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LISTENING TO DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES OVER TIME

UNDERSTANDING INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS IN SUPPORT
OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS - BAIDOA, DOLLOW, KISMAYO & MOGADISHU 2019

ReDSS
Unlocking Protracted Displacement



DANWADAAG
Towards Durable Solutions to Displacement



EIDACS
Enhancing Integration of Displacement
Affected Communities in Somalia



IMPACT Shaping practices
Influencing policies
Impacting lives



Photo: Community discussions in Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC Somalia

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ABOUT THE REGIONAL DURABLE SOLUTIONS SECRETARIAT (REDSS)

The search for durable solutions to the protracted displacement situation in East Africa and the Horn of Africa is a key humanitarian and development concern. This is a regional and cross-border issue, with a strong political dimension, which demands a multi-sector response that goes beyond the existing humanitarian agenda.

ReDSS was created in 2015 with the aim of maintaining focused momentum and stakeholder engagement towards durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in East Africa and the Horn of Africa. ReDSS is comprised of 14 NGOs: Action Against Hunger (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CARE International, Concern Worldwide, DRC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK), Save the Children, World Vision, and Lutheran World Federation (LWF). The DRC, IRC, and NRC form the ReDSS steering committee.

ReDSS is a coordination and information hub that acts as a catalyst and agent provocateur to stimulate forward thinking and policy development on durable solutions for displacement. ReDSS seeks to improve joint learning and programming, inform policy processes, enhance capacity development, and facilitate coordination in the collective search for durable solutions. For more information, see: <http://www.regionaldss.org>.

ABOUT IMPACT INITIATIVES

IMPACT Initiatives is a leading think-and-do-tank created in 2010 and first operationalised in 2012. IMPACT teams implement assessment, monitoring, evaluation, and organisational capacity-building programmes in direct partnership with aid actors or through two core inter-agency initiatives for implementation, REACH and AGORA.

Headquartered in Geneva, IMPACT has an established field presence in more than 25 countries. The IMPACT team is composed of more than 400 national and 230 international assessment and analysis experts and a roster of consultants, who are currently implementing more than 80 programmes across Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Central and Southeast Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

IMPACT implements information and knowledge management activities aiming to connect humanitarian and development stakeholders (project implementers, governance actors, donors) in order to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and efficacy of humanitarian and development interventions.

For more information, see: <https://www.impact-initiatives.org>



GLOSSARY

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 mobilised and coordinated with. (IRC)
Durable Solutions	A durable solution is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through return, local integration or resettlement. (IASC framework)
Host Communities	The local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. (UNHCR)
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border. (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).
Livelihoods	A combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Resources include individual skills (human capital), land (natural capital), savings (financial capital), equipment (physical capital), as well as formal support groups and informal networks (social capital). (DFID)
Local Integration	Local integration as a durable solution combines three dimensions. First, it is a legal process, whereby IDPs attain a wider range of rights in the host communities. Second, it is an economic (material) process of establishing sustainable livelihoods and a standard of living comparable to the host community. Third, it is a social and cultural (physical) process of adaptation and acceptance that enables IDPs to contribute to the social life of the host communities and live without fear of discrimination. (Fielden / UNHCR)
ReDSS Durable Solutions Framework	A rapid analytical tool to assess to what extent durable solutions have been achieved in a particular context. The Framework contains 28 IASC indicators that relate to: a) Physical Safety—protection, security and social cohesion; b) Material Safety—access to basic services, access to job creation (economic opportunities), restoration of housing, land and property; and c) Legal Safety—access to documentation, family reunification, participation in public affairs, access to effective remedies and justice. (ReDSS)
(Re)integration	An umbrella term used in this report to encompass the two separate processes of local integration in place of displacement and reintegration in place of origin. (ReDSS)


Returnee

Former refugees or internally displaced persons who return to their country or area of origin.

Self-Reliance

The social and economic ability of an individual, household or community to meet basic needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. (UNHCR)

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 multi-faceted, scalar concept. (World Vision).



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Against Hunger
AVF	African Voices Foundation
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
BRA	Bendair Regional Administration
BRCiS	Building Resilient Communities in Somalia
CSO	Civil society organisation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DNS	Directorate of National Statistics
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSA	District Site Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GREDO	Gargaar Relief and Development Organization
HH	Household
HLP	Housing, land, and property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICLA	Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JMCNA	Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
JRIA	Jubaland Refugee IDPs Authority
KII	Key Informant Interview
LORI	Local (Re)Integration Index
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MESH	Monitoring and Evaluation for the Somalia Humanitarian, Health and Resilience Programmes of DFID
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
NRC	Norwegian Rescue Committee
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RCK	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office



Photo: Woman herding goats in Dollow, Somalia. Credit: DRC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This operational report presents a comparative analysis of data collected from the first baseline of the ReDSS annual aspirations survey conducted in Somalia from June to September 2019 in four locations: Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo and Mogadishu. The aspirations survey focuses on five specific themes that impact displacement and that reflect the most important dimensions of local (re)integration for internally displaced persons (IDPs): **(1) displacement patterns; (2) economic development; (3) social integration; (4) perceptions of safety and security; and (5) housing, land, and property (HLP).**

Below are **key thematic findings and insights** drawn from data analysis across the four locations of the survey for both displaced and host community households:

Displacement patterns

Most reported displacements have taken place within the last three years and were localised. In 3 of the 4 locations (Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo) roughly half or more displaced households (between 49% and 68%) reported arriving in the last 3 years in their current location. Most displacements are localised (from neighbouring districts and regions and limited in terms of distance) and movement is often to nearby urban centres.

While many have been in their present location for three years or more, analysis of the data shows that for many this is not their first location. In Mogadishu and Kismayo, households reported that between their initial movements from their area of origin to their current displaced location, it took on average 11 and 23 months respectively suggesting secondary displacement. This is confirmed by the high percentage of displaced households reporting having lived in at least one other location before arriving where they currently reside (ranging from 20% to 56% across the four areas assessed).

A mix of conflict and drought-related reasons have caused their displacements. Conflict-related displacement is the primary cause of displacement in all areas except Baidoa. Drought is also a key driver of movement and the primary cause of movement for households in Baidoa, while a secondary cause in all other regions.

Perceptions of better security is the main reason that attracted IDPs to their current locations and the absence of conflict and availability of work and income earning opportunities a key reason to stay in all areas except Baidoa. In Baidoa, where displacement was primary driven by drought, the availability of food assistance was a key pull factor to this urban centre and the availability of humanitarian assistance the main reason to stay.

The vast majority of respondents report that they want to stay in their current location for the next six months. These figures are significantly higher in Baidoa than in all other districts (100% of host community households and 99% of displaced households). This divergence may indicate that the losses induced by the drought are irreversible and that displaced households originating from these places neighbouring Baidoa have fewer reasons to return than displaced households from the other survey sites.

Economic development

Host and displaced communities report having rather similar sources of livelihood but self-employment is more widespread among host communities. In all locations except Dollow, significantly more host community than displaced community respondents report business or self-employment as their primary source of income, which might indicate better access to start-up capital and higher level of economic integration.

An important proportion of respondents from both population groups (displaced and host communities) report day labour or casual labour as their primary source of income, indicating a lack of access to predictable and sustainable sources of income to meet their household needs. Further analysis within the report shows that there have been a significant increase in reliance on daily labour/casual work in displacement.

An important share of surveyed displaced households have lost their livelihood and switched from subsistence farming to day labour or casual jobs, which are more adapted to the urban context but also provide a less sustainable type of income. A sharp decrease in subsistence farming and subsistence livestock production as the primary sources of income and household financial support can be observed in all locations, except Kismayo. Displacements have caused an almost twofold increase in day labour or casual work as the primary source of income, except in Kismayo where the increase was more moderate.

Social integration

For the majority of households, relationships between communities are reported to be very good or good in all locations i.e. very limited tensions between both groups (displaced and host communities). Significantly more respondents from both population groups in Mogadishu report that relations are very good (75% for host community households; and 76% for displaced households). This is probably due to the cosmopolitan and more diverse nature of the capital city.

According to respondents, despite a general good relations between displaced and host communities, clan conflict remains an issue causing tension between the displaced and host communities.

A cross-cutting issue for all locations is the burden on local services and infrastructure that the influx of new inhabitants is perceived to be creating. As displaced populations move into urban centres which are already struggling to provide basic services and support to local residents, the impact on and competition for services is undoubtedly a key source of tension and challenge in terms of supporting social cohesion between IDPs and their hosts.

While perceptions of acceptance in the community vary significantly between locations, in all locations the majority of displaced and host community feel accepted. The highest rates of community acceptance overall are in Baidoa while the lowest was in Mogadishu for both population groups. When comparing acceptance between displaced and host communities there is statistically significant differences in each location. In Baidoa and Kismayo more host community feels accepted than the displaced population while interesting the inverse is true in Mogadishu and to a lesser extent Dollow.

Safety and security

Freedom of movement is generally the norm in all locations, except for displaced households in Dollow. The vast majority of both population groups report being able to move freely in their location and the surroundings areas. In Dollow, respondents from both displaced and host community reported more restrictions on freedom of movement than other locations. This could be in general due to the location of Dollow near the borders of both Ethiopia and Kenya and the prevailing security situation.

The vast majority of respondents report that they have felt safe in the last two years before data collection. Respondents were asked about their perceptions of safety and security rather than the overall situation in their area. The answers are also likely to be influenced by feelings of belonging and acceptance which as noted in the previous chapter were generally reported as high.

Housing, land and property

The vast majority of respondents from both population groups report having no documentation to secure their land tenure and a majority of them report not owning the land on which they are settled. The survey also indicates a diversity of situations in terms of land ownership. This ranges from communal, private, and government owned land. This diversity explains the difference and complexity of HLP situation across all the surveyed districts.

In all locations except Dollow, the perceived risk of eviction and the actual eviction rates are quite substantial, rising as high as 39% as displaced households in Kismayo report. In Mogadishu and Kismayo, significantly more displaced respondents than host community respondents report that their households are at risk of eviction in their current location. It is interesting to note that the perceived risk of eviction is closely correlated to the actual reported eviction rates.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION IN DURABLE SOLUTIONS PROGRAMMING

Below are some key issues for consideration based on the aspiration survey analysis conducted together with partners and authorities:

Displacement patterns

- **Intentions of people to remain in cities:** Given that over 90% of the survey respondents (both displaced and host communities) indicated intention to stay in their current location, there is need for concerted efforts by durable solutions actors and authorities to invest more in urban planning and preparedness to increase absorption capacities within cities and to prepare for IDP influx.
- **Preventing displacement:** Collective efforts need to be made by durable solutions actors, resilience actors and authorities to invest in social safety nets programmes for rural communities to prevent displacement as a coping mechanism in the first place. The findings also show that as conflict is the primary driver of movement in the three of the locations (Dollow, Kismayo and Mogadishu) there is also need to focus on the wider security and peace building agenda as with continued insecurity in areas of origin a large number of IDPs will not return..
- **Targeted programming interventions that address vulnerabilities of displaced and host communities:** The findings have shown that drought can have a specific impact on IDPs as they have very often lost assets (livestock etc) and therefore their traditional coping mechanisms disrupted in displacement. Conflict-induced IDPs may have faced protection concerns and have other specific vulnerabilities and existing host community vulnerabilities may be exacerbated by influxes of IDPs. Programming must therefore start from a better understanding of needs and vulnerabilities of all communities in the location. The development of Community-based Action Plans under the leadership of the authorities in the targeted locations can support the engagement of displacement-affected communities in the identification of priorities and support durable solutions actors to tailor programming interventions that respond to specific needs and vulnerabilities.

Economic development

- **Shift in livelihoods for displaced populations:** The design of economic development approaches in durable solutions programmes should recognise the significant shift in livelihoods for the displaced population from their area of origin and adapt accordingly; e.g. in Mogadishu, most displaced population were farmers and livestock keepers in their places of origin and end up relying on casual labour in their places of displacement.
- **Enhancing financial inclusion of displacement-affected communities through self-help groups and linkage with micro-finance institutions:** In all locations except Dollow, significantly more host community than displaced community respondents report business or self-employment as their primary source of income, which might indicate better access to start-up capital and higher level of economic integration. Durable solutions partners should support and scale up traditional finance pooling mechanisms for both displaced and host community households such as *ayuuto*¹ and link them up with financial institutions such as banks and micro-finance institutions (e.g. Shuraako, Kaah International Microfinance Services - KIMS) to help displacement-affected communities secure loans for businesses.

Social integration

- **Social cohesion and conflict sensitive programming:** According to the survey respondents, clan conflict remains the biggest factor hindering social integration between IDPs and host communities. Social cohesion and conflict management are major building blocks for sustainable (re)integration. Durable solutions actors should invest to make social cohesion a more strategic objective in urban solutions programming. Conflict management and peace building actors role in durable solutions planning and programming should continue to be included from the outset in the design of durable solutions programmes.
- **Integrated access to services and joint planning with communities:** To alleviate the negative perception of the burden on social infrastructure and social services, durable solutions programmes should ensure inclusive targeting for both IDPs and host communities as being “displacement affected communities” (DACs) as a core principle in their programme design and implementation.

