

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT PROFILING IN MOGADISHU
MARCH 2016



LOGOS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	9
METHODOLOGY	10
A. Desk review and mapping	10
B. Primary data collection	11
C. Data processing and reporting	13
D. Limitations to the profiling methodology	13
FINDINGS: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN MOGADISHU FACTS & FIGURES	15
A. Mogadishu displacement population estimates	15
B. Displaced population by district	16
C. Changing patterns of displacement	18
D. Demographic and household characteristics	19
E. Displacement and migration history	20
F. Reasons for displacement	23
FINDINGS BY DURABLE SOLUTIONS CRITERIA	25
A. Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination	25
B. Access to secure and affordable housing and land	32
C. Access to livelihoods and employment	34
D. Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property for IDPs	36
E. Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination for IDPs	36
F. Participation in public affairs without discrimination	37
G. Long-term safety and security	37
FINDINGS: IDPS' INTENTIONS REGARDING FUTURE PLACE OF SETTLEMENT	39
CONCLUSIONS AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS	41
Obstacles to and opportunities for durable solutions	41
Key recommendations	46

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The completion of this complex profiling of Mogadishu's internal displacement situation is a joint achievement and made only possibly by the collaboration of federal, regional and district authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and the communities themselves, who shared information about their living situation and their prospects openly. The Somalia Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs together with the Banadir Regional Administration provided the important lead and strategic guidance alongside the members of the Protection Cluster's profiling working group, which included UNHCR, DRC, IOM, OCHA, NRC, IRC, SSWC, ORDO, HINNA, ELMAN, Mercy Corps, DBG, Save the Children, and the Shelter Cluster. This profiling was funded through contributions of UNHCR's Seeds for Solutions Initiative, DRC, IOM and JIPS. The Joint IDP Profiling Service provided extensive support throughout the profiling process. REACH Initiative also provided support on assessment methodology, GIS capacity and provided logistic and human resources for field data collection and management. Special thanks are also extended to the Cluster coordinators who helped in the thematic analysis and formulation of the recommendations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two decades of armed conflict and severe recurring droughts and floods have forced a significant portion of the Somali population to leave their homes. Mogadishu hosts the largest estimated protracted IDP population in the country, living mainly in informal settlements across the city. At the same time, displaced people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country, while others are forced to move from within the city to its outskirts. In addition to those internally displaced, the city's settlements also host numerous refugee returnees, refugees, and economic migrants as well as members of the host population.

Acquiring a complete and accurate picture of the displacement-affected populations in Mogadishu has proven challenging due to the volatile security and fluctuating displacement situation. Nonetheless a collaborative profiling exercise was rolled out in 2015 to generate an empirical evidence-base to inform durable solutions strategy development and programmatic planning for addressing the displacement situation in the Somali capital. The profiling was a collaborative process coordinated by the IDP Profiling Working Group of the Protection Cluster, which consisted of authorities, local and international NGOs, and UN partners, and was co-chaired by the Somali Federal Government's Disaster Management Agency. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and REACH provided substantial technical support throughout the process. REACH Initiative provided support on assessment methodology, GIS capacity and provided logistic and human resources for field data collection and management.¹

Methodology

To ensure a sound durable solutions perspective, the profiling used the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as a basis for analysis of the situation of the people – primarily IDPs, host communities and economic migrants – living in informal settlements in Mogadishu. The profiling used a mixed methods approach that included a desk review, mapping and enumeration, a household survey, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. Each methodological decision was made through a participatory decision making process in the profiling working group. Limitations of the data collected are discussed in the methodology section.

Key findings: Mogadishu internal displacement facts and figures

The exercise identified a total of 80,657 households and 464,486 individuals in 486 settlements in the 17 districts of Mogadishu. 85% of all those living in settlements are internally displaced persons, which amounts to approximately 69,000 households and almost 400,000 individuals. 55% of the IDP population reside in two districts, Daynille and Kaxda, which are located in the outskirts of Mogadishu. Settlements in these two districts were created after 2012 when the last extensive IDP population survey² was conducted, indicating a shift whereby IDPs move from the central districts of Mogadishu towards the periphery of the city. In recent years this has mainly been caused by forced evictions, which reflects the profiling findings on IDPs' reasons for multiple displacement. At the same time, newly arrived IDPs in Mogadishu tended to join IDP settlements in the periphery. The majority of IDPs came from regions surrounding Banadir, mainly from Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle but also from Bay. These regions have suffered a combination of conflict and natural

¹ Zonal factsheets and maps from REACH initiative: <http://www.reach-initiative.org/reach-somalia-product-list>

² ICRC, Mogadishu IDP Survey, June 2012.

disaster over the last four years. They were among the hardest hit areas during the 2011 famine and are territories that have undergone military offensives and substantial clan conflicts. Mogadishu offers one of the closest urban centres for refuge.

Key findings: Durable solutions analysis

The comparative analysis between different target groups carried out according to the durable solutions criteria outlined in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs informs that the IDP population is consistently more vulnerable, experiencing a lower standard of living than the host communities and economic migrant populations living in the same informal settlements. The other population groups also experience inadequate living standards, however, as all populations face urban poverty in unplanned, informal settlements with limited protection and services. The data pertaining to access to services for all populations, including education, health care and sanitation, also suggests that fewer services are available in the peripheral districts of Daynille and Kaxda compared to more central districts in Mogadishu.

A critical issue raised by the profiling is the lack of secure land and housing tenure, particularly for IDPs. The eviction data in the city indicate that the trend of moving from inner city areas to settlements in the outskirts of the city is expected to continue. 37% of IDPs reported being under the threat of being evicted within the upcoming six months. IDP communities reported that if and when they are faced with an eviction, they plan to move to another settlement in the city. It's also worth noting that the expectation of eviction seems positively correlated to the experience of eviction – i.e. households who reported having been evicted in the last 6 months are more likely to report an expectation of being evicted in the coming 6 months. This means that the location of IDP communities is likely to shift again from Daynille and Kaxda, and could be pushed even further out; at the same time, these two districts are likely to receive more evictees from other districts of Mogadishu. This will affect, for example, IDPs' livelihood opportunities, which will most likely decrease and will ultimately strain communities' level of self-reliance and resilience. At the same time, humanitarian actors cannot invest in and improve the worrying sanitation situation if the cycle of evictions continues for the populations residing in the settlements. In the first quarter of 2016, over 30'000 persons were forcibly evicted³. The situation can thus be an impediment to life-saving humanitarian interventions as well as longer-term development interventions, especially in the districts most affected by evictions. Despite limited personal documentation and a limited participation in public affairs and politics, IDPs are certainly a substantial community in the city, and thus they require the focus of the Somali authorities.

According to the profiling findings, 47% of the IDP population (almost 200,000 individuals) prefer to permanently stay and locally integrate in Mogadishu.⁴ Levels of perceived safety and security and livelihood opportunities constitute the main motivations for wanting to stay. In contrast, 37% of the IDPs that opt to return to their place of origin and reintegrate there cite family reasons, perceived better security and livelihood opportunities in the place of origin as their main reasons for wanting to return. Intentions to return are highest among the IDP population coming from Lower Juba with 57% of the IDP households that came from the region wishing to return. Other areas of origin with higher proportions of IDP households wishing to return include Middle Shabelle (52% of households

³ Norwegian Refugee Council, Eviction tracker, April 2016.

⁴ Question was asked at the household, rather than individual level, and thus the calculation is an extrapolation of the head of household's preference onto the rest of the household

originating from the region), Lower Shabelle (38%) and Bay (37%).

Conclusions and recommendations

Housing, land and property concerns are the main overarching issues that need prioritized attention for facilitating local integration. Other interventions in support of more sustainable livelihoods and greater access to education and sanitation are also essential. While land issues in Mogadishu are complicated and many legal and legislative processes are required to address some of them in a more holistic way, more imminent (interim) solutions to housing, land and property issues are needed. It is fundamental that IDPs are considered regular inhabitants of the city and any informal settlement be seen as an integral part of the city structure. This is crucial to carry out inclusive urban planning and district development processes. Supporting local integration options for IDPs in Daynille and Kaxda districts offers a concomitant opportunity for urban planning and infrastructure and service investments in those districts beyond the settlements, considering the overall public service needs. An approach that considers the development of the districts together with the development needs of its inhabitants is favorable to IDPs, local authorities, landowners and business actors alike. This would also offer possibilities for public-private partnerships with private landowners.

In addition, return programmes need to be timed appropriately and be considerate of safety concerns and of reintegration options in places of origin. Their success will depend on the level of collaboration and information exchange between authorities and relevant organizations in both locations. Development funding to the regions is needed to facilitate sustainable return programs, with a focus on the reintegration component of this option for achieving a durable solution, which would necessitate increasing local absorption capacity of services and revitalize the markets.

