Oxfam Urban Programming
Country Brief
SOMALIA

urban_a OXFAM

Enriched with Vitamin A
Net Wt. 2.5 kg

CALCIUM

Super Instant ...eam Milk Powder

Nutritional Information

Full

كالسيوم
فيتامين

...ream milk powder
...anan

900g
Poids net

900g
Poids net

3
13 vitamines
12-36 mois
COMBIFER FER + A,C,E

Blédilait
CROISSANCE 3
Blédina

GUIDE D'ALIMENTATION

ROYAL-V
NATURAL TASTE
PINEAPPLE
ANANAS · ANANÁS

ROYAL-V
PINEAPPLE

Oxfam Urban Programming

Country Brief
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INTRODUCTION

In July 2018, the Oxfam Regional Platform in the Horn, East and Central Africa (HECA) region commissioned a political and economic analysis on the overall development situation in the region, titled "Oxfam in HECA Region Political Review: Issues and Implications". The review found that urbanisation and its implications on poverty and inequality in the region is a trend that requires Oxfam's attention for potential project and influencing work in the future. To document lessons learnt from urban programming initiatives in the region, and to develop an urban framework for the ten country programmes in the region, Oxfam International contracted Urban-A in August 2019 to conduct this assessment and framework drafting. The aim is to increase Oxfam's impact in urban areas across its humanitarian, development and campaigning work. The lessons learnt will inform Oxfam's regional and global strategies.

The "Oxfam Urban Programming Framework in the HECA Region" report provides an evidence-based, operational, easy-to-use roadmap for Oxfam's future urban programming in the HECA region for 2020-2028. The development of the framework and report has been done through a collaborative and participatory process, including a thorough assessment of the current programmes and urban trends to identify key challenges, opportunities, and lessons learnt. The information has been further refined and analysed in a regional workshop, forming the basis for the urban programming framework, where the region's and Oxfam's future trajectories are sought streamlined. The framework will serve as a guide on how Oxfam can achieve the greatest impact in the HECA region's urban areas by meeting humanitarian needs, and addressing hindrances to, and strengthen positive drivers of, sustainable and inclusive development.

For the ten countries in the HECA region, a country brief has been developed to contextualise the analysis and proposed interventions put forward in the "Oxfam Urban Programming Framework in the HECA Region" report. The country briefs are intended as a first step for thinking at country level around Oxfam's urban programming. It is not a comprehensive analysis of urban trends or potential initiatives in each of the respective HECA countries, nor is it based on an exhaustive compilation of all relevant data sources. Rather, it points to some of the key trends and highlights different key areas of focus for each country, based on primary and secondary data. The complete regional urban framework has thus been carried over to the country level, and adapted to the extent possible, to emphasise specific challenges or opportunities for the given country. Some of the outcomes might not be as relevant for each country but is included as a starting point for further discussion and work on a country level. It is further recognised that the situation on a country level might change drastically over time, and the current framework can thus serve as a foundation also for future urban programming. The country briefs should be read in continuation of the regional urban framework, and ideally joint with the other country briefs, not as a stand-alone document. The country briefs are not published work. In Somalia, field data was collected in August 2019 comprising Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Oxfam Somalia, government representatives, partners, as well as community representatives.

Credits & Acknowledgements

Urban-A would like to thank all who provided their input and support to this assessment, especially the Oxfam Somalia team members who kindly took the time to provide insight into the country programme, as well as facilitating field visits and participating in the regional learning event. We would also like to acknowledge the Oxfam HECA regional platform members who contributed to the study and attended the regional event held in Nairobi 23 - 25 September. A special thank you to the different organisations and individuals who took part in Key Informant Interviews as part of the data collection. The views and recommendations expressed in this document are those of Urban-A, and do not necessarily reflect those of Oxfam. Responsibility for any omissions, errors of fact, or interpretation rests with Urban-A.

The bibliography for the Somalia country brief is included in the biblipgraphy for the Oxfam Urban Programming Framework in the HECA Region report.

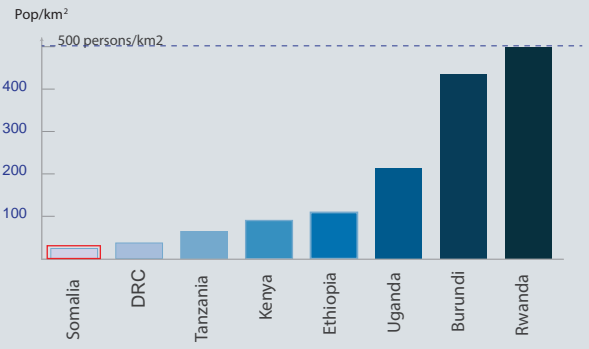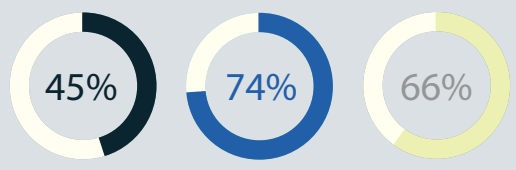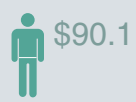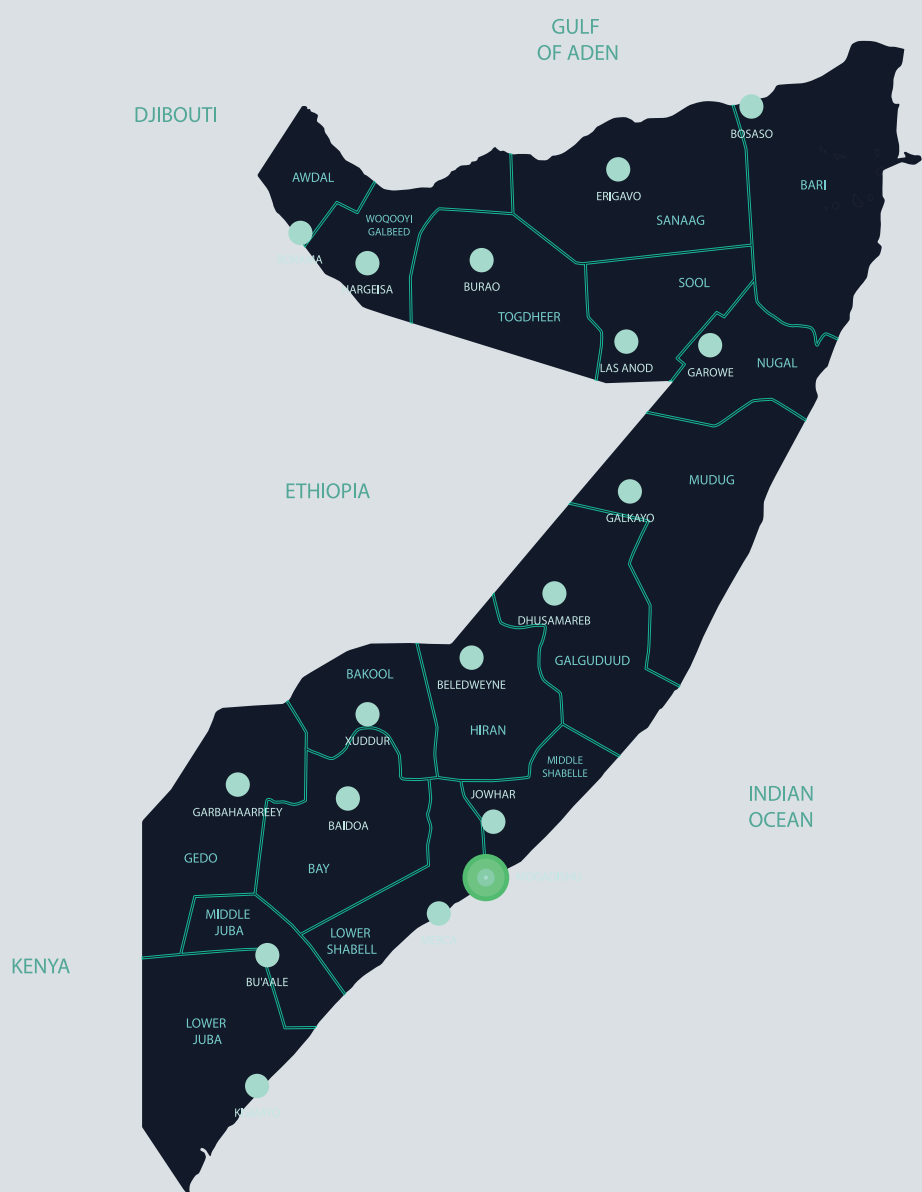Front and back cover photo: Urban-A/Synne Bergby (2019)