Housing, land and property and forced evictions

- **Urgent efforts needed to secure dedicated land tenure for communities at risk of evictions:** Land for any IDP settlements should be jointly identified by respective authorities in the target locations and operational partners (especially in Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo) in order to mitigate the risk of forced evictions. It is necessary to explore different innovative tenure options in order to contain entrenchment and the spread of informal settlements while simultaneously enhancing tenure security for the most vulnerable.
- **Eviction risk mapping:** Municipal authorities should be supported to undertake eviction risk mapping of communities at high risk of being evicted in order to ensure early planning and consultations with the affected communities to find alternative solutions and identify land for resettlement. The initiative undertaken by the Benadir Regional Authority (BRA) in Garasbaaley in Mogadishu should be supported and replicated in other cities that have rampant incidences of evictions; notably, Baidoa and Kismayo.

¹ A form of self-help group that entails the voluntary set up of a rotating saving and credit system, whereby participants pool their resources to invest in turns in the projects initiated by members or to cover unexpected medical expenses.



Photo: Children playing games in an IDP settlement in Gardo, Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC

INTRODUCTION

Displacement in Somalia remains one of the most complex and challenging humanitarian and development contexts in the world.² Addressing displacement challenges that arise from conflict, violence, insecurity, and severe natural shocks remains critical to finding durable solutions that can give millions of displaced people a chance of a better life with dignity and self-reliance.

The enormous scale of displacement and the pattern of many displaced households' movement to major cities in Somalia has led to overcrowding and added pressure on infrastructure, housing, and services, which increases vulnerability among those living in displacement-affected communities. Poor living standards, insecurity, protection issues, and restricted livelihoods are the norm for many displaced people and their hosts. Weak urban systems within cities are unable to cope with the demands of the ever-growing population, and both host and displaced populations risk being excluded from access to basic infrastructure and services.³

This report presents key findings based on data collected from the first annual aspirations survey conducted in Somalia from June to September 2019. It focuses on five specific themes that impact displacement: (1) displacement patterns; (2) economic development; (3) social integration; (4) perceptions of safety, security; and (5) housing, land, and property (HLP). These themes also reflect the most important dimensions of local integration.

The aspirations survey will be undertaken on an annual basis in four locations: Baidoa, Dollow, Kismayo, and Mogadishu. This choice of research sites is informed by both the scale of displacement in these locations and the durable solutions programmes that operate and are being implemented in these geographic areas.⁴ The project period runs from 2018 to 2022. This is the first report in this series.

The annual aspirations survey is used to inform and adapt durable solutions programming based on a better understanding of the aspirations and intentions of displaced households. The data collected through the survey is collectively reviewed by key stakeholders - government, operating agencies, and displacement-affected communities - to inform a common understanding and develop joint analyses and recommendations to adapt durable solutions programming.

AIM OF THE ASPIRATIONS SURVEY

The objective of the aspirations survey is to better understand:

- The aspirations, intentions, and push and pull factors of displacement-affected communities
- Underlying issues that influence processes of displacement, return, and (re)integration
- Factors that shape the decisions of people to move and the impact on the wider community

In particular, this survey is designed to address key data gaps in relation to the long-term impact of household displacement in Somalia. There is a lack of information in four key areas: (1) how IDPs are identified and how this impacts their outcomes; (2) the influence of economic migration, urbanisation, and flight from conflict; (3) the number and frequency of movements done by IDPs; and (4) the impact of social dynamics between IDPs, returnees, and host community members on outcomes, and the relationship between stated intentions regarding movement and livelihoods and actual outcomes over time.

2 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia_2019_HNO.PDF

3 <https://www.fmreview.org/cities/taruri-bennison-kirubi-galli>

4 This aspirations survey study is funded by these durable solutions consortia: Danwadaag, Durable Solutions Programme and EU RE-INTEG (Jubaland Solutions Consortia, EIDACS)

METHODOLOGY

This aspirations survey uses a longitudinal design to assess and track the evolution of movement intentions and livelihood aspirations of displaced people over time. It measures the factors that support or hinder the achievement of these intentions and aspirations.

This research applies a mixed methodology consisting of structured quantitative household interviews and semi-structured focus group discussions (FGDs) in each of the target locations. The target sample size for the household-level interviews in each location is 500 households,⁵ with a total of 2,010 households (658 host community and 1,352 displaced households) surveyed between June and September 2019. All households participated in an in-depth quantitative phone interview to create a baseline household survey. In total, 60 FGDs were conducted with participants from both host community and displaced households. Survey group leaders (selected from groups of ten households) also provided key informant interviews (KIIs) on a monthly basis during data collection. The qualitative information from the FGD and KIIs were used to inform the analysis of the household survey findings.

The process for developing the methodology used for the aspirations survey was consultative and participatory. This approach is based on ReDSS research analysis processes in other countries; namely, Kenya and Ethiopia. This first entailed the establishment of a technical committee made of operating agencies, donors and research partners.⁶ The process also relied on extensive consultation with the Director of National Statistics team within the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) to discuss and provide feedback on the survey process. In total, 12 KIIs with relevant government authorities were conducted and 5 technical committee meetings were held. The process to develop the survey methodology was led by ReDSS in close cooperation with the Danwadaag Solutions Consortium, the Durable Solutions Programme, and the EU RE-INTEG consortia.

The findings were collectively analysed in 3 joint workshops (held in Baidoa, Mogadishu, and Nairobi), with a total of 74 participants from local authorities and durable solutions actors. The primary objective of these post-survey discussions was to formulate evidence-based recommendations for adapting durable solutions programming.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of the aspirations survey is restricted to the key objectives identified above. As such, it is not intended to monitor the 28 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)/ ReDSS solutions framework indicators. This is done through the ReDSS solutions analysis updates using available secondary data. The aspirations survey is also unable to inform overall IDP figures in the four survey locations because only selected displacement-affected communities are part of the exercise.

The methodological limitations of this aspirations survey are twofold. First, the sampling methodology (i.e. interviewing the ten closest households to randomly generated GPS points) was developed to increase the chances that FGD participants will know one another and hence decrease the dropout rate over the duration of the full implementation of the research project. Second, this de facto limited the geographical coverage of this assessment.

Complementarity of the aspirations survey to the Local (Re)integration Index (LoRI)

The aspiration survey complements the Danwadaag's Local (re)integration Index (LoRI) tool as both are programme and context specific tools that are being used to inform (re)integration programming and measure progress towards sustainable (re)integration for displacement-affected communities. The Local (Re)integration Index (LORI) was developed as a tool to measure progress of IDPs and returnees towards local (re)integration, and to inform and adapt Danwadaag's durable solutions programme based on a better understanding of the different services and factors that influence IDPs and returnees (re)integration in the local community.

The two surveys will be carried out annually to enable the durable solutions programmes to monitor and evaluate programme impact for the targeted displacement-affected communities. Complementarity between the two surveys is important because no single tool is sufficient on its own to measure local (re)integration. Joint analysis and coordination efforts within and across consortia and durable solution actors is crucial to understand and measure progress on solutions for displacement affected communities better.

⁵ This sample size is large enough to allow for stratification and disaggregation by location and by displacement status. It also allows for a big margin in case of high drop-out rate. It is cross checked to ensure that it is representative.

⁶ IOM, the UNRCO, Durable Solutions Consortium (Danwadaag, Durable Solutions Program, RE-INTEG), DRC, BRCIS, Samuel Hall, AVF, CCCM, DFID, MESH, World Bank and GREDO.



DATA COLLECTION

60 INITIAL FDGS

June 2019

- Short contract information survey (using KoBo).
- Semi Structured FDGs, in-person (paper-form), with participants from both communities.
- These FDGs principally help to ensure tracking of all sampled households.

2,010 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

June and September 2019

- 658 host communities and 1,352 displaced households were surveyed. In-depth, structure household interviews by phone (using KoBo). Findings for the host community households are generally representative with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error, and 95% and 5% for displaced households, respectively.
- Surveying 500 households per location serves to ensure a sufficient sample size, despite large potential dropouts over the duration of the full implementation of the project in the ensuing 3 years.

3 JOINT ANALYSIS WORKSHOPS

September and October 2019

- Organised by ReDSS in Baidoa, Mogadishu and Nairobi, and in partnership with local authorities and durable solution partners. These workshops convened a total of 74 participants.
- The main objective of these workshops were to develop key recommendations to adapt future durable solutions programming.

FOLLOW-UP ANNUAL SURVEYS

- In subsequent years, a short structured household interview will take place every six months of the year, and will focus on the same households. Indicators will include changes (from the baseline) in livelihood aspirations and movement intentions.



Geographic focus

The choice of Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow is informed by the scale of displacement in these locations and the durable solutions programmes that are focused in these areas and funding this survey.



Products and frequency

- 1 overall comparative and analytical report
- 4 district level analytical reports per year translated in Somali
- Online dashboard with downloadable information - open and accessible to all.

a Consultation with MoPIED Department of National Statistics (DNS) team to discuss on scope and process of the survey.

b Technical committee made of the following operating agencies, partners and donors: IOM, the UNRCO, Durable Solutions Consortium (Danwadaag, Durable Solutions Program, RE-INTEG), DRC, BRCIS, Samuel Hall, AVF, CCCM, DFID, MESH, World Bank and GREDO.

c The assessment design, data collection and analysis was led by IMPACT



SUMMARY COMPARISON OF FINDINGS ACROSS LOCATIONS

DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS

Most reported displacements have taken place within the last three years. In 3 of the 4 locations (Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo) roughly half or more displaced households (between 49% and 68%) reported arriving in the last 3 years in their current location. Dollow is an outlier with 90% reporting having been in in their current location longer than 3 years.

While many have been in their present location for three years or more, analysis of the data shows that for many this is not their first location. In Mogadishu and Kismayo households reported that between their initial movement from their area of origin to their current displaced location, it took on average 11 and 23 months respectively suggesting secondary displacement. This is confirmed by the high percentage of displaced households reporting having lived in at least one other location before arriving where they currently reside (ranging from 20% in Baidoa to 56% in Kismayo).

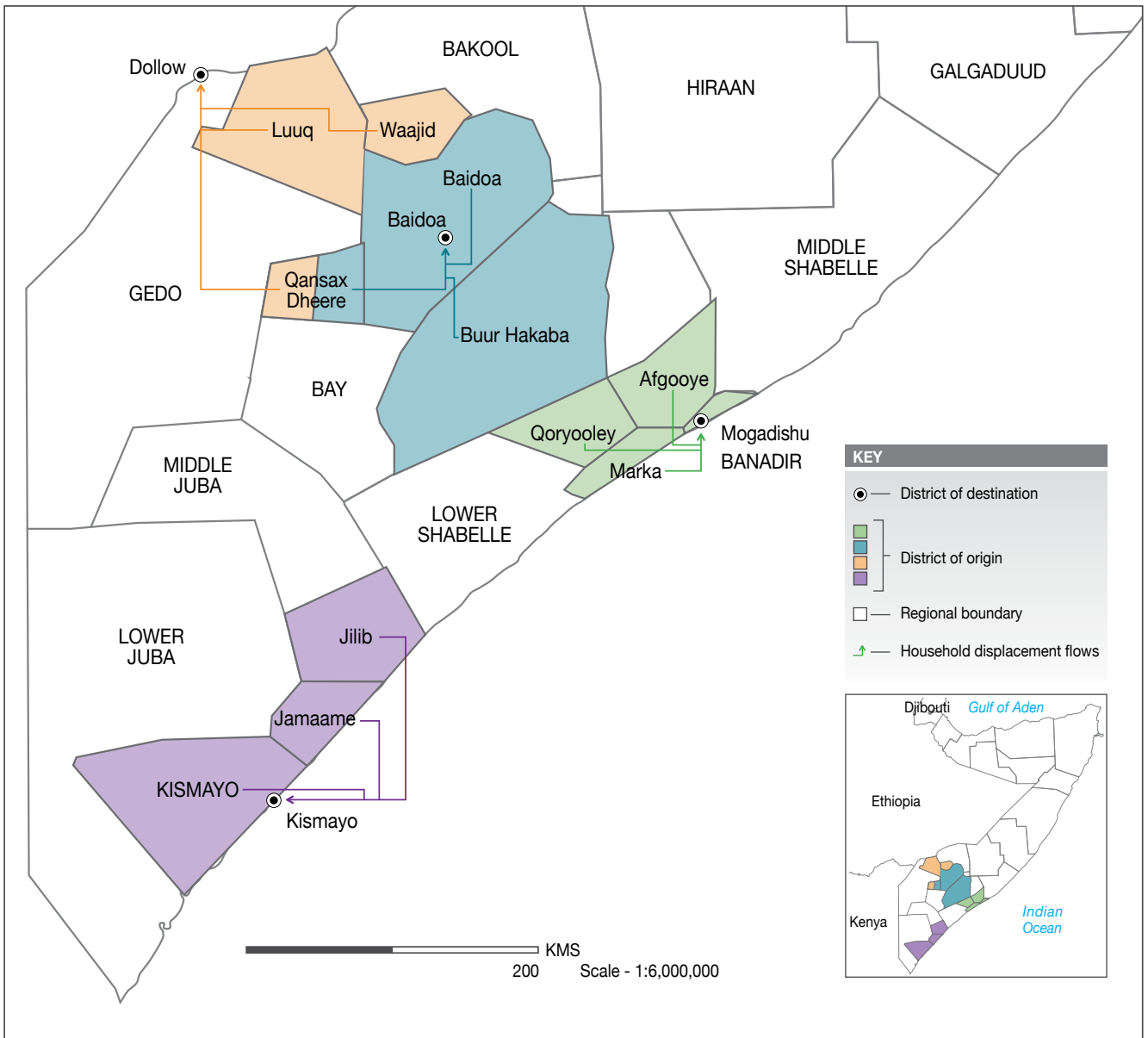
Table 1. Comparison of displacements patterns across districts

	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced HHs interviewed that arrived in the last 3 years in their current location	50%	68% ^{*45}	49%	10%
Number of months elapsed (on average) between the moment displaced HHs left their areas of origin and the moment they arrived in their current location	3 months	11 months	23 months	3 months
% of displaced HHs that report having lived in at least one other location before reaching their current one	20%	33%	56% ^{*46}	48%

Most displacements are from neighbouring districts and are limited in terms of distance. The map below represents the top three districts of origin of displaced households for each of the survey sites in this report and confirms that most of displacements are localised (from neighbouring districts and regions) and movement is often to nearby urban centres.

