



**BANADIR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION & MUNICIPALITY  
OF MOGADISHU**

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON AND REFUGEE RETURNEES  
POLICY**

Jan, 2019





**The Benadir Regional Administration  
Policy for Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees  
in Mogadishu**



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### Foreword by the Mayor of Mogadishu

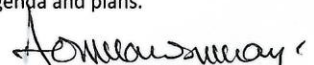
The plight of internally displaced persons in Mogadishu is one that requires urgent attention. A large number of Somali citizens live in a state of protracted displacement, increasing their level of vulnerability and curtailing their pursuit and attainment of their full potential. In keeping with the Mayor’s vision of not having any IDPs in Mogadishu by 2022, it is incumbent upon the administration to seek ways in which to facilitate the achievement of durable solutions in the short, medium and long-term.

This IDP and Returnees Policy is specific to the Banadir Region, and recognises and is informed by ongoing efforts to adopt a Somali National IDP Policy. As such, it is a living document that will continue to be adapted as the IDP situation in Mogadishu evolves on the ground, as well as by regulations and guidelines as they are developed. The Banadir Region IDP and Returnees Policy will be delivered in collaboration with various government institutions at each level, as well as with national and international organisations.

Special thanks for **TANA Copenhagen** with their technical support of this policy formulation and I do also commend the coordination effort and hard technical facilitation offered by **Mr. Abdulkadir M. Ahmed (Dalha)** to advocate and contribute to the completion of the policy and many thanks goes to **Dr. Hodan Ali**, Banadir Region’s Humanitarian Coordinator for her outstanding leadership in this policy formulation.

The Banadir Region Administration is grateful to the Federal Government of Somali for its support to the development of this Policy, and to the UK’s Department for International Development for its valuable assistance in the formulation of the policy.

We appeal to all agencies and donors at various levels to work with BRA on implementing this policy and that all programmes and interventions related to finding durable solutions for displacement in Mogadishu should be guided by this policy to ensure that on-going projects are inline with the Government’s agenda and plans.

  
**H.E. Abdirahman Omar Osman (Eng: Yarisow)**  
Mayor of Mogadishu and Governor of Banadir Region



### Definition of Terms

Dispute	Conflict arising among IDPs or between IDPs and the host population, most often regarding access to land.
District	Administrative division of the City of Mogadishu into 17 areas, or districts.
Eviction	The act of expelling a person (typically a tenant) from a land or building in/on which they reside. In IDP settlements, this happens fairly commonly when a landowner, after having lent some land to an IDP household for them to settle on, decides to take back his land in order to e.g. develop it. Often, the landowner does not offer resettlement options to the evicted, and the eviction was not a part of a legal process involving the police or other authorities.
Gatekeeper	Also known as Informal settlement managers (ISMs) in IDP settlements in Mogadishu. Gatekeepers act as middlemen between IDPs and NGOs: they offer IDPs a plot of land on which to live, and in some cases very basic services, and they regulate NGOs’ ability to provide humanitarian relief and the IDPs’ freedom of movement.
Illegal occupation	Residing on/occupying a piece of public land without authorisation from public authorities.
Informal settlement	An informal settlement is an area where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupations have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally; or an area where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations <sup>1</sup> .
ISMC	Informal Settlement Management Committee: groups comprising representatives from the ISMs, IDPs, and local authorities. The role of the ISMCs is to uphold the responsibility of the local government in IDP issues, create accountability mechanisms between the ISMs, IDPs and the Banadir Regional Administration, and to improve the protection of IDPs and their general livelihoods.
Shack	Also known as “buul”, it is the most common type of shelter in which IDPs residing in informal settlements in Mogadishu live. They are typically made out of plastic sheets and sticks.

<sup>1</sup> Source: OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms



## Background

Estimates indicate that there are more than 550,000 IDPs in Mogadishu displaced by drought and conflict. The recent drought in 2015-2016 and the flooding caused by rains in 2018 has exacerbated the situation for IDPs especially in relation to shelter and basic services, primarily water and sanitation. Protracted displacements in Somalia tend to be urban, where and Mogadishu hosts the largest concentration of displaced populations. Those in protracted situations tend to have fewer options or desire to return to their region of origin considering that they usually have well developed coping mechanisms in their areas of settlement. A profiling report in 2016 on displacement in Mogadishu identified:<sup>3</sup>

- 486 IDP settlements located in the 7 districts of Mogadishu. These are estimated to have grown further due to the recent drought and flooding
- 55% of these settlements were concentrated in two districts; Deynille and Kaxda
- The majority of IDPs came from regions surrounding Banadir, mainly from Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle, and from Bay. These areas continue to suffer from conflict, military offensives to root out al-Shabab, and were hardest hit by the drought of 2011/2012
- 47% of IDPs surveyed intended to stay in the City, while 37% would like to return to their areas of origin

The highest poverty levels in Somalia are among IDPs – estimated at 71%.<sup>4</sup> The recurrent drought-famine cycles continue to erode the coping mechanisms of IDPs, who, along with the urban poor have limited options for meaningful livelihoods. Women and girls are particularly affected by the situation, which exposes them to violence and abuse within and outside of the IDP settlements.

The housing and shelter conditions that IDPs and urban poor in Mogadishu live in are governed mostly by informal rules, with land being managed primarily by private actors. As yet, there lacks consistent regulatory oversight from the Government, which leaves IDPs and other vulnerable populations in the City open to harsh and unpredictable living conditions. The Government retains ownership of a number of properties in the City, many of which are occupied illegally by IDPs and urban poor. In an effort to combat illegal occupation, the President recently suspended all leasing, selling, allocation and giving away of government land and properties.

Historically, the majority of support to IDPs has been through much needed and life-saving humanitarian support. Now, with the increasing urbanisation of Somalia and Mogadishu, to more effectively support IDPs and urban poor, a more durable-solutions oriented approach is called for. This view has recently been given impetus through the development of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, as well as a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) that outlines the way forward for recovery and longer-term resilience aimed at addressing the root causes of Somalia's recurring humanitarian crises. For a brief update on these recent developments, see Annex C.

<sup>3</sup> Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu. April, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/somalia>

## Introduction

The Mayor of Mogadishu's vision for the City is that there will be no more IDPs in the City by 2023 - four years from now – and the policy provides a response to this vision.

This is the first IDP Policy for the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) developed to provide a coherent and coordinated response from the BRA to the current IDP crisis in the city of Mogadishu. It is an integral part of Pillar 6 of the BRA's Strategic Plan of 2018-2023.<sup>2</sup> The policy is an immediate response aimed at the next four years of operations. It is a living document that will ideally be updated periodically based on lessons learned from its implementation. In light of this, the first revision should take place around 2020/2021 after the first years of implementation.

Although this policy is specific to IDPs, it also recognises that there are other categories of displaced – refugees and returnees – and who are in similar circumstances to IDPs. As such, this policy applies not only to IDPs, but to households and individuals to whom the term displaced can be applied, and who suffer similar precarious living conditions as IDPs.