In light of all this, the **recommendations** put forward to Somali authorities and their humanitarian and development partners focus on the following aspects:

1. **Inclusion of internal displacement and durable solutions in national development planning:** Integrating all relevant elements necessary to obtain durable solutions as part of the country's main development plan will allow durable solutions to be considered as a development priority.
2. **Inclusive urban development planning and land management:** The establishment of an urban development plan that is inclusive of the entire population and of all the informal settlements will be a requirement to achieve sustainable durable solutions in an urban environment like Mogadishu in the long-term. In light of the difficulties to ensure housing, land and property rights, especially due to the absence of up-to-date land-related legislation and land management systems, these should be developed with a view to also serve the needs of urban IDPs and other urban poor communities.
3. **Dialogue on affordable housing options:** Urban planning and development projects should be reviewed and leveraged to give due consideration to the affordable housing needs of the IDP population and other urban poor in Mogadishu to consider not only their living situation but also the need for durable solutions. Area-based approaches to urban development projects that are inclusive of and give particular attention to areas with high concentration of informal settlements would be an important component of this.

4. **Improving eviction processes:** Lawful eviction processes are beneficial for everyone involved, including IDPs but also authorities and the humanitarian community, which is often called upon to respond to the needs of those evicted. This may benefit from an applicable legal framework based on existing eviction guidelines to provide better protection and accountability for forced evictions by private individuals. A government-led taskforce at the municipal level was proposed to oversee all eviction processes in the city.
5. **Provision of national ID cards to all population groups:** The profiling findings show that personal documentation would provide necessary protection against restrictions on the freedom of movement and against arbitrary arrest. Affordability of such documentation and knowledge on how to obtain them should be central goals in a citywide documentation campaign. Fee-waiver mechanisms should also be established based on objective criteria that would enable impoverished families to obtain documentation. This recommendation is particularly important with the transfer of security responsibilities to the municipal level.
6. **Improving access to education and increasing urban livelihood skills training and opportunities:** School infrastructure as well as improved functionality of schools in districts with high levels of IDP children should be considered a priority by the Ministry of Education and humanitarian and development partners working in the education sector. To further pave the way for young people to access the job market, targeted vocational training initiatives and apprenticeship programmes for youth in particular should feature well in initiatives that aim to enhance urban economies and livelihoods. The Joint Programme on Youth Employment can offer such opportunities if it is reoriented to strategically address the particular situation of IDP youth.
7. **Facilitating community dialogue and participation in public affairs:** Efforts should be made to change the perception of poverty as an exclusionary factor from public affairs, as this perception widely discourages IDPs from participating. Such measures can include outreach and community dialogues to foster an understanding of participation as a civil right of any citizen irrespective of social or economic status. Members of Parliament are especially encouraged to consider IDPs as part of their respective constituency and to play an active role in civic education on participation in public affairs.
8. **Improving access to sanitation, health, education for IDPs and enhance shelter standards in the informal settlements:** The current sanitation situation in Mogadishu is largely inadequate and does not meet Sphere standards. Authorities, supported by the WASH cluster and its members, should gradually address this to improve access to adequate sanitation for people living in informal settlements. Access to health as well as education for IDPs, both primary and secondary school, needs serious attention, given that only one third of the IDP children in settlements are able to attend school, mostly Madras. A strategic approach to enhance both access to schools as well as abilities to attend school is required and needs to address the three main obstacles quoted: Family reasons, affordability and lack of accessible school facilities. In addition, shelter standards need to be improved to meet Sphere standards. Such improvements should

all be pursued with a longer-term view to gradually improve the living conditions towards a durable solution.

INTRODUCTION

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

For many years, acquiring a comprehensive and accurate picture of the displacement-affected populations in Mogadishu proved to be challenging due to the volatile security and displacement situation, and individual data collection activities mainly focused on selected settlements with a limited scope of objectives. Additionally, no attempt had been made to identify the different population groups (displaced and non-displaced) in a context where the urban poor population is also known to reside in such settlements. 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 gained momentum in the past year, notably with the establishment of the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative. The authorities, UN and NGO partners have decided to undertake a collaborative profiling exercise in Mogadishu to address the lack of timely, reliable and agreed-upon data on displacement-affected populations for informing responses in support of sustainable solutions.

The overall objective of the profiling exercise was to provide an evidence-base to inform the search for durable solutions for IDPs through joint humanitarian and development advocacy and response. More concretely, the profiling aimed to:

- Provide a disaggregated estimate of the IDP population figures living in settlements;
- Identify internal displacement through analysing household migration history;
- Analyse the current situation of different target populations, including their socio-economic situation, living conditions, access to basic services and protection concerns; and,
- Understand the resilience of families, understood as the skills, capacities, special needs and coping mechanisms of target populations that inform their decision-making for the future.

Structure of the report

Following the introduction, the second chapter of this report outlines the methodology that was developed and used by the profiling partners for this exercise, including the profiling methods, the process, and the limitations of both. The third chapter presents the profiling findings: facts and figures of internal displacement in Mogadishu, with information on geographical settlement patterns and displacement histories. In the fourth chapter, the profiling results are examined against six pre-selected durable solutions criteria derived from the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs. The fifth chapter looks into IDPs’ preferred durable solution. Finally, the last chapter draws conclusions from the data and the analysis presented thus far by highlighting obstacles to and opportunities for promoting IDPs’ sustainable local integration and sustainable return to and reintegration in their place of origin in line with IDPs’ preferences. Based on this analysis, chapter five then presents a set of recommendations to relevant stakeholders.

METHODOLOGY

Through a collaborative process, the profiling exercise aimed to provide relevant data and analysis of the displacement situation and prospects for durable solutions in Mogadishu. To achieve this objective, the profiling used the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as its conceptual point of departure. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 28 to 30 that set out the rights of IDPs pertaining to durable solutions, the responsibilities of national authorities, and the role of humanitarian and development actors to assist in achieving durable solutions, have also been considered.

The profiling methodology used a mixed methods approach consisting of qualitative and quantitative methods, including settlement mapping, focus group discussions, enumeration, a household survey and the review of secondary data.

The profiling initiative in Mogadishu was designed as a collaborative process that involved an array of different actors. The collaborative nature of profiling aimed to enhance the legitimacy of the outcome, as well as the buy-in and use of the data generated. The process was coordinated through a profiling coordinator, housed in the IDP Profiling Working Group of the Somalia Protection Cluster, which included authorities, local and international NGOs, and UN partners.⁵ The working group was co-chaired by the Disaster Management Agency, Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs. Additionally, the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) served as a key stakeholder in this group.

The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) provided technical support throughout the process, including a dedicated support advisor that offered regular and timely support throughout. For the implementation of the data collection phase, the Protection Cluster also partnered with REACH Initiative. This collaboration further strengthened the overall data collection process with complementary methodologies and additional deliverables (maps and district fact sheets).⁶

The IDP Profiling Working Group began its work in February 2015, during which the profiling methodology was collaboratively designed and agreed upon. The settlement mapping was carried out in February 2015 and updated in June following a number of large-scale evictions. The final mapping was conducted alongside the enumeration in September/October 2015. The data for the enumeration, household survey and focus group discussions were collected from September to December 2015: the enumeration took place between September 3rd and October 23rd, the household survey between November 28th and December 12th and the focus group discussions between December 25th and 27th. The exercise was carried out in all 17 districts of Mogadishu and covered 486 settlements in these districts up to KM 13⁷.

A. Desk review and mapping

As part of the profiling process, existing data from local authorities and humanitarian partners was reviewed, consolidated and divided into operational zones based on the geographic clustering of districts in Mogadishu. The desk review focused on existing data and information on settlement

⁵Working group members: DMA, BRA, UNHCR, DRC, IOM, NRC, Save the Children, HINNA, Elman, DBG, UNICEF, UNOCHA, REACH, SSWC, Mercy Corps, Concern, IRC and ORDO.

⁶ Zonal factsheets and maps from REACH initiative: <http://www.reach-initiative.org/reach-somalia-product-list>

⁷ Kilometre road marker from K7 is what is traditional known Afooye corridor, the road between Mogadishu and Afooye. This was decided on following a field verification that concluded with the lack of visible IDP settlements beyond K13.

names, GPS coordinates, and the estimated population in order to identify informal settlements in Mogadishu. This mapping highlighted many information gaps, particularly in Daynille and Kaxda districts, with the largest IDP population and highest number of settlements. In order to fill the information gaps highlighted in the desk review and to be able to generate population estimates, an enumeration exercise was carried out (see section B).