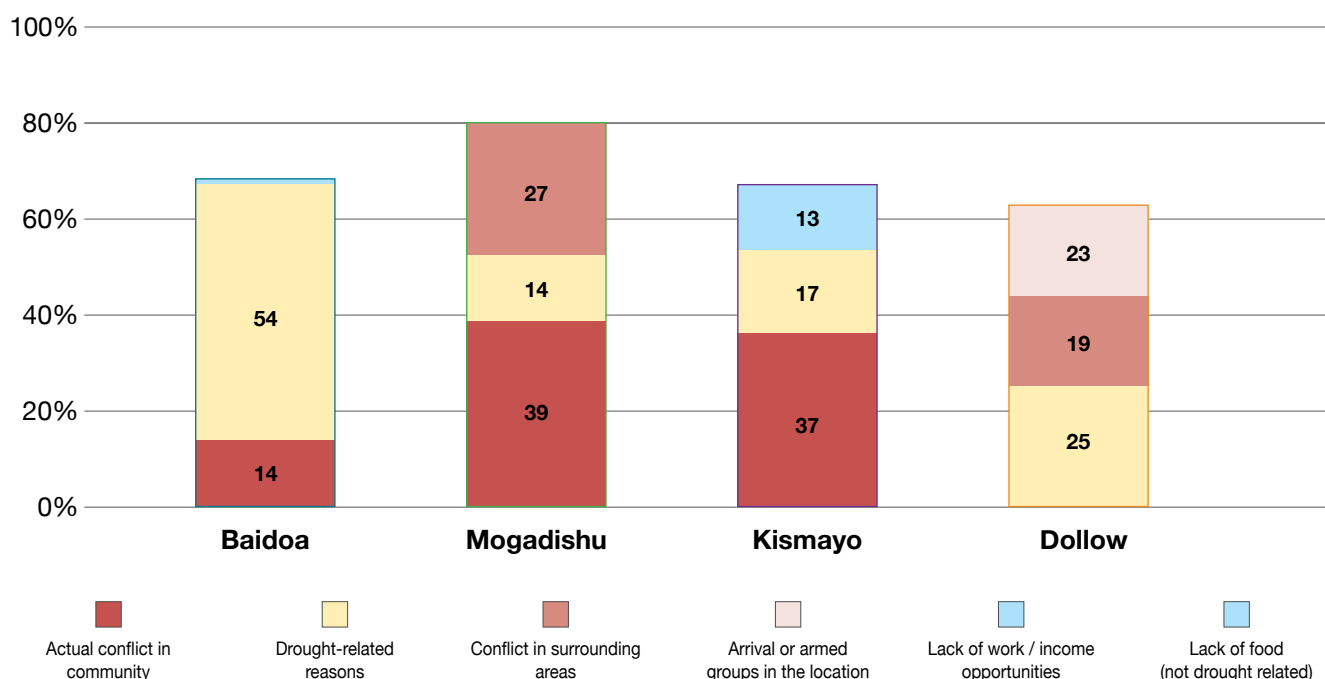
* For footnoted in (red) kindly refer to the Statistical Annex on page 40.
Photo: Landscape of constructed homes to form an IDP camp in Somalia. Credit: DRC

Map 1: Top three districts of origin, by survey site, % of displaced households



A mix of conflict and drought-related reasons have caused their displacements. In general conflict-related displacement is more often the primary cause of displacement in all areas except Baidoa⁷² Lack of work/income opportunities and lack of food (in a general sense rather than due to drought) also were amongst the top three drivers of movement but for a substantially smaller percentage of households in Kismayo and Baidoa.

Graph 1. Top three reported reasons why HHs left their previous locations, % of displaced households



When combining (aggregating) all conflict related push factors (actual conflict in community, conflict in surrounding area and arrival of armed groups in the location) for the respondents it is clear that conflict is the major driver of movement in three of the four locations. It is especially high in terms of movement of Mogadishu*1,3 and even in Baidoa accounted for almost a quarter of first reported push factors.

Table 2. Aggregated conflict-related first push factors, % of households

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
22%	79%*3	62%	61%

However, drought is also an important driver of movement. It is the primary cause of movement for households in Baidoa and a secondary cause in all other areas. Table 3 identifies the aggregated first or second reasons respondents give as to why they left their area of origin. It shows that drought-related reasons also play an important role in respondent decisions, even if on a more secondary basis.

Table 3. Combined first or second reason why displaced HHs left their previous locations

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Drought-related reasons 68%*4	Drought-related reasons 48%	Lack of work or income 43%	Drought-related reasons 54%

Perceptions of better security is reported by respondents as the main reason that attracted IDPs to their current locations, except for Baidoa, where the main reason is the availability of humanitarian assistance. The availability of work or sources of income is also reported as an important pull factor in most places.

Table 4. Combined first or second reasons why displaced HHs chose their current location

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Food distribution/food aid 45%	Absence of conflict 70%	Absence of conflict 73%	Absence of conflict 69%
Absence of conflict 44%	Availability of work/income 45%	Availability of work/income opportunities 64%	Availability of work/income opportunities 36%

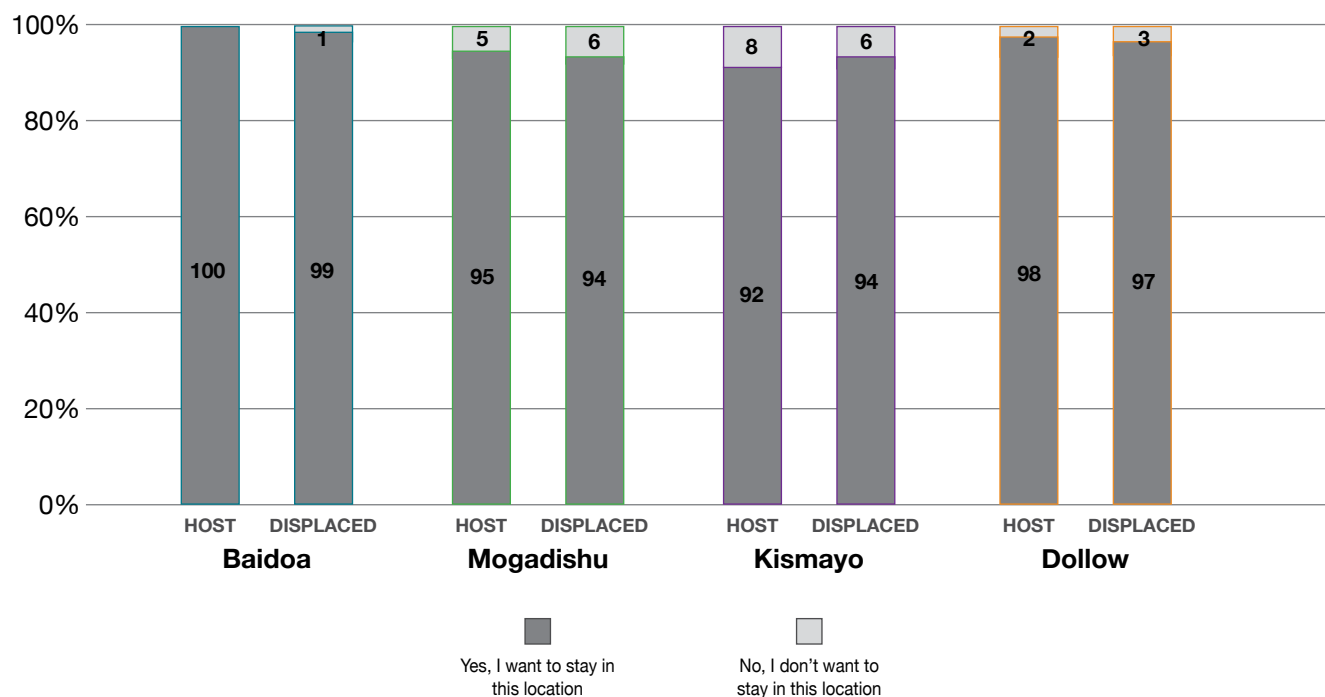
Absence of conflict and availability of work or income opportunities are reported as the two most reported reasons to stay in their current location by both population groups, except for displaced households in Baidoa. In Baidoa, more displaced households than in any other districts (28%*49) report the presence of food distribution or food aid as their primary reason for wanting to stay.

Table 5. Primary and secondary reason why displaced and host community households want to stay in their current location

Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Absence of conflict (DP: 36%; HC: 34%)	Absence of conflict (DP: 58%; HC: 49%)	Absence of conflict (DP: 59%; HC: 62%)	Absence of conflict (DP: 64%; HC: 40%)
Presence of food distribution/ food aid as a reason to stay (DP: 28%; HC: 10%)		Availability of work/income opportunities (DP: 25%; HC: 18%)	Availability of work/income opportunities (IDP: 9%; HC: 29%)

The vast majority of respondents report that they want to stay in their current location for the next six months. This is primarily due to the absence of conflict in these current locations. The second reason is due to the availability of work or sources of income.

Graph 2. Intention to stay in the current location during the next six months following data collection, % of households



These figures are significantly higher in Baidoa than in all other districts (100%⁷ of host community households and 99%¹⁴ of displaced households). This divergence may indicate that the losses induced by the drought are irreversible and that displaced households originating from these places neighbouring Baidoa have fewer reasons to return than displaced households from the other survey sites. In addition, in Baidoa more than elsewhere, IDPs report the presence of food distribution or food aid as their primary reason for wanting to stay in their current location. This likely reflects the importance of drought as a key push factor in Baidoa.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Host and displaced communities report having rather similar sources of livelihood but self-employment is more widespread among host communities. An important proportion of respondents from both population groups (displaced and host communities) report day labour or casual labour as their primary source of income, indicating a lack of access to predictable and sustainable sources of income to meet their household needs. Further analysis bellows shows that there have been a significant increase in reliance on daily labour/casual work in displacement.

Graph 3. Most important sources of income disaggregated by population groups, % of households

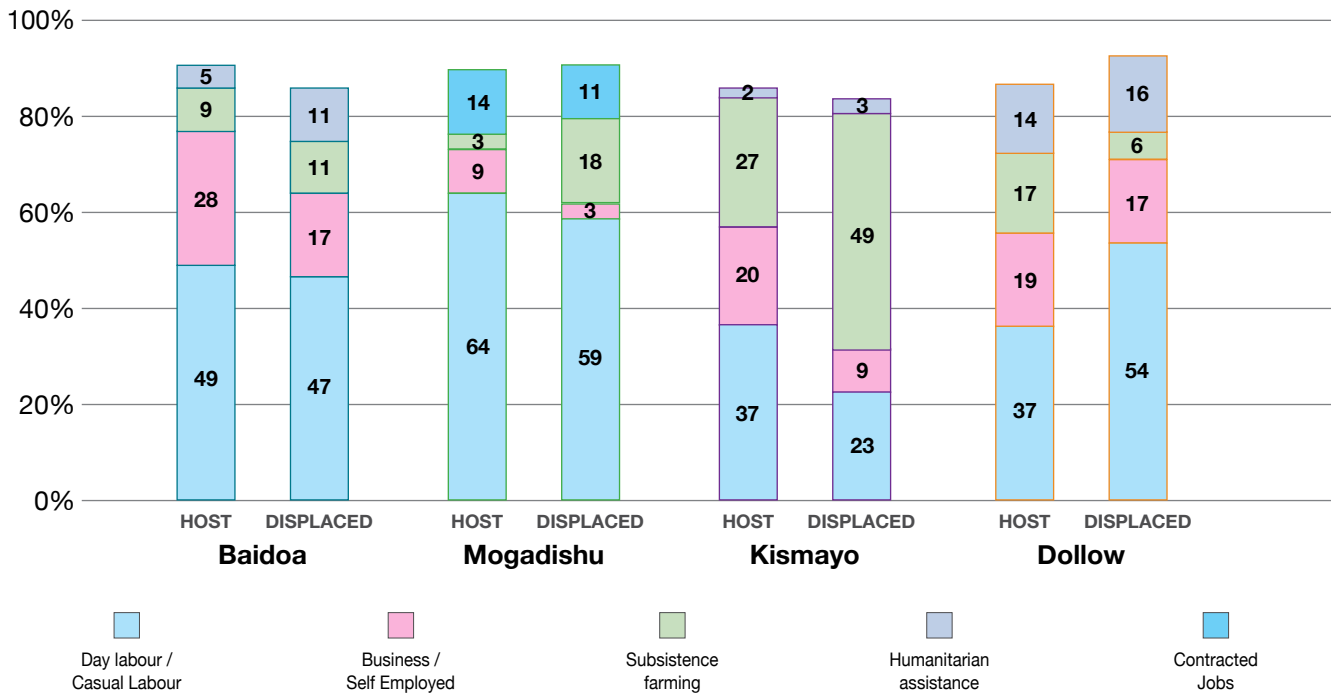


Photo: Woman in Kabasa IDP market, Dollow, Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC

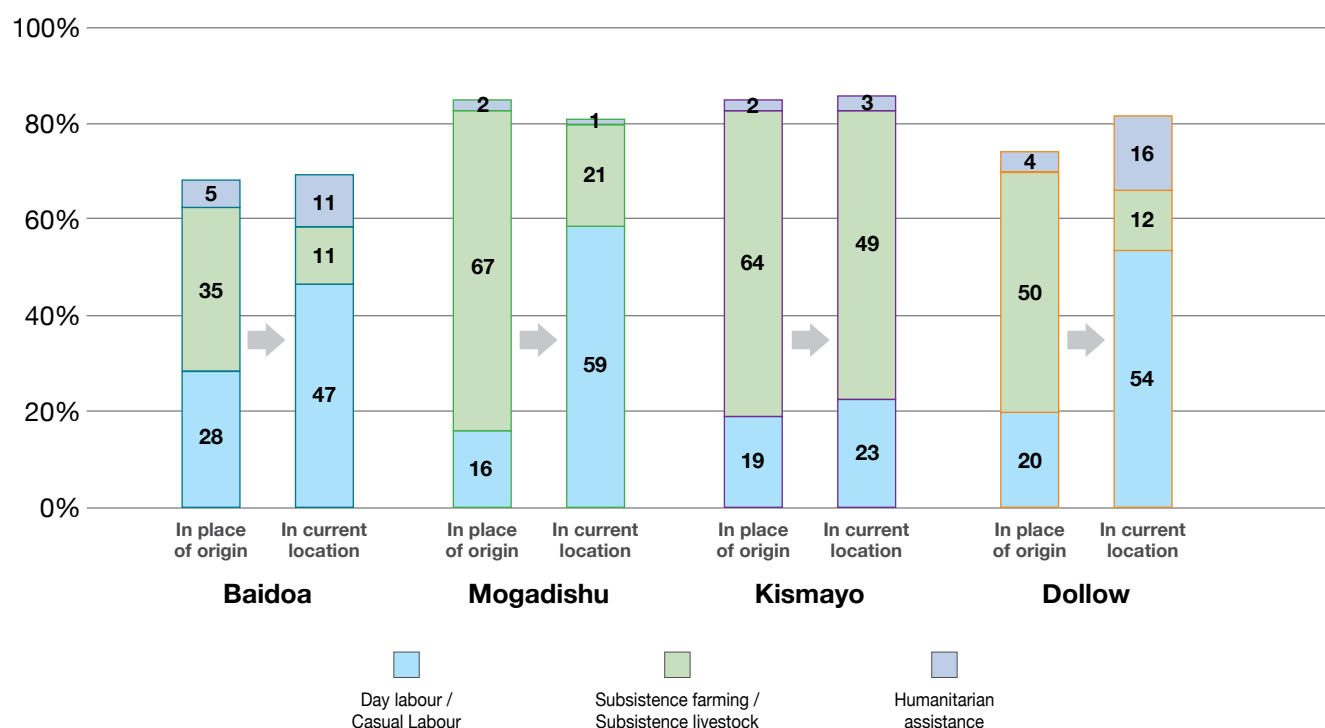
In all locations except Dollow, significantly more host community than displaced community respondents report business or self-employment as their primary source of income, which might indicate better access to start-up capital and higher level of economic integration.^{*51, 52, 53} Conversely, displaced respondents are more prone to report being engaged in subsistence farming than their host counterparts in Mogadishu^{*54} and in Kismayo.^{*55}

It is also in Mogadishu where most respondents report contracted jobs as their primary source of income,^{*12,19} which indicates that the capital city of Somalia has a more formal labour market (government jobs, institutions, NGOs headquarters, etc.) than the other survey sites.

The proportion of respondents (both displaced and host community) reporting humanitarian assistance as the primary source of income is higher in Dollow than other locations (notably absent in Mogadishu) indicating high levels of reliance on humanitarian assistance and the absence of income-earning opportunities.^{*47,48}

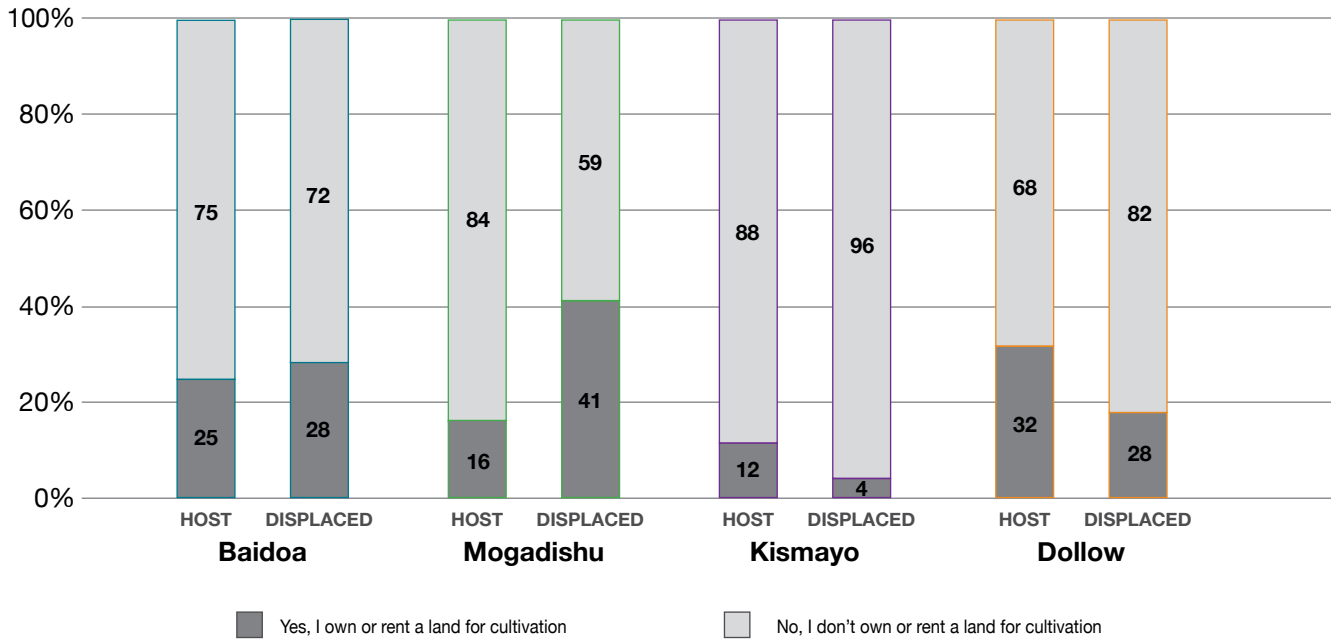
An important share of surveyed displaced households have lost their livelihood and switched from subsistence farming to day labour or casual jobs, which are more adapted to the urban context but also provide a less sustainable type of income. A sharp decrease in subsistence farming and subsistence livestock production as the primary sources of income and household financial support can be observed in all locations, except Kismayo. Displacements have caused an almost twofold increase in day labour or casual work as the primary source of income, except in Kismayo where the increase was more moderate.

Graph 4. Most important changes in primary sources of income of HHs before and after displacement, % of displaced households



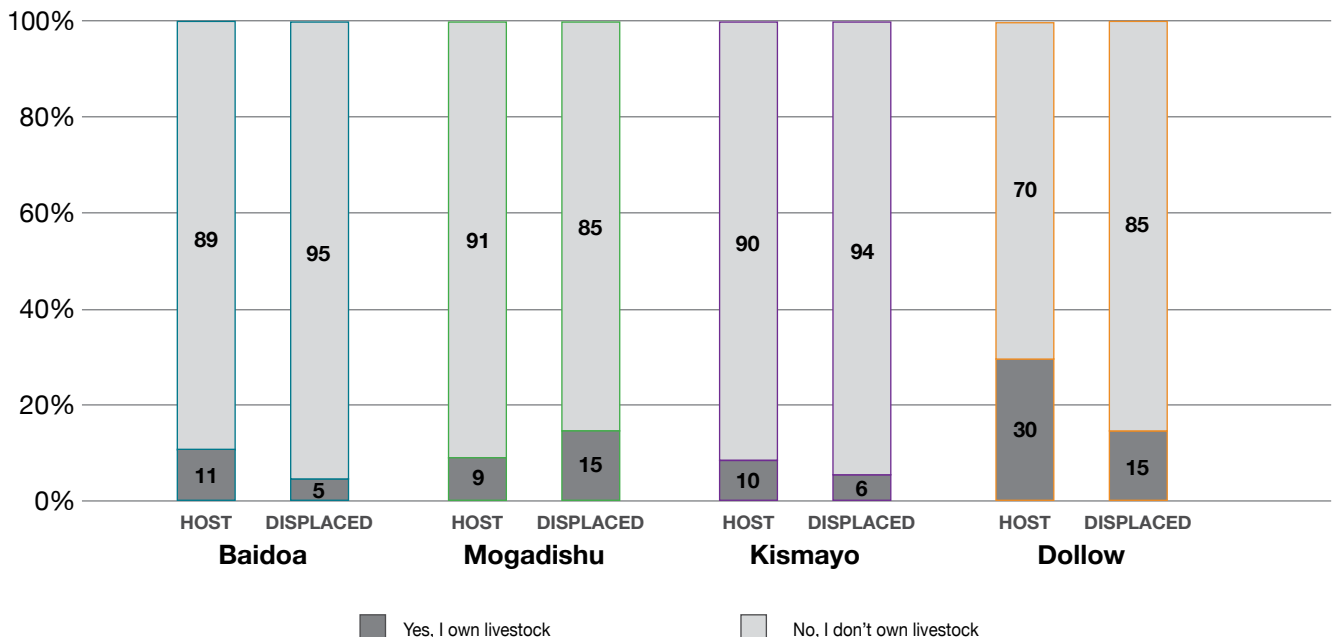
The findings show a relatively mixed picture in terms of land cultivation and ownership or rental of land, with significant differences across locations and between population groups. The significant majority of all households across all locations report not owning or renting land for cultivation. For those that have reported, more host community households report owning or renting land for cultivation in Dollow (32%*22) than elsewhere. In contrast, there are more displaced households that report the same in Mogadishu than elsewhere (41%*21). The high percentage of displaced households reporting to rent or own land in Mogadishu could be attributed by the fact that majority of them originate from Lower Shabelle region hence their more rural and agricultural lifestyle compared to the urban host community. It could also be explained that the land reported as owned or rented by displaced households is not in their current location but rather in the place of origin, given the scarcity of land in the urbanised context in Mogadishu

Graph 5. Reported levels of ownership or rental of land for cultivation, % of households



The findings show a relatively low proportion of livestock ownership in all locations except in Dollow, where more respondents from both communities report higher ownership proportions (30%*23 for host community households; and 15%*24 for displaced households).

Graph 6. Levels of livestock ownership, % of households





SOCIAL INTEGRATION

For the majority of households, relationships between communities are reported to be very good or good in all locations i.e. very limited tensions between both groups (displaced and host communities). Significantly more respondents from both population groups in Mogadishu report that relations are very good (75%²⁶ for host community households; and 76%²⁵ for displaced households). This is probably due to the cosmopolitan and more diverse nature of the capital city. In contrast, more respondents from both groups in Kismayo (9%²⁷ of host community households; and double the number of displaced households with 18%²⁸) report fair, bad, or very bad relations. For Kismayo, as analysed further below, the data suggests that prevailing clan conflicts might be impacting relations between hosts and IDPs.

