

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY
ON
DURABLE SOLUTIONS

PERCEPTION SURVEY IN BOSSASO AND BAIDOA

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Common Social Accountability Platform

Final Report

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List of acronyms

AVF	Africa's Voices Foundation
CSAP	Common Social Accountability Platform
DAC	Displacement Affected Communities
DSU	Durable Solutions Unit
EFS	Emerging Federal States
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PRMN	Protection & Return Monitoring Network
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

Somalia is facing a protracted displacement crisis. Since the new wave of displacement as a result of the 2016/2017 drought, 2.6 million people - one in six Somalis - have been forced to flee their homes.¹ Displaced groups in Somalia are extremely vulnerable - lacking in sustainable livelihoods, permanent housing and access to basic services. Their arrival and continued presence in cities and towns, such as Mogadishu, Baidoa and Bossaso, are straining services and infrastructure in municipalities that already struggle to deliver for the host community.

In January 2019 the Internally Displaced Population in Baidoa reached an estimated 329,191², outnumbering the local resident population³. Two successive droughts since early 2017 have result-

ed in several waves of displacement, with many IDPs travelling to Baidoa from the surrounding districts in Bay Region to access services. There are an estimated 391 IDP sites in Baidoa district, an increase of 321 since the start of the 2017 drought⁴. Most sites are clustered around the periphery of the city, resulting in increased pressure on infrastructure and resources. Whilst some steps have been taken to relocate IDPs to government-owned land⁵, the vast majority of the displaced population resides on private land and remain at risk of rapid forced evictions.

Since 1991 the population in Bossaso has doubled, with an estimated 2,000 people migrating to the city every year⁶. In early 2019 the total IDP population was estimated to be 59,266 people, spread

across 18 sites around the city⁷. Although ongoing conflict across Somalia is identified as a push factor, the majority of IDPs indicate that their displacement is driven by livelihood needs, with many relocating to Bossaso in order to access services⁸. Water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and protection services are particularly limited in the IDP sites on the periphery of the city⁹, and the rapidly growing urban population is putting increasingly strain on the already stressed city infrastructure. Within this, environmental degradation is one of the most visible problems.

In response to this crisis, international actors in Somalia, together with all levels of government, have invested large amounts of funding to support durable solutions for displacement-affected communities (DAC). Despite this, concerns remain that durable solutions programming has not yet been able to show how it is adequately meeting the needs of DAC. In this context, the United Nations Integrated Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Somalia (UN RCO)¹⁰ is supporting a shift to area-based approaches, in which localised and measurable collective outcomes shape and integrate durable solutions programming to maximise efficiency and effectiveness. However, crucial to the relevance and success of this process, is that the development of collective outcomes is grounded in the realities of displacement-affected communities. If they are to guide durable solutions pro-

gramming effectively, collective outcomes need to be set in collaboration with DACs.

The Durable Solutions subchapter in the Resilience Pillar of the National Development Plan 8 of the Federal Government of Somalia highlights the following strategic objective: “to create opportunities for IDPs and refugee returnees to participate in public affairs and most importantly, in decision-making pertaining to their own future, such as local and urban development processes, and remove obstacles to such participation.¹¹ “The draft National Development Plan 2020-2024, considers Durable Solutions as a “cross-cutting imperative”.

Yet meaningful engagement of displaced groups in decision-making is challenging to achieve in the Somali context where the state structures and processes are weak and where clan and gender identity heavily determine dynamics of social and political inclusion and exclusion. Moreover, engaging communities at sufficient scale can be costly and difficult to duplicate across geographies. Long-term on-the-ground approaches can support the growth of the accountability ecosystems, but rarely in timeframes to quickly inform decision-making. Existing large-scale methods to hear from citizens such as perception surveys often miss crucial qualitative detail, risk being one-way and extractive¹², and are rarely representative in the Somali context.

1.2 Project objectives and geographical focus

In response to the context outlined above, AVF proposed and deployed an innovative social accountability and public opinion gathering intervention that is designed to meet the following objectives:

1. Devise a methodology for consultations with communities that uses radio shows

and targeted SMS adverts to participants in previous radio series as a means to engage with communities, establish feedback loops and generate data;¹³

2. Conduct data analysis in order to inform the elaboration of area-level outcomes supporting the attainment of durable

1 The report acknowledges that there is some discussion about the exact number of IDPs - this report uses the figures presented by OCHA Somalia (2018), Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019.

2 REACH (2019), Detailed Site Assessment Severity Ranking.

3 European Commission (2019), 7,000 displaced families in Baidoa have a new home. (Online at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/7000-displaced-families-baidoa-have-new-home>)

4 REACH (2019), Detailed Site Assessment Severity Ranking.

5 Reliefweb (2019), IOM begins relocating families at risk of eviction. (Online at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-iom-begins-relocating-families-risk-eviction>)

6 ReDSS (2018), Local Dynamics and Solutions in [city/town]. Exchange on local solutions to urban to urban displacement. Bossaso, Puntland. (Online at: http://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PresentationBossasoLocalGovernment18102018_edited.pdf)

7 REACH (2019), Detailed Site Assessment, Severity Ranking.

8 REACH (2019), Comprehensive Site Assessment, Bossaso District Profile.

9 Ibid.

10 The UN Integrated Office is comprised of the UN Resident Coordinators' Office, Risk Management Unit, Partnership Unit and several UNSOM functions.

11 Federal Government of Somalia (2017) National Development Plan 2017-2019. This is also reflected in operational strategies of some coordination entities and particularly in the strategy set by the Durable Solutions Unit (DSU) of the UN RCO and in the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat's (ReDSS) Durable Solutions Framework.

12 Traditional assessment methods, such as household surveys, are generally designed by decision-makers themselves and focus on issues identified to be important to the decision-maker, rather than allowing the respondent to identify these issues themselves. In addition, these methods often create an unequal power dynamic between interviewer and interviewee, in which the interviewer is also generally a service provider, which may influence the answers provided by the interviewee.

13 AVF and UN RCO discussed the use of a perception survey with the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) in a meeting in September 2019 in Mogadishu, where it was agreed that the suggested methodology was the most appropriate to gather citizens perceptions.

solutions in the target locations, based on the perceptions of residents and people affected by displacement.

In mid-December 2018, durable solutions partners gathered in Mogadishu to discuss the revision of the principles of engagement on durable solutions and to begin a reflection on area level outcomes as a way to measure the impact of a larger number of programmes that directly or indirectly contribute to durable solutions. Based on the data available at the time,¹⁴ partners examined 12 cities affected by displacement. They looked at elements pertaining security and access, the number of households in displacement, the presence of humanitarian partners in the area, the severity of needs, the presence and type of district administrations, the presence of private sector and the presence of radio stations. Due to the financial limitations of this project only two cities were finally selected; Baidoa and Bossaso. In these cit-

1.3 The Common Social Accountability Platform

“Social accountability” refers to a form of civic engagement that builds accountability through the collective efforts of citizens and civil society organizations to hold public officials, service providers and governments to account for their obligations with responsive efforts.¹⁵ Alongside strengthening civic engagement and amplifying ‘citizen voice’, social accountability initiatives aim to increase the transparency of governance in many arenas, ranging from local service delivery to national processes of development policy formulation.¹⁶

In response to the clear need for spaces in which citizen voices can be listened and responded to by both government and aid decision makers, Africa’s Voices launched the Common Social Accountability Platform (CSAP) in Somalia in 2018. CSAP’s objective is to enhance the inclusion of citizens in decision-making across peace-building, humanitarian interventions and development programmes. By leveraging Africa’s Voices’ interactive radio method for nurturing dialogue and gathering public opinion, the platform aims to build a sustained channel for open conversation between citizens and decision-makers, across sectors and

ies, displacement dynamics play out in different ways, although many of the criteria for selection are matched in both locations. One fundamental difference is that Bossaso elects a district council, whereas in Baidoa the district commissioner and the council are appointed by the President of South West State, making it relevant to explore whether social accountability could open avenues for political accountability.

It is important to note that this is a survey of perceptions and therefore does not always represent objective facts on the ground. Any social change initiative must however be based on a strong understanding of the populations’ perceptions, given that they guide their behaviors and attitudes. This also allows having a better grasp on challenges encountered, which enables work towards improving the situation, particularly taking into consideration age and gender specific experiences.

mandates. CSAP uses a combination of radio programming and SMS messaging to create a platform that Somali citizens actively engage in, whilst simultaneously allowing for feedback received from citizen SMS messages to be robustly analysed, understood and ideally, acted upon. AVF’s approach allows for two types of critical insight:

- Rich qualitative understanding of citizen perspectives;
- Quantitative understanding of how perspectives vary by demographic group.

This can fill evidence gaps on citizen perspectives so as to make durable solutions partners’ decision-making more accountable, responsive and grounded in the voices of citizens. Insights delivered from AVF’s analysis of citizen perspectives will be specifically targeted to orient the initial phase of a broader discussion on the development of area-level outcomes in Baidoa and Bossaso. The perceptions of displacement affected communities presented here touch on key issues related to durable solutions and the type of support required. Their feedback will be instrumental in in shaping local level outcomes, opening

doors a greater participation in durable solutions programming. At the same time, insights from this consultation process hope to be a resource for on-going and upcoming processes of elaborating planning and development documents at

1.4 AVF’s interactive radio method

CSAP is built on AVF’s interactive radio method. This method provides a new layer of community engagement and social accountability programming in Somalia and works in complementarity with other approaches to build dialogue and ensure citizens are able to inform decision-making. The interactive radio approach is designed to leverage the vibrant media and telecommunications landscape that has emerged in sub-Saharan Africa to build large-scale, cost-effective and inclusive conversations¹⁷. Somalia presents an opportunity for innovative media engagement as 89% of people own a SIM card¹⁸ and 70% of people listen to FM radio on a weekly basis in the city. Interactive radio projects can build on this landscape to effectively implement radio show debates with key decision-makers. Audiences drive the discussion by inputting their perspectives through SMS to a toll-free shortcode. By connecting citizens with each other and with decision-makers in this way, AVF’s interactive radio method can overcome some of the barriers of cost, infrastructure, and security that traditional survey methodologies often face, without losing the scope for rich and sustained citizen-authority interactions. In addition, engaging through SMS and radio allows citizens who are traditionally excluded from public discus-

the national, federal and municipal levels, to ensure it can support social inclusion, stabilization and achievement of durable solutions through government engagement, including the National Strategy on Durable Solutions.

sion spaces, such as women, youth and IDPs, to have a voice in decision-making processes.

Moreover, by convening citizens in large-scale qualitative discussions, the interactive radio method allows for the gathering of public opinion in a way that combines the richness of on-the-ground qualitative approaches with the scale and some of the quantitative value of perception surveys.¹⁹ Through a specific set of techniques, AVF analyses messages gathered in response to interactive radio to generate evidence on public opinion on critical issues that can be used by decision-makers to ensure their programming and policy is responsive and accountable to citizens. This combined method of digital dialogue and opinion research can be deployed as a key piece in support of effective durable solutions programming in Somalia.

All CSAP shows in Somalia are aired under the “Hage” brand, meaning “guidance” in Somali. This is an existing radio debate programme, launched by AVF in Mogadishu in partnership with ReDSS. The use of “Hage” ensures that the project is part of building a sustained platform for engagement, allowing AVF to connect citizens with decision-makers across topics and sectors in Somalia.

14 REACH (2018), JMCNA, October 2018, and REACH (2018) CCCC Detailed Site Assessment, April 2018.

15 Houtzager, P. and A. Joshi (2008). Introduction: Contours of a research project and early findings. IDS Bulletin 38 (6), p. 1-9.

16 Gaventa, J. and G. Barrett (2010). So What Difference Does it Make? Mapping the Outcomes of Citizen Engagement. IDS Working Paper No. 347. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

17 USAID (2017), Somalia Perceptions Survey, Part 1: The Emerging Federal States, Puntland and Mogadishu.

18 World Bank, Mobile Money Ecosystem in Somalia (online at <https://bit.ly/2Yf4eWU>).

19 S. Srinivasan & C. A. Lopes, (2016) ‘Africa’s Voices Versus Big Data? The Value of Citizen Engagement Through Interactive Radio’, in Voice & Matter, Communication, Development and the Cultural Return, O. Hemer and T. Tufte (eds.) NORDICOM.

2. METHODOLOGY

CSAP is designed around two pillars, both based on interactive radio:

1. Building inclusive dialogue at scale;
2. Gathering insight on public opinion to inform decision-making.

Figure 1: CSAP methodology



2.1 Participatory design

Initial consultations in Bossaso and Baidoa with key durable solutions stakeholders from local government institutions, UN agencies and national and international NGOs focused on identifying key themes for this campaign, as well as potential guests who could be interviewed regarding each theme. During discussions partners identified a wealth of evidence gaps that could be addressed by gathering feedback from citizens which were then ranked in order of priorities specified by workshop participants. As a result, several themes were not included in the radio consultation questions – however, many of these excluded themes later emerged in the feedback from citizens in response to the chosen questions, indicating that

many of the key priorities for durable solutions are closely interlinked.

As part of the initial design phase representatives from the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) were also consulted in Mogadishu. Following the completion of the radio series AVF and RCO facilitated a half-day workshop on the CSAP methodology with colleagues from the MoPIED Department of Statistics. During the workshop the government reiterated the desire to work closely with AVF on future radio consultations to encourage their counterparts at the district and municipal level to participate in the dialogues.

2.2 Building inclusive community engagement at scale

AVF deployed an eight-show²⁰ interactive radio series, in collaboration with MedialNK (a Hargeisa-based media development organisation), across a network of 5 radio stations, with an estimated reach of 11,500 people²¹ in Bossaso and Baidoa. Selection of radio stations, in partnership with MedialNK, was based on a criterion of impartiality and transparency, with multiple radio stations selected in both locations to ensure maximum coverage and listenership.

The UN RCO CSAP campaign was comprised of a four-show interactive radio series between July and August 2019, specifically targeting listeners in Baidoa and Bossaso. On a weekly cycle, public service announcements asked questions to radio audiences on specific topics related to durable solutions, to which audiences responded with their perspective to a toll-free SMS shortcode. All participants who responded automatically received a short SMS questionnaire asking for further demographic information.

Each of the four radio shows in both locations included interviews with relevant guests from the humanitarian sector who could speak on each priority topic. Guests were carefully selected by AVF and interviewed by our partner in Somalia, MedialNK. Guests responded to comments from citizens during the radio show, effectively placing the voices of affected communities in direct conversation with these key actors in the humanitarian response²². Where relevant, excerpts from the radio interviews have been included alongside the findings from the SMS feedback to demonstrate how citizens and decision-makers were in dialogue together throughout the CSAP series. The pre-recorded radio programmes were then distributed through the five radio stations operating in Baidoa and Bossaso on Thursday each week at times tailored to increase audience engagement and listenership. In order to better-tailor the shows to the audience, all radio content in Baidoa was recorded in Af-May expression.

²⁰ Four shows were broadcast in each location, making a total of eight unique radio broadcasts within a 5-week period.

²¹ AVF uses a conservative estimate of listenership based on a ratio of unique participants in the radio shows to unique listeners of 1:10. Using the unique participants per show as a basis, the estimated minimum total listenership is 11,500.

²² Please see Annex 3 for full transcripts of each radio show.

2.3 Gathering insight on public opinion to inform decision-making

The second pillar of the interactive radio approach is analysis of audience engagement to inform decision-making with a rich understanding of public opinion. AVF generates robust social scientific evidence on opinions that are shared at a group level and that emerge in collective discussion. Each radio show was structured around one key research question that had been identified during a participatory workshop with relevant durable solutions stakeholders from local government, NGOs, UN

agencies and civil society in Bossaso and Baidoa in June²³. The prioritisation of questions was based on the emphasis in the stakeholder discussions, complemented with previous AVF research on durable solutions²⁴, and suitability for this methodology of civic engagement and research. The research questions were tailored to each city context and built around evidence gaps that were identified in the workshops – see **Tables 1 and 2** for the full list of questions.

Table 1. Stakeholder Priorities for Research on Audience Engagement in Baidoa

Week	Evidence gap	Research question	Radio question
1	Role of government	How can we use citizen feedback to build government capacity to respond to durable solutions?	What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Baidoa?
2	Aspirations	What are the perspectives of the people in Baidoa on integration and return of the displaced people?	How do IDPs decisions to remain in Baidoa impact Baidoa city?
3	Protection	How can access to safety and security especially for women be ensured and prioritized by the community, government and security agencies?	What can be done to improve the security for displaced people, particularly women, living in Baidoa?
4	Economic autonomy	How can Baidoa attract more investments – not necessarily aid – that help the host community and IDPs in becoming more economically independent and take care of their needs themselves?	What can be done to help IDPs and host communities become more financially self-reliant?

Table 2. Stakeholder Priorities for Research on Audience Engagement in Bossaso

Week	Evidence gap	Research question	Radio question
1	Role of government	How can we use citizen feedback to build government capacity to respond to durable solutions?	What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Bossaso?
2	Economic integration of IDPs	What can durable solutions actors do to support the sustainable economic integration of IDPs in Bossaso?	How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?
3	Preferred land tenure (Housing Land and Property)	What kind of land access agreements would support IDPs to plan for long term futures?	What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?
4	Aspirations	What are the factors influencing IDP decisions to return "home" or remain in Bossaso?	A recent study found that most displaced people in Bossaso wish to stay in the city and not return to their previous location - why do you think this is the case?

²³ For a full list of participating organisations please see Annex 4.

²⁴ AVF (2019), Common Social Accountability Platform: Citizen led discussions on displacement and durable solutions in Mogadishu. Available online at https://www.africasvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ReDss_Common_Accountability_EFA-1.pdf. AVF (2019), Common Social Accountability Platform: Amplifying Durable Solutions in Somalia.

The radio questions are open-ended to provoke lively and plural discussion in an engaging and accessible way. The questions are designed according to social scientific frameworks to ensure comprehensibility and accessibility and that citizen responses correspond to the concepts being measured. MedialNK tested the questions aired on radio through two focus group discussions (FGDs) in Hargeisa.

In-depth qualitative and quantitative insights - AVF grouped the messages received according to different themes that our Somali-speaking researchers identified in the data. This categorisation concluded in a 'coding frame' of themes and sub-themes for each week. After an extensive validation process, the labelled dataset was then analysed using quantitative methods and visualised to assess the relative prevalence of the different ideas emerging from the conversation. AVF then provided a thick description of the ideas in the dataset, using many quotations directly from citizen voice, to give deeper insight into the main themes of the data.²⁵ Messages are accompanied by demographic information of the individual who

sent them (obtained upon consent). However, as collecting the demographic details is entirely at the discretion of the participant, some demographic information is missing.

Variations by demographic group and geography - By combining this labelled dataset with data received from audiences on their demographic information, AVF can analyse how perspectives varied between different demographic groups. Odds ratios were used to test for associations between groups and ideas because they are particularly sensitive to sample size and therefore set a higher threshold for achieving results with statistical significance. In this instance, statistical significance is not indicative of the ability to infer these results to a wider population, but suggestive of the reliability of the pattern identified in the data.

Consent - AVF made clear in all radio communications that data would be analysed to inform durable solutions programming. This was then re-iterated at the beginning of the SMS survey (see **table 2**) and participants were given the option of opting out from having their data analysed through using a keyword.

2.4 Increasing opportunities for responsive and effective decision making based on citizen feedback

Following the completion of the radio series, key stakeholders from local government, NGOs, UN agencies and civil society were invited to participate in a joint analysis workshop in each city²⁶. The purpose of the workshops was twofold; firstly, to disseminate the key findings from the two radio consultations, including a discussion of the interpretation and relevance of the feedback from citizens, and secondly to formulate actionable recom-

mendations. In this way, citizen voice was brought into discussions of decision-making processes at a programmatic level. Where relevant, key talking points from the analysis workshops are presented alongside the findings from the radio dialogue to demonstrate how citizen feedback can be valued and listened to by authorities (both government and non-government).

