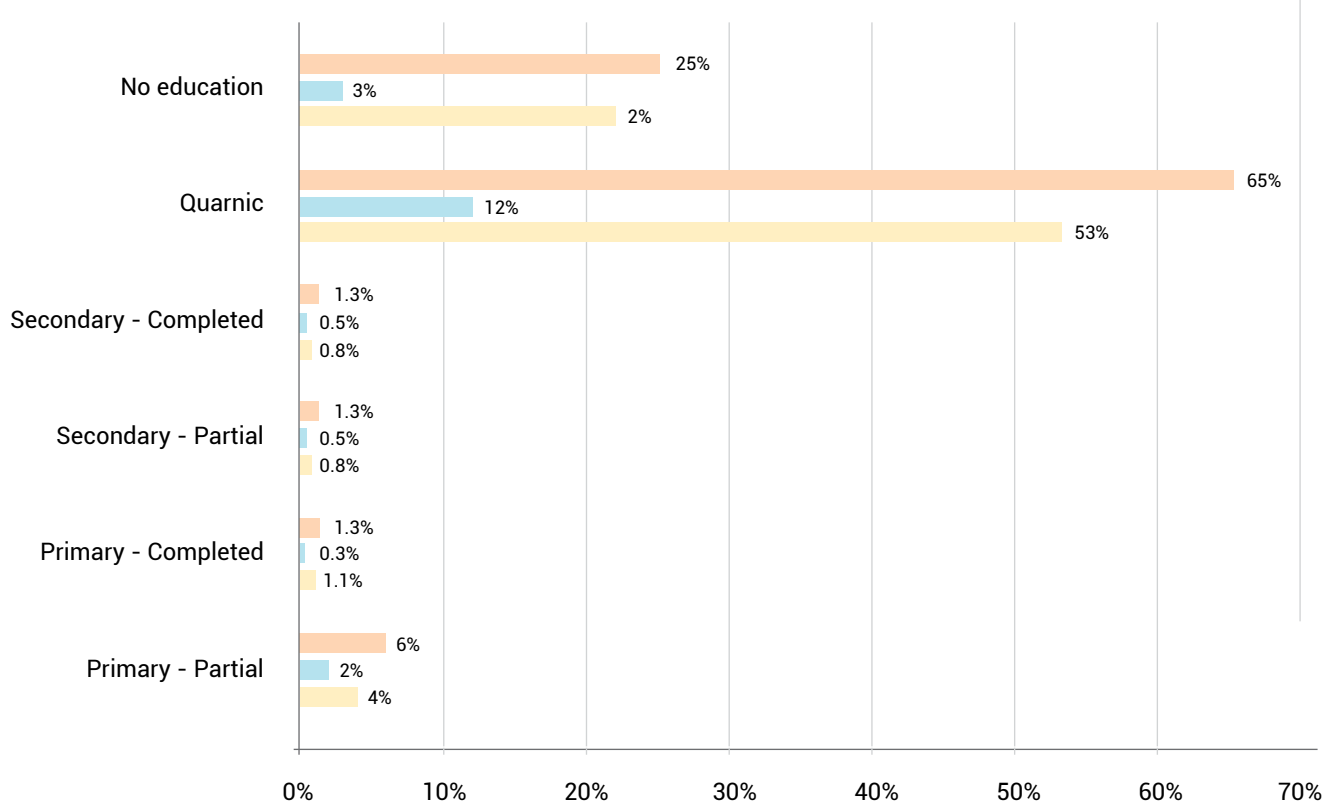


3.3 EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Level of education

The most common level of education amongst the respondents was the Qur'anic education (64%). Of the 245 respondents that indicated the Qur'anic level, 82% were female and 18% were male. Only 1% of the respondents completed formal primary education and 25% had received no education at all. 7% had engaged in formal studies although had not completed.

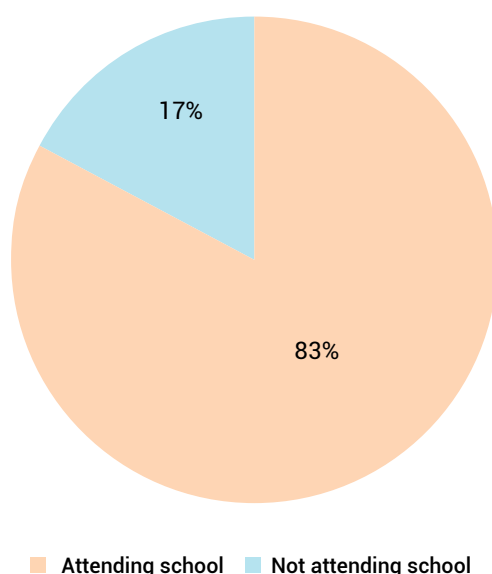
Figure 8: Level of education of respondents



School attendance for children aged between 5 and 17

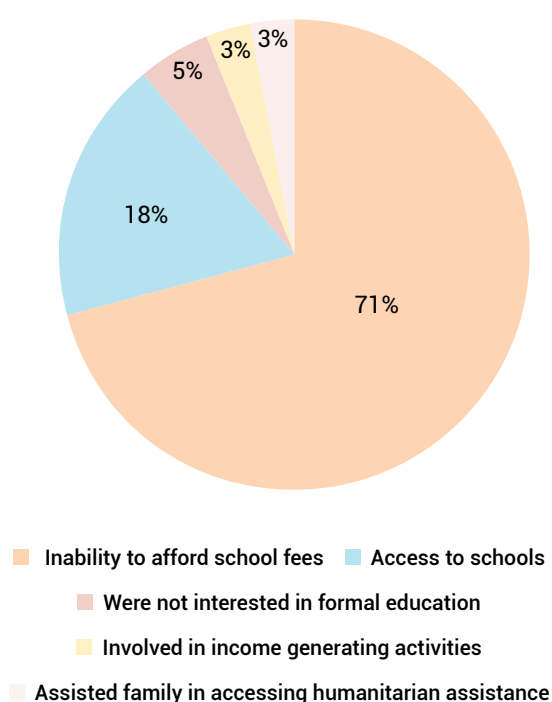
The total number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 attending secular education is 702 (398 boys and 304 girls). 83% of respondents reported that their children are attending school, while 17% indicated they are not attending school.

Figure 9: School attendance for children aged 5-17



Out of the 64 households where children did not attend secular schools, respondents highlighted several reasons for this. The majority (71%) indicated an inability to afford school fees, 18% mentioned that they did not have access to schools and 3% were not interested in formal education. Furthermore, another 3% reported that their children were involved in income generating activities and were unable to attend school while 3% indicated that their children assisted the family in accessing humanitarian assistance.

Figure 10: Reasons for not sending children to school



Caption: Woman outside her shelter in IDP settlement in Somalia.

3.4 HOUSING SITUATION

The most common level of education amongst the respondents was the 78% of respondents live in Buuls (make-shift shelter), 17% in Corrugated Galvanised Iron Sheet (CGI) shelter, and 5% in Arish shelters. The materials used for the shelter units are: plastic sheeting, CGIs, sacks/clothes/cartons, palm tree leaves, and mud. Despite the large average household size, only 7% of households had three-room structures and 1% had more than three rooms. Most respondents (47%) had two rooms and 45% live in one-roomed premises. Only 35% of households indicated that their units were fenced. The discussions with FGDs particularly with women and PwDs confirmed the poor housing situation in the IDP camps. Majority of participants indicated that access to better housing is a key motivating factor to relocate to Luglow.

“I have 5 daughters who are all of age and with the kind of housing that I am in, I fear they are prone to rape. I keep vigil at night against marauding men.”

FGD with displaced women in Waamo IDP site

“I am told we will have good houses, therefore I will move quickly out of here. I look forward to a better life and will move very first according to the plans I have had from our camp leader.”

FGD with displaced women in Badar 2 IDP site

“Right now we are living in a very crowded area which is not good for our health, safety and well-being. If the stories I am hearing are true, then I will be willing to be the first to reach Luglow.”

FGD with displaced men in Bangeni IDP site

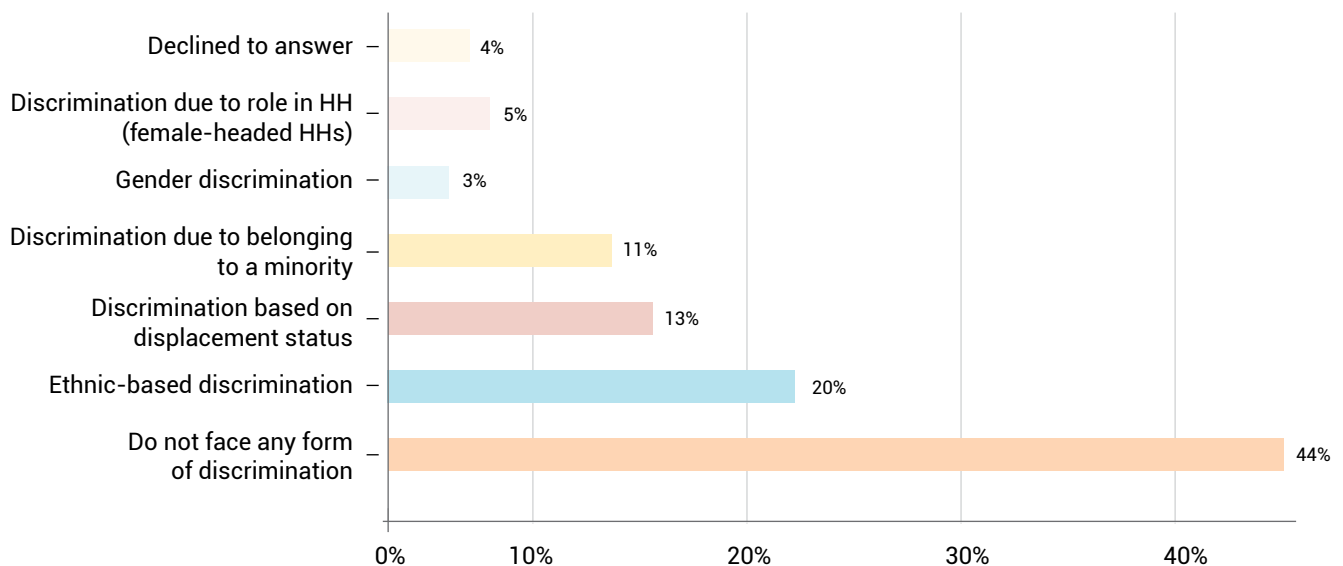


Caption: Mother with her two daughters outside their shelter in Hashi IDP settlement in Kismayo.