*NOTE: This version of the policy is a draft to be consulted with external stakeholders in Somalia as well as the international community before finalisation in August 2018 - We should remove this*

<sup>2</sup> This strategy is in the final stages of development and is expected to be launched at the end of August 2018.





## Objectives of the IDP Policy

The objective of the IDP policy is to articulate BRA's plan for IDPs in Mogadishu, and to guide its work in addressing the IDP challenge in the City in a way that ensures that IDP rights are taken into consideration, and at the same time, that its vision for a greater focus on durable solutions is implemented. Furthermore, the policy also seeks to protect displaced populations from further displacement. The policy hinges on the laws of Somalia and the by-laws of the BRA. Further, this policy takes into account and is informed by ongoing efforts by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to articulate a National IDP Policy.

With this policy, the BRA aims to ensure that the Administration is taking the required leadership in coordinating and directing a response to the IDP crisis in the City, which national and international actors can align to and support.

The BRA is committed to:

- 1) Working towards durable solutions for IDPs in Mogadishu in order to, among others, protect displaced populations from further displacement
- 2) Adhere to the international, national and local laws around IDPs as well as the rights of urban poor
- 3) Making concerted efforts to support developments aimed at assuring greater coherence in the land and property sector in the City, with a focus on easing the situation for IDPs and the urban poor
- 4) Provide the basis for ensuring economic growth and the respect for land and property in the City, in which it is recognised that IDPs have a role to play.

## Policy Review

The Mogadishu IDP Policy will be reviewed every five/six years with a view of incorporating changes that are necessary to accommodate and address relevant contemporary issues. The review process will embody a comprehensive review of the displacement situation in the region, and extensive region-wide consultations with all the stakeholders, i.e. government institutions, international humanitarian agencies, donor partners, civil society organizations, as well as IDPs and host communities. All changes made to the provisions contained in this IDP Policy, as well as additional provisions that may be added, will be formally validated and a new title or version number will be adopted in January 2019.

While needs are hardly distinguishable during the emergency stages of displacement, different stratum of the population tend to have different needs in situations of protracted displacement and durable solutions. In most cases, the needs of youths and women as well as the approaches and emphasis to address them tend to vary slightly from the general population.

It is therefore recommended that subsequent reviews of this policy look at adequately integrating youths and women dimensions throughout the document

## BRA Commitment to Contributing to the NDP

In line with Somalia's National Development Plan (2017-2019), the BRA IDP policy responds to the Plan's objective of enhancing the country's resilience capacity, where the vision is *to reverse the*

*trend of protracted displacement and substantially reduce the number of IDPs in such displacement by facilitating and supporting durable solutions that bring them back into mainstream life and address underlying causes of their displacement and its protracted nature (Federal Government of Somalia, 2017).*

The NDP's – and thus the BRA's – sub-goals related to IDPs (and all displaced populations in general) include the commitment:

1. To protect, respect and ensure the social, economic, cultural, political and civil rights of IDPs and refugee returnees, reversing social marginalization and displacement-related discrimination through enhanced governance and rule of law, ensuring access to relevant offices and justice mechanisms at district, municipal, state and federal levels.
2. To create opportunities for IDPs and refugee returnees to participate in public affairs and most importantly in decision-making pertaining to their own future, such as local and urban development processes, and remove obstacles to such participation.
3. To systematically enhance the absorption capacity of basic services for IDPs and returning refugees, enhance access to affordable housing and land as well as to vocational skill and professional development, and facilitate and diversify access to employment sectors and the labour market.

## Rights of IDPs, Other Displaced Persons and Urban Poor in Mogadishu

### Land and shelter

The BRA holds the responsibility of issuing temporary settlement permits to people that have resided on a particular property for a certain period of time, although currently, there is no formal policy regulating this. While the BRA recognises that the issue of land remains thorny in Mogadishu, it has been looking for ways in which it can still go about facilitating access to and assuring different forms of tenure security for IDPs resident in Mogadishu. To this end, the BRA will develop a Durable Solution Strategy for issues pertaining access to land and shelter.

For this policy, the BRA recognises that:

- IDPs and urban poor have the right to adequate housing and to own property
- In the short-term, and while the Government seeks for long-term resolution to the issues of land and property rights and regulations, it is incumbent on the BRA to seek ways to ease the challenges encountered by IDPs in accessing land and housing and, securing tenure
- Through collaboration with various actors, there are avenues open to enable for short to medium-term measures to resolve the current challenges that IDPs and urban poor encounter in accessing land and shelter
- That land owners have a right to reclaim their property, but that this should be carried out in a humane manner and adhere to the rule of law and should be guided by human rights principles

With this in mind, the BRA will:

- Seek greater collaboration with private land and property owners to find ways in which access to land and shelter will be better assured for IDPs living in the City
- Work with national and international actors to support such endeavours





In fulfilment of the vision of this policy, the BRA will seek to lead this coordination process more robustly by establishing an office dedicated to the delivery of this policy – BRA Durable Solutions Unit. To support the work of this office and to provide a forum where actors can convene, the BRA will form an IDP partner coordination forum. This forum – convened and chaired by the BRA – will act as the key platform where all actors engaged with IDPs in the City will meet to plan for and coordinate interventions. It will also provide an opportunity for actors to learn from each other, as well as a conduit through which all IDP-related information in the City will emanate: numbers/statistics, ongoing developments, actors and their areas of engagement, etc.

The BRA, in collaboration with relevant actors, will develop operational guidelines for this Forum that will allocate roles and responsibilities to participating members.

### Durable Solutions Response of the BRA

The durable solutions response for IDPs should be to the benefit of all in Mogadishu, and will comprise the following overall outputs:

- 1) BRA will have a complete overview of classification and number of IDPs, location and needs in Mogadishu.
  - a. Key actions required:
    - i. Redefine IDPs in accordance with UN IDP Guidelines and deregister households/individuals who wish to locally integrate in Mogadishu on legal terms
    - ii. Establish IDP profiling and settlement procedures. This need not be a responsibility of the BRA only, but ideally, will be supported by development and humanitarian actors operating in Mogadishu. However, the BRA will be the central custodian of this process, in alignment with processes developed at the national level, specifically within the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
    - iii. Undertake an updated full survey of IDPs in the City, using the redefined classification of who is an IDP
    - iv. Train staff in profiling and implementation of procedures
    - v. Provide IDPs with options and plan for return, relocation or settlement in Mogadishu. The BRA will take the lead of an inter-state committee working on return plans. This should aim at either motivating and sourcing support to facilitate those wish to return, or otherwise, de-profiling of long-term residents from being IDPs and profiling as Mogadishu residents
- 2) BRA will respond to IDP land and security needs while ensuring respect for private and public land rights.
  - a. Key actions required:
    - i. Explore potential land options for IDPs both to cater to their needs in the short-term as well as with a view to more long-term and sustainable solutions
    - ii. Map informal settlements
    - iii. Establish a procedure for vetting and then registering Informal Settlement Managers (ISMs)
    - iv. Establish an IDP settlement monitoring mechanism

- Develop guidelines that will, as much as possible, better assure access to land and shelter for IDPs living in Mogadishu, as well as guarantee security of tenure (at an acceptable level)

The section later on dealing with durable solutions articulates the above points further.

