



**THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA**  
**MINISTRY OF PLANNING INVESTMENT AND**  
**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**



# **National Solutions Pathways Action Plan**

**2024 - 2029**

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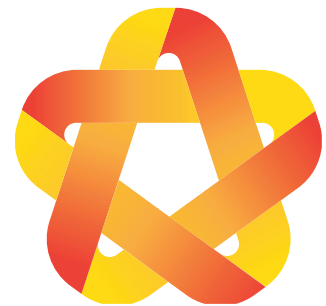
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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING INVESTMENT AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



# National Solutions Pathways Action Plan

2024 - 2029

## Foreward from the Minister



The cumulative impact of recurrent droughts and floods, violent extremism, and conflict have resulted in an unprecedented scale of displacement in Somalia, as such the government has made it one of its key priorities to find a lasting solution to the displacement issue.

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the National Durable Solutions Pathways Action Plan. This landmark document represents a significant achievement in our ongoing efforts to address the plight of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, with the ambitious but achievable objective of facilitating durable solutions for one million IDPs.

Protracted displacement has been one of the biggest challenges facing Somalia for decades, triggered and perpetuated by both natural and manmade factors. The cumulative impact of recurrent droughts and floods, violent extremism, and conflict have resulted in an unprecedented scale of displacement in Somalia, as such the government has made it one of its key priorities to find a lasting solution to the displacement issue. Thus, the formulation of this action plan demonstrates our strong commitment to addressing internal displacement in Somalia.

The development of this comprehensive action plan was made possible through the exceptional collaboration and unwavering support from our esteemed development partners, and collaboration from line ministries and agencies, both at the federal level and across the member states and Banadir Regional Administration. We are deeply indebted to all the stakeholders for their unwavering support and collaboration which has been instrumental in the successful development of this action plan, and we greatly value their partnership throughout this process.

Finally, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to the leadership and dedicated team of the Durable Solutions and Poverty Reduction Department, led by Director Zahra Abdi for their tireless effort and unwavering commitment they have demonstrated throughout the development of this plan.

As we move forward to implementing this action plan, let us strengthen our collaboration and partnership which is critical to provide tangible solutions for those displaced and contribute to the sustainable development in Somalia. Together, we can remove 1 million IDPs from displacement situations and transform their lives.

**Hon. Mohamud A. Sheikh Farah (Beenebeene)**

*Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development  
Federal Government of Somalia.*



## Preface



The voices of the displaced and affected communities have guided us every step of the way, making this plan not just a government directive but a true reflection of the collective will of our people

It gives me immense pride to present the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan. This plan is the result of a highly collaborative and inclusive process aimed at finding lasting solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other communities affected by displacement. The invaluable input and participation of officials at all levels of government, development partners, civil society and IDP representatives have ensured that the plan is grounded in reality and tailored to meet the specific needs of those it aims to serve.

It is our hope that the plan will offer a long-term solution to the challenges faced by vulnerable communities enduring prolonged displacement throughout Somalia. This is especially more so because the robust engagement of local governments has been instrumental in aligning the action plan with specific contexts and ensuring that its implementation will be practical and effective. The voices of the displaced and affected communities have guided us every step of the way, making this plan not just a government directive but a true reflection of the collective will of our people. The plan is centred on several key thematic areas: **Government Leadership**, emphasising the vital role of coordinated government efforts at all levels; **Access to Basic Services** aimed at enhancing healthcare, education, and housing; **Access to Employment and Livelihoods**, prioritising economic stability through job creation and income-generating activities; **Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience**, which targets the risks posed by climate change and promotes sustainable practices; and **Data for Solutions**, underscoring the importance of data-driven decision-making to ensure that interventions are evidence-based and responsive to the needs of the communities.

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who contributed to the development of this plan. A special appreciation goes to the Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions Department team under the leadership of Director Zahra Abdi Mohamed. Her dedication, vision, and tireless efforts have been pivotal in steering this plan to completion, ensuring that it is both comprehensive and actionable.

**Mohamed Shire**

*Director General*

*Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development*

*Federal Government of Somalia.*



## Acknowledgments



This action plan is more than just a document; it is a testament to our shared commitment to finding durable solutions for **1 million IDPs** and creates a solid framework for resolving the displacement crisis in Somalia

The development of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan is a significant milestone in our collective effort to address the needs of displacement-affected communities (DACs). This action plan was crafted through an inclusive and participatory process, engaging a diverse group of stakeholders. Displacement-affected communities, including IDP representatives, local government, Federal and Federal Member State Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the United Nations Organizations, International and local NGOs, the private sector, and civil society organisations all played vital roles in shaping this plan. Their contributions have been instrumental in ensuring that the plan is comprehensive, relevant, and actionable.

I would like to express my deep appreciation for the dedication, commitment, and insightful contributions of our team, particularly Zakariye Harbi (Technical Lead Advisor for Solutions Pathways Action Plan), Abdi Omar (Program Specialist), Omar Abdusalam (Communication Specialist), Habibo Yusuf (Durable Solutions Coordinator) and Maher Kasim (Communication Officer).

I would also like to extend my deepest gratitude to our development partners who contributed to this important endeavor. Special thanks go to Robert Piper (Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement) and Louis Hoffmann (Senior Advisor) from the Office of the Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement for their invaluable guidance. My sincere appreciation also goes to George Conway (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia) and his team at the Resident Coordinator's Office, particularly David Karp (Solutions Advisor), Abraham Ondiek (Data Officer), and Stephen Kelly-Omollo (Communications and Advocacy Officer) for their leadership and support. I am especially grateful to Freddie Carver (Director), Mubarik Ahmed (Somalia Country Manager), Andrew Maina (Durable Solutions Coordinator) and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) for their significant contributions.

The efforts of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Somalia Country Representative Frantz Celestin and their team were crucial to the success of this plan, and I extend special thanks to Osman Osman (Senior Programme Coordinator), Teresa Del Ministro (Senior Urban Displacement Advisor), Benjamin Townsend (Programme Manager), Amun Osman (Urban Development Specialist) and Abdilatif Maalim Adan (Development Coordination Officer) and Abdifatah



Ahmed (Programme Officer) for their exceptional contributions. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Somalia Country Representative Charles Mballa and their team, as well as the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Country Director Mohamed Abdi and their team, particularly Mohamed Addum (Head of Programme) and Sayidali Abdi (Area Manager), were also played a crucial role in the development of this plan.

This action plan is more than just a document; it is a testament to our shared commitment to finding durable solutions for 1 million IDPs and creates a solid framework for resolving the displacement crisis in Somalia. With the continued collaboration and dedication of all involved, I am confident that we will achieve the objectives set out in this plan, paving the way for a future where every displaced person can rebuild and transform their lives with dignity and hope.

**Zahra Abdi Mohamed**

*Director of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions  
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development Federal  
Government of Somalia*

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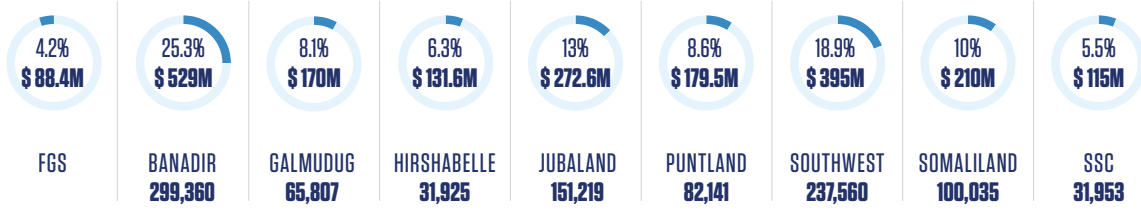
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## Acronyms

<b>BRA</b>	Banadir Regional Administration	<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>CAPS</b>	Community Action Plans	<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicators
<b>CBI</b>	Community-Based Initiatives	<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	<b>MDAS</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>CFW</b>	Cash for Work	<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>CHWS</b>	Community Health Works	<b>MSME</b>	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>CSA</b>	Climate Smart Agriculture	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations	<b>MOPIED</b>	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix	<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>DACS</b>	Displacement Affected Communities	<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>DPRDS</b>	Department of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions (DPRDS)	<b>NDRA</b>	National Displacement and Refugee Agency
<b>DSP</b>	Durable Solutions Progress	<b>NDSS</b>	National Durable Solutions Strategy
<b>DSRSG/RC/HC</b>	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia	<b>NTP</b>	National Transformational Plan
<b>DSS</b>	Durable Solutions Secretariat	<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>DSTWG</b>	Durable Solutions Technical Working Group	<b>PWD</b>	Person with Disabilities
<b>FGS</b>	Federal Government of Somalia	<b>REDSS</b>	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
<b>FMS</b>	Federal Member States	<b>RVI</b>	Rift Valley Institute
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practices	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence	<b>SSN</b>	Social Safety Nets
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund	<b>SWOT</b>	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
<b>GRLN</b>	Global Refugee Led Network	<b>SWS</b>	Southwest State
<b>HHS</b>	Households	<b>TWG</b>	Technical Working Group
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land and Property	<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>IDPS</b>	Internally Displaced Persons	<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>IFIS</b>	International Finance Institutions	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>INGOS</b>	International Non-governmental Organizations	<b>VSLA</b>	Village Savings and Loans Associations



**\$ 2.09B**

ESTIMATED BUDGET

**1M**

TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



**% BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY**

**32%**

Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

**26%**

Access to Basic Services

**26%**

Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**15%**

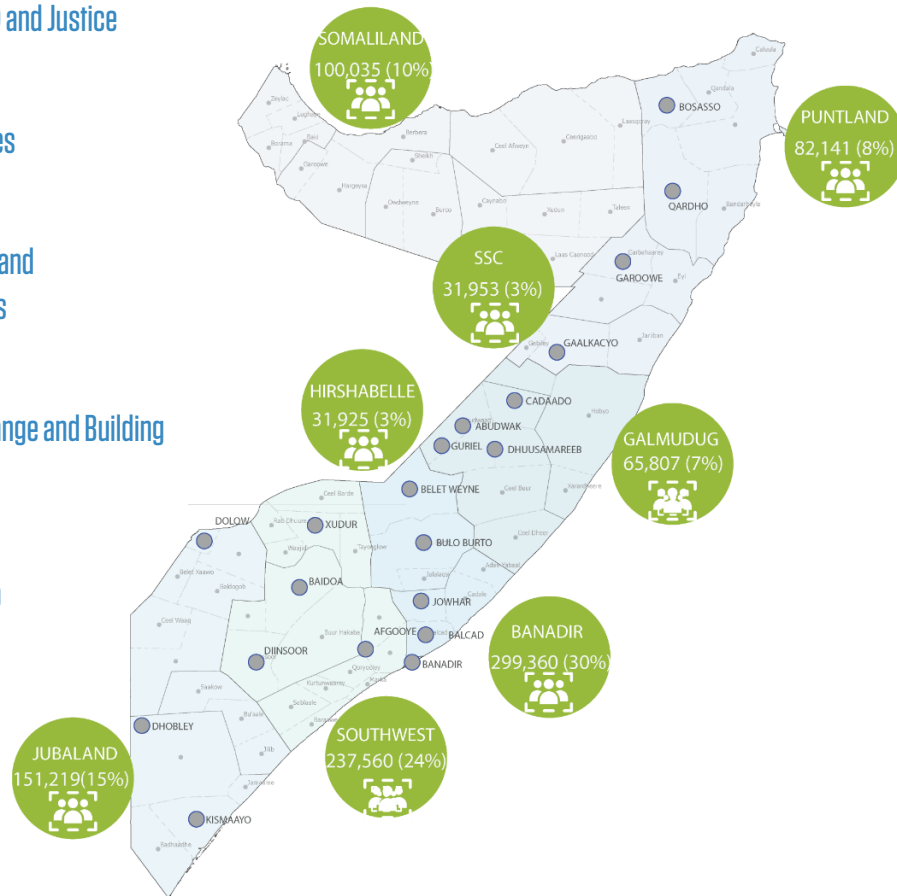
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**1%**

Government Leadership

**1%**

Data for Solutions



**1**

**DISPLACEMENT  
AND SOLUTIONS  
CONTEXT IN SOMALIA**







## Displacement and Solutions Context in Somalia

### Somalia Displacement Overview

Somalia's displacement crisis is one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies, with approximately 4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)<sup>1</sup>. This staggering number represents over a fifth of the entire Somali population, underscoring the immense scale of displacement in the country. Traditionally, displacement in Somalia has been driven by recurrent droughts and floods as well as persistent conflict and insecurity, which result in substantive loss of livelihoods. These factors have historically forced many Somalis to abandon their homes in search of safety and stability.

The ongoing scale and pace of displacement have been a driver of rapid urbanisation and significant rural-urban migration, making Mogadishu, Somalia's capital city, one of the fastest-growing cities in the world and heavily straining major urban centres across the country. As Somalis, whose main livelihoods have been disrupted, move from rural areas to towns, searching for alternative livelihood sources and better opportunities, urban centres create pull factors that exacerbate internal displacement. This trend necessitates a shift in humanitarian, development, and peace and security programming to address the challenges of an increasingly urban displaced population. To counteract these trends effectively, it is crucial to prioritise long-term investment in rural development. By enhancing infrastructure, economic opportunities, and services in rural regions, the root causes of displacement and reduce the strain on urban centres can be addressed. In 2023, the country faced an unprecedented sixth consecutive below-average rainfall season, leading to the worst drought in 40 years. This ongoing drought displaced more than 1.3 million people, representing a fivefold increase in displacement since early 2022, leaving nearly 40% of the population in need of urgent food assistance. The drought was followed by unprecedented floods in 2023, triggering 1.7 million movements<sup>2</sup>.

Even though Somalia continues to grapple with a complex and protracted displacement situation, significant efforts have been undertaken by the government at both the federal and local levels to address this crisis. These include formulation of policies and strategies, incorporating IDP issues into local and national planning, pioneering a development-focused approach to solutions, establishing robust coordination mechanisms within the government and with multi-sectoral partners, and advocacy and resource mobilisation initiatives. According to an assessment by the United Nations Secretary-General's Office for Internal Displacement, Somalia has been ranked second among 16 countries evaluated for significant progress in providing solutions to the IDPs, a testament to the collective efforts across different levels of government.

Several factors have contributed to this success, including political willingness, a robust coordination mechanism, active advocacy, donor support and resource mobilisation efforts to implement action plans. The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) has developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework with over 100 indicators to track the progress of the NDSS. A baseline survey has been conducted for these indicators. MoPIED is also spearheading a developmental rather than a humanitarian approach to solving displacement issues in Somalia. Key achievements include developing the first National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) of its kind, reforming and strengthening national and local coordination mechanisms, GIS mapping of socio-economic services in return and reintegration areas, developing action plans for operationalising the NDSS, resource mobilisation, national and global level advocacy on durable solutions for Somalia, supporting development projects that address displacement and developing a web-based MIS M&E system to track progress. Additionally, the Ministry has mapped government land for relocation and reintegration across different states and formed a migration and displacement data durable solutions working group.



## Somalia's Solutions Pathways

The Department of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions of the Ministry of Planning, Investments, and Economic Development (MoPIED) in Somalia continues to play a leading role in overseeing and addressing solutions to internal displacement in the country. In 2024, the department conducted a series of durable solutions pathways consultations across all federal member states and the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA). These consultations aimed to identify key approaches to facilitate the durable solutions pathways of one million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from their displacement situations, in alignment with the National Durable Solutions Strategy, the National Development Plan and the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, emphasising three interconnected goals: achieving durable solutions, ensuring protection and assistance, and preventing future displacement. These workshops were guided by several fundamental elements to address the complex needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and facilitate durable solutions. These key elements that form the foundation for durable solutions pathways are:

- **Government Leadership:** Ensuring a whole-of-governmental approach with oversight and involvement is crucial for successfully identifying and implementing solutions. Effective leadership and coordination at the national and local levels are necessary to ensure systematic inclusion of displacement-affected communities (DACs) across government priorities and planning processes, as well as successfully implementing durable solutions programs.
- **Access to Basic Services:** Guaranteeing that IDPs have sustained access to essential services such as healthcare, education, water, and sanitation is vital to preventing dependence on humanitarian assistance. Simultaneously, ensuring the internally displaced are included in developing national systems, including protection programmes and services and development strategies, is vital for improving the living conditions and well-being of DACs.

- **Employment and Livelihood Opportunities:** Facilitating access to job opportunities and sustainable livelihoods is critical to ensuring resilient communities. Providing IDPs with the means to support themselves economically can significantly enhance their ability to rebuild their lives and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid.
- **Legal Documentation, Housing, Land, and Property (HLP), and Access to Justice:** Providing necessary documentation and ensuring access to justice, housing, land, and property rights are essential for IDPs. Legal documentation is often necessary to access basic and financial services and secure employment, whilst tenure security and housing and land rights are critical for achieving permanent housing solutions to displacement.
- **Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience:** Enhancing the climate adaptation and resilience of IDPs and host communities is a priority. Strengthening their ability to cope with and recover from current and future shocks, such as conflicts or climate change disasters, is essential for sustainable development and reducing the risk of further displacement.
- **Generating Reliable Data:** Ensuring the reliability of data is crucial for informed decision-making. Accurate and up-to-date information on the needs, locations, and conditions of IDPs is crucial for effectively planning and implementing the government's pathways initiative.

## Vision and Objectives of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan

**Vision:** Foster sustainable solutions for displacement-affected communities (IDPs, Returnees) through improved access to basic service delivery, sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities, housing and security of tenure, enhanced social welfare, and building resilience to recurrent displacement.

The Solutions Pathways Action Plan is aligned with and guided by the five Strategic Objectives of the National Durable Solutions Strategy:



- Increase the resilience of displacement-affected communities by ensuring equitable access to basic services, housing with security of tenure, and social safety nets through rights and needs-based approaches.
- Increase accountability of authorities towards displacement-affected communities by ensuring participation in peace and state-building processes by guaranteeing their safety and security and access to a legal identity.
- Increase access to sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities by displacement-affected communities by creating conditions conducive to achieving their self-reliance.
- Increase access to justice and the rule of law by displacement-affected communities by strengthening formal and informal justice structures.