SUMMARY

A range of economic, political, social, and geographical conditions contribute to the situation within and between the ten countries making up the Horn, Eastern and Central Africa (HECA) region. As such, the region is defined by a number of trends, risks, opportunities, and challenges as shared conditions for future development. The Somalia urban trends presented in this document reflects many of the regional trends impacting the HECA region, including:

- Rapid urbanisation across HECA; countries are transitioning from primarily rural to increasingly urban demographics. Somalia, together with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), has the highest share of urban population in the HECA region, with 45 percent of the population living in urban areas. By 2040, the urban population is estimated to 58 percent.
- Conflicts, climate changes and precarious environmental conditions; man-made disasters and disasters resulting from natural hazards have led to large-scale displacement and population movements within the region. Frequent manmade and natural shocks, including droughts, famines, flooring, and insecurity are contributing to displacement and the rural-urban migration in Somalia. Over 6 million Somalis have been severely affected by the drought that began in late 2016.
- Large rural-to-urban migration, with an influx of, primarily young people in search for employment opportunities to urban areas. The current youth bulge is a major challenge, where the youth population can only be turned into a demographic dividend if the livelihood opportunities are significantly increased. Economic migration, Tahriib, is adding to urbanisation in Somalia, as people move to urban areas in search of livelihood opportunities.
- Gender inequality: Somalia has one of the highest gender inequalities in the world; although women make up the majority of petty traders and play a pivotal role in small and medium enterprises, they are systematically excluded from decision making
- A large share of urban populations in the region live in unplanned areas, which are often under-resourced and under-serviced as a result of governance challenges. As such, the situation in unplanned urban areas is often characterised by a lack of provision of affordable and adequate health care, education, water, sanitation and waste management, transportation and mobility options, and affordable housing including tenure security. Three-quarters of Somalia's urban population is living in unplanned areas where the influx of people through forced and voluntary migration adds further pressure on limited resources, and increases competition for services, housing, and jobs.
- Influx of migrants and displaced to urban areas motivated by economic and security considerations, and inter-city displacement due to (re)development of urban, peri-urban and agricultural land in proximity to cities, is increasing competition for scarce resources and employment opportunities amongst vulnerable population groups. The federal government does not ensure property rights in Somalia, and as urbanisation in combination with increasing investment from diaspora communities in cities is leading to increased land value and large-scale land grabbing of public and private land.

This country brief outlines some programmatic options and strategies for engagement to address key urban challenges across three tiered lenses. These three lenses have been instrumental to the study and include; a) Sound governance and preparedness systems (at national level); b) Resilient and inclusive cities; c) Dignity and futures enjoyed by all. The goal is to leverage Oxfam Somalia's comparative advantages and ensure that it delivers on its core mandate.

In Somalia, there are several opportunities for Oxfam to increase the organisation's urban engagement by building on existing programmes. Oxfam Somalia is supporting several entrepreneurial programmes which could to a larger extent be linked to address critical needs. The study shows critical data gaps on urban vulnerabilities, and how access to basic and social services impact various cohorts, particularly protection risks. Oxfam could play a key role in identifying and highlighting urban needs and put urban inequalities on the agenda.

SOMALIA

GULF OF ADEN

DJIBOUTI

BOSASO

AWDAL

BARI

WOQOOYI GALBEED

ERIGAVO

SANAAG

HARGEISA

BURAO

SOOL

TOGDHEER

NUGAL

LAS ANOD

GAROWE

MUDUG

GALKAYO

ETHIOPIA

DHUSAMAREB

GALGUDUUD

BAKOOL

BELEDWEYNE

XUDDUR

HIRAN

MIDDLE SHABELLE

GARBAHAARREEY

JOWHAR

INDIAN OCEAN

BAIDOA

GEDO

BAY

MIDDLE JUBA

LOWER SHABELL

KENYA

BU'AALE

LOWER JUBA

$90.1

Aid per capita

45%

Urban population

74%

% urban population living in slum

66%

% youth (under 25)