### Protection and security

The BRA recognises that due to their social status, IDPs and other displaced persons frequently face threats to their security, especially when it comes to women and girls. In light of this, the BRA will:

- Collaborate with the security agencies and police to advocate for greater awareness about IDP vulnerabilities and needs for protection
- Establish an Eviction Committee as well as strengthen the BRA land dispute body
- Through an informal settlement monitoring and management structure, facilitate a mechanism where IDPs can raise issues related to their security. (See Annex D for a proposed structure)
- Agree a mechanism with the police structures and the justice sector on how security incidents of IDPs are handled and resolved. This could be tied to the above indicated monitoring mechanism
- Engage with national and international agencies to agree on how to deal with cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women and girls. This could also be done through the ISMC structure where some kind of referral mechanism is operationalised linking these actors to IDP SGBV survivors

### Responsibilities and Authority of the BRA

The BRA is ultimately responsible for urban planning, service delivery, security for all women and men residing in Mogadishu including those classified as IDPs. This means that the BRA, with support from other relevant government agencies, has the responsibility to:

- 1) Undertake the profiling of IDPs
- 2) Provide protection and basic services to IDPs within the budget framework of the BRA
- 3) Identify land and security options for IDPs
- 4) Be the final responsible authority for the coordinating humanitarian and development responses to IDPs
- 5) Within the BRA's mandate, monitor and react to changes in the IDP pattern/situation in Mogadishu

### Responsibilities of NGOs and International Actors

National and international NGOs, the United Nations (UN) and other development partners to Somalia and the BRA are major contributors enabling the BRA to live up to its mandate. These actors are required to deliver their services in accordance with international standards (IDP Guidelines, UN conventions, SPHERE and other related frameworks etc.) They are required to register with the BRA and ensure that their interventions are undertaken in agreement with BRA regulations and policies so that that the services provided are aligned with Somalia's plans and legislation. Such profiling is also meant to enhance the degree of coordination between the actors; both development and humanitarian.





18 are employed, the BRA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour will develop guidelines to protect their interests

The BRA will seek assistance from both national and external actors for all the above-mentioned steps in the durable solutions process. These will ideally be members of the proposed IDP Partner Coordination Forum. Implementing the above tasks will require careful planning and appropriate sequencing of actions, and the setting of short (1-2 years), medium (3-4 years) and long-term (5+ years) goals.

The actors to be engaged in delivering on this policy, and who could potentially have representatives in the IDP Partner Coordination Forum include:

**Table 1: Stakeholders**

National Government Actors	Role	Other key stakeholders cutting across all areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BRA</li> <li>Federal Member States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead and coordinate the implementation of the IDP Policy</li> <li>Agreeing modalities (with the FGS in collaboration with the BRA) for return and support to those IDPs willing to go back to their areas of origin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National civil society organisations and NGOs</li> <li>International actors – the UN, other international NGOs and development partners</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national body under which all humanitarian action is meant to be coordinated. Key in the delivery of this policy since the majority of IDP support in Somalia emanates from humanitarian funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The private sector (especially service providers of water, electricity, health services, etc), including the media, who will be key in influencing national discourse on IDPs and their place in society</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the BRA in ensuring that the policy is implemented in accordance with guidelines on IDP rights and the national gender policy. Involving them will also ensure that the plight of women and children receives particular attention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local land owners</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national body that is meant to oversee and coordinate the return, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of the Somali Refugees and IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal settlement managers</li> <li>IDPs, other displaced and urban poor</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for reconciliation, inclusive politics and for legislation around civil registration, citizenship and IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Academics</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Internal Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since it oversees security agencies including the police who should be directly responsible for the protection of IDPs, and will be instrumental in ensuring that IDP protection under this Policy is given weight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clan leaders/elders and heads of villages</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To advocate for the livelihoods and employment rights of IDPs, and to develop guidelines for their protection at work</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Air, Land and Transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A key actor in the ongoing discussions on the land issue, and especially how it will affect IDPs in the City going forward</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Together with the Ministry of Land, will be integral in assuring the housing and property rights of IDPs in the City</li> </ul>	

- v. Establish an IDP, ISM, LG/BRA dialogue mechanism linked closely to the above monitoring mechanism
  - vi. Assess legality of informal settlements and ensure that IDP rent agreements are in accordance with the law and respect human rights
  - vii. Ensure that Informal Settlement Managers formalise IDP settlement arrangements and live up to human rights principles
  - viii. Establish procedures for relocation if/when private and public land needs to be vacated in accordance with human rights
  - ix. Identify and implement guidelines for processing new IDP arrivals and/or relocating IDPs to formally registered IDP settlement areas
- 3) BRA will facilitate a response to IDP basic needs
- a. Key actions required:
    - i. As part of identification process identify key needs of IDPs, and update this periodically through the life of this policy
    - ii. Develop plan for service provision, in conjunction with relevant government agencies as well as with key private sector actors
    - iii. Implement a service provision plan, complete with resourcing details and agreements
- 4) BRA will have plans in place to respond to significant changes in IDP patterns/dynamics
- a. Key actions required:
    - i. Establish early warning mechanisms for changes in IDP patterns, with specific attention paid to emergencies
    - ii. Establish a response mechanism and action plans for this response. This will identify key actors (national and international) and each of their specific roles in responding to emergencies. The IDP Partner Coordination Forum will be instrumental in this regard
    - iii. Identify emergency response requirements in terms of land and service needs, and as above allocate responsibilities to manage and enhance collaboration among actors
- 5) In line with its allocated mandate within the national framework, the BRA will have oversight and coordination responsibilities of IDP response by non-BRA actors
- a. Key actions required:
    - i. Establish BRA IDP response coordination mechanisms
    - ii. Establish BRA IDP response guidelines for external actors
    - iii. Establish BRA IDP response external actor vetting process
    - iv. Identify how the BRA can best support and facilitate external actors service delivery to IDPs
- 6) BRA will facilitate the ability of IDPs to access livelihood opportunities.
- a. Key actions required:
    - i. Coordinate efforts with private sector actors to support employment of IDPs. Special attention will be given to IDPs in female-headed households and those living with disabilities
    - ii. Facilitate small-holder traders to carry out their business by providing trading permissions as appropriate, and as much as possible, safe-guard such permissions from abuse and exploitation
    - iii. Advocate for the elimination of child labour, with the recognition that IDP children bear the brunt of such labour. Where young adults under the age of