- Invest in early and long-term solutions to prevent or mitigate displacement caused by natural disasters and climate change effects such as floods, drought and other predictable hazards.

## Policy and Legal Landscape

The durable solutions agenda in Somalia is anchored in a robust legal and policy framework. The primary legal framework for durable solutions in Somalia is the Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia, established in 2012, which serves as the highest law of the country. The Constitution recognises the right to equality for all Somali citizens regardless of their circumstances and binds all public and private persons and entities to respect these rights. It also provides for all the rights that internally displaced persons would need access to overcome

Figure 1: Alignment of the NDSS, Solutions Pathways Action Plan, NDP 9 with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions and the Sustainable Development Goals

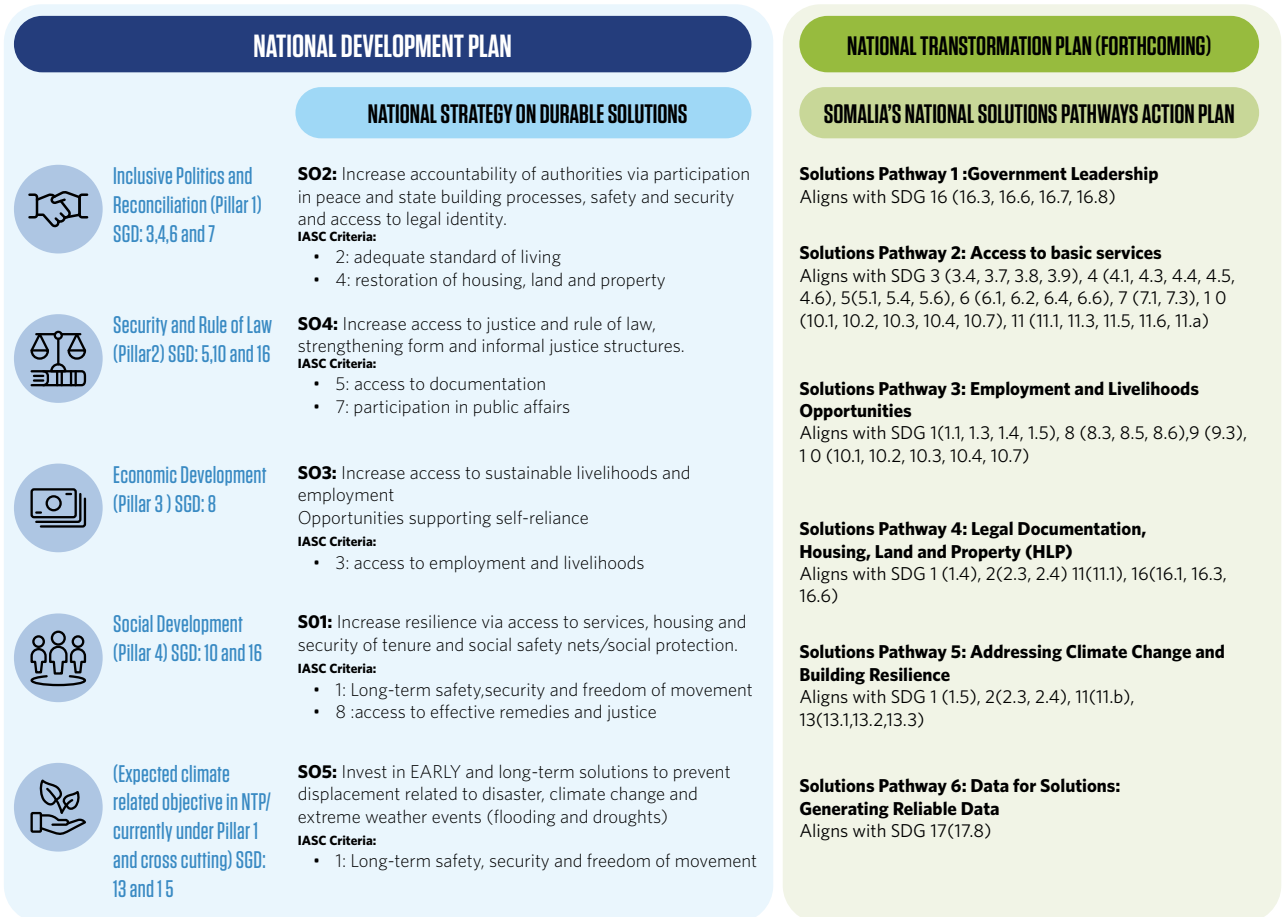
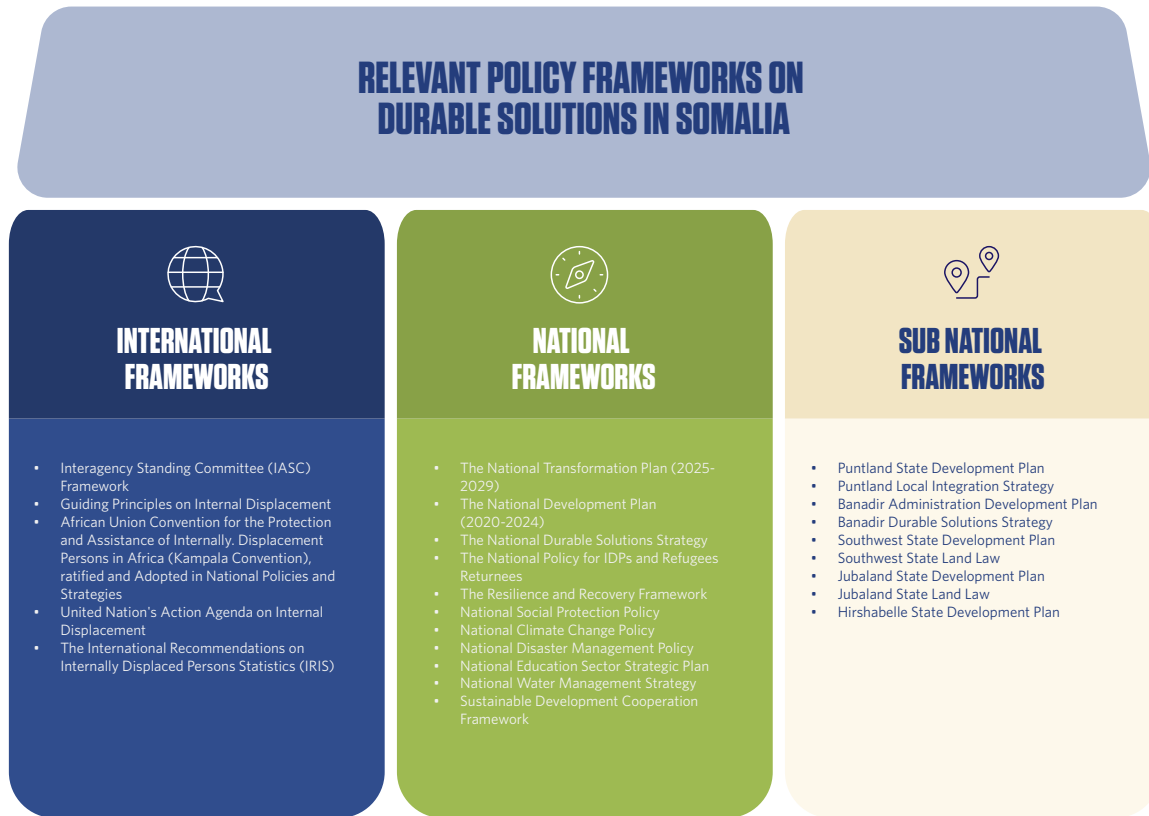




Figure 2: Somali Durable Solutions Policy and Legal Framework Map



their displacement-related vulnerability. A recent review of the first four chapters of the Provisional Federal Constitution addressed critical issues such as the electoral framework, universal suffrage, women's representation, and freedom of expression. These rights afforded by the Constitution are augmented by international legal instruments that specifically address displacement. These include the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displacement Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), which the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia ratified in 2020 and adopted in national policies and strategies.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) views displacement as primarily a development issue with humanitarian elements. Consequently, solutions to displacement are well embedded into the national development policy framework. Solutions to displacement are incorporated within the National

Development Plan (NDP9) (2020 - 2024) (NDP 9) and its successor, the National Transformation Plan (2025 - 2029). Somalia's IDPs are the group most profoundly impacted by the drivers of poverty, affecting every aspect of their lives. Progress towards poverty reduction will require targeting and investing in this most vulnerable group to ensure that they reach self-sufficiency and contribute to the development of society.

The Government of Somalia also developed and enacted the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024) (NDSS), which operationalises the key pillars of the NDP 9. The NDSS covers five key objectives to support internally displaced people in overcoming their displacement-related needs and regain access to their rights. These objectives and how they operationalise the pillars of the NDP 9 are illustrated in the figure below. The figure also demonstrates how the NDSS meets the international standards on displacement-



specific rights and needs outlined by the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons 2010.

Somalia’s National Solutions Pathways Action Plan draws on the NDSS strategic objectives and supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17. It contributes primarily to the reduction of poverty and inequality, to making cities and human settlements more resilient, to fostering peace and inclusive societies, and to supporting resilience through climate action. An overview of the alignment of policy instruments, SDGs, and relevant targets is below:

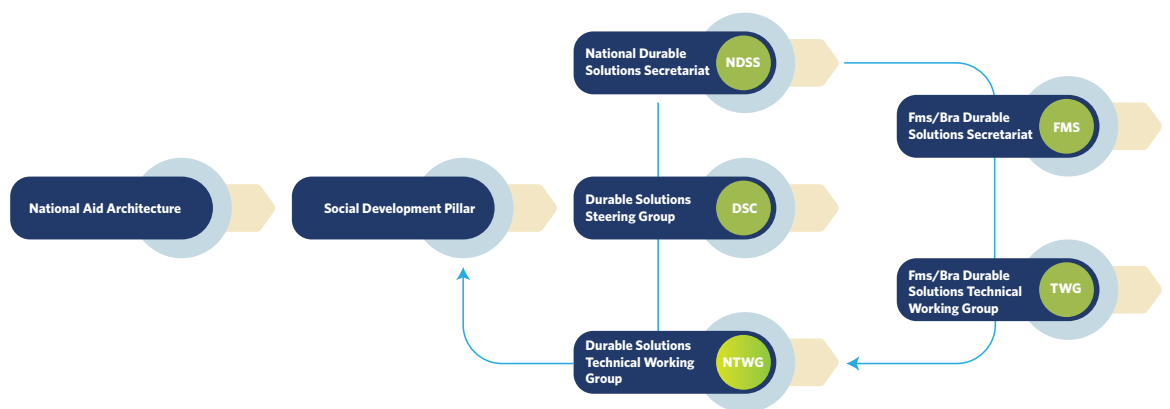
Additional national and sub-national policies and plans have contributed to addressing displacement in Somalia. These include the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, the National Eviction Guidelines, and the National Resilience and Recovery Framework. The legal and policy instruments at the sub-national level include the Southwest State Land Law, the Puntland Local Integration Strategy, and the Banadir Regional Administration Durable Solutions Strategy, among others. The figure below shows the policy and legal framework map summarising key international,

national, and subnational documents guiding durable solutions policy and programming interventions in Somalia.

### Coordination Mechanism

All efforts contributing to promoting development solutions to displacement for the Somali people are coordinated by the Government of Somalia through the Department of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions (DPRDS) at the Federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED). In 2023, the Ministry reformed and harmonised the existing coordination platforms for durable solutions into an effective National Coordination mechanism, bringing together all stakeholders to ensure a focused collective “whole-of-government” approach to enable equal access to information and reduce inefficiencies. The National Coordination Mechanism incorporates the National Durable Solutions Secretariat, the National Solutions Steering Group (Donors), and the National Durable Solutions Technical Working Group at the National Level. The Sub-national Level Durable Solutions Technical Working Group has been established for the FMS/BRA, which aims to coordinate solutions at the local level. The National Durable Solutions Technical Working Group falls under the

**Figure 3:** Somalia’s Durable Solutions Coordination Mechanism





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## The ongoing scale and pace of displacement have been a catalyst for rapid urbanisation and significant rural-urban migration making Mogadishu, Somalia's capital city, one of the fastest growing cities in the world

Social Development Pillar of coordination architecture of the National Development Plan 2020 - 2024 and the Social Transformation Pillar in the new National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025 - 2029.

The Department of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions (DPRDS) at the Federal Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) brings together different sectoral ministries that contribute to the implementation of durable solutions to align their plans and strategies to the NDSS and track their contribution to durable solutions. The Ministry of Planning is responsible for planning, multi-sector coordination, advocacy and fundraising, monitoring and evaluation, engagement of development partners,

civil society and donors, and coordinating the aid architecture, while line ministries and agencies at the FMS/BRA and local government authorities are responsible for implementing solutions.

The implementation and progress of the National Solutions Action Plan will be coordinated and monitored through the existing coordination platforms at the National and Sub-national levels.

## 2

## **REGIONAL STATE OVERVIEW:**

**PROGRESS,  
OPPORTUNITIES,  
AND CHALLENGES IN  
ACHIEVING DURABLE  
SOLUTIONS**







## Galmudug State

Galmudug State, located in central Somalia, encompasses the regions of Galgaduud and Mudug. Spanning from the Indian Ocean in the east to the Ethiopian border in the west, Galmudug serves as a crucial strategic link between Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland. However, the State faces significant challenges, including persistent conflict, insecurity, and environmental disasters, which have led to substantial internal displacement.

**\$170.IM**

ESTIMATED BUDGET

**65,807**

TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



### % BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY

**24%**

Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

**35%**

Access to Basic Services

**25%**

Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**15%**

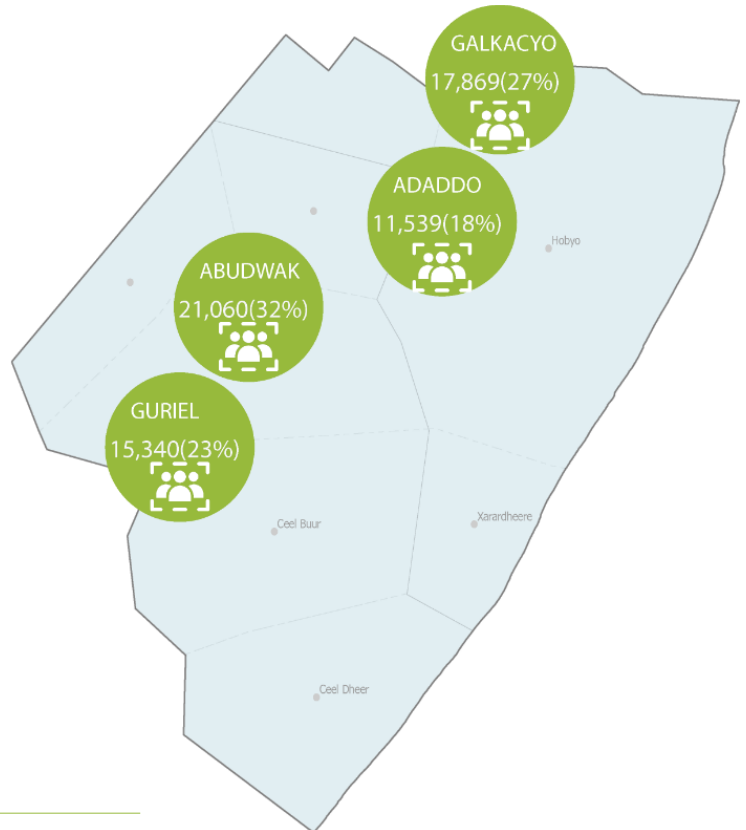
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**1.3%**

Government Leadership

**1%**

Data for Solutions



**8%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

**6.5%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION



---

## Galgaduud Region

Galgaduud stretches across the entire width of Somalia, with its administrative capital in Dhuusamareeb. The region's economy is predominantly pastoral, with livelihoods heavily reliant on water and pasture, often leading to inter-communal violence. Al-Shabaab maintains a strong presence in Galgaduud, contributing to ongoing instability. In mid-2023, the Somali government launched a counter-insurgency campaign in Galmudug and Hirshabelle states, relocating the Somali army's command centre to Dhuusamareeb. Despite these efforts, Galgaduud has experienced the highest levels of fatalities in the region, with Al-Shabaab remaining entrenched, exacerbating the displacement crisis.

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Somalia Baseline Assessment spanning February 2023 - January 2024, conflict is the primary driver of internal displacement in Galgaduud, affecting 76% of IDP locations and displacing 44,104<sup>3</sup> individuals. Extreme weather events, including droughts and floods, also contribute to displacement, particularly in Dhuusamareeb. Displacement has been a persistent issue over the past two decades, with many IDPs experiencing protracted displacement for over ten years. Most IDPs in Galgaduud reside in urban areas, with 95% of IDP households (8,679) in such settings. Most IDP sites (98%) are designated camps or camp-like settings, with only two locations hosting 26 IDP households within host communities.

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## Mudug Region

Gaalkacyo, the major urban centre in Mudug region, faces ongoing conflict and environmental disasters, particularly droughts. The severe drought of 2022-2023, the worst in forty years, further exacerbated Mudug's vulnerabilities, leading to significant displacement as people sought emergency humanitarian assistance. Conflict is also the predominant cause of displacement in Mudug, impacting 81% of IDP locations and displacing 114,072 individuals. Natural disasters play a secondary role, primarily due to drought. Displacement

in Mudug has been ongoing, with a significant portion of IDPs displaced for over ten years. Like Galgaduud, the IDP population in Mudug is predominantly urban, with 99% of IDP households (23,284 households) residing in urban areas and only a single rural settlement hosting 30 households. Nearly all IDP sites are in designated camps or camp-like settings<sup>4</sup>.

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## Displacement Dynamics

Overall, displacement in Galmudug State is driven primarily by conflict, with natural disasters as a secondary factor. Many IDPs have been displaced for over a decade, highlighting the chronic nature of displacement in the state. The majority of IDPs reside in urban areas across both regions, predominantly in camps or camp-like settings, with minimal integration into host communities. Significant portions of IDPs in both regions are displaced within their districts or from other districts within Galmudug. Additionally, a substantial number of IDPs have relocated to Galmudug from different parts of Somalia, particularly from Hiraan, Bay, and Middle Shabelle regions.