Graph 7. Perception of relations across host and displaced HHs, % of households

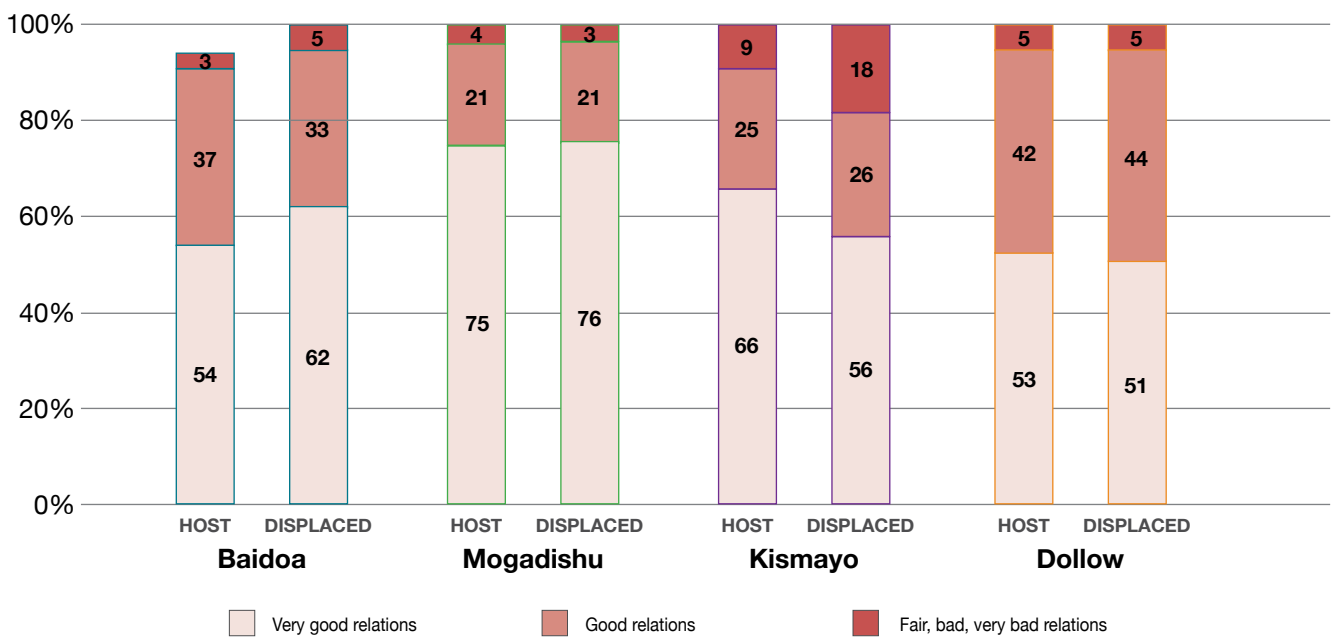
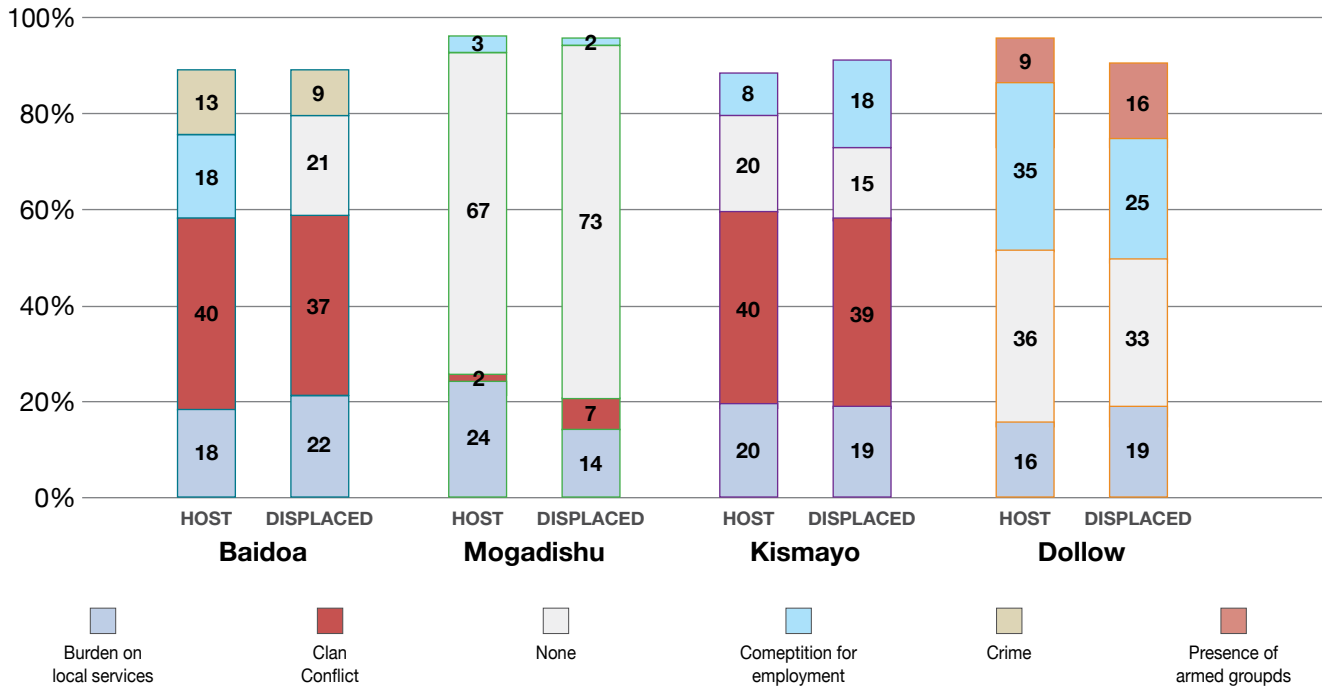


Photo: Portrait photo of family living in IDP Camp in Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC

Despite in general good relations between host and IDPs, all respondents were asked what do they consider to be the biggest strain on the relationship between displaced and host communities. According to respondents, despite a general good relations between displaced and host communities, clan conflict remains an issue causing tension between the displaced and host communities.^{31,32}

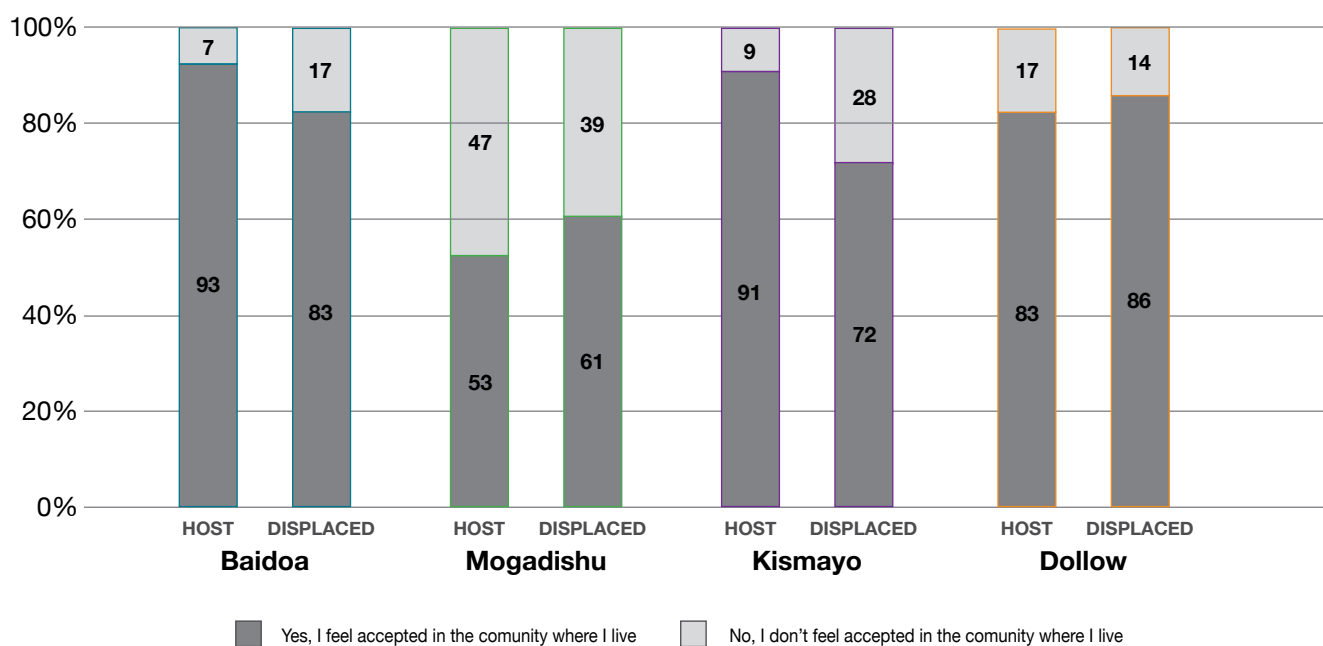
A cross-cutting issue for all locations is the burden on local services and infrastructure that the influx of new inhabitants is perceived to be creating. As displaced populations move into urban centres which already struggled to provide basic services and support to local residents, the impact on and competition for services is undoubtedly a key source of tension and challenge in terms of supporting social cohesion between IDPs and their hosts.

Graph 8. Most reported strains on the relations between host and displaced HHs, % of households



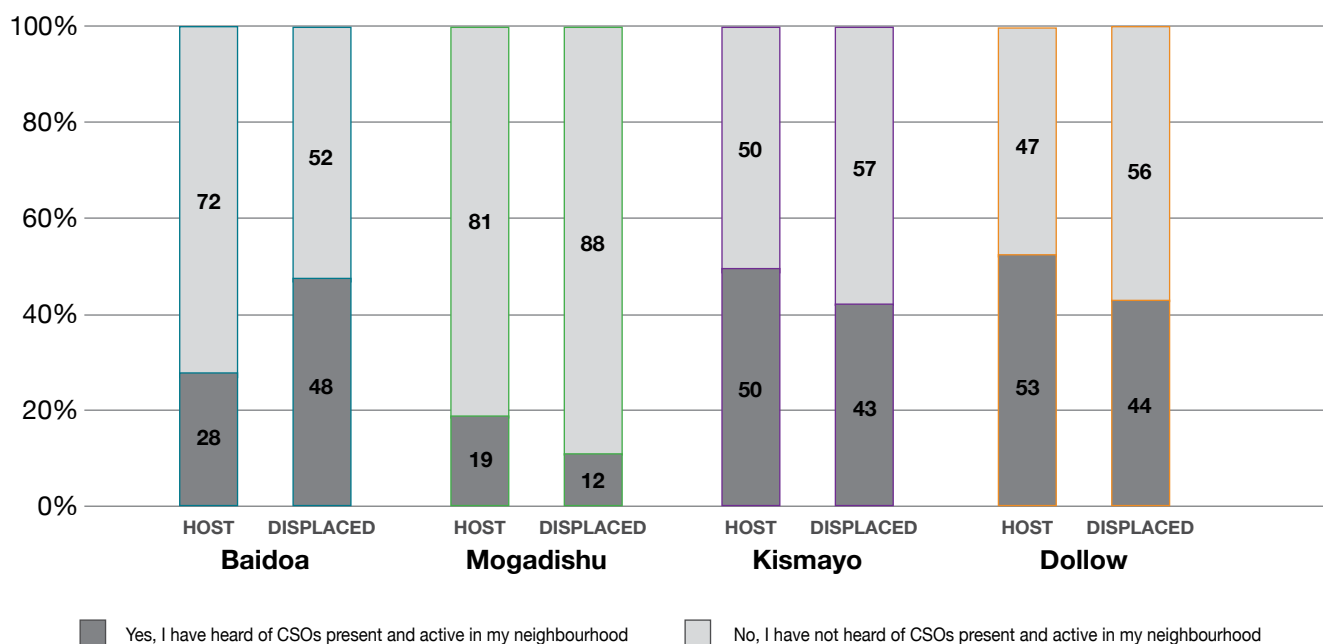
While perceptions of acceptance in the community vary significantly between locations, in all locations the majority of displaced and host community feel accepted. The highest rates of community acceptance overall are in Baidoa while the lowest was in Mogadishu for both population groups. This might indicate the lower importance of clan membership and a relatively more cosmopolitan way of life, thus reducing the sense of belonging in a community, or perhaps redefining this in a manner not captured by the aspirations survey. When comparing acceptance between displaced and host communities there is statistically significant differences in each location. In Baidoa and Kismayo more host community feels accepted than the displaced population while interesting the inverse is true in Mogadishu and to a lesser extent Dollow.

Graph 9. Reported feeling of acceptance, % of households



The findings related to the presence and strength of community and social organisations also show contrasting results. Graph 10 shows very low levels of awareness of community or social organisations (CSOs) in Mogadishu in comparison to the other survey sites, which might suggest a lower proportion of active CSOs in the vicinity of respondents. Mogadishu respondents also report lower levels of social integration and homogeneity than elsewhere. In contrast, significantly more displaced households in Baidoa have heard of CSOs in their neighbourhoods than elsewhere (48%^{*40}), and significantly more host community households in Dollow have heard of CSOs in their neighbourhoods than elsewhere (53%^{*39}).

Graph 10. Reported levels of awareness of CSOs in their neighbourhood, % of households

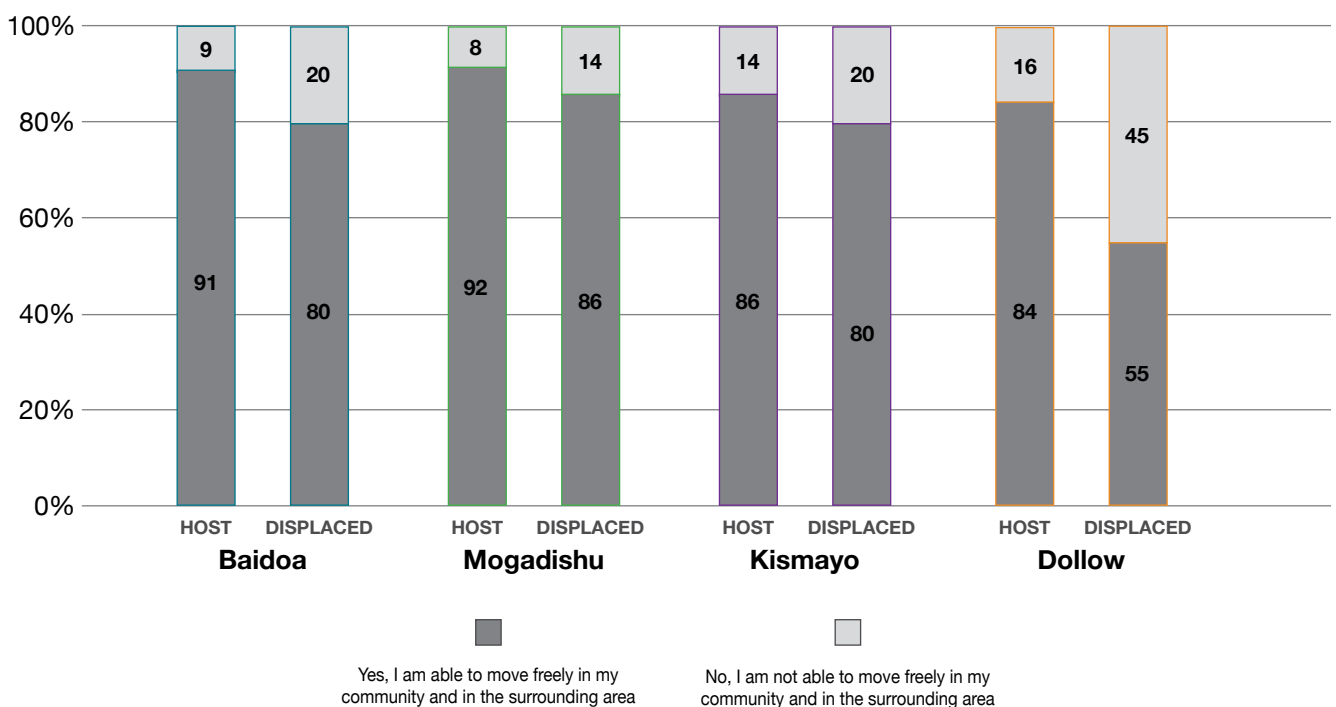




SAFETY AND SECURITY

Freedom of movement is generally the norm in all locations, except for displaced households in Dollow. The vast majority of both population groups report being able to move freely in their location and the surrounding areas.