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Judiciary</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In collaboration with the FGS and the BRA, facilitate access to justice for IDPs, and especially with regards to upholding their human rights</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Service line ministries:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education</li><li>◦ Ministry of Health</li><li>◦ Ministry of Water, Energy, Petroleum &amp; Mineral Resources</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These are key in agreeing service provision to IDP households, and in supporting the BRA in negotiating with private sector service providers</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ministry of Endowment and Religious Affairs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate dialogue among actors to ensure that IDP rights are upheld, especially in light of provisions made in both Somali culture and in Sharia</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ministry of Information, Post and Telecommunication</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support the BRA in public awareness raising around the Policy as well as targeted information concerning specific issues around IDPs in Mogadishu</li></ul>

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### Administrative Framework of the BRA for IDP Response

The BRA will establish an administrative framework to ensure that this policy is implemented as planned and the principles upheld. Key institutions at the BRA responsible for this include:

- 1) The Mayor's office will have the final decision-making power on all aspects of the policy implementation.
- 2) The BRA Durable Solutions Unit will be responsible for implementation of the policy on a day-to-day basis from establishing the profiling procedures to developing plans and their implementation. This office will also establish and manage the IDP Partner Coordination Forum. It will also take the lead on the inter-state committee working on IDP repatriation/return plans.
- 3) The district commissioners will be responsible for the implementation of the policy at district level under the supervision of the BRA Durable Solutions Unit.
- 4) At district and BRA regional level, the previously planned and approved ISMC procedure will be established to monitor the IDP situation on the ground and provide IDPs with a voice in the implementation of the policy (see Annex D). These structures should feed into the deliberations of the IDP Partner Coordination Forum.
- 5) The external actors will be responsible for implementing their parts of the BRA IDP policy in full compliance with BRA directions.
- 6) The Informal Settlement Managers will adhere to their roles as stipulated in the ISMC policy, and will be key partners for the BRA as the managers<sup>5</sup> of IDP settlements.
- 7) ISMs, with support from the BRA will be responsible for implementing IDP service delivery in accordance with the principles outlined in this policy and in accordance with human rights obligations

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<sup>5</sup> In recognition of the Mayor's vision of having no protracted IDPs in the City by 2020, the Policy recognizes that the role of ISMs as settlements managers is interim until a long-term solution for the settlement of IDPs is found.

## ANNEX A: Policy Implementation Plan

#	Activity	Months												Relevant actors (external to BRA)	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Develop ToR for the Durable Solutions Unit														
2	Set up the Unit														
3	Develop a Policy Implementation Monitoring plan														
4	Unit to identify specific activities for year one of implementation														
5	Establish guidelines for external actors engaging with the BRA and IDPs in Mogadishu														International community International community
6	Engage external actors to validate and agree these guidelines														FGS, International community, Civil society FGS, International community, Civil society
7	Engagement with FGS on how to approach land issue in relation to IDP settlement														FGS, International community, Civil society FGS, International community, Civil society
8	Guidelines on IDP evictions														International community and FGS
9	Validate and agree the eviction guidelines														ISMs, IDPs
10	Guidelines of identification and profiling of IDPs														ISMs, IDPs
11	Engagement with informal settlement managers (ISMs) to discuss way forward and collaboration (set up a dialogue mechanism e.g. the ISMC)														Police, district courts, ISMs
12	Guidelines on the role and responsibilities of ISMs and coordination with BRA														FGS, International community FGS, International community, Civil society
13	Guidelines on protection and security procedures for IDPs														Service providers Private sector, civil society, etc
14	Survey of Mogadishu IDPs, refugees and returnees, as well as a mapping of IDP settlements														
15	Redefining of who is an IDP based on IDP findings														
16	Develop a service provision plan														
17	Engage with stakeholders about the plan														
18	Establish an early warning and response plan (including actors and responsibilities)														
19	Review Policy implementation progress and update														

## ANNEX B: Relevant legal and policy commitments

Addressing the problem of displacement is a key part of Somalia's development agenda at national, regional and municipal levels. Somalia is currently engaged in a number of initiatives in partnership with neighbouring countries and international organisations to find durable solutions via targeted IDP policies.

### Somalia's National Development Plan 2017-2019

#### Vision

The Somali government's National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2019 outlines its vision and mission regarding formulating policies targeted at the IDP population to support the reintegration of the displaced and returnees through three strategic goals. With these, the NDP aims "to reverse the trend of protracted displacement and substantially reduce the number of IDPs in such displacement by facilitating and supporting durable solutions that bring them back into mainstream life and address underlying causes of their displacement and its protracted nature"<sup>6</sup>.

#### Mission and Goals

The main challenges faced by IDPs in Somalia are related to Rule of law and Governance; Access to land, tenure security and inclusive development; Individual documentation, social inclusion and participation; Access to services and labour markets; and rural integration capacity. In order to achieve that an "increased number of IDPs and returnees benefit from durable solutions initiatives aimed and integrating them into mainstream life and addressing underlying causes of their protracted displacement"<sup>7</sup>, the government has set the following goals:

4. To protect, respect and ensure the social, economic, cultural, political and civil rights of IDPs and refugee returnees, reversing social marginalization and displacement-related discrimination through enhanced governance and rule of law, ensuring access to relevant offices and justice mechanisms at district, municipal, state and federal levels.
5. To create opportunities for IDPs and refugee returnees to participate in public affairs and most importantly in decision-making pertaining to their own future, such as local and urban development processes, and remove obstacles to such participation.
6. To systematically enhance the absorption capacity of basic services for IDPs and returning refugees, enhance access to affordable housing and land as well as to vocational skill and professional development, and facilitate and diversify access to employment sectors and the labour market.

#### Institutional collaboration

At the institutional level, the responsibilities will be shared among different Sections and Chapters. Creating job or income opportunities for youth is shared between the Migration and Social Protections section of the Resilience Chapter. They will also coordinate with the Labour and Youth

<sup>6</sup> Federal Government of Somalia, "National Development Plan 2017-2019 – Towards Recovery, Democracy and Prosperity", p. 152

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.





& Sport Sections (Human and Social Development). Actions related to housing-, tenure- and rental-related issues are shared between the Housing Section (Infrastructure) and Security & Rule of Law (Consolidating Peace). Education & Health (Human and Social Development) is responsible for access to basic services (education and health). Some of the reintegration planning issues can be addressed at the federal state level through the Ministry of National Planning and International Cooperation's (MoPIC) coordination units. Others require a formal body to be established to capture initiatives and work undertaken by non-government, Durable Solutions partners.<sup>8</sup>

### Intervention strategies and milestones

The NDP lists a number of existing strategies and milestones achieved in relation to IDP policies.