Galmudug State has made notable progress in addressing protracted displacement through various thematic surveys that enhance the understanding of opportunities to improve conditions for displaced populations. Central to these efforts is the strong political will demonstrated by the state's leadership, complemented by access to extensive land resources suitable for resettling IDPs.

The establishment of a dynamic and active durable solutions technical working group has been crucial in coordinating and implementing strategies. Important policy frameworks and other state legislations provide a structured and sustainable approach to managing and resolving displacement issues. The state's relative political stability and safety in most districts enable effective resettlement, reintegration, and free movement of IDPs. Additionally, welcoming communities and functional justice systems facilitate the smooth integration of IDPs and improve advocacy and access to justice for Displaced and Affected Communities (DACs).



Despite these positive developments, challenges persist. Ongoing operations to liberate areas from Al-Shabaab control pose security risks, while sporadic clan conflicts and natural disasters, such as droughts and floods, further complicate displacement dynamics. Additionally, the state's efforts are constrained by a lack of sufficient resources and donor fatigue, limiting the capacity to address all displacement-related needs comprehensively.

### Solutions Target

The displacement figure in Galmudug stands at 273,913 IDPs, which is approximately 7% of the national figure. The majority of these IDPs are hosted in about 160 verified sites<sup>5</sup>. The Solutions Pathways Initiative aims to remove 65,807 IDPs permanently from their displacement situation.

Figure 4: Galmudug State SWOT Analysis Table

Strengths	Weaknesses/Challenges	Opportunities	Threats
<p><b>Social Cohesion:</b> Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are predominantly hosted by extended family members. This support network alleviates some of the hardships faced by IDPs and fosters community resilience.</p>	<p><b>Extreme Vulnerability and Risk of Secondary Displacement:</b> IDPs face significant vulnerability and are at high risk of secondary displacement due to evictions, especially in Gaalkacyo</p>	<p><b>Availability of Land for Resettlement:</b> There is available land in areas such as Adaado town, presenting opportunities for sustainable settlement solutions.</p>	<p><b>Cyclical Natural Disasters and Sudden Displacement Crises:</b> Pose ongoing threats to stability and livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>Security and Stability:</b> Dhuusamareeb town enjoys relative security and stability, with accessible road links to major towns such as Adaado and Guriel, enhancing mobility and economic activities</p>	<p>Conflict, Complex clan and Al-Shabaab rivalry leading to sporadic conflicts.</p>	<p>Strong Clan Ties and culture of hosting IDPs contributes to the enabling environment for local integration and resettlement in key towns.</p>	<p><b>Conflict and Complex Clan Rivalries:</b> including those driven by clan dynamics and Al-Shabaab rivalry, lead to sporadic violence and instability.</p>
<p><b>Return of IDPs:</b> Anecdotal evidence suggests that many IDPs return to their original areas once displacement triggers subside, reducing the duration of displacement.</p>	<p><b>Inadequate Basic and Social Services:</b> There is a severe lack of essential services such as education and healthcare.</p>	<p><b>Liberation of Key Towns:</b> From Al-Shabaab control has improved access between towns, facilitating better movement and economic activities.</p>	
<p><b>Pastoralists Livelihoods:</b> Particularly those keeping camels, have a livelihood strategy e.g. herd maximization that is adaptable to droughts and famine conditions.</p>	<p><b>Poor Access to Justice:</b> There is inadequate access to justice and a lack of police presence, which undermines the rule of law and protection for vulnerable populations.</p>	<p><b>Political Will:</b> There is political will from the State administration to resettle IDPs and returnees, indicating a commitment to addressing displacement issues.</p>	<p><b>Forced Evictions:</b> Particularly in Gaalkacyo, continue to threaten the stability and security of IDPs.</p>
<p>Galmudug State has not been prioritised for durable solutions funding.</p>			



## Jubaland State

Jubaland State, located in southern Somalia, comprises three regions: Gedo, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba. The state is characterised by its strategic location along the Indian Ocean and borders with Kenya. This positioning has historically made it a key region for trade, agriculture, and, unfortunately, conflict. Jubaland stands out from other states due to the number of returnees passing through or locally integrating into the state. The state's proximity to the Dadaab refugee camp has resulted in many returnees settling in its major towns. According to UNHCR Somalia, approximately 59,305 returnees, mainly from Kenya, have returned to parts of Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Gedo regions<sup>6</sup>.

**\$ 272.6M**  
ESTIMATED BUDGET

**151,219**  
TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



### % BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY

**31%**

Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

**24%**

Access to Basic Services

**29%**

Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**15%**

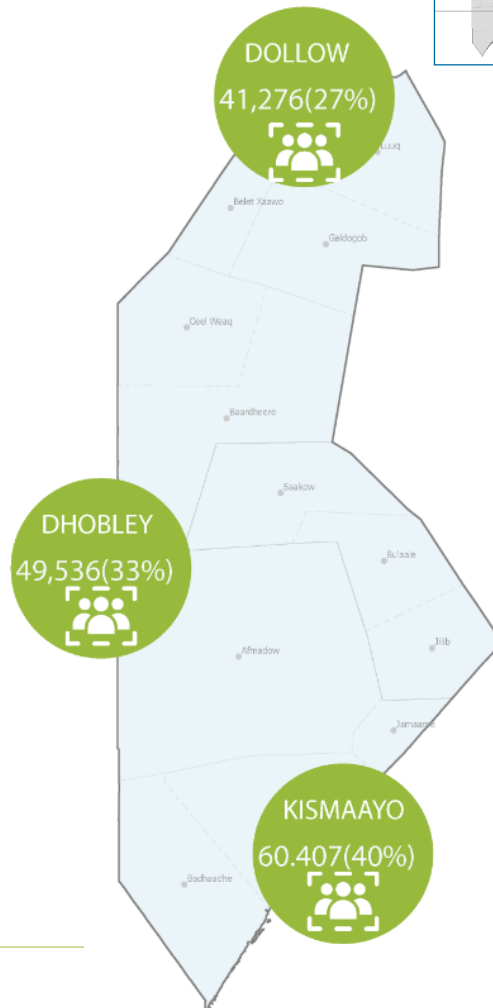
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**1%**

Government Leadership

**1%**

Data for Solutions



**13%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

**15%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION



Additionally, large portions of the state, namely Middle Juba, remain outside government control, leading to frequent displacements from Al-Shabab-controlled areas during military operations, exacerbating protracted displacement within the main urban centres.

## Gedo Region

Gedo, the second-largest region in Somalia by territory, experiences arid to semi-arid climatic conditions, with infrequent rainfall and sparse vegetation. Despite the presence of the Juba River, the region often faces water scarcity, particularly in non-riverine areas. This environmental challenge is compounded by significant Al-Shabaab presence and ongoing power struggles between local politicians and the Jubaland administration in Kismayo, leading to a volatile security situation. The combination of these factors significantly influences displacement trends within and across the region.

## Lower Juba Region

Lower Juba is marked by its fertile lands and the Juba River, which supports agriculture and livestock rearing, the primary livelihoods for the population. However, the region has not been immune to conflict and natural disasters. Al-Shabaab's presence and recurrent droughts have periodically disrupted the lives of residents, leading to displacement and humanitarian crises. Lower Juba's strategic coastal location also plays a role in its complex socio-political dynamics. The geography of Jubaland further contributes to its displacement challenges. The Juba River runs through the state, making it prone to regular flooding, particularly in the Gedo region and along the middle and lower Juba in the riparian areas. This recurring natural disaster further complicates the situation for displaced communities.

## Displacement Dynamics

In Gedo, the majority of IDPs are found in urban areas, with 95% residing in cities<sup>7</sup>. These urban IDP

populations predominantly live in designated IDP sites or camp-like settings, while a small percentage are integrated into host communities. Displacement in Gedo is primarily driven by natural disasters, particularly droughts, with some instances of flood-induced displacements. Conflict and lack of services also contribute to the displacement, albeit to a lesser extent. The region hosts a significant number of IDPs from other regions, mainly Bay and Bakool, highlighting Gedo's role as a place of refuge.

While Lower Juba has experienced displacement primarily due to conflict and environmental factors such as droughts and floods, the displacement dynamics in this region are influenced by the presence of fertile agricultural land and the Juba River, which, while providing livelihoods, also makes the area susceptible to floods. The region's strategic importance and agricultural potential attract IDPs from within Jubaland and returnees looking to rebuild their lives in relatively stable conditions.

## Solutions Target

The displacement figure in Jubaland stands at more than half a million, 629,426 individuals, accounting for approximately 14% of the national displacement figure. These IDPs are scattered across eight districts in Gedo and Lower Juba regions in 351 verified sites hosting most of these IDPs<sup>8</sup>. The Solutions Pathways Initiative aims to find a permanent solution for 151,219 IDPs as part of the one million IDP national objective.



Figure 5: Jubaland State SWOT Analysis Table

Strengths	Weaknesses/Challenges	Opportunities	Threats
<p><b>Availability of Land and access to river water along Juba river:</b> There is sufficient land to resettle IDPs</p>	<p><b>Recurrent Natural Disasters:</b> Repeatedly disrupt efforts to stabilize communities.</p>	<p>Availability of land for resettlement in Luglow site.</p>	<p>Floods and droughts.</p>
<p><b>Positive Relations with FGS MoPIED:</b> facilitates coordinated efforts.</p>	<p><b>Insufficient Funding:</b> Restrict the scope of durable solutions initiatives.</p>	<p>Potential for development of sustainable livelihoods due to the presence of skilled labor and fertile lands.</p>	<p>Continued political instability between Jubaland State and FGS.</p>
<p><b>Durable Solution Framework and Policies:</b> A structured framework and supportive policies guide the implementation of durable solutions.</p>	<p><b>Focus on Emergencies Over Development:</b> hampers long-term development planning.</p>	<p>Increased donor and INGO interest due to the strategic importance of Jubaland.</p>	<p>Evictions.</p>
<p><b>Skilled Labor and Employment Opportunities:</b> The presence of skilled labor and employment prospects in sectors such as fishing and farming provide pathways to self-sufficiency for DACs.</p>	<p><b>Poor Access to Basic Needs:</b> Many IDPs lack access to essential services such as healthcare and education.</p>	<p>Political will and supportive policies to achieve durable solutions for displacement-affected communities (DACs).</p>	<p><b>Intra-Communal Land Conflicts:</b> Disputes over land ownership and use further complicate resettlement efforts.</p>
<p>Established Durable Solution Technical Working Group.</p>	<p>Poor access to justice and absence of police posts.</p>	<p>Many IDPs and returnees have valuable and relevant skills.</p>	
<p>Relative security and stability within major displacement towns.</p>		<p>Fertile lands suitable for agriculture along the Juba River.</p>	
<p>Political will from the State admin to resettle IDPs and returnees.</p>		<p>Pastoralists, keeping camels suitable for droughts and famine.</p>	
<p>Opportunities for resettlement of returnees from Dadaab and Kakuma and strong trade ties with Kenya</p>			



## Southwest State

Southwest State (SWS) hosts the second-largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) among all federal member states and is the origin of the largest number of displaced persons across the country. Consequently, effectively addressing internal displacement in Southwest State has the potential to substantially mitigate displacement issues throughout Somalia. Recognising this, the Southwest State administration has adopted a comprehensive, multipronged approach to tackle displacement.

**\$ 395M**

ESTIMATED BUDGET

**237,560**

TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



### % BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY

**32%**

Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

**21%**

Access to Basic Services

**29%**

Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**17%**

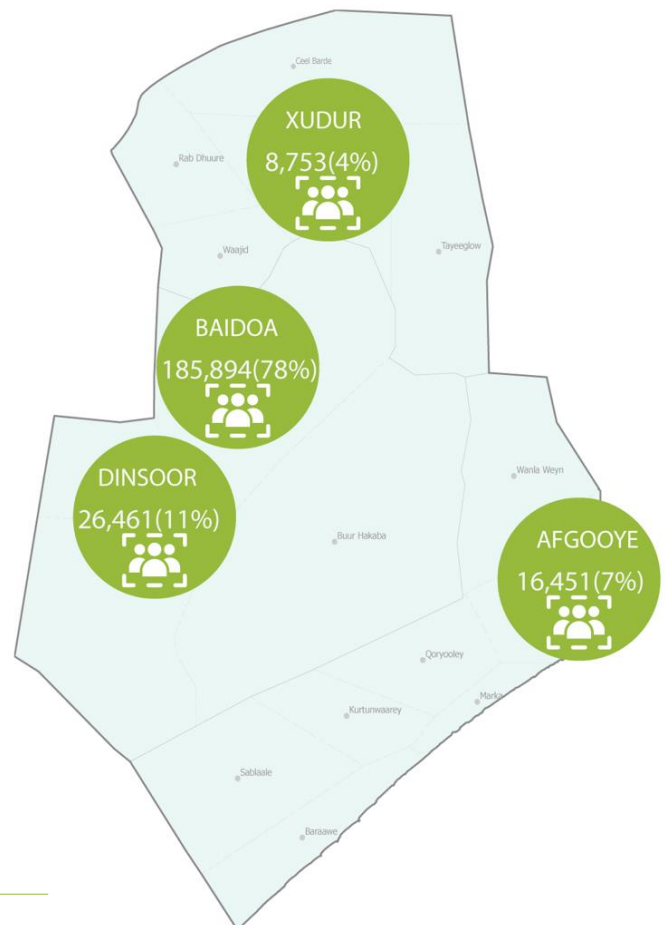
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**0.6%**

Government Leadership

**0.4%**

Data for Solutions



**13%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

**15%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION



The administration's strategic development plan and targeted policy formulation underscore its commitment to addressing displacement. Numerous community action plans have been implemented, reflecting the political will and dedication of municipal authorities. The presence of INGOs and UN agencies within the state has bolstered these efforts by providing additional support and resources. Additionally, there is a coordination mechanism for solutions between the state and implementing partners, which ensures the efficiency of solution initiatives. Furthermore, the government has allocated land for the resettlement of IDPs, facilitating their integration. Southwest State also leverages local expertise in farming and animal husbandry, which offers viable Livelihood Opportunities for displaced individuals. This indigenous knowledge plays a crucial role in ensuring that resettled IDPs can sustain themselves and contribute to the local economy.

However, the state faces numerous challenges that hinder the achievement of durable solutions to displacement. Insecurity remains the biggest obstacle. Inadequate provision of essential services is also a considerable challenge, further exacerbating the situation and limiting the scope and effectiveness of solution interventions. Inter-clan conflicts add another layer of complexity through secondary displacements.

The absence of a harmonised policy or strategy for shelter typology for IDPs presents another challenge, leading to unsustainable expectations, inconsistencies in housing provisions and hostility towards shelter providers. High levels of illiteracy among the displaced population further complicate efforts to improve their circumstances, as it limits access to information and opportunities for advancement. The sheer volume of IDPs within Southwest State represents a considerable challenge, putting a strain on the limited available resources and capacities.

Although Southwest State has made significant strides in addressing displacement through strategic planning, governmental commitment, and leveraging local resources, it must navigate a complex array of challenges. Addressing these issues will require sustained effort, enhanced coordination, and increased

resources to ensure durable solutions for the displaced populations within the state.

## Displacement Dynamics in Southwest State

### Bay Region

Baidoa is a major hub for IDPs due to its relative security and availability of services. Displaced populations in Bay region primarily come from within the region, fleeing conflict and drought in rural areas. Many IDPs in Baidoa have been displaced for extended periods, reflecting the chronic nature of conflict and drought in the region. This long-term displacement creates significant challenges in terms of shelter, livelihoods, and integration.

### Bakool Region

The region faces severe displacement due to Al-Shabaab control and military operations. Many IDPs from Bakool region move towards Bay region, particularly Baidoa, seeking safety and better living conditions. Additionally, Bakool's agro-pastoral communities are highly vulnerable to drought, leading to periodic waves of displacement as people seek food and water in neighbouring regions. According to the DTM Somalia Baseline Assessment, around 16% of IDP locations assessed (26 settlements) hosting 13,124 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced for up to three years, 19 % of locations (15 settlements) hosting 15,851 IDPs reported being displaced between four and five years (first IDP arrival, between 2018 and 2020). Another 56% of locations (21) hosting 46,716 IDPs reported on IDPs being displaced between six and ten years (the first IDPs arrived between 2014 and 2017), while 10% of locations hosting 7,980 IDPs reported on the protracted displacement of IDPs for more than ten years.

### Lower Shabelle Region

The Shabelle River basin is vital for Somalia's food security, livelihoods, and economic development. It serves as the primary water source for around four million people and supports Somalia's most productive



agricultural zone in the Middle and Lower Shabelle regions.

In Lower Shabelle, some areas are controlled by armed non-state actors, but districts like Afgooye remain accessible and stable, allowing for productive agricultural activities. As a result, Afgooye has attracted a large number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The region faces various challenges, including drought, river flooding, land disputes, agro-pastoral competition, and inter-clan tensions, made worse by very low absorptive capacities.

are spread across 12 central districts, with about 875 verified sites hosting the majority of these IDPs<sup>9</sup>. Many of these sites are categorised as high-risk for secondary displacement due to factors such as eviction, flooding, and recurrent conflicts. Based on current trends, many IDPs might relocate to Baidoa because of its relative peace, better socio-economic conditions, and improved services. The Durable Solutions Pathways Initiative aims to alleviate the displacement situation for about 275,000 IDPs in Southwest State as part of the national goal of finding lasting solutions for one million IDPs.

## Solutions Target

There are about 988,809 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Southwest State, making up approximately a third of the national displacement figure. These IDPs

**Figure 6:** Southwest State SWOT Analysis Table

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses/Challenges</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Skilled farmers among IDPs and strong rural and urban linkages.	Extreme vulnerability and risk of secondary displacement.	Availability of land for resettlement.	Floods and droughts.
Security and stability within Baidoa, the main displacement site.	Dependency on aid.	Potential for agricultural development using fertile lands.	Conflict outbreaks.
Presence of international and national NGOs.	Inadequate social services, especially education.	Pastoralists adept at keeping camels, resilient to droughts and famine.	High Risk of Evictions.
Business-oriented community and strong market linkages.	Lack of basic services such as housing, education and TVET.	Social cohesion between IDPs and host communities.	
Fertile lands suitable for agriculture.	Poor access to justice, absence of police posts and high level of poverty and unemployment.	Potential of extension of agriculture and livestock production.	The impact of agriculture production and livestock.