2.4 Limitations

Analytical approach: The data gathered using this method constitutes a non-probabilistic sample and this affects the type of insights presented below. Firstly, there is a large coverage error given that radio participants differ from the population of So-

malia as a whole - 30% of the Somali population is estimated not to be covered by radio²⁷, and 11% of the population do not have SIM cards.²⁸ Low literacy rates also limit effective coverage. Second, there is a sampling error: Bias is also introduced

²⁵ For the full thick description see Annex 2.

²⁶ For a full list of workshop participants see Annex 4.

²⁷ USAID (2017), Somalia Perceptions Survey, Part 1: The Emerging Federal States, Puntland and Mogadishu.

²⁸ World Bank (2017), Mobile Money Ecosystem in Somalia. (online at <https://bit.ly/2Yf4eWU>).

due to participant self-selection in the study (sampling error) while the possibility for duplication of unique participants (i.e. the same participants uses two different SIM cards) cannot be mitigated against and is based on a range of factors such as phone ownership, media habits, literacy, and gender roles. This dataset thus, cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of certain perspectives based on this sample for either radio audiences or the Somali population. Some perspectives held by those groups outside of radio participants (e.g. those unable to access radio) may not be identified by this approach.

Instead of pursuing quantitative aggregates of individual perspectives, our research seeks to complement and strengthen qualitative analysis by understanding how opinions are shared - and vary - at the group level. This allows us to identify how these ideas might circulate beyond the specific radio participants as they are indicative of a wider

group (such as those in IDP camps). From a statistical point of view the lack of representativeness is less important for a study based on associations than aggregate indicators. This report's qualitative insights about opinions and associations with demographic groups are therefore of indicative value for understanding the perspectives of comparable groups in the population. They are best used with other knowledge and research for informing policy and programme decision-making.

Data collection: Working with broadcast media and mobile phone networks is an effective modality for gathering data, but also leads to specific operational challenges that can negatively impact the quality of data. This is especially so in a context such as Somalia, where local private telecommunications operators and SMS aggregators do not meet the service levels of multinational telecommunications companies operating in other countries.

2.5 Project Challenges

Hypothesis	Likely impact	Mitigation strategies
BOSSASO It is summer and most people have left the city	Population captured by radio stations is lower - as 1 of the 2 stations only covers Bossaso town	Targeted SMS adverts sent to previous CSAP respondents in Bossaso to encourage participation
BOSSASO People are less trustful of Golis as it is a more expensive network (than Telsom or Hormuud)	Less people sending SMS	Emphasised throughout the PSAs that the shortcode is free

Low engagement rates, particularly in Bossaso: The above table demonstrates a series of hypothesis for low engagement and subsequent mitigation strategies that AVF used to boost engagement.

Audience retention and repeat participation: Only a very limited percentage of listeners participated in more than once across the four weeks of radio shows. Previous AVF projects have demonstrated that the interactive radio model is most successful in gathering momentum and building sustained listenership when shows are broadcast regularly over a prolonged timeframe. Four weeks of shows

is a limited period of time and not conducive to building dedicated, repeat participation.

Participation from stakeholders: Despite wide circulation of invitations to stakeholders from civil society, NGOs and agencies working on durable solutions, and representatives from local government, very few women participated in the joint design and analysis workshops. Additionally, potentially due to the perception that appearing on the radio was a personal security risk, it was challenging to find guests willing to go on air in Bossaso.

3. ENGAGEMENT

This section presents an overview of the engagement that the radio series "Hage" generated in Baidoa and Bossaso. It shows participation level, the quality of responses, radio stations chosen, topics covered and guest speakers for each show.

3.1 Content of the radio dialogue

This sub-section of the report describes the specific content of each radio show in Baidoa and Bossaso. It is intended to demonstrate how the interactive radio approach works in practice to build effective citizen-led discussions in a twofold manner:

- The content of the radio shows is shaped by citizen responses;
- The voices of citizens, read out on air, are placed in direct conversation with decision-makers who respond to them. Refer to **Annex 3** for all radio show transcripts.

3.1.1 Baidoa

Episode 1: Role of government - What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Baidoa?

Hage launched with an episode on the role of government in Baidoa. The guest speakers were the Deputy Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and Di-

saster Management, Abdulkadir Baraka who spoke about the ministry's work to address displacement and Sheikh Ibrahim, a religious scholar in Baidoa, who spoke about the role of religion in dealing with displacement and supporting the government.

Episode 2: Aspirations - How do IDPs decisions to remain in Baidoa impact Baidoa city?

The second week's discussion on the impact of the decision of the IDPs to stay in Baidoa, featured the then Mayor Abdullahi Watiin who spoke about what the municipality is doing to support the integration of IDPs.

Episode 3: Protection - What can be done to improve the security for displaced people, particularly women, living in Baidoa?

Guest speaker was Abdinoor Maalim Abshir, Waaberi camp manager. He highlighted the issues women face and discussed the mechanism that Waaberi camp has put in place to ensure safety for the displaced.

Episode 4: Economic autonomy - What can be done to help IDPs and host communities become more financially self-reliant?

Guest speaker for the final week of shows was Abdulkadir Ali Mohamed, Chairman for the South

West Refugee Commission who spoke about the role of the commission in supporting IDPs to become financially self-reliant.

3.1.2 Bossaso

Episode 1: Role of government - What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Baidoa?

The first week's guest speaker was Bossaso Deputy Mayor Siciid Garoon who spoke about the municipality's response to the displacement crisis as well as the priorities to support IDPs.

Episode 2: Economic integration of IDPs - How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?

Guest speakers were Ahmed Ali Adan, manager of Ramaas, a trading company in Bossaso that imports products from the United Arab Emirates and others and Abdi Yussuf an IDP business owner.

They talked about the challenges and opportunities of doing business as an IDP and addressed the contribution that the displaced population makes to the economy of Bossaso.

Episode 3: Preferred land tenure - What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?

This episode featured Ali Saleban Housing, Land and Property (HLP)/Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) team leader from the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) who spoke on the organisation's work to help IDPs feel secure.

Episode 4: Aspirations - A recent study found that most displaced people in Bossaso wish to stay in the city and not return to their previous location - why do you think this is the case?

Hage's final guest in Bossaso was Sheikh Hassan Oday who spoke about the religious aspect of ensuring peaceful coexistence between the host and displaced communities.

3.2 Who participated in the dialogue

3.2.1 Baidoa

Participation

A total of **736 individuals participated** in the radio discussions hosted over four weeks. Of these, 721 consented to have their data included in the analysis. A total of 470 people of the 721 (65.2%) participated once, 168 (23.3%) twice, and 61 (8.5%) three times across the four shows. Only 22 (3.1%) participated in all the four shows.

Gender

Of the participants, **68.9%** (n=323) were men and **31.1%** (n=146) were women. **Table 3** below shows variation of participants by age and gender. Older participants (>35) were men in their overwhelming majority (76.0%). However, in the younger cohorts, there was notable participation from women. This demonstrates that interactive radio is an effective way of engaging younger women's voices, traditionally excluded from the public realm, into the conversation.

		Age			
Gender		<=18	19 to 25	26 to 35	>35
Female		46.0%	31.0%	19.0%	24.0%
Male		54.0%	69.0%	81.0%	76.0%

Table 3: Variations of participants by age and gender

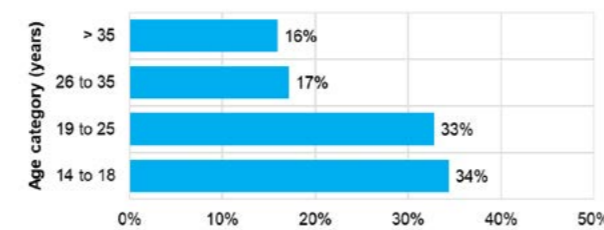


Figure 2: Participant distribution by age

Age

In line with the youth bulge in Somalia's demographic make-up, the majority of participants (67.0%, n=262) were aged 25 years and below (**Figure 2**).

IDP status

Of the total participants, 45.2% were living in IDP camps. Of these, 77.0% (n=231) were recently displaced. There was an association with age, in which those who lived in IDP camps were likely to be above the age of 35 (**Table 4**).

Relevance of responses

Cumulatively, 2201 messages were received from the 721 participants. The relevance of the messages was approximately the same across the four shows. On average, 31.4% (n=692) of these messages were considered relevant (**see Figure 3**). Relevant messages are messages with meaningful response to the research question asked on air. Messages considered non-relevant include greetings, questions about show times, and thank you messages. Although these are not responses to the research question, and are hence not included in the analysis, they are still considered to be a valid form of engagement with the show.

3.2.2 Bossaso

Participation

A total of 412 individuals participated in the radio discussions hosted over four weeks. Of these, 398 consented to have their data included in the analysis. Patterns of participation varied: 298 of 398 (74.9%) participated once, 69 (17.3%) twice, and 24 (6.0%) thrice in any of the four shows. Only 6 (1.5%) participated in all the four shows.

Gender

Of the participants, **59.5%** (n=179) were men and **40.5%** (n=122) were women, suggesting the channel could be used to engage women effectively but maintained a gender bias. There was also an association between gender and age - younger participants, those aged <=18, were more likely to be women compared with older participants aged <35 who were overwhelmingly men. This suggests that younger women, who are traditionally excluded from public spaces, value interactive radio as a platform to engage with and share their opinions. (**Table 5**).

		Age			
		<=18	19 to 25	26 to 35	>35
IDP		26.0%	34.0%	62.0%	66.0%
non IDP		74.0%	66.0%	38.0%	34.0%

Table 4: Variations of participants by age and displacement status

		Age			
Gender		<=18	19 to 25	26 to 35	>35
Female		52.0%	40.0%	42.0%	36.0%
Male		48.0%	60.0%	48.0%	64.0%

Table 5: Variations of participants by age and gender

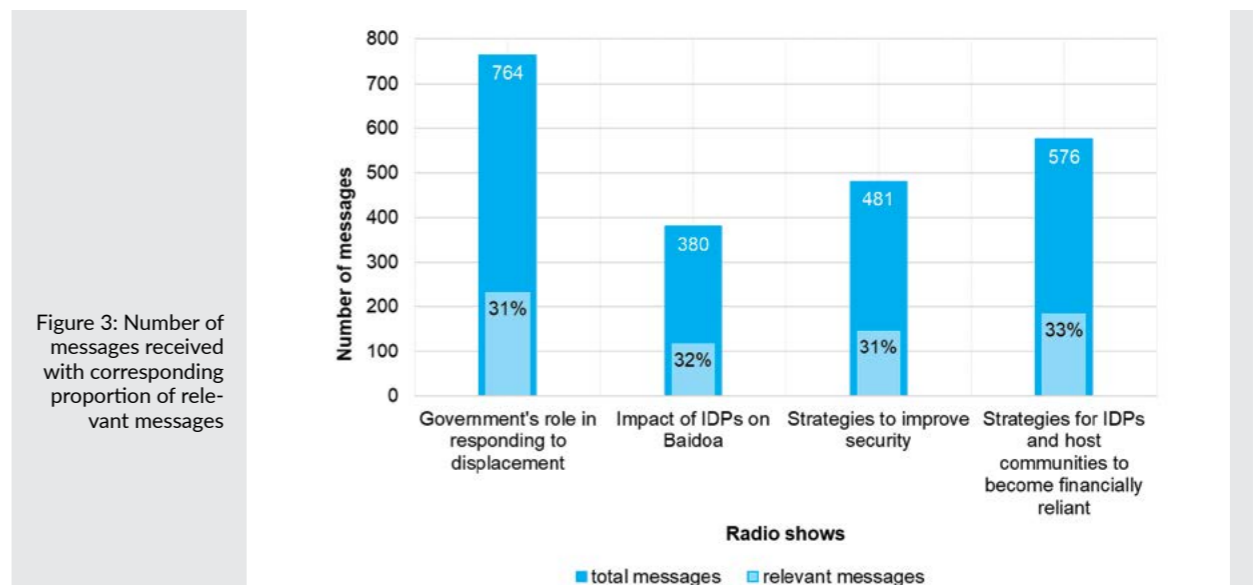


Figure 3: Number of messages received with corresponding proportion of relevant messages

Age

In line with the youth bulge in Somalia's demographic make-up, the majority of participants (64.0%) were young (<=25) (Figure 4).

Displacement

Of the total participants, 41.4% were living in IDP camps. Of these, 67.0% (n=123) were recently displaced. There was an association with age, in which those who lived in IDP camps were likely to be older participants >35 (Table 6).

Relevance of responses

Cumulatively, 1203 messages were sent in from the 398 participants across the four shows. On average, 36.2% of these messages were considered relevant. Relevance of messages was highest in episode 4, and lowest in episode 3, (Figure 5). The messages that are considered 'not relevant' refer to messages that do not directly answer the radio question. However, many of these responses still constitute valid sites of engagement between citizens and the radio dialogue, for example through sending greetings, questions, thank you and consents.

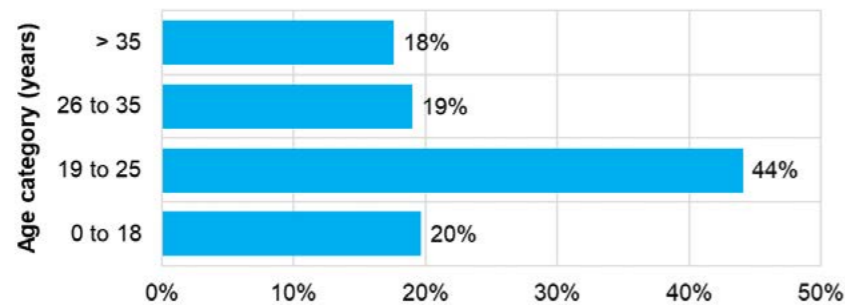


Figure 4: Participant distribution by age

		Age			
		<=18	19 to 25	26 to 35	>35
IDP		21.0%	32.0%	51.0%	67.0%
non IDP		79.0%	68.0%	49.0%	33.0%

Table 6: Variations of participants by age and displacement status

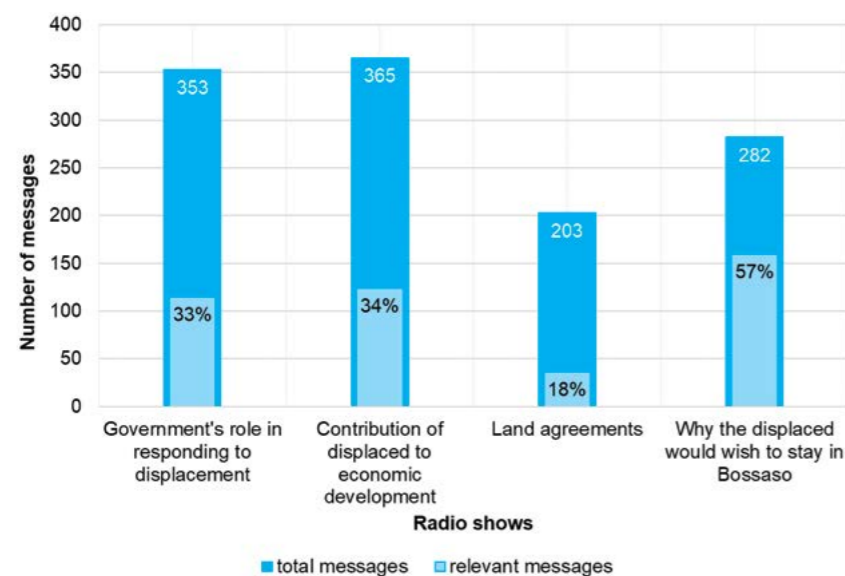


Figure 5: Number of messages received with corresponding proportion of relevant messages

4. INSIGHTS INTO CITIZEN PERSPECTIVES ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

This section presents the key findings of the CSAP engagement in Bossaso and Baidoa. It provides a week-by-week mixed methods analysis of citizen responses on key topics. The specific examples of messages received that are included here as 'thick description' are chosen to be indicative of salient

ideas and representative of demographic diversity (see also Annex 2). This section also provides quantitative analyses of the data collected for topics in the interactive radio series. Where relevant, statistically significant correlations between themes and demographic groups are included in the analysis.

4.1 BAIDOA

Week 1: Government role in the displacement crisis

In Week 1, **367 participants** sent in a total of **767** messages in response to the following question: **What role should the government take in responding to displacement in Baidoa?** **31.0%** (n=764) of participants sent at least one relevant message. **Figure 6** below summarizes the frequency of the key perspectives put forward regarding how the government should respond to the displacement crisis.

Listeners most strongly emphasised **current government actions** in responding to displacement (35.0% of participants). Within this, both negative and positive views were expressed. The emphasis on current government activity suggests that citizens have some awareness that the government

is, or should be, taking responsibility for IDPs in Baidoa. As the below quotes illustrate, some citizens commented on the assistance that the government is providing to displaced households, with the majority of messages referencing general support, rather than specific services or programmes.

"The government plays an important role because it often helps the distressed/troubled people". Female, in IDP camp, Baidoa.

"The Somali government can play a big role in the protection of refugees and it is already in the process of helping them". Female, 18 years, Baidoa.

"The government has a big role in the life of the displaced people because it provides education for their children and also general assistance for everyone else". Female, Baidoa.

EPISODE 1 BAIDOA

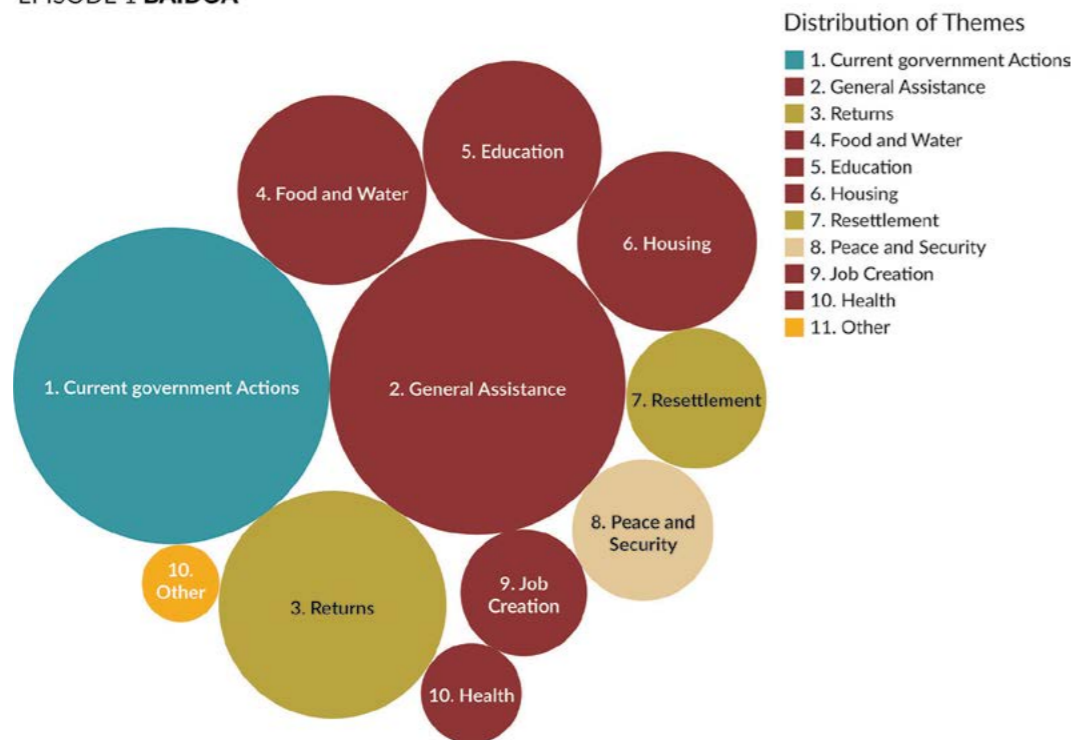


Figure 6: Frequency of themes mentioned on the role of government in responding to displacement in Baidoa

During analysis discussions, partners from the aid community voiced pleasant surprise regarding the level of awareness of government actions on displacement amongst citizens in Baidoa, and suggested that this is indicative of agitation for greater government responsibility.

However, other participants were critical about the work that the government is doing in responding to displacement. Comments largely centred around perceptions of lack of government action. This could be indicative of a lack of awareness amongst citizens on government activities in IDP sites, suggesting a need for greater visibility and communication of government actions to citizens where those are in place.