- Legal protection, participation and access to governance for IDPs and returnees improved
  - Ratification and implementation of the African Union Convention on the assistance and protection of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention), including through the finalization of the IDP policy and the setup of an inter-ministerial body at federal and regional levels.
  - Ensuring respect for the rights of IDPs and returnees in line with international treaties, notably their right and ability to make a free and informed decision on their durable solution, and capacity building of authorities at all levels.
  - Set up participation methods to ensure that the IDPs, returning refugees and host communities are included in the planning of any durable solutions programme
  - Improved access to public offices, public affairs and decision-making by setting up local forum for formal exchange between IDP and returnee communities with relevant authorities to discuss relevant public policy matters related to their displacement and future.
  - Inclusion of IDPs and refugee returnees in countrywide individual documentation programmes and remove obstacles for them to obtain such documentation.
  - Establishment of an accountability mechanism to minimize harmful impact of gatekeeping and increase access to authorities by IDPs and returnees.
- Displacement causes mitigated whenever possible
  - Strengthening the capacity of relevant authorities at all levels to anticipate, prevent and mitigate natural disaster impacts and reduce disaster-related displacement through effective early warning and disaster risk reduction notably in areas affected by recurrent natural disaster patterns.
  - Review and improve the legal framework for protection against forced evictions from public and private property and improve access to land and land tenure security for IDPs and returnees.
- Displacement data updated through collaborative profiling methodologies to better enable and operationalizing complementary and integrated humanitarian and developmental solutions
- Durable solutions advisory services established at local levels which facilitate contacts and provide relevant information for IDPs and returning refugees, including support and

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

cooperation with local authorities on safe and free movement, notably by informing on and removing explosive hazards as well as managing the residual threat, and on access to services

- Integration capacity in urban environments integrated through inclusive urban development, spatial and master planning, and strategic expansion of basic services in catchment areas with high displacement concentration and extension of services into settlements
- Access to land and property, regulated land use, tenure security and affordable housing improved
  - Establish, strengthen and amend existing and new legal and policy frameworks with fair and accessible procedures for resolving disputes involving IDPs and returnees over the ownership of land and property they were previously forced to abandon.
  - Provide special support and incentives for the private sector to engage and invest in the development of land, low-cost housing and infrastructure, especially in areas where forced evictions of IDPs or risks thereof are most prevalent.
  - Strengthen community structures to address land-related concerns at grassroots level as a mechanism for increasing access to justice.
- Education and vocational skill development strategy for public and private sectors developed, leading to a youth employment initiative targeting IDPs and returning refugees allowing children and youth to tie back into the formal education sector after early school dropouts and disruption of education due to displacement. As part of this strategy/initiative:
  - Introduce an education allowance for children of IDPs and returning refugees to overcome financial obstacles to access education and as an incentive for them and their families to ensure they attend and remain in primary and secondary school and mitigate forced recruitment risks.
  - Create literacy and numeracy skills training programmes for IDPs and returnees, targeting in particular the youth and women.
  - Improve the decent work opportunities available to IDPs and refugee returnees and improve their employability through targeted skills training.
  - Undertake special cash for work ventures giving IDPs and returning refugees priority in training and hiring for expanded public infrastructure projects.
  - Consider protected livelihood schemes for extremely vulnerable members of IDP, returnee and host communities, notably for persons with physical and mental disability or elderly persons without support structures<sup>9</sup>.

### Existing guidelines/frameworks

Below are some of the major existing frameworks and guidelines at play in the formulation of Somalia's IDP and refugee returnee policies:

<sup>9</sup> Federal Government of Somalia, "National Development Plan 2017-2019 – Towards Recovery, Democracy and Prosperity", p. 152-3





### **The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants**

Somalia is a signatory of the 2016 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, an agreement between UNHCR and the 193 Member States to work with NGOs, refugees and other UN agencies, but also the private sector, international financial institutions and civil society, including think tanks, academia and faith leaders. Thus, Somalia is following the Declaration's commitments to:

- Protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status. This includes the rights of women and girls and promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation in finding solutions.
- Ensure that all refugee and migrant children are receiving education within a few months of arrival.
- Prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Support those countries rescuing, receiving and hosting large numbers of refugees and migrants.
- Work towards ending the practice of detaining children for the purposes of determining their migration status.
- Strongly condemn xenophobia against refugees and migrants and support a global campaign to counter it.
- Strengthen the positive contributions made by migrants to economic and social development in their host countries.
- Improve the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance to those countries most affected, including through innovative multilateral financial solutions, with the goal of closing all funding gaps.
- Implement a comprehensive refugee response, based on a new framework that sets out the responsibility of Member States, civil society partners and the UN system, whenever there is a large movement of refugees or a protracted refugee situation.
- Find new homes for all refugees identified by UNHCR as needing resettlement; and expand the opportunities for refugees to relocate to other countries through, for example, labour mobility or education schemes.
- Strengthen the global governance of migration by bringing the International Organization for Migration into the UN system<sup>10</sup>.

### **The Nairobi Comprehensive Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees**

Hosted by the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) convened a regional Heads of State and Government Summit ("Special Summit") in Nairobi on 25th March 2017, which was undertaken in collaboration with the UNHCR and supported by the EU. At the Special Summit, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of IGAD, in cooperation with the international community, resolved to deliver durable solutions for the more than 900,000 Somali refugees, who have been displaced in one of the world's most protracted crises, as well as over a million displaced persons within Somalia. This commitment is expressed in their Declaration, and adopted in a Comprehensive Plan of Action, which emphasizes the actions to be carried out in the delivery of durable solutions for Somali refugees. The Comprehensive Plan of Action reflects the commitment by regional leaders to marshal a comprehensive integrated regional approach to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees, whilst

<sup>10</sup> New York Declaration, UN Refugees and Migrants, 2016

maintaining protection and promoting self-reliance and assistance in the countries of asylum, with the support of the international community and other stakeholders.

### **The Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI)**

Addressing displacement and achieving durable solutions for IDPs, refugee returnees and host communities is a shared responsibility between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), the Federal Member States (FMS) and the international community, and an essential dimension in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In support of these objectives, the FGS and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) have been spearheading a collective initiative in Somalia since 2016, with all concerned actors to design, fund and implement durable solutions in a coherent and coordinated way, in line with the NDP. The state-led and community-focused DSI, developed in collaboration with the Somali Government, the UN, the World Bank, NGOs and the donor community, provides a collective framework for harmonising durable solutions approaches and programming. The DSI promotes an area-based, multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholders, rights and needs-based approach involving simultaneously humanitarian and development partners under the leadership of government authorities<sup>11</sup>.

### **African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)**

The Kampala Convention is a treaty of the AU that addresses internal displacement caused by armed conflict, natural disasters and large-scale development projects in Africa. Article 5 specifically establishes state responsibilities for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, whose displacement is the result of "natural or human made disasters, including climate change. Somalia signed it in 2009 but has not since ratified it<sup>12</sup>.

### **OCHA's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**

In line with international human rights and humanitarian law, and with refugee law by analogy, these 30 principles set out the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of IDPs in all phases of displacement.