## Hirshabelle State

Hirshabelle’s late integration into Somalia’s federal structure has resulted in unique challenges, making it the member state with the least developed state institutions and ministries. The state has suffered significant impacts from recurring floods and droughts, which are the main causes of displacement. Additionally, regular inter-clan conflicts have exacerbated the situation, leading to a steady influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) into key urban centres. Major towns such as Beledweyne, Balcad, and Jowhar have borne the brunt of this continuous flow of IDPs. The situation is further complicated by the isolation of cities like Jowhar and Beledweyne from the capital, Mogadishu and neighbouring districts, such as Bulo Burte.

**\$ 131.6M**  
ESTIMATED BUDGET

**31,925**  
TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



**% BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY**

**22%**  
Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

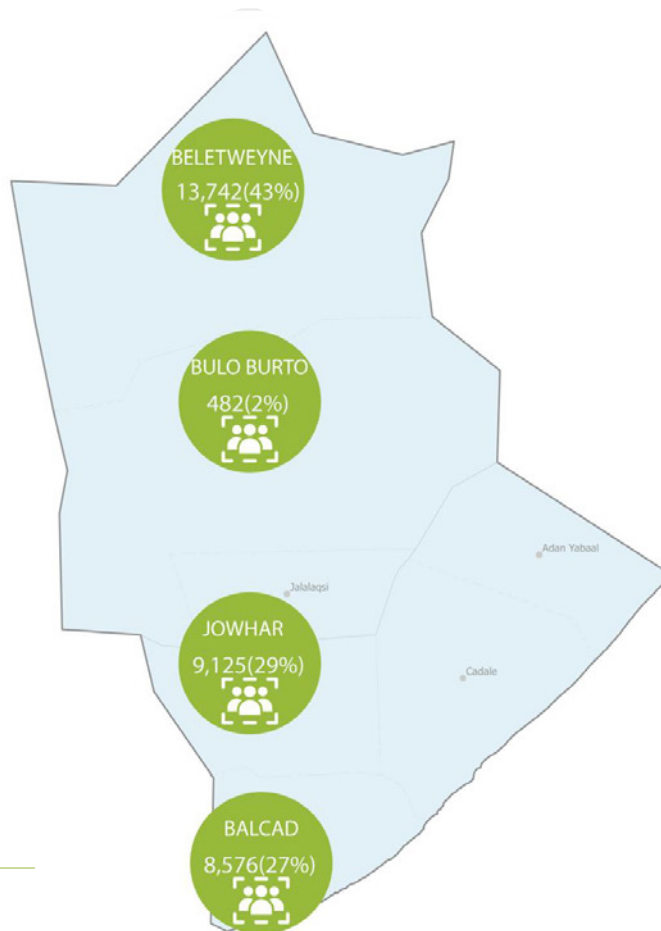
**32%**  
Access to Basic Services

**33%**  
Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**9%**  
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**2%**  
Government Leadership

**1%**  
Data for Solutions



**6%**  
OF TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

**3%**  
OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION



This isolation has negatively affected trade, movement, and the economic life of residents while limiting the accessibility of crucial development and humanitarian organisations. Consequently, IDPs, who occupy the lowest rung of the socio-economic hierarchy, are the most affected by these hardships.

## Hiraan Region

Hiraan has experienced significant conflict, primarily due to the presence of al-Shabaab and related militia activity. The conflict intensity increased from 2022 to 2023, exacerbated by a severe drought, leading to substantial internal displacement. In the period covered by the DTM Baseline Survey, conflict was identified as the primary trigger for displacement in 58% of the assessed locations, affecting 59,442 individuals<sup>10</sup>. A lack of services or assistance was another major factor, impacting 27% of the locations. Most IDPs (91%) in Hiraan are in urban areas, with Beledweyne district hosting a significant portion. The IDP population is predominantly in designated camps or camp-like settings (89%), with a smaller percentage living within host communities.

Additionally, the duration of displacement varies, with 42% of IDPs displaced for up to three years and 26% for six to ten years. A majority of IDPs originate from within Hiraan, with 74% displaced within the same district and 17% from other districts in the region. Only a small percentage (2%) come from other regions.

## Middle Shabelle Region

Similar to Hiraan, conflict is the predominant trigger for displacement in Middle Shabelle, affecting 88% of the locations with IDPs, primarily in Balcad district. Natural disasters, such as drought, accounted for a smaller percentage (6%) of displacement causes. Other factors included lack of livelihoods, services, evictions, and issues related to desert locusts. Most IDPs (64%) in Middle Shabelle reside in rural areas, with a significant portion living within host communities (54%). The rest are in designated camps or camp-like settings. Displacement duration varies, with 28% of

IDPs displaced for up to three years, 64% for four to five years, and smaller percentages displaced for longer periods.

A majority of IDPs in Middle Shabelle are from within the region. Specifically, 65% are displaced within the same district, while 26% come from different districts in the region. A smaller number (9%) have moved from other parts of the country, mainly from Banadir and Lower Shabelle.

The Main opportunities for the State that will be crucial in addressing displacement include:

- **Fertile Lands:** Hirshabelle State boasts vast fertile lands along the Shabelle River, presenting an invaluable resource for food production and sustainable livelihoods for displaced populations.
- **Political Will:** The state's leadership demonstrates a strong political will to address displacement, offering a promising foundation for effective intervention and policy implementation.
- **Presence of International and Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs):** The active involvement of I/NGOs within the state provides critical support, expertise, and resources essential for displacement management and humanitarian aid.
- **Availability of Public Land:** The government's provision of public land for settling IDPs signifies a proactive approach toward addressing displacement and fostering community integration.

Despite these significant opportunities, there are also challenges that can hinder the provision of solutions for IDPs and these include:

- **Poor Infrastructure:** Inadequate infrastructure poses a significant challenge, hindering the efficient delivery of humanitarian aid, transportation, and access to essential services for displaced communities.
- **Widespread Insecurity:** Pervasive insecurity within the state threatens the safety and well-being of both displaced populations and humanitarian workers, impeding efforts to address displacement effectively.
- **Pervasive Corruption:** The prevalence of corruption undermines the transparency and efficacy of displacement interventions, potentially diverting



resources away from vulnerable populations and exacerbating their plight.

- **Recurrent Flooding:** Hirshabelle State grapples with recurrent flooding, which not only displaces communities but also exacerbates secondary displacement, complicating relief efforts and exacerbating the protracted nature of displacement.

## Solutions Target

There are about 132,882 IDPs<sup>11</sup> in Hirshabelle state, accounting for approximately 3% of the national displacement figure. These IDPs are spread across five main towns in about 119 verified hosting sites, with Beledweyne, Balcad, and Jowhar hosting the largest numbers<sup>12</sup>. The Durable Solutions Pathways initiative aims to remove about 31,925 IDPs in Hirshabelle state from their displacement situation as part of the national target of finding a lasting solution for one million IDPs.

Figure 7: Hirshabelle State SWOT Analysis Table

Strengths	Weaknesses/Challenges	Opportunities	Threats
Skilled farmers among IDPs.	Inadequate housing.	Availability of land for housing projects.	Regular flooding from the Shabelle River.
Relative security and stability in main towns such as Jowhar, Beledweyne, and Balcad.	Loss of livelihoods and aid dependency.	Potential to enhance agricultural productivity and food security.	Conflict outbreaks, particularly involving al-Shabaab.
Proximity of Shabelle River for irrigation.	Lack of social services, especially education.	Youth workforce available for labor-intensive projects.	Lack of basic services such as housing and education.
Fertile lands suitable for agriculture and a willingness of IDPs to farm for sustenance.	Poor access to justice and absence of police posts.	Irrigation farming potential from Shabelle River.	Inadequate humanitarian access due to insecurity.
Internal cohesion among IDPs.	Frequent displacements due to conflicts and natural disasters.	Community-driven development initiatives.	Environmental degradation and climate change impacts.



## Banadir Regional Administration

The Banadir Regional Administration, which includes Mogadishu, is unique due to its status as Somalia's capital. This status has made it a primary destination for economic migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking better opportunities and stability. Mogadishu's relatively peaceful environment, combined with its employment opportunities and the presence of government institutions, attracts a significant number of displaced persons who have lost their livelihoods across Somalia.

**\$ 529.3M**

ESTIMATED BUDGET

**299,360**

TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



### % BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY

**41%**

Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

**19%**

Access to Basic Services

**23%**

Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**15%**

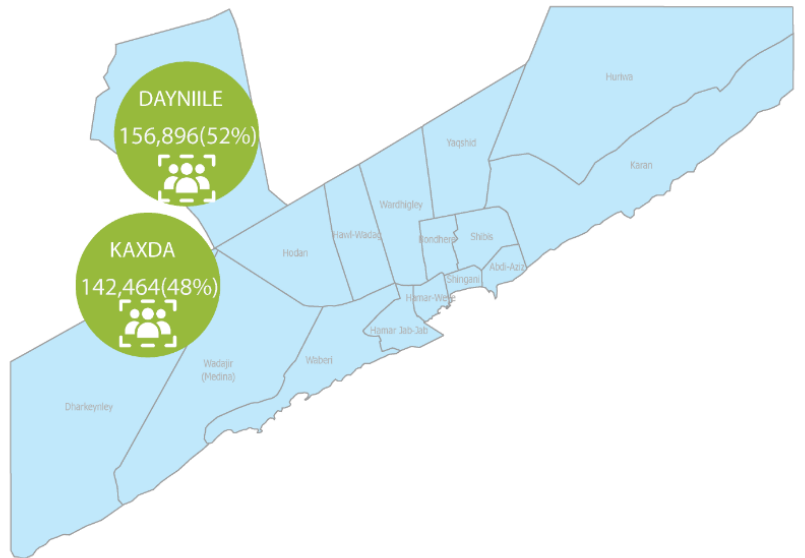
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**0.4%**

Government Leadership

**0.3%**

Data for Solutions



**25%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

**30%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION



Consequently, Mogadishu has consistently hosted the largest number of IDPs in Somalia over the past three decades, currently estimated at over 1.2 million IDPs scattered around 2,000 settlement sites in various districts of the city. This represents about 30% of the national displacement figure.

## Displacement Dynamics

Mogadishu hosts the largest number of internally displaced persons in the country, estimated at 1,246,043 IDPs scattered around two thousand settlement sites in most of the districts in the city. This accounts for more than 30% of the national displacement figure<sup>13</sup>. The Solutions Pathways Initiative aims to remove about 299,360 IDPs from their displacement situation as part of the government plan to remove 1 million IDPs from their displacement status permanently.

The primary displacement triggers for IDPs in Banadir are conflict and natural disasters, with conflict affecting 48% of locations and displacing 534,028 IDPs, and

natural disasters, primarily droughts, impacting 46% of locations and displacing 476,842 individuals. Floods account for a smaller portion of these natural disaster-induced displacements. The duration of displacement varies, with most IDPs (77%) displaced for up to three years, 13% for four to five years, 8% for six to ten years, and 2% for more than ten years. The majority of IDPs in Banadir have fled from other regions, primarily from Lower Shabelle (68%), Bay (16%), and Middle Shabelle (10%)<sup>14</sup>.

One of the enduring challenges of IDPs has been forced evictions from informal settlements, particularly in urban areas where displaced populations face increasing vulnerabilities. Evictions mainly occur due to various factors, including land disputes, urban expansion, and the lack of formal land tenure. Since January 2024, there has been a significant increase in forced evictions of displaced people, with at least 40,300 people evicted, of whom 80% are in Banadir region, particularly Daynille and Kahda districts. These forced evictions lead to further displacement, loss of property, and increased hardship for affected families<sup>15</sup>.

Figure 8: BRA State SWOT Analysis Table

Strengths	Weaknesses/Challenges	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of UN agencies, INGOs and other local humanitarian organizations.	Regular forced evictions increasing secondary displacement.	BRA Durable solutions Strategy.	Political instability threatens secondary displacement.
Seat of the government and presence of BRA in all districts with increased provision of services.	Unavailability of land due to high costs making resettlement within Banadir difficult.	Presence of the donor community and INGOs making monitoring of IDPs easier and accessible.	Conflict outbreaks resulting from political disputes.
Security and stability inside Mogadishu.	Inadequate social services especially education and health for all IDPs.	Political will from the government to find a remedy for protracted displacement in Banadir.	Rain-induced floods.
All districts under government control making access and service provision easier.	Poor access to justice and absence of police posts in the settlement sites.	Availability of resources e.g., job opportunities for IDPs compared to other regions in the country.	Forced evictions and tenure security.
		Existence of a robust private sector with a strong willingness to collaborate on major social initiatives.	Undocumented gatekeepers make it difficult to hold them accountable, potentially complicating the management and distribution of resources.
	Duplication or uneven provision of support to IDPs, leading to inefficiencies and gaps in aid distribution.	Large swaths of undeveloped land ready for urbanization, which could be utilized for new housing developments.	



## Somaliland Context

In 1991, Somaliland faced the daunting challenge of rebuilding following the severe impacts of civil war, which caused extensive devastation. Through steadfast determination, successive administrations laid the groundwork for future development. Thus, Somaliland’s development unfolded over more than two decades of grassroots peacebuilding efforts. The initial collaborative initiative to establish common priorities for Somaliland was the 2006 Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), which informed the 2007 - 2010 Reconstruction and Development Plan (RDP) conducted in partnership with the United Nations and the World Bank. These initiatives shaped the framework for Somaliland’s Development Plan (2012-2016) by Somaliland’s Ministry of Planning and Development.

**\$ 210.2M**  
ESTIMATED BUDGET

**100,035**  
TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



**% BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY**

**29%**  
Access to Legal Documentation, Housing  
Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

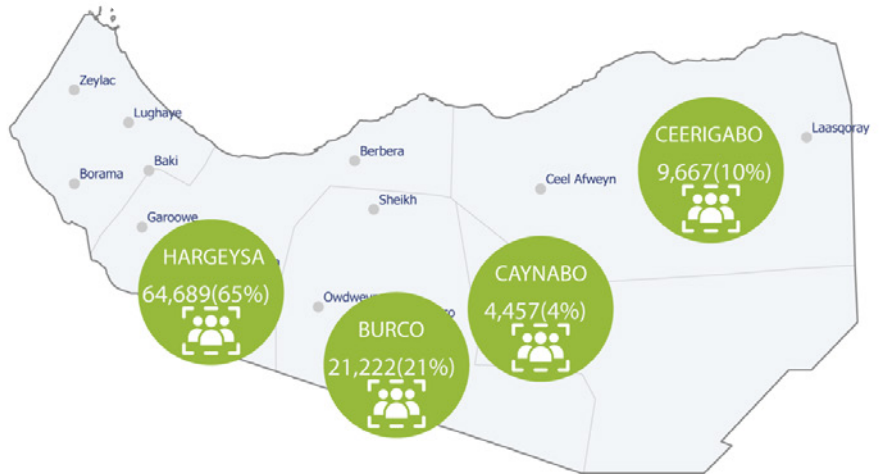
**28%**  
Access to Basic Services

**27%**  
Access to Employment and  
Livelihood Opportunities

**14%**  
Addressing Climate Change  
and Building Resilience

**1%**  
Government Leadership

**1%**  
Data for Solutions



**10%**  
OF TOTAL ESTIMATED  
BUDGET

**10%**  
OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP  
POPULATION



In 2014, Somaliland’s population was estimated at 3.6 million (47.9% male and 52.1% female) and was projected to reach 4.2 million by 2020, with a growth rate of 2.93%<sup>16</sup>. The majority reside in urban centres, with an average household size of six. Approximately 48% of the population is under 15 years old, and roughly 72% is under 30 years old, highlighting the youthfulness of the population. Urbanisation has increased over time, influenced in part by recurrent droughts, yet a significant portion of the population remains outside urban areas, residing in rural settlements or engaging in nomadic pastoralism. Disparities exist among urban, rural, and nomadic communities regarding economic activities, income sources, consumption patterns, and access to basic services such as education, health, water, and sanitation. Poverty persists across the nation, with rural areas experiencing higher levels of deprivation.

market demands. Urbanisation is reshaping socio-economic dynamics by increasing demand for services and employment opportunities, which pressures prices, particularly for food and housing.

The economy of Somaliland reflects a dual employment scenario: while the emerging service sector generates quality jobs, educational and training institutions struggle to meet its demands. Meanwhile, most of the population engages in traditional sectors such as pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, artisanal fisheries, and trade, which require minimal education but are vulnerable to climate change impacts. Diversifying income sources poses a significant challenge for Somaliland’s sustainable development efforts. The key challenges include drought, land conflict, and floods, which contribute to the higher displacement in peri-urban and urban centres.

The population is predominantly young, with 61% under 25 and 74% under 30 years old. Youth aged 15 – 29 constitute 26% of the population, emphasising the need for job creation and education tailored to labour

The October 2023 IDP assessment covered 177 IDP camps, revealing critical challenges in access to basic services and highlighting vulnerabilities to environmental and socio-economic pressures.

Figure 9: Somaliland SWOT Analysis Table

Strengths	Weaknesses/Challenges	Opportunities	Threats
Somaliland enjoys peace and strong governance structures at all levels, from national to village.	Limited capacity to manage data related to IDPs.	Potential for attracting new donors and partners to support strategic plans including Islamic foundations and traditional donors.	Potential conflicts arising from overlapping mandates among government agencies.
Somaliland has recently updated its Development Plan III for 2024-2027, with a vision set for 2030.	Issues related to staff capacity, job descriptions, roles, and training.	The government has allocated a portion of its budget towards the protection and support of IDPs.	Shortage of funding for IDP support and durable solutions.
There are dedicated agencies and ministries focused on internally displaced persons (IDPs), with operational offices in all regions.	Insufficient Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) systems to effectively collect and manage data from IDP camps.	There is a commitment from the international community to provide durable solutions and resettle IDPs.	Challenges in aligning Somaliland policies with humanitarian assistance directives from the Ministry of Planning.
Effective coordination is ensured through forums like the Protection Working Group, Food Security Cluster, and HLP Sub-working Group	Weak coordination between durable solutions stakeholders.		Risks associated with resource and clan-based conflicts.  Vulnerability to natural disasters such as drought and land disputes
A three-year strategic plan aimed at providing durable solutions for IDPs in Somaliland has been formulated	Lack of a comprehensive fundraising strategy.		
Policies and laws, are well-established and upheld.			