Pop/km²

500 persons/km2

400

300

200

100

Somalia | DRC | Tanzania | Kenya | Ethiopia | Uganda | Burundi | Rwanda

Population density

Mill

60

40

15008154

20

0

Rwanda | Somalia | Sudan

Total population

%

50%

40

30

20

10

Burundi | Rwanda | South Sudan | Ethiopia | Uganda | Kenya | Tanzania | Sudan | DRC | Somalia
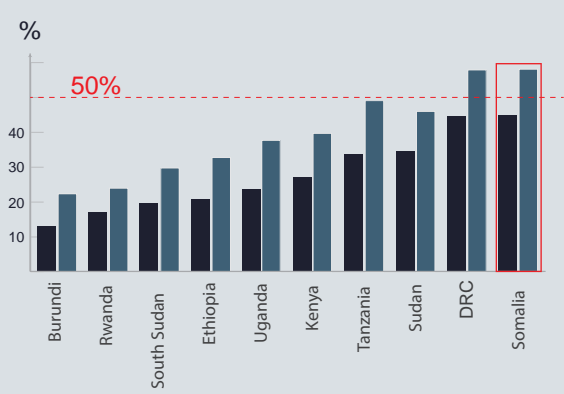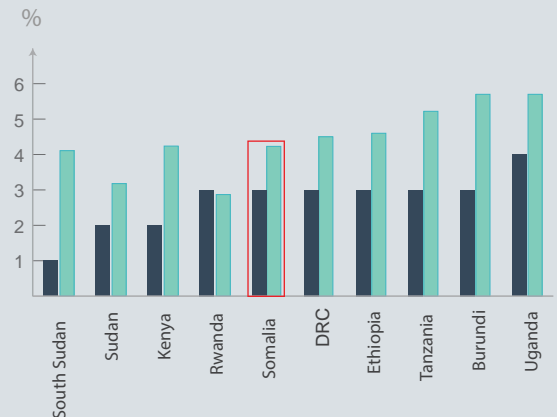
2018
2040

Urban population as share of total population 2018 & 2040

%

6

5

4

3

2

1

South Sudan | Sudan | Kenya | Rwanda | Somalia | DRC | Ethiopia | Tanzania | Burundi | Uganda

Urban growth
Population growth

Population growth & urban growth

KEY DATA

1,005,516

Somali refugees 31. December 2018

16,741

Refugees in Somalia 31. December 2018

2,648,000

Total IDPs 31. December 2018

320 463
858 727

2 273 976
289 744

34 052
727 450

529 535
3 981

548 547
355 882

1 161 958

3 665
420 870

232 148
145 336

370 112
71 454

278 065
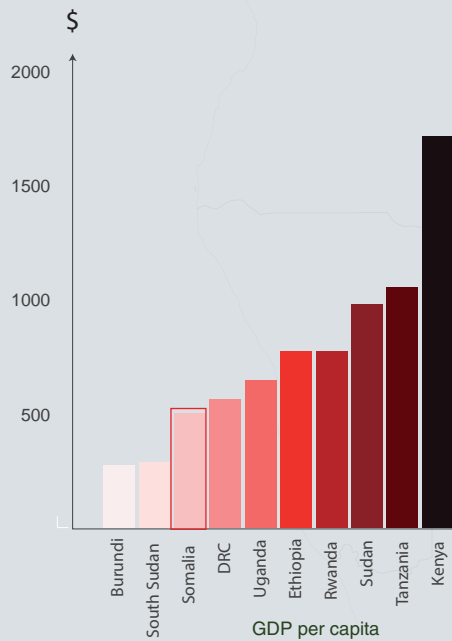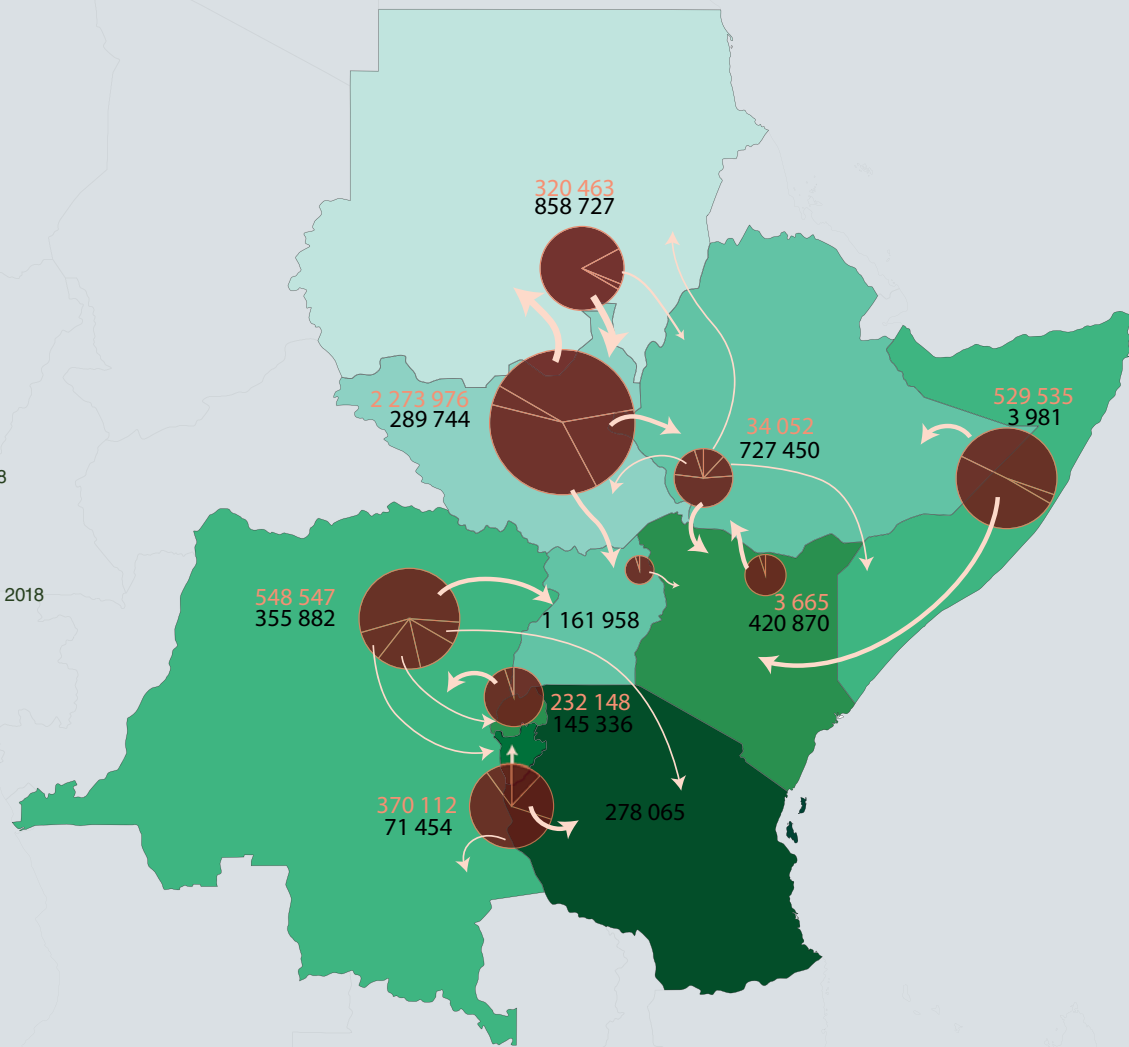
Refugees by country of origin to other HECA countries
Refugees in country from other HECA countries