The situation in settlements is constantly changing due to external and internal dynamics, including forced evictions, influxes of IDPs due to natural disasters and the military offensives in 2014 and 2015, as well as general insecurity and clan conflicts. In addition, following the recent conflict in Yemen, both Somali refugee returnees and Yemenis have arrived in Somalia and in Mogadishu specifically in 2015. Thirdly, some refugees returning from Kenya have also arrived in Mogadishu. Because of these arrivals, the profiling utilised a broader displacement lens that took into account the diversity of population groups assumed to be living alongside IDPs in the settlements when defining the target groups of the profiling.

The working group decided that the profiling should capture IDPs, host communities, economic migrants, returnees and refugees, which are the different population groups living in the settlements. The working group defined these target groups as follows:

IDPs: persons of Somali origin who have been internally displaced from their place of origin to or within Mogadishu primarily as a result of conflict, disaster, insecurity or a rights violation(s).

Returnees: persons of Somali origin who fled Somalia to other countries primarily as a result of conflict or disaster and have returned to Somalia.

Economic migrants: persons of Somali origin who have left their place of origin and came to Mogadishu primarily for livelihood and economic reasons.

Host communities: persons originating from Mogadishu who have never left their place of origin and live in informal settlements in Mogadishu.

Refugees: persons originating from other countries who fled to Somalia and Mogadishu to seek international protection.

B. Primary data collection

Enumeration: The enumeration aimed to conduct a full census of the households in all the settlements identified in the mapping phase, and to work with district commissioners to identify additional existing settlements in each district. 85 profiling enumerators collected the enumeration data in September and October 2015.

The enumeration used a 15-item questionnaire (Annex 1), which was collected through mobile phones using the KoBo Collect platform. The enumeration questionnaire also incorporated a direct observation methodology to be able to identify and disregard so-called ghost shelters (non-genuine shelters in the settlements). For each enumerated household, the shelter structure was spray-painted using a unique code-based sequential numbering combined with the team and team member code in order to ensure that households were not enumerated twice and to facilitate identifying targeted households for the household survey sample.

For Daynille and Kaxda districts, the enumeration used Google Earth spatial imagery to grid the entire zone digitally. The gridded area was broken down into more manageable enumeration areas

and each team was assigned manageable areas to enumerate. They used both maps and physical walk-around of the enumeration areas to accurately delineate the areas. For the remaining districts, the enumeration teams used the mapping baseline to identify settlements. Teams were then assigned a number of settlements to enumerate within each district. The enumeration teams also worked with the district commissioner's focal points to identify settlements not captured in the desk review phase of the mapping.

The questions asked were designed to classify those living in settlements into the above-mentioned target groups in order to provide population estimates per target group and to create a sampling frame for the ensuing household survey.

The data was collected, analysed, and verified. This verification focused especially on districts with high populations and included visits and crosschecking with partner agencies that worked in the districts.

Facility mapping: The facility mapping was carried out alongside the household enumeration in September and October 2015. The team visited the 486 identified settlements and collected geo-referenced data on facilities using the ODK data collection system. The following facilities were captured: community centres, garbage collection points, health or nutrition facilities, kiosks, latrines, markets, police posts, schools, solar lighting posts, and water points. Coordinates of the settlement perimeters and settlement names were also gathered.

Household survey: The household survey used the enumeration data as the sampling frame. Based on the enumeration findings, IDPs, economic migrants and members of the host community represented the three largest target groups present in Mogadishu's settlements; the household survey thus focused on a comparative analysis of these three target groups where relevant. In addition, it adopted a geographically comparative lens, comparing Daynille, Kaxda and all the other districts in Mogadishu, as Kaxda and Daynille host the largest populations and numbers of informal settlements. For the IDP population, a random cluster sampling methodology was used, with settlements serving as the basic cluster units. Clusters were selected randomly using the Population Proportional to Size (PPS) technique. After this, households were randomly selected for interviews within each cluster. Host community and economic migrant households were selected from a list of telephone numbers randomly generated by the enumeration database.

Where enumeration data showed households not living within a settlement, an additional "non-settlement" cluster was created for the sample. Twelve clusters per district were sampled for the IDP population, and ten clusters were selected for the host community and economic migrants. Findings are representative with a 95% confidence level, and a 5% margin of error for each of the target groups. Findings for IDPs in Kaxda, Daynille and other districts are representative with a confidence level of 95% and a 10% margin of error. The total sample for the household survey was 1,888 households, broken down per target group as follows: 638 economic migrant households; 638 host community households, and 612 IDP households.⁸ The data collection for the household survey was also done on mobile collection devices using the mobile platform Kobo Toolbox.

Focus group discussions: In order to complement the quantitative data collection, focus group

⁸ Design effect in cluster sampling increases as the number of selected clusters decreases, thus where there are fewer cluster sampling a greater number of samples must be taken in order to offset the design effect. As a result, the host community and economic migrant samples were larger than the IDP sample, as fewer clusters were included.

discussions were administered after the initial analysis of the household survey results. Four mixed-gender focus groups were conducted with IDPs in each of the three geographic zones. The focus group discussions focused on the following themes: housing, land and property issues, documentation, safety and security and participation in public affairs.

C. Data processing and reporting

Analysis: In December, when the target number of household surveys had been reached, an initial analysis of the data was performed to cross-tabulate key variables and to apply various weights based on the enumeration results. Based on the preliminary analysis, an analysis workshop was conducted in January 2016 in Mogadishu, in which the working group discussed the themes and topics that emerged from the data. The working group also agreed on key themes to be included in the final report.

Expert consultations: In January and early February 2016, a series of bilateral consultations were conducted with key informants, including Cluster coordinators and other humanitarian and development actors. These stakeholder consultations sought expert recommendations from the data and analysis of the findings. In addition, the Disaster Management Agency called for a workshop with government participation from relevant Ministries⁹ to refine the analysis and recommendations.

Validation and reporting: In February, the working group also collaboratively validated the findings of the profiling exercise and the ensuing recommendations.

D. Limitations to the profiling methodology

Snapshot in time: The profiling provides a snapshot of the displacement situation in Mogadishu at the time of the data collection. The fluid situation in the city, notably on account of evictions, posed a significant challenge. An acceleration of evictions in March and April 2015 required halting the exercise for that period. To mitigate the effects of the rapidly changing situation, the time lapse between the enumeration and the household survey was minimised. However, evictions continued to challenge the exercise throughout the data collection phase, although on a lesser scale. However, given that evictions mainly result in intra-city displacement, i.e. from one IDP settlement to another, they had limited impact on the overall numbers and key challenges faced by the population in Mogadishu. As a result, this profiling still gives a comprehensive analysis of the volume and trends of the displacement situation, as well as a thematic analysis to support planning for durable solutions.

Missing spatial data: Due to the imprecision of the mobile devices, GPS coordinates could not be collected for approximately 25% of the enumerated population, thus spatial data in these instances was limited to the city zone as indicated by the enumerator. The missing spatial data for a high proportion of the overall enumerated population affected the sampling approach for the settlement-level caseloads as well as the analytical facility mapping. This data is missing from the mapping products.

Facilities limited to settlements: The facility mapping that was conducted alongside the enumeration only captured facilities within the settlements that had been identified previously during the mapping phase; if a facility was located outside of the settlement boundaries, it was not

⁹ Participants included: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of planning, Banadir Regional Administration, Ministry of Health and Disaster management Agency.

included. The settlements identified later on in the process through the enumeration phase were also not included in the facility or perimeter mapping. For those settlements identified later, perimeters had to be drawn manually by observing the spatial distribution of enumeration points.

Excluded districts: Two districts – Heliwa and Abdulaziz – were excluded during the household survey for security reasons. Both were included in the facility mapping and the enumeration area, however. Results cannot be generalized to these two districts.

Refugees and returnees: As mentioned, these two target groups were not included in the household survey. This is because both returnees and refugees, who represent a much smaller number of the displaced population in Mogadishu, are dispersed and present a more recent and newer displacement phenomenon to the Mogadishu context. Thus, the more effective methodological approach to learn more about the situation of these target groups would be to design a detailed qualitative study.

Food security data: The data obtained through the household survey did not allow calculating the food consumption score (FCS).