“The displaced people get no support from the government, they should just go back to their farms.” Male, 26 years, Baidoa.

“The government is not playing its role because it is not responding to the displacement issues in Baidoa as expected.” Male, 31 years, Baidoa.

Material safety (summarised in the red bubbles in Figure 6) was identified as a key priority for the government in responding to displacement, with 32.0% of participants mentioning basic needs, such

as **food and water, education, shelter, health and job creation**, as crucial services that the government should provide to respond to displacement.

“Unemployment is one of the major causes of displacement so the government can help the displaced by creating jobs for them.”

Male, recently displaced, in IDP camp

“The displaced people need shelter, food and access to water because these are very vital.” Female, Baidoa

There were no significant variations by demographic group that could be deduced.

Week 2: Intentions and aspirations

In Week 2, a total of 210 participants sent in messages in response to the following question: **How do IDP decisions to remain in Baidoa impact on Baidoa city?** 32.0% (n=380) of participants sent at least one relevant message. Figure 7 summarizes the key themes that emerged in the discussion.

Although listeners drew attention to a range of different ways IDPs are having an impact in Baidoa, the majority of these focused on the negative effects, with just over one-third (36.3%) of partici-

EPISODE 2 BAIDOA

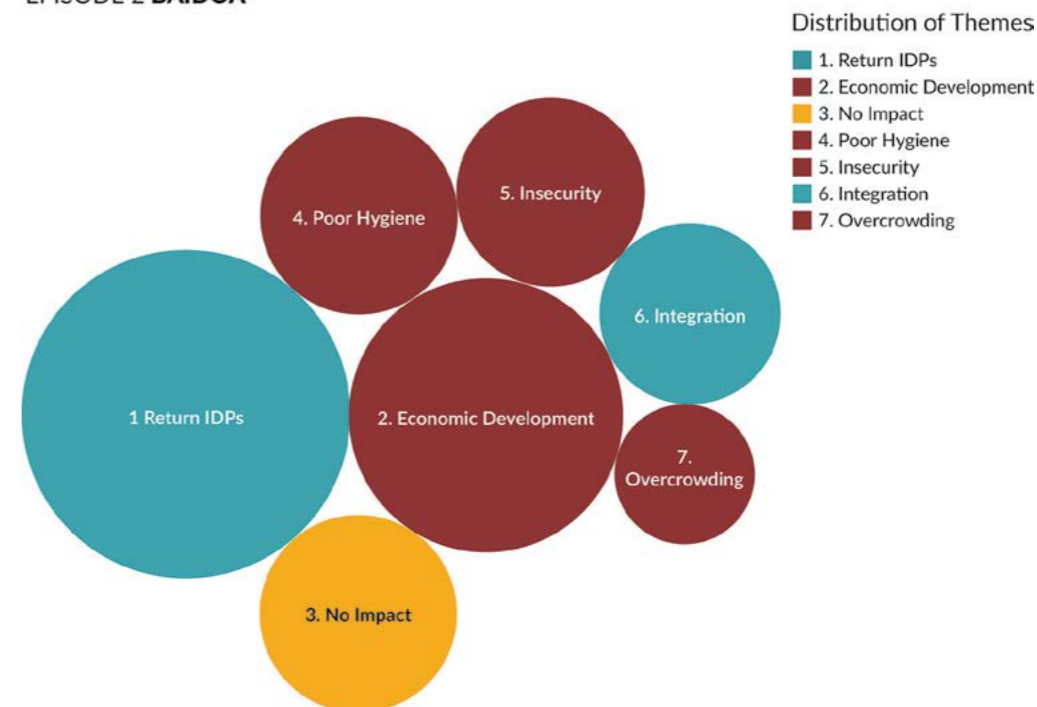


Figure 7: Frequency of themes mentioned on the impact of IDPs on Baidoa city

pants referencing **overcrowding, poor hygiene and insecurity as a result of the continued and growing IDP presence**.

“The continuous stay of the displaced people in Baidoa will have an impact on the security and health status of the Baidoa city.”

Male, Baidoa.

“The displaced people are troubled and they are troubling others because Baidoa is a small city that can only accommodate 3000 people, if more people come to the city it will be too crowded.” Female, 21 years.

A quarter of listeners (25.3%, n=23) linked IDP decisions to remain to the economic development of Baidoa. However, again this was generally couched in negative terms, highlighting that the presence of displaced groups will result in a slow or weak economy and a rise in inflation.

“The biggest impact that the displaced people can have on the city is causing the economy to weaken.” 30 years, Baidoa.

“The displaced people presence will bring about inflation and water crisis.” Female, Baidoa.

Discussions with authorities in the analysis workshops drew out a tension between IDPs being perceived as economic competition for jobs and resources – as suggested in citizen feedback – and IDPs being seen as providing an opportunity for boosting the economic development of the city by diversifying the economy. Any activities relating to job creation in DACs must be cognisant not to exacerbate the ‘competition’ narrative and instead promote the idea of IDPs as bringing economic benefits to non-displaced members of the community.

The heavy emphasis on the negative impact of IDPs in Baidoa also points to challenges with overburdened services and a perceived lack of infrastructure capacity to cope with the high numbers of IDPs in Baidoa. However, during the analysis phase, discussions with the South West State authorities revealed that pressures on water points in the city were largely a result of a weak water management system, rather than due to the influx of IDPs into the city. Awareness raising on this issue may have a positive impact on host community perceptions of the impact IDPs are having on the city. In the analysis workshop, state, municipality and IDP community representatives also highlighted that the negative perception of the IDP presence in Baidoa indicates the need for long-term activities to build social cohesion in DACs, along-

EPISODE 3 BAIDOA

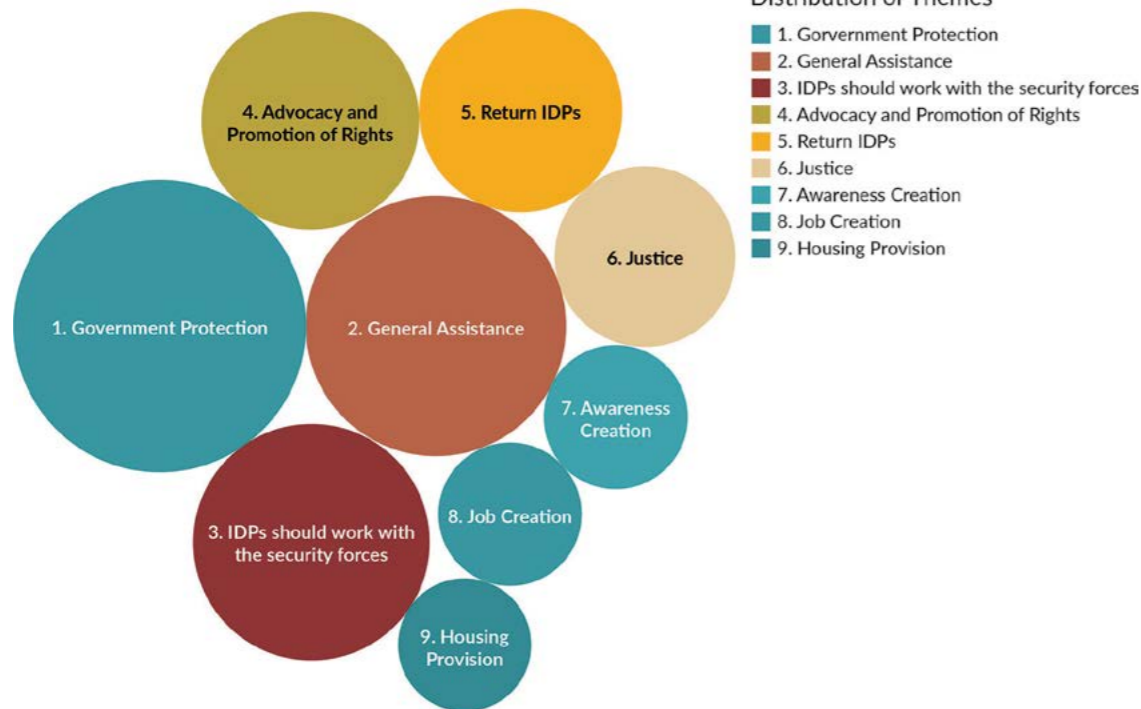


Figure 8: Strategies to improve security for displaced people

side addressing immediate needs such as shelter and food insecurity.

In addition to the negative impacts, over one-third of participants (36.0%, n=33) identified the need for IDPs to be **returned to their previous locations**. However, unlike the negative comments outlined above, this response was generally couched in empathetic terms, with listeners highlighting that IDPs live in poor conditions in Baidoa and would be better off returning to their homes.

“Their decision to stay in Baidoa will have a big impact on the city so they should be sent back.” Male, 30 years, Baidoa.

A smaller proportion (11.0%, n=10) of listeners expressed a desire to **integrate the IDPs** into the community and show the need for unity because they are also citizens and Muslims.

“I would like to tell the displaced people that Baidoa is like their home and wish them a good life and exist peacefully with the rest of the people.” Female, Baidoa.

Week 3: Protection

In Week 3, a total of **240 participants** sent in messages in response to the following question: *What can be done to improve the security for displaced people, particularly women, living in Baidoa?* **31.0%** (n=481) of participants sent at least one relevant message. **Figure 8** below shows the frequency of the key themes put forward by participants regarding how the security of IDPs can be improved.

Government protection and **general assistance** (which was mentioned more frequently by older participants)²⁹ were the themes that featured prominently. Half (50.9%, n=52) of this week’s participants highlighted the primacy of government responsibility in ensuring the safety of IDPs. This perception was shared by more men, especially those who reported to be recently displaced and living in IDP camp, suggesting that the government needs to have greater visibility for IDPs.

“The South West State government is required to ensure the peace and security of the people.” Male, Baidoa.

“The government and the host community should work on the security of the IDPs.” Male, 35 years.

EPISODE 4 BAIDOA

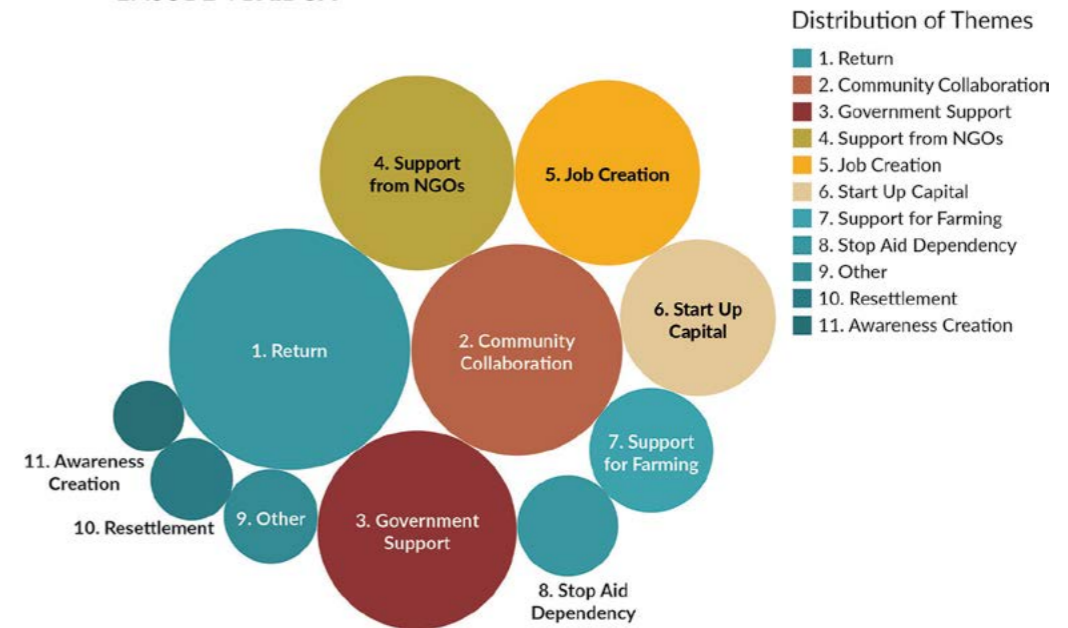


Figure 9: Frequency of themes relating to strategies for IDPs and host communities to become financially self-reliant

The **displaced communities to work with security forces** was also highlighted as a strategy to improve security for displaced. Within this, citizens particularly emphasised the need for greater communication between the police force and the community to identify and respond to insecurity issues. Fewer males than females suggested this theme³⁰.

“The security of the displaced people can be improved by if the IDPs, the host community and the police work together because unity is strength. The police are armed to protect the Somali people” Female, 16 years, Baidoa.

“The IDPs and the police should cooperate and work together to prevent the security issues that the IDPs can face, especially women” Male, 25 years, Baidoa.

The idea of greater cooperation between citizens and security forces was also discussed by government stakeholders during the Baidoa analysis workshop in September. Suggestions raised in the discussion included the need for more women to be included in IDP leadership structures, and for the potential development of community policing services – similar to a community watch – in

IDP sites. However, participants in the workshop agreed that these initiatives would only be possible with adequate funding support.

Week 4: Economic integration

In Week 4, a total of **190 participants** sent in messages in response to the question: *What can be done to help IDPs and host communities become more financially self-reliant?* **33.0%** of participants sent at least one relevant message. **Figure 9** below shows summarizes the frequency that participants mentioned themes relating to financial self-reliance.

Durable solution strategies - both **return** and **resettlement** - were commonly highlighted as ways that IDPs could become more economically self-reliant. This was often linked to ideas around providing jobs or agricultural support in the areas that IDPs are relocated to. 31.0% of the participants held this view, with male listeners and listeners in IDP camps mentioning this solution more frequently.

“In my opinion I believe what can be done for the displaced people is resettling them and creating jobs for them.” Male, 24 years, Baidoa.

²⁹ Older participants were more likely to mention general assistance than younger participants at 55.0% to 5.0% significant at p - value = 0.019.

³⁰ Women were more likely to suggest the idea of IDPs working with the security forces than men at 39.1% to 12.7% significant at p - value = 0.012.

“The displaced people should return to their places and continue with their farming work.” Male, 41 years, recently displaced.

Collective action by communities was commonly suggested as a way to increase the economic stability of IDPs. **Community collaboration** as a strategy for displaced and host communities to be self-reliant was emphasised by approximately a quarter of the listeners. Participants highlighted issues such as the spirit of brotherhood in supporting other, and social action as a roadmap to self-reliance. 15.0% of the male respondents from the host community gave this answer.

“The thing that can be done is for the elders, the youth and women to come together and collect funds which can be used to buy food stuff and the basic essential needs for the displaced people.” Female, 19 years, Baidoa.

“What can be done for the IDPs is that the South West State community should hold hands and support each other fully.” Female, non-displaced.

The emphasis on the role of the community has been raised as a common theme across multiple CSAP radio cycles, including in a previous series on durable solutions in Banadir that AVF delivered in partnership with ReDSS and the Banadir Regional Authority. In this series citizens highlighted the importance of community-led initiatives, such as crowdfunding, to respond to displacement in Mogadishu.

External support, both from **government** and **NGOs** were also highlighted as ways to improve economic self-reliance in Baidoa. 19.0% of listeners, most commonly men and IDPs, mentioned government/leadership support as a strategy for IDPs and host communities to become financially self-reliant. Within this, a discussion emerged between those who advocate for less aid dependence and those who look to aid actors to support livelihoods. This suggests that deciding the appropriate mode of support from aid agencies is crucial, with investments in sustainable livelihoods generally appearing to be a preferred modality.

“It is important for the displaced people to go back to their places and the NGOs are required to give the necessary support such as provide food in their areas.” Male, recently displaced, living in IDP camp.

“I think humanitarian aid/NGOs should be banished from the country after that the IDPs will start cultivating their farms.” Male, 36 years, non-displaced.

The perception that the reason that IDPs are not returning to their area of origin due to aid dependency potentially hints at a misconception that the drought or conflict are no longer driving factors of displacement. Raising awareness about the ongoing impact of drought on agro-pastoral livelihoods in South West State may encourage more understanding of why IDPs continue to be displaced, which in turn may improve social cohesion between IDPs and non-displaced groups.

The issue of aid dependency was also raised with a representative from the South West State Commission for IDPs, who appeared as a guest on the week 4 show, as the below excerpt indicates.

Presenter 2: Some people believe that the aid organizations are an obstacle for the IDPs becoming self-reliant, what do you say about that?

Chairman Abdikadir: *Currently the existing problem is, instead of the government agencies leading the implementation process and the NGOs giving support, it is the non-governmental organization leading the process. And instead of the government doing 80% of the reporting and the remaining 20% by the NGOs, the NGOs have taken over the entire process. They don't consult anyone, they reach their decision in Nairobi and implement it here... what is missing is coordination.*

Finally, some participants suggested that **job creation and the provision of start-up capital as an avenue for DAC to become financially self-reliant**. In the analysis workshop, partners in Baidoa echoed this sentiment and highlighted the need for marketable skills training as a precursor to job creation in the city.

EPISODE 1 BOSSASSO

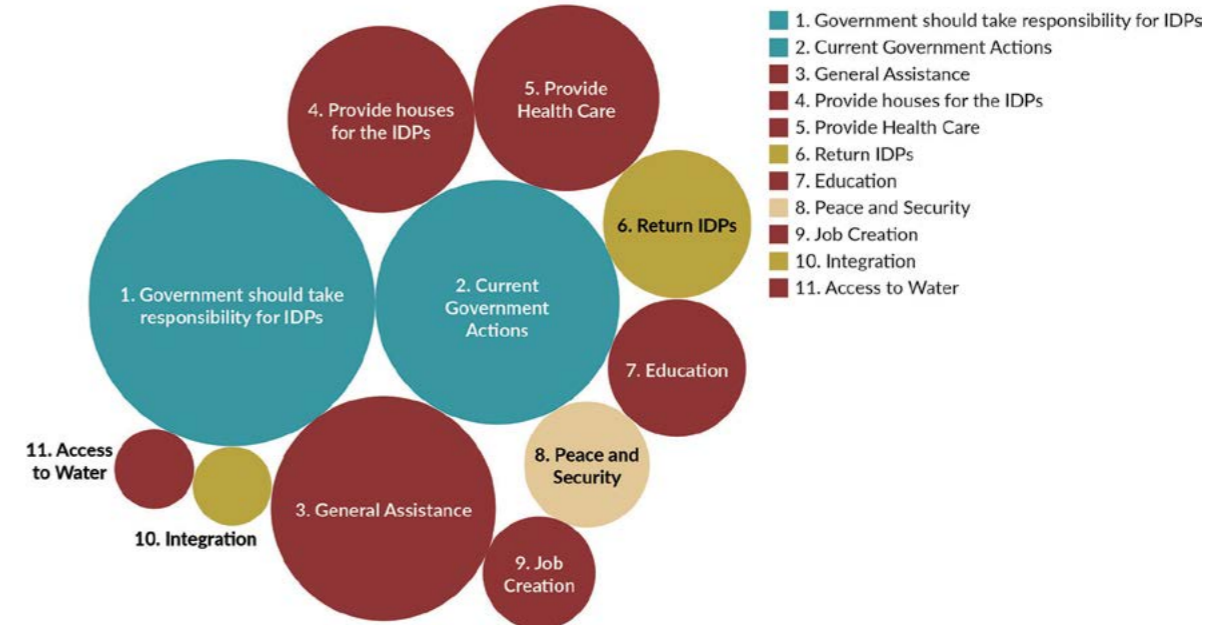


Figure 10: The anticipated role of government in responding to displacement in Bossaso

4.2 BOSSASSO

Week 1: Government role in the displacement crisis

In Week 1, a total of **147 participants** sent in messages in response to the question: *What role should the government take in responding to displacement in Bossaso?* **33.0%** of participants sent at least one relevant message. **Figure 10** below shows the frequency of the key themes raised by participants on the role of government in responding to displacement in Bossaso.

Government responsibility was the most commonly mentioned theme (41.0%), with citizens clearly identifying that the government *is or should be responsible* for IDPs and other displaced groups.

“The government is the one responsible/accountable for the peace and security of the displaced people in Bossaso after Allah.” Male, 36 years, Bossaso.

“It's mandatory for the government to be always aware of the fact that it is responsible for the IDPs and it should do something to assist the IDPs living in Bossaso.” Male, 35 years, Garowe.