$

2000

1500

1000

500

Burundi
South Sudan
Somalia
DRC
Uganda
Ethiopia
Rwanda
Sudan
Tanzania
Kenya

GDP per capita

1.1mill

New displacements 2018

- Displacement disaster
- Displacement conflict & violence

72%
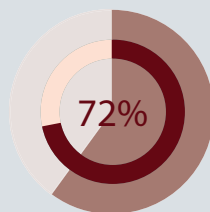
Employment agriculture & share of agriculture in GPD

33%

60%

7%
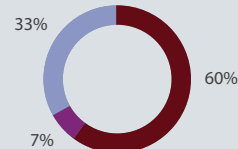
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Services

GDP compostition by sector

URBAN TRENDS

Somalia, together with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), has the highest share of urban population in the Horn, Eastern, and Central Africa (HECA) region, with 45 percent of the population living in urban areas (UN DESA 2019). By 2040, the urban population is estimated to 58 percent, making Somalia and DRC the only two countries in the region with a majority urban population. Mogadishu is the primary city of Somalia, with a population estimate of 1.4 million, hosting one third of the urban population of the ten largest cities in Somalia. Hargeisa, with a population estimate of 700,000, is the largest of the nine secondary cities in Somalia (World Bank 2018k).

Frequent manmade and natural shocks, including droughts, famines, flooring, and insecurity are contributing to displacement and the rural-urban migration in Somalia. In 2018, 1,1 million people were newly displaced, of whom half were displaced as a result of disasters resulting from natural hazards and half due to conflict and violence (IDMC 2018). By the end of 2018, there were 2,6 million IDPs and over 16,000 refugees in Somalia (ibid) (UNHCR 2018). There are over one million Somali refugees with over half a million in neighbouring Ethiopia and Kenya. Over 6 million Somalis have been severely affected by the drought that began in late 2016 (World Bank 2018k). Economic migration, Tahriib, is further adding to urbanisation in Somalia, as people move to urban areas in search of livelihood opportunities.

The federal government does not ensure property rights, and as urbanisation in combination with increasing investment from diaspora communities in cities is leading to increased land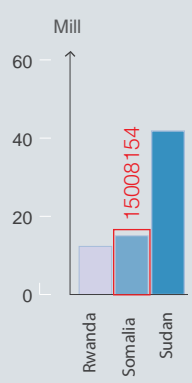 value, large-scale land grabbing of public and private land ensue (BTI, 2018). Eviction of IDPs and urban poor is often the consequence.

Three-quarters of Somalia's urban population is living in unplanned areas, where the influx of people through forced and voluntary migration adds further pressure on limited resources, and increases competition for services, housing, and jobs (World Bank, 2014). The newcomers to urban areas often lack the survival skills and social networks necessary to navigate urban areas; they are often not able to establish viable economic enterprises or join social networks, and over time are also prone to losing their agrarian skills, implying that the protracted displacement leads to permanent changes in the lives and livelihoods of the displaced (Oxfam, 2019).

> *The displaced community in Somalia comprises primarily former agro-pastoralist and farming communities (…). Their lack of social capital and therefore restricted access to protection empowers informal settlement managers (ISMs, also: gatekeepers), some of whom act as service providers whilst others exhibit predatory behaviour. IDPs in Somalia are thus vulnerable to local abuse and marginalization, but also in to forced eviction"* (p.19).

Further, urban areas are suffering from lack of sewage systems, congestion, lack of drainage which leads to flooding during rainy season, poor waste management, poor quality and cover of water supply, costly energy produced by fossil fuel generators, and no recycling (ibid).

Somalia has one of the highest gender inequalities in the world. Women and youth are widely excluded from clan-controlled or new political decision-making spaces. Although women make up the majority of petty traders and play a pivotal role in small and medium enterprises, they are systematically excluded from decision making (Oxfam, 2019).

Agriculture contributes 60 percent of total GDP, while 72 percent of total employment is in the agriculture sector (World Bank, 2019). The food security situation has worsened with the civil war and statelessness in combination with recurrent droughts, and the country largely depends on imports of basic food items. Interestingly, with the displacement in the aftermath of the 2011 famine, a new trend of urban agriculture began (Development initiatives and SIDRA institute, 2019).

The energy sector is entirely privatised, and high energy costs act as a barrier for diversification of income sources (Oxfam, 2019). There is persistent high unemployment and underemployment in Somalia, with a restricted labour market, and a mismatch between education and training on the one hand, and job opportunities on the other. As a result, there is a high rate of entrepreneurial activities and start-ups.

There is a large Somali diaspora community that contributes to, and influence the development of Somalia. Somaliland has a diaspora of around 800,000 living outside the country, and receives about 800 million USD in remittances yearly, as well as large direct investments in business and construction from the diaspora community. Remittances provide many individuals and families with a basic income, and enable large segments of the population to sustain consumption, as well as providing significant investment in the building and housing sector, and outweigh international aid flows (BTI, 2018).

OXFAM IN SOMALIA

Oxfam has been working in Somalia for over 40 years with local communities, civil society, and local authorities, delivering humanitarian assistance and longer-term development initiatives. It works across the rural-urban continuum to reach the most vulnerable.

Oxfam's vision is for a peaceful and vibrant Somalia where the rights and basic needs of all women and men are equitably met, including participation in decision making and governance processes. Women, youth, and children are at the heart of Oxfam's work towards a more equitable Somalia, where Oxfam reached hundreds of thousands of people in 2018 alone.