### **The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**

The HRP, developed by the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in close consultation with Federal and State authorities, extends famine prevention efforts into 2018. The response strategy has an emphasis on integrated, multi-sectoral service provision, and is underpinned by the centrality of protection in all interventions. Based on assessed needs and projection for the coming year, the HRP is focused on four key strategic objectives:

- Life-saving: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated, multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable people.
- Nutrition: Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition through integrated, multi-sectoral response. Enhance integration of Nutrition, WASH, Health and Food Security programmes to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming.

<sup>11</sup> Somali situation, Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework Digital Portal 2018

<sup>12</sup> African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), African Union, 2009





- Protection: Support provision of protection services to affected communities, including in hard-to-reach areas and in IDP sites, targeting the most vulnerable, especially those at risk of exclusion.
- Resilience: Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized communities.

#### **Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA)**

With support from the World Bank, the EU and the UN, in 2017 the Federal Government of Somalia conducted a comprehensive Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) to estimate the physical, economic and human impacts of the 2016-17 drought on the socio-economic development of the country at national, state and regional levels. It also assesses and quantifies sector drought recovery needs, as well as the associated overall resilience building needs of the country. Finally, the DINA develops a recovery plan that includes medium-term recovery and long-term resilience building measures, and includes an assessment of the capacities of local and national government recovery and reconstruction systems. Agriculture, urban development and municipal services have been identified as the sectors with the highest recovery needs.

#### **The Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF)**

The results of DINA will feed into a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) that provides the basis for policy-making, institutionalization and financing of recovery and long-term development. The framework defines a multi-sectoral approach to identifying key development policies and investment priorities to prevent the recurrence of cyclical famine risk. It is tied to an associated financing framework, allowing national institutions to build on existing efforts to strengthen resilience to recurrent disasters. The financing framework, in line with Somalia's National Development Plan, will seek out public, private and international investment, coordinate outreach to traditional and non-traditional donors, and identify innovative financing tools. Thus, the RRF is a continuation and actualization of the DINA and represents the framework for detailed rationalization and prioritization of needs and development of recovery activities in full coordination with the HRP mentioned above.

#### **Ongoing programmes – Benadir**

##### **RE-INTEG - Benadir**

In 2017, the EU launched RE-INTEG, a reintegration programme for IDPs in Benadir region, implemented by the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) in cooperation with UNDP, UN Habitat and UNHCR, the Somali Innovation and Development Organisation (SIDO), Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) and the Somali Women's Development Centre (SWDC). The project aims to improve IDPs' and returnees' living conditions through the establishment of governance systems that will regulate their rights to housing, land and property, as well as political and social inclusion<sup>13</sup>. Directly aligned with the SNDP, it aims to provide employment opportunities and greater access to basic services

(affordable housing, protection, GBV prevention, legal assistance) and improved livelihood opportunities<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> "European Union launches a €12 million reintegration programme for internally displaced persons in Benadir Region", 29 May 2017, UNSOM

<sup>14</sup> "Benadir Regional Administration committed to delivering durable solutions to displaced people in Mogadishu", 8 September 2017, UNDP Somalia



## ANNEX C: Current Status on IDP Situation in Somalia

### Demography

- As of May 2018, UNHCR counts over 1,56 million people displaced within Somalia. This is expected to further increase, as projections from the 2018 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan predict an IDP population of around 2,1 million by October 2018.
- It is estimated that 80% of Somalia's IDP population consists of women and children under 18.

### Geography & reasons for leaving

- The majority of IDPs reside in Benadir region, where Mogadishu is. The main departure region is Lower Shabelle, followed by Bay. In total, 74% of Somalia's IDPs are located in the south and central regions, and 36% are in or around Mogadishu.
- The main driver of displacement is drought, followed by conflict and insecurity, and to a lesser extent, flood. IDPs are mainly leaving rural areas and moving towards urban centres in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance.

### Shelter & housing

- IDP settlements are often concentrated in peri-urban areas of large cities that have grown uncontrolled and unplanned and are characterized by high density, lack of social services, absence of livelihood opportunities and devastating living conditions.
- IDPs live primarily in improvised shelters – 78% of all IDP settlements are tent settlements – leaving them exposed to rough weather and poor hygiene facilities, heightening the risk of communicable diseases.
- Many IDPs live on land that offers them little protection. Only 45% of all IDP settlements are planned, and 64% of all settlements have no land tenure agreement.
- Displacement from rural to urban areas has also contributed to inflated property rates, resulting in violations of housing, land and property rights, such as forced evictions, multiple land claims and land grabbing.
- Forced evictions of IDPs undermine assistance to these populations and disrupt recovery and the implementation of durable solutions. In the first three months of 2018 alone, over 133,000 people were evicted all over the country. Baidoa, Gaalkacyo and Mogadishu were the most affected, and figures continue to rise in other areas also.

### Food & nutrition

- The largest IDP clusters are located in areas of food insecurity levels categorized as Stress, Crisis and Emergency by OCHA.
- IDPs account for 20% of the total amount of people facing food insecurity in Somalia.
- The highest rates of acute malnutrition continue to be found in IDP sites. The significant deterioration of malnutrition situation seen among the IDPs can be attributed to high morbidity (disease incidence), low humanitarian support, and poor child feeding and caring practices.

### Access to livelihood

- The segment of the displaced populations living in poverty in the settlements is estimated to be 88%, thus making them the poorest geographical areas in Somalia, followed by 75% poverty in rural areas.
- IDPs' participation in the labour force is very low, as they experience restricted movement and limited labour market opportunities. Forced displacement also challenges the agricultural sector, as much of the productive labour force (families) was displaced by conflict and drought and is in urban IDP settings.

### Access to education

- Only 17% of children living in rural areas or in IDPs settlements are enrolled in primary schools; education attainment is higher in urban areas.
- The majority of children in IDP settlements have been severely affected by school closures given the lack essential basic services. In 2016, at least 28,000 children have dropped out of learning centres due to the lack of support for teachers, specifically emergency teacher incentives.

### Protection

- IDPs face elevated protection risk exposure as the settlements that they reside in are often ungoverned, or governed by arbitrary gatekeepers, overcrowded and with limited access to protective shelter, safe water and sanitation facilities as well as other basic needs.
- Forced evictions, the lack of social protection and land tenure rights that accompanies displacement further adds to IDPs' exposure to protection concerns.
- There is an increased protection risk exposure in IDP settlements, such as for gender-based violence (GBV), including rape, sexual assault and harassment, and exploitation, child rights violations or forced evictions. In the first half of 2016, it was recorded that 76% of GBV survivors were IDPs.

### IDPs in Mogadishu – Benadir district

- It is estimated that 545,000 IDPs live in the greater Mogadishu area, concentrating most of Benadir district's displaced. About 25% are children between 0-5 years, 17% are children between 6-18 years, 47% are adults between 18-59 years, and the remaining 11% are elders (over 60 years).
- Mogadishu's IDPs are scattered in over 840 IDP sites, of which 40% are within the host community, 39% are planned settlements, 18% spontaneous, and the last 3% uncategorized.
- The most urgent needs in these sites are, in order, WASH, food, shelter NFIs, and medical services.
- The vast majority of IDPs in Mogadishu originate from Lower Shabelle, followed by Bay, and to a lesser extent Middle Shabelle.