However, as with the responses in Baidoa, citizens also gave feedback on a perceived lack of **current government** response to displacement - with **30.0% citizens** reporting that they feel the current government response to displacement is limited or non-existent. Again, this suggests a lack of visibility or communication between local government and citizens about the work they are doing on the ground.

“The government has neglected the rights of the IDPs entirely and it is not aware of the struggles these people go through.” Male, 19 years, Bossaso.

“Nothing is done for the IDPs.”

Like in Baidoa, issues relating to **material safety** were identified as **priority areas for government support**. In particular, healthcare (17.5%, n=11), housing (17.5%, n=11) and education (9.5%, n=6) were all frequently mentioned by listeners. Access to housing was also highlighted as the greatest need of IDP communities by the Deputy Mayor during his interview on the radio show³¹ suggesting some alignment between citizen perspectives of need and the government priorities for response.

31 For a full transcript of the interview please see Annex 3.

EPISODE 2 BOSASSO

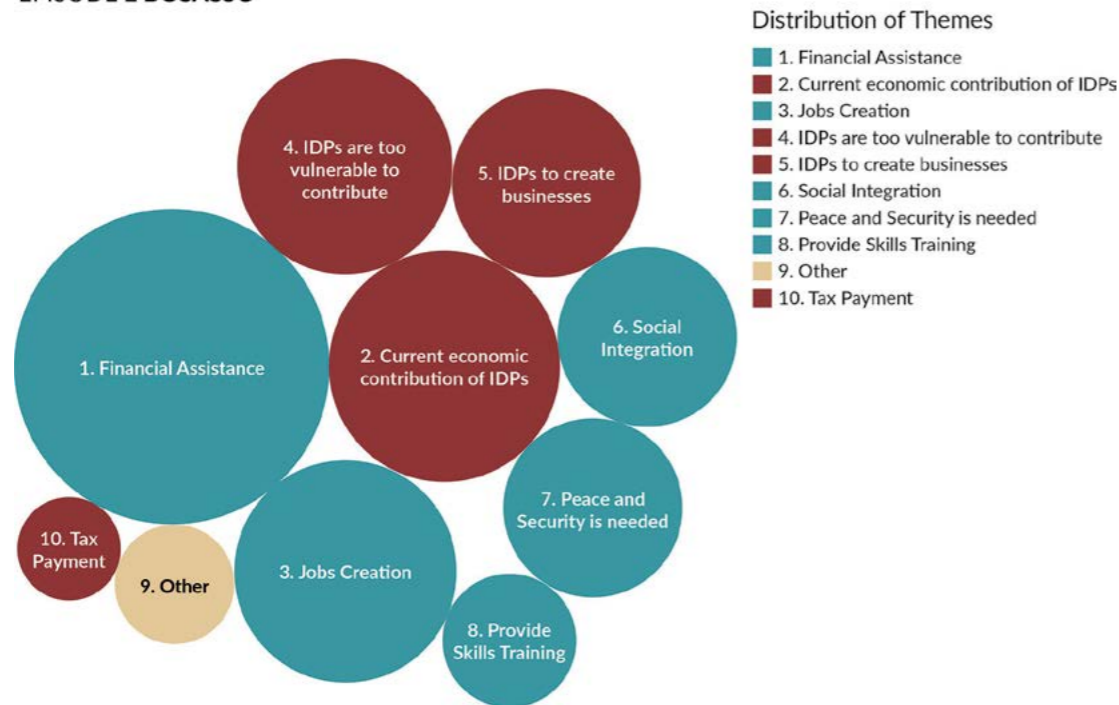


Figure 11: Frequency of themes relating to the contribution of the displaced to economic development in Bossaso

“The government can find ways to provide the IDPs with basic needs such as health-care facilities and educational institutions”. Female, 32 years, Bossaso.

[Excerpt from interview with Bossaso Deputy Mayor]

Presenter 2: Some respondents highlight the need for the government to take care of displaced people’s needs. What do you see are the biggest priority needs for displaced groups in Bossaso?

Deputy Mayor: *The IDPs need many things but their biggest need right now is housing because they do not have long term leases and they move around a lot due to this, but this issue will be solved soon by the housing project we are already working on.*

In the analysis discussions on the role of the government, representatives from Bossaso local administration drew attention to the recently drafted Local Development Fund, a government policy paper with seven thematic areas for developing the city. Municipal representatives indicated that NGO and UN partners operating in the city should

align their initiatives with the policy in order to avoid duplication and strengthen the role of the government in the city.

Finally, the provision of **peace and security** were believed to be important responsibilities of the government. This theme was more likely to be mentioned by older participants³².

“The government can play a big role in solving the displacement issues that happen in Bossaso like providing health care facilities, provision of quality education, ensuring their peace and security. The displaced people have rights for all these things because the government is responsible for IDPs” Male, 46 years, Kalabaydh.

Week 2: Economic integration

In Week 2, a total of **144 participants** sent in messages in response to the question: **How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?** 34.0% of participants sent at least one relevant message. **Figure 11** above shows the frequency of the key themes raised by participants on the contribution of the displaced to the economic development.

EPISODE 3 BOSASSO

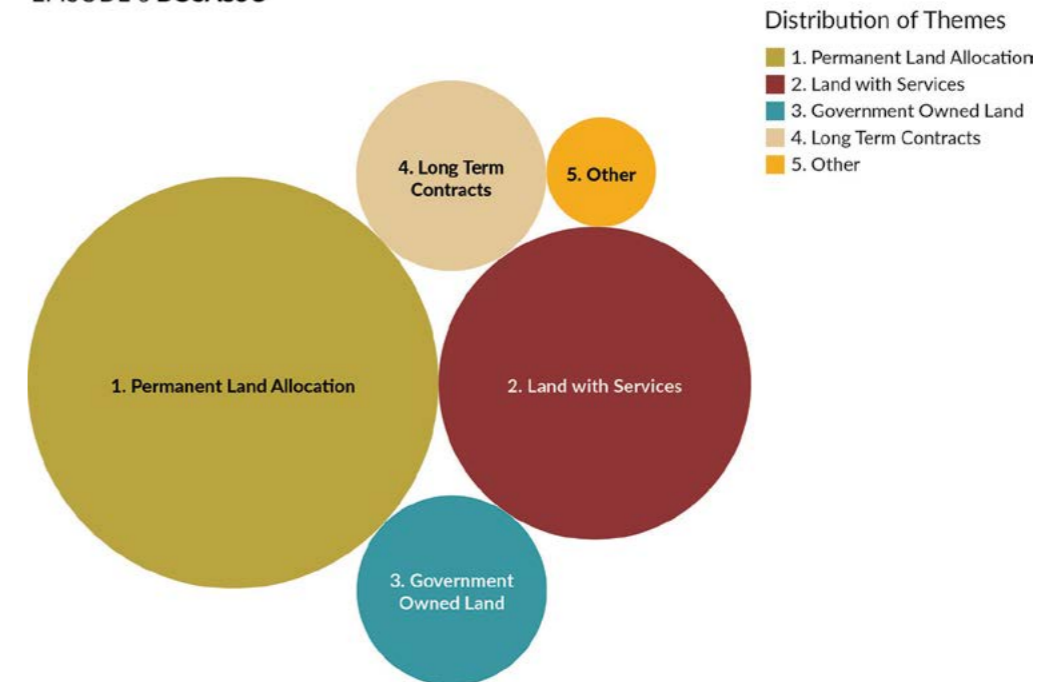


Figure 12: Frequency of themes on land agreements needed by IDPs to feel secure

Citizens identified a wide range of **external support** that could result in the increased economic activity of displaced groups (see all blue bubbles in Figure 12). Provision of financial assistance (35.9%, n=28), job creation (17.9%, n=14), skills training (6.4%, n=5) were all strategies commonly mentioned by listeners. Within this there was an implicit understanding that IDPs would be able to contribute to economic development if they were first provided with economic assistance themselves.

“The IDPs are citizens and they should be given jobs”. Male, Bossaso.

“IDPs should be given training on life skills and financial assistance”. Female, 20 years, Bossaso

A smaller proportion of listeners (12.8%) highlighted the **agency that IDPs had themselves to create businesses** and therefore contribute to the economy.

“They can contribute if they start operating small scale businesses in the town”. Female, 20 years, Bossaso.

“The IDPs should create businesses to boost the economy”. Female, 19 years, Bossaso.

Responses were generally split into positive and negative views. 19.0% of listeners highlighted how IDPs are currently contributing to economic development in Bossaso, while 17.0% of listeners said that **IDPs are too vulnerable to be able to contribute to the economy**. Men were more likely to mention this issue than women³³.

“There is nothing an IDP person can do to help the economic development of Bossaso”. Male, 19 years, recently displaced.

“The IDPs have constructed unprecedented new buildings in Bossaso. Also they have greatly contributed to the business if you look at how the economic status of Bossaso was in 1996 and right now there is a big difference.” Male, 38 years, recently displaced.

Week 3: Housing, land and property

In Week 3, a total of **132 participants** sent in messages in response to the question: **What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?** 18.0% of participants sent at least one relevant message. **Figure 12** above shows the frequency of the key themes raised by participants on the kind of land agreements that IDPs need to feel secure.

³² Older participants were more likely to mention peace and security than young participants at 50.0 % to 5.3 %, significant at p - value = 0.033.

³³ Men were more likely to mention IDPs being too vulnerable to contribute to economic development than women at 10.0% to 1.0% significant at p - value = 0.017.

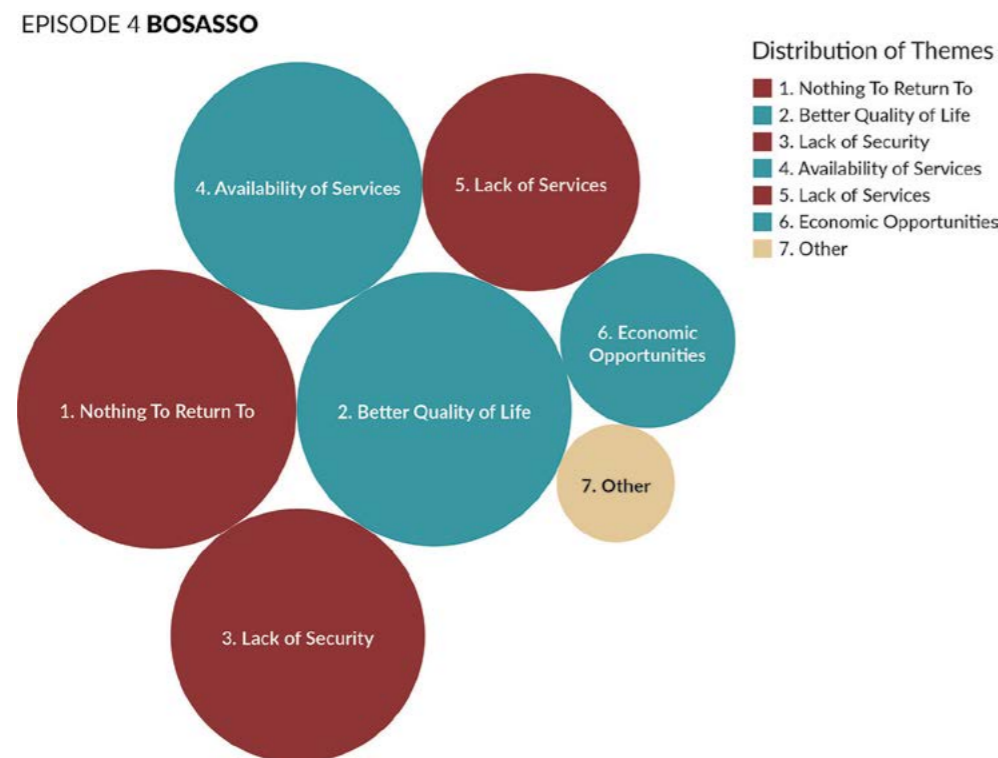


Figure 13: Frequency of themes relating to IDP intentions in Bossaso

Heavy emphasis was placed on long term or permanent land tenure agreements for IDPs, suggesting a general perception amongst citizens that sustainable solutions should be found for IDPs in Bossaso. **Permanent land allocation** (54.0%, n=14), **long term contracts** (11.5%, n=3) and **provision of government owned land** (11.5%, n=3) were some of the most commonly mentioned themes by listeners, suggesting a strong desire for sustainable local integration of IDPs in Bossaso.

“The agreements on the lands that is to be built for the IDPs should be on a long-term contract/agreement like a period of five years.” Male, 47 years, Bossaso, Host.

“The IDPs do not need any land agreements but rather a sustainable land solution that is built for them after that they will feel secure and will be able to integrate into the society.” Male, 38 years, recently displaced.

Some listeners identified the government as being responsible for allocating land for long-term IDP settlement. Again, this suggests that greater communication and/or visibility about current government activities regarding land provision for IDPs is necessary.

“The IDPs need land donated to them of which they will never be asked to vacate from” Male, 49 years, in IDP camp.

“The IDPs should be given a donated land or owned by the government for them to feel secure and settled.” Female, Bossaso.

During analysis discussions with representatives from Bossaso municipality participants indicated that there were potential opportunities for the provision of long-term land allocation on the outskirts of the city, but that a lack of service provision in these areas prevented IDPs from wanting to relocate there. This highlights the need for resettlement processes to be done in tandem with, **or even after**, efforts to establish basic services in new sites, in order for IDPs to feel comfortable enough to relocate.

Week 4: Intentions and aspirations

In Week 4, a total of **135 participants** sent in messages in response to the question: **A recent study found that most displaced people wish to stay in Bossaso and not return to their previous location – why do you think this is case?** **57.0%** of participants sent at least one relevant message. Responses were broadly categorised into “push factors”, i.e.

reasons citizens leave their areas of origin, and “pull factors”, referring to the reasons why displaced people chose to move to Bossaso. In **Figure 13**, the red bubbles denote push factors and the blue indicate pull factors mentioned by participants.

Over one-third (34.0%, n=28) of participants said that IDPs have **nothing to return to**, with a similar proportion suggesting that a **lack of security** (28.0%, n=23) and **lack of services** (20.7%, n=17) prevented people from travelling back to their areas of origin.

“The reason they do not want to go back is lack of food and lack of health so IDPs should be helped and educated”.

Male, 20 years, Bossaso.

“The reason is because the places where the IDPs came from are still in the same conditions which have made them leave in the first place.” Male, 22 years, Bossaso.

“Pull factors” to Bossaso, such as **availability of services**, were mentioned as frequently as “push factors” and trend analysis showed that older participants were more likely to raise pull factors than younger citizens³⁴. Listeners highlighted the opportunity for a **better quality of life** (32.9%, n=27), **availability of basic services** (26.8%, n=22) and **economic opportunities** (13.4%, n=11) as key reasons why IDPs are choosing to stay in Bossaso. This was most frequently mentioned as a pull factor by younger participants³⁵.

“Bossaso is a peaceful place where IDPs have found relief and it is also a place that is kind and generous for the helpless and disadvantaged people equally.” Female, 25 years, Bossaso.

“The IDPs have education opportunities, businesses and peace in Bossaso.” Female, 20 years, Bossaso.

Representatives of local government in Bossaso responded positively to the findings highlighting service availability as a pull factor to the city.

³⁴ Older participants were more likely to mention availability of services than younger participants at 50.0% to 40.0%, significant at p – value = 0.007

³⁵ Younger participants were more likely to mention economic opportunities than older participants at 25.0% to 12.5%, significant at p = 0.044.

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Participants in the interactive radio consultations expressed the following views:

Baidoa

1. Whilst some participants indicated an awareness of the current government response to the displacement crisis, others reported a lack of government activity, suggesting a need for greater visibility on the role of government in responding to displacement in the city.
2. A significant proportion of citizens perceive the continued presence of IDPs in Baidoa city to be having a negative impact, for example by increasing pressure on services and infrastructure. Relatedly, perceptions of the poor living standards of IDPs in the city were the most common reasons given for the need for IDP returns, suggesting some public sympathy for displaced communities.
3. Similarly, there was a strong demand for the government to be at the centre stage in ensuring safety for displacement-affected communities.
4. External support from government and NGOs was deemed by many as an important strategy for economic development of the displaced and the host community.

Bossaso

5. As in Baidoa, perceptions of government inaction on displacement highlight the need for greater public awareness and communication between government and citizens about the work the government is doing to respond to the displacement crisis.
6. There is a split in citizen opinion on whether IDPs are able to have financial autonomy, with some stating that IDPs need support before they can contribute to the city's economy, and others arguing that IDPs are already empowered to start businesses.
7. Identification of push and pull factors highlights citizen understanding that service provision in Bossaso is a key reason for IDPs to come, and stay, in the city.
8. Strong demand for permanent or long-term land allocation, and clear identification of displacement push and pull factors, highlights IDP intentions to remain in Bossaso.

Cross Cutting Themes

Throughout both radio series, citizens placed heavy emphasis on the role of the government in responding to displacement, repeatedly highlighting that **support to displacement-affected communities should be the government's responsibility**.

However, there is a **disconnect between citizen perception and government action on displacement**, with some citizens in both cities reporting a lack of government re-

sponse. This suggests the need for greater visibility of government interventions in displacement-affected communities.

The clear **identification of pull factors**, particularly by participants in Bossaso, suggests an understanding that **basic services in the city do go some way to address the needs of the population**, both displaced and non-displaced.

6. LEARNING RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations below draw on the feedback and discussion points in the analysis workshops.

Programmatic recommendations

Both locations

The government should be, and be seen to be, visible in responding to displacement issues to improve public perception of, and trust in, local authorities. Government responsibility and current actions were raised by a substantial number of participants in both Baidoa and Bossaso throughout the radio consultation. Improving two-way communication between government authorities and citizens, including raising awareness of government service delivery and other interventions in displacement-affected communities, has the potential to improve citizen trust in local government.

Aid agencies should prioritise skills training and capital investment in order to encourage the economic integration of IDPs. Demand for external support for IDP livelihood activities was evident in

both locations, again indicating IDP aspirations to remain in urban centres rather than return. In analysis discussions in Baidoa, greater livelihood opportunities were also identified as a way to reduce criminal activities in IDP sites, whilst in Bossaso, the need for skills training of IDPs was mentioned prominently by durable solutions stakeholders.

Baidoa

Focus attention to the willingness and desire of citizens to do things for themselves and ensure to provide them with the necessary support. Community collaboration as a strategy for displaced and host communities to become financially self-reliant was a prominent theme in Baidoa this echoes other CSAP-Durable Solutions radio dialogues led by AVF in Banadir in partnership with BRA and ReDSS³⁶ and also in Amplifying Dura-

ble solutions for Somalia³⁷ an EU funded project. Working with local authorities, durable solutions programming should give further and fuller emphasis to community-led action that includes displaced persons in integrated host-displaced decision-making forums.

Government and aid agencies should work together to identify locations for water source development and management to reduce pressures on city water systems. Relatedly, the Baidoa administration should improve communication to citizens on issues around water scarcity in the city to dispel the perception that IDPs are the cause of the problem. Greater citizen understanding of the root causes of water scarcity as being unrelated to the IDP influx may improve social relations in displacement-affected communities.

Local security forces, such as the police, should work more closely with IDP communities, in particular with women's representatives. Citizens highlighted the need for greater cooperation and communication between IDPs and the police in order to better identify, and respond to, issues driving insecurity. Within this, police should work with women representatives from the IDP community, and with other formal and customary authorities, to tackle issues relating to sexual and gender-based violence and forced recruitment.

Bossaso

Government and aid agencies should work together to identify land for long term resettlement of IDPs in Bossaso. IDP aspirations generally indi-

cate the intention to remain and settle in the city, with citizens identifying the need for long term land provision with secure tenure agreements.

Relatedly, **investments in services in IDP sites on the periphery of the city and/or provision of transport links between IDP sites and the city centre will enable IDPs to still access services whilst living on land provided by the government.** During analysis discussions it emerged that IDPs are unwilling to relocate to sites on the outskirts of the city because there are no services available in these locations. NGO and government investment in services in periphery locations and/or the provision of public transport services would encourage IDPs to resettle on these sites.