Oxfam currently delivers a large-scale humanitarian response, focusing on water, sanitation, hygiene and food security, ensuring immediate needs are met and the foundations are laid for longer-term recovery and resilience. Activities include construction of water sources, water trucking to remote communities, construction of latrines, and multi-purpose cash grants that empower communities to decide how to best meet their needs. Oxfam pays special attention to the protection of women and children from security risks.

Oxfam also works with and advocates for Somali civil society and government actors to have a more prominent role in humanitarian responses.

Looking to the future, Oxfam links humanitarian work with building community resilience, such as mitigating the impacts of climate change through sustainable water resources.

Oxfam's development work complements humanitarian interventions to address the underlying causes of poverty and injustice, while working to realise the potential of all people in Somalia.

This includes a focus on encouraging and facilitating women and youth to engage in formal and informal decision-making processes, including parliament, improving economic prospects for youth, and enhancing access to formal justice systems.

Policy and influencing are central to the approach to address systemic challenges and inequities, such as advocating for Somali debt cancellation and inclusive gender and youth-related policies.

Oxfam Somalia has been working in urban areas since 2016. Its current urban project "Work in Progress" engages with young women and men as active citizens to address the endemic youth unemployment in Somaliland. This project is implemented in collaboration with a number of local partners, and focuses on:
• labour market supply and demand and youth skills development relevant to the job market as well as linkages to employment or star-up funding opportunities;
• youth-inclusive small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with business development support to help stimulate growth that can lead to youth employment creation;
• policy and influencing in order to create a more enabling environment for youth employment.

Further, the Access to justice project is a collaborative effort with Hargeisa University's Legal Aid Clinic, which seeks to address chronic barriers to accessing justice, particularly faced by women, youth, displaced people and minorities.
Urban work will continue to be a programming and influencing priority of the Somalia country programme and affiliate platform in the future.

Oxfam works in close collaboration with civil society actors, including Candlelight, HAVOYOCO, Innovate Venture, KAALO, Legal Aid Clinic, NAGAAD, SHAQODOON, SHURAKO and SONYO, as well as with government ministries and departments. Focusing on the need to strengthen partnerships and collaboration, Oxfam has initiated the Twinning programme, which matches local / national NGOs and INGOs to ensure long-term capacity development, especially relating to accessing direct funding, advocacy and advancing gender equality.

Many of its partners are experienced in working on urban issues. Oxfam is further exploring the potential to work with new and potentially non-traditional partners to expand its urban footprint, particularly for collaborations on research, campaigning, influencing, and multi-country programmes. Recognising the need for increased coordination, collaboration, and prioritisation of interventions in urban areas, Oxfam is looking for new platforms and opportunities for joint programming in urban areas.

Oxfam's work is funded by DEC, Dutch Government, EU, ECHO, GERC and public and institutional donations.

CASE STUDY

Harhub was established in 2018 as the first entrepreneurship and innovation hub in Somaliland. The centre is strategically placed in proximity to the city, government buildings, universities and schools, and with available space around the Harhub there is potential to expand over time. Harhub offers young aspiring entrepreneurs a platform for innovations, taking their ideas to the next level and collaborations including high-level entrepreneurship training, timely mentoring and support during incubation stages of start-ups, modern incubation facilities, free high-speed wifi internet, meeting and training rooms, innovation garden, free canteen, highly affordable membership suites, private offices, tech-loaded co-working space and venue for entrepreneurial events engagements. The HarHub is based on equity-financing, where the hub invest in the entrepreneurial businesses with a revolving fund for those who are in the programme. This way, the Harhub can support more young people. The funding model is divided between charging for courses, training and rental of office space, and external funding into the Harhub. The Harhub is recruiting from the slum areas and amongst IDPs. As part of the training, parents are invited for orientation meetings and invited in to the space.

One of the programmes launched at the Harhub is the accelerator programme, where start-ups are taken through 3-4 weeks of training and mentoring, with the goal to secure equity investment. The first cohort has 12 start-ups participants, with three of them being women. One challenge identified is to make the selection process and programme in a way that ensures that it is equally accessible for everyone.

The Harhub provides an avenue for young people in Somalia to create their own income-generating activities. A very young population and lack of employment opportunities coupled with rapid urbanisation poses serious challenges to be addressed. Currently, most students graduating from universities or educational institutions do not have the tools and knowledge required to either get employed or to create their own employment. The Harhub embodies the entrepreneurial and innovative spirit of many young people in Somalia, providing them with an opportunity to secure support and funding to further develop their business, linking young entrepreneurs with private sector, government, organisations, as well as the diaspora community. Given the size of the diaspora community and the current lack of accountability and transparency of how much of the crowdfunded resources are being spent, the Harhub model of channelling diaspora funding into start-ups offers a welcomed alternative for involvement. This can be developed into co-creation and support across countries, where young people in other countries support local counterparts with the businesses.

The Harhub is supported by Oxfam and other institutions.

STAKEHOLDERS & INITIATIVES

The World Bank has a number of programmes in Somalia. The Somali Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP) was approved in 2016, financing technical and engineering design work for an estimated US$80 million urban investment program in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Garow.

The Diaspora agency is mandated by the government of Somaliland to support the Somaliland diaspora. This is done through different channels, including distribution of information material, hosting workshops, traveling to the countries of residency of diaspora populations, arranging internships for diaspora youth within the ministries. The Diaspora agency supports with navigating administrative policies, procedures and legal frameworks, particularly connected to land, child and spousal issues, connecting and strengthening the relationship between diaspora and local youth, cultural and context understanding, and on establishing and running a business in Somaliland. There are about 800,000 diasporas outside of Somaliland, who contribute around 800million USD in remittance yearly. There is currently no platform to facilitate relationships, collaboration and strategy with respect to the diaspora between agencies, CBOs, start-ups, ministries and government entities. The Diaspora agency will work to create such a platform for engagement.

UN-Habitat is, under the Joint Programme on Local Government and Decentralised Service Delivery, which is carried out by five UN-agencies, delivering two projects:

Municipal financing, where UN-Habitat capacitates the local government in terms of finance and revenue generation, and services related to urban areas. The project focuses on how they can increase their revenue and implement projects based on their won taxes.

Vision Hargeisa, which is a planning exercise carried out with the Ministry of Interior, local government and other partners, based on a 30-year perspective. As part of this, UN-Habitat is supporting the development of a children's park.