## Puntland State

Puntland has experienced significant internal displacement due to various factors, including conflict and climate-induced natural disasters. Bari region in Puntland has a history of experiencing droughts with scarce rainfall and has also been affected by severe cyclones in recent years. In 2020, Cyclone Gati impacted 120,000 people, temporarily displacing 42,100 individuals and resulting in 9 fatalities<sup>17</sup>. Additionally, the cyclone caused damage to livelihood assets, loss of farm produce, death of livestock, and destruction of buildings and infrastructure.

**\$179.5M**

ESTIMATED BUDGET

**82,141**

TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



**% BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY**

**29%**

Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

**27%**

Access to Basic Services

**27%**

Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

**14%**

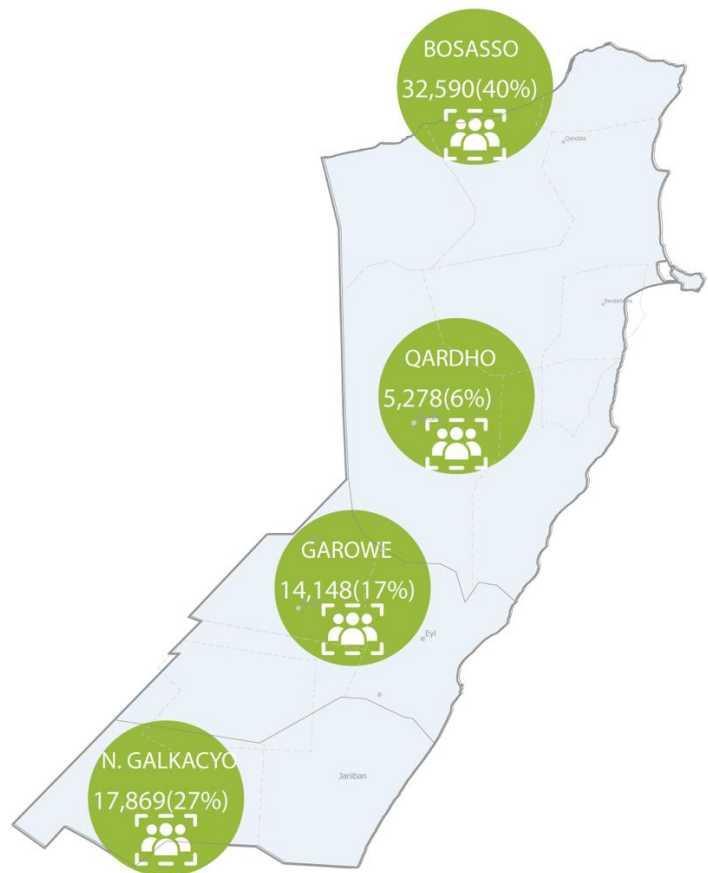
Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience

**1%**

Government Leadership

**1%**

Data for Solutions



**9%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

**8%**

OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION



Puntland hosts a substantial number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), with reports estimating the IDP numbers at about half a million, most of whom face several displacement-related challenges, such as inadequate access to basic services, limited Livelihood Opportunities, and insecurity. The IDPs in Puntland are mainly hosted in urban centres in Bossaso, Galkacyo and Garowe often residing in informal settlements. The capacity of the state administration to address displacement plays a critical role. Despite the aforementioned challenges, Puntland has made considerable strides in creating a relatively stable and secure environment compared to other regions in Somalia, which has attracted a significant number of IDPs.

The Puntland state authorities, in collaboration with international organisations and NGOs, have been actively involved in addressing the needs of IDPs. Several initiatives have been implemented to improve access to basic services, enhance Livelihood Opportunities, and ensure the protection of vulnerable groups. In 2014, the Puntland government, working alongside international partners, began efforts to find sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.

The government has also engaged in developing policies and strategies aimed at finding durable solutions for IDPs, such as local integration, return, and relocation. Despite these efforts, the implementation of these policies faces significant challenges, including security concerns, land tenure issues, and the need for sustained funding.

However, limited resources, lack of coordination, and the complex nature of displacement in the region often hinder the government's capacity and the effectiveness of these interventions. Puntland also serves as a migration route. Bossaso's proximity to the Gulf of Aden and Yemen has made it a significant location for migration through Somalia to Yemen and the Gulf States.

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## Displacement Dynamics

Displacement in Bari region is overwhelmingly a long-term phenomenon. Based on DTM estimates, 70% of settlements, home to 79% of the region's IDP population (78,558), reported that IDPs at their site have been living in displacement for up to ten years, and in some cases since as far back as 1992.

The large majority of IDPs in Bari fled to the region from other parts of the country. 85% of settlements in Bari reported that IDPs originally came from other regions, primarily from Bay (28%), Banadir (18%), and Hiraan (13%). In contrast, 15% of locations hosted IDPs who originated from within the same district in Bari, the majority of IDPs (83%) residing in Bossaso district.

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## Solutions Target

There are about 341,899<sup>18</sup> IDPs in Puntland state, accounting for approximately 8% of the national displacement figure. These IDPs are spread across five main districts in about 119 verified hosting sites, with Bossaso, Galkacyo and Garowe hosting the largest numbers<sup>19</sup> The Durable Solutions Pathways initiative aims to remove about 82,141 IDPs in Puntland state from their displacement situation as part of the national target of finding a lasting solution for one million IDPs.



## Sool, Sanaag and Ceyn (SSC)

The displacement situation in Khaatumo SSC State due to the conflict with Somaliland has been severe. Clashes between Khaatumo forces and Somaliland troops have led to the displacement of about 200,000 people, especially in the town of Las Anod. Many residents have been forced to flee their homes to escape the violence, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially those fleeing to towns like Garowe and Qardho. The conflict has disrupted access to essential services and resources, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis for those affected. The situation remains fluid, with constant fears of conflict eruption, which threatens to exacerbate the displacement situation in the region.

**\$115M**  
ESTIMATED BUDGET

**31,953**  
TARGET POPULATION (INDIVIDUALS)



**% BUDGET ESTIMATE PER PATHWAY**

**22%**  
Access to Legal Documentation, Housing  
Land and Property (HLP) and Justice

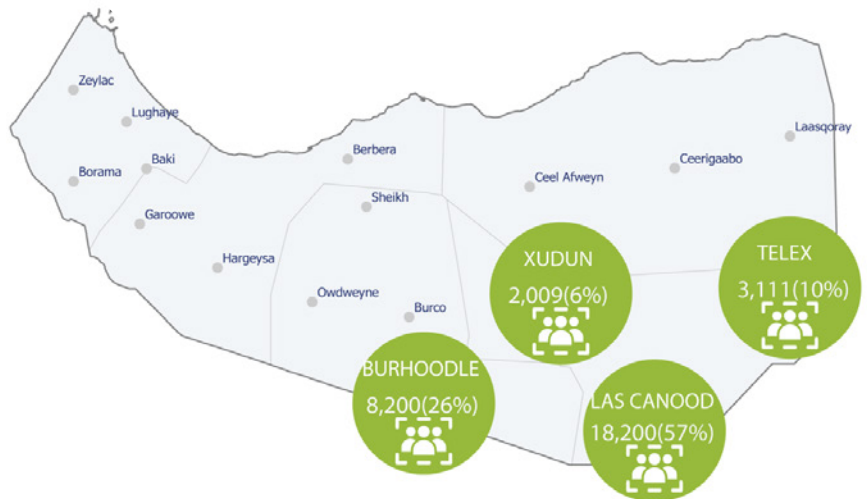
**37%**  
Access to Basic Services

**26%**  
Access to Employment and  
Livelihood Opportunities

**12%**  
Addressing Climate Change  
and Building Resilience

**2%**  
Government Leadership

**1%**  
Data for Solutions



**6%**  
OF TOTAL ESTIMATED  
BUDGET

**3%**  
OF TOTAL ESTIMATED IDP  
POPULATION



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## Solutions Target

There are about 132,999<sup>20</sup> IDPs in SSC, accounting for approximately 3% of the national displacement figure. The Durable Solutions Pathways initiative aims to remove about 31,953 IDPs in SSC from their displacement situation as part of the national target of finding a lasting solution for one million IDPs.



**3**

**ACTION PLANNING  
PROCESS AND  
METHODOLOGY**







## Action Planning Process and Methodology

### Methodology

The methodology employed for developing these costed plans primarily utilised a qualitative data collection approach. This involved conducting formal consultation workshops and meetings at the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS) and local government levels. The process included thorough reviews of existing data on Durable Solutions programming, as well as alignment with the National Durable Solutions Strategy and National Development Plan 9. It was a government-owned and led initiative where the local community, including IDPs and host communities, humanitarian and development actors, were actively engaged openly and transparently right from the design stage. This represented a novel approach by the Somali Government aimed at cascading planning from displacement-affected communities (DACs) to district, regional, and federal government levels, thereby enhancing the value and effectiveness of the final plans.

The process and steps for creating the costed plans

- Planning and development of data collection tools for the solutions pathways
- Stakeholder engagement and coordination
- FMS and DAC engagement at the state level
- Compilation of all costed plans
- Review and validation of costed plans from DSTWG meeting members

### Planning and Development of Solutions Pathways Tools

The Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MOPIED) has launched a plan to validate solution pathways through a bottom-up approach, consulting with management of humanitarian and development actors (UN/INGOs) and local authorities at the Federal Government and Federal Member State levels. Additionally, in each Federal Member State, 10

DAC representatives from each state were invited to the workshops to contribute perspectives on the needs and priorities of people affected by displacement and to be involved in the design stage of these costed plans.

The National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) outlines key protection and assistance needs and rights:

- Access to basic services
- Access to documentation, housing, land, property, and justice
- Access to employment and livelihoods
- Building resilience to prevent displacement

A tailored data collection tool with five solution pathways was developed, including pathway objectives and necessary sub-categories to ensure consistency and data accuracy, such as pathway definition, objectives, targets, locations, target populations, units of measurement, unit costs, total costs, and output and outcome indicators.

Data collection for the solution pathways commenced with a formal workshop, the DSTWG and Solutions Workshop, held in Mogadishu from March 6th to 7th, 2024. The workshop invited relevant stakeholders in durable solutions, including FGS line ministries and agencies, FMS line ministries and agencies, Banadir Regional Administration, L/INGOs, UN Agencies, CSOs and DACs representatives. The objective was to discuss and agree upon types and methods of solution pathways.

The plan aimed to validate tools and solution pathways at the field level to address all DAC priorities from regional states. The goal was to identify solution pathways to assist DACs in transitioning towards sustainable solutions.

The second step involved engagement at the field level through holding workshops across various Federal Member States through formal workshops done in person. These workshops, spanning three to four days in each state, include FMS line ministries and agencies, FGS institutions, governors, district commissioners (mayors), L/INGOs, UN agencies, CSOs and DACs representatives. The workshops were structured to empower regional administrations to take ownership



and responsibility for the solution pathways. In all the workshops, discussions were in the local language (Somali) to increase understanding and experience sharing among the workshop participants.

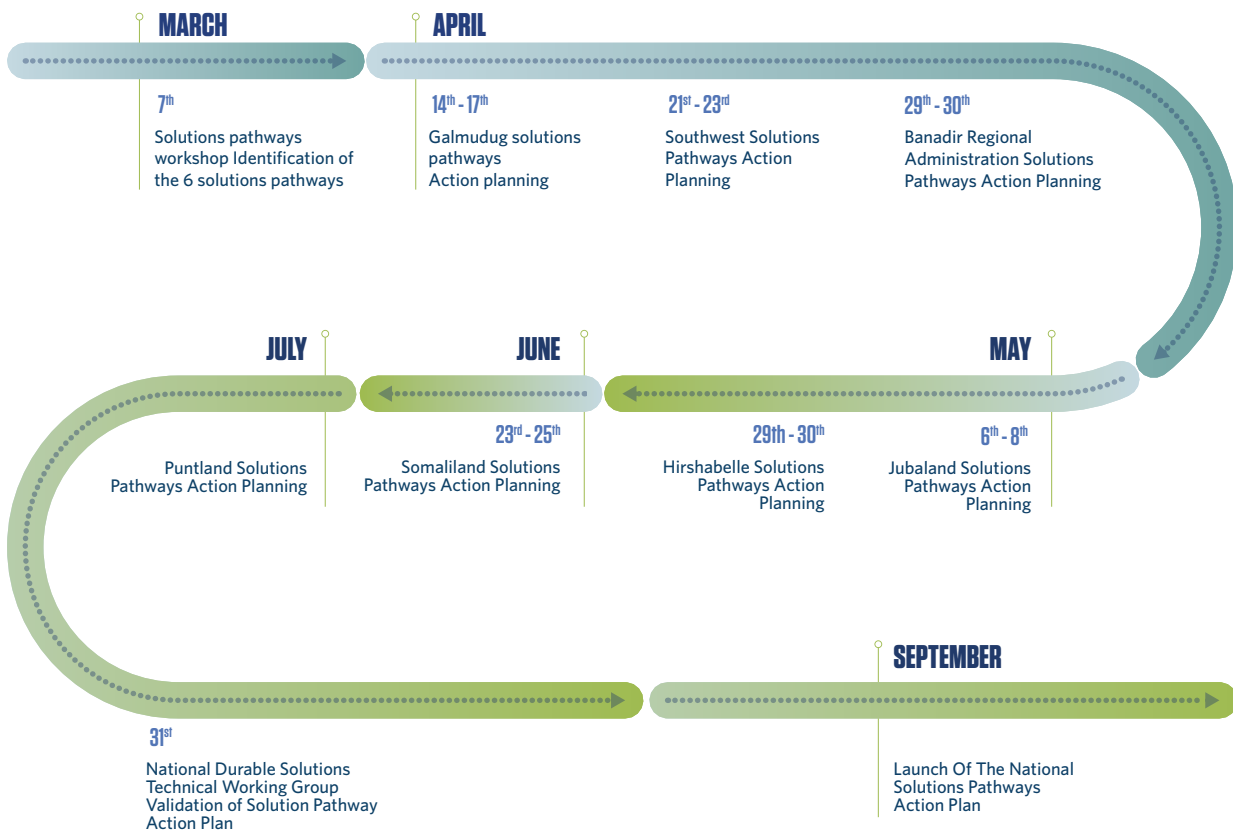
More than 300 participants took part in the Solutions Pathways Workshops across all regional states and Banadir Regional Administration over a 6-month period. At the workshop, participants collaboratively prioritised pathway interventions with input from FMS/BRA leaders and DAC representatives. This ranking process was conducted in a participatory manner, ensuring that every participant had an opportunity to contribute and that their ideas were heard and respected. This exercise was jointly led by the community and government, reflecting a community-centred approach. Following the workshops, each state developed a clearly costed action plan detailing prioritised pathway solutions,

total number of IDPs, locations, and associated costs. All costed plans from the Federal Member States (FMs) were reviewed, consolidated and compiled into one costed National Solutions Pathways Action Plan.

An extensive mapping of all ongoing Durable Solutions projects in the country was conducted, with a thorough review and analysis of each sector. This analysis aims to assist the government in prioritising and planning effectively based on the needs identified in IDP sites.

The Solutions Pathways Action Plan was validated through the existing durable solutions coordination mechanisms at the Federal and state levels, the National Development Council, and the executive levels of government

Figure 10: Action Planning Timeline



**4**

**SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS  
ACTION PLAN**



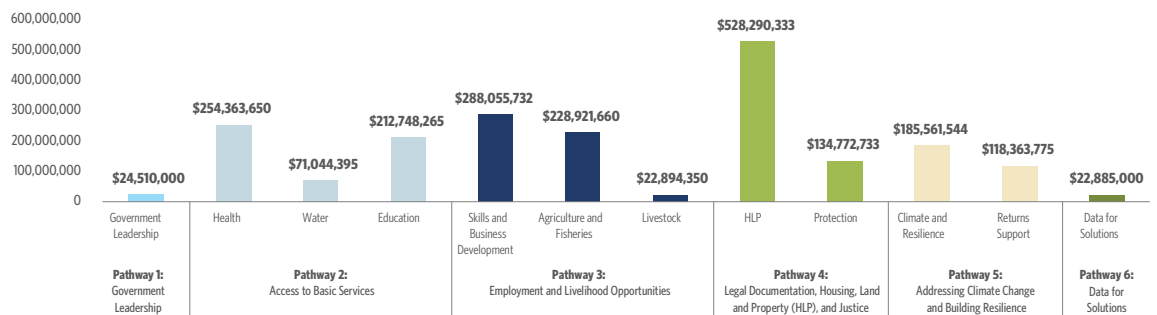




## Solutions Pathways Action Plan

The initial budget for the action plan, which aims to support solutions pathways for 1 million displacement-affected communities, covers Phase 1 from 2024 to 2026. A mid-term review will be conducted during this period to assess progress and outcomes. Based on the findings of the review, a budget for the second phase will be prepared to continue supporting DACs and achieving the plan objectives. The Solutions Pathways Action Plan includes detailed costings for activities listed under the strategic objectives and the relevant sectors. The diagram below displays the total amount included in the plan per sector under each of the six Solutions Pathways.

Figure 11: Summary of Costs in the Solutions Pathways Action Plan



**1. Government Leadership:** The Federal Government of Somalia has the primary responsibility to promote durable solutions to displacement for its citizens. The government will discharge its mandate by ensuring the full implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) through the National Solutions Pathways Costed Plan. This will require a whole-of-government approach at the federal and state levels and a whole-of-society approach that includes all key stakeholders in the implementation, review, adaption and evaluation of the Solutions Pathways outcomes.