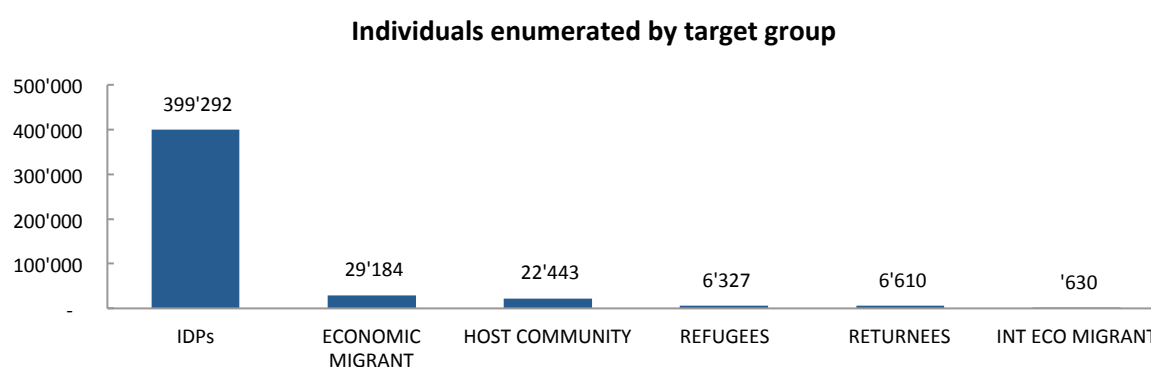
FINDINGS: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN MOGADISHU FACTS & FIGURES

This chapter provides an evidence-base on the population movements and geographical settlement patterns to better understand the displacement histories, the size of the IDP population and their distribution within districts in Mogadishu. The different sections below outline the findings derived from the enumeration and the household survey data.

A. Mogadishu displacement population estimates

The enumeration findings indicate that 80,657 households (464,486 individuals) are living in 486 settlements in the 17 districts of Mogadishu. Internally displaced persons account for 85% of the overall enumerated population: 399,292 individuals and 68,796 households. Economic migrants (Somali) are the second largest category representing 6% of the overall enumerated population: 29,184 individuals and 5,052 households. Host communities are the third largest group and represent 5% of those enumerated: 22,443 individuals and 4,362 households. Refugees and returnees represent 1% of the enumerated population, each with 6,327 and 6,610 individuals, respectively. Most refugees are from Yemen and Ethiopia.

Figure 1: Distribution of the overall enumerated population by target group



Although comprehensive and up-to-date information on the total population figures for Mogadishu are not available, they are reported to be as high as 2.12 million. Somalia's rate of urbanization averaged 4.5% in the period 2005-2010. Based on current projections, a country that was one-quarter urban in 1980 will be one-half urban by 2030.¹⁰ Mogadishu is currently the second fastest growing city worldwide,¹¹ which underlines the importance of addressing the situation of the populations living in the informal settlements.

A comparison between the profiling findings with the findings of the ICRC survey carried out in 2012 reveals an approximate increase in the total number of IDPs in Mogadishu of 30,000 (an 8% increase)¹². This does not mean that the population in the city over the past few years has been static. On the contrary, the profiling findings on patterns of displacement below demonstrate that there has been significant movement within the city, especially from its center to its periphery. Indeed, it is worth highlighting that the city only consisted of 16 districts at the time of the ICRC

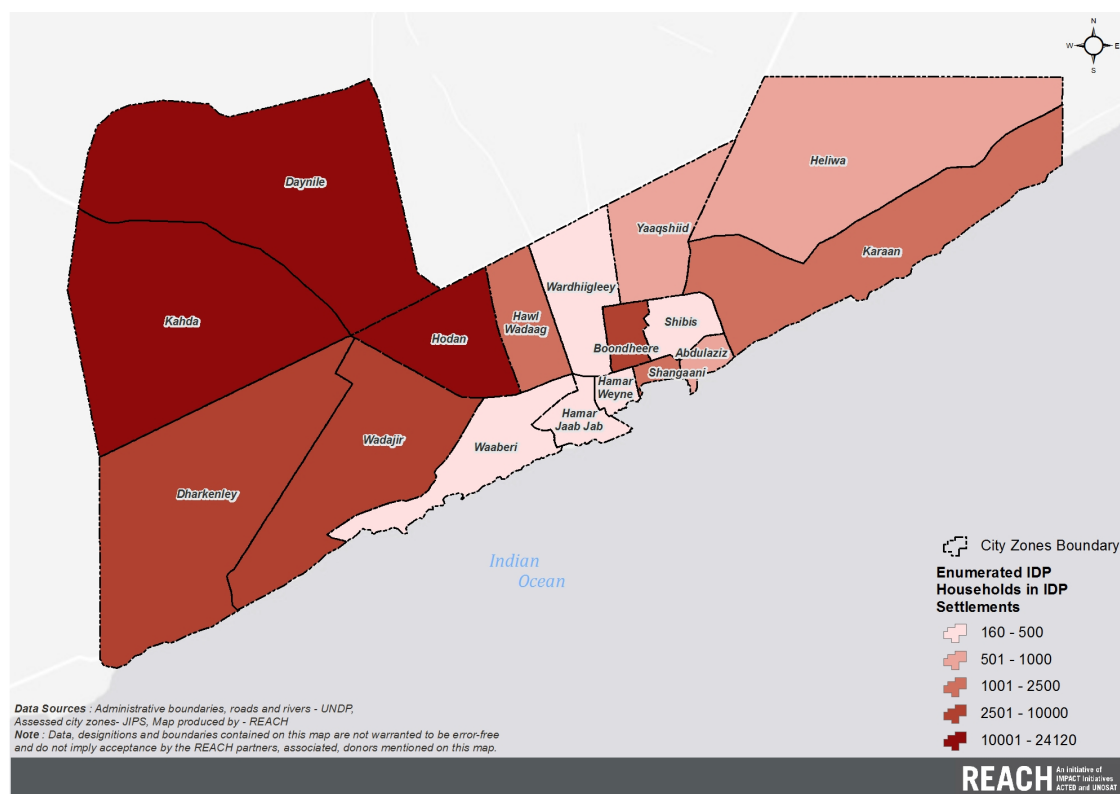
¹⁰ Demographia World Urban Areas, 2015. <http://demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf> Information also corroborated during an interview with the UN-Habitat Somalia expert in February 2016

¹¹ The Guardian, "Where is the fastest growing city in the world?", 18 November 2015, available at: <http://bit.ly/1NBdgkN>.

¹² This figure also represents a 5% increase from the shelter infrastructure (2014) mapping exercise that resulted in a rough estimate of 377,000 IDPs.

survey; Daynille district had just been formed and Kaxda district was incorporated subsequently. The increase in the number of IDPs and changes in their area of settlement is therefore also likely to be connected to the expansion of the city.

B. Displaced population by district



The distribution of the enumerated population by district in Mogadishu shows that the largest portion of the population resides in Daynille: 33% of all households enumerated or 151,861 individuals. Two other districts also host very large populations: Kaxda (19% of all households or 88,091 individuals) and Hodan (17% of all households or 83,374 individuals).

Table 1: Distribution of the overall enumerated population in the settlements by district in Mogadishu:

District	Overall enumerated population			
	HH	% of HH	Individuals	Average HH
Boondheere	4'081	5%	23'887	5.9
Abdulaziz	1'574	2%	8'267	5.3
Daynille	26'484	33%	151'861	5.7
Dharkeynley	3'713	5%	20'325	5.5
Hawl wadaag	3'015	4%	17'299	5.7
Heliwa	633	1%	3'240	5.1
Hodan	13'838	17%	83'374	6.0
Kaaraan	2'415	3%	14'836	6.1
Kaxda	15'571	19%	88'091	5.7
Shangaani	3'369	4%	18'074	5.4
Shibis	250	0%	1'468	5.9
Waaberi	330	0%	1'489	4.5
Wadajir_medina	2'964	4%	17'984	6.1

Wardiigley	997	1%	5'367	5.4
Xamar_jab_jab	365	0%	2'041	5.6
Xamar_weyne	325	0%	2'103	6.5
Yaaqshiid	733	1%	4'780	6.5
	80'657	100%	464'486	5.7

Looking at the internally displaced population, the concentration of IDPs is slightly higher in Daynille where 35% of the overall IDPs are living, representing 138,412 internally displaced persons.

Table 2: Distribution of the enumerated IDP population in the settlements by district in Mogadishu:

	Internally Displaced Persons			
	HH	% of HH	IND	Avg Hh
Boondheere	3'025	4%	18'249	6.0
Abdulaziz	982	1%	5'313	5.4
Daynille	24'120	35%	138'412	5.7
Dharkeynley	3'270	5%	17'876	5.5
Hawl_wadaag	2'392	3%	13'985	5.8
Heliwa	563	1%	2'922	5.2
Hodan	12'144	18%	73'410	6.0
Kaaraan	1'744	3%	10'805	6.2
Kaxda	13'530	20%	76'739	5.7
Shangaani	2'263	3%	12'472	5.5
Shibis	160	0%	919	5.7
Waaberi	245	0%	1'237	5.0
Wadajir_medina	2'729	4%	16'616	6.1
Wardiigley	468	1%	2'884	6.2
Xamar_jab_jab	248	0%	1'457	5.9
Xamar_weyne	198	0%	1'335	6.7
Yaaqshiid	714	1%	4'661	6.5
	68'795	100%	399'292	5.8

In the settlements, IDPs and economic migrants have very similar distributions by district: the majority of both population groups are found in Daynille, followed by Kaxda and Hodan. Host communities, refugees and returnees have slightly different geographic distributions. The majority of enumerated refugees and returnees are found in Kaxda, Daynille and Shangaani. Most enumerated host community households reside in Shangaani, followed by Boondhere and Kaaraan.