Graph 11. Reported levels of freedom of movement in the community and the surrounding area, % of households

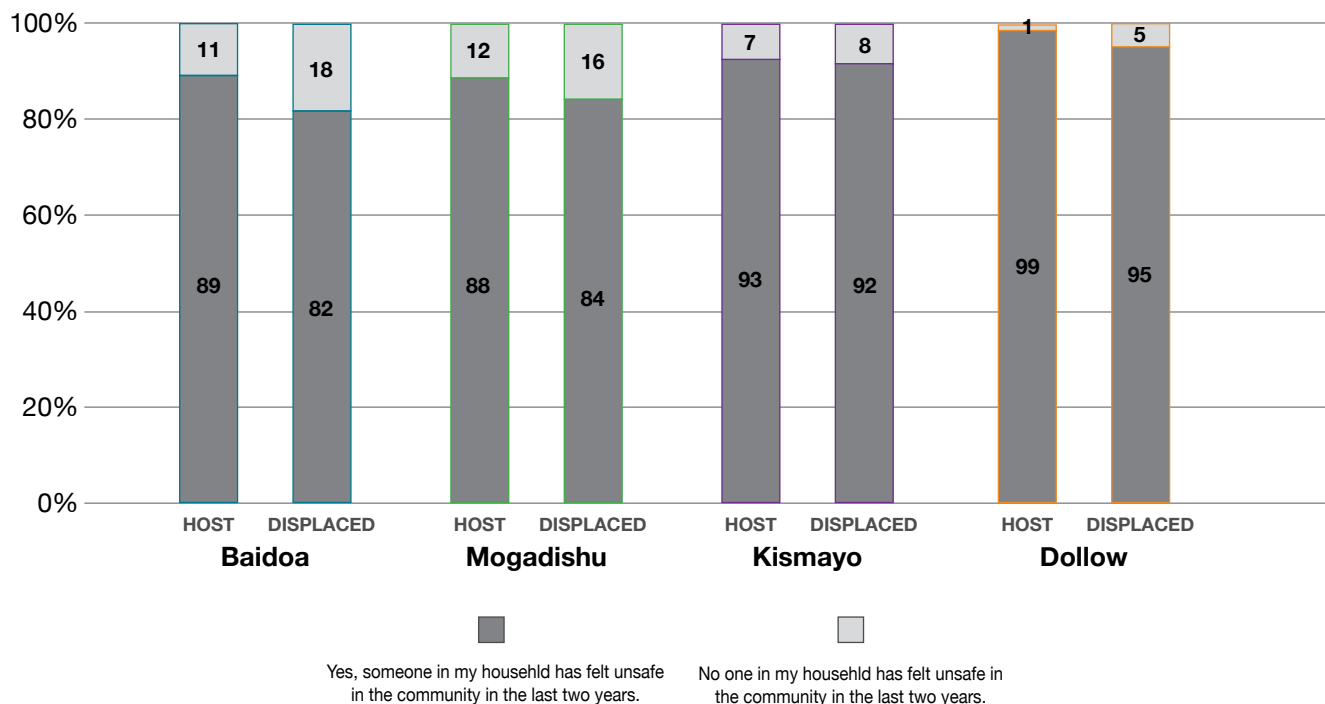


In Dollow, respondents from both displaced and host community reported more restrictions on freedom of movement than other locations. This could be in general due to the location of Dollow near the borders of both Ethiopia and Kenya. Displaced households indicated significantly higher restrictions on their movement than IDPs. 97% of displaced households in Dollow are living in IDP settlements where their movement is likely more restricted due to the presence of roadblocks and the role that ‘gatekeepers’ play in terms of recording movement outside of the settlement/Dollow town.

Photo: IDP women participating in a Mine Risk Education session conducted by DDG in Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC Somalia

The vast majority of respondents report that they have felt safe in the last two years before data collection. Respondents were asked about their perceptions of safety and security. Questions included whether anyone in the household felt unsafe in the last two years, meaning that questions are asking the household about their perceptions of their individual safety and security rather than the overall situation in their area. The answers are also likely to be influenced by feelings of belonging and acceptance which as noted in the previous chapter were generally reported as high.

Graph 12. Reported levels of safety as having been felt in the last two years in the community, % of households



The 2019 ReDSS Solutions Analysis for Somalia included questions related to safety and security and was conducted in three areas (Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa). The overall ratings on safety and security could be useful cross-reference when analysing perceptions of safety and security to provide a more holistic picture to support durable solutions programming.



HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

In all locations, significantly more host community respondents than displaced respondents report owning the land on which their households are settled. It should also be noted that significantly more respondents from both population groups in Dollow report ownership of their land (host community households 63%⁴³; and displaced households 26%⁴⁴).

Graph 13. Reported levels of landownership, % of households

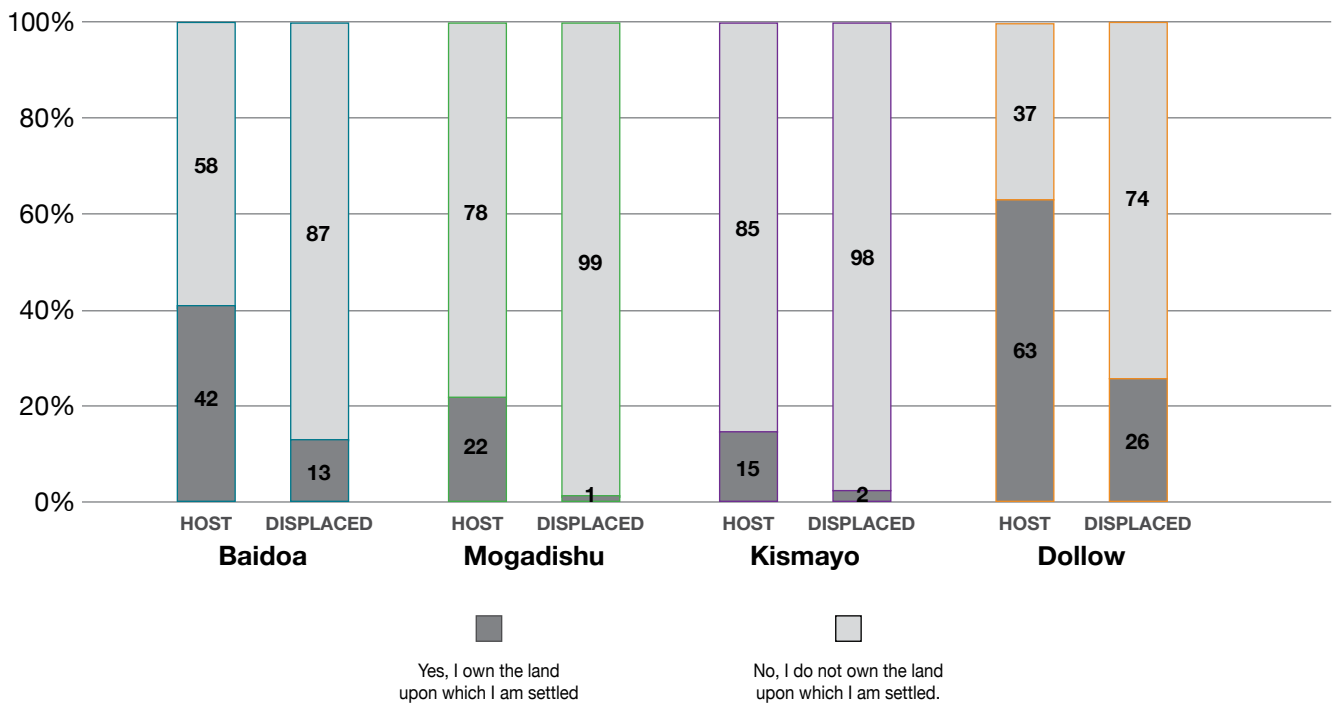
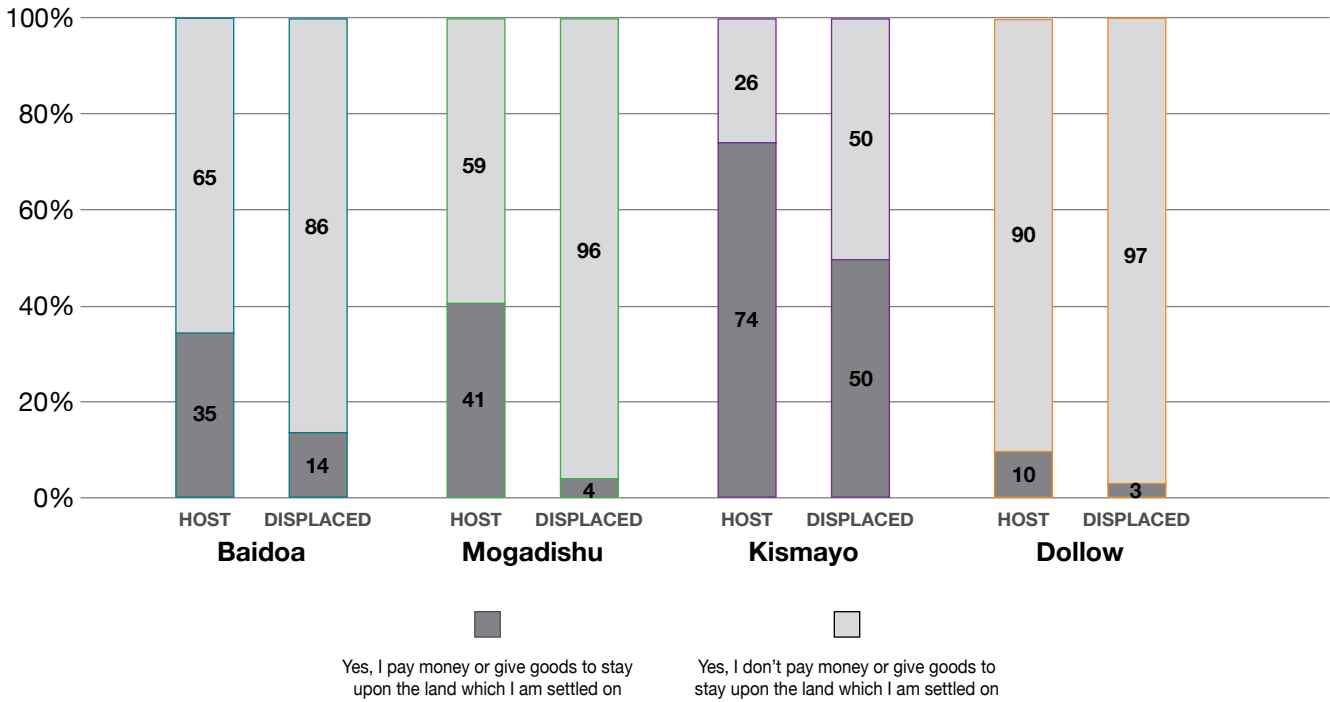


Photo: IDP woman in a demolished settlement in Baidoa. She has faced multiple evictions. Credit: NRC

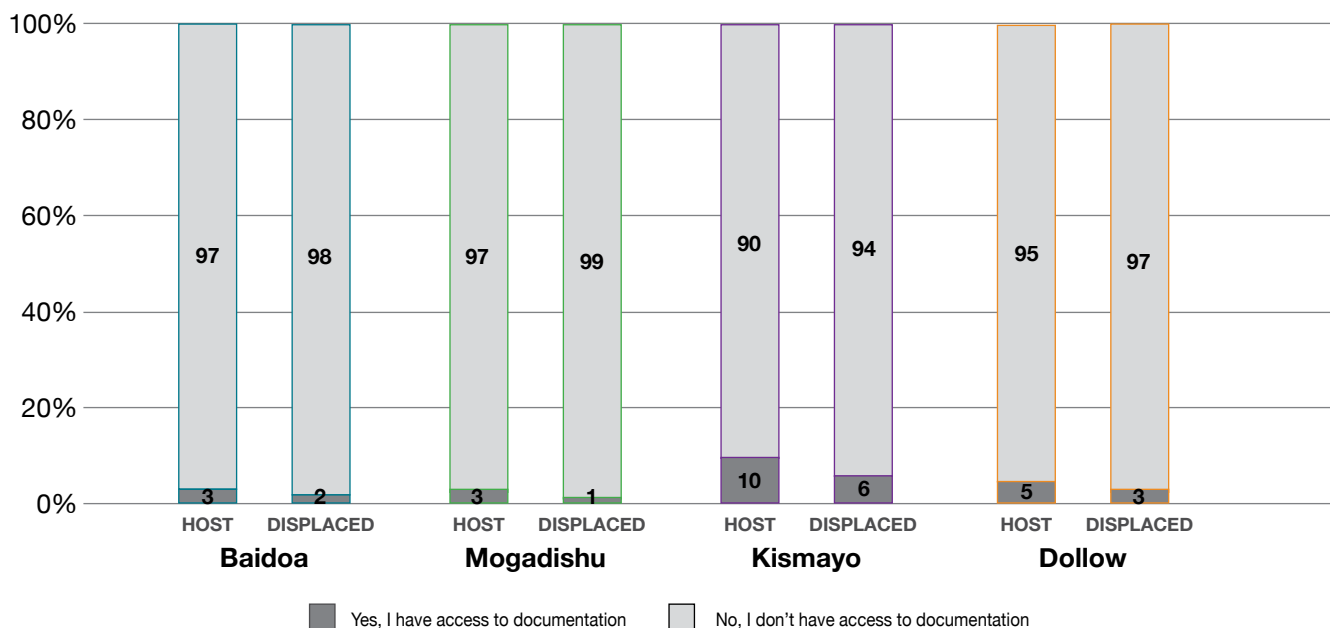
Significantly more host community respondents than displaced respondents report paying money or giving goods and services in order to stay on the land upon which their households are settled.⁷