The government will mobilise resources from donors and financing institutions and allocate funds from the national budget. This resource mobilisation is crucial for driving the initiatives forward and ensuring their sustainability. Additionally, it will involve enhancing the meaningful participation of displacement-affected communities (DACs) in the governance of the durable solutions process. Investments in this pathway will contribute to the achievement of strategic objective 2 of the NDSS. The table below describes the detailed activities planned to achieve the outcomes of the Solutions Pathways.



**SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS 1: GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP**

<b>Outcome</b>	Somalia government institutions at national, state and district levels have the skills and resources to coordinate and implement the National Solutions Pathways Plan.		
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Government Leadership Sector</b>	<b>Total Pathway Budget:</b> \$ 24,510,000	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
<b>Strengthen Government Capacity.</b>	<b>1.1.1 Capacity Enhancement</b>		Government capacity enhanced.
	1.1.1.1	Develop objective criteria for equitable distribution of durable solutions resources in all districts.	
	1.1.1.2	Hire relevant technical staff (e.g., durable solutions experts, coordinators, M&E and other staff) for the FGS for smooth coordination of durable solutions.	
	1.1.1.3	Hire relevant technical staff (e.g., durable solutions experts, coordinators, M&E and other staff) for the FMS, BRA for smooth coordination of durable solutions.	
	1.1.1.4	Strengthening existing government structures to implement durable solutions through enhancing functional local government administration in DAC host districts to implement durable solutions.	
<b>Improve Government Leadership and Coordination.</b>	<b>1.1.2 Coordination</b>		Government Leadership and coordination of durable solutions strengthened.
	1.1.2.1	Support the Federal Government of Somalia to participate have better representation and a stronger voice in relevant durable Solution and other similar platforms and networks at Regional, Global and National and local level.	
	1.1.2.2	Organize and hold High level Durable Solutions Conferences.	
	1.1.2.3	Strengthen the FMS and BRA to coordinate durable solutions through the existing respective Durable Solutions Technical Working Groups.	
	1.1.2.4	Support the alignment of Policy and Legislation with national policies including NDSS.	
<b>Enhance Planning and Community Engagement.</b>	<b>1.1.3 Planning and Community Engagement</b>		Community ownership and participation are strengthened.
	1.1.3.1	Develop and implement of District Development Plans to foster ownership and sustainability of solutions Pathway initiatives.	
	1.1.3.2	Create and support platforms to ensure meaningful engagement of DACs in durable solutions interventions.	
<b>Mobilize and Optimize Resource Allocation.</b>	<b>1.1.4 Resource Mobilization</b>		Adequate resources are mobilized.
	1.1.4.1	Conduct Advocacy workshops for provision of public and private land to support relocation IDPs.	
	1.1.4.2	Organize fundraising events and mobilize resources from donors for durable solutions intervention (flights, meetings, DSA, technical support).	
	1.1.4.3	Engage with and provide incentives to the private sector and diaspora to support the action plan.	

**2. Access to Basic Services:** Internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have achieved a durable solution to their displacement have access to adequate standards of living. The standards of living relate to access to basic services that include health, water, sanitation and education. Access to these basic services is deemed adequate where the services are available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable to and for the IDP population. The Government of Somalia has prioritised health, water systems (including sanitation), and education, which reflects the needs, rights and legitimate interests

of displacement populations across Somalia based on the Federal Member State and local government level consultations carried out by the Department of Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions at the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development and with all the durable solutions stakeholders. Investments in this pathway will contribute to the achievement of strategic objective 1 of the NDSS. The table below provides a breakdown of the relevant interventions supporting the solutions pathway outcome under access to basic services.


**SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS 2: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES**
**TOTAL PATHWAY BUDGET: \$ 538,156,310**

<b>Outcome</b>		Internally displacement persons in Somalia can access acceptable and affordable health, water, sanitation, and education services.		
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>2.1 Health Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b> \$ 254,363,650		<b>Expected Outcome</b>
<b>Strengthen Health Institutional Capacity.</b>	<b>2.1.1 Capacity Development</b>			Health institutions are strengthened, with enhanced capabilities.
	2.1.1.1	Recruitment, retaining and capacity building for medical staff.		
	2.1.1.2	Strengthening the health system by enhancing government institutional capacity at federal, state, and local level, strategic coordination and comprehensive capacity-building to effectively implement health initiatives and deliver services to the DACs.		
<b>Provide Equitable, Efficient and Affordable Health Services to DACs.</b>	<b>2.1.2 Health Infrastructure</b>			A robust and resilient health infrastructure is established.
	2.1.2.1	Rehabilitation and provision necessary operational environment for effective service delivery in existing health facilities/centres.		
	2.1.2.2	Establishment and expansion of mobile clinics.		
	2.1.2.3	Construction of new health facilities for effective service delivery in the DAC areas.		
	2.1.2.4	Hospital infrastructure solar electrification.		
	2.1.2.5	Construction of new Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Clinics in each site.		
	2.1.2.6	Construction of elevated water tank with solar power in hospitals.		
	2.1.2.7	Construction of waste management facilities in the health clinics and purchase of incinerator to handle medical waste.		
	2.1.2.8	Purchase and provide ambulance vehicles to the existing, newly rehabilitated and/or constructed hospitals to address emergency cases immediately.		
	2.1.2.9	Mapping out the existing health and nutrition service providers in and near IDP sites.		
<b>Improve the Health Status of DACs.</b>	<b>2.1.3 Public Health</b>			DACs access to high-quality public health services is improved.
	2.1.3.1	Provision of integrated health and nutrition supplies/equipment in DAC areas.		
	2.1.3.2	Organize and conduct community health awareness on health-related diseases such as communicable and non-communicable diseases.		
	2.1.3.3	Vaccination on preventable diseases for HHs including (measles, polio, hepatitis B, tuberculosis, etc).		
	2.1.3.4	Establishing/Supporting midwifery schools to ensure qualified midwives are trained and able to improve access to quality sexual reproductive health services.		
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>2.2 Water Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b> \$ 71,044,395		<b>Expected Outcome</b>
<b>Strengthen Water Sector Capacity and Governance.</b>	<b>2.2.1 Capacity Development</b>			Water institutions at all levels are strengthened.
	2.2.1.1	Develop water sector capacity building framework and implement priority aspects of the framework including Establishment and training for water committee for operation and maintenance of water systems in DAC areas.		
	2.2.1.2	Undertake water sector capacity needs assessment and provide relevant capacity building and awareness training programs for community hygiene promoters.		
<b>Establish and Enhance Sanitation Systems.</b>	<b>2.2.2 Sanitation Systems</b>			Reliable, sustainable, and sanitation systems are established and maintained in DAC areas.
	2.2.2.1	Establish waste management system through public-private partnerships with waste management companies for effective management.		
	2.2.2.2	Establish Drainage systems in IDP sites and return areas		
	2.2.2.3	Promote sustainable waste management practices and provision of essential hygiene materials.		



<b>Improve Water Infrastructure.</b>	<b>2.2.3 Water and Energy Infrastructure</b>	Sustainable water infrastructure are established and maintained in DAC areas.	
	2.2.3.1 Drilling deep boreholes with solar pumping system/Rehabilitation of existing wells.		
	2.2.3.2 Map boreholes and water infrastructures.		
	2.2.3.3 Establish water infrastructure systems with rainwater collection systems (Barkads).		
	2.2.3.4 Water pipeline extension to houses, schools, health facilities and public centres within the IDP sites. Installation of small-scale micro dams.		
2.2.3.5 Install Solar Street Lights in DACs and return areas.			
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>2.3 Education Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b> \$ 212,748,265	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
<b>Strengthen Education Sector Capacity and Governance.</b>	<b>2.3.1 Capacity Development</b>	Education institutions capacitated.	
	2.3.1.1 Ensure equal access to resources and opportunities including Deployment of government-employed teachers in DAC areas schools.		
	2.3.1.2 Conduct awareness and advocacy campaigns on the importance of education (especially training for parent and teacher associations (PTAs).		
	2.3.1.3 Build the capacity of teachers and head teachers for inclusive learning.		
	2.3.1.4 Establishment and capacitate education committee at targeted districts in DAC areas.		
	2.3.1.5 Create Literacy programs for Adult Displaced Affected Communities.		
2.3.1.6 Enhance the institutional capacity of government agencies to effectively strengthen policy frameworks and partnerships and implement education initiatives through strategic coordination and comprehensive capacity-building programs.			
<b>Ensure Equitable Access and Strategic Use of Educational Resources.</b>	<b>2.3.2 Education Resources</b>	Educational resources are expanded and equitably distributed.	
	2.3.2.1 Provision of quality teaching and learning resources (scholastic) materials to sustain education for IDPs (uniforms, books, pens etc).		
	2.3.2.2 Conditional cash program to improve girlchild enrolment and retention with a focus on the rights of girls.		
2.3.2.3 Provision of dignity kits and information and awareness on menstrual hygiene for girls inclusive learning.			
<b>Establish and Maintain Robust Educational Infrastructure to Ensure DAC Girls and Boys have Access to Quality Early Childhood Basic Primary, Secondary, and TVET.</b>	<b>2.3.3 Education Infrastructure</b>	DAC children have access to quality education.	
	2.3.3.1 Establishment of TVET centres to enhance long term technical education linked to Somalia's rapidly evolving industries and job market.		
	2.3.3.2 Rehabilitation and operationalisation of existing school structures.		
	2.3.3.3 Establishment of School feeding programs to encourage school enrolment.		
	2.3.3.4 Establishment of Safe and Child-friendly spaces (e.g. play-grounds, entertainment spaces).		
	2.3.3.5 Construction of new public schools in DAC areas.		
2.3.3.6 Construction of elevated water storage with gender-sensitive handwashing facility and solar system in schools conduct advocacy workshops for provision of public and private land to support relocation of IDPs.			



### 3. Employment and Livelihood Opportunities:

Internally displaced persons, like those who are not displaced, require resources to fulfil their basic needs, such as employment, finances, or access to credit. IDPs would, therefore, be on a pathway towards a durable solution if they can access resources that can allow them to meet their basic needs. The following

breakdown describes the different interventions aimed at restoring the capacity of IDPs to access resources to meet these basic needs. Investments in this pathway will contribute to the realisation of outcome 3 of the NDSS. The goal of this pathway is to ensure that IDPs are self-reliant.

#### SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS 3: EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

**TOTAL PATHWAY BUDGET: \$ 539,871,742**

Outcome	Internally displaced persons in Somalia are empowered and have the capacity, tools and resources to meet their basic need, enhance their economic prospects and build resilience in the face of socio-economic challenges.		
Strategic Objective	3.1. Skills and Business Development	Sector Budget:	Expected Outcome
<b>Empower Business Development for Youth, Women, DACs.</b>	3.1.1 Business Development	\$288,055,732	Youth and women in DACs achieve self-reliance through targeted financial support and market linkages.
	3.1.1.1 Provide start-up capital for creation and promotion of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for youth and women.		
	3.1.1.2 Provide a mechanism for market linkage and develop mechanisms for job matching between IDPs and created MSMEs.		
	3.1.1.3 Create and promote Saving Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) and Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) for DACs.		
	3.1.1.4 Develop and roll out microfinance access program for women self-help groups.		
	3.1.1.5 Provide cash for work (CFW) employment opportunities for access public roads clearance, sanitation, hygiene and tree planting for environmental and climate support.		
<b>Strengthen Market accessibility through Enhanced Infrastructure</b>	3.1.2 Market Development	\$288,055,732	Access to markets is improved.
	3.1.2.1 Conduct a comprehensive market and skills needs assessment and analysis.		
	3.1.2.2 Conduct a labour market assessment to identify suitable livelihood and employable skills opportunities for IDPs.		
	3.1.2.3 Develop market infrastructure to improve the business for small businesses.		
<b>Build Market-Relevant Skills and Employment Pathways.</b>	3.1.3 Skills and Business Development	\$288,055,732	DACs are equipped with market-relevant skills including financial literacy.
	3.1.3.1 Training Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in financial literacy support and providing them with start-up packages.		
	3.1.4 Capacity Skills Development		
	3.1.4.1 Provide skill development and interactive education through technical and vocational education and training (TVET), as per the recommendations the comprehensive market and skills needs assessment.		
	3.1.4.2 Organize trade fairs to allocate quotas for IDP - selective and targeted Job creation for IDPs).		



Strategic Objective	3.2 Agriculture and Fisheries Sector	Sector Budget: \$ 228,921,660	Expected Outcome
<b>Enhance Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Development.</b>	3.2.1	Agriculture infrastructure	The capacity of agricultural and fisheries sector are strengthened.
	3.2.1.1	Establish Climate Smart Agriculture technologies farms with greenhouses each to be benefited for 100 hundred households.	
	3.2.1.2	Support farm cooperatives with farm machinery.	
	3.2.1.3	Construct/rehabilitate major irrigation canals.	
	3.2.1.4	Establish farm produce preservation facilities for the farmers.	
	3.2.1.5	Establish agricultural laboratories and research centres.	
	3.2.1.6	Distribute home and vertical gardening kits to households to enhance food security and nutrition in each district.	
	3.2.1.7	Construct market infrastructure for trading local produce in each district.	
	3.2.1.8	Provide climate smart agricultural farm inputs, seeds, crops and equipment to farmers in all districts.	
	3.2.1.9	Establish and implement a holistic agroecological farm approach to enhance agricultural sustainability and resilience.	
<b>Promote Sustainable Agro-Business Growth and Entrepreneurial Innovation.</b>	3.2.2	<b>Business Development</b>	Women and Youth in Agribusiness are Empowered.
	3.2.2.1	Create fisheries enterprises for women groups.	
	3.2.2.2	Establish Greenhouse farming for youth and women.	
	3.2.2.3	Construct fishery market infrastructure.	
	3.2.2.4	Provide temporary income-generating opportunities while improving community infrastructure through a cash-for-work (CFW) program activities such as road construction, irrigation canal rehabilitation, and tree planting.	
	3.2.2.5	Support fishery farmers fish production and improve their livelihoods through the establishment of fishponds that promote healthy fishery ecosystems. Including (cold chain facility, fridges, boats with machines, fishing equipment) and productive safety nets.	
	3.2.2.6	Establish value chain addition for the farmers to improve their income generation.	
<b>Facilitate Inclusive Job Creation and Economic Integration</b>	3.2.3	<b>Job Creation</b>	Employment Opportunities created for DACs.
	3.2.3.1	Support private enterprises to provide employment for the IDP youth.	
<b>Enhance Market-Relevant Skills.</b>	3.2.4	<b>Skills Development</b>	Agricultural Practices and Knowledge are Improved.
	3.2.4.1	Establish and strengthen fishing associations through provision of training.	
	3.2.4.2	Conduct Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training sessions for agricultural extension officers.	
	3.2.4.3	Establish farmer field schools for continuous learning of new farming skills and practices.	
	3.2.4.4	Provide comprehensive training programs for farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and sustainable farming practices through integrated natural resource management including, soil health, water conservation, integrated pest management, and renewable energy use using public private partnership with universities and colleges in accelerating the use of climate smart technology.	



<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>3.3 Livestock Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b> \$ 22,894,350	<b>Expected outcome</b>
<b>Promote Sustainable livestock Business Growth and Entrepreneurial Innovation.</b>	3.3.1	Business Development	DACs livestock productivity and income generation are enhanced.
	3.3.1.1	Provide and adopt digital solutions and tools for livestock production and insurance processing to increase efficiency.	
	3.3.1.2	Establishment and operationalization of livestock integrated markets for export and local consumption including feed and livestock fodder banks.	
	3.3.1.3	Support IDP with restocking livestock including poultry farming.	
<b>Enhancement of animal health workers capacity .</b>	3.3.2	Capacity Development	Animal health workers capacity enhanced.
	3.3.2.1	Recruit, train and equip animal health workers.	
	3.3.2.2	Promote animal health education among the pastoral communities.	
<b>Enhanced animal husbandry and veterinary infrastructure and services.</b>	3.3.3	Livestock Infrastructure	Robust husbandry and veterinary infrastructure and services are strengthened.
	3.3.3.1	Use technology in mapping and demarcating pastoral grazing land areas precisely.	
	3.3.3.2	Establish animal husbandry and veterinary services.	
<b>Enhance Market-Relevant Skills for community health workers.</b>	3.3.4	Skills Development	Market-relevant skills for community health workers.
	3.3.4.1	Develop and implement training packages for building the capacity of community health workers (CHWs) including on disease surveillance, monitoring and treatment campaigns.	



**4. Legal Documentation, Housing, Land, and Property (HLP), and Justice:** Access to documentation, secure land tenure and justice guarantees freedom from forced evictions. IDPs in Somalia reside in locations with limited access to tenure security that exposes them to arbitrary evictions that, in turn, produce displacement. Access to secure land tenure is the basis of access to basic services, as without secure land tenure, it

would be too risky to invest in other public services such as water and sanitation for fear of evictions and loss of investments. Investments in this pathway will contribute to the realisation of strategic objective 1 of the NDSS. The table below summarises the key interventions that, if implemented, will increase access to land tenure security and adequate housing.

**SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS 4: LEGAL DOCUMENTATION, HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY (HLP), AND JUSTICE**

**TOTAL PATHWAY BUDGET: \$ 663,063,066**

<b>Outcome</b>		Displacement-affected communities in Somalia have access to land tenure security documents and adequate housing enabling them to experience improved conditions and a heightened sense of security within their communities.	
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>4.1 Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
		\$ 528,290,333	
<b>Strengthen Housing, Land, and Property Rights by Facilitating Secure Land Tenure and Providing Durable Housing for DACs.</b>	4.1.1.1	Conduct Housing, land and property (HLP) assessment on proposed land for IDP resettlement to avoid conflict and future evictions.	Access to secure land tenure and sustainable housing is achieved for DACs.
	4.1.1.2	Support the provision of government land registration documents for plots of land proposed for IDP settlement.	
	4.1.1.3	Conduct topographic surveys, area planning, site profiling to inform demarcation of plans into piece of plots (Urban Settlement Planning).	
	4.1.1.4	Establishment and strengthening of HLP legal frameworks in the local government and state level authorities to prevent eviction and secondary displacement.	
	4.1.1.5	Development of land management laws in FGS, FMS and BRA.	
	4.1.1.6	Establish land dispute resolution committees and collaborative dispute resolution committees.	
	4.1.1.7	Provision of land tenure security with title deeds/occupancy certificates to IDPs.	
	4.1.1.8	Promoting HLP rights through Community Based Initiatives (CBI) that create sustainability and ownership.	
	4.1.1.9	Construction of permanent and durable houses (at least 2 rooms with veranda, toilets, kitchens) that can accommodate at least a family consisting of 6 individuals.	
	4.1.1.10	Provide rental subsidy programs where IDPs are expected to graduate and attain self-sufficiency at the end of the program.	
	4.1.1.11	Develop Urban City Strategy and ensuring environmental safeguards on newly planned areas for relocation.	
	4.1.1.12	Construction and rehabilitation Roads and Feeder roads in districts to enhance access and integration.	
	4.1.1.13	Development and roll out of housing policy that includes the identification of standard housing typology with emphasis on sustainable housing options.	
	4.1.1.14	Promote Social Cohesion through community support programs aimed at fostering social cohesion and integration among displaced individuals, promoting a sense of belonging and unity within the community.	



Strategic Objective	4.1.2 Protection Sector	Sector Budget: \$ 134,772,733	Expected Outcome
<b>Strengthen Legal Protection and Access to Justice for Displaced Affected Communities (DACs).</b>	4.1.2.1	Provide legal awareness and counselling through community lead dialogue.	Legal protection and access to justice for DACs is improved.
	4.1.2.2	Support access and provision of national ID cards, passports for IDP registration and other identification documents through the National Identification and Registration Agency (NIRA).	
	4.1.2.3	Develop and reinforce an anti-eviction law.	
	4.1.2.4	Increase awareness of key stakeholders on human rights and access to justice of IDPs.	
	4.1.2.5	Support access to justice through establishment of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, generative dialogue sessions, restorative justice training, and legal awareness campaigns.	
	4.1.2.6	Develop and support the implementation of state level eviction policy and guidelines.	
	4.1.2.7	Establishment of Gender Based Violence (GBV) response centres for protection and prevention of gender-based violence.	
	4.1.2.8	Enhance the awareness and capacity of court and police officers to dispense justice and affirm the rule of law for IDPs.	
	4.1.2.9	Supporting the rule of law and justice providers through enhancing their capacity and awareness of IDP rights (court services, police).	
	4.1.2.10	Provide support on legal related costs and support functional and accessible courts to adjudicated land issues.	
	4.1.2.11	Organize accountability meetings between government and community to enhance transparency.	
	4.1.2.12	Support functional and accessible courts to adjudicated land issues.	
	4.1.2.13	Strengthening state and municipal land institutions to minimize land conflicts.	
	4.1.2.14	Establish Women centres in DAC area to promote social cohesion and improve learning.	
	4.1.2.15	Capacitating judicial officers on human rights.	
	4.1.2.16	Populating and updating USR for tracking citizen benefits	
	4.1.2.17	Undertake nutrition sensitive productive safety net interventions.	
	4.1.2.18	Establish sub-national institutional systems to deliver nutrition sensitive safety net.	
	4.1.2.19	Establishment of Police Stations in DAC Areas.	
	4.1.2.20	Establishment of Community Policing, security committees at neighbourhood levels.	



**5. Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience:** Durable solutions to internal displacement entail the achievement of long-term safety and security. This means that IDPs are free from future risks of displacement as a result of ecological shocks and conflict. Investing in this pathway contributes to

Strategic Objective 5 of the NDSS. The table below describes the interventions that will support the achievement of resilience outcomes for IDPs.

**SOLUTIONS PATHWAY 5: ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE**

**TOTAL PATHWAY BUDGET: \$ 303,925,319**

<b>Outcome</b>	Climate-induced displacement and loss of livelihoods is mitigated through addressing climate change and building resilience of DACs		
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>5.1 Climate and Resilience Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b> \$ 185,561,544	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
<b>Enhance Climate Resilience and Foster Sustainable Livelihoods of DACs.</b>	5.1.1	Establish farmer managed natural regeneration for livelihood and economic growth of DACs.	DACs have achieved greater resilience to disasters, climate adaptability, and sustainable livelihoods.
	5.1.2	Provide Social safety Nets (SSN for vulnerable households).	
	5.1.3	Introduce environmental heal wellbeing and establish.	
	5.1.4	Strength and development of early warning system infrastructures for disaster management in all districts.	
	5.1.5	Establish and strengthen Early Warning Management and Resilience Committees.	
	5.1.6	Provide reforestation interventions with extensive seed distribution.	
	5.1.7	Analyse hot spot potential flood zones using advanced satellite imagery to inform early action to prevent or reduce risk of displacement.	
	5.1.8	Facilitate the development and operationalization of local-level climate and gender equality adaptation strategies.	
	5.1.9	Develop and implement infrastructure flood control development systems.	
	5.1.10	Develop and strengthen existing disaster management plans for each district.	
	5.1.11	Launch re-greening initiatives and planting trees in districts.	
	5.1.12	Introduce community-based rangeland management initiatives.	
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>5.2 Returns Support Sector</b>	<b>Sector Budget:</b> \$ 118,363,775	<b>Expected Outcome</b>
<b>Facilitate Safe and Sustainable Returns for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).</b>	5.2.1	Facilitation of the return of IDP in their states through dialogue and social cohesion interventions.	IDPs achieve safe, and sustainable returns with successful community reintegration.
	5.2.2	Convene Interstate bilateral discussions to facilitate safe return.	
	5.2.3	Provide specialised health service including mental health and psychological support before departure.	
	5.2.4	Conduct voluntary go and see visits arrangements for IDPS who want return to areas of origin.	
	5.2.5	Provide a return package including cash transfer, small business support, transportation and psychosocial support services for IDPs voluntarily returning to their origin areas.	



### 6. Data for Solutions: Generating Reliable Data:

The achievement of durable solutions is a long-term and non-linear process. As such, progress towards solutions needs to be carefully tracked, and evidence on adaptation produced to ensure that IDPs remain on the pathway towards durable solutions. This requires sufficient, timely, accurate, and reliable data that is accessible to all stakeholders who are supporting IDPs to overcome their displacement-related vulnerabilities. The data needed relates to IDP needs, locations, and aspirations that are crucial for effective planning

and implementation of the government's pathways initiative. Investment in this pathway will support the overall monitoring and evaluation of the progress that IDPs are making towards durable solutions. Enhanced data and knowledge management pertaining to human mobility, disasters, and climate change will enable the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and local communities to devise and execute strategies aimed at proficiently managing displacement, thus alleviating its adverse effects.

<b>SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS 6: DATA FOR SOLUTIONS: GENERATING RELIABLE DATA</b>		<b>TOTAL PATHWAY BUDGET: \$ 22,885,000</b>	
<b>Outcome</b>	Durable solutions stakeholders, led by the Somali government, are aware of the progress IDPs are making towards durable solutions and can adapt where IDPs are not on course		
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>6.1 Data for Solutions Sector</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	
<b>Establish a Comprehensive and Integrated Data Ecosystem for Durable Solutions in Somalia.</b>	6.1.1.1	Establish Single Biometric Data systems and register IDPs to maintain reliable and accountable IDPs demographic information and better programming support.	An integrated and functioning data ecosystem is established.
	6.1.1.2	Create online data system to collect, harmonize all relevant data which hosts the Federal Government and FMS/BRA data.	
	6.1.1.3	Establish Data for Solutions Technical Working Group (Government, UN/INGOs, CSO, private sector and DACs) to guide data design, analysis, and interpretation as a platform to improve and use administrative data collected by various stakeholders, to integrate with the data collected through census and surveys.	
	6.1.1.4	Design and implementation of new surveys, assessments and research related to displacement at all stages.	
	6.1.1.5	Capacity building training on data management (data collection, verifications, analysis, and reporting for relevant units and line ministries.	
	6.1.1.6	Develop data management guidelines, regulations and protocols at state level.	
	6.1.1.7	Conduct country wide IDP Census with the leadership of the government.	
	6.1.1.8	Conduct joint analysis and data validation sessions at field level/community.	
	6.1.1.9	Produce translated research report briefs (translation of report findings into Somali language).	
	6.1.1.10	Standardized and harmonize partners data and provide reliable and coherent government led population data on IDPs.	
	6.1.1.11	Conduct quarterly project review meeting, field visit, monitoring and evaluation.	
	6.1.1.12	Conduct durable solution assessment and studies.	
	6.1.1.13	Conduct durable solutions stock taking reviews.	
	6.1.1.14	Support the communication and visibility of the durable solutions initiatives.	



**5**

**MONITORING AND  
EVALUATION PLAN**







## Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

### Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Arrangements of Solutions Pathways Action Plan will be based on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS), which was developed by the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development. This framework provides a comprehensive overview of the crucial roles and functions associated with M&E and learning within the context of the NDSS. It serves as a guiding reference, offering a roadmap for executing M&E activities and fostering a culture of continuous learning.

### The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The primary objectives of the M&E Plan are to track the implementation of strategic initiatives, assess the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions, measure the outcomes and impact on target populations, identify challenges and areas for improvement, and inform decision-making and policy adjustments.

Key Components of the M&E Plan aim to establish a robust system for tracking progress against predefined targets. This includes defining clear outcome and output indicators, establishing reliable means of verification, determining reporting frequencies, and assigning responsibilities to stakeholders. These elements are pivotal for fostering accountability.

### Data Collection and Analysis

Data will be collected using various methods to ensure comprehensive coverage. Quantitative methods such as surveys, questionnaires, and statistical analysis will be employed alongside qualitative methods like interviews, focus groups, and case studies. Mixed methods, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches, will provide a holistic view. Effective data management

practices will be implemented, including secure and organised databases for data storage, regular audits and validations for data quality assurance, and ensuring confidentiality and ethical handling of information.

### Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Management Information System

A critical component of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements is the establishment of an integrated M&E management information system. This system will streamline data collection, analysis, and reporting, ensuring that all relevant information is readily accessible to stakeholders. Additionally, a dedicated durable solutions website will be developed to provide project details, work plans, ongoing updates, resources, and a platform for stakeholder engagement and transparency.

### Annual Work Plan

To effectively implement the solutions pathways action plan, it is critical for every implementing agency to develop a comprehensive annual work plan. This plan should outline clear objectives, detailed activities, specific timelines, and assigned responsibilities for the upcoming year. The annual work plan should also include key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure progress and success, as well as a risk management strategy to address potential challenges. These annual work plans should be submitted to the Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions Department at the start of each fiscal year running from January to December to ensure their alignment with the solutions pathways action plan and it should also be made available on the durable solutions website to enhance stakeholder engagement and public scrutiny.

### Performance Reviews

The government will conduct a comprehensive Annual Performance Review for all projects and programs at the end of each year. This review will encompass an in-depth analysis of the progress made toward achieving



the objectives outlined in the annual work plans. It will assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities conducted, measure the outcomes against the key performance indicators (KPIs), and identify successes, challenges, and lessons learned, providing actionable recommendations for future planning and improvements. A detailed report summarising the findings of the review will be prepared and made publicly available on the durable solutions website to promote transparency and accountability.

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## Quarterly Reviews

Implementing agencies and project steering committees are required to conduct Quarterly Performance Reviews to ensure that projects and programs remain on track throughout the year. Each review will evaluate progress against the quarterly milestones and KPIs specified in the annual work plans, identify any challenges or emerging issues, and implement corrective actions as necessary. The findings of the Quarterly Performance Reviews should be documented in concise reports highlighting key achievements, challenges, and adjustments made during the quarter. These reports should be shared on the Durable Solutions website to maintain transparency and allow for continuous stakeholder engagement.

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## Field Monitoring

To ensure the successful implementation of projects and plans outlined in the national durable solutions strategy, robust field monitoring exercises will be conducted. These visits will serve to verify progress, assess whether project activities are progressing according to established timelines and milestones, evaluate the quality of project deliverables, ensure project deliverables meet the expected quality standards as outlined in the plans, identify challenges, recognise any unforeseen obstacles or implementation issues that may require adjustments or additional resources, and gather feedback from stakeholders directly involved in project execution. The findings of these field visits will be documented in comprehensive reports. These reports will be shared through the dedicated

durable solutions website, fostering transparency and accountability throughout the implementation process.

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## Joint Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to field monitoring, a comprehensive joint monitoring and evaluation framework will be implemented. This framework will involve collaboration between government entities and key stakeholders. The goal is to assess the projects/programs' overall effectiveness in achieving alignment with the national durable solutions strategy's core objectives and evaluate the program's contribution to achieving the desired solutions outlined in the solutions pathways action plan. Through joint monitoring and evaluation, the projects/programs can be continuously refined for optimal impact. This collaborative approach ensures that all stakeholders remain informed of progress, challenges, and necessary adjustments.

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## Reporting and Dissemination

M&E findings will be presented in clear, concise, and user-friendly reports. These reports will be disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders through various channels, including publishing on the durable solutions website.

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## Roles and Responsibilities

This section outlines the key roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan. Clear delineation of roles helps ensure efficient coordination, effective communication, and accountability among various entities working towards the action plan objectives.

### Federal Ministry of Planning (Department Responsible for the Durable Solutions)

The Poverty Reduction and Durable Solutions Department shall:

- Provide strategic leadership, technical guidance,



and coordination of the implementation of the M&E activities outlined in the Framework.

- Support the establishment of functional Durable Solutions teams in all federal and state MDAs.
- Have the sole responsibility in collaboration with government MDAs and development partners to design, coordinate and undertake evaluations of durable solutions programs and projects implemented in the country.
- Promote and support M&E training and capacity development across the government.
- Ensure that all federal and state MDAs and non-state actors comply with and implement functional M&E systems and periodically produce and disseminate reports in line with this framework.
- In close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, develop and institutionalize the National M&E System.
- Promote the development of a culture to demand and utilise M&E data and information.
- Upon conducting the evaluation, the department should convene a stakeholder workshop to validate and disseminate evaluation findings.
- Oversee and ensure the effective compliance and implementation of this framework nationwide by state and non-state actors by submitting annual compliance reports to the Cabinet.
- Utilise information from the government M&E system/MIS for evidence-based decision-making.

### Federal Member State Ministries of Planning (Departments responsible for Durable Solutions)

- Provide strategic leadership and technical guidance in the coordination and implementation of the framework at the state level.
- Support the establishment of functional Durable Solution teams in all state MDAs.
- Support DPRDS in collaboration with state MDAs and partners in undertaking evaluations of programs and projects implemented in the states.
- Create effective linkages between the State Ministerial Durable Solutions M&E structures and processes that align with this framework.
- Coordinate and undertake evaluations of programs and projects implemented in the state.
- Promote and support M&E training and capacity development at the state level.

- Ensure that all state MDAs and partners comply, develop, and implement functional M&E systems, and periodically produce and disseminate reports in line with this framework.
- Support the institutionalisation of the Durable Solutions M&E MIS in close collaboration with the DPRDS and other relevant stakeholders.
- Promote the development of a culture to demand and utilise M&E data and information at the state level.
- Oversee and ensure effective compliance and implementation of this framework by state MDAs and partners through the submission of annual compliance reports to the department.
- Utilise information from the M&E for evidence-based decision-making.

### Local Government, Regional and District

The local governments shall:

- Ensure the allocation of adequate staff and a sufficient budget for M&E activities.
- Create effective linkages between the regional and district M&E structures and processes with those at the state level.
- Facilitate capacity building of all staff in results-based M&E approaches.
- Regularly collect data and information from rural and urban areas.
- Produce and submit M&E reports regularly to the parent MDA, as well as disseminate M&E information and knowledge products accessible to all levels of government and other stakeholders.
- Oversee and ensure the effective implementation of the framework across the region/district.
- Facilitate the creation of functional M&E Technical Working Groups at the regional and district levels consisting of key stakeholders.
- Utilise information from the Government M&E/ system for evidence-based decision-making.

### Development Partners

The development partners shall:

- Align their programs and projects with the NDPs/ NDSS and solutions pathways action plan and ensure that their projects and programs and comply with the Government mandate on reporting.



- Provide timely and quality data on the implementation and performance of their programs and projects.
- Participate in public sector planning, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels of government.
- Comply with and support the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
- Support the Government's capacity-building initiatives to entrench M&E culture.
- Utilise information from the Government Monitoring and Evaluation System for evidence-based decision-making.

## Capacity Building

Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation staff forms another crucial pillar of the effective implementation of monitoring and evaluation. Training programs and workshops will be conducted to enhance technical skills in data collection, analysis, and reporting. These initiatives aim to equip government and stakeholder staff with the necessary knowledge and tools to fulfil their roles within the M&E effectively.

## Meaningful Participation of Displacement-Affected Communities

Meaningful participation among DACs in Somalia has long been a key principle for guiding durable solutions policy and program development. The Federal Government of Somalia adopted the National Durable Solutions Strategy durable solution principle on participation, which states as follows:

**“Participatory:** Interventions should be community-based and use participatory approaches, allowing the population of concerns to choose their preferred solutions, define their own priorities and actively participate in the choice, planning and implementation of activities to achieve sustainable and affordable durable solutions.”<sup>21</sup>

Although meaningful participation has no universally

recognised definition and is not officially defined by the Government of Somalia, this narrative of the Solutions Pathway Costed Plan relies on the description of the term developed by the Global Refugee Led Network (GRLN). Refugees with lived experience of displacement developed the definition relevant to displacement situations. Admittedly, the nature of displacement between refugees and IDPs is not the same as the latter are still under the protection of their government. However, the definition provided by GRLN with necessary modifications is relevant to the context of IDPs. Their definition of meaningful participation is:

*“[A] process that enables [IDPs] regardless of location, legal recognition, gender, identification, and demographics, to take part in forums and processes where strategies are being developed, or decisions are being made at the local, national [...] levels, especially where they facilitate interactions with [their government], donors and other influential bodies; in a manner that is ethical, sustained, safe and supported financially”<sup>22</sup>*

Additionally, this narrative relies on Sherry Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation model, which outlines the quality of meaningful participation<sup>23</sup>. In this work, Arnstein categorises citizen participation into eight rungs that include manipulation and therapy, which she terms non-participation; informing, consultation, and placation, which she terms degrees of tokenism; and partnership, delegated power, and citizen control, which she terms degrees of citizen power. Meaningful participation processes involve levels of citizen partnership, delegated power, and citizen control that put greater decision-making power in the hands of citizens and, in this case, the DACs in Somalia that include IDPs, who are all Somali citizens.