Aid agencies should work with the government to build on their District Development Fund, which contains provisions for urban planning and service delivery across the city, including in IDP sites. Working through this existing plan will help integrate and strengthen service delivery, reduce duplication, and may potentially improve the visibility of government in displacement-affected communities.

Both government and aid actors should further invest in displacement pull factors given IDP aspirations to remain. Pull factors and push factors were often mentioned by participants as a reason to stay in the areas they have been displaced to or leave areas they were originally. Strategic investment in pull factors, particularly things relating to material safety such as healthcare and education services, will both improve the living conditions for displaced communities and help improve social cohesion in displacement-affected communities.

³⁶ Citizen led discussions on displacement and durable solutions in Mogadishu, 2018. Online at: <https://www.africasvoices.org/case-studies/citizen-led-discussions-in-displacement-and-durable-solutions-in-mogadishu-redds/>

³⁷ Citizen led discussions on RE-INTEG programme priorities in Somalia, 2019. Online at: <https://www.africasvoices.org/case-studies/reinteg/>

ANNEX 1: Data collection tool

Research questions: Baidoa

Week	Question
1	What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Baidoa?
2	How do IDPs decisions to remain in Baidoa impact Baidoa city?
3	What can be done to improve the security for displaced people, particularly women, living in Baidoa?
4	What can be done to help IDPs and host communities become more financially self-reliant?

Research questions: Bossaso

Week	Question
1	What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Bossaso?
2	How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?
3	What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?
4	A recent study found that most displaced people in Bossaso wish to stay in the city and not return to their previous location - why do you think this is the case?

List of demographic questions

Demographic	Questions
Location	Which district of Somalia do you currently live in?
Gender	What is your gender? Please reply with MALE or FEMALE.
Age	How old are you? Please answer with a number in years.
Camp	Do you live in an IDP camp?
Displaced	Have you had to flee your home in the last year due to conflict, drought or flooding?

List of evaluation questions

Indicator	Question
Involved	Did this consultation process make you feel that you have a voice in decision-making that affects your community? Yes/No. Please explain
Suggestions	What suggestions do you have for ways to improve future radio consultations?

ANNEX 2: Thick description

BAIDOA WEEK 1

General assistance

"The government can respond to the displacement issues by assisting the IDPs in any way it can" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government of south west state should do something to assist/help the IDPs so that they can feel their government cares about them" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The IDPs are not a priority to anyone so I would urge the government to help the IDPs" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government can play a role if it gives assistance to the IDPs" Male, 24 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Return

"The government can play the role of sending the IDPs back to their firms" Female, 20 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government can help the IDPs by returning them to their places of origin" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

Resettlement

"The government does nothing for the displaced and they are dependent on their relatives so I would suggest they should resettle the displaced." Female, 68 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The government has a very important role because the displaced are citizens and therefore it is important that they resettle them so that they are able to trust in the government and feel that something is being done for them." Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government should do resettlement for the IDPs" Female, 68 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Education

"As IDPs we are requesting for provision of basic services and education" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

"The IDPs are in need of education" Female, Non-displaced.

Job Creation

"The government can play a big role because the IDPs need resettlement, financial assistance, peace and job opportunities" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"Lack of employment is one of the reasons why people are displaced" Male, 32 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"Unemployment is one of the major causes of displacement so the government can help the IDPs by creating jobs for them" Male, 20 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Food and water

"The IDPs need shelter, food and access to water" Male, 22 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government can play a role by providing health care, water, food, shelter and education" Male, 19 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Housing

"The government should allocate lands that they will own permanently, job creation and also the government should build schools for the IDPs" Male, 35 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The government should do resettlement for the IDPs and also provide housing for them"

"The IDPs should be given houses" Female, 15 years, Baidoa.

Health

"The IDPs are leading miserable lives, the government is required to do something about the IDPs situations but if you look at the unhealthy living conditions of the IDPs right now it is obvious the government is not playing it is role" Male, 22 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Current government actions

"It is better not to stop the displaced people from working and going back to their firms by promising them donations and aids that are yet to come" Male, 50 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government is good but IDPs do not get their rights" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

"The IDPs get no support from the government they should just go back to their firms" Male, 26 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The government should stop lying to the IDPs and assist them in an honest manner" Male, 50 years, Non-displaced.

Peace and security

"The government should ensure the peace and security for the IDPs" Male, 25 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The government can play a role in displacement issues by ensuring peace of the IDPs"

"The government is required to protect the peace of the IDPs and make sure their security is not threatened" Male, 21 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Other

"The IDPs need awareness creation and repatriation to where they came from" Male, Bonkay Village, IDP.

BAIDOA WEEK 2**Overcrowding (negative)**

"The IDPs are troubled and they are troubling others because Baidoa is a small city that can only contain 3000 people if more people come to the city it will be too crowded" Female, 21 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"Their decision can impact the city because it will be too congested if they continue to stay" Male, 26 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"Baidoa is a small city and it cannot contain the IDPs on top of the people who are living here already" Male, 17 years, Baidoa, Nondisplaced

Insecurity (negative)

"Yes it will have many impacts on the city, especially on the sides of economy, security and social integration"

"The continuous stay of the IDPs in Baidoa will have an impact on the security and healthy status of the Baidoa city" Male, Baidoa, Nondisplaced.

Return IDPs (positive)

"The reason these people came to this place is because of the droughts and Mashallah

the NGOs helped the IDPs mostly but I will like if they go back to their places whatever is destined for them they will get it if Allah wills for them" Female, 18 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The IDPs who are in Baidoa can face many difficult situations and it was better for them to return to their firms, this is my advice for the displaced people because they have miserable lives in Baidoa for example lack of healthcare facilities and lack of education" Female, 17 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Integration (positive)

"The IDPs should integrate into society" Male, 13 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"I will like to inform the IDPs that Baidoa is like their home and wish them a good life and social integration" Male, 18 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Return IDPs (negative)

"Their decision to stay in Baidoa will have a big impact on the city so they should be sent back" Male, 30 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The IDPs should be returned" Male, 14 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Unemployment (positive)

"It will have a big impact because if the city is overpopulated there will be no jobs for everyone because job opportunities are given in terms of tribalism or nepotism" Male, 20 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"It will have a big impact because the IDPs and the local people are equal in number and there are no job opportunities. The IDPs have no humanitarian support whether it is shelter, food or medication." Female, 50 years, Baidoa

"The IDPs have no help and no jobs" Male, 32 years, Baidoa, IDP

Lack of hygiene (negative)

"The impacts of their decision will include poor hygiene and street begging"

"The IDPs have an impact on the hygiene of the city and its attractiveness" Male, 30 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"It can have many impacts because there will be health issues and disease outbreaks" Female, 21 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Negative economic growth (negative)

"The biggest impact that the IDPs can have on the city is causing bad economy" Male, 30 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"Their presence will cause an increase in inflation rate and water crisis" Female, 19 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

No impact

"Their decision to remain in the city will have no impact on the city" NA.

"Their decision will not have an impact on the city" Male, 26 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

BAIDOA WEEK 3**Return IDPs**

"My opinion is that IDPs should be sent back to their places" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The IDPs should be returned to their places and given money to them on a monthly basis" Male, 20 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The IDPs should be helped so that they can go back to their places and after that they should be given food, provide them with health care services and also education services so that they can stay in their places" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

IDPs should work with the security forces

"The IDPs should work closely with the government and the police so that their security can be insured" Male, 20 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The IDPs and the police should cooperate and work together to prevent the security issues that the IDPs can face especially women" Male, 25 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The security of the displaced people can be improved by if the IDPs, the host community and the police work together because unity is strength. The police are armed to protect the Somali people" Female, 16 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Job Creation

"Job creation should be done for the IDPs" Female, 15 years, Daynunay, Non-displaced.

"IDPs should be given job opportunities, education opportunities and awareness creation that is similar to the ones women in other countries receive. Women can do everything but they should not be denied these opportunities" Female, 18 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"Job creation should be done for the displaced people" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

Advocacy and promotion of rights

"A committee that advocates for the displaced people, especially women should be created" Male, 37 year, Baidoa, IDP.

"What can be done is to create a committee that consists of women" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

"The security of the IDPs can be ensured if the rights of women are protected" Male, 25 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Housing provision

"The IDPs will feel secure if houses are built for them" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

"If houses are provided for the IDP women where they can live they will be safe from the problems that the displaced women face right now" Female, 18 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"The security of the refugees is building houses for them" Male, Baidoa.

Government protection

"The South West State government is required to ensure the peace and security of the people" Male, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"What can be done to ensure safety especially for women is to place security guards that will protect the displaced people at the centres where they live" Male, 19 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The government should protect the IDPs especially women because they can be sexually assaulted during the night. The government and the host community should work on the security of the IDPs" Male, 35 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

General assistance

"Ensuring peace of the IDPs and providing them with humanitarian assistance" Female, 17 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"What can be done is to give the IDPs the things they need to build their lives on" 60 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"The IDPs need support and assistance" Male, 14 years, Baidoa.

Awareness creation

"Creating awareness for the IDPs on how they can secure their lands and also they should stop waiting for hand-outs and start working on their farms" Male, 32 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"What can be done is to create awareness for the displaced women who live Baidoa" Male, 25 years, Baidoa.

"The security of the IDPs women can be improved if awareness creation is done for the IDPs and the host community" Male, 21 years, Baidoa.

"In my opinion the peace of IDPs can be improved if we get a government that works honestly" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

Justice

"The security of the displaced people can be improved if there is justice and whoever commits a crime is brought in front of the justice system" Female, 18 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"There should be justice for the IDPs especially the women" Male, Baidoa.

BAIDOA WEEK 4

Job creation

"The IDPs cannot be helped all the time and because of that job creation should be done for them to be self-sufficient" Female, 21 years, Baidoa

"The government has to create job opportunities for the IDPs which are specifically for them and also genuine resettlement has to be done for the IDPs" Male, 27 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"what can be done for IDPs is job creation" Male, 14 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Stop aid dependency

"I think humanitarian aids/NGOs should be banished from the country after that the IDPs will start cultivating their farms" Male, 36 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"I think the outside help for the displaced people should be stopped for them to start farming" 41 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Resettlement

"In my opinion I believe what can be done for the displaced people is reset-

ting them creation of jobs for them" Male, Baidoa, IDP.

"First resettlement has to be done for the IDPs and after that they should be given adequate funding" Male, 29 years, IDP.

Return

"The displaced people should return to their places and continue with their farming work" 41 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"What can be for the IDPs is awareness creations, returning them and to encourage them to start cultivating their farms and also supporting them in farming" Female, 17 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"First the displaced should be returned to their places and second to monitor their situation" Male, 41 years, Baidoa.

Community Collaboration

"What can be done for the IDPs is that the South West State community should hold hands and support each other fully" Female, Baidoa.

"The thing that can be done is for the elders, the youth and women to come together and collect funds which can be used to buy food stuff and the basic essential needs for the displaced people" Female, 19 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"To help both the displaced and the host community to be financially self-sufficient, the host community is required to welcome the displaced and they should know that the host community are their brothers after that a committee from both sides should be created which will directly communicate with the government. The government should know the number of displaced people and their situations and after that the government should work with the IDPs and also it has to find out the skills of the displaced people have so that it can provide jobs for them based on their skills and capabilities" Male, 23 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

Support for farming

"The IDPs should be given lands for farming" Female, 15 years, Daynunay, Non-displaced.

"I will say resettlement should be done for the IDPs and after that support them in farming and dig water catchments for them. If not the IDPs should be taught skills that they can use in the town such as sewing/ tailoring because if they are given food they will just consume it and it will not help them in the long run" Male, 50 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"Awareness creation has to be done for the people who are displaced in their own countries so that they can go back to the places where they came from and generate income from their farms" Male, 24 years, Baidoa.

Start-up capital

"What can be done for the IDPs is to invest in them/fund them for them to be financially independent" Male, 30 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"What can be done is creating funds/wealth for the displaced people" Male, 24 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced

"If business investments/funding are done for the displaced people in the skills each person has they can be helped" Male, 28 years, Baidoa.

Support from NGOs

"It is important for the displaced people to go back to their places and the NGOs are required to give the necessary support such as providing food and in their areas" Male, Baidoa. IDP.

"The IDPs should be returned to their farms and after that the NGOs can give support the displaced in their original places" Male,19 years, Idaale, Non-displaced.

Awareness Creation

"The IDPs should be given awareness creation for them to go back to their places and to give them financial assistance/funds so that they can generate income for themselves" Female,19 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"Job opportunities should be created for the IDPs and also they should be given awareness creation for them to integrate into the community" Male, 32 years, Baidoa, IDP.

Government support

"The displaced can be helped if we have an honest leader in position who is ready to do something for their people" Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"1. There must be fair leadership/leaders who are knowledgeable and can manage the community as required. 2.Each Donor agency should be given specific camps where it concentrates on and distributes aids fairly. 3. Creating a committee that will equalize the rights of the internally displaced and the host community" Male, 47 years, Baidoa.

Other

"Providing houses for the IDPs which are similar to the ones the host community and job creation" Male,18 years, Baidoa, Non-displaced.

"First there has to be peace and secondly the IDPs have to get a means for them to go back to their places" Male, 30 years, Baidoa, IDP.

"What do I have to do with the displaced people?"

BOSSASO WEEK 1

Provide Health care

"The government should be aware of its subjects` situation at all times and it should

also provide complete health care facilities and provide security for the people' 40 years, Qardho, IDP.

'The government can find ways to provide the IDPs with basic needs such as health care facilities and educational institutions" Female, 32 years, Bossaso, IDP.

Education

"The government has left out the IDPs because they do not have educational institutions or means to gain quality education services"

"The IDPs face negligence from the government because they do not have access to quality education and complete health services. I would urge the government to have a keen eye for the displaced people in Bossaso" Female, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

General Assistance

"What the government can do for the IDPs is to help them get everything they need as much as possible" Female, 20 years, Ceelafweyn, IDP.

"The government should give assistance to the IDPs" Male, Gibiley, Non-displaced.

"The government should have a hand in helping the IDPs"

'The government should keep a keen eye on the IDP camps located in Bossaso since many people live in these camps who have different needs and special assistance" Male, 17 years, Bari, Non-displaced.

Government should take responsibility for IDPs

"The government is the one responsible/accountable for the peace and security of the displaced people in Bossaso after Allah" Male, 36 years, Laasqoray.

"Its mandatory for the government to be always aware of the fact that it is responsible

for the IDPs and it should do something to assist the IDPs living in Bossaso" Male, 35 years, Garowe.

"The IDPs are neglected in the camps the government should take responsibility for this"

Current Government Actions

"The government has neglected the rights of the IDPs entirely and it is not aware of the struggles these people go through" Male, 19 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"The government does play a role in curbing the dire situation of the displaced people who are in Bossaso" Female, 20 years, Bossaso, IDP.

Return IDPs

"The government can play a big role in displacement issues by sending back the IDPs to their areas of origin" Female, 29 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"Displacement can be prevented/dealt with returning to their countries/place of origin and informing the predicament of the displaced people to the people who are in charge of the places they came from" Female,17 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"The government can have a role in this situation by returning IDPs to their area of origin or provide them with the means to return" Female, 29 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Provide Houses for the IDPs

"I think what caused the IDP crisis in Bossaso is the government which forcefully evicts the IDPs from government owned lands and does not allocate land for them hence the government should provide houses for the IDPs" Male,19 years, Bossaso.

"The government should give houses to the IDPs" Male, 22 years, Bossaso.

“The IDPs are experiencing poor living conditions so the government should provide houses for the IDPs” Male, 20 years, Bossaso.

Peace and Security

“The government can play a big role in solving the displacement issues that happen in Bossaso like providing health care facilities, provision of quality education, ensuring their peace and security. the displaced people have rights for all these things because the government is responsible for IDPs” Male, 46 years, Kalabaydh, Non-displaced.

“The government is the one responsible/accountable for the peace and security of the displaced people in Bossaso after Allah” Male, 36 years, Laasqoray, Non-displaced.

Access to Water

“The Puntland government shows no mercy to its subject because many IDPs die to limited or no access to water when the government can easily prevent this unfortunate circumstances” Female, Galkayo, Non-displaced.

“The government has let down the displaced people because the displaced have no access to water and health care”

Job Creation

“The government should create jobs for the IDPs” Male, 30 years, Bari, Non-displaced.

“The government can do a number of things for the displaced people for example resettlement, job creation such as support to farming where the government should monitor them in the jobs provided” Male, 26 years, Bari, IDP.

“The displaced people have no access to jobs” Male, Bossaso, IDP.

Integration

“The government is required to register the IDPs and also to settle down the IDPs this

will contribute to their peace and security” Male, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“The government should find sustainable solutions for the plight of the IDPs and also it should give permanent residency to the IDPs” Female, 25 years, Bossaso, IDP.

BOSSASO WEEK 2

IDPs to create businesses

“The IDPs should create businesses to boost the economy” Female, 19 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“They can contribute if they start operating small scale businesses in the town” Female, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“The IDPs have constructed unprecedented new buildings in Bossaso. Also they have greatly contributed to the business if you look at how the economic status of Bossaso was in 1996 and right now there is a big difference” Male, 38 years, Bossaso, IDP.

IDPS are too vulnerable to contribute

“There is nothing an IDP person can do to help the economic development of Bossaso” Male, 19 years, Bossaso, IDP.

“The IDPs need support so they cannot do anything to help” Male, 58 years, Bossaso.

“How can the IDPS contribute to the economic development of Bossaso when there is nothing they can do?” Male, 58 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Financial Assistance

“The IDPs can contribute to the economic development of Bossaso if the government opens business centres for the them in the IDP Camps, this way the IDPs can support themselves and the government can benefit from these ventures” Male, 19 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“They will be able to contribute to the economy greatly if the IDPs get financial assistance from the government” Female, 29 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“The displaced people can contribute to the economic development of Bossaso if businesses are created for them because later on they will give back to the economy by making these businesses profitable” Male, 20 years, Bossaso.

“Yes they IDPs can contribute to the economic development if businesses are opened for them” Male, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Job creation

“The IDPs are citizens and they should be given jobs” Male.

“The IDPs can contribute if job opportunities are created for them in the places they live so that they can support themselves are created for them” Female, 18 years, Qardho.

“Creating jobs so that they can support themselves”

Social Integration

“The IDPs can play a big role in the economic development of Bossaso because we all have equal rights to this country and the community should work together for its common interest whether they are IDPs or host communities” Male, 19 years, Qardho, IDP.

“We as the IDPs can contribute to the economic development of Bossaso by working with security departments, being patriots, developing advanced skills, social integration, Awareness creation and working towards the betterment of this town” Male, 41 years, IDP.

“The IDPs can contribute to the economy if they meet up with the local leaders and have productive discussions with them” Male, 47 years, Bari, Non-displaced.

Peace and security is needed

“A displaced person can contribute to the economic development of this town if the person feels secure and settles down well in the community” Female, 32 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“They can contribute if they work with the host community and the government ensures the safety of IDPs” Female, 21 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

“The IDPs are hard-working people they already contribute to the economy but there is a lack of peace and security in the town and they do not feel safe” Male, Non-displaced.

Tax payment

“They can contribute by paying taxes” Female, 32 years, Qardho, IDP.

“I think the foreign people should pay high tax rates and the government should not take anything from the local people” Male, Qardho.

“They should open businesses and create jobs for themselves so that they can pay taxes” Male, 25yrs, Bossaso, Nondisplaced.

Provide skills training

“They should be given skills training so that they can find jobs and operate businesses with their acquired knowledge” Female, 27 years, Galkayo, IDP.

“IDPs should be given training on life skills and financial assistance” Female, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Current economic contribution of IDPs

“The IDPs have constructed unprecedented new buildings in Bossaso. Also, they have greatly contributed to the business if you look at how the economic status of Bossaso was in 1996 and right now there is a big difference” Male, 38 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"The IDPs are hard-working people they already contributing to the economy but there is a lack of peace and security in the town and they do not feel safe" Male.

Other

"If corruption is stopped and members of the community support each other the IDPs can contribute to the economic development of Bossaso" Male, 39 years, Bossaso, IDP.