Table 3: Distribution of the enumerated population by type and district in Mogadishu:

	Overall	IDP	Eco Migrant	Host community	Refugees	Returnees	Int Eco Migrant
Boondheere	5%	4%	7%	15%	2%	2%	3%
Abdulaziz	2%	1%	3%	9%	3%	3%	1%
Daynille	33%	35%	32%	1%	21%	21%	28%
Dharkeynley	5%	5%	7%	0%	3%	3%	7%
Hawl_wadaag	4%	3%	3%	8%	7%	7%	3%
Heliwa	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Hodan	17%	18%	19%	8%	11%	11%	13%
Kaaraan	3%	3%	1%	12%	2%	2%	4%
Kaxda	19%	20%	19%	11%	28%	28%	42%
Shangaani	4%	3%	3%	17%	17%	17%	0%
Shibis	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Waaberi	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Wadajir medina	4%	4%	3%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Wardiigley	1%	1%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Xamar jabjab	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Xamarweyne	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Yaaqshiid	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Out of the overall 486 identified IDP settlements, Kaxda and Daynille districts have the highest number of settlements - 120 and 142 settlements respectively, or a total of 262 settlements, which amounts to over half of all settlements in Mogadishu.

Table 4: Distribution of settlements in Mogadishu:

Districts	Settlements
Abdulaziz	16
Boondheere	15
Daynille	142
Dharkenley	1
Hawl wadaag	27
Heliwa	18
Hodan	55
Karaan	25
Kaxda	120
Shangaani	13
Shibis	20
Waaberi	2
Wadajir	5
Wardhiigleey	15
Xamar JaabJab	4
Yaaqshiid	8

C. Changing patterns of displacement

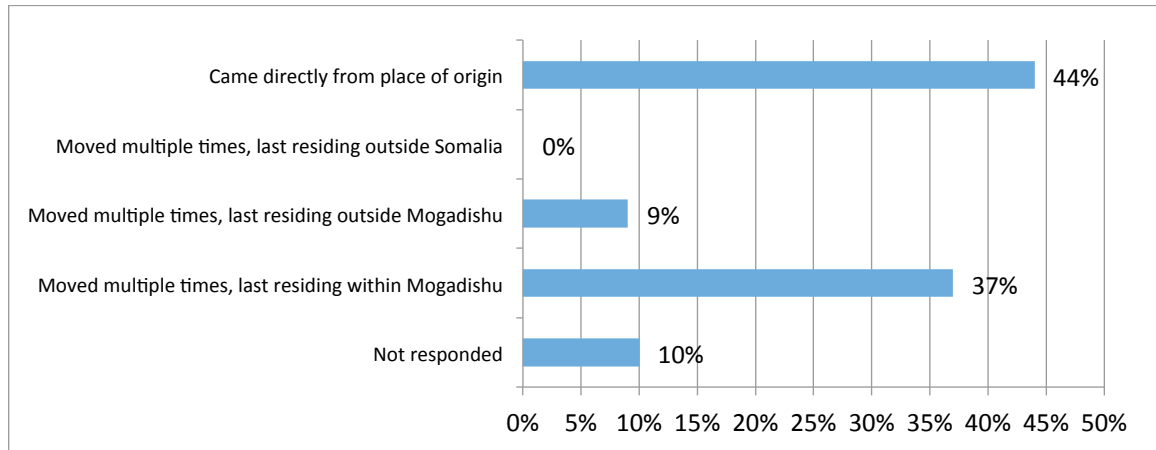
The profiling findings show that during the last three years, the majority of IDPs have shifted from more central districts in Mogadishu to districts in the periphery of the city, which stands in contrast to previous studies carried out in Mogadishu. According to the 2012 ICRC survey, 60% of all IDP settlements and 55% of the total population of IDPs were situated in Hodan, Wadajir, and Dharkenley districts. Since then, there has been an evident shift in settlement patterns and population presence, with Daynille and Kaxda districts standing out against the rest.

81% of all enumerated households reported arriving to their current place of settlement in the last four years. Vacating the city center and arrival in settlements in the periphery has mainly been the result of forced evictions, which is in line with the profiling findings on reasons for subsequent displacement. IDPs newly arrived in Mogadishu have notably also directly joined settlements in the periphery. Of the IDP population in Daynille that faced an eviction, 42% indicated that the incident had happened in 2014, while the rest reported to have faced an eviction in 2015.¹³ Over a third of the evicted IDP population in Kaxda reported that they were evicted in 2013 (37%). This is also

¹³ This data is in line with NRC eviction tracking data.

confirmed when looking at the last place of residence of those IDPs who reported to have been displaced more than once (cumulated: 46% of the total IDP population profiled), as 44% IDPs reported to have moved to their current location from within Mogadishu (10% did not respond).

Graph X: Last place of residence for IDP households

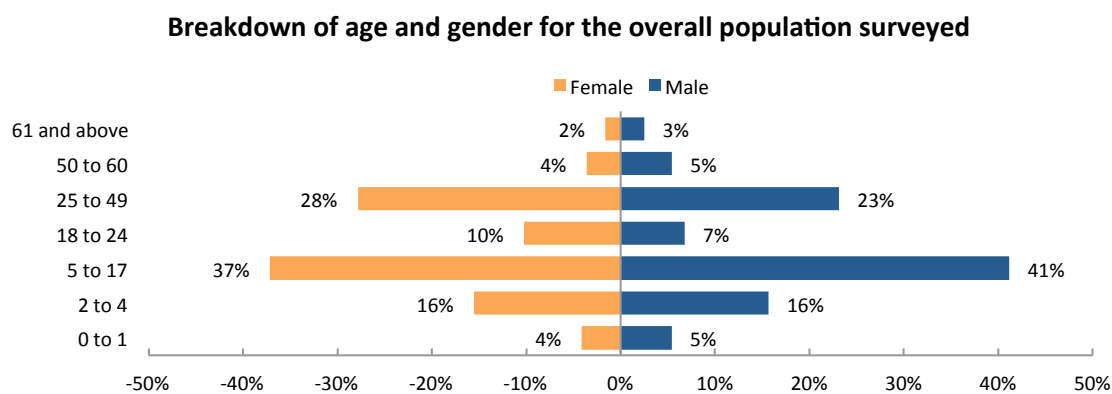


Therefore, though can be concluded that the overall population size of Mogadishu’s settlements has remained relatively stable when compared with the findings from the studies carried out in 2012 and 2014, populations have moved significantly within the city since that time.

D. Demographic and household characteristics

There are no significant gender differences between the different target groups and age groups. 62% of the male population surveyed was aged 17 or younger, 57% of the female population. The gender distribution reveals that 50% of the survey respondents were female and 50% were male.

Graph X: Breakdown of age and gender for the overall population surveyed



The average size of the household stands at 5.7 members, with a range of 4.5 members and 6.5 members across the districts. The household size for IDPs is slightly above average with 5.8 members. In contrast, refugees and returnees have the lowest household sizes with 5.1 and 5.2, respectively.