UN-Habitat is also working with youth and training projects, as well planning support to the local government. This includes supporting the local government in the process of relocating IDPs to new areas for development purposes, such as demarcation of land and planning of the resettlement areas. UN-Habitat has also developed guiding documents for urban regulatory frameworks, revised city masterplans, and registered existing properties in Hargeisa to facilitate tax collection for the municipalities and support the planning of land use in the city.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Reflecting the findings from the primary and secondary data, as well as the developed scenarios and identified comparative advantage of Oxfam, the below elaborates on the suggested strategic priorities for Oxfam's urban programming in the HECA region.

1. The HECA region is part of the fastest urbanising region in the world[1], where the urban population is projected to double and significantly shift the balance of rural-urban populations over the next decades. Interlinked issues related to population growth, forced and voluntary migration caused by conflict and environmental changes, pressure on natural resources, and socio-economic vulnerability are increasingly impacting urban areas. The urbanisation is manifested through the rapid – and often unplanned – expansion and densification of urban areas, including the surge of unplanned and informal settlements. Limited access to sustainable and equitable basic and social services and economic opportunities for vulnerable host populations, displaced and migrants, reduces poor city dwellers quality of life and constrains their opportunity to influence their futures. Deprived urban areas also represent a concentration of various protection risks, including housing and tenure insecurity, gender issues, and risks associated with natural hazards and disasters. While cities represent alternative economic opportunities, positive economic developments do not transpire equally across or within cities. In HECA, an already grave inequality in urban centres is growing. For an organisation that works to address inequality, working in cities needs to be at the fore, both challenging the systemic issues contributing to inequality, and supporting initiatives enabling poor city dwellers to be change agents.

2. The present challenges to HECA region's peace and stability consist of inter-related political, security, institutional and socioeconomic factors. This adds to urbanisation through increased displacement and migration, with potentially spill over of tension and conflict to urban areas. Rising tension over inadequate access to services and livelihoods opportunities has also sparked large scale protests in cities in the HECA region. The youth bulge represents a potential demographic dividend, yet a restricted labour market with increased under- and unemployment as more young people enter the market, may also add risks of youth feeling alienated from the society. Working along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and the One Programme Approach is fundamental also in urban programming, supporting both government and local duty bearers in addressing these complex challenges and realising their accountability to their constituencies.

3. Climate change and disasters resulting from natural hazards impacting rural and urban areas in the HECA region are irrevocably linked to governance issues and poverty alleviation. Both governance and environmental changes have and will continue to have increasing and profound impacts on urban areas in the region. An organisation that wishes to engage effectively with cities and poverty in the region will have to address both governance issues and climate change.

4. Issues pertaining to climate change and governance are at times, though not always, contradictory forces. Good governance, in the sense that it leads to improved standards of living, higher incomes, and increased consumption among large urban poor populations can prove destructive to the climate through e.g. increased emissions, land encroachment, and unsustainable pressure on resources. Similarly, global initiatives to mitigate climate change through reducing consumption and de-growth might prove detrimental to bringing people out of poverty. A holistic approach to urban response is necessary in order for both poverty alleviation and mitigative climate initiatives to take place. Some of Oxfam's initiatives in the HECA region[2] that are market based, contribute towards sustainable solutions to urban needs, and provide employment to most vulnerable urban residents, demonstrate how such approaches could take form.

5. Weak central and decentralised governance systems, inadequate planning and management of service provision, risk preparedness and reduction, are hindrances to building resilient and inclusive communities and cities. For poor city dwellers across the region, there are very few platforms for being heard, which critically limits constituencies' chances of holding authorities accountable. Advocacy for policies and systems-strengthening that promotes equitable urban development in parallel with active citizens programmes, building on the concepts of dignity and futures, will be central for HECA's further urban transformation. Oxfam's comparative advantage stands out in this regard. Building on and scaling up current initiatives seeking to bolster citizens engagement, strengthening governance capacities and policies – i.e. through just taxation, bold actions for gender equality, and climate budgets – would complement the work of other urban players. Oxfam could thus move from an organisation with fragmented urban initiatives towards a central role in urban response.

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1   Sub-Saharan Africa

2   I.e. the GGGI project in Uganda and the Gombo Water treatment in Juba, South Sudan.

URBAN FRAMEWORK

The objective for the urban framework is to inform Oxfam HECA regional and national offices on current urban challenges and strengthen Oxfam's urban engagements. The urban framework for Oxfam Somalia, presented in this country brief, is a contextualisation of the overarching framework, based on the specific challenges in Somalia. It is not intended as a comprehensive or exhaustive urban framework for Oxfam Somalia. Rather, the aim is to create awareness of, and to provide guidance for, potential new ways of engaging with urban issues in Somalia, as well as scale up of current initiatives.

Regional and National Preparedness and Planning
The regional and national level seeks to understand capacities, systems and mechanisms at country and intra-country level that respond to, mitigate, and plan for shocks that may lead to significant population movements towards cities and/or unfold in urban areas. It also looks at inter-linked developments between rural districts and urban centres, underpinning that urban trends and challenges cannot be understood nor addressed in isolation to shocks and changes outside the city boundaries. Regional level here refers to the HECA region or the surrounding countries to the respective HECA countries.

Resilient & Inclusive Cities
The second lens looks at Fragile Cities versus Resilient and Inclusive cities. It considers various factors leveraging a responsive and accountable governance at city level, and city level systems enabling decentralised governments at city level to forecast and respond to needs. It also looks at the robustness of basic and social services systems, as well as social and economic factors and access to livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, it investigates mechanisms for participation in decision making, and systemic gender issues.

Dignity & Futures
The third lens looks at the individual and community level through the concepts of dignity and futures. The concept of dignity is a key principle in humanitarian response, focused on the respect for people, their values and human rights. In development theory the concept of dignity is linked to the idea of capabilities, and local and human processes. It is thus a key concept in the Sustainable Development Goals. The idea of futures on the other hand, invokes uncertainty, anticipation as well as hope, and has amongst others been used to understand how displaced in protracted crises settings are stuck in a limbo unable to plan their futures (Sanyal, 2019). Dr. Romola Sanyal at the London School of Economics, researching urban crises response, and protracted displacement overlapping urban poverty and informality, has in her research proposed to combine the two concepts of dignity and futures. Sanyal argues that the concept of dignity in humanitarian action is limited to the experience of displaced people and short-term action, ignoring the context of communities in which they live and broader systems and structures, while the concept is underdeveloped within each of the SDGs potentially reducing its attention at operational level. Sanyal further argues that the concept of futures is important to understand how experienced uncertainty creates further vulnerabilities. Sanyal has thus proposed to combine the two concepts "to consider how humanitarian and development cooperation can be better aligned to enable the displaced and host communities achieve well-being and autonomy in contexts of protracted displacement over both the immediate and long-term". In this analysis we have borrowed this concept to help flesh out a more nuanced understanding of how urban programmes may contribute to placing target populations and communities at the forefront. While this framework not exclusively looks at displacement and migration, urban areas in HECA are characterised by their mixed population of displacement, migration and urban poverty, as well as overlapping humanitarian and development challenges.