3.5 PROTECTION RISKS AND CONCERNS

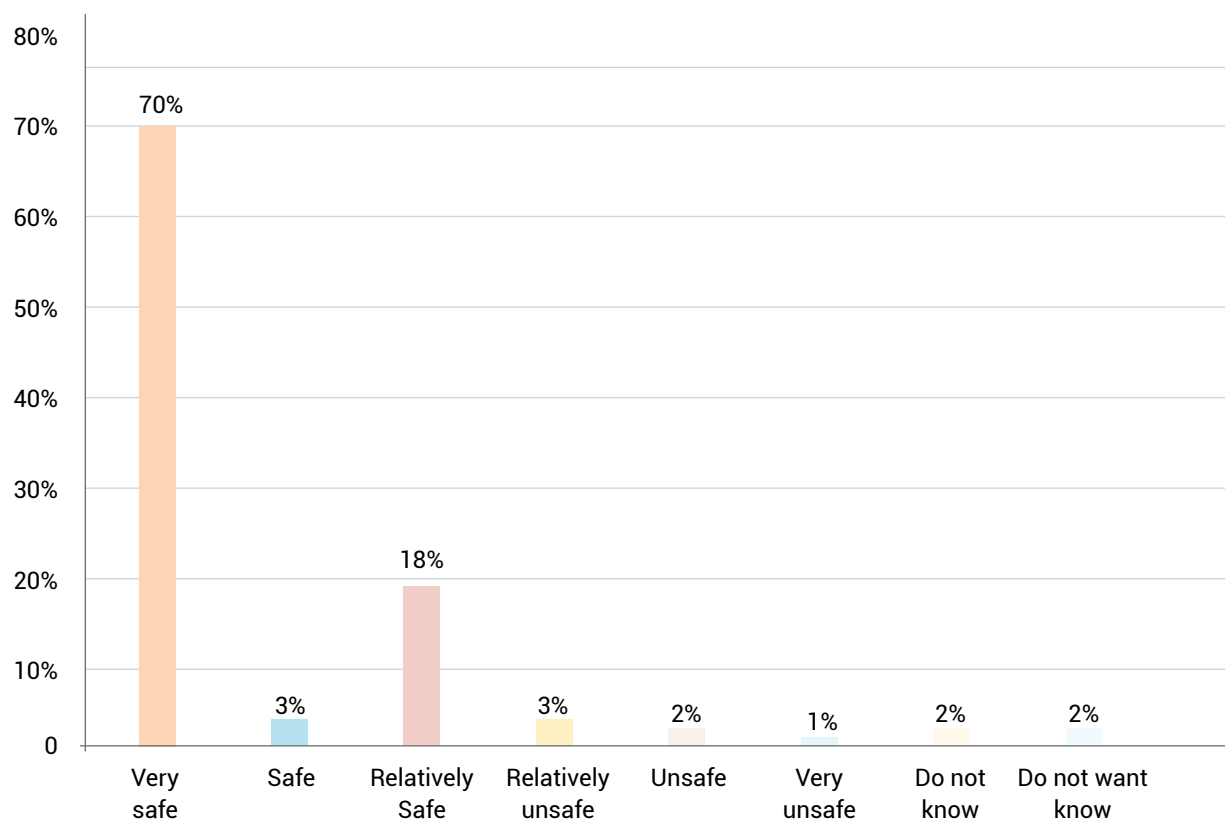
Respondents highlighted some of the forms of discrimination they face at the household level in their current location. Majority (44%) of respondents highlighted that they do not face any form of discrimination. 20% highlighted that they faced ethnic-based discrimination, while 13% were discriminated based on their displacement status and 11% were discriminated as they were from minority clans. Gender discrimination was reported by 3% of respondents with a further 5% specifically mentioning that they were discriminated against due to their role in the household (female-headed households). 4% of respondents declined to answer this question. During FGDs, participants highlighted that the constant threat of evictions is a key concern.

Figure 11: Forms of discrimination faced by HHs



Regarding safety, majority of households expressed strong feelings of safety in their current location. 70% reported that they felt very safe, while 3% and 18% felt safe and relatively safe respectively. Of concern is 3% of respondents indicated that felt relatively unsafe, while 2% felt unsafe and 1% felt very unsafe.

Figure 12: Feeling of safety within current location



Regarding freedom of movement, 91% of respondents mentioned that they were free to move within their communities without fear, 7% indicated that they did not feel free to move around and 2% declined to answer this question. FGDs also revealed the importance of security to DACs and how this influences their decision to relocate to Luglow. Majority of participants noted that they hoped that security would be maintained in Luglow as they already felt safe in the IDP camps and did not want this to change. While there are no security incidents that have been reported in Luglow, there is only one police station in nearby Goobweyne. So far, the Ministry of Internal Security has undertaken a security assessment of Luglow and issued a security letter to this effect. The Ministry has deployed well-equipped security personnel to secure the site and put in place a mechanism where the local populations, peace committees and peace village chairs are working together with the security forces. The government also aims to set-up a fully-equipped police station prior to any relocation.

“The Government should ensure security and safety of IDPs and returnees during and after the relocation by ensuring that a police post is constructed, solar street lights are installed, and proper community engagement is undertaken.”

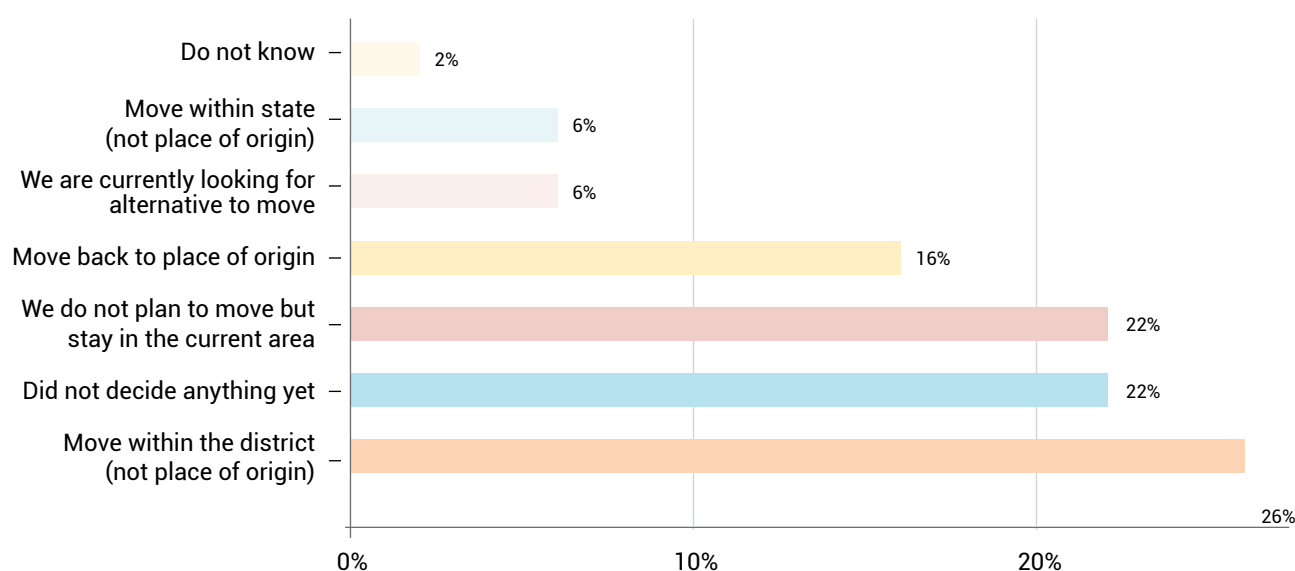
Government representative

3.6 INTENTIONS AND PREFERENCES OF DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Intentions and plans for movement

Households were questioned on their intentions for movement. 26% of respondents plan to move within the district, 22% have not decided anything yet, while a further 22 % do not plan to move but to stay in the current location. Furthermore, 16% of respondents indicated that they plan to move to their places of origin, while 6% mentioned that they are currently looking for alternatives to move within the state. Only 2% said that they did not know of their plans.