BOSSASO WEEK 3

Long term contracts

"The agreements on the lands that is to be built for the IDPs should be on a long-term contracts/agreements like a period of five years" Male, 47 years, Bari, Non-displaced.

"Long term contracts are required for the IDPs" Male, 26 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"The land agreement between the IDPs and the land-owners should be on a long term" Male, 23 years, Bossaso, IDP.

Permanent land allocation

"The IDPs need a land donation/allocation" Male, 49 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"The IDPs do not need any land agreements but rather a sustainable land solutions that is built for them after that they will feel secure and will be able to integrate into the society" Male, 38 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"It is better for the IDPs if land is bought for them" Female, 18 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"The IDPs face a lot of problems from the privately owned lands because the owner can demand his land anytime which is inconvenient for the IDPs for that reason the IDPs need to be given a land where they can stay forever" Male, 38 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Land with services

"The IDPs need a secure land with complete basic services like food, shelter, rain bags and somewhere to put the garbage" Male, 46 years.

"The IDPs should be given a suitable land for them which is located near the city so that they can get their essential services" Female, 25 years, Bossaso, IDP.

Government Owned Land

"The IDPs need government owned land where they can stay for a long time considering the IDPs are from this country" Female, 25 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"The IDPs should be given a donated land or owned by the government for them to feel secure and settled" Male, 25 years, Bossaso, IDP.

BOSSASO WEEK 4

Availability of services

"The IDPs have education opportunities, businesses and peace in Bossaso" Male, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"I think it is because of health care concerns" Puntland, Non-displaced.

"It is because of health and peace" Female, 25 years, Galkayo, Non-displaced.

Economic opportunities

"The IDPs want to work for their needs and settle here" Male, 24 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"The reason is because Bossaso is a place that has good business opportunities" Male, Bossaso.

"For two reasons one is because of security and the other one is because the IDPs will not find the small businesses they have/operate in Bossaso in their places" Male, 21 years, Bossaso, IDP.

Better quality of life

"The IDPs have education opportunities, businesses and peace in Bossaso" Female, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"It is because the IDPs have good life in Bossaso that is filled with peace and freedom they face no discrimination which they did not have in their places of origin even when they had peace" Male, 36 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"Bossaso is a peaceful place where IDPs have found relief and it is also a place that is kind and generous for the helpless and disadvantaged people equally" Female, 25 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Lack of security

"In my opinion the reason why the refugees/IDPs do not want to return to their countries is because there is lack of peace in their countries and explosions happen every day so they just want to stay here" Female, 16 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"The biggest reason is because of security, education and the progress which they have here cannot be found in the places where they have originally left since originally there were lack of peace, education and many other issues in these areas" Male, 22 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"The reason is because there is no peace in their places/areas" Female, 30 years, Bossaso, IDP.

Nothing to return to

"The reason is because the IDPs are afraid of being displaced again and also experiencing the same difficulties they have already faced once again" Female, 35 years, Bossaso, IDP.

"I think the IDPs do not have a place that they can exchange for Bossaso or a better place where they can move to and for that reason they have opted to stay." Female, 18 years, Qardho, Non-displaced.

"The reason is because the places where the IDPs came from are still in the same conditions which have made them leave in the first place" Male, 22 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

Lack of services

"I think the reason is because of health concerns" Puntland, Non-displaced.

"The reason they do not want to go back is lack of food and lack of health so IDPs should be helped or educated" Male, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

"The reason is because the IDPs have once left their places and because of that there is nothing for them to go back to since there are still conflicts, hunger and lack of peace in these places." Female, 17 years, Bossaso.

Other

"I want the IDPs to be given help" Male, 20 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced

"The displaced people in camps should be given help/assistance" Male, 15 years, Bossaso, Non-displaced.

ANNEX 3: Radio transcripts

BAIDOA

Week 1 Baidoa: Guest speakers - Deputy Minister Abdulkadir and Sheikh Ibrahim

Presenter 1: May peace and mercy of Allah be with you listeners. Welcome again to the Hage community which is going to present to you the third series of Hage (The Guide) program. We are very happy to welcome you to the third series of Hage program.

Presenter 1: Hage is a program which will focus on issues of importance to Somalis to ensure the citizens' voices are heard and are based on decisions affecting their lives. Literally, the listeners themselves are indeed the guides of this program. We are going to discuss a lot of key issues in Hage program. This first episode is about the role of the government and the situation of the Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who live in Baidoa city.

Presenter 2: Hage is an open forum where you can share with us your views and we would like to hear your viewpoints.

Presenter 1: Please keep sending us your views and we will share with the government and relevant aid agencies. They will base your viewpoints on the decisions they make and their humanitarian responses in a bid to find a durable solution for the IDPs plight and to reach good decisions. In order to participate in the program, please send your answers regarding the following question to the SMS code 359.

Presenter 1: What do you think will be the role of the government in order to find a durable solution for the displacement issues in Baidoa?

Presenter 2: We would particularly like to hear the views of displaced people and the host community. Note listeners all messages you send us are free of charge. Let's now air the views shared by some of Hage listeners on the topic of the program. Some of the listeners answered the question of the program.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: Displaced people are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged

to flee or to leave the places where they live or places of residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border or have not gone outside their country.

Therefore, for the purpose of protecting the displaced people, in the bid to find a durable solution for the displaced people or to find a secure life for the displaced people there are three different ways to address these issues including: 1) To return to their home areas where it is safe and secure and their lives would not be at risk and there is ongoing positive development; 2) To be integrated in the host communities or areas where internally displaced persons take refuge; 3) To be resettled in another area where they can live.

Presenter 2: Please keep sending us your viewpoints so that we can share them with the government and aid agencies. They will base your viewpoints on the decisions they make and on their humanitarian responses in a bid to find a durable solution for the IDPs plight and to reach better decisions. In order to participate in the program, please send us an SMS. Go to the messages area, write your answers and then send the SMS to the SMS code 359. The question we are asking is: What do you think will be the role of the government in order to find a durable solution for the issues of the displaced people in Baidoa?

Presenter 1: We will be now air an interview we had with the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs for South West State, Mr. Abdulkadir Sheikh Ali Baraka. We asked him a lot about how the government, particularly the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs have addressed the issues of the displaced people in Baidoa. This is the interview we had with Minister Abdulkadir Sheikh Ali Baraka.

Minister Abdulkadir: *In the name of Allah the most Gracious the most Merciful. My name is Abdulkadir Sheikh Ali Barak. I'm the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management for South West State of Somalia. Indeed, the role of the Ministry on how to care, assist or help these internally displaced people is very clear. The ministry is always striving to be aware of the living conditions of*

the internally displaced people who came from both remote and nearby villages of the South West State.

The ministry is putting a lot of efforts in order to find a better life for these people. God willing, when they settle down and get livelihood support, the Ministry's role will be to find a durable solution for the displaced people and to return the IDPs to their home areas in order for them to re-start their farming and livestock rearing activities.

The Ministry should first of all receive, settle, offer care and meet the needs of the displaced people. The ministry will also seek to know the causes or reasons for their displacement and they can then find a way to find a durable solution for them.

Presenter 3: Can you tell us if there are any concrete actions you have taken so far on the issues of displacement since you were appointed to the ministry?

Minister Abdulkadir: *Yes, there are many concrete actions we have taken on the issues of displacement. The most significant action we have taken so far is to advocate for them and say that these people have been displaced from their home areas and that they need help.*

Secondly, when we send out those appeals to the various humanitarian aid agencies and donors, they immediately respond to our appeals. Then many aid agencies come and offer assistance to these displaced people. They give them food and water. In fact, the ministry is always striving to find solutions for the problems that these people and their livelihoods.

Presenter 3: Some of the listeners of this program have answered the question regarding the role of the government on addressing the issues of displacement. Some of them said that the role of the government is to resettle and integrate the displaced people into the local communities. What is your opinion on that?

Minister Abdulkadir: *In fact I have told you the role of the government. When someone is displaced he needs help. The person needs shelter in order to find a place to rest. After resting and until they get local and international aid, the government's duty is to provide food, water and shelter for these people. The government plays an important role in settling and caring for the people who flee from remote and nearby villages.*

It is true when people say that the government plays a significant role. The government is always ready to settle and to be aware of their situations until it gets another solution for them.

Presenter 3: Some of the community members believe that if the IDPs are re-settled and integrated into the local communities, it will have adverse effects on the economy. Since the displaced people are economically productive population of the society, they suggested that these people should be returned to their farms.

Minister Abdulkadir: There is one thing that I would like to tell you. When people flee from their home areas, it doesn't mean that they will leave their farms and their villages for good. There will be some people left behind for the farms and villages. These displaced people may have left behind their livestock and their planted or un-harvested crops in their farms, regardless of the problem that displaced them. They always leave people behind to look after their homes, farms and livestock. However, during the harvesting season when you visit the camps, people in the camps tell you so-and-so went back to the village to harvest his farm or to see the situation of his livestock.

Sometimes it can have an adverse effect on the economy, for example, if the population of this city is one hundred thousand people and another forty thousand displaced people come into the city, they will have direct consequences on livelihoods, water and everything else. These people need to be kept at their home areas and to receive support there. When these IDPs come to the camps they should first of all be asked the reason for their displacement. If the reason for their displacement is a reasonable reason they should be sheltered and if the reason is in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance they should be returned to their home areas and assisted there. The people should be provided with transportation support and other humanitarian aid to depend on for two to three months while they are at their home areas, as some aid agencies do.

Take your home as an example, if initially you family members were eight people and four displaced people join your family, if initially your family's lunch was 1 kg of rice, now it will be 1^{1/2} kg of rice because of the extra people. If you were using one barrel of water, you might now use two barrels of water. On the other hand, it is true that there are economic challenges. It is always

necessary to return and keep these people in their home areas. If they do return, they can play an important role in rebuilding their homes and communities and thus in contributing to the economic development.

Presenter 3: Lastly, what is your personal view on the issue regarding whether to return/repatriate or welcome the internally displaced people?

Minister Abdulkadir: First of all, there were reasons why these people flee from their home areas. There is a government policy in place which says people should not be forcefully repatriated to their home areas. If they were displaced and flee from their home areas, as I have said before, they will be welcomed and assisted. If they voluntarily want to return, the government will help them to be returned to their home areas. The government policy is, not to forcefully repatriate the IDPs to their villages. The government will consult with the IDPs and if they want to return, it will facilitate their repatriation. If they want to stay, they are at their home country and the government will provide them with whatever support it can. It will always depend on the circumstances of their displacement.

Presenter 2: Well, that was the voice of the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management for South West State of Somalia Mr. Abdulkadir Sheikh Ali Barak. He was giving an interview on how the government responded to the issues of the IDPs in Baidoa city.

Presenter 2: Soon, we will be playing an interview we had with Sheikh Ibrahim pertaining the role religious leaders can play in supporting the government's role in dealing with the IDPs' issues. But let us now glance over the viewpoints shared by some of our listeners answering the question of the program.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: We are now going to air an interview we had with Sheikh Ibrahim who is among the religious scholars in Baidoa. He is going to talk about the role religious leaders can play in supporting the government's role in dealing with the IDPs issues.

Sheikh Ibrahim: Thank you very much my brother. It is my pleasure to be on Hage program. I would like to answer your questions to the best of my ability, God willing.

Presenter 3: Thank you very much for your time and your participation in this program. My first question is "In your opinion, what do you think is the role of the government towards the IDPs issues?"

Sheikh Ibrahim: In the name of Allah the most Gracious the most Merciful. In my opinion, the role of the government towards the issues of the IDPs is that the government should first receive and welcome the IDPs because the people are its citizens. The people should be provided food, water, and shelter and health services. The government should not keep them in the camps because these people left behind their home areas. The government should create an atmosphere that prepares them to return. They were farmer and herders. If they all flee to the city there will be economic decline in the country, because there are many commodities that come from the villages. If there are no villages there will be no life in the city. The city and the villages depend on each other. The role of the government is to think how to voluntarily repatriate these displaced people to their home villages. The city gets milk, butter, honey and grains from the countryside. If all the people in the villages migrate to the city, it is not something beneficial to the society. The government's role is to repatriate the people back to their home areas and not to keep them here.

Presenter 3: In what way do you think that these people can be repatriated?

Sheikh Ibrahim: If the starving person is satisfied and gets food and supplies, he always goes back to his home area if he thinks that he left something behind. Some people were displaced because of drought and they should not be kept here forever. They should be given supplies and repatriated to their villages in order to start farming the next season.

Presenter 3: What do you think will be the role of religion on these issues?

Sheikh Ibrahim: We are Muslims, the prophet may peace be upon him said "People should be kind to each other, and they should help and welcome their suffering brothers and sisters in their homes." Muslims help each other. The people should also be guided to the right path. They should be told the solution for their problems. I think the community should also be sensitized on these issues.

Presenter 3: Most of the people in the community believe that these IDPs should be welcomed, sup-

ported and integrated into the community. But you mentioned that they should be repatriated, what do you think about the viewpoints of the public?

Sheikh Ibrahim: The people are right. They are their brothers and sisters and they should be welcomed. I don't mean they should not be welcomed but I mean after receiving and helping them they should be returned and should not be kept here forever. If all the people in the countryside migrate to the city, the production capacity of the entire Somalia will decline. I don't believe everyone should consume imported food products. If there is drought one season people should expect to farm the next season maybe after three months. The people live in this country because of the rain and the mercy of Allah. The people cultivate their farms twice a year. In my opinion, if you keep people here for two months, they should be returning to their villages in the third month. These people should be productive. It is not sustainable; they can't be kept here and supported forever.

Presenter 3: What is the significance of repatriating these people to their home areas?

Sheikh Ibrahim: It is a very significant move because when they go back they will look after their farms, livestock and the properties back home. If they stay here their land will become barren and their homes will become a land without people. Somali people are nomadic people. They used to migrate to areas where there is pasture whenever there is a dry season/drought and come back to their home areas when the drought ends. But these people want to stay in makeshift camps and wait for food from the humanitarian aid agencies. It is better these people to be repatriated. The distribution of ration cards by the aid agencies also plays a role people wanting to stay here. I think it is better to help people while they are at their home areas.

Presenter 3: Thank you very much. Lastly, what would you like to contribute towards this program called Hage?

Sheikh Ibrahim: I would advise the program to focus on raising the awareness of the Somali community, particularly the people in Bay region (Baidoa). The radio stations should broadcast useful information and good news. The program should focus on broadcasting information that guides people on ways of achieving success. I also advise them to broadcast more awareness programs.

Presenter 3: Thank you very much for your time.

Sheikh Ibrahim: *You are welcome.*

Presenter 1: Thanks to Sheikh Ibrahim who shared with us the role the religious scholars can play in supporting the government's role in dealing with the IDPs issues. We would particularly like to hear the views and opinions of the IDPs and the host community. Note listeners all messages you send us are free of charge. We will now share with you the last part of the views of the listeners who participated in this program.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: Well, thank you all. That is the end of the Hage program for today. We thank all those who shared their views with us. We will be analysing your viewpoints in the coming program about the IDPs who live in Baidoa.

To find out more information, and for us to continue analysing your views, please follow our Hage facebook page. Therefore, listener, we invite you to listen to the next radio show on Thursday God willing. The program was presented to you by Shukri Ismael Ahmed and I, Mohamed Adan Wadani. Thank you all for listening to Hage program.

Week 2 Baidoa: Guest speaker Mayor Abdullahi Ali Watiin

Presenter 1: May the peace and mercy of Allah be with you. Dear listeners, welcome to part 2 of series 3 of Hage Program.

Presenter 2: Hage is a new program that focuses on issues of importance to Somalis aimed at ensuring citizens' voices are heard and listening to their views on decisions affecting their lives. Literally, the listeners themselves are Hage (The Guide) steering the program.

Presenter 1: Dear listeners last week we listened to your views regarding the role of the government towards the IDPs in Baidoa. We invited to the program, the assistant minister of Aid programs Sh. Abdukadir Baraka and Sh. Ibrahim so that they listen to your views regarding this matter. This week we are going to discuss whether the IDPs in Baidoa would like to stay and settle in Baidoa or would like to return to their original hometowns.

Presenter 2: Well. It is worth mentioning that the views of the listeners are an integral part of the program, share your views regarding what the solution can be for the IDPs in Baidoa. We will share your views with the government and relevant humanitarian agencies to help them in decision making for the future programs. In order to participate in the program, please send an SMS to 359 answering this week's question "what impact would it have if the IDPs decide to continue staying in Baidoa?"

Presenter 1: We would particularly love to hear the views of displaced people and the host community. Remember listener, the SMS you are sending is free of charge.

Presenter 2: Listeners, lets now go through the views of the listeners we have received so far.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 323,691 IDPs have reached Baidoa. These people fled their hometowns because of draught. They include, youth, children and elderly people. Likewise, most of the refugee returnees are people who returned from the refugee camps in Kenya, Ethiopia and Yemen. More IDPs and refugee returnees are expected in Baidoa, but that will depend on the returning of refugees from Kenya. Draughts, violence and food shortages in various parts of Somalia are the causes of the high number of IDPs. This movement of people can cause problems such as: shortage of water, sanitation problem among other problems. 80% of the IDPs and the refugee returnees expect to stay in Baidoa and integrate with the host community.

Presenter 1: Dear listener, we have in our studio the Mayor of Baidoa, Abdullahi Ali Watiin who is going to tell us what the government is doing about the impact of the decision of the IDPs staying in Baidoa.

Presenter 1: Greetings Mayor, the first question I want to ask you is, how do you see the IDPs situation in Baidoa and what is your office doing about it?

Mayor: As you know Baidoa is hosting a huge number of IDPs, there are also returnees coming from Kenya, Ethiopia and Yemen. The population of the host community is also growing very fast. The draughts during

2012 and 2016 caused a lot of internal displacements. The rural people fled their homes because of lack of rain and because of insecurity. This made people to flee to major towns.

The administration came up with strategies to cope up with this situation. These strategies include how to resettle the IDPs and provide them with the services they require. The IDPs came with a lot of challenges and opportunities as well. The challenges they brought include, disorganized settlement, water shortages, inadequate basic services and resources.

The administration has done a lot of effort in conjunction with the aid organizations, the federal government and the federal state government in order to welcome and support the IDPs. In terms of the environment, a lot of damage has been done since most of these IDPs cut trees in order to build shelter. They have also caused sanitation problems. The administration came up with a strategy to resettle the IDPs, a 15km² land was allocated to the IDPs. We got support from IOM and UN-Habitat. The land was surveyed, planned and subdivided into plots. Solar lighting, roads and other basic services were installed. Thereafter, the first batch of IDPs who were complaining of eviction was resettled there.

Since the town is hosting more than 300,000 IDPs and they are still coming, it has led to an increase in unemployment. People need employment to support their livelihoods. Thus, the administration has created a lot of employment opportunities but that is still not enough. The other challenge we faced was urbanization challenge. The administration came up with town planning strategies. We are planning to reconstruct the roads in the town and we formulated land Act so that the town is able to host both the host community and the IDPs.

These people are citizens and therefore have the right to live anywhere in the country. It is upon them to decide whether to stay or return. We cannot force them to return. Although it is important not to abandon the farms and the livestock, we cannot force them to return. These are adults with sound mind, they are the ones to decide whether to stay or return. If they decide to return the government should come up with a strategy towards that and if they decide to stay they should be resettled and given land and other basic services. The administration has formed a centre working on durable solutions. The centre falls

under the local government and shall address problems such as urbanization challenges, unemployment, housing, water and electricity so that we get a durable solution for that.

Presenter 2: Thank you, that was the Mayor of Baidoa district. He was discussing the impact of the decision of the IDPs and returnees to stay in Baidoa. We will go back to him shortly and ask him how the decision of the IDPs to stay in Baidoa can bring changes to the town.

Presenter 1: You are listening to part 2 series 3 of Hage program, you can contact us by sending an SMS to 359. This week's question is "what impact would it have if the IDPs decide to continue staying in Baidoa?" well, let's see the views of the listeners.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: In case you have just joined us, you are listening to part 2, series 3 of Hage program where we are discussing the situation of the IDPs in Baidoa.

