



RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL

DURABLE SOLUTION

**The role of women and youth in ending
protracted displacement among conflicting
communities in Somalia,**

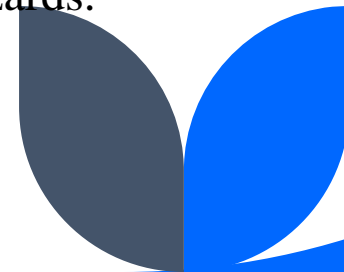
Protracted displacement overview.

- Protracted Displacement is not only a humanitarian challenge but a complex political and developmental challenge facing many states in Somalia.
- The link between displacement and its root causes is often overlooked, particularly in protection space.
- Understanding the likelihood of protractedness from the outset – and well before the five years that is the current UNHCR threshold for protracted refugee situations should influence and shape the duration of national and international interventions.
- Drawing an exact picture of the global state of protracted displacement is an approximate and incomplete exercise – in part because each situation of protracted displacement is its own unique and complex system: a sometimes indistinguishable mix of refugees, IDPs, migrants and host populations; and social and human capital amongst the displaced and their hosts; and opaque systems of support – sometimes international, more often local and informal.



Protracted displacement overview.

- Protracted displacement issues that undermine peacebuilding and state reconstruction, are drivers of fragility not only for Somalia but for the whole of Horn of Africa region.
- However, research shows that displaced people are more likely to be secondarily displaced by disasters than those who have never been displaced (UNHCR 2015).
- The short-term focus of humanitarian assistance in camps, including decisions made early in a response, can also lead to negative consequences later on, such as limited risk reduction and preparedness in the face of disasters. Important factors influencing the impacts of climate related disasters include where a refugee or IDP camp is located, how it is designed, including its accessibility and security during extreme weather events; the availability of resources in a given area where a camp is located, including the potential of tension or hostility with local inhabitants; their impacts on the environment around them; the durability of housing and infrastructure in camps, which are often constructed as temporary and are therefore not equipped to withstand extreme weather; and, very importantly, the different conditions of vulnerability that people affected by conflict living in a camp can experience, ranging from mental health challenges, trauma, the disruption of social networks, and separation of family members, all of which can limit displaced people's capacity to withstand the impacts of climate-related hazards.



Prevention and Managing Displacements.

Preventing relapse after wars end is insufficient to guarantee the prevention of erupting of new conflicts because post-conflict recurrences constitute only a minority of all conflict outbreaks. The session will adopt two approaches to managing conflict:

1. **Reactive:** Reactive involves dealing with conflict after it emerges, using techniques such as withdrawal, smoothing, negotiating, collaboration, and force.
2. **Proactive:** While proactive approach, however, focuses on acting before conflicts emerge. Proactive protection is an umbrella term that encompasses structured approaches carried out at community or individual levels, which can be applied at different stages of the conflict: These unarmed strategies can consist of:

For communities facing an imminent protection threat, an early warning system can be put in place, adopting an inclusive anticipatory approach, safe evacuation routes can be identified and civilian self-protection strategies can be enhanced. While efforts to interrupt violence should be at the forefront of the protection of civilians, the value of this approach remains underutilized and under-prioritized by the humanitarian sector.



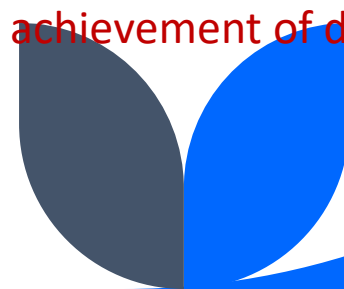
PREVENTION AND MANAGING Displacements.

Anticipatory Action measures could have the potential to greatly reduce the impact of recurring storms and flooding in the area. For example, Anticipatory Action could mean that people receive timely warning information to take action to protect their personal belongings and assets. An Impact based forecast could enable the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster members to preposition crucial early action and relief material in advance of a hazard and thereby making sure that resilience mechanisms are used to ensure resource are maintained to enable the communities affected by disaster are able to bounce back immediately after hazards '. Its through this effects that we take women as the key players in ending protracted displacement while crafting a durable solution since they are the main victim of displacement.

The inclusion of the durable solutions and adoption of anticipatory action in disaster management in national and local development plans and investments, for instance, will lead to evolution of the Somali institutional framework actualization. Anchoring the work on durable solutions within Somalia's Social Development priorities will create an enabling environment that can support, more innovative and impactful durable solutions initiatives.

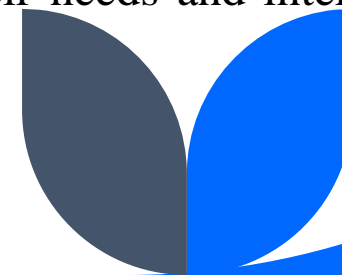
15 minute recap session

- **☒ What are the major cause of protracted displacement? (5 minutes)**
- **How can proactive strategy be dopted by women/youth to fast truck the achievement of durable solution for displaced communities. (10 minutes)**



Some of the women/youth strategies to be adopted to fast-track the achievement of a durable solution for displaced communities.