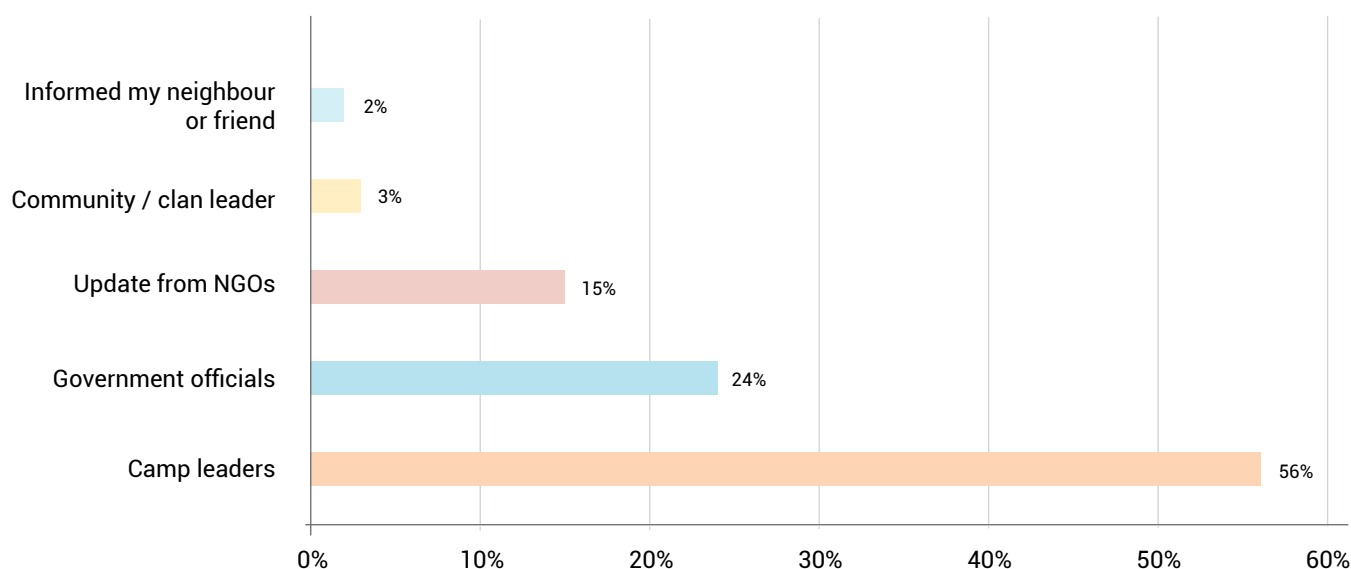
Figure 13: Household plans for the next 6 months



Source of information for planned relocation to Luglow

Majority (57%) of the respondents indicated that they have been informed of the planned relocation to Luglow, while 43% mentioned they were not informed of the plans. Of those that indicate they have been informed, 56% pointed out that this information came from camp leaders, 24% from government officials, 15% from NGOs, 3% from other community or clan elders while 2% from neighbours and friends. None got information from either the market or social gatherings. The findings depict that the main source of information for DACs are camp leaders, government officials and NGOs.

Figure 14: Source of information for planned resettlement to Luglow



During FGDs, participants also confirmed that there was general awareness on the relocation to Luglow and they mainly received the information from their camp leaders and government representatives. JUCRI highlighted the importance of the site visits to Luglow that were conducted for camp leaders to raise awareness and avoid false information. Misinformation can generate anxiety and fear among the population.

“Delegation from the Government and NGOs representatives visited and informed us the planned relocation of IDPs/Returnees i.e District Administration, Regional Administration, NGOs Representatives and Ministers”

Host community FGD

Willingness to move and settle in Luglow

Respondents were interviewed on their willingness to move and settle in Luglow if given the opportunity. Results from the household survey indicated that 85% of respondents were willing to relocate; 11% were undecided, and 4% were not willing to relocate. An analysis of the FGD responses strongly supports the survey data with most participants revealing that they strongly believe that the host community of Luglow will accept them. However, participants highlighted the need for more awareness on the relocation initiative through regular and inclusive consultations with communities to ensure that their views inform the planning and design of the site. Displaced women in particular, indicated that they do not fully participate in meetings and mainly rely on information from the camp leaders. They also highlighted several structural barriers in being able to speak up and voice their concerns at forums where men are present. Customary behaviour and societal gender norms have hampered the ability for many women to freely speak on issues that affect them. Local authorities and durable solution partners need to ensure the inclusion and meaningful engagement of certain groups such as women, PwDs and minority groups within all the stages of the relocation process.

“Tonight, when I go home, I will dream of Luglow.”

Respondent at Taleh IDP site

“The planned relocation to Luglow will bring back the beauty of Kismayo town.”

Government official

“The planned relocation offers us a golden opportunity to find lasting solutions to the perennial issue of evictions.”

IDP respondent at Gabow IDP site

“We have been told that at Luglow we will get good housing, water, health facilities and opportunities to run businesses. I am willing to relocate at any time if the amenities are ready.”

IDP respondent at Gabow IDP site

“Every time we face floods, it is painful as our houses and items are destroyed. If we can relocate to a safe area that does not flood, we will obviously make that move.”

IDP respondent at Gabow IDP site

Factors influencing willingness to relocate to Luglow

Respondents who indicated that they were willing to move to Luglow pointed out several factors influencing their decision. These include: to avoid forced evictions (37%); access to better housing (14%); livelihood opportunities (14%); to avoid flooding (10%); better access to services like water, health, etc. (8%); access to land to farm (6%), education for their children (6%); and better security (5%).

Additionally, respondents identified key amenities that should be in place before their relocation to Luglow. These include: basic services such as water, health centres, and schools (35%); better housing (27%); secure environment (11%); good roads and reliable transport network (11%); market centres (9%); and land to practice farming (7%). FGDs with displaced communities reinforced the findings from the household survey with an emphasis on better housing, security, and access to basic services such as health, education and water. In particular, housing is seen as a key need as many DAC households live in makeshift shelters in overcrowded settlements. These makeshift shelters do not provide adequate privacy and protection against weather elements. Lack of tenure security and forced evictions further exacerbate the housing needs of DACs. Furthermore, the proposed housing typologies in Luglow will need to take into account that the area is prone to wind erosion, flooding and hot temperatures. Host communities in Luglow are concerned that cutting down trees for construction will encourage soil erosion and deplete animal feeds. Consequently, the Luglow site plan should accommodate reforestation strategies, water conservation, proper waste management, energy efficiency as well as incorporating the climatic conditions to enhance living conditions without depleting local resources.

Concerning particular needs of certain groups: the youth cited that it is important to ensure the availability of open spaces for sports, markets and access to training opportunities on life skills to empower them to be able to earn a living. For PwDs, the household survey revealed several important considerations such as: the construction of facilities that are easily accessible to persons with disability (62%); provision of equipment and medical support for PwDs (25%); opportunity to participate

“The relocation to Luglow offers us a rare opportunity to try farming as a means to secure our livelihood.”

Respondent at Saakuye IDP site

“Right now we are living in a very crowded area which is not good for our health, safety and well-being. If the stories I am hearing are true, then I will be willing to be the first to reach Luglow.”

FGD with DAC men at Bangeni IDP site

“I hope our children will get opportunity to go school, and get proper medication. Clean water for drinking is also very important.”

FGD with DAC women at Badar 2 IDP site

in decision-making processes (20%); and provision of livelihood support for PwDs (9%). During consultations with PwDs, they emphasised the need for unconditional cash transfers and safety nets for vulnerable households. These interventions remain effective in building, supporting and preserving food security and resilience of the most vulnerable groups. In addition, participants indicated that common places such as markets, schools, and community centres should put in place PwD-friendly amenities like ramps and construct latrines that are easily accessible to PwDs.

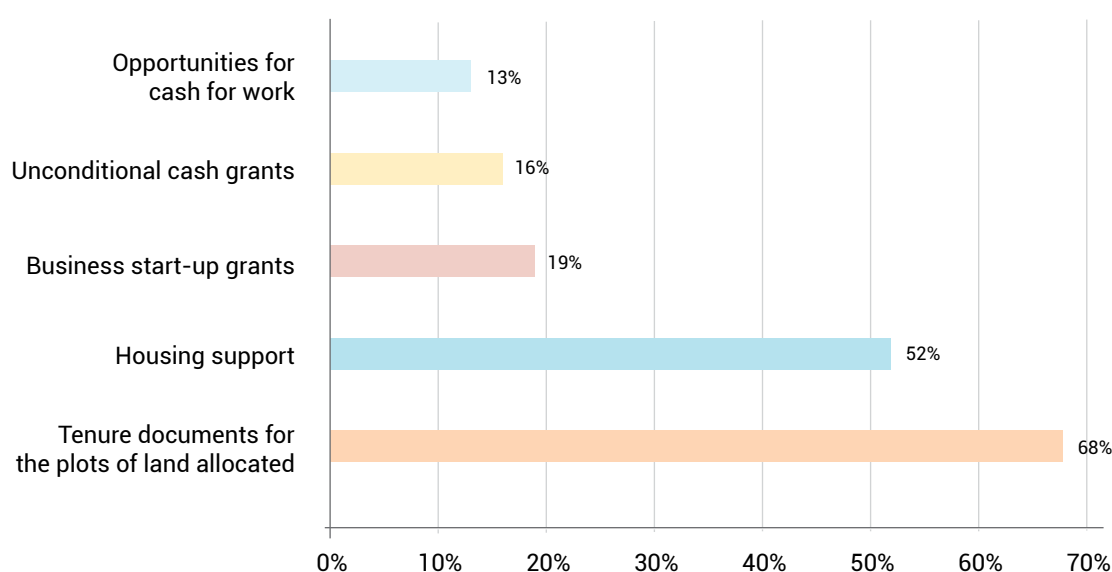
Support required for sustainable relocation to Luglow

Through the provision of multiple responses, out of the 325 respondents that indicated interest in relocating to Luglow: 68% mentioned that they would require tenure documents to show ownership of the plots of land allocated; 52% need support to construct their own houses; 19% require start-up business grants; 16% require unconditional cash grants; and 13% would require opportunities for cash for work.