Strategic Objective 1: Sound governance and preparedness systems

Summary: *In support of the management of continued urbanisation, slow and rapid onset shocks, and the impacts of regional movements of people, both forced migration and economic migrants, Oxfam will contribute to the strengthening of preparedness and planning for sound urban governance and systems.*

Strategy of engagement

Outcome 1.1: National governance systems are supported to put in place risk reduction and mitigation systems in urban areas and across rural-urban linkages.

1. Capacity building to regional, national and local level authorities to develop and implement sound disaster risk and reduction plans considering climate change, peoples' movements and the risk of slow and rapid onset shocks in cities. Support will be cognisant of existing capacities and redirect

or leverage these where possible. Environmental changes are a key driver of displacement in Somalia, and with a direct implication on urban areas through the establishment of and densification of temporary settlements for IDPs inside urban areas and peri-urban areas. The practice of allocating new land to displaced persons in proximity to the cities, is contributing to securing tenure for IDPs while at the same time contributing to rapid urban sprawl on unbuilt land with potential negative consequences. Deforestation, in part due to use of wood for construction and firewood is a contributor to the severe droughts. There is a critical need for Disaster Reduction Plans that addresses such inter-linked stresses on both rural and urban areas and proposes mitigative measures with founded on a holistic understanding of risks.

2. Promote inclusive and sustainable urban planning considering protection of natural resources, the adaptation and mitigation needs from climate change, and the impact on poor urban communities, displaced and migrants.

3. Promote projects that inter-link rural-urban activities in support of robust governance systems, service provision, and markets, in order to strengthen the response to environmental, economic, and conflict crises with effect on both rural and urban areas.

4. Contribute to the collection, analysis and dissemination of urban data on demographics, socio-economy, service access, risks, climate change impact etc. on urban levels across Somalia. Several actors are progressing in this regard at local levels, and Oxfam Somalia could support and contribute to such efforts to ensure comparability of data and good analysis to feed into policy and programme development.

5. Deliver strong advocacy focused on addressing the causes and effects of climate change on both rural and urban areas through new approaches to spatial planning, a shift towards renewable energy, and protection of natural resources and land management.

Outcome 1.2: Bolster economic systems that enforce equitable and sustainable growth

6. Assess options for creating inter-linked value chains across rural-urban linkages. Oxfam Somalia could learn from other country programmes in the region in developing value chains that addresses critical needs, while contributing to create income opportunities for vulnerable communities.

7. Advocate for the establishment and scale-up of taxation reforms that address elite capture and the privatisation and increased value of land in urban centres, in order to mitigate urban disparities. Furthermore, advocacy will stress the realisation of foreign investments that contribute to reduced inequalities.

8. Support implementation of taxation reforms and linking of centralised and decentralised levels to enforce tax collection and sound distribution mechanisms.

9. Promote capture of remittance in programmes that support a shift towards sustainable urban systems and new technology addressing needs, as well as circular economies. Understanding pathways of engaging diaspora in programmes or promoting engagement in systems-strengthening that could contribute to build a more sustainable and structured model for diaspora engagement. There are substantial remittances coming into Somalia from diaspora communities across the world. Engaging with diaspora communities could open for creating transformative partnerships that for instance could leverage the creation of value chains addressing critical needs.

Strategic Objective 2: Resilient and Inclusive cities

Summary: *With the aim at building resilient and inclusive cities, Oxfam will provide support for capacity strengthening of decentralised governance systems and service provision to forecast and respond to needs in cities. This will be done by promoting a Systems-Based Approach, promoting comprehensive analysis and planning of urban systems across scales and stakeholders.*

Emphasis will be put on mitigating urban sprawl and promoting urban development that stresses access to livelihood opportunities, social services, sustainable infrastructure options and affordable housing. Support will further be provided to strengthen local public administration, economic and financial management, statistic and planning capacities, with emphasis on the advancement of gender equality and women empowerment in political, social and economic spheres.

Strategy of engagement

Outcome 2.1: Decentralised governance systems are strengthened to build inclusive and sustainable cities.

10. Support will be provided to strengthen decentralised governance systems and local planning capacities to tackle rapid urbanisation and mitigate rising inequalities through planning and implementation of inclusive service provision.

11. Support and promote efforts to collect and analyse urban data at city and neighbourhood level to enhance holistic, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder planning in response to needs. This will amongst others focus on improving data on the access and adequacy of social (education, health etc.) and basic urban services (water, wastewater, solid waste, energy etc.), its management, planning and coordination, sensitive to various access levels between different cohorts, age brackets and gender. Data will help the identification of adequate and context appropriate DRR models for cities, and further the development, implementation and monitoring of such systems. UN-Habitat and other partners have made progressed on the collection and analysis of urban data in Somalia, and Oxfam Somalia could contribute with the agency and partners in filling critical information gaps on urban vulnerabilities. Data linked to income opportunities and markets, which are key to Oxfam's engagement in Somalia, could be an important contribution to understand linkage of needs and opportunities.

12. Contribute to thorough assessments and design of basic services delivery that promote due consideration to best options for sustainable systems, centralised or decentralised, prompting strong community engagement.

13. Advocate for Housing, Land and Tenure rights, including just land management towards national and decentralised authorities. The ongoing Access for Justice programme is an entry point for addressing HLP rights in urban context, both regarding IDP settlements and for urban poor experiencing stresses due to urban transformation initiatives.

14. Promote participatory and integrated planning of large-scale investments and urban development plans to authorities and private sector, to mitigate unintended negative consequences, including increasing vulnerabilities, for affected communities. While the country has not seen major urban investments in the same scale as neighbouring countries yet, more of these initiatives are likely to come over the next decade opens for an opportunity to influence how such projects are planned and executed.