Graph X: Average household size based on enumeration data

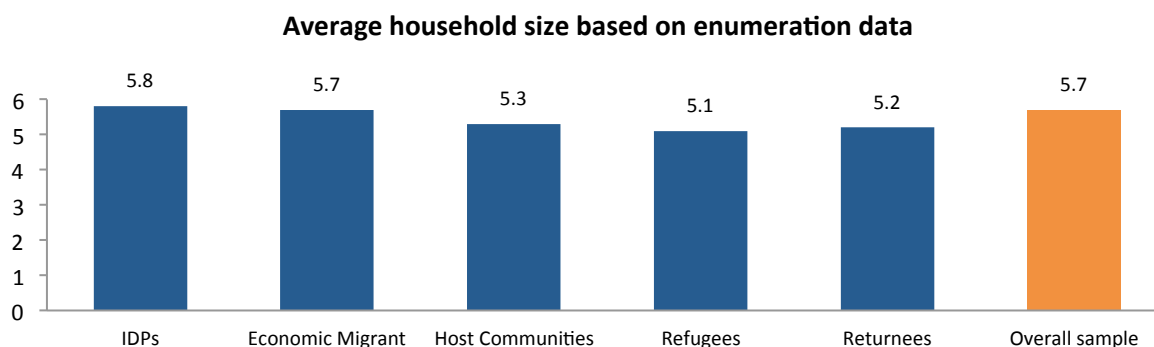


Table X: Persons with specific needs

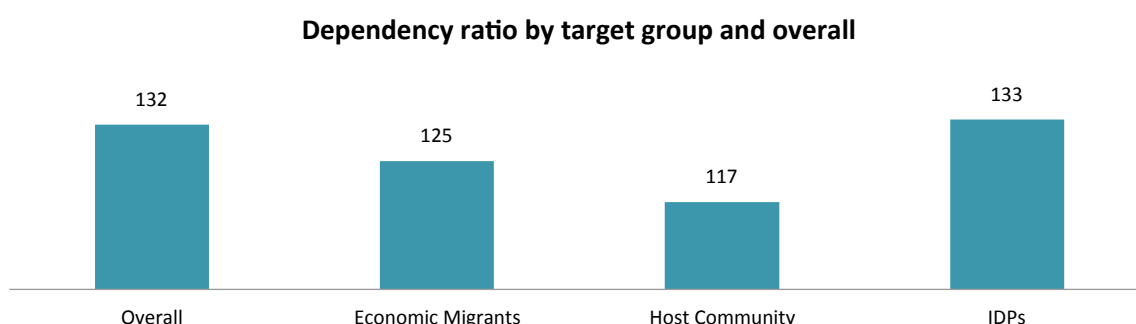
The target groups do not indicate significant differences with regards to the percentage of individuals with specific needs.

Target Population	Physical Disability	Mental disability	Chronic illness	Pregnant or lactating women	Female headed households	Children without parents
Economic Migrants	3%	2%	5%	16%	17%	2%
Host community	2%	1%	2%	16%	17%	1%
IDPs	2%	1%	4%	18%	15%	2%

The dependency ratio, a measure showing the number of dependents (those aged between 0 and 14 and over the age of 65) to the working age population (aged 15 to 64), is higher among IDP households than for other target groups, though it is important to note that the dependency ratio is generally high for all groups included in the sample.

The dependency ratio is shown here by target group and for the overall sample as the proportion of dependents per 100 working age individuals.¹⁴ This additional burden on the working age population is likely to impact the resilience of the target group.¹⁵

Graph X: Dependency ratio by target group and overall



E. Displacement and migration history

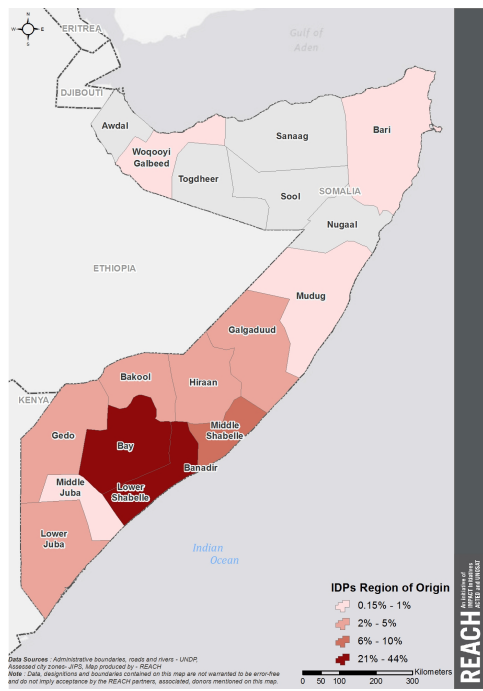
A large part of the IDP population in Mogadishu (41%) moved directly from the region of origin to Mogadishu. Lower Shabelle represents the main region of origin for IDPs in Mogadishu (42%),

¹⁴ Fewer individuals of working age living within a household generally make it more difficult for the household to support the needs of its youth and elderly, such as to obtain education and healthcare.

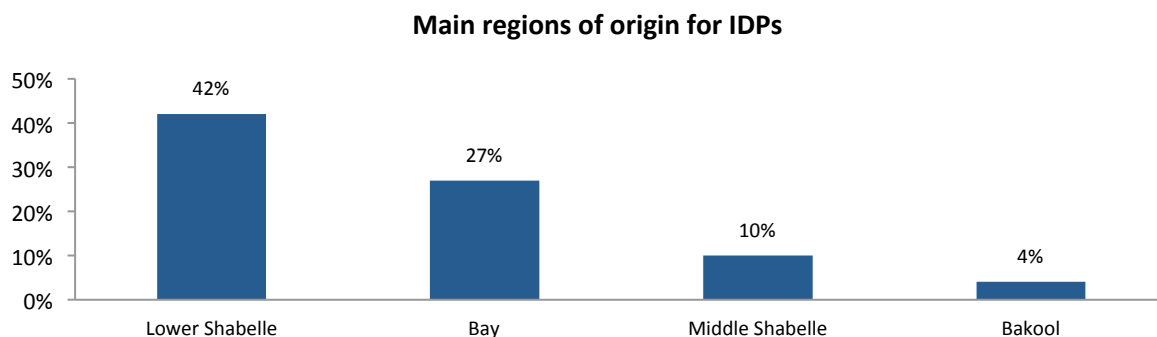
¹⁵ For reference dependency ratio on Somalia see World Bank website: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND>

followed by Bay (27%) and Middle Shabelle with 10%. Only 4% of the IDPs originate from the Bakool region.

Map: regions of origin of the IDP populations



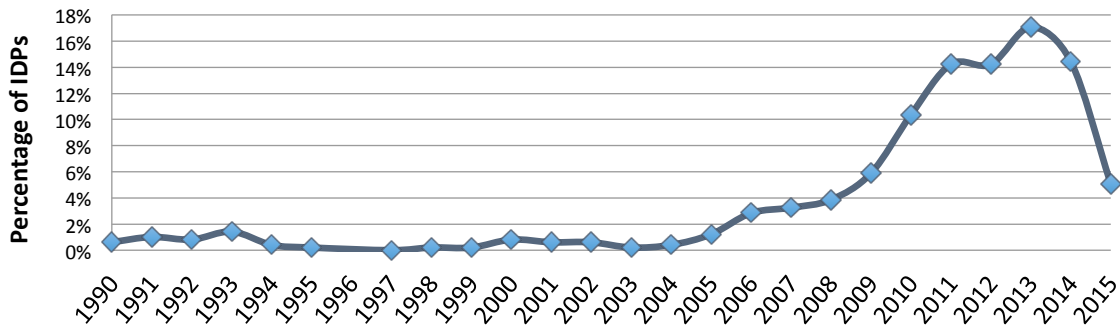
Graph X: Main regions of origin for IDPs



Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle and Bakool are the four regions hardest hit by the 2011 famine (see graph above; note that the 17% of IDPs from other regions are not shown on the graph). Those regions have also undergone military offensives and substantial clan conflicts. Indeed, when looking at the date IDPs reported leaving their place of origin (see graph x below), there was a significant increase between 2010 and 2011, with 15% of IDPs reporting leaving their region of origin in 2011 when the famine was declared.

Graph x: Year of leaving place of origin for IDPs from Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions

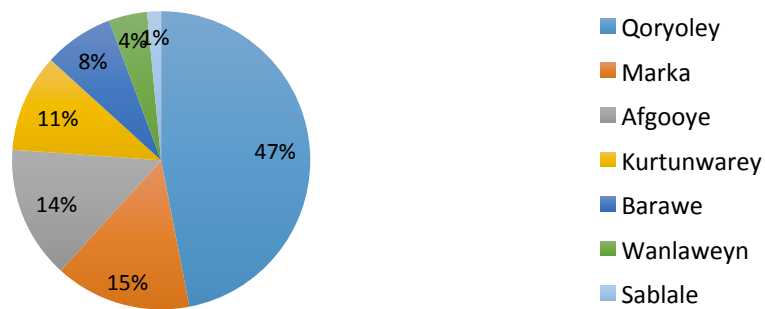
Year that IDPs left place of origin (%)



The majority of IDPs from Lower Shabelle fled from Qoryoley (49%) and Merka (15%) districts (see graph x below), which have both been undergoing clan conflicts and military interventions in the last three years.