Presenter 2: We will now go back to the interview of Abdullahi Ali Watin, the Mayor of Baidoa who is also the Mayor of the town. We will ask him how the decision of the IDPs to stay in Baidoa can bring changes to the town?

Presenter 1: Mayor, in your opinion, what impact can the increase of the number of IDPs who want to stay in Baidoa have on the town and also the sharing of resources between the IDPs and the host communities?

Mayor: *The IDPs and the host community are the same people of the same origin and they speak the same language. These are people who fled to their people and they were welcome. In 2016 when the IDPs came, before the arrival of the aid organization, we collected food and non-food items from the business community and the host community and distributed to the IDPs. That is how the support of the IDPs started and it shows how the host community has no problem with their IDP brothers. They were welcomed very well. Now our plan is to do integration and give them the basic services such as security, education, healthcare and other requirements. Currently, roads accessing the IDP camps have been constructed and to improve their security, Police posts have been created next to them. In that case they don't need to*

come to the central police station, they have police posts next to them that would serve their needs. No one will force them to return. It is upon them to decide whether to stay or return. If they want to return, the government will facilitate that for them and for those who want to stay, the government will also support them in that regard.

There is a lot of effort going on in Baidoa to create cooperation between the IDPs and the host community. There is a good working relation between them. Nine community umbrellas consisting of IDPs have been formed. This is meant to increase integration, so that the Community chairman, the camps chairman and the local government can cooperate. All these connections that have been done has contributed to the security and community integration and it has become a durable solution. The local government has done several gatherings and community consultations with both the IDPs and the host community. These social inclusion programs are the ones that are helping to develop Baidoa. In the near future, we expect Baidoa to progress in terms of urbanization and employment creation. The World Bank and other development organizations are supporting us in these development projects. These development projects are projects that create employment and build community confidence. In the future, we expect to bring changes to the overall impression of Baidoa and its governance. Thank you.

Presenter 2: That was the Mayor of Baidoa talking to Hage program from Nairobi, Kenya.

Presenter 1: You are listening to part 2, series 3 of Hage program.

Presenter 2: Well, now let's read one or two messages from our listeners who shared their views.

[Audience voices]

Well, listeners, that is the end of part 2, series 3 of Hage program for this week. Thanks for listening and sharing your views. The program was produced by Media Inc. and until we meet next week for another program, goodbye.

Week 3 Baidoa: Guest speaker
Abdinur Maalim Abshir, Camp Manager

Presenter 1: May the peace and mercy of Allah be with you. Dear listeners, welcome to another episode of series 3 of Hage Program.

Presenter 2: Hage is a new program that focuses on issues of importance to Somalis aimed at ensuring citizens' voices are heard and listening to their views on decisions affecting their lives. Literally, the listeners themselves are Hage (The Guide) steering the program.

Presenter 1: Dear listeners, last week we listened to your views regarding whether the IDPs in Baidoa would like to stay and settle in Baidoa or would like to return to their original hometowns. We invited the Mayor of Baidoa Abdullahi Ali Watin to the program, in order to listen to your responses and views regarding this matter. This week we are going to discuss ways to improve the security of the IDPs in Baidoa? Welcome to the Hage program.

Presenter 2: Well, note dear listener that Hage is an open forum where you can share with us your views and opinions regarding what the solutions can be for the IDPs in Baidoa. We will share your views with the government and relevant humanitarian agencies to help them in decision making for the future programs. In order to participate in the program, please send your responses to the following question via the SMS code number 359. This week's question is:

Presenter 1: Listener, what needs to be done in order to protect the security of the IDPs in Baidoa especially the women?

Presenter 2: We would particularly love to hear the views of the displaced people or the host community. Note, listener, that all messages you send to us are free of charge.

Presenter 2: Well. We are now going to play some of our listeners' responses to the question of the week, starting off with this listener who wrote to us:

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: In Baidoa city the centre of Bay region hosts 391 refugee camps that accommodate the IDPs. Most of those camps are too close and overcrowded and exceeds the intended limit. The houses that the IDPs live in are made from tarp, plastic bags and small pieces of cloth that are tied together, this kind of shelter will not protect the inhabitants from the cold and the hostile climate in the region. In Baidoa, most of the IDPs are people who migrated from the rural area of Bay and

Bakool region. Long lasting famine and insecurity in the southwest region are the causes of their displacement. On the other hand, the long lasting war in Somalia facilitated the increase of sexual violence against women, boys and young girls. Women and young girls are especially affected on this issue. And the increase of violence is caused by the extreme insecurity in the region, not safeguarding human rights, power inequality, lack of gender equality and not abiding by the rules of human rights, are the main causes of this vice. Due to displacement within the country and also the refugee returnees from Kenya most of them relocated to Baidoa, Luuq and Kismayo. All these issues created a dangerous environment for women and girls who are always vulnerable. There is increasing risk of gender-based violence such as rape. Moreover, most of the women encounter challenges in the places they seek justice from.³⁸

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: Well, listeners, that is the end of part 3, series 3 of Hage program for this week. Thanks for listening and sharing your views. The program was produced by Media Inc. and until we meet next week for another program, goodbye.

Week 4 Baidoa: Guest speaker - Abdulkadir Ali, Chairman of South West Refugee Commission

Presenter 1: May the peace and mercy of Allah be with you. Dear listeners, welcome to part 4 of series 3 of the Hage Program.

Presenter 2: Hage is a new program that focuses on issues of importance to Somalis aimed at ensuring citizens' voices are heard and listening to their views on decisions affecting their lives. Literally, the listeners themselves are Hage (The Guide) steering the program.

Presenter 1: Dear listeners last week we listened to your views regarding how to improve the security of the IDPs especially the women. We invited to the program Abdinoor Maalim Abshir who is the chairman of Tawakal camp in Baidoa so that he listens to your views regarding the subject. This week we are going to discuss: What can be done to support the IDPs so that they become economically self-reliant? Welcome to Hage program.

Presenter 2: Well, It is worth mentioning that the views of the listeners are an integral part of the program, share your views regarding what the solution can be for the IDPs in Baidoa. We will share your views with the government and relevant humanitarian agencies to help them in decision making for the future programs. In order to participate in the program, please send an SMS to 359 answering this week's question: what can be done to support the IDPs and the host community?

Presenter 1: We would particularly love to hear the views of displaced people and the host community. Remember listener, the SMS you are sending is free of charge.

Presenter 2: Listeners, lets now go through the views of listeners we have received so far.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Baidoa hosts the second largest IDPs in the country after Mogadishu. In January 2019 the number of IDPs reached 329,191 which is more than the population of the host community. After the draught of 2017 the number of IDP camps in Baidoa increased from 70 camps to 391 in 2019. Self-reliance means the social and economic power of an individual, household or community. Self-reliance program means, empowering and improving the livelihoods of low-income people, reducing vulnerability and long term dependency on humanitarian assistance especially on foreign aid.

Presenter 1: We have in our studio, Chairman Abdikadir who is the chairman of the Commission for refugees of Southwest state. He is going to discuss what their Commission is doing to ensure the IDPs and the host community have been empowered and are economically self-reliant.

Chairman Abdikadir: *Currently the economic situation of the IDPs is very bad. Their basic livelihood has been affected. They don't have any food storage because of the recent draughts and delay of the rains. This has contributed to failure in farm produce. The people are facing poor economic hard times. The inhabitants of this region mainly depend on either farming or livestock. Those depending on farming are the majority, for instance those living on*

³⁸ Please note that due to an operational issue under investigation we have not included the guest interview transcript.

the outskirts of Baidoa and the Lower Shabelle are farmers. The livestock keepers are mainly concentrated around Bakool region.

Since the people were depending on farming and the farms have been affected by the draught, the economic situation of the people has declined. As a standard, the human being needs to get 3 meals a day and also have a reserve. If there is no reserve, then it is possible that the person gets only one meal a day. The difference between the IDPs and the host community is that the host community has a lot of opportunities. Although their livelihood is also affected by the situation of the farmers and livestock keepers, they still have other opportunities such as income from small businesses, foreign remittances or maybe in every household someone might have an employment and is able to support the entire household. Therefore, there is a difference between the IDPs and the host community.

Presenter 2: If small businesses are created for the IDPs, how will that affect their economic situation?

Chairman Abdikadir: Yes, If small businesses are created for the IDPs their economic situation will improve. There are some organizations that have started such programs. They have started giving the IDPs trainings, sensitization and teaching them bookkeeping skills. They divide them into groups of five people. So far there are programs that have been a success. If they are given such small business opportunities it can have an impact on their economic situation. Alternatively, creating for them employment opportunities such; cleaning activities, garbage collection or work for food programs can also have an impact on their livelihood. The other approach is to train them on skills they can work with and also give them a startup package for three months. This can give them economic recovery.

Presenter 2: Chairman, if the IDPs in Baidoa continue staying in Baidoa and business is created for them, what impact will that have on the economy of the host community?

Chairman Abdikadir: IDPs who fled to this town came here for two reasons, one is to get livelihood such as health care, clean water and job opportunities, and secondly, to get security. Security is something very important. The areas they fled from are under the control of people who are troubling them. They flee for their lives and that of their children.

When they flee from those problems and come to this town and income creation is done for them, they get used to the town. Their children also get education opportunities, this will make them not to return immediately. This gives them a better opportunity than that of where they fled from. Besides this, they always have in their minds that they will one day return to their original hometowns. Because that is where they originated from, this town is not their permanent residence, they are only here temporarily. Even now, they are still in touch with their original hometowns, there is no one day they will do away with their farms and livestock. Although it is possible that some of them might make use of the important opportunities they got here and might decide to stay.

Presenter 2: What is the role of your commission in supporting the IDPs?

Chairman Abdikadir: Our role as a commission is to support both the returnee refugees and the IDPs. People are displaced by two things, one is natural i.e. drought and floods and the other one is war. In some areas there are inter-community wars, which displace people. When this occurs and people get displaced and come here, the Commission for refugees and IDPs will be responsible for them.

This Commission is a legal commission which exists all over the country. It is similar to other commissions such as the electoral commission, the boundaries commission and the human rights commission. The role of the commission for refugees and IDPs in southwest state is to seek support for refugees and IDPs and advocate for them especially vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and women. This group requires special attention as compared to the youth. Our role as a commission is to call for support for this people immediately they arrive. We pay them a visit at their camps and ask the UN, the international and local aid organizations to support these needy people. As long as the needs of these people exist, we work in collaboration with the organizations such as aid agencies, government agencies and security agencies in order to fulfill our responsibility towards these people. We knock every door and seek help for them through write-ups and verbal requests.

When the emergency period is over, we again try to create for them programs that can provide durable solutions to their needs. We come up with strategies that can provide a durable solution, this may include

supporting their return to their farms. It is a durable solution if the person gets support and returns to their farms and start producing and becomes self-reliant.

Presenter 2: What is the role of the government in enabling these people to be self-reliant?

Chairman Abdikadir: The government of South West State is always ready to support the people of Southwest both those in the urban areas and those in the rural areas. That is the role of the government. The government agencies such as ours, is created to provide support to these needy people. To get support for these people, the Southwest state government headed by Hon Abdiiaziz Hassan Mohamed is constantly appealing the international community to provide support to these people. The president made several appeals for humanitarian assistance for the people of Southwest since they are the most affected people by the problems in Somalia. The people of South West are the most displaced people in Somalia. Southwest state has not working seaport, therefore its livelihood depends on land resources. Other regions of the country have seaport and some of these problems do not affect them much.

Moreover, 80% of the southwest farms depend on rains. It is only the farms located in the lower shabelle that depend on irrigation which are not also producing as it is supposed to be. Because of these problems, the people of southwest are scattered everywhere. Even those who are facing difficulties in other areas are mostly the people of southwest who fled from draughts. All the areas that fall under Baidoa and Bakool such as, Dinsoor, Buurhakaba, Bardaale, Raddhuur, Waajid, Tieglow are the ones facing most of these problems. This is a natural calamity and the government of Southwest state is determined to help these people. It is always appealing to the international community such as the UN to provide support to those who are facing difficulties.

Presenter 2: Thank you. Some people believe that the aid organizations are an obstacle for the IDPs becoming self-reliant, what do you say about that?

Chairman Abdikadir: That is an individual view and I don't believe that. Since the collapse of the Siad Barre government, I have been working in the humanitarian field. I have worked with the UN and other international and local organizations. I have a vast experience with these organizations. There are at times when the

mode of implementation contributes to the problem. For instance during the Siyad Barre regime, when aid organizations want to implement something, there used to be something called GCC, meaning government contribution counterpart. The government had income, it had port and airport and used to contribute a third of the relief and two third would come from the international community and the aid would be paid in Somali shillings. The foreigners used to give technical support. Currently the existing problem is, instead of the government agencies leading the implementation process and the NGOs giving support, it is the non-governmental organization leading the process. And Instead of the government doing 80% of the reporting and the remaining 20% by the NGOs, the NGOs have taken over the entire process. They don't consult anyone, they reach their decision in Nairobi and implement it here. For instance, the community may need water but the project brings 500 toilets, how will that help someone who is hungry. I don't understand how someone who is hungry will make use of toilet. If you look at it, the project only benefits the contractor and the aid organization will claim that they have implemented something and used millions of dollars. You tell them the community needs water, they bring for them utensils, the person does not even have food, what are they going to use the utensils for? What is missing is coordination.

The approach they are using here, they don't use it in other countries where the government is functional. In other countries, they come and make use the national strategic plan. Our country has a strategic plan, we have a five-year strategic plan but they don't use it. The country director of the organization receives funds from the donor and the field officer just implements anything they want. Work is being done but it is not strategic, so what is missing is the technical part. The confusion continues because of lack of technicality. Ideally the Somali staff would want to help their people, but in the end if you look at it, it is like their interest only lies in the salaries they get and the cars they drive. So if I say the work done is 50% I would be telling the truth because something is done but is not strategic and there is confusion. The right approach is to make use of the existing social policies of that area and also involve the relevant institutions. That will result in effective performance. In many countries, the person gets support up to a certain extent and in the end the investment done on that person gives back return. But if the work is done without any strategy, it will create something called

“rural urbanization” whereby all the people from the rural areas become urbanized and never go back to the rural area to look after the livestock and do farming. Baidoa used to be the breadbasket of Somalia, it used to supply cereals to south central and north of Somalia. But now the trucks coming from Mogadishu to Baidoa go back empty. This is because of reduction in food production. If this is not addressed, it will lead to a situation whereby all the rural people move to urban areas and hence the rural areas will be left only for the wild animals.

Therefore, I call upon the aid organization to make use of the government strategic plans and do consultation before they take any step.

Presenter 2: That was Chairman Abdikadir who was talking about what they do in order to get a durable solution for the IDPs. In a short while, you will hear more on that and the impact it has on IDPs and the host community.

Presenter 1: Dear listener, kindly share with us your views through the SMS number 359. Kindly respond to the question: what can be done to support the IDPs and the host community so that they become economically self-reliant?

Presenter 2: You are still tuned to part 4 of series 3 of the Hage program. You can contact us by sending SMS to the number 359. This week we are discussing the question: what can be done to support the IDPs and the host community so that they become economically self-reliant?

Presenter 1: Let's now read some of the views shared by our listeners.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: You are listening to part 4 episode 4 of Hage program, where we are discussing the situation of the IDPs. We will once again go back to the Chairman of the Commission for refugees and IDPs and ask him more questions.

Chairman Abdikadir: Some of the projects are termed as “Project based on the priority needs of the people”. Before the inception of the project, pre-fund assessment has to be done first. The community has to be consulted and their views collected for 2 to 3 months in consultation with the government. I remember there was a program held in Baidoa called

community consultation where everyone participated; the youth, the women, our commission, the government and the aid organizations. Out of the 30 projects they came with, 9 vital ones were selected. The work to be done has to be something tangible, but this idea of the organization coming from Nairobi and distributing jerricans when the recipient doesn't even have water is not right. They say we have distributed NFIs (non-food items), they distribute utensils, blankets and kettles but the person does not even have food. How do these items help?

The priority should be consulting the institutions that are responsible for the refugees. We would welcome them and give them appropriate direction. It is better to spend 30 days and get the right information instead of just bringing what you want. On our part, we don't want to block aid from the people since they are needy but we are not happy with the way things are done. Since we are a government institution, we will guide the aid organizations and we hope they tore the line and follow the right procedure. Very few organizations want to share their project information, most of them want to keep their project information for themselves.

Presenter 2: As you have mentioned, there are some organizations that bring aid without consultation and there are some that consult and get to know the needs of the people, is there any organization that is involved or you have talked about returning IDPs to their home areas so that they work on their farms and produce?

Chairman Abdikadir: Yes there is, we always inform them that they should give aid to the people in their home areas. But there is insecurity challenge, if you cannot go 30 km out of the town and where the people are is beyond 30 kms. Some come from areas located 90 to 100 kms and beyond and in reality we cannot say we go everywhere the people are. We know most of the time flights are used. For instance, people use flight to the districts in Baay and Bakool which are controlled by the government, apart from Tieglow. In the Lower Shabelle, towns such as Afgoye, Barawe, Marka and Wallanwayn are all secure. There are some few areas, which are insecure though it is coming back to the control of the government.

Insecurity is a huge challenge. When you are implementing something for the community, you need to monitor it. For instance project going on in Hudur and

Waajid can be accessed by flight. But if you want to help people in the rural areas of Qansahdheere, there are no flights going there, hence cannot be accessed. In that case project monitoring and evaluation cannot be done. And if a project is not monitored and evaluated, there is a challenge. But aid should be taken to all the areas that can be accessed by flights such as Hudur, Eel Barde, Waajid, Qanshdheere, Berdaale and Buur-Hakaba. We therefore encourage that intervention should reach all the accessible areas by whatever means and the government should handle the activities in those areas.

People move to and from the rural areas. They move to areas where they can get aid. We encouraged the aid organizations that instead of supporting the people only in the urban areas, it is better to support them where they are. They promised they will do something about. We are now starting the third quarter of the year, it is the time they submit their proposals, it requires time, we will see what happens. It is the government's policy that instead of people moving to urban areas for aid, let the aid be taken to where they are, so that they don't move from their rural areas. For instance the IDPs in Baidoa is almost 400,000, if we say aid can only be given in Baidoa, the number will double and triple. The town used to be 6 kms², now it has extended to almost 24kms². We are advocating for the people to be helped at their rural areas and we will continue advocating for the same.

Presenter 2: My last question is, you are live on air on all the three radio channels in Baidoa and on the Hage program, what is your final comments and advice?

Chairman Abdikadir: As the Chairman of the Commission for Refugees and IDPs in South West State, I would like to advise you that the sensitization programs aired in Maay language should be stepped up. I would like to suggest to the organizations, that the best way to reach to the people is through the media. The message can be disseminated through all the radio stations in Baidoa. You can as well have radio centres in the camps. For instance, there is an information centre in Barwaqo. It would have been good if information is disseminated through these information centres. Pamphlets written in Maay language could also be printed and distributed to the people on a monthly or quarterly basis, several people could share one copy and read the information. So the message would have been both voice and script.

This program is very important and informative and supports sensitization. It is important to increase the sensitization activities. What you can do is contact us, we will invite the 9 umbrellas that represent the refugees and you give them sensitization messages on bi-monthly, monthly or quarterly. Then they will disseminate the sensitization message to the people they represent in the camps. Sensitization is very important and useful. Today, Somalia has progressed and people can access information very fast through Whatsapp or Messenger. I commend Hage program for this positive step and I encourage them. As a government institution, we welcome this sensitization program.

Presenter 2: That was the chairman of the Commission for Refugees and IDPs of Southwest State of Somalia, Chairman Abdikadir whom we interviewed on several issues concerning the IDPs.

Presenter 2: You are still tuned to part 4 of series 3 of the Hage program. Let's now read some of the views shared by our listeners. This is the final chance we are giving the listeners.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Well, listeners, that is the end of part 4, series 3 of Hage program for this week. Thanks for listening and sharing your views.

BOSSASO

Week 1 Bossaso: Guest speaker
Deputy Mayor Bossaso

Presenter 1: Greetings dear listeners. We are proud to welcome you to the third season of Hage.