Graph 14. Percent of host community and displaced respondents who report that their HHs pay money or give goods or services to stay on their land



A very low proportion of respondents report having access to documentation in order to secure tenure for land upon which they are settled. The 2019 Danwadaag Local (Re)Integration Index (LORI) baseline, however, demonstrates that there is an important distinction to be made between having no land title and having no written agreement, as this offers a more detailed picture of the HLP situation. In Mogadishu, for instance, 90% of displaced households report having a written agreement with the owner and just less than half of the population in Baidoa reports the same.⁸

Graph 15. Reported access to documentation in order to secure land, % of households

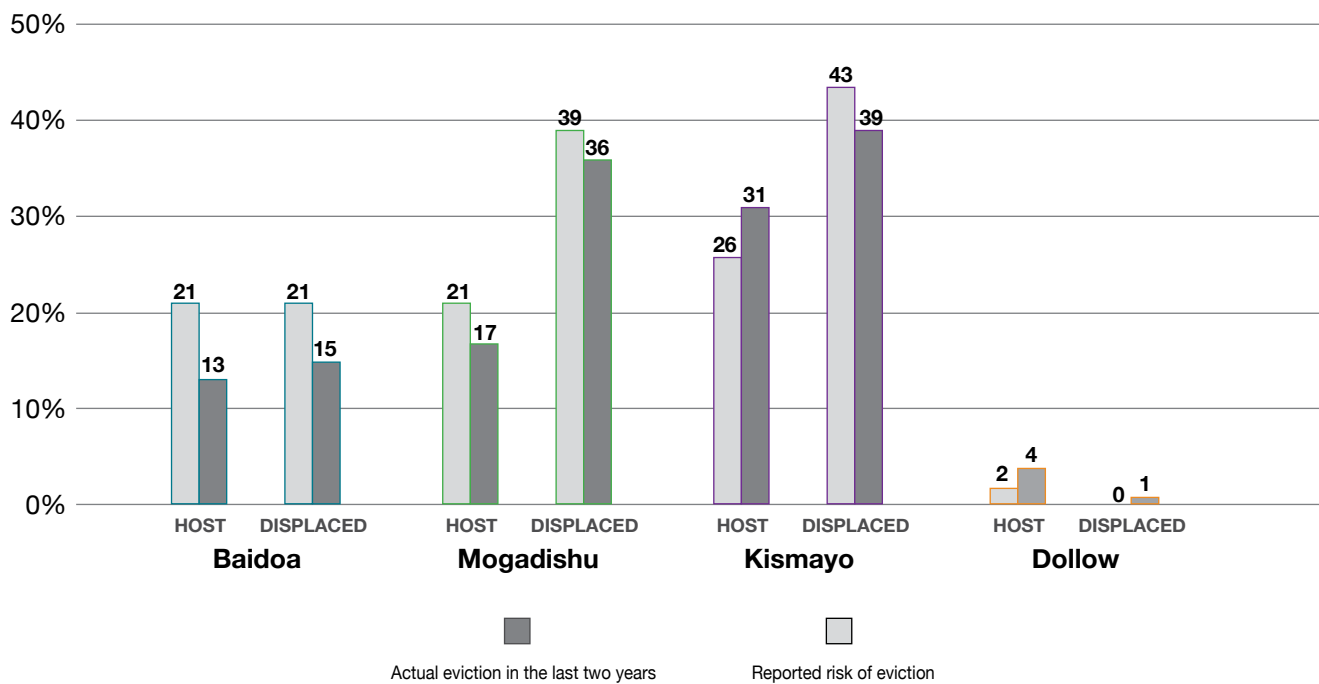


⁷ These are indicative results, as this question was only asked to this subset of respondents.

⁸ Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium (December 2019). LORI Baseline survey findings are limited to the Danwadaag programme target beneficiaries and locations (Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo).

In all locations except Dollow, the perceived risk of eviction and the actual eviction rates are quite substantial, rising as high as 39% as displaced households in Kismayo report. In Mogadishu and Kismayo, significantly more displaced respondents than host community respondents report that their households are at risk of eviction in their current location. It is interesting to note that the perceived risk of eviction is closely correlated to the actual reported eviction rates.

Graph 16. Reported risk of eviction compared to actual eviction in the last two years prior to the assessment, % of households



In Dollow, the population enjoys a very low rate of eviction for both population groups. Almost none of the respondents (2% of host community households and 0% of displaced households), however, report being at risk of eviction in their current locations. The proportion of households reporting that they have been evicted from their housing in the last two years is also significantly low, with only 4% of host community households and 1% of displaced households indicating as such.

This low rate of eviction risk in Dollow can be explained by the fact that IDP sites have been constructed on public land instead of privately owned land. It should also be mentioned that the Somali Shelter Clusters have conducted extensive and lengthy consultations and engagements with the local authorities, community elders, and IDP camp managers to enable identification of the most vulnerable households—drawn from both the IDP camps and the host community—in order to foster social cohesion. The local authorities have reportedly ensured that land will be made available to selected IDP beneficiaries and that the land tenure arrangements will safeguard against eviction, although these tenure agreements do not allow for the sale or transfer of the property.⁹

Forced evictions remain a key obstacle to achieving durable solutions for displacement-affected communities. They undermine local integration and social cohesion by eroding living standards, livelihoods, and a sense of belonging among IDPs and others living in informal settlements. As highlighted in the HLP sub-cluster eviction trend analysis from January to August 2019, there is also a growing trend of development-induced displacement in which the main causes of evictions are related to the increase in privately owned developments.¹⁰

⁹ See: <https://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/shelter/goddeeris-mcdonald.pdf>
¹⁰ HLP sub-cluster Eviction Trends Analysis (August 2019).

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY DATA TABLE

Displaced respondents' profiles

Indicator	Has your household always lived in the settlement you are currently living?			
	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced HHs interviewed considered as being Internally Displaced People (IDPs)	327/333 (98%)	396/398 (99%)	356/388 (92%) (the remaining 8% were returnees)	231/233 (99%)

Indicator	When did you arrive in the current location?			
	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced HHs interviewed arrived in the last 3 years (i.e. since 2017) in their current location ¹¹	50%	68%	49%	10%
Number of months elapsed (on average) between the moment IDPs left their areas of origin and the moment they arrived in their current location	3 months	11 months	23 months	3 months

Indicator	In total, how many locations have you lived in since leaving your area of origin?			
	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced HHs which reported having lived in at least one other location before reaching their current one	20%	3-Jan	56%	48%

¹¹ « current location » : location at the time the assessment had been conducted

Movement dynamics – Displaced population (all displacement status combined)

What are the primary and second reasons you left your previous location?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Push factors	<p>Mainly drought related 68% of the displaced HHs mentioned that drought was the first or the second reason why their HHs left their previous locations.</p>	<p>Mainly conflict related 78% of displaced respondents reported that conflict-related reasons (actual conflict in location/ arrival of armed groups/fear of conflict/ conflict in surrounding area) were the first reasons why their HHs left their previous locations.</p>	<p>Mainly conflict related 62% of displaced respondents reported that conflict-related reasons (actual conflict in location/ arrival of armed groups/fear of conflict/ conflict in surrounding area) were the first reasons why their HHs</p>	<p>Mainly drought related 54% of the displaced HHs mentioned that drought was the first or the second reason why their HHs left their previous locations.</p>
	<p>Lack of food (not drought-related) was also an important reason why HHs decided to leave their location of origin (28% of the displaced HHs mentioned that lack of food –not drought-related - was the first or the second reason why they left their previous locations)</p>	<p>Drought was also an important reason why HHs decided to leave their location of origin (48% of the displaced HHs mentioned that drought - was the first or the second reason why they left their previous locations)</p>	<p>Lack of work/income opportunities was also an important reason why HHs decided to leave their location of origin (43% of the displaced HHs mentioned that lack of work/income opportunities was the first or the second reason why they left their previous locations)</p>	<p>Conflict-related reasons were also an important reason why HHs decided to leave their location of origin (61%) reported conflict-related reasons (including arrival of armed groups in the location/ conflict in surrounding areas/actual conflict/ fear of conflict) as the first reasons why their households left their previous locations.</p>

What are the primary and second reasons you left your previous location?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Pull factors	45% of displaced respondents reported that food distribution/food aid was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.	70% of displaced respondents reported that the absence of conflict was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.	73% of displaced respondents reported that the absence of conflict was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.	69% of displaced respondents reported that the absence of conflict was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.
	44% of displaced respondents reported that the absence of conflict was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.	45% of displaced respondents reported that the availability of work/income opportunities was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.	64% of displaced respondents reported that the availability of work/income opportunities was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.	36% of displaced respondents reported that the availability of work/income opportunities was the first or the second reason why their HHs chose to come to their current locations.

Where do you want to live in the next 6 months?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of HHs which reported wanting to stay in their current location in the 6 months following the assessment	In Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo, a very vast majority of both population groups reported wanting to stay in their current location in the next 6 months:			HC: 98%; DP: 99%
	HC: 100%; DP: 99%	HC: 95%; DP: 94%	HC: 92%; DP: 93%	

What are the primary and second reasons you left your previous location?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Primary reasons why HHS reported wanting to stay in their current location in the 6 months following the assessment	Absence of conflict was the first reason mentioned by both displaced and HC respondents for wanting to stay in the same location (DP: 36%; HC: 34%) .	Absence of conflict was the first reason mentioned by both displaced and HC respondents for wanting to stay in the same location (DP: 58%; HC: 49%) .	Absence of conflict was the first reason mentioned by both displaced and HC respondents for wanting to stay in the same location (DP: 59%; HC: 62%) .	Absence of conflict was the first reason mentioned by both displaced and HC respondents for wanting to stay in the same location (DP: 64%; HC: 40%) .
	Displaced respondents were significantly more likely than host community respondents to report the presence of food distribution/ food aid as a reason to stay (28% vs 10%) .		Availability of work/ income opportunities was the second most reported reason why both population groups intended to stay (DP: 25%; HC: 18%) .	Availability of work/ income opportunities was the second most reported reason why both population groups intended to stay (DP: 9%; HC: 29%) .

Livelihoods

What was your household's primary source of income/household support in the last 6 months?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
HHS primary sources of income/ household support in the last six months	Day labour/ casual work was the HHS primary sources of income/household support reported by both population groups, in both Baidoa and Mogadishu.		Significantly more host community respondents than displaced respondents reported day labour/ casual work as their household's primary source of income/ household support (37% vs 23%) .	Day labour/ casual work was the HHS primary sources of income/household support reported by both population groups (37% for HC and 54% for DP)
	HC: 49%;	HC: 64%;	Conversely, significantly more displaced respondents than host community respondent reported subsistence farming as being their household's primary source of income/ household support (49% vs 27%) .	
	DP: 47%	DP: 60%		

What was your household's primary, secondary and third sources of income/household support in the last 6 months?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
HHs main sources of income/household financial support	Humanitarian assistance was mentioned among the top 3 secondary and tertiary sources of income by both displaced and HC populations.	Contracted job was mentioned among the top 3 primary sources of income by both displaced and HC populations.	Subsistence farming and day labour/casual work were mentioned among the top 3 primary sources of income by both population groups.	Humanitarian assistance was mentioned among the top 3 secondary and tertiary sources of income by both displaced and HC populations. 45% of displaced population reported it as their secondary source of income.
		A significant percentage of both displaced and HC respondents reported having only one source of income (HC: 41%; DP: 34%).		