### Sources





## CONCEPT PAPER

### “Establishing Informal Settlement Management Committees (ISMCs)”



*Better accountability, better lives*

#### **Background**

Mogadishu, the capital city of the federal republic of Somali, hosts the largest number of estimated and protracted IDP populations in the country and this number has been increasing since 2010 around which time a massive famine was declared in Somalia. This large number of IDPs poses a challenge to the city of as it strains the services available to cater for all the new arrivals. On the other hand, ,

Displacement Situation Report – Mogadishu, Benadir Region, Displacement Tracking Matrix October 2017

Horn of Africa Somalia Situation, Operational Portal Refugee Situations, UNHCR 2018

Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2018, OCHA December 2017

Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017, OCHA October 2016

Somalia: Humanitarian Snapshot 2018, OCHA

Somalia National Development Plan (SNDP) – Towards Recovery, Democracy and Prosperity 2017-2019

UNHCR Somalia Internal Displacement monitor, 2018



the city has been growing in the areas of construction and real estate development and in commerce in general.

According to the IDP proofing report 2016,<sup>15</sup> a total of 80,657 house-holds (464,486 individuals) living in 486 settlements in the 17 districts of Mogadishu were identified (this figure is expected to have increased with an additional 150,000 persons since the 2017 famine). 85% of those living in the settlements are IDPs which amounts to approximately 69,000 households (400,000 individuals). The districts hosting the largest number of IDPs in Mogadishu are Kaxda, Hodan and Deynile which are located on the outskirts of the city. These IDPs came from the areas around Benadir such as Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakol and middle Shabelle.

A number of factors have contributed to the condition of being an IDP which include natural/man-made disasters such as drought, floods, armed conflicts, lack of services, lack of livelihood opportunities leading to economic migration, and forced evictions. The IDPs in Mogadishu have been suffering numerous socio-economic and security issues. Specific factors they suffer include lack of basic health-care, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), access of shelter, livelihoods. They also have concerns related to as well as safety and protection, including sexual and gender based violence. Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) has been doing its best to deal with these IDP needs, even though the capacity of the local authority to address such huge issues is limited. There have been efforts to identify locations for permanent settlement for the IDPs as part of durable solutions, but these processes have failed as a consequence of lack of funding and appropriate planning.

In a situation where the international community as well as the BRA has not been able to provide land, services and security to the IDP, the informal camp managers (gatekeepers or Informal Settlement Manager (ISMs)) have been providing these services by commercializing the aid provided for the IDPs. As IDPs have no other option than settling in these informal camps, there is a need for the BRA to monitor the situation and ensure the protection of the IDPs, and that the settlements are managed properly.

#### Objectives of the formation of ISMCs

1. Upholding the responsibility of the local government in IDPs issues
2. Establishing a management structure for informal IDP settlements in Mogadishu.<sup>16</sup>
3. Monitoring the IDP situation in Mogadishu
4. Creating accountability mechanisms between IDPs, ISMs and BRA
5. Improving the protection of IDPs and their general livelihoods

<sup>15</sup> Internal Displacement Profiling in Mogadishu, BRA, UNHCR, et al. April 2016.

<sup>16</sup> This structure will recognize the important role played by the ISMs, and the existing informal management structures in the settlements, but will acknowledge the overarching responsibility for management and oversight that the BRA holds.

6. Coordinating, monitoring and evaluation of the humanitarian aid programs for the IDPs to ensure that the aid is delivered in a fair, transparent, timely and efficient manner

#### Roles and responsibilities (BRA, IDPs, ISMs and NGOs)

Actor	Roles & responsibilities	Comments
BRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To have the leading role and ownership</li> <li>• Overall monitoring of IDP situation</li> <li>• Identification and assigning responsibility of members of the ISMCs at each levels</li> <li>• Chairing the ISMCs meetings at all levels</li> <li>• Coordinating trainings and capacity buildings for the ISMCs</li> <li>• Leading the delivery of humanitarian intervention for the IDPs together with the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Exercising accountability authority for the ISMCs members</li> <li>• Making themselves available for IDP complaints</li> <li>• Establishing and implementing IDP complaint assessment and response mechanisms</li> </ul>	
IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working closely with the ISMs and BRA</li> <li>• Report directly to BRA especially district level authority where the need arises</li> <li>• Community mobilization at camp level</li> <li>• Participate in needs assessments as well as planning for livelihood interventions when the opportunity arises</li> <li>• Participate at all levels of ISMCs</li> </ul>	IDPs will be given special emphasis in all activities of the ISMCs. BRA will ensure that there is proper representation of vulnerable IDPs, such as and people living with disabilities, women, etc, in ISMCs
ISMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being active members of the ISMCs</li> <li>• Responsible for the settlements</li> <li>• Ensure protection needs of IDPs</li> <li>• Liaise with relevant authorities when need arises</li> <li>• Reporting to BRA with the updates of the camps</li> <li>• Helping the district authority in delivering and coordinating aid for IDPs</li> </ul>	





Lead cluster agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updating the regional level ISMC about planned interventions</li> <li>• Advocating for aid and livelihood programs</li> <li>• Contributing to capacity building support for the ISMCs</li> <li>• Working closely and actively with BRA authority in all interventions for IDPs and vulnerable host communities</li> </ul>	
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### Proposed Levels of the ISMCs

1. **Regional Level:** This will be the highest-level ISMC and its members will encompass key officials from the regional administrations and representatives (Chairs) of the district level ISMCs. The tasks of this committee will be to assess the IDP situation, provide an overall situation report of the IDP situation, and provide inputs and recommendations to the BRA on action needed.
2. **District level:** ISMCs at district level carry out the day-to-day exercises related to the IDPs. Representatives from IDPs and host communities as well as the District authority will be part of this level. The district level will coordinate the IDP management efforts in the district from registration, to aid coordination and response, to IDP emergencies. This includes the provision and management of an IDP complaint response mechanism. Major cases will be referred to the regional level.