“I cannot waste the opportunity to move to a serene environment outside the daily challenges of the city to start a good life with my family in Luglow”

Respondent at Saakuye IDP site

Figure 15: Type of support required for sustainable relocation to Luglow

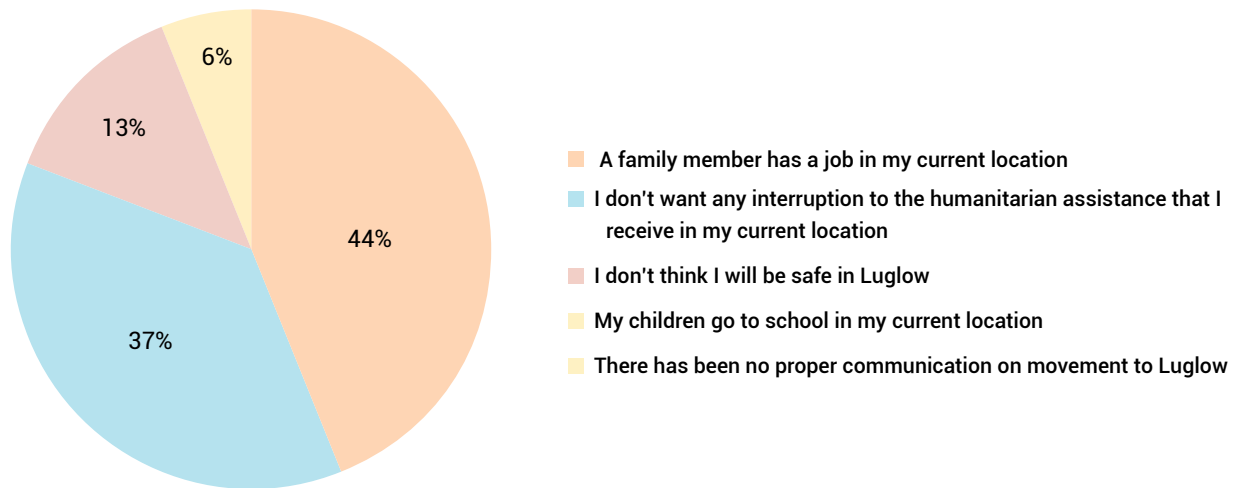


Caption: Woman in IDP settlement in Somalia.

Reasons to not move to Luglow

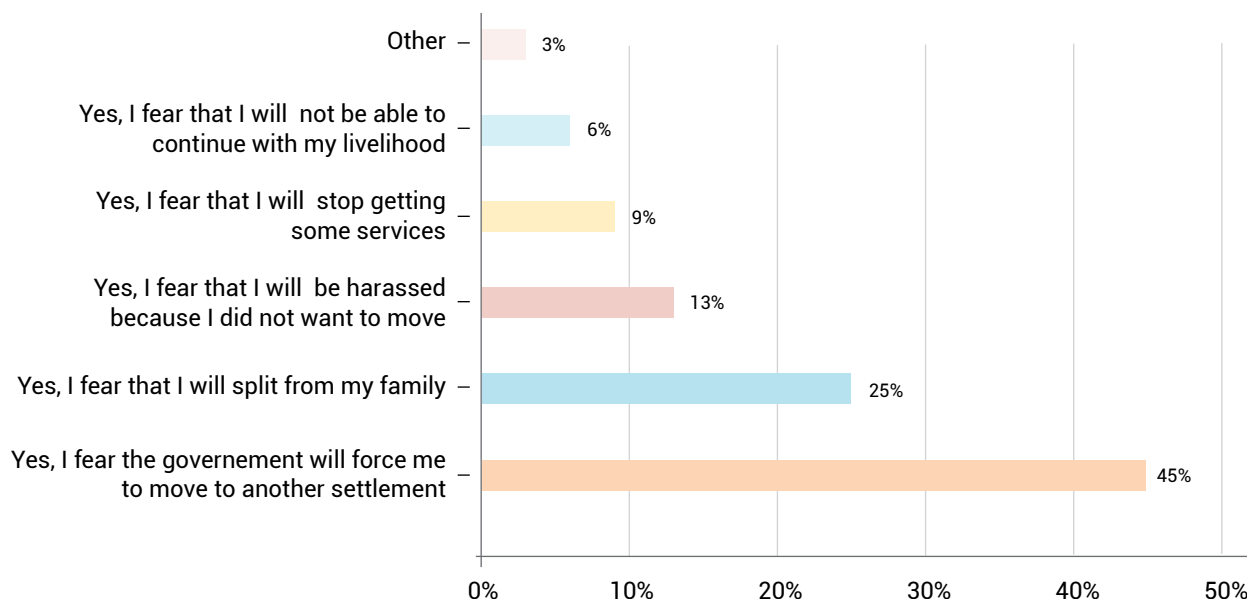
Of the 57 respondents who were not interested in relocating to Luglow: 44% mentioned that one of their family members has a job in the current location; while 37% did not want any interruptions to the humanitarian assistance that they currently receive. A further 13% believe that they will not be safe in Luglow, and 6% did not want interruptions to their children's education.

Figure 16: Reasons to not move to Luglow



Of the 42 respondents that were undecided on their decision to relocate: 45% indicated that they fear that the government will force them to move to another settlement/ area; 25% fear that they would be split from their families; 13% fear they would be harassed because they do not want to move; 9% fear they will not receive humanitarian assistance; and 6% fear disruptions to their livelihoods. All individuals regardless of their choice to relocate must be provided with timely, reliable and accurate information about the relocation process. Local authorities and its partners must ensure a community-based and sensitive approach in all phases of the relocation process. As access to information may be different or more restrictive for certain groups, sensitisation should be conducted in a way that ensures all DACs have the necessary information. The relocation process must also adhere to the principles of being voluntary, safe, dignified and informed.¹⁷ The principle of 'Do No Harm' is central to this process.

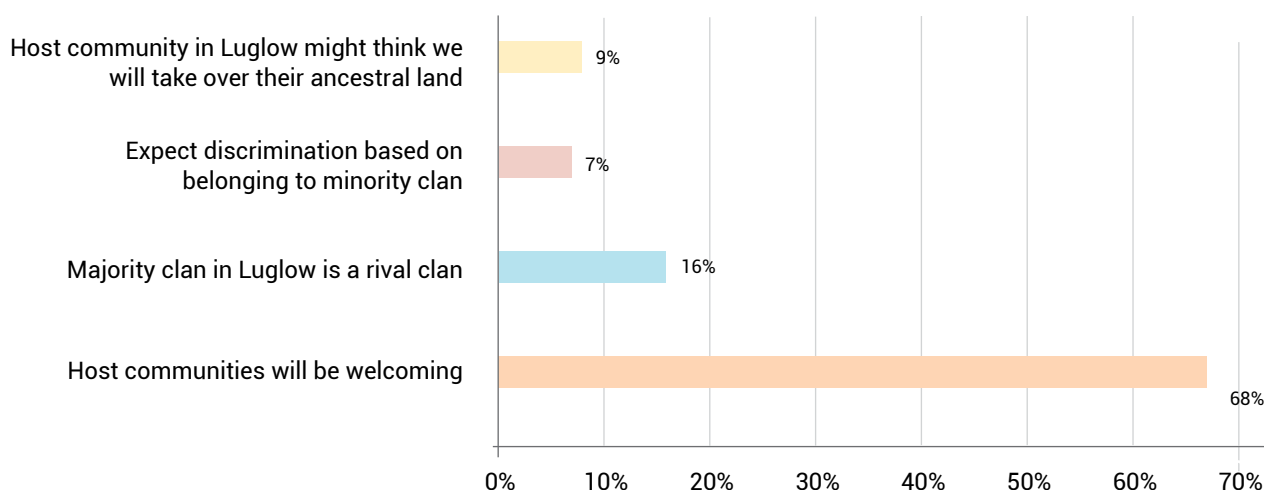
Figure 17: Fears and concerns of remaining in the current location



IDP/returnee-host community relations

Findings from the household survey indicate that 68% of respondents believe that host communities in Luglow will be welcoming. However, 32% of respondents believe that they will not receive a good reception from host communities due to several reasons. These include: the majority clan in Luglow is a rival clan (16%); the host community in Luglow might think that they are going to take over their ancestral land and this could affect integration (9%); and discrimination due to belonging to a minority clan (7%). During community consultations, participants highlighted that local peacebuilding structures like the Local Peace Committees often play an important role in conflict management. They suggested that there is a need to fully engage these committees to promote peaceful co-existence in local communities.