Promoting meaningful participation requires a robust approach that addresses critical success factors. These factors include sensitivity to the local context, cost-effectiveness, realism and adaptability. This necessitates a set of core standards on meaningful participation that can guide the adaptation of the approach applied in different contexts, given the diverse contexts in which the Solutions Pathway Plans will be implemented. This section sets out some standards for



meaningful participation. These standards are meant to support the development of citizen participation models in the different contexts in Somalia. The main goal is to enhance the level of meaningful participation among DACs in the implementation, review and adaptation of the solutions pathways process. The standards suggest a bottom-up approach to citizen-led oversight of the process that begins at the village or neighbourhood level.

## Meaningful Participation Standards

Meaningful participation is a process that needs a set of standards to guide its application. This narrative relies on a set of standards distilled from international human rights standards. It also includes benchmarks to gauge the extent to which citizen engagement and participation interventions in the Solutions Pathway Costed Plan meet each of the standards and thereby promoting greater citizen participation and control in the plan's implementation and adaptation process. The table below details the standards and benchmarks for each standard.

Standards	Benchmark
<p><b>1. Autonomy and independence:</b> the ability of DACs to make decisions for themselves without fear or undue influence from external actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DACs are aware of their right to set rules of engagement, agenda and key priorities of a broad deliberative and evaluative decision-making process and are confident that their right will be respected</li> <li>■ DACs are willing and able to set the policy and programme agenda and the citizen-led oversight rules of engagement in a safe and secure environment and policy, programme and other actors are willing and able to abide by them</li> <li>■ DACs are willing and able to choose representatives from among them to provide citizen-led oversight in the implementation of the costed plans without undue influence from policy, programming or other actors</li> <li>■ DAC representatives chosen to provide citizen-led oversight are seen and act independently from the policy, programme and other actors</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Representation:</b> the ability and willingness of DACs to access decision-making forums either directly or through representatives of their choice (this includes aspects of subsidiarity, diversity, inclusion, legitimacy, renewal and anonymity)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ DACs are aware of their right to equal and equitable representation in the deliberative and evaluative decision-making process and are confident that their right will be respected</li> <li>■ All segments (gender, age, PWDs, minority groups &amp; other marginalised groups) of society are willing and able to participate in the deliberative and evaluative process that is safe and free from coercion, are represented at all phases of the policy and programming cycles, and those most affected by a policy or programme decision are represented and heard in that deliberative and evaluative process (diversity, inclusion and subsidiarity principles)</li> <li>■ DACs believe that the rules of representation in the deliberative and evaluative process are fair, equitable and just and have an equal periodic opportunity to serve in DAC representative forums without fear of retribution or undue influence (legitimacy and renewal principles)</li> <li>■ The DAC engagement process recognizes existing forms of community decision-making institutions and ensures that their deliberative and evaluative process has a broad validation mechanism to avoid elite capture</li> </ul>



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- 3. Procedural Fairness:** the ability and willingness of DACs to access adequate information and access decision makers to make their voice heard without fear of retribution or undue influence
- DACs are aware of their right to information and being heard and are confident that this right will be respected by policy, programme and other actors
  - DACs have access to a sufficient amount and appropriate quality of information about the decision to be made and can understand it and have sufficient time to reflect on the information provided relevant to the decision to be made
  - DACs have access to a safe and confidential space to share their views about the decision to be made without fear of retribution and where they can ask questions during the deliberations and policy and programme actors respond to these questions/provide useful feedback
  - Policy and programme actors provide sufficient time and funds to engaging DACs in the deliberative and evaluation decision-making process
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- 4. Decision Outcome Influence:** ability and willingness of DACs to influence the outcome of the decision-making process without fear of retribution or undue influence
- DACs are aware of their right to have their decisions, preferences, demands and aspirations have a genuine impact on the policy and programme and are confident that they do
  - DAC decisions, preferences, demands and aspirations have a genuine impact on the policy or programme
  - DACs have access to the final policy and programme decision and are aware of how their views were included in the final version of the policy and programme decision and where they were not, they are aware of the reason their views were not included
  - Policy and programme actors are willing and able to respond to the decisions, preferences, demands and aspirations of DACs and communicate to DACs how their input affected the decision
- 
- 5. Accountability and Transparency:** the ability and willingness of DACs to question breaches to agreed-upon decisions and expect remedial action where feasible without fear of retribution or undue influence
- DACs are aware of their right to question and expect responses to their questions on the implementation of decisions by policy and programme actors and are confident that the right will be respected
  - DACs are willing and able to ask questions and get answers to enable them to understand the project and the reasons for the decisions
  - DACs are aware of how decisions are being made, have access to information on the procedure of the decision-making process and understand how public participants were selected
  - Policy and programme actors are willing and able to respond to DACs' right to question through two-way communication processes that is safe and that inspires DAC confidence to engage
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- 6. Cost-effectiveness:** the ability and willingness of DACs to sustain consistent participation in decision-making processes
- DACs are willing and able to contribute to the cost of sustained participation
  - Policy and programme actors are willing and able to contribute to the cost of sustained citizen participation
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## Citizen Oversight Implementation

The Solutions Pathways Costed Plan will invest in activities that will ensure the implementation of a meaningful participation process that provides greater decision-making power to DACs. These activities include mapping existing structures in the locations where the costed plan will be implemented and assessing the level of inclusiveness and safety of these structures. It will also include interventions geared

towards raising awareness of DAC rights to meaningful participation and engaging with the duty bearers to respect these rights. Finally, the level of citizen participation will be monitored and evaluated over the lifetime of the costed plan, and results will be used to adapt the process that is sensitive to the different local contexts.

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**The level of citizen participation will be monitored and evaluated over the lifetime of the costed plan, and results will be used to adapt the process that is sensitive to the different local contexts**



**6**

**COMMUNICATION  
STRATEGY**







## Communication Strategy

The Federal Government of Somalia is dedicated to addressing the vulnerabilities faced by internally displaced people (IDPs) through the development and implementation of a comprehensive and homegrown durable solutions National Solutions Pathways Action Plan. This communication strategy outlines the approach to ensuring the protection of the human rights, dignity, safety, and security of all displaced individuals in Somalia aimed at achieving these outcomes through transparent, participatory, and collaborative approaches, engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including the Somali public, displacement affected communities, national and local government authorities, international and local NGOs, civil society organisations, United Nations Agencies, donors, and the private sector.

Achieving lasting solutions to displacement will require high-level leadership and a “whole-of-government” approach. The Federal Government of Somalia is committed to developing and implementing this action plan to meaningfully address the prolonged vulnerabilities of IDPs, vulnerable host communities, and returnees.

The key message is to convey the Federal Government of Somalia’s unwavering commitment to developing a homegrown Action Plan that effectively addresses the long-standing vulnerabilities of IDPs, vulnerable host communities, and returnees. This plan aims to create sustainable solutions for one (1) million IDPs across the Federal Member States, demonstrating a steadfast dedication to resolving displacement challenges and fostering stability and prosperity for all affected individuals. To support this, our communication efforts will utilise various channels such as press releases, social media, websites, newsletters, public events, community outreach programmes, and national and local media to enhance public awareness and foster cooperation.

To ensure the continuous improvement of the Action Plan, we will establish mechanisms to gather feedback from communities and partners. This will promote knowledge management, experience sharing, and

further refinement of our strategies. By fostering collaboration and support from all relevant stakeholders, we aim to create a supportive environment for durable solutions that respect the rights and dignity of all affected individuals in Somalia.

### Purpose

The communication strategy is aimed to amplify the implementation of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan by ensuring effective and meaningful engagement with all stakeholders, including displacement-affected communities (DACs), policy and program actors, and other relevant parties. This strategy will ensure that communication efforts are aligned with the overall objectives of the Action Plan and that stakeholders are adequately informed and involved in the process.

### Objectives

The communication strategy aims to amplify the implementation of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan by ensuring effective and meaningful engagement with all stakeholders, including DACs, policy and program actors, and other relevant parties.

- **Awareness:** Enhance awareness among DACs about their rights and the opportunities available for their participation in decision-making processes. This includes providing clear, accessible information about the action plan, its impact on them, and the different ways they can contribute and benefit from the process. Effective awareness-raising will empower DACs to make informed decisions and actively participate in resolving their displacement challenges.
- **Engagement:** Promote active and informed participation of DACs in the Solutions Pathways Action Plan’s planning, implementation, and evaluation phases. This involves creating opportunities for DACs to engage meaningfully with the action plan’s processes through public consultations, participatory workshops, and feedback mechanisms. Ensuring that DACs are actively involved in these stages will help tailor the plan to their needs and enhance its effectiveness.



- Transparency:** Uphold transparency in decision-making processes and ensure stakeholders are regularly informed about progress and outcomes. This involves clear communication about how decisions are made, the criteria used, and the progress of the action plan. Regular updates and open channels for inquiries will help build trust and ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the status and impact of the plan.
- Feedback:** Establish and maintain channels for receiving and addressing feedback from DACs and other stakeholders to improve the implementation of the action plan. This includes setting up mechanisms such as suggestion boxes, hotlines, and digital platforms where stakeholders can provide input and raise concerns. Regularly reviewing and acting on this feedback will ensure that the action plan remains responsive to the evolving needs of DACs and other affected parties.

## Key Messages

The Solutions Pathways Plan will have key messages aimed at providing information on:

- Rights and Participation:** Inform DACs about their rights to participate in decision-making processes and the impact of their contributions. This message should emphasise that DACs have a right to be involved in decisions that affect their lives and that their input is valuable in shaping effective solutions. By understanding their rights and the importance of their involvement, DACs will be more likely to engage actively.
- Decision-Making Process:** Explain the decision-making processes involved in the Solutions Pathways Action Plan, including how DACs can contribute and the significance of their involvement. This includes detailing how decisions are made, who is involved, and how DACs can have a voice in these processes. Clear explanations will help DACs understand their role and the potential impact of their participation.
- Progress and Impact:** Share updates on the progress of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan and highlight the impacts of DACs' participation. Providing regular updates on the implementation

status and showcasing the positive outcomes of DACs' involvement will reinforce the value of their engagement and encourage continued participation.

## Target Audiences

The main target audiences for the key messages on the Solutions Pathways Action Plan are:

- Displacement-Affected Communities (DACs):** Primary audience for raising awareness and encouraging participation. Efforts should ensure that DACs are well-informed about their rights, the action plan, and how they can engage in decision-making processes.
- Policy and Programme Actors:** Government officials, NGOs, and other entities involved in implementing the action plan. This audience needs to be informed about the communication strategy, the progress of the action plan, and their role in supporting DAC engagement and feedback mechanisms.
- General Public:** Broader community to build support for the initiatives and increase understanding of the challenges and solutions related to displacement. Communication efforts should foster a supportive environment and increase awareness of the challenges DACs face and the actions being taken to address them.

## Communication Channels

The main communication channels to be used are the following:

- Community Meetings:** Organize regular meetings at local levels to disseminate updates, gather community feedback, and address concerns. These meetings should be inclusive and accessible and provide a platform for direct interaction.
- Workshops and Training Sessions:** Conduct educational workshops and training sessions to inform DACs about their rights, the decision-making processes, and how they can engage effectively. These sessions should be designed to build capacity and empower DACs to participate actively in the Solutions Pathways.



- **Printed Materials:** Develop and distribute brochures, posters, briefs, and flyers in local languages to ensure wide accessibility of information. These materials should be clear and concise and provide essential details about the action plan and how DACs can get involved.
- **Digital Platforms:** Utilize social media, websites, and SMS campaigns to reach a broader audience and provide timely updates. Digital platforms should be used to disseminate information quickly, engage with stakeholders, and facilitate two-way communication.
- **Radio and TV Broadcasts:** Leverage local radio and TV stations to broadcast information and engage with communities. These broadcasts should provide updates on the implementation of the action plan, share success stories, and offer a platform for DACs to voice their concerns and suggestions.

## Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan includes several key components. The Initial Awareness Campaign involves launching a campaign to inform DACs about the Solutions Pathways Action Plan and their role in it, distributing printed materials, and utilising digital platforms for wider reach. For Ongoing Engagement, regular community meetings and workshops will be scheduled to maintain engagement and provide continuous updates, ensuring all meetings are inclusive and accessible to all community members. Feedback Mechanisms will be established with clear and accessible channels for DACs to provide feedback, such as suggestion boxes, hotlines, and digital forms, and feedback will be regularly reviewed and addressed to ensure the action plan is responsive to the needs of DACs.

## Roles and Responsibilities

- **Communication Team:** Responsible for developing and implementing the communication strategy, managing communication channels, and ensuring timely dissemination of information.
- **Community Liaison Officers:** These officers will

serve as the primary point of contact between DACs and the project team, facilitating meetings, gathering feedback, and addressing community concerns. They will play a crucial role in ensuring effective communication and engagement with DACs.

- **Policy and Programme Actors:** Ensure transparency in their operations, provide information to the communication team, and respond to DACs' inquiries and feedback.

## Budget

A budget must be allocated to cover the costs associated with the production of printing materials, running digital campaigns, and organising community meetings and workshops. Sufficient resources must also be ensured for training community liaison officers and equipping them with the necessary tools for effective communication.

The successful implementation of the Communication strategy relies on fostering meaningful participation, ensuring transparency, and building trust among DACs and other stakeholders, ultimately contributing to the successful realisation of the National Action Plan and the attainment of durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in Somalia.



**7**

**FINANCING  
STRATEGY**







## Financing Strategy

This Solutions Pathways Action Plan prioritises effective complementarities between both 'on' and 'off-budget' ODA financing in the short term to increasingly leverage government revenues, public-private partnerships, and regulated private service delivery. The costed Action Plan will support the broader National Transformation Planning process and guide authorities in identifying areas where government revenues and private sector investments are best placed to provide services. The costing of this plan and clear articulation of geographic and household priorities will allow to leverage existing ODA funds that the government and international community are providing to relevant areas for this plan and identify gaps that government revenues can fill.

The Federal Government of Somalia commits to assess and prioritise national and local tax revenues for essential services benefiting displaced communities. Initial funding, including over \$136,000,000 for land acquisition for resettlement of IDPs, showcases the government's dedication to ensuring tenure security and essential services.

Priorities for government revenue allocation include sectors like housing, infrastructure, health, water, energy, flood control, and agriculture, aiming to enhance both service delivery and employment opportunities for displaced populations. Pending assessments, the Federal Government plans to allocate a portion of the national budget to solution priorities.

Engagement with the private sector, particularly in water, housing, health, education, and energy, will be prioritised through public-private partnerships. Regulatory frameworks will ensure affordability, accessibility, and quality of private sector services for displaced communities.

Remittances worldwide have proven to be a significant contributor to poverty reduction. UNCTAD estimates that a 10 % increase in international remittances as a share of a country's GDP can lead to a 1.6% drop in poverty rates<sup>24</sup>.

Before the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic, remittances

to Somalia were estimated to average US \$1.3 billion per year. In most cases, and for the vast majority of recipients, the funds received were spent to cover basic needs such as food, rent, electricity, water, and children's school fees<sup>25</sup>.

Beyond meeting basic needs, remittance transfers have also (i) increased access to credit, (ii) enabled vulnerable households to repay debt and maintain credit lines open, (iii) created safety nets, and (iv) prevented the sale of assets such as livestock or land in time of crisis.<sup>26</sup>

Remittances, if facilitated and domestically regulated, could play a significant role in preventing, addressing and resolving internal displacement. Supporting initiatives such as the Integrated National Financing Frameworks would enable the Federal Government of Somalia to harness this essential financing tool to support the financing of the National Transformation Plan, including services for vulnerable displacement-affected communities.

The Federal Government will also continue prioritising the expansion of digital IDs for displacement-affected communities to guide the work of Mobile Transfer Operators and ensure that remittances and cash transfers (including safety net programmes) reach those most in need and the intended targets of some interventions.

Finally, robust advocacy through regional and continental institutions, where the Federal Government of Somalia has membership, will be essential in order to achieve a considerable reduction of money transfer costs. These remain significant hurdles to the realisation of remittances as a financing instrument in Somalia as well as in countries of transit and destination for the Somali diaspora.

The Government also aims to engage International and Regional Finance Institutions (IFIs) to support essential sectors and infrastructure rehabilitation crucial for community resilience and economic recovery. Emphasis will be on leveraging existing and increasing on-budget contributions from IFIs and development partners to deliver national priorities.



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## The costed Action Plan will support the broader National Transformation Planning process and guide authorities in identifying areas where government revenues and private sector investments are best placed to provide services

Climate financing is a crucial component of the Government's funding strategy. The Federal Government of Somalia is promoting the utilisation of vertical funds like the Green Climate Fund (GCF). With the support of its development partners, the government is continuing its efforts to address climate adaptation in Somalia, one of the countries that has been severely impacted by the climate crisis.

Recognising the crucial role of the international community, the Federal Government and local authorities will engage in dialogue to transition towards on-budget contributions, reducing fragmentation in durable solutions investments. In the short term, the international community will continue to play a significant role in technical advisory and cooperation on Government priority areas for durable solutions.

Over the next five years, the Government will leverage its engagement with IFIs on fiscal transfers to create a transparent system for development partners to support durable solutions through Government systems.

Humanitarian assistance will continue to be vital for addressing immediate crisis needs. This plan aims to guide international investments to ensure life-saving investments remain fit for purpose and that funding of services delivered to populations in protracted displacement is gradually transitioned to the establishment of displacement-sensitive safety net programmes and other forms of long-term, government-led and community-informed service delivery.



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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING INVESTMENT AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



# National Solutions Pathways Action Plan

2024 - 2029

With Technical and Financial Support from:







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