

DISPLACEMENT PROFILING IN BANADIR (MOGADISHU) Concept Note

Project Name	Profiling of Displacement Situation in Banadir (Mogadishu)
Project Dates	August 2014 to February 2015 (tentative)
Project Location	16 districts of Banadir region (Mogadishu) in Somalia. The profiling will focus on different sized settlements, where IDPs are residing and neighbourhoods where small 'pockets' of IDP settlements are clustered.
Project Goal	To guide humanitarian and development actors' joint planning on durable solutions strategies and response.
Project Objective	To provide an evidence-base to inform the search for sustainable solutions for IDPs through humanitarian and development advocacy and response through a comparative analysis of different target groups (IDPs and their non-displaced neighbours).
Organisations involved	Disaster Management Agency (DMA), Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), UNHCR, DRC, NRC, IOM, UN-HABITAT, OCHA, UNDP (?), IRC, Save the Children, HINNA, ELMAN Technical support will be provided by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)
Budget	The total budget for the exercise will be outlined following key methodological decisions at the early stages of the process.

1. Background

Migration and displacement in Somalia are complex phenomena. Two decades of armed conflict and recurring severe droughts and floods have forced a remarkable part of the Somali population to leave their homes. Mogadishu hosts the largest estimated protracted IDP population in the country. At the same time, displaced people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country, while others are forced to move to the outskirts of Mogadishu.

Acquiring a comprehensive and accurate picture of the displacement-affected populations in Mogadishu has proved to be challenging due to the volatile security and displacement situation, and individual data collection activities have mainly focused on selected settlements with a limited scope of objectives. Additionally, no attempt has been made to identify the different population types (displaced and non-displaced) in a context where urban poor population is known also to reside in the settlements. However, the need to break away from a care and maintenance logic and to create an evidence-base for longer-term advocacy and planning for durable solutions is clear in the momentum of the adoption of the Somalia national IDP policy and the creation of various solutions initiatives in response to displacement in the region. To

address the lack of timely, reliable and agreed upon data on displacement-affected populations that can be used for such planning, the central and local authorities, UN and NGO partners have decided to undertake a joint profiling exercise in the Banadir area.

2. Specific Objectives of Profiling

The specific objectives of the profiling were agreed upon in a workshop that launched the collaborative process on 25th of August 2014 in Mogadishu.

The overall objective of the profiling is to provide an evidence-base to inform the search for sustainable solutions for IDPs through joint humanitarian and development advocacy and response. This will be achieved by:

- Providing an estimate of IDP population figures living in settlements disaggregated by age, sex, location and diversity, including clan affiliation;
- Identifying internal displacement through the migration history of displacement affected households in Mogadishu;
- Analysing the current situation of target populations including their socio-economic situation, living conditions, access to basic services and protection concerns;
- Understanding the resilience of households, understood through skills, capacities, special needs and coping mechanisms of target populations that inform household decision-making for the future.

The profiling will be conducted through a comparative analysis of different target groups (IDPs, and their non-displaced neighbors) that live in settlements in Mogadishu and its immediate surroundings. The profiling will use the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as a starting point for developing context-specific indicators.

NB: The specific objectives of this profiling exercise will be finalised by the partners, based on an assessment of technical feasibility, once the target population mapping process has been completed (September/October 2014).

3. Methodology

Considering the changeable situation in the Banadir area, the profiling process will be designed in a way that to the extent possible allows for the outputs of the different steps to be usable as stand-alone documents as well. The objectives and methodology of the exercise remain flexible for changes and adaptations if required based on experiences and findings during previous steps of the process.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative data sources will be used, including the following:

- **Desk review** of existing information on the displacement situation.
- **Settlement mapping** of recognized IDP settlements and smaller and/or informal settlements, as well as to provide information on the way settlements are organized, rough population estimates, area of origin/clan affiliation of the majority of people living in the settlements, settlement lifecycle, as well as presence of non-displaced populations in the settlements. Geographically the mapping will cover the whole

Banadir area. This exercise will build on already existing data on IDP settlements (including the recent Shelter Cluster mapping and data collected by DMA, BRA, UNHCR and other partners), which will be triangulated and complemented with expert interviews and, where feasible, with different community-based methods to identify smaller settlement structures or to fill other data gaps. The output of this exercise will be a map of the Banadir area with GPS referenced settlement sites, complemented with information on the typology of the settlements, upon which to base the survey sample selection. The mapping process will also be thoroughly documented to inform the technical and operational planning of other steps of the profiling.