Figure 18: Perception of relations with host community in Luglow



FGDs with host communities in Luglow confirmed that the community is aware of the planned relocation of displaced populations from Kismayo to Luglow. Host communities noted that local authorities and operational agencies consulted them prior to the official allotment of the land. They do not have any objection to accommodate the displaced groups. Moreover, they expressed a strong sense of common identity with displaced populations, based on their shared Somali culture and Islam. Social cohesion interventions can and should leverage such narratives, in particular by working with community and religious leaders to promote tolerance and acceptance of displaced groups. Besides, host community elders mentioned that they see the planned relocation as an opportunity for their communities to access better amenities such as water, health, education, and housing. Support for host communities would alleviate the pressure on community resources and prevent any tensions inherent in sharing them. Interventions should target host communities even before the relocation takes place to build a strong foundation for integration.

“Somalis used to migrate and are known for welcoming new comers. This will not be any different. We will receive them, intermarry with them and share with them our farmlands.”

An elder from Luglow

“When we were settled in Luglow by the Government, we coexisted well with our neighbours in QamQam village. They even gained from our relocation because we used to buy meat and milk from them and other services that helped develop QamQam village.”

An elder from Luglow

“Our children will get free education. Currently, our children are not enrolling in school simply because they are no schools available in this area. We also expect medical services will be brought closer. The nearest hospital is in Kismayo and we have huge difficulties accessing health.”

FGD with elders from Luglow

“The nearest water point is River Juba Valley and its 4 kilometres from here. We therefore have difficulty accessing water and we expect the NGOs to provide water closer to our homes.”

FGD with elders from Luglow

“The government should establish peace committees to help in healing and conflict resolution even amongst families.”

FGD with elders from Luglow

“I am not very familiar with the people living there but I believe they are our Somali brothers and they will welcome us. There should be more awareness to build social cohesion and we need to visit the area to engage the host community.”

Respondent at Dayah IDP site

Furthermore, majority (85%) of the respondents, indicated that the environment in Luglow and will support food production and allow them to engage in farming is very good and will support food production, while 12% believe that the host community in Luglow is friendly they will live in harmony. Some respondents (2%) emphasised their concerns on security in Luglow and 1% of respondents are apprehensive on the distance of Luglow from Kismayo town.

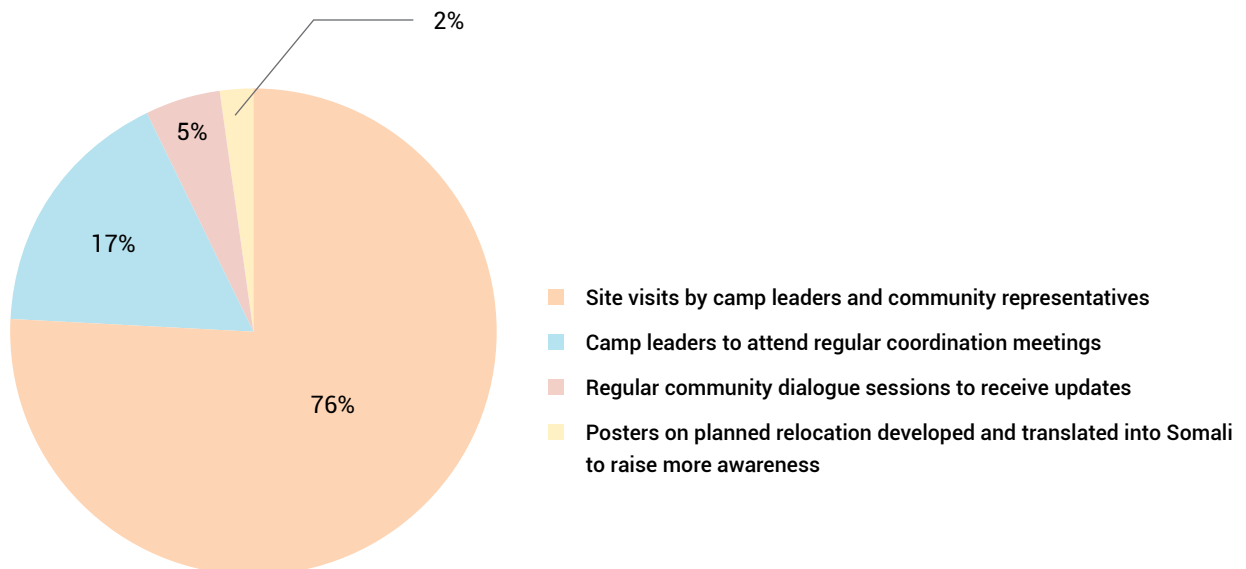
Engagement and inclusion on planned relocation to Luglow

Analysis of responses from both the household survey and FGDs with camp leaders, host communities, DAC youth, women and men reveal that there had been early consultations on the Luglow relocation. When questioned on how they would like to be more involved in the relocation initiative, majority (76%) of the respondents indicated they would like for more site visits to Luglow to observe progress made. JUCRI emphasised that it facilitated site visits by community leaders to increase awareness on the proposed relocation and to avoid any false information, which may lead to conflict. Furthermore, 17% of respondents indicated that they would like the camp leaders to attend regular coordination meetings with local authorities and durable solutions actors on Luglow planning. Regular community dialogues sessions to receive updates on the relocation process was requested by 5% of respondents, while 2% want posters on the planned relocation developed and translated into Somali.



Caption: Woman constructing her shelter in IDP settlement in Kismayo.

Figure 19: Ways for the community to be more involved in the relocation plan



During FGDs, communities emphasised the need for consistent and regular follow up and dialogue on Luglow. Some participants mentioned that the planned relocation had been delayed for some time and they had not received any update on the progress made so far. Youth participants identified the overall lack of adequate consultations and inclusion as the biggest barrier preventing youth populations in participating in key decision-making processes. Local authorities and durable solutions partners should develop a harmonised communications and engagement plan which outlines up-to-date information on Luglow and progress made so far, frequency of when information should be shared (at each stage of the planning and design phase), and what channels are best to be used. There should be equal and timely accessibility of information on the relocation to DACs.

“I have not seen any meeting involving the youth on the planning. I am hearing stories that Luglow will be a good place than the current camp. In the planning meetings, the camp leaders should consider inviting a few of us to make us give our views.”

FGD with DAC youth at Waamo IDP site

“Community awareness is key to the success of the relocation exercise. Posters should be developed and translated into Somali to inform all of us of what should be done, who are the beneficiaries and when the relocation will take place.”

FGD with DAC women at Yemen IDP sitesite

“The process is smooth and well planned. We are always invited for the planning meetings and we help in identifying at risk populations within the camp. No government official or NGO can reach the camp without informing us.”

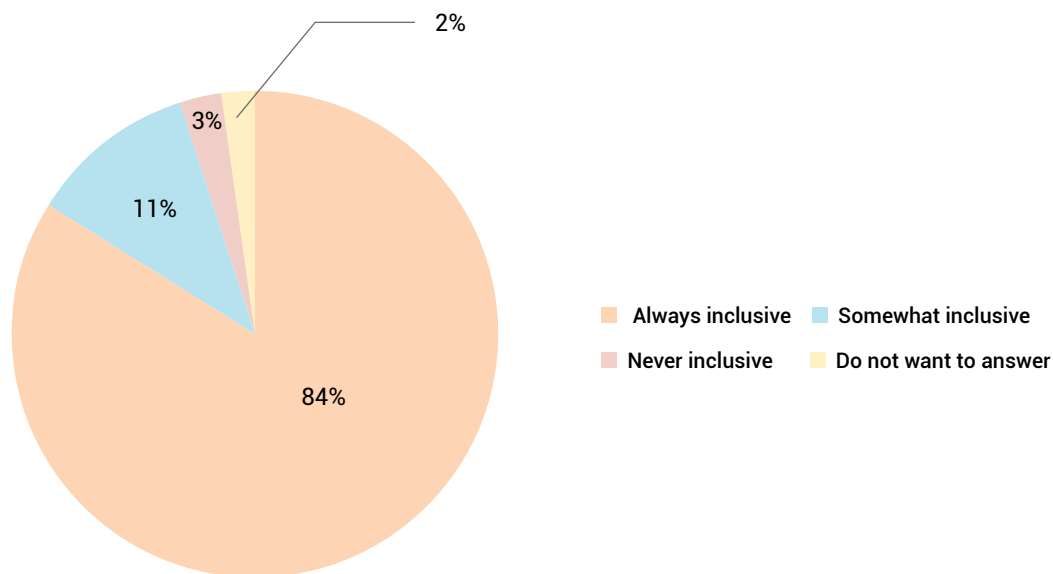
FGD with camp leaders

“We have always walked door to door informing our people about the planned relocation. I do not think communities have received any miscommunication or misinformation.”

FGD with camp leaders

Furthermore, respondents were questioned on the overall inclusion in decision-making processes and responsiveness from local authorities. 84% of respondents in the household survey revealed that they believed that decision-making on community affairs with local authorities is inclusive, while 11 % indicate it is somewhat inclusive and only 3% indicated that it is never inclusive. Only 2% of the respondents indicated that they did not know. On responsiveness from local authorities, 93% of the respondents felt that the local authorities were responsive to their needs and concerns (79% highly responsive and 14% somehow responsive). In contrast, 6% felt that there was no level of responsiveness from local authorities at all.