15. Advocate for sound approaches that promote water conservation, recycling and sound management of solid waste and wastewater across cities, including in high income areas. Efforts will be made to link these systems to income opportunities in partnership with local authorities and private sector. Limited progress has been made so far in establishing sustainable service provision systems. Oxfam Somalia has supported some initiatives in innovative and sustainable approaches, which could be scaled up and replicated in several cities and sectors.

16. Lead the establishment of urban coordination systems, including sharing of lessons learned and identifying opportunities for convergence with partners' programming and joint support to communities in order to avoid duplication of efforts. The study showed a limited information sharing of urban efforts between partners, Oxfam Somalia will need to identify whether any coordination mechanisms are already in place, or if the organisation could contribute to establish such a system at national or decentralised levels.

Outcome 2.2. Local economic opportunities are strengthened to promote inclusive growth and local development in the most disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods.

17. Create, support and leverage value chains built on a thorough understanding of existing systems. Market assessments will be sought integrated into project design to ensure linkages between needs and market opportunities, with focus on sustainable infrastructure provision. Support and leverage of local value chains, business management, innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation for vulnerable people, with a focus on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups capacitating youth and women to enter the job market. The value chains will be put in systems across larger urban areas and cities, as well as developed into phased programmes whereby community groups are trained in the management of the projects and supported to identify and invest in new initiatives. Oxfam Somalia is progressing significantly in support to SMEs and entrepreneurships. This could be further leverages by identifying means to scale these up linked to market assessments, and in identifying options for linking value chains to needs.

18. Pilot and scale-up of projects that use new technology to meet needs and employ flexible livelihood options, including entrepreneurship and start-ups. Initiatives already progressing in this regard, however more could be done to identify options to promote sustainable energy solutions.

19. Pilot urban food production as value chains projects, exploring food production in urban and semi-urban areas at a community scale and adapted to an urban context, providing produce for household consumption as well as products that can be sold in markets. Advocacy directed towards local authorities to make land available for urban farming either temporary on vacant land that will be redeveloped, or permanently through allocation of land as a strategy to contribute to the preservation of green spaces.

Strategic Objective 3: Dignity and Futures are enjoyed by all

Summary: *In support of poverty alleviation and to bolster resilience of urban communities, Oxfam will take a lead on comprehensive community empowerment and Active Citizens programmes targeting urban poor communities, paying special attention to youth and gender dynamics. This will be done promoting an Area-Based Approach, including multi-sectoral, and multi-stakeholder engagement.*

The precarious and harsh living conditions for a high number of people, including many IDPs, refugees, returning refugees, and poor and vulnerable populations in urban areas in the HECA region, is depriving people of envisioning a future, having a sense of dignity, and the ability to change their own situation for the better. To defuse political and inter-communal tensions, Oxfam will promote accountability and participation through support for civil society engagement in local decision-making processes. To mitigate unemployment and prevent radicalisation and recruitment to violent groups amongst a growing youth population, focus will be placed on creating income-generating opportunities, as well as community engagement programmes, in a systemised manner at scale.
Strategy of engagement

Outcome 3.1: Communities are supported and capacitated to manage and respond to shocks, and to invest in community projects and resilience building.

20. Support establishment of self-sustaining systems for revenue-generation linked to the delivery of basic services, food or other necessary items, managed by local communities. Training of youth and women in entrepreneurship linked to sustainable value chains.
21. Provide comprehensive capacity building and skills training to community groups on management and monitoring of safe and sustainable WASH practices. This will entail hygiene promotion, sound waste management (waste minimisation, recycling and reuse), minimising use of firewood, water management, rainwater collection, and renewable energy sources. Monitoring mechanisms will be established for communities to monitor quality of potable water, its proper treatment and storage, as well adequate management of liquid and solid waste. The monitoring will also entail tracking of potential risks in the neighbourhoods or surrounding environment, such as health hazards caused by polluted river streams, open air sewerage, and garbage dumping and burning. Community groups will be trained in collecting data and in providing direct advocacy to service providers and duty bearers on gaps in service delivery. Oxfam Somalia could draw on lessons learned amongst others from South Sudan in setting up such community support mechanisms in urban areas.

Outcome 3.2: Prevention, mitigation, and management of conflict through promotion of participation and accountability between duty bearers and rights holders.

22. Champion active citizens programmes to leverage the voices of marginalised groups and enable citizens to act as change agents. Promote participatory decision-making linking voices of community groups to decentralised government levels, enforcing the voices and representation of women.
23. Support the creation and enhancement of community organisations and active citizens platforms put in systems across cities to engage vulnerable populations, in particular youth and women, in questions and policy decisions concerning them. While already working extensively with youth in several start up programmes, addressing the significant young population initiatives to promote youth as change agents will be done through establishing and supporting youth groups building on Oxfam's experience from the region.
24. Support the identification and awareness on root causes to conflict, and sound mitigative actions. Conflict mitigation measures will be combined with interventions that address the socio-economic conditions contributing to rising tensions across the region. Through Oxfam's youth programmes the organisation is well placed to link Active Citizens programmes, local peacebuilding and social stability initiatives with campaigning at national level.
25. Outcome 3.3: The safety, dignity, and wellbeing of individuals and communities is supported through protective programmes and advocacy measures and activities, including reducing risks of GBV.
26. Promote women's empowerment and economic opportunities in urban settings by identifying opportunities and enabling women's participation in income-generating activities through integrated or specific/targeted measures and activities. Oxfam's partnership engagement with local women's organisations will drive these initiatives, contributing to their appropriateness and sustainability. Promoting/supporting women's economic opportunities and empowerment may contribute to reduce risks to their safety and wellbeing (i.e. protection risks, negative coping strategies etc.) in the more immediate term, as well as support them to influence their own situation and envisioning a future with dignity.
27. Ensure meaningful (i.e. safe and inclusive) access to equitable services and assistance for vulnerable and marginalised groups (e.g. women and girls; minorities; people with disabilities). This will be achieved through the conscious planning and design of service delivery, e.g. physical location, opening hours, universal design etc.
28. Reduce risks to women, men, boys, and girls' safety, dignity, and well-being through an integrated analysis of programmatic and contextual protection risks and gender inequalities, followed by design and implementation of appropriate mitigating measures. This includes measures reduce risks of women and girls resorting to negative coping strategies (e.g. survival sex); and, risks of gender-based violence due to inadequate and unsafe services and infrastructure (for example), as well as relevant referral mechanisms. Urban data will be critical to identify various risks, and especially in poor urban neighbourhoods, that will help the design of appropriate initiatives in the Somali cities to address protection risks, especially SGBV.