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- Inclusion of women and youth in Anticipatory action planning for disaster :
- Adoption of new policies with gender inclusion mainstreaming given priorities
- Strengthen cluster-led initiatives
- Diversification of source of livelihood through skill training.
- Adoption of climate resilience livelihood options
- Implement frameworks to prevent & address protection concerns
- Address Inequality: By fostering achievement of gender equality and mainstreaming.
- Triple Nexus approach to be adopted by donors - utilizes the combined expertise of the sustainable development, peacebuilding and conflict mitigation, and humanitarian aid sectors in overcoming collective challenges and ensuring the protection and wellbeing of affected populations
- National government to adopt a gender mainstreaming common platform and lead multi-agency approaches that integrate affected communities (women/ youth) and their needs and interests in peacebuilding.



HOW TO ENGAGE WOMEN / YOUTH IN DISPLACEMENT CAUSED BY CONFLICT.

- Research demonstrates that gender relations are often impacted and may be reconfigured by war and displacement; Death of young men and husbands in conflict shifts the burden of providing for the household's food, care of children, and their education, to a much greater extent, and sometimes exclusively, onto women. In relation to these we can deliberate that Women's role as the main actor in a stable HH should be incorporated in peace mediation for a peaceful society since mediation is not only a boardroom engagement but also a community and family point of interest.
- Women as the first mentors and teachers to children, can create a mind shift in young boys and girls by instilling peaceful coexistence in their minds so that when the HH members are adults they have a sense of fostering peace and coexistence other than a divisive mindset that can lead to persistence conflict when the young boys and girls become adults they champion the use of a proactive approach to end protracted displacement.
- **A key consideration for women**
 - Promote reconciliation, justice, and long-lasting dispute resolution.
 - Mediation and peace agreements implementation.
 - Build long-term resilience to conflict.
 - Improve human security.
 - NB: It's easy to achieve the above, but sustaining peace depends on a long-term, often unpredictable. With their needs and rights unmet and their interests unaddressed, women/girls affected by displacement often remain on the margins, forgotten by, and therefore a potential risk to, peace processes.

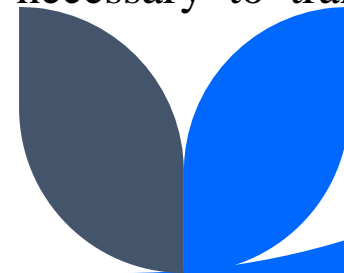
Examples of long-time challenges affecting displaced women:

1. Food insecurity and poverty are among the most pressing effects of displacement since IDPs often flee their homes with little money and few resources.
2. The need to re-establish lives for themselves and their children, restarting life from financial positions of destitution, has proven difficult for many of the women we spoke with.
3. Encouraging access to livelihoods (e.g. work permits or freedom of movement) is not just a human rights issue, but also offers practical economic and social returns – Without employment, women choose to opt for marriage which can be a negative coping mechanism.
4. lack of diversity livelihood has affected displaced population: women being passionate about bouncing back than men. with little economic & social empowerment most women can drive their HHs back in to normality quickly while preaching peace.
5. Women and girls are left with scars with no solution suffering from both protection concerns, livelihood struggles and mental pressure as a result of displacement. Once they have undergone through all this life cycle of displacement, these women are the best champion in creation of durable solution to mitigate protracted displacement cycle by raising children with forgiveness and no conflict values instilled in them , passing this values from one generation to another.
- 6.



YOUTHS.

- Many youth initiatives operate at grassroots levels. However, young people face multiple barriers when trying to reach out and impact policies: lack of recognition and of meaningful inclusion, limited funding and the shrinking civic space are all hindering the work and outreach of youth organisations, networks and initiatives.
- Peace and security mean much more to young people than just the absence of violence or the end of violent conflict: they require positive visions of free and democratic societies that support development and dignity and address social, political and structural inequalities. Involving youth merely in peace processes is thus not enough; they should be actively engaged in all political processes and decision-making that affects them and the society at large, in particular when it comes to the global challenges such as the Covid-19 pandemic – by which they have been particularly hard hit, climate change, human rights or the Sustainable
- Developments Goals (SDGs) set for 2030 Youth should be recognized and treated as active agents of change. They can contribute to policy-making debates and processes that seek to avert and address situations of protracted displacement due to disasters or conflicts, such as peace-building processes. It's agreed that youth participation in decision-making is necessary to transform societies



DURABLE SOLUTIONS TO PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT.

- People's resilience to conflict is a factor in access to livelihoods, health and education services, decent living conditions, justice, human security, and good governance. While recurring shocks and displacements are the key barriers to achieving resilience since the implemented measures are strained in some instances.

Quiz?

- **What is the best approach we can use to mobilize women/ youth within our communities in order to make them champion in mitigating Protracted Displacement**





Thank you

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