- **Key informant interviews** with individuals that can provide useful information at different stages of the profiling process. This will include consultations during the mapping process to identify settlement sites and their estimated populations, as well as expert interviews on different thematic areas covered in the profiling to inform tool design and to provide insights to quantitative data findings as relevant.
- **Focus groups discussions** to obtain in-depth information on identified topics to complement household-level data. Focus group discussions will ideally be conducted before designing the tools for the household survey, as well as after its implementation to provide further insights to the analysis.
- **Anonymous household survey** for a representative sample in identified areas, including IDPs and non-displaced populations with different backgrounds. The survey will cover key thematic areas of the profiling, collecting data at a household level. The sampling of the household survey will be based on the mapping data and will be designed in a way as to ensure that a comparison can be made between IDPs and their non-displaced neighbours.

The detailed methodology and tools will be designed according to the specific objectives of the exercise and agreed upon by all involved partners. JIPS will support this process remotely and the final methodology will be agreed upon during a workshop in Mogadishu in November 2014.

4. Outputs:

The profiling exercise will provide the following outputs:

- Map of the Banadir region with identified areas where the IDPs are concentrated;
- Profiling report on the displacement situation in the Banadir region including comparative analysis between properly identified IDPs and their non-displaced neighbours;
- Collaboratively developed recommendations deriving from the findings;
- Accessible database of the profiling data for further information requests (taking into account the data confidentiality and anonymity considerations).

5. Use of Results

The results will be used for the following purposes:

- Creating an evidence base for the implementation of the IDP policy to be adopted in Somalia;

- Development of a comprehensive solutions strategy and the implementation of respective projects to support sustainable solutions;
- Informing the development of specific programming for extremely vulnerable communities among the displacement-affected populations in the Banadir region.

6. Expected Impact

The profiling exercise is expected to have the following impact on the displaced populations:

- A mapping of the target populations in general so as to allow for better targeted work in search of durable solutions;
- Visibility for the target populations in regard to their skills, capacities and needs to inform action of duty bearers and other relevant actors;
- Voice for the target populations in regard to their future plans and aspirations.

7. Stakeholders involved in the profiling exercise

The exercise will be overseen by a Profiling Working Group (PWG) established under the Protection Cluster, responsible for management and coordination of the process. The PWG consists of representatives of the following central and local authorities, national and international NGOs, and UN agencies:

- Somali Disaster Management Agency (DMA), representing the Ministry of Interior
- Banadir Regional Administration (BRA)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ?
- Women Pioneers for Peace and Life (HINNA)
- Save the Children
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- ELMAN Peace and Human Rights Centre

The roles and responsibilities of the PWG are specified in the attached TOR.

The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) will provide remote and on-site support to the partners throughout the exercise.

8. Resources mobilised for the profiling

The resources already mobilised for the profiling include:

- **Financial:** UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children, JIPS, DRC
- **Human resources:** DMA (a Profiling Advisor for the management and implementation of the exercise as needed, other staff as needed), BRA (staff time for the management and

implementation of the exercise as needed), UNHCR (staff time for the management and implementation of the exercise as needed), DRC (hosting and salary of a Profiling Coordinator with full time dedication to the exercise and the management and implementation of the exercise as needed), NRC (operational and logistical support), IRC (operational and logistical support), UN-Habitat (staff time for technical oversight as needed), Save the Children (staff time for technical oversight as needed), JIPS (support to technical steps as required).