Figure 20: Inclusion in decision-making on community affairs



On DAC perception on the Luglow beneficiary selection process, 87% of respondents trust that the selection will be done in an open, fair and transparent way. Likewise, 88% of respondents trust that the Government of Jubaland has their best interest in regards to the planned relocation to Luglow. The beneficiary selection process should be done through a collective and participatory approach involving the affected communities, local authorities, durable solutions actors, protection partners, and community leaders. Joint selection criteria that are all-inclusive and need-based should be developed by a government –led multi-agency selection committee. The selection process ought to take place before any construction starts in Luglow to make sure that the needs of the various groups are well addressed in the final design of Luglow. Findings from this survey could help identify the key needs of the targeted beneficiaries and to further tailor the site plan and interventions. Moreover, it will be imperative that DACs are advised on how to use complaint feedback mechanisms to give their feedback and share their concerns in relation to the selection and targeting process.

“The government is doing a good job since we arrived here and we have faith that they will take care of us.”

FGD with DAC men at Juba IDP site

“The process will consider those that were already evicted and those whose houses flooded. I see this as a fair way and I have no problem with this.”

FGD with DAC women at Gabow IDP site

“We believe it will be done in a transparent and open manner since we are involved in planning meetings.”

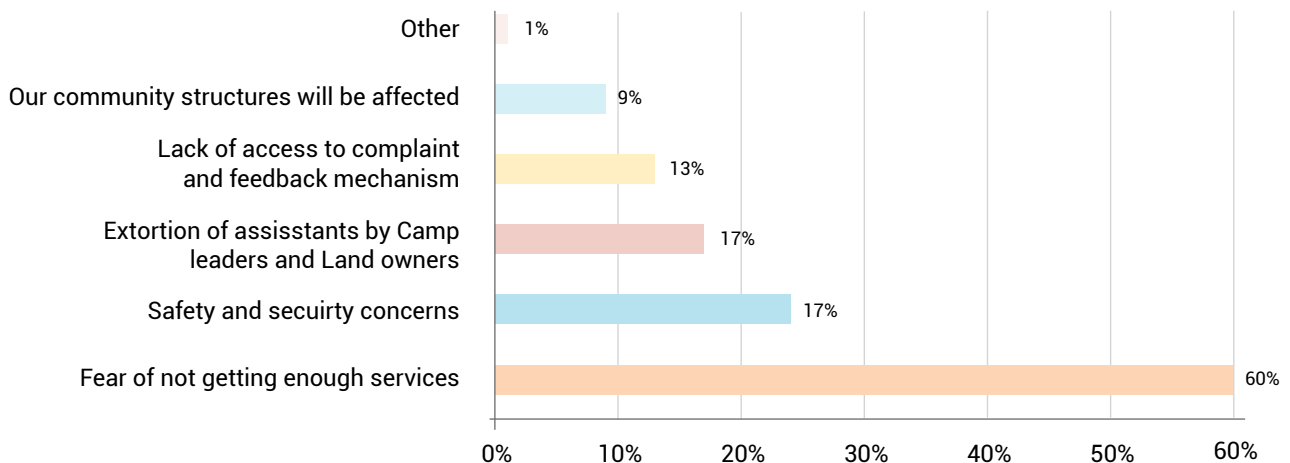
FGD with camp leaders

Protection risks and concerns

When survey respondents were questioned on their fears and concerns on relocating to Luglow: 60% highlighted the fear of not getting enough services, while 24% mentioned that they were concerned about their safety and security. Moreover, 17% indicated the potential extortion of assistance by camp leaders and landowners; 13% pointed out the lack

of access to complaint and feedback mechanisms; and 9% noted that the community structures would be affected. During discussions with minority groups they emphasised their concern on potential extortion and abuse of assistance by camp leaders. When probed further, they indicated that various types of extortion/abuse of assistance that they fear including: paying money to be included in the beneficiaries list for Luglow, conducting free labour in exchange for assistance, exchange of sexual favours, and use of force to handover some of the assistance. According to analysis from the SPMS from January to August 2021, 64% of KIIs indicated that access to assistance was denied primarily due to social background (i.e. clan or ethnic affiliation) of an individual or group. Additionally, beneficiaries may be forced by community leaders and gatekeepers to share a portion of the assistance they receive or pay money to be included in the beneficiaries.¹⁸ In most extreme circumstances, sexual favours will be traded for assistance.

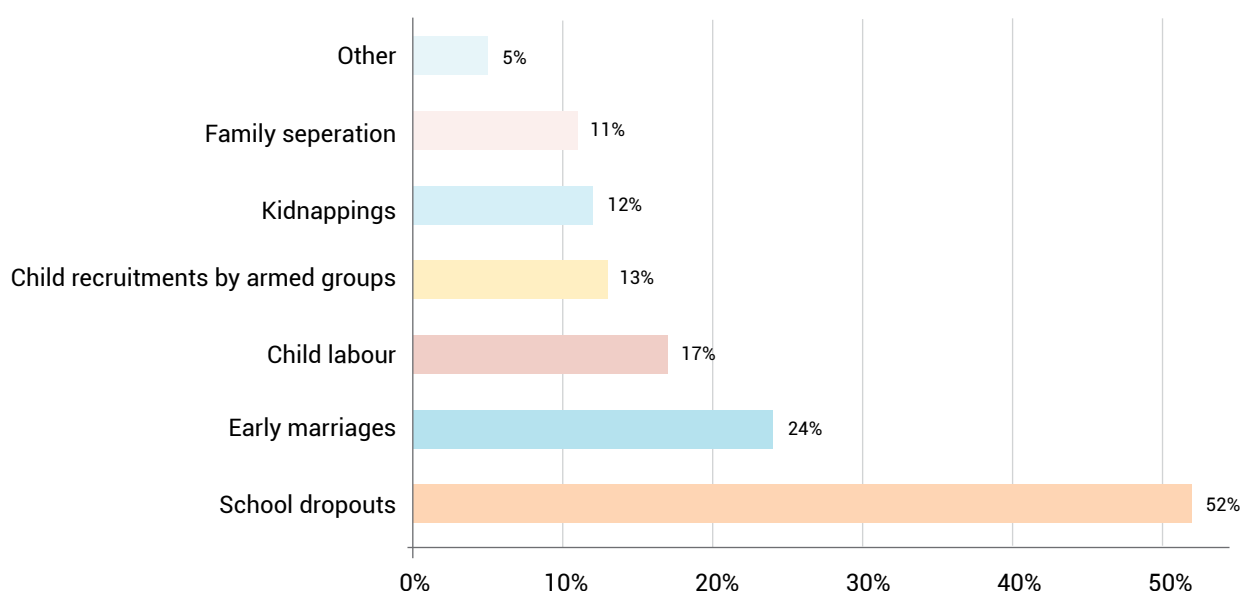
Figure 21: Fears and concerns with regards to relocation to Luglow



Likewise, PwDs highlighted that majority of feedback and complaints mechanisms are often designed in a manner excluding persons with disabilities from using them, e.g. only by hotline, Short Message Service (SMS) or writing. Local authorities and partners should ensure that a variety of options are available to access the feedback mechanisms (e.g. accept complaints in sign language with a trusted interpreter, or with the assistance of a support person; use voice messages; organise meetings or Stakeholder Group with representatives of persons with disabilities).¹⁹ Respondents further revealed key concerns and risks that they had for their children once they relocate to Luglow. These include: potential school drop-outs (52%), early marriages (24%), child labour (17%), child recruitment by armed groups (13%), kidnappings (12%), and family separation (11%). The SPMS reports family separation as the fourth highest protection concern in Kismayo.²⁰ IDPs, adult women and adolescent girls (12-17 years) are the most affected groups when it comes

to family separation. The lack of financial support to family members as well is a leading cause to family separation and family conflicts. Other causes of family separation include incidents of kidnappings, forced recruitment and forced evictions.²¹

Figure 22: Fears and concerns for children in Luglow



During the FGDs with women, youth and minority groups, majority of the participants repeatedly raised their concerns on safety and security and the distance between Luglow and Kismayo. Women for instance, stressed the need for a police station in Luglow to be built prior to any relocation. During discussions with men, they highlighted that they feared they would be at risk of arbitrary arrest, harassment and extortion at checkpoints once they relocated to Luglow. Most participants during FGDs expressed that they currently felt safe in the camps and hoped that this would not change once they relocated to Luglow. During KIIs with numerous government officials, the importance of guaranteeing the security of DACs was emphasised. While there are no security incidents that have been reported in Luglow, there is only one police station in nearby Goobweyne. So far, the Ministry of Internal Security has undertaken a security assessment of Luglow and issued a security letter to this effect. The Ministry has deployed well-equipped security personnel to secure the site and put in place a mechanism where the local populations, peace committees and peace village chairs are working together with the security forces. The government also aims to set-up a fully-equipped police station prior to any relocation.

Drawing from learning from the implementation of Midnimo (Unity) project²², durable solutions interventions should adopt a human security approach. Premised on the notion that crises are complex and entail multiple threats to people's physical, mental and social wellbeing, a

human security approach seeks to uncover the interrelated and often mutually exacerbating nature of the different forms and root causes of human insecurity. Human Security complements humanitarian efforts by recognising that long-term solutions that are cognisant of local capacities and resources are a precursor of sustainable results and prevention of recurrence of crises.²³

“Our lives depend on small jobs that we do every day inside Kismayo town. It might be difficult to walk the long distance. This is a key concern that needs to be addressed by good security and a reliable transport network. There is also no police station in Luglow and we urge the government to build one before we move.”