Another key task for the district level ISMC will be to monitor settlement situation and hold ISM accountable to BRA and IDPs. The district level committee will devolve authority to Waah level leaders to hold meetings with ISMs and IDPs in the individual IDP settlements every second month. Key monitoring tasks include, assessment:

- a. Responsiveness of ISM to BRA requests
- b. Accessibility of ISM by IDPs and ability of him/her to listen **and respond** to IDP concerns (this should include accessibility by women and marginalised sections of the IDP community)
- c. The perceived effectiveness and responsiveness to IDP needs of the district management committee requests (taking gender and marginalisation into consideration),
- d. Level of conflicts and violence in the settlement and range of actions taken by the management (ISM and committees) to deal with them
- e. Instances of GBV and FGM and actions taken by the management in response to cases arising
- f. Protection of IDPs in general, including the more vulnerable members (e.g. people living with disability, the elderly and infirm, minority groups, etc.)
- g. Access to services in the settlements and changes to this over time (positive and negative)
- h. Degree of freedom of movement for IDPs in/out of camps
- i. Changes in rent payments for settlement
- j. Observe and record any other changes (improvements or deterioration of settlement conditions) for possible action

### Membership criteria

#### 1. Regional Levels ISMCs

- 1.1. Deputy Mayor in Social Affairs (Chair)
- 1.2. Director of Humanitarian Affairs dept
- 1.3. BRA's women Organization chair
- 1.4. Director of District Relations
- 1.5. Director of Urban Planning
- 1.6. Director of the Health Department
- 1.7. Director of Security and Neighbourhoods (BRA)
- 1.8. The Regional Police Commander
- 1.9. Lead of national cluster agencies
- 1.10. All DCs will need to be accommodated

#### 2. District level ISMCs

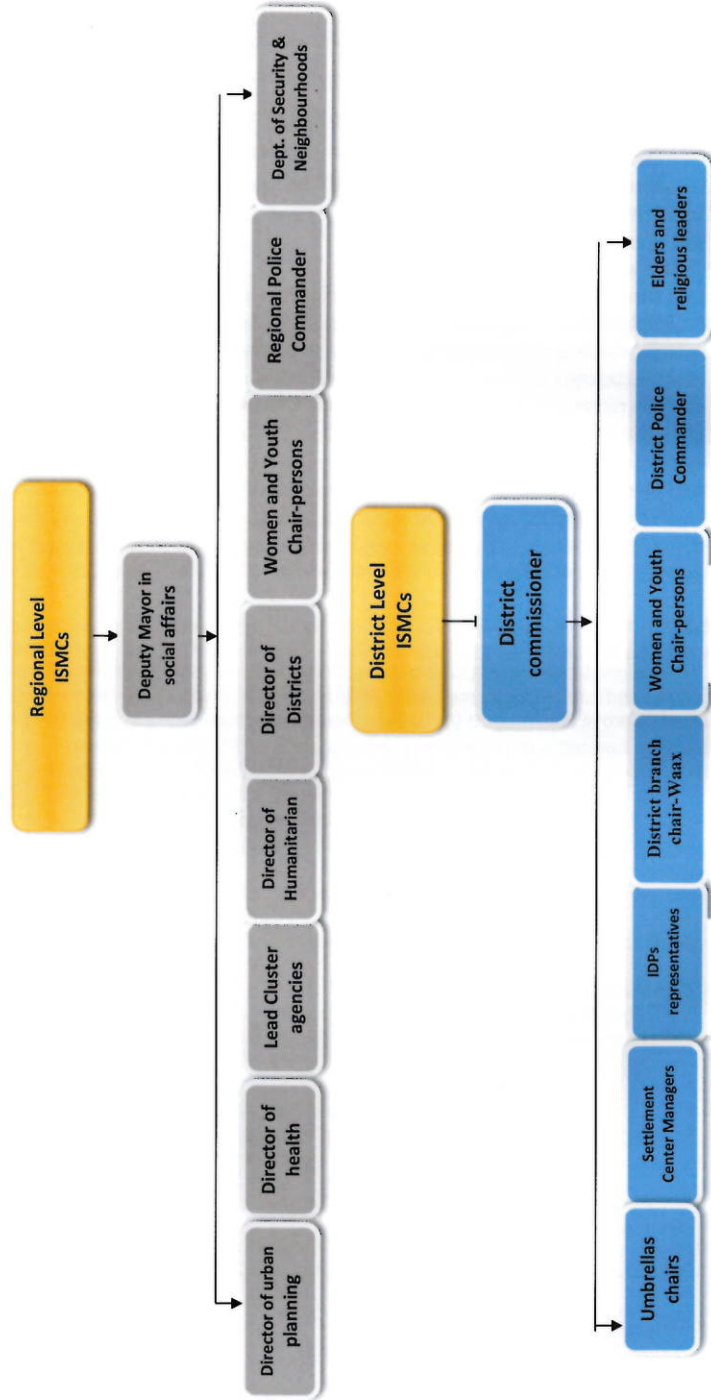
- 2.1. Umbrella chairs
- 2.2. Center managers
- 2.3. One IDPs representative from each umbrella (depends on # of umbrella in each center)
- 2.4. District branch chair (Gudomiyaha Waaxda)
- 2.5. District women org chair-lady
- 2.6. District youth org chair-person
- 2.7. District commissioner
- 2.8. Police Commander
- 2.9. Representatives of religious and traditional leaders

See Annex A for an overview.

Reports will be developed to document the situation in each IDP settlement. For the informal settlement level, a certificate will be issued half-yearly to the ISM asserting his/her adherence to and motivation to improve the situation for IDPs in the settlement (an example is provided in Annex B).

Annex A – Proposed structure

PROPOSED STRUCTURE



Annex B – Example of ISM certificate

**Certificate of Meeting  
of the  
Informal Settlement Manager Committee**

**Date:** Monday 1 August 2017

**Settlement:** Samawade

**Participants present:** XXX (Hodan District Commissioner), XXX (Samawade umbrella area ISM), XXX (Samwade realted Laan leader), XXX , XXX (IDP leader from XXX camp), XXX (IDP leader from XXX camp)

**Main events and discussion points:**

- The DC asked the IDPs and the ISM to brief him about the progress of the implementation of the five commitments (see below).
- The ISM stated that there is progress on the implementation of the five commitments, apart from some obstacles related to the overall poverty level of the IDPs.
- After the meeting, the DC and the committee members visited settlement residents to observe their situation and asked them about their living conditions and whether they have any complaints or concerns they would like to share with him.

**Decisions adopted for next steps:**

- The DC promised that he will sustain these meetings and will assign to the district administration to prepare and produce tools (forms/reporting cards) to track progress on the implementation of the commitments or to document key events in the settlement before the end of August.

**Progress on commitments:**

Commitment	Elimination of practice of FGM	Prevention of GBV	Prevention of violence against IDPs	Raising and education of children/elimination of child marriage	Promoting accountability and maintaining communication
Status	😊	😊	😊	😞	😞
Comments	Awareness of FGM problems has improved Awareness raising session to demonstrate that the Islamic way of female circumcision which does not allow mutilation or closure of any parts of the girl's genital organ and that FGC not considered	Noticeable reduction in the incidence of GBV	No assault or violence cases against IDPs (robbery/rape) since beginning of 2016	No child marriages reported since erection of billboards But child labour still a major concern	Expressions of interest and curiosity from host community members reg. the signboards, most of them impressed and happy ISM is a step forward to establish better communication and coordination between IDPs, settlement managers and local authorities



	obligatory practice by Islam				
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**Date of next meeting:** 1 November 2017 at 2pm at the XXX settlement