Graph x: IDPs' districts of origin within Lower Shabelle

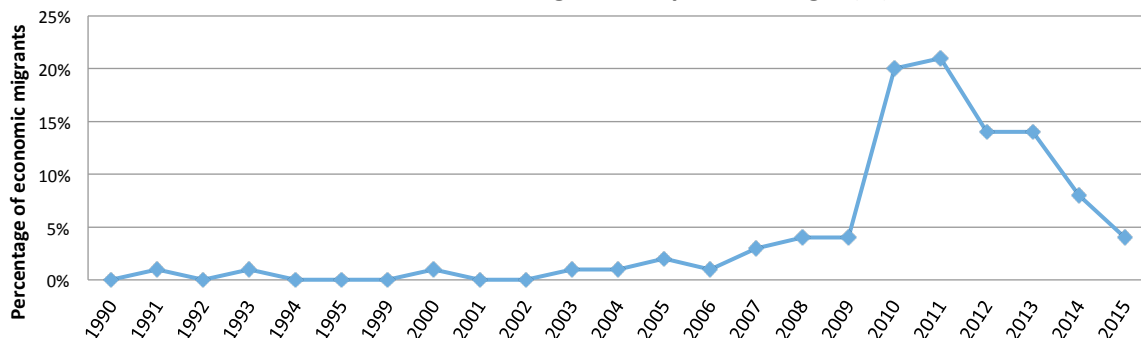
IDPs' districts of origin within Lower Shabelle



Overall, there is a steady increase from 2009 onwards, with the above-mentioned high peak in 2011, and another significant peak in 2013. Notably, there is a similar spike in economic migrants that left their place of origin around the same period, as seen in graph x below.

Graph x: year of leaving the place of origin for economic migrants from Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions

Year that Economic Migrant left place of origin (%)

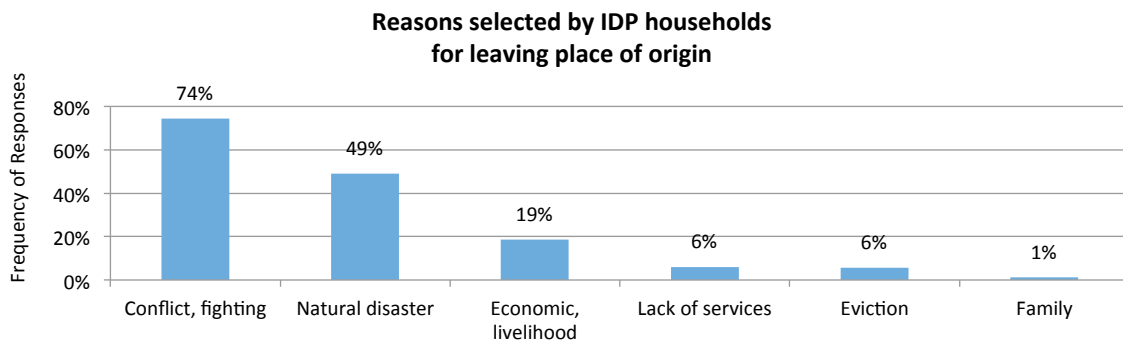


F. Reasons for displacement

The reasons for internal displacement were captured in the household survey by asking about the two main reasons for IDPs' initial displacement from their area of origin and, in case of multiple displacements, by asking about the two main reasons for their most recent displacement.

The most frequently chosen reason for initial displacement is "armed conflict and fighting", as this comprised of nearly half of the reasons given by IDPs for leaving their area of origin. The next most commonly chosen reason is natural disasters, including both sudden-onset disasters such as floods, as well as slow-onset ones such as drought, as this comprised of nearly a third of the reasons given. This is in line with both the regions of origin and years of displacement outlined above. However, interestingly, loss of livelihood is only the third most frequently given reason for displacement. This is not atypical in a pastoral and agro-pastoral society, where loss of livestock is a key element of displacement, especially in slow-onset disasters such as drought¹⁶. Yet, this also highlights the definitional challenge between flight, i.e. forced displacement, and adaptive migration movements.

Graph X: Frequency of reasons selected by IDP households for leaving its place of origin:

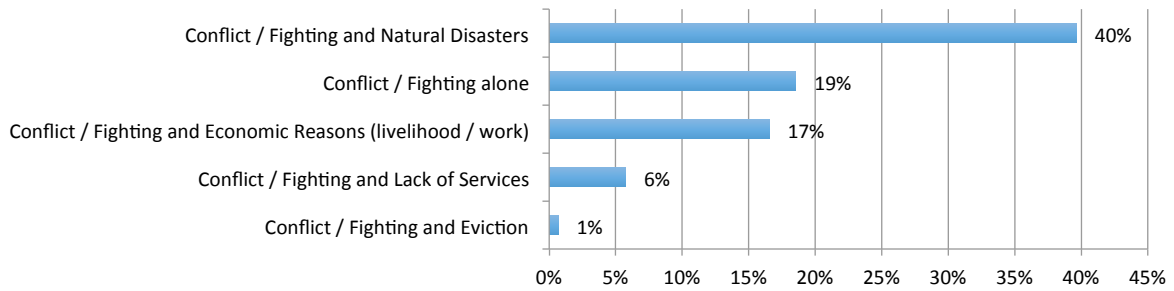


The graph X below gives a better sense of the complexity of the situation, which is often a combination of multiple causes resulting in displacement, rather than a single one. The graph shows that out of those IDPs who chose "armed conflict and fighting" as a main reason for their displacement, only 19% identified it as their exclusive reason for displacement, with the rest selecting it in combination with other causes (note that the graph does not include the 17% of the IDP population that did not report conflict as a main reason for displacement).

Graph x: IDP households that reported conflict / fighting as at least one main reason for initial displacement

¹⁶ On the concept of internal displacement of pastoralists s, see Schrepfer/Caterina: On the margins: Kenya's pastoralists, April 2014.

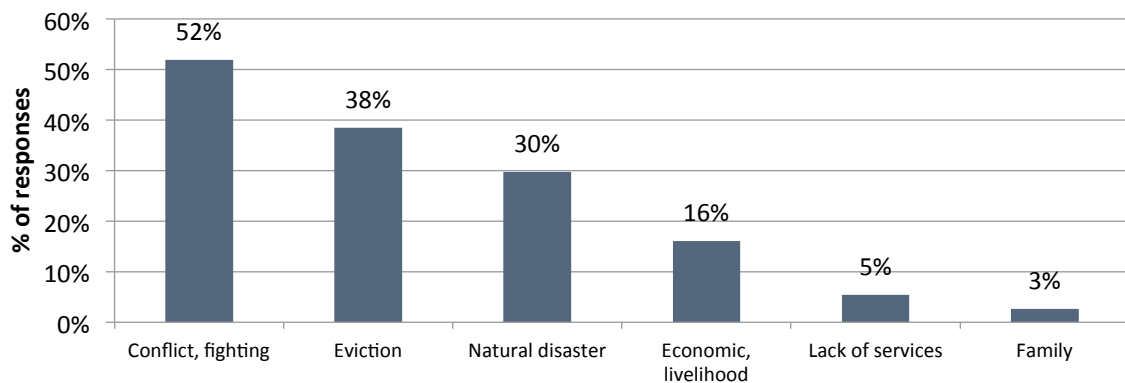
IDP households that reported conflict / fighting as at least one main reason for initial displacement (% of overall IDP households)



However, there is an interesting shift in the main reasons for leaving the last place of residence given by those IDPs who reported to have moved more than once since leaving their place of origin (47% of the total profiled IDP households). Here we see that although conflict remains the most frequently reported cause of displacement, evictions are the second most commonly selected reason by IDPs. It is worth noting that the numerous evictions carried out and planned have also led to high levels of insecurity and have involved certain level of conflict in the city.

Graph X: Main reasons selected by IDP households for leaving last place of residence

Main reasons selected by IDP households for leaving last place of residence (for households that moved since leaving place of origin)



FINDINGS BY DURABLE SOLUTIONS CRITERIA

In this chapter, the profiling results are examined against six pre-selected durable solutions criteria and indicators developed in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons¹⁷ and discussed and agreed upon by the profiling working group.