What was your household's primary source of income/household support in the last 6 months? What was your household's primary livelihood in your place of origin?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
HHs main sources of income/household financial support	<p>In all locations, displacements caused an almost twofold increase in day labour/casual work as the primary source of income, except in Kismayo where the increase was more moderate</p> <p>(Baidoa: from 28% to 47%; Mogadishu: from 16% to 59%; Kismayo: from 19% to 23%, Dollow: 20% to 54%)</p>			
	<p>On the other hand, a sharp decrease in subsistence farming as the primary source of income/household financial support can be observed in all locations, except Kismayo</p> <p>(Baidoa: from 27% to 11%; Mogadishu: 54% to 18%, Kismayo: 49% to 49%; Dollow: 35% to 6%)</p>			
	In Baidoa, an increase in humanitarian assistance as primary source of financial support could be seen (from 5% to 11%)	In Mogadishu, a decrease in humanitarian assistance as primary source of financial support could be seen (from 2% to 1%)	In Kismayo, a decrease in humanitarian assistance as primary source of financial support could be seen (from 1% to 0%)	In Dollow, a significant increase in humanitarian assistance as primary source of financial support could be seen (from 4% to 16%)

Land and livestock ownership

Has your household always lived in the settlement you are currently living?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced respondents who reported that their HHs owned or rented a land for cultivation	28%	41%	4%	18%

Indicator	Has your household always lived in the settlement you are currently living?			
	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced respondents who reported that their HHs owned livestock	5%	15%	6%	15%

Social Integration

How would you describe relations between the host community and displaced groups?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Quality of relationship between DP and HC	In all locations, the very vast majority of both population groups reported that relations between the host community and displaced groups was either very good or good (i.e. very limited tensions between both groups).			

What is the biggest strain on this relationship?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Strains on displaced/ HC relationships	Clan conflict was perceived to be the first strain on this relationship by both population groups in Baidoa.	The majority of respondents of both population groups said that there was no strain on their mutual relationship.	Clan conflict was perceived to be the first strain on this relationship by both population groups in Kismayo.	The majority of respondents of both population groups said that there was no strain on their mutual relationship.

Do the members of your household feel accepted in the community where you live?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
Acceptance by the community (i.e. in the "location")	Significantly more host community respondents that displaced respondents reported that members of their HHs felt accepted in the location where they lived at the time of the assessment (HC: 93%; DP: 83%).	61% of displaced respondents and 53% of host community respondents said that the members of their HHs felt accepted in the location where they lived at the time of the assessment.	Significantly more host community respondents that displaced respondents reported that members of their HHs felt accepted in the location where they lived at the time of the assessment (HC: 91%; DP: 72%).	83% of displaced respondents and 86% of host community respondents said that the members of their HHs felt accepted in the location where they lived at the time of the assessment.

Has anyone in your household faced any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in the last two years?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of displaced and host community respondents who reported that someone in their HHs faced some form of stigmatization in the last two years	Significantly more displaced respondents that host community respondents reported that the members of their HHs faced some form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in the last two years (HC: 93%; DP: 83%).	6% of displaced respondents and 1% of host community respondents reported that the members of their HHs faced some form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in the last two years.	13% of displaced respondents and 10% of host community respondents reported that the members of their HHs faced some form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in the last two years.	3% of displaced respondents and 6% of host community respondents reported that the members of their HHs faced some form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in the last two years.

Safety and security

How would you describe relations between the host community and displaced groups?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of host community and displaced respondents who reported that people were able to move freely in their locations	In Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo,, the very vast majority of both population groups reported being able to move freely in their location and the surroundings areas.			Significantly more host community than displaced respondents reported being able to move freely in their location (DP: 55%; HC: 84%).
	HC: 91%; DP: 80%	HC: 92%; DP: 86%	HC: 86%; DP: 80%	

Do the members of your household feel accepted in the community where you live?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of host community and displaced respondents who reported that someone in their HHs felt unsafe in their community at some point in the last two years	In Baidoa, 11% of host community respondents and 18% of displaced respondents reported that someone in their household felt unsafe in the community at some point in the last two years.	In Mogadishu, 12% of host community respondents and 16% of displaced respondents reported that someone in their household felt unsafe in the community at some point in the last two years.	In Kismayo, 7% of host community respondents and 8% of displaced respondents reported that someone in their household felt unsafe in the community at some point in the last two years.	In Dollow, 1% of host community respondents and 5% of displaced respondents reported that someone in their household felt unsafe in the community at some point in the last two years.

Housing land and property and forced evictions

Does your household own the land you are settled on?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of host community and displaced respondents who reported that their HHs owned the land on which they were settled	In all locations, significantly more host community respondents than displaced respondents reported owning the land on which their HHs were settled.			
	HC: 35%; DP: 14%	HC: 41%; DP: 4%	HC: 74%; DP: 50%	HC: 10%;* DP: 3%*

Does your household pay money or give goods or service in order to stay on this land?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of host community and displaced respondents who reported that their HHs paid money or were given goods or service to stay on their land	In all locations, significantly more host community respondents than displaced respondents reported paying money or giving goods/services in order to stay on the land their HHs was settled.			Relatively few respondents reported paying money or giving goods/ services in order to stay on the land their HHs was settled (HC: 10%; DP: 3%)
	HC: 91%; DP: 80%	HC: 92%; DP: 86%	HC: 86%; DP: 80%	

Have your household been evicted in the last two years prior this assessment?				
Indicator	Baidoa	Mogadishu	Kismayo	Dollow
% of host community and displaced respondents who reported that their HHs were at risk of eviction in their current location	21% of host community respondents and 15% of displaced respondents reported that their HHs have been evicted in the last two years	Significantly more displaced respondents than host community respondents reported that their HHs have been evicted in the last two years (DP: 36%; HC: 17%).	Significantly more displaced respondents than host community respondents reported that their HHs have been evicted in the last two years (DP: 39%; HC: 31%).	Very few respondents reported that their HHs have been evicted in the last two years (HC: 4%; DP: 1%)



STATISTICAL ANNEX

The figures below indicate that the differences reported between the two population groups or between the four different locations are statistically significant.

1. BAIDOA (M=0.14; SD=0.35) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.14; SD=0.34) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.37; SD=0.48) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.39; SD=0.49) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
2. BAIDOA (0.54; SD=0.5) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.25; SD=0.44) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.14; SD=0.34) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
3. BAIDOA (0.22; SD=0.41) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.61; SD=0.49) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.62; SD=0.49) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.79; SD=0.41) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
4. BAIDOA (0.68; SD=0.47) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.54; SD=0.5) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.28; SD=0.45) where N=387 and MOGADISHU (M=0.48; SD=0.5) where N=395, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
5. BAIDOA (0.44; SD=0.5) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.69; SD=0.46) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.73; SD=0.45) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.7; SD=0.46) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
6. BAIDOA (0.45; SD=0.5) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.36; SD=0.48) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.07; SD=0.26) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.24; SD=0.43) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
7. BAIDOA (1; SD=0) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.98; SD=0.13) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.92; SD=0.27) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.95; SD=0.22) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
8. BAIDOA (0.36; SD=0.48) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.4; SD=0.49) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.62; SD=0.49) where N=146 and MOGADISHU (M=0.47; SD=0.5) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
9. BAIDOA (0.49; SD=0.5) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.37; SD=0.48) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.37; SD=0.48) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.64; SD=0.48) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
10. BAIDOA (0.09; SD=0.28) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.27; SD=0.45) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.03; SD=0.17) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
11. BAIDOA (0.28; SD=0.45) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.19; SD=0.39) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.2; SD=0.4) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
12. BAIDOA (0.04; SD=0.2) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.03; SD=0.18) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.01; SD=0.08) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.14; SD=0.35) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
14. BAIDOA (0.99; SD=0.09) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.97; SD=0.16) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.93; SD=0.25) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.94; SD=0.24) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
15. BAIDOA (0.34; SD=0.47) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.64; SD=0.48) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.59; SD=0.49) where N=387 and MOGADISHU (M=0.56; SD=0.5) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
16. BAIDOA (0.47; SD=0.5) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.54; SD=0.5) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.23; SD=0.42) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.59; SD=0.49) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
17. BAIDOA (0.11; SD=0.31) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.06; SD=0.23) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.49; SD=0.5) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.18; SD=0.39) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
18. BAIDOA (0.17; SD=0.38) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.03; SD=0.18) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
19. BAIDOA (0.05; SD=0.23) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.01; SD=0.09) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.01; SD=0.1) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.11; SD=0.31) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
21. BAIDOA (0.25; SD=0.43) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.18; SD=0.38) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.04; SD=0.2) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.41; SD=0.49) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
22. BAIDOA (0.28; SD=0.45) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.32; SD=0.47) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.12; SD=0.32) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.16; SD=0.37) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
23. BAIDOA (0.11; SD=0.31) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.3; SD=0.46) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.1; SD=0.29) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
24. BAIDOA (0.05; SD=0.23) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.15; SD=0.35) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.06; SD=0.24) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.15; SD=0.35) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
25. BAIDOA (0.62; SD=0.49) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.51; SD=0.5) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.56; SD=0.5) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.76; SD=0.43) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
26. BAIDOA (0.6; SD=0.49) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.53; SD=0.5) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.66; SD=0.48) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.75; SD=0.43) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
27. BAIDOA (0.02; SD=0.14) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.04; SD=0.19) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.07; SD=0.26) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.01; SD=0.1) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)

28. BAIDOA (0.04; SD=0.19) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.05; SD=0.22) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.16; SD=0.37) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.01; SD=0.11) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
29. BAIDOA (0.1; SD=0.3) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.36; SD=0.48) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.2; SD=0.4) where N=143 and MOGADISHU (M=0.67; SD=0.47) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
30. BAIDOA (0.21; SD=0.41) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.33; SD=0.47) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.15; SD=0.35) where N=386 and MOGADISHU (M=0.73; SD=0.44) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
31. BAIDOA (0.4; SD=0.49) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.02; SD=0.13) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.4; SD=0.49) where N=143 and MOGADISHU (M=0.02; SD=0.14) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
32. BAIDOA (0.37; SD=0.48) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.03; SD=0.17) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.39; SD=0.49) where N=386 and MOGADISHU (M=0.07; SD=0.25) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
33. BAIDOA (0.18; SD=0.39) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.35; SD=0.48) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.08; SD=0.28) where N=143 and MOGADISHU (M=0.03; SD=0.17) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
34. BAIDOA (0.08; SD=0.27) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.25; SD=0.44) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.18; SD=0.38) where N=386 and MOGADISHU (M=0.02; SD=0.13) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
35. BAIDOA (0.92; SD=0.27) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.83; SD=0.38) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.91; SD=0.28) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.53; SD=0.5) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
36. BAIDOA (0.83; SD=0.37) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.86; SD=0.35) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.76; SD=0.43) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.61; SD=0.49) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
37. BAIDOA (0.2; SD=0.4) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.03; SD=0.16) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.13; SD=0.34) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.06; SD=0.23) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
38. BAIDOA (0.13; SD=0.33) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.06; SD=0.25) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.1; SD=0.3) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.01; SD=0.1) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
39. BAIDOA (0.28; SD=0.45) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.53; SD=0.5) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.5; SD=0.5) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.19; SD=0.39) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
40. BAIDOA (0.48; SD=0.5) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.44; SD=0.5) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.43; SD=0.5) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.12; SD=0.33) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
41. BAIDOA (0.8; SD=0.4) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.55; SD=0.5) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.8; SD=0.4) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.86; SD=0.35) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
42. BAIDOA (0.91; SD=0.28) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.84; SD=0.37) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.86; SD=0.35) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.92; SD=0.28) where N=97, P Value = 0.01, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
43. BAIDOA (0.42; SD=0.5) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.63; SD=0.48) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.15; SD=0.36) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0.22; SD=0.41) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
44. BAIDOA (0.13; SD=0.33) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.26; SD=0.44) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.02; SD=0.15) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.01; SD=0.07) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
45. BAIDOA (0.5; SD=0.5) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.1; SD=0.3) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.49; SD=0.5) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.68; SD=0.47) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for MOGADISHU)
46. BAIDOA (0.2; SD=0.4) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.48; SD=0.5) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.57; SD=0.5) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.34; SD=0.47) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for KISMAYO)
47. BAIDOA (0.05; SD=0.21) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.14; SD=0.35) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.02; SD=0.14) where N=147 and MOGADISHU (M=0; SD=0) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
48. BAIDOA (0.11; SD=0.31) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.16; SD=0.37) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.03; SD=0.17) where N=388 and MOGADISHU (M=0.01; SD=0.09) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for DOLLOW)
49. BAIDOA (0.28; SD=0.45) where N=333 and DOLLOW (M=0.06; SD=0.24) where N=233 and KISMAYO (M=0.01; SD=0.11) where N=387 and MOGADISHU (M=0.1; SD=0.3) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
50. BAIDOA (0.1; SD=0.3) where N=197 and DOLLOW (M=0.06; SD=0.24) where N=217 and KISMAYO (M=0.01; SD=0.08) where N=146 and MOGADISHU (M=0.05; SD=0.22) where N=97, P Value = 0, thus significant difference (for BAIDOA)
51. HCP (M=0.28; SD=0.45) where N=197 and DP (M=0.17; SD=0.38) where N=333, P Value = 0, thus significant difference
52. HCP (M=0.20; SD=0.40) where N=147 and DP (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=388, P Value = 0, thus significant difference
53. HCP (M=0.09; SD=0.29) where N=97 and DP (M=0.03; SD=0.18) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference
54. HCP (M=0.03; SD=0.17) where N=97 and DP (M=0.18; SD=0.39) where N=398, P Value = 0, thus significant difference
55. HCP (M=0.27; SD=0.45) where N=147 and DP (M=0.49; SD=0.5) where N=388, P Value = 0, thus significant difference

9 See: <https://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/shelter/goddeeris-mcdonald.pdf>

10 HLP sub-cluster Eviction Trends Analysis (August 2019).





Community discussions in Dollow, Somalia. Credit: Axel Fassio/DRC Somalia

REGIONAL DURABLE SOLUTIONS SECRETARIAT



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