Presenter 2: The Hage show is a platform for discussing issues of importance to Somalis and make sure the voice of citizens is heard in decisions that affect them. In this sense, the audience is the guide!

Presenter 1: Hage will cover many important issues and for this third season we are launching with an episode on the role of government on displacement issues in Baidoa.

Presenter 2: And of course, we will be hearing from all of you about your perspectives on issues

of displacement in your city. This is an open space where you can share your views.

Presenter 1: Please continue to send in your perspectives to the show as we will be analysing your responses to further inform government and aid organizations in decision making and help shape their understanding on issues of displacement and durable solutions. To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 2: What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Bossaso?

Presenter 1: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of both displaced people and host community. Here's what some of you have been saying so far.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: We are now here with Siciid Garoon who is the deputy Mayor of Bossaso and who will tell us more about how the government is working on displacement in Bossaso.

Presenter 2: Sir welcome to our program Hage. Can you tell us a bit about what the Mayor's administration has been working on to respond to displacement in Bossaso?

Deputy Mayor: *The Mayor's administration tries to provide housing and security for the IDPs. The administration also lends a sympathetic ear to the voices of the IDPs where it amplifies and conveys it to the humanitarian aid actors, the higher offices of the government and also to any other party who might be interested. The administration also distributes any donations that was intended for the IDPs in transparency considering how dire the situation is at the moment.*

Presenter 1: What role do you foresee the government taking in the future?

Deputy Mayor: *In the near future the government plans to find a long lasting solution for the displacement crisis in Bossaso which is to find houses for the IDPs, allocate lands for them, integrate the IDPs into the host community and also giving the IDPs who choose to stay permanent residencies. We have already started on this mission, we have lands which were donated to the IDPs that can encompass over*

800 houses of which 200 of these houses has been completed and occupied by IDPs already. The project is funded by UNHCR and NRC will carry out this mission. The IDPs who want to stay and live in these houses have already been registered. This project also created job Opportunities for the IDPs.

Presenter 2: That was Siciid Garoon speaking about the work that the government has been doing in Bossaso to respond to displacement. We'll be asking him some more questions later in the show so stay tuned.

Presenter 1: A reminder that we want to hear your views on this issue - please continue sending in your perspectives to the show! To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 2: What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Bossaso?

Presenter 1: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of both displaced people and host community. Here's what some of you have been saying so far.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: We're back with Siciid Garoon, the deputy Mayor of Bossaso, who will tell us more about how the government is working on displacement issues and responding to peoples' views on what the role of the government is in responding to displacement.

Presenter 2: Some of the respondents are of the opinion that the displaced people should be returned and provided with assistance in their area of origin. Is this a viable option? What can be done to support them?

Deputy Mayor: *Yes this is a viable option for the IDPs if they choose to go back to their original places or relocate to other parts of the country there is no restriction on this or to them, although we have interviewed some IDPs and majority of them chose to stay and others went back to their places but then came back to Bossaso again. If the IDPs choose to go back, the government will help them in any way it can. We will provide them with means of transport, also if they opt to stay in Bossaso we will support them and reg-*

ister the IDPs to our capacity. We will join forces with NGOs so that the support given to the IDPs continues in the future.

Presenter 2: Some respondents highlight the need for the government to take care of displaced people's needs. What do you see are the biggest priority needs for displaced groups in Bossaso?

Deputy Mayor: *The IDPs need many things but their biggest need right now is housing because they do not have long term leases and they move around a lot due to this but this issue will be solved soon by the housing project we are already working on.*

Presenter 2: Thanks very much Siciid Garoon for coming to chat to us today. Here at Hage we want to hear your thoughts on this pressing issue. please continue sending in your perspectives to the show! To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question: What do you think the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Bossaso?

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: Thank you! That's all from Hage today, thank you to everyone who has sent in your views so far. Your opinions will be analysed and used to inform future programming on displacement in Bossaso. Be sure to tune in at the same time next Thursday for the next edition of the show. Bye!

Week 2 Bossaso: Guest speakers
Ahmed Ali and Abdi Yussuf

Presenter 1: Greetings dear listeners. We are proud to welcome you to the third season of Hage.

Presenter 2: The Hage show is a platform for discussing issues of importance to Somalis and make sure the voice of citizens is heard in decisions that affect them. In this sense, the audience is the guide!

Presenter 1: Last week on Hage we heard your thoughts on what the role of the government should be in responding to displacement in Bossaso and we invited Deputy Mayor Siciid on the show to listen to your feedback.

Presenter 2: For this week's episode we're discussing economic growth and asking you to send in your feedback to the following question:

Presenter 1: How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Since 1991 the population doubled in Bossaso has doubled, with an average of 2,000 people migrating into the city every year.

Presenter 3: The combined total population of displaced people is considered to be 80,542 and growing and at least 1,240 persons arrived in Bari province between June and August 2018 alone.

Presenter 2: Some IDPs remain invisible in host communities and most live in one of the 39 sites across Bossaso district. These sites host people displaced from elsewhere in Somalia, as well as Somali refugee returnees from Yemen, foreign refugees, urban poor and migrants. The nomadic population and their livestock is pushed to urban centres by drought and conflict.

Presenter 1: Bossaso has a very active private sector telecommunication, hospitality, remittance banks, fishery, agriculture and livestock-related, vocational institutes, private clinics, construction companies, small manufacturers, and a number of small-scale enterprises. However, despite the rapidly growing economy in Bossaso Town, displaced populations are not always able to access such job opportunities - IDPs in urban areas have created a large pool of cheap labour and are often confined to blue collar jobs.

Presenter 2: We're talking today about how IDPs in Bossaso can become better integrated into the local economy, and the potential benefits that this can have for economic growth of the city.

Presenter 1: And of course, during the show today we will be hearing from all of you on your perspectives on issues on how displaced people in Bossaso can help boost economic growth. This is an open space where you can share your views and we want to hear your thoughts.

Presenter 2: Please continue to send in your perspectives to the show as we will be analysing your responses to further inform government and aid organizations in decision making and help shape their understanding on issues of displacement and durable solutions.

Presenter 1: To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 2: How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?

Presenter 3: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of both displaced people and host community on this important issue.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: We are now here with Ahmed Ali Adan who is the Manager of Ramaas company in Bossaso who will tell us more about the relationship that local businesses have with IDPs.

Presenter 3: Welcome to our program Sir, please tell us a little about your business in Bossaso - what sort of business is it? How many people do you employ? Do you employ any IDPs

The manager of Ramaas Company (Ahmed Ali): *We deal with wholesale mixture of foodstuffs like packaged foods, juices, and biscuits. We employ eight workers who consist of IDPs and the local people and we pay them daily wages. At our company we do not discriminate against anyone we just hire anyone who is interested in working with us. There are no specific challenges that we face from employing the IDPs they just behave like any normal employees will behave.*

Presenter 3: What sort of impact do you think IDPs can have on the economic development in Bossaso?

The manager of Ramaas Company (Ahmed Ali): *Yes the IDPs do have an impact in the economy employees and as customers because whatever daily wages they earn they spend it here in Bosasso, though the business slows down during the summer because the IDPs move to and seek employment from other towns like Qardho because it is not as hot as Bosasso but still they come back since they have their families here and the business picks up again.*

Presenter 2: That was Ahmed Ali Adan speaking to us about how he sees the potential role of IDPs in positively impacting financial development in Bossaso.

Presenter 1: In just a short while we'll be hearing the IDP perspective on this issue when we talk to Abdi Yussuf a small business owner in Bossaso Torabow Camp

Presenter 2: In the meantime, please continue to send your perspectives in as we will be using your answers to further inform decision-makers understanding of the displacement affected communities.

Presenter 1: To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 2: How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?

Presenter 1: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of displaced people and host community in Bossaso. Let's hear what some of you have already said:

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: We're now here with Abdi Yussuf who is a business owner from Torabow camp. He will be talking about the kind of business he is running and how it is benefitting him run his day to day life.

Presenter 3 : Welcome to our program and thanks for giving us your time Sir, please Can you tell us a little bit about your business? Who are your clients? Do you work with host community suppliers?

Abdi Yussuf (Business Owner): *we operate businesses in the IDP camps where we deal with wholesale foodstuffs packaged or unpackaged. Our customers are the people who live in these camps whether they are local people who are worse off than the IDPs (mostly from Shabelle) or the IDPs themselves. Our suppliers are big companies from different sides of the town with whom we have good business relations. Some suppliers allow to loan us the goods we sell without making payments and we pay them when we can but other suppliers will not allow this.*

Presenter 3: What challenges does your business face (if any)?

Abdi Yussuf (Business Owner): *We face many challenges, but we face the biggest challenge during the summer because the IDPs and the other customers move to other cities due to the hot weather because businesses slow down.*

Presenter 2: Thanks very much Sheikh Ibrahim for coming to talk to us today. Here at Hage we still want to hear *your* thoughts on this pressing issue. please continue sending in your perspectives to

the show! To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 1: How can displaced people contribute to the economic development of Bossaso?

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: Thank you! That's all from Hage today, thank you to everyone who has sent in your views so far.

Presenter 2: Your opinions will be analysed and used to inform future programming on displacement in Bossaso. For more information and to continue the discussion you can follow our Hage facebook page online. Be sure to tune in at the same time next Thursday for the next edition of the show. Bye!

Week 3 Bossaso: Guest speaker - Ali Jamaa NRC

Presenter 1: Greetings dear listeners. We are proud to welcome you to the third season of Hage!

Presenter 2: The Hage show is a platform for discussing issues of importance to Somalis and make sure the voice of citizens is heard in decisions that affect them. In this sense, the audience is the guide!

Presenter 1: Last week on Hage we heard your thoughts on how the displaced people can contribute to the economic development of Bossaso and we invited Manager of Ramaas company and a businessman from the IDPs on the show to listen to your feedback

Presenter 2: For this week's episode we're discussing the kind of land agreements that IDPS need to feel secure and asking you to send in your feedback to the following question:

Presenter 1: What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?

Presenter 2: And of course, during the show today we will be hearing from all of you on your perspectives on issues of the kind of land agreements that IDPS need to feel secure. This is an open space where you can share your views and we want to hear your thoughts. Please continue to send in your perspectives to the show as we will be analysing your responses to further inform govern-

ment and aid organizations in decision making and help shape their understanding on issues of displacement and durable solutions.

Presenter 1: To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question.

Presenter 2: What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?

Presenter 1: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of both displaced people and host community on this important issue.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: We are now here with Ali Saleban Jama from Norwegian Refugee Council who will tell us more about how their organization is handling the eviction issues that displaced people face.

Presenter 3: Please tell us a little about the kind of work that NRC does in Bossaso to deal with the eviction problems that exist in Bossaso?

Ali Saleban Jama: *NRC started operating in Puntland 2006. We have five core competencies that we concentrate on majorly, the most important of these core competencies are; education, livelihood/food security, shelter, wash and HLP. NRC does an integrated work that is complete because we provide the IDPs with services that complement each other like free education, water and toilets, houses, trainings on skill development and we also find land agreements that are in favour of the IDPs. The land agreements we provide for the IDPs are either long term or short term. We have paralegals who go to the fields and advice the IDPs on the best lease agreements and also provide them with legal aid. Right now NRC is building 200 houses in Bosasso where each family will be given two rooms complete with a toilet and water storage and the benefit of a tax waiver. The houses we are building are meant for all the IDPs but the Durable solution Team had a criteria for the IDPs' vulnerabilities for example single mothers, orphans and the disabled or people who care for mental ill people were chosen it does not matter whether they are returnees, refugees or IDPs. We work closely with the Ministry of education, the Interior ministry and the local government. NRC also has good coordination with OCHA and other International NGOs in the region. There is no specific statistics that can define the number of IDPs in Bosasso but the approximation is over 50000 household plus. This*

is just a start for NCR we hope to do a lot more for the IDPs though we have already built 410 houses in Garowe and at least 1000 houses in Galkayo. These projects have been funded by UNHCR, we do not hire contractors for these projects, we train the IDPs and hire for them engineers this allows the IDPs to build their houses and also it gives them employment.

Presenter 1: That was Ali Saleban giving NRC perspective on the durable solution for displaced people. We are about to hear continuation of perspectives from NRC again

Presenter 2: In the meantime, please continue to send your perspectives in as we will be using your answers to further inform decision-makers understanding of the displacement affected communities. To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 1: What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?

Presenter 2: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of displaced people and host community. Let's hear what some of you have already said:

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Here at Hage we still want to hear your thoughts on this pressing issue. please continue sending in your perspectives to the show! To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question: What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure? We're back with Ali Saleban from Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

Presenter 3: Feedback from partners in Bossaso³⁹ suggests that IDPs do not prefer long term land tenure because they do not feel able to plan for the long term themselves. In your experience what sorts of land tenure agreements do you find that most IDPs want and why?

Ali Saleban Jama: *The IDPs live in three different lands the first one is informal/illegal land tenure/ land agreement which is very risky, the second one is a temporary agreement which is legal and stands for five to ten years and the third one is IDPs who live in their own lands. The people who engage in illegal/informal*

land tenures and the temporary agreements face a lot of restrictions because these agreements are not flexible for the full utilisation of the IDPs and it is hard for the humanitarian workers who want to help the IDPs and build schools, toilets or houses for the IDPs on these lands since the lands are privately owned.

Presenter 3: In your opinion, what do you think the greatest needs are regarding land management for displaced groups in Bossaso?

Ali Saleban Jama: *NRC does continuous surveys on a monthly basis to monitor and be aware of the needs of the IDP people. Since the city is growing the biggest need for the IDPs right now is for them to get their own land or a government owned land, this will eliminate forced evictions, it will help the IDPs to find sustainable solutions, integrate into society and also it will make them feel secure and assured of their current status. All the other needs that the IDPs are common for everyone in Bosasso.*

Presenter 3: What do you think is the relationship between the current displacement situation and fluctuations of land prices in Bossaso?

Ali Saleban Jama: *The solutions for the fluctuating land prices are easy, it can be a long term or short term solution. The short term solution is; the government should engage in temporary agreements with the land owners till the IDPs find their own places to settle, allocate permanent land for the IDPs whether it is the returnees who came from Yemen or the refugees and IDPs and the government should also find land owned by the government for the most vulnerable people. The long term solution is for the government to come up with land agreements that are formal and legal because right now there is no law that is known or agreed upon that is solely for land tenure agreements in Puntland and also the government to find ways to deal with land grabbing issues.*

Presenter 3: How can IDPs be made better aware of their rights and access to justice regarding land tenure and eviction?

Ali Saleban Jama: *The IDPs need continuous data collection on the violations they face especially on land violations and inform the findings to the interested parties like the NGOs and the government. NRC does data collections on forced evictions and*

displacements to be aware of the difficulties that the IDPs face daily. The government and NGOs should increase their efforts to help the IDPs, find sustainable solutions for their predicaments and find long term solutions for their problems.

Presenter 1: Thanks very much Ali Saleban for coming to talk to us today.

Presenter 2: Here at Hage we still want to hear your thoughts on this pressing issue. please continue sending in your perspectives to the show! To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question

Presenter 1: What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure?

Presenter 2: Here is some of the feedback you've shared with us so far

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Thank you! That's all from Hage today, thank you to everyone who has sent in your views so far. Your opinions will be analysed and used to inform future programming on displacement in Bossaso For more information and to continue the discussion you can follow our Hage facebook page online.

Presenter 1: Be sure to tune in at the same time next Thursday for the next edition of the show. Bye!

Week 4 Bossaso: Guest speaker Sheikh Hassan Oday

Presenter 1: Greetings dear listeners. We are proud to welcome you to the third season of Hage. The Hage show is a platform for discussing issues of importance to Somalis and make sure the voice of citizens is heard in decisions that affect them. In this sense, the audience is the guide!

Presenter 2: Last week on Hage we heard your thoughts on What kinds of land agreements do IDPs need to feel secure and we invited Ali Saleban Jama from Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) on the show to listen to your feedback. For this week's episode we're discussing in understanding reasons why majority of displaced people wish to stay in Bossaso, and asking you to send in your

feedback to the following question: A recent study found that most displaced people in Bossaso wish to stay in the city and not return to their previous location - why do you think this is the case?

Presenter 1: And of course, during the show today we will be hearing from all of you on your perspectives on issues of the kind of land agreements that IDPs need to feel secure. This is an open space where you can share your views and we want to hear your thoughts. Please continue to send in your perspectives to the show as we will be analysing your responses to further inform government and aid organizations in decision making and help shape their understanding on issues of displacement and durable solutions.

Presenter 2: To participate, please send an SMS to 359 in response to the following question:

Presenter 1: A recent study found that most displaced people in Bossaso wish to stay in the city and not return to their previous location - why do you think this is the case?

Presenter 2: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of both displaced people and host community.

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: We are now here with Sheikh Maxamuud an Imam who as a leader of the IDP community in Bossaso who will tell us more about the main reasons why IDPs wish to remain in Bossaso and what the role of religion is in promoting in promoting good relationship the displaced and host community.

Presenter 3: As a religious leaders of community in Bossaso, do you feel as if most IDPs wish to remain in Bossaso, rather than return to their previous locations? If so, what are the main reasons and why?

Sheikh Hassan Oday: *The IDPs want to stay in Bosasso because they found peace and shelter here in Bosasso which they could not find in their area of origin. As religious leaders we support the IDPs with whatever the Islamic religion permits. The Muslims are brothers in wherever they are and we should help each other.*

Presenter 2: That was Sheikh Maxamuud giving perspective on the durable solution for displaced people

³⁹ As identified during the design workshop with stakeholders in Bossaso.

Presenter 1: Please continue to send your perspectives in as we will be using your answers to further inform decision-makers understanding of the displacement affected communities. To participate, please send an SMS to **359** in response to the following question: A recent study found that most displaced people in Bossaso wish to stay in the city and not return to their previous location - why do you think this is the case?

Presenter 2: We'd particularly like to hear the thoughts of displaced people and host community. Let's hear what some of you have already said:

[Audience voices]

Presenter 1: We're back with Sheikh Maxamuud. Welcome back Sheikh Maxamuud.

Presenter 3: For those IDPs who do wish to remain in Bossaso, what do you think the role of religion and the mosque can be in promoting good relations between IDPs and the host community

Sheikh Hassan Oday: *As mosque leaders and religious leaders we believe the IDPs who want to stay in Bosasso should be allowed to stay but the IDPs have many needs and they need help in many areas for example the IDPs need education whether it is religious study or secular education and also complete health*

care services. As religious leaders we urge the government and other interested parties to help the IDPs in any way they can.

Presenter 3: Some people texted in saying that IDPS situation has improved and that is why they choose to stay in Bossaso. Do you agree and why?

Sheikh Hassan Oday: *Since the IDPs came Bosasso while seeking peace and found peace here and chose to stay here then the country does not belong to a specific people and we support the displaced people in their decision as religious leaders and scholars.*

Presenter 2: Thanks very much Sheikh Maxamuud for coming to talk to us today. Here at Hage we still want to hear *your* thoughts on this pressing issue

Presenter 1: Here is some of the feedback you've shared with us so far

[Audience voices]

Presenter 2: Thank you! That's all from Hage today, thank you to everyone who has sent in your views so far. Your opinions will be analysed and used to inform future programming on displacement in Bossaso. This is the final show for this season, thank you for tuning in and sending in your thoughts and opinions. Bye!

ANNEX 4: Workshop Participants

Design workshops (June-July 2019)

Baidoa	Bossaso
Baidoa Municipal government	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
UNHCR	Bossaso City Council
Community members	UN Habitat
Rural Education & Agriculture Development Organization (READO)	Asal Consulting
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Community Organization for Relief and Development (CORD)
International Medical Corps (IMC)	World Food Programme (WFP)
Taakulo Somaliland Community (TASCO)	Bossaso Council Chamber of Commerce
South West State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	Horn vision
South West State Refugee Commission	Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) focal point

Analysis workshops (September 2019)

Baidoa	Bossaso
UNSOM/ROLSIG	Bossaso Municipality
OCHA	Tadamun Social Services
Rural Education & Agriculture Development Organization (READO)	UN Habitat
WFP	Bossaso City Council
UNHCR	
South West State Refugee Commission	
South West State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	
Community Members	



