

Annex 1: Examples of government-led relocation initiatives supported by durable solutions actors in Somalia

- 1. Barwaaqo City Extension, Baidoa:** In 2018, the Baidoa Municipality assigned the Barwaaqo site to support the reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) that were at the highest risk of forced evictions. The Baidoa local authorities collaborated with durable solutions partners to support this initiative. An inter-ministerial and inter-agency task force under the overall leadership of the Baidoa Municipality led the development of the new site. The Barwaaqo Integrated Settlement accommodates both IDPs and host communities. The development of the Barwaaqo site by a wide range of different actors through an integrated approach is a concrete example of the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus. The construction of the new public site included preparation and demarcation of the plots of land along with water and sanitation facilities, two police stations, a community centre, and solar streetlights to support the health, hygiene, and safety of individuals. Road improvements eased access and transportation to local markets and to link with host communities. During the first phase in 2019, 1000 households (6,116 individuals) relocated and they were provided with plots of land and vouchers to help them construct shelters of their choice. During the second phase in 2021, another 1009 households relocated to the site. Furthermore, Baidoa local authorities have issued land titles to all 2009 households relocated to Barwaaqo. To prevent relocated families from selling their land after relocation, relocated families were restricted from selling or transferring their plots of land for five years from when they received the title deeds. Prior to issuance of land titles, residents were provided with tailored information to understand their HLP rights. Some key challenges emerged during the relocation process including: high costs to relocate 2009 households, competing claims to the land by host communities; insecurity in the wider region posing a challenge for the location of the site; lack of commitment from partners to develop the site; and adherence to strict household criteria.¹ With funding from the World Bank, plans are currently in place to expand Barwaaqo through a third phase with the relocation of an additional 1,150 households. Similarly, development partners are currently developing a Baidoa city extension plan, which takes the Barwaaqo area as the extension of the city.
- 2. Midnimo, Kismayo:** In 2016, the Jubaland local authorities initially allocated a plot of land (500m by 500m) for the reintegration of DACs.² During the first phase, funding from multiple donors enabled the construction of 813 permanent homes on 180m² size plots of land with private latrines. During the second phase (2018-2019), durable solutions partners supported the construction of additional permanent homes, police station, shallow water wells and a borehole, as well as community infrastructure like health clinics, a market centre, schools, mosques and communal water points. A legal aid centre was also constructed – to provide free legal counselling and information to Midnimo residents so that they understand their rights and can overcome legal obstacles. Similarly, Midnimo has also expanded in size to 4km by 2km with over 7200 residents residing around Midnimo. So far, an estimated 669 households have been issued with land title deeds and another 600 with temporary tenure documents³ providing the official documentation for their land and protection from the common threat of forced evictions. Community-level capacities have also been strengthened to resolve other HLP conflicts. Residents have also been able to inform government development priorities through inclusive community action plans. Midnimo is fully integrated into the Kismayo Urban Master plan. The third phase of expansion of Midnimo included the provision of streetlights and connection of the main electricity lines and portable water provided by a private sector actor. Some key challenges have included: 1) water scarcity the initial phase with high-reliance on water trucking. Two boreholes in the site were drilled, but this could not meet

¹ [CCCM \(2020\). Case studies](#)

² Selection criteria was based on 50% returnees, 40%IDPs and 10% host communities

³ These refer to temporary land titles refer to titles that have not been digitalised by Jubaland Land Authority

domestic needs of households until a private water company connected the main water pipeline to the site; 2) delayed funding from partners resulted in limited access to adequate basic services such as education and health; and 3) Coordination and integration of durable solutions interventions proved to be difficult. Finally, a major lesson learned from Midnimo relocation process is the need to support households with livelihood interventions **prior to the relocation**. Post-monitoring assessments for instance, have shown that some 400 households that were supported with Income Generating Activities prior to the relocation were more resilient than those who did not receive this support.

3. **Jilab, Garowe:** In 2016, the Garowe municipality allocated a plot of land (an estimated 18 hectares) for the reintegration of displaced populations⁴ in the town. With multiple funding streams, 410 permanent homes on 169m² plots of land with private latrines, communal water points, police station and community infrastructures such as a mosque, solar streetlights, schools and legal aid centre have been constructed. Approximately, 3000 residents live in Jilab surrounding areas. All 410 households have been issued with land titles for their plots of land. Key challenges to developing the settlement has included gatekeeper interference, high costs, and demand for permanent housing. With funding from the World Bank, in 2023, the local municipality aims to expand Jilab. So far, 38 hectares (can settle 900 households) has been allocated with comprehensive HLP due diligence processes completed. The municipality has also given an additional 1.7 hectares of land near Jilab to settle another 100 households. The due diligence process for this land is ongoing.

⁴ Selection criteria was based on 80% IDPs and 20% urban host communities.