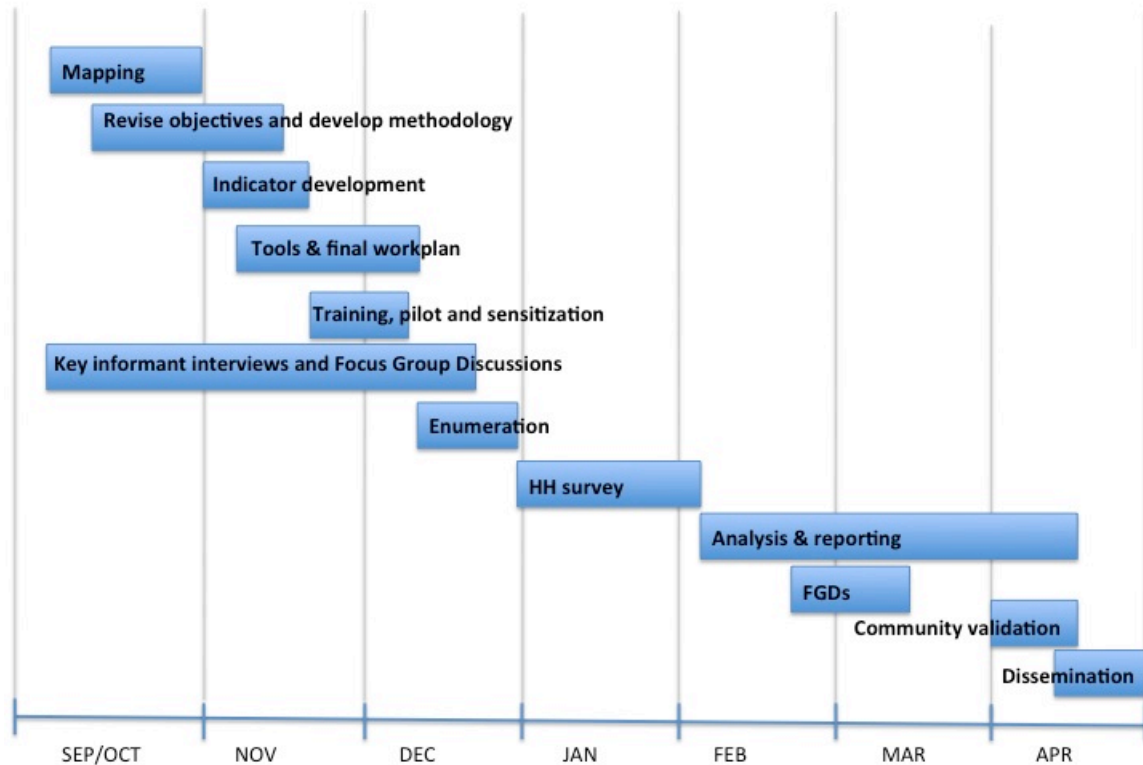
- **Other in-kind resources: ?**

9. Budget

A draft budget is being developed based upon findings of the JIPS scoping mission. A detailed budget will be outlined following the finalization of objectives and drafting of a methodology outline for the profiling.

10. Timeline

Based on experiences in other contexts, the profiling process will take approximately 7 months (please see the tentative timeline below). The exercise was launched in late August 2014.



11. Risks

Following risks may be encountered and have an impact on the profiling exercise:

- The security situation in Banadir or other areas of Somalia deteriorates, further complicating data collection in the field;
- Large-scale new displacements due to conflict, insecurity or natural disasters take place during the exercise or soon after its completion;
- Access to communities in order to collect data in a private environment cannot be ensured;
- Lack of buy-in and engagement from relevant actors (including the authorities as well as humanitarian and development actors) reduces the potential of the exercise to provide a comprehensive picture of the displacement situation in the Banadir area;
- Loss of momentum if the process is delayed due to technical or political challenges.

12. Assumptions

Following assumptions have been made:

- All members of the Profiling Working Group are engaged and committed to contributing resources, including staff, expertise, logistics and budget;
- The profiling will be a priority for the involved agencies at the time of launching and will thus be able to be completed within the agreed timeframe;
- Government bodies currently interested will continue to maintain their interest and will engage fully at the time of the profiling.