FGD with DAC youth at Waamo IDP site

“I hope my children will not be snatched by a hyena in Luglow”

FGD with DAC youth at Waamo IDP site

“I am told Luglow is very far, more than 18 kilometers away. I wonder how our government will provide security as in Kismayo town now there is in security.”

FGD with DAC youth at Waamo IDP site

“Our security is our concern since we are told Luglow is very far and we might be attacked by Al Shaabab very easily.”

FGD with DAC youth at Waamo IDP site

“The Government will ensure security and safety of IDPs and returnees during and after the relocation by ensuring that a police post is constructed, solar street lights are installed, and proper community engagement is undertaken to guarantee the security of DACs.”

FGD with DAC youth at Waamo IDP site



Caption: Women in a queue waiting to be registered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Community engagement and information sharing

- Initiate community consultations including regular community dialogue sessions to discuss the planned relocation to Luglow. Furthermore, work with camp leaders, elders, community and religious leaders to raise awareness on the relocation initiative and share consistent and regular updates. Focus efforts on developing clear messaging in Somali to avoid risks and negative impacts on those who wish to remain in their current locations as the relocation process is voluntary.
- Launch and implement information campaigns on the relocation initiative through use of various forms of media such as radio, bulk SMS, television, drama performances and billboards to promote transparency and full participation of DACs in the relocation process. Messaging around the relocation should include formats suitable for the most vulnerable individuals and easy to update. Information must be shared in a manner that allows individuals and communities to receive information, ask questions and make informed decisions about the relocation.
- Local authorities and durable solutions partners should develop a harmonised communications and engagement plan. It should outline key messaging on the relocation initiative and progress made so far, frequency of when information will be shared (at each stage of the planning and design phase), and what channels are best to be used. There should be equal and timely accessibility of information on the relocation to DACs.
- Youth community members appear to be more marginalised in the IDP communities. Local authorities and durable solutions partners should scale up engagement activities with youth populations and tailor awareness campaigns towards youth participants to ensure their inclusion.
- Promote government-led community-based planning processes for Luglow. Community Action Plans have proven an important tool to ensure that DACs and their local leadership are being empowered to drive plans and strategies to address their own needs. By formally linking the Luglow community-based planning process to district level planning, such as the Jubaland Development Plan, communities will be better equipped to access resource envelopes of the district, state and federal government, donors, the private sector, the community and the diaspora.



Caption: Kismayo evictions taskforce conducting an awareness session with communities at high risk of evictions.

Community engagement and information sharing

- The beneficiary selection process should be done through a collective and participatory approach involving the DACs, local authorities and line ministries, durable solutions actors, protection partners, and community leaders. Joint selection criteria that are all-inclusive (representation with an age, gender and diversity) and needs-based should be developed by a government-led multi-agency selection committee.
- The selection process should take place before any construction starts to make sure that the needs are well addressed in the final design of Luglow. Feedback from DACs should be actively monitored and responded to through trusted communication channels. Misinformation can generate anxiety and fear among the population.
- Discussions with PwDs revealed that majority of feedback and complaints mechanisms are designed in a manner excluding persons with disabilities from using them, e.g. mostly by hotline, SMS or writing (physical barrier). Operational partners should ensure that a variety of options are available to access the feedback mechanisms (e.g. accept complaints in sign language with a trusted interpreter, or with the assistance of a support person; use voice messages; organise meetings or Stakeholder Group with representatives of persons with disabilities).
- Survey findings need to be shared with local partners as well as the communities themselves. It is important to share findings with those who contributed to this survey as they have a right to understand why we are seeking their participation and the longer-term impacts of survey results. Providing timely feedback will also enable to local authorities and partners to work through expectations.
- Develop contextualised relocation guidelines for Luglow to ensure DACs are protected by all actors involved in the relocation in the best possible manner, and that “Do No Harm” principles are respected. The relocation must adhere to the principles of being voluntary, safe, dignified, and informed, except if security and protection concerns are at-stake.

Gender and Inclusion

- Gender is a cross-cutting factor of social and economic exclusion. It remains key to scale up investment in initiatives that empower women to exercise and claim their rights and aim to rectify gender imbalances by empowering women to be agents of change. Interventions should be carefully designed to see if they are distributing opportunities to men and women equitably, and guarantee they are not inadvertently favouring men due to customs and traditional practices. Where possible, interventions should be structured to ensure that women have, at a minimum, a choice to exercise their rights.
- Information about housing support and land programs is not easily accessible to most PwDs or their families. There are also forms of discrimination in the provision of knowledge and skills. Local authorities and operational partners should incorporate gender and inclusion in Luglow specific needs assessments and analyses.
- Comprehensive protection and conflict analyses should inform the Luglow relocation initiative to guarantee that the proposed interventions do not create or exacerbate existing societal cleavages. Furthermore, there is a need to identify and address the risk and occurrence of exclusion of persons with minority clan affiliations.
- Apply a human rights-based approach to strengthen and increase access to justice for DACs particularly women. It will be critical to work with the Justice Law and Order Sector actors to ensure that availability of legal remedies and mechanisms alone cannot adequately be used to measure DACs' access to justice. Interventions should be designed to consider the fact that access to justice is affected by several factors, not only inside the legal system, but also outside it. Furthermore, women's access to justice should not be confined to access to the formal justice system but ought to include access to multidisciplinary support services as well, taking into account women's active participation and empowerment in the overall process.



Caption: A mother and her two children outside her shelter in Manamofi IDP settlement in Kismayo.

Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence

- Strengthen support for local peacebuilding structures such as the peace committees, which play an important role in conflict management. Local peacebuilding committees should be well trained on de-escalation techniques including, but not limited to, conflict early warning and violence prevention, trauma healing, reconciliation and mediation. This equips these committees with additional knowledge and skills to handle predominant issues in their communities.
- Strengthen support for dispute resolution committees to improve land dispute resolution efforts. Luglow site is of public ownership and presumed to be free from land claims or disputes. However, the strategic location along a major infrastructural corridor, and the expected construction of the water supply system, coupled with the expected investment in services and public facilities are expected to raise the land value. The increased demand for land can be expected to intersect with the dynamics among clans/sub-clans, pastoralist/sedentary communities, IDPs, returnees and host community, and can easily trigger conflict. Other disputes that may also arise include encroachment, access to water points, waste management, land grazing and potential conflict with host community. Informal and customary mechanisms therefore remain critical in the management of community relations and disputes, especially so given the limited capacity of the justice sector.
- Investments should be made in host community areas prior to the relocation of displaced groups to Luglow. This would build a foundation for further social integration of communities.



Caption: Potrait of community elder in IDP settlement in Kismayo.



Caption: Aerial view of Manamofi informal settlement in Kismayo

Site planning considerations

- Given the range of institutions and line ministries involved in addressing displacement in Jubaland, it is necessary to improve coordination and information sharing within the government on the relocation process. Clear terms of references are critical to distinguish between the different working groups and taskforces set up to ensure a whole of government approach towards the development of site.
- Facilitating access to legal land tenure documents as a way of proving ownership or occupancy by DAC households will increase the sense of security for the communities. Formal land tenure documentation offers displaced people increased tenure security to reduce the risk of forced evictions. The anchoring established through secure tenure also yields several other advantages. Ideally, it provides predictability eliciting investments from displaced people themselves to improve housing, and stability to pursue livelihoods. Secure land tenure will minimise and mitigate the risk of forced evictions.
- Access to better housing and services was considered as key factor influencing DAC intention to move. It will be essential to have basic services such as water, health centres, markets, schools set up prior to any relocation. Durable solutions actors should also consider integrating and layering housing and livelihood support. Having a plot and a house is not enough and there is a need to secure sustainable livelihoods. Further still adequate housing limits exposure to protection risks such as GBV et al and ensures DACs are safe and protected.
- Durable solutions interventions should adopt a human security approach that focusses on the multiple forms and root causes of human insecurity. Premised on the notion that crises are complex and entail multiple threats to people's physical, mental and social wellbeing, a human security approach seeks to uncover the interrelated and often mutually exacerbating nature of the different forms and root causes of human insecurity. Human Security complements humanitarian efforts by recognising that long-term solutions that are cognisant of local capacities and resources are a precursor of sustainable results and prevention of recurrence of crises.²⁴



Caption: Man constructing his shelter in IDP settlement in Kismayo.

Environmental considerations

- The site plan should take into account the risks linked to flooding as the Luglow site is fairly close to the river. This is also due to the considerable increases in water levels triggered by climate change. One of the measures that can be taken to prevent flooding is the planting of indigenous trees that have fast growing roots. These can stabilise the soil and prevent eroding and flooding. The Luglow site plan will need to factor in forms of tree coverage where planting can occur.
- Energy needs of both the host and displaced populations must be factored into the detailed site plan. Over 90% of Somalis are using charcoal for cooking. Furthermore, there is a multitude of complex issues surrounding the production of charcoal, which leads to irreversible environmental degradation, perpetual conflicts and dependence on short-term income from an unsustainable livelihood option. Charcoal production also fuels land tenure disputes and inter-clan fighting. The tree species mainly used for charcoal production in Somalia (Acacia and Commiphora) are both on the Red List of Threatened Species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The detailed site plan Luglow should therefore factor in planning around renewable sources or sustainable charcoal models using aggressive species that can be turned into charcoal without chopping down local options.
- Finding effective and sustainable waste management systems for Luglow will be key to maintaining adequate and hygienic living standards for those relocated and ensuring the environmental and health impacts on the host community are minimal. Improper solid waste disposal can lead to public health risks, environmental degradation and socio-economic problems. A full and detailed assessment is needed at the outset to understand local dynamics relating to waste management and the potential for cost recovery through sale of recyclables and compost. Furthermore promoting environmental awareness and good waste management practices among the displaced population and host communities is vital from the onset of the relocation process.
- The marginalisation of ecosystems in water resources management, and the associated degradation or loss of ecosystem services, have resulted in economic costs. There is value in looking at water provision from an ecosystems approach. This would be integral to ensuring the good governance of water resources.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Area-Based Approach:** an approach that defines an area, rather than a sector or target group, as the main entry point. All stakeholders, services and needs are mapped and assessed, and relevant actors mobilized and coordinated within it.
- **Displacement- Affected Communities:** entails all displaced populations including refugee-returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); host communities and populations; and communities receiving refugee-returnees and IDPs in areas of return, local integration or settlement elsewhere in the country. (National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs - NPRRI)
- **Durable solution:** a solution through which refugee-returnees and IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement, and can enjoy their constitutional and human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. Achieving a durable solution requires a gradual (re) integration process at the place of origin or return, in areas where displaced persons take refuge or in other parts of the country. (NPRRI)
- **Host Communities:** the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. (UNHCR). In this report, the host population is defined as non-displaced persons living in the same municipality as IDPs and returnees.
- **Forced eviction:** the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes or land that they occupy, without the provision of and access to appropriate forms of legal or other protection. (UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
- **Internally Displaced Persons:** According to the Somalia National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs (NPRRI), IDPs are defined as:
 - Pastoralists who have lost access to their traditional nomadic living space through loss of livestock, or loss of access to grazing and water points or markets, and have therefore left their habitual living space.
 - Persons or groups of persons who are forcibly evicted from their settlement, and who have no access to an adequate housing or land alternative or to appropriate compensation that would allow them to restore their lives in a sustainable manner; and
 - Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their original homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, clan-based or other forms of generalised violence and insecurity, development projects, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.
- **Integration:** the process whereby refugee-returnees or IDPs become accustomed to and adapted to the social, cultural, political and economic customs of a new community following their displacement or return. The aim is that refugee-returnees and IDPs should have access to the same rights, systems and services as the people they live among, in peaceful coexistence and without the need for special assistance. (NPRRI)
- **Protection:** entails all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Somali National Constitution, and with Somalia's commitment under the relevant bodies of human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law. Refugee-returnees and IDPs have the right to be protected from physical and 8 psychological harm, and economic or social vulnerabilities that arise from their particular status as refugee-returnees or IDPs, and have the right to respect for and safeguard of their inalienable rights. These rights must be equal to those of all other citizens of the country. (NPRRI)
- **Refugee-returnees:** former Somali refugees who voluntarily go back to their original homes or areas of habitual residence or any part of Somalia to live. (NPRRI)

- **Reintegration:** the re-entry of former refugee-returnees and IDPs back into the social, economic, cultural and political aspects of their original community or other regions of their choice, whereby they have access to the same rights, systems and services as the people among whom they live, in peaceful coexistence. (NPRRI)
- **Repatriation:** a situation whereby refugees, of their own free choice, return to Somalia, or to their places or countries of origin or of their citizenship after fleeing from any kind of displacement. The right to non-refoulement, as identified in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, is non-derogable and all repatriation supported by this policy must be voluntary. (NPRRI)
- **Social Cohesion:** the nature and set of relationships between individuals and groups in a particular environment (horizontal social cohesion) and between those individuals and groups and the institutions that govern them in a particular environment (vertical social cohesion). Strong, positive, integrated relationships and inclusive identities are perceived as indicative of high social cohesion, whereas weak, negative or fragmented relationships and exclusive identities are taken to mean low social cohesion. Social cohesion is therefore a multifaceted, scalar concept. (World Vision)



Caption: Women carrying water back to their homes.

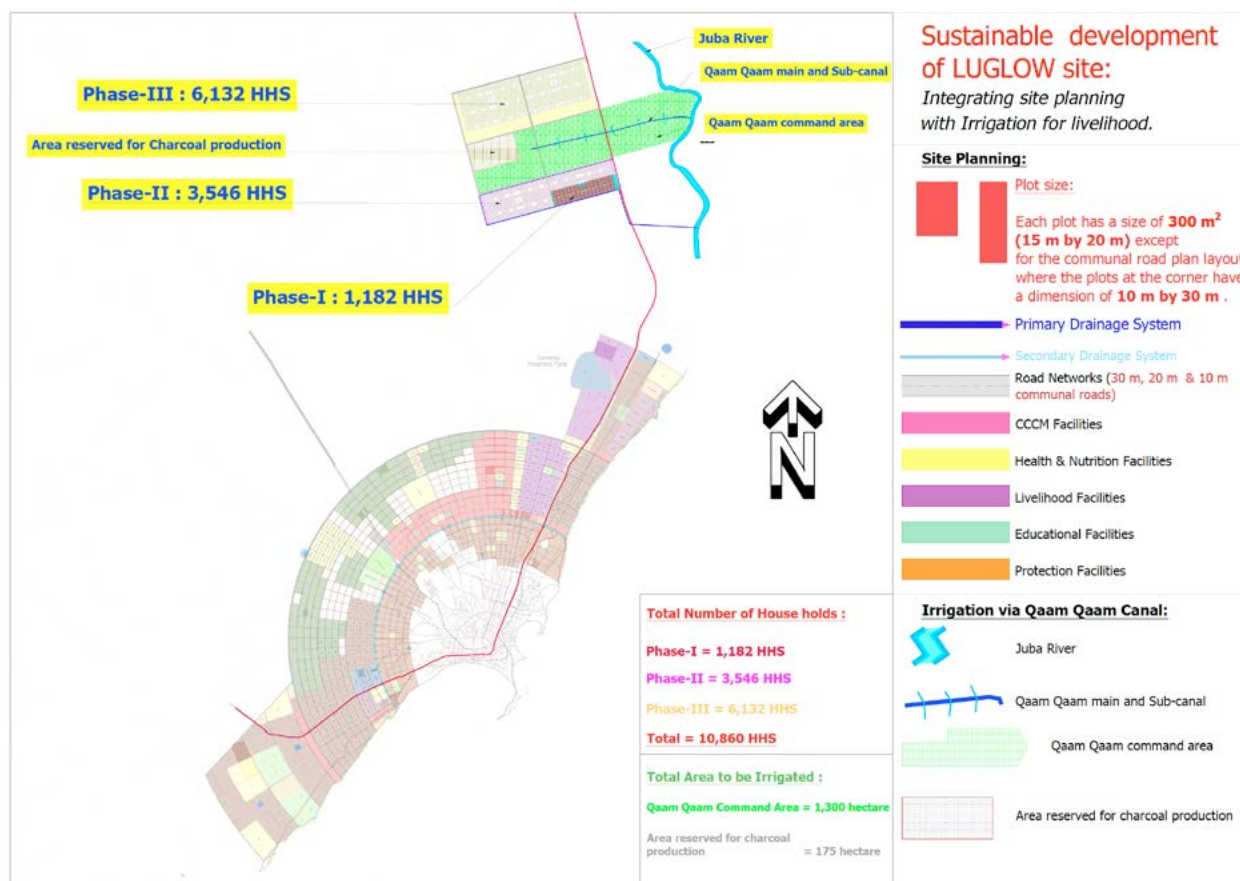
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- 23 Refer to note 9
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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1:

LUGLOW PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN



ANNEX 2:**LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS**

Name	Organisation/Department	Title
Bishar Mohamed Ibrahim	Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs	Protection Officer
Mohamed Ibrahim Yussuf	Kismayo District	Mayor
Abdullahi Ahmed	Kismayo District	Deputy Mayor
DG Geele Mohamed Aden	Ministry of Agriculture	Minister
DG Abdihakim Kediye	Ministry of Environment	Director General (DG)
Mohamed Salah Isse	CCCM	Senior Project Assistant
Hilowle Hassan Abdirahman	IOM	National Stabilization Officer
Abdullahi Keinan	NRC	Area Manager, Jubaland
Asad Abdi Ahmed	CARE	Acting Area Manager, Jubaland
Sirat Ali	GIZ	Programme Coordinator
Mahad Dakane Ali	UNHCR	Field Associate
Ismail Abdi	Juba Foundation	Project Officer
Farah Abdinoor Ahmed	Ministry of Interior, Federalism, and Reconciliation	Durable Solutions Coordinator
Abdullahi Duuh Hirsi	Central Camp Cluster	Cluster leader
Ubah Hassan	Fanole Camp Cluster	Cluster leader
Hawa Sheikh Aweis	Galbeet	Cluster leader
Ahmed Mohamed Ali	Dalxiska	Cluster leader
Abdullahi Hassan Ali	FAO	Fisheries officer
Abdi Mohamed Sheikh	UN HABITAT	National Programme Officer



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