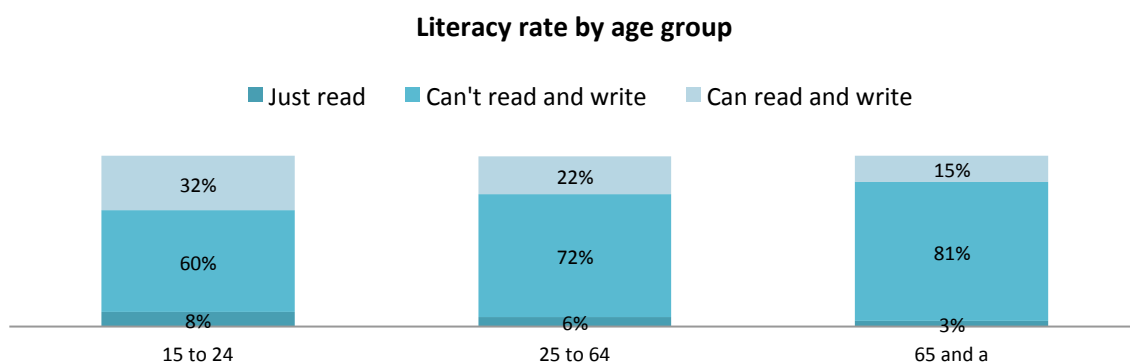
A. Enjoyment of an adequate standard of living without discrimination

Education

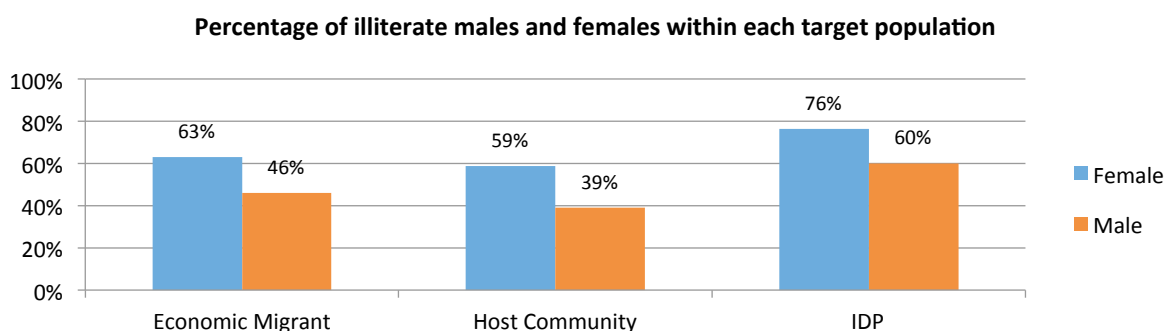
Though the education situation for those profiled portrays a dire situation overall, the IDP population is particularly disadvantaged. In addition, the level of access to education for women and girls is consistently worse than for their male counterparts across all target groups.

Literacy rate: 69% of the profiled population aged 15 years and above can neither read nor write. Only 25% is fully literate (can read and write) while 6% can only read. There are significant differences between target groups, with 72% of adult IDPs being illiterate compared to 50% of host community members and 57% of economic migrants. For all target groups, there are also significant gender differences, with consistently higher illiteracy rates for women and girls.¹⁸

Graph X: Overall literacy rate by age group:



Graph X: Percentage of illiterate males and females within each target population:

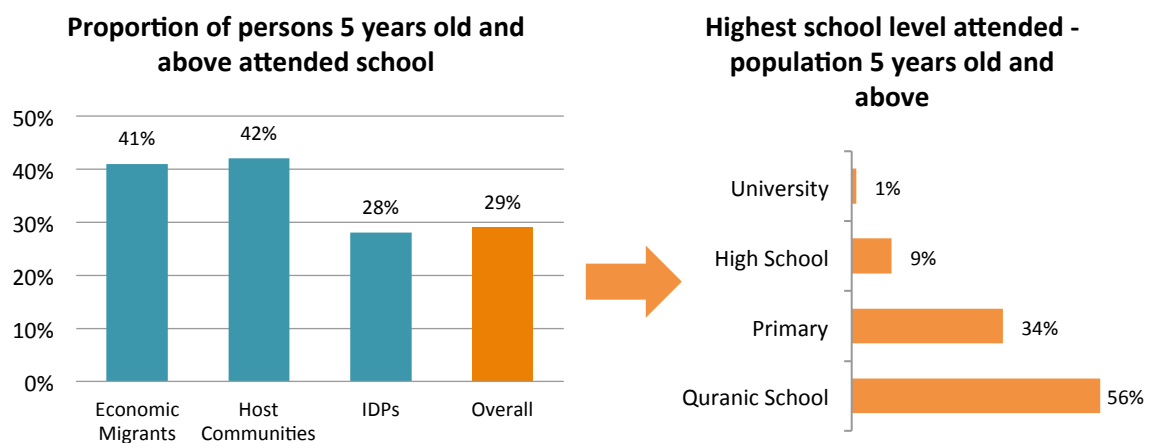


¹⁷ Adequate standard of living; access to employment and livelihoods; access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property or to provide compensation; access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; long-term safety, security, freedom of movement, and participation in public affairs without discrimination.

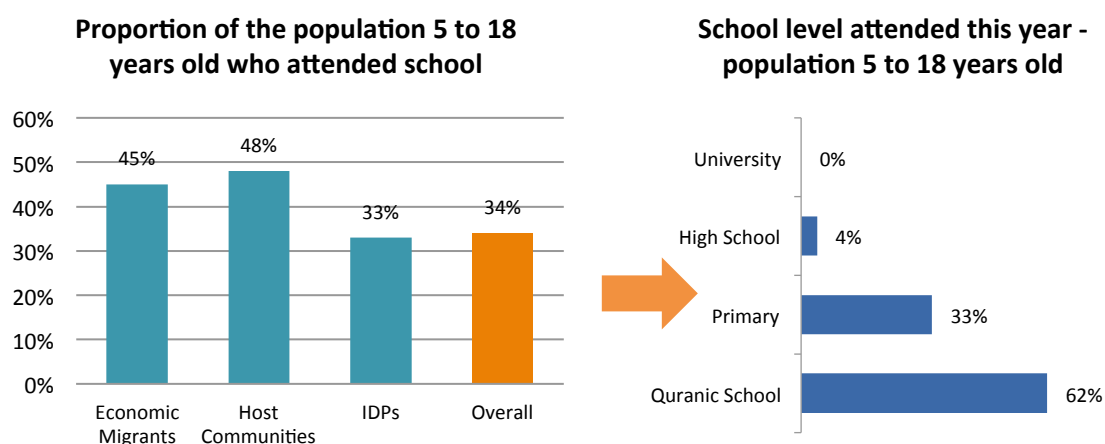
¹⁸ The latinised Somali alphabet was only adopted in 1972, so 15 or older at this point would not have learned at school, this can be one reason for the increase in literacy rates in younger populations.

School attendance: Findings indicate that only 29% of the population 5 years of age and above has ever attended school. This is higher for males at 37% compared to females at 22%. The IDP population has a particularly low rate of 28%, especially in comparison with economic migrants and host communities, with 41% and 42%, respectively. The gender differences are evident for all target groups.

Among those who ever went to school, 56% attended Quranic school/Madrassa and 34% attended primary school. There is a drastic decrease in students who attended high school/secondary school (9%) or onward higher education (2%). IDPs who attended school are more likely than other groups to attend Quranic school (58% of IDPs who went to school and 48% and 46% for economic migrants and host communities, respectively).



School attendance for children aged 5 to 18: Of children between 5 to 18 years of age, IDP children are less likely to attend school than children from the other target groups. For the school year 2014/2015, 34% of the total surveyed population in this age group attended school. Of these, 33% were IDPs, while 45% and 48% were economic migrants and host communities, respectively, demonstrating significant differences between IDPs and the other target groups.

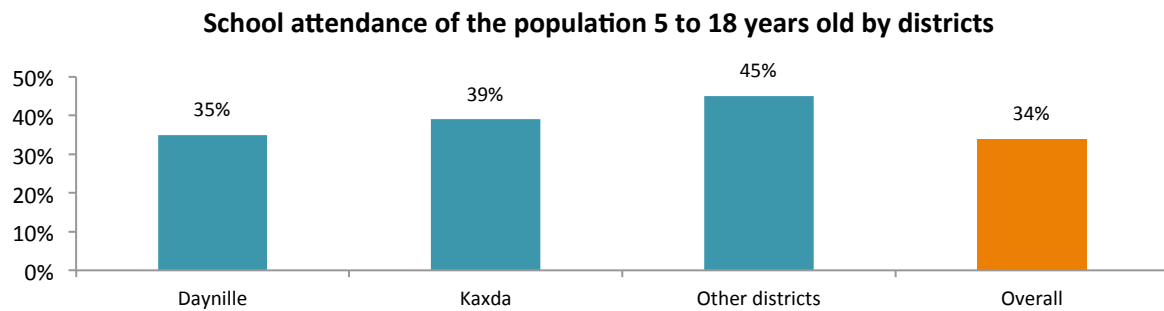


The school level attended shows a high score for Quranic school/Madrassa (62% overall, 64% for IDPs, 55% economic migrants and 51% for host communities) and primary schools (33% overall, 32% for IDPs, 36% Economic migrants and 39% for host communities).

School attendance by district: Access to education facilities varies considerably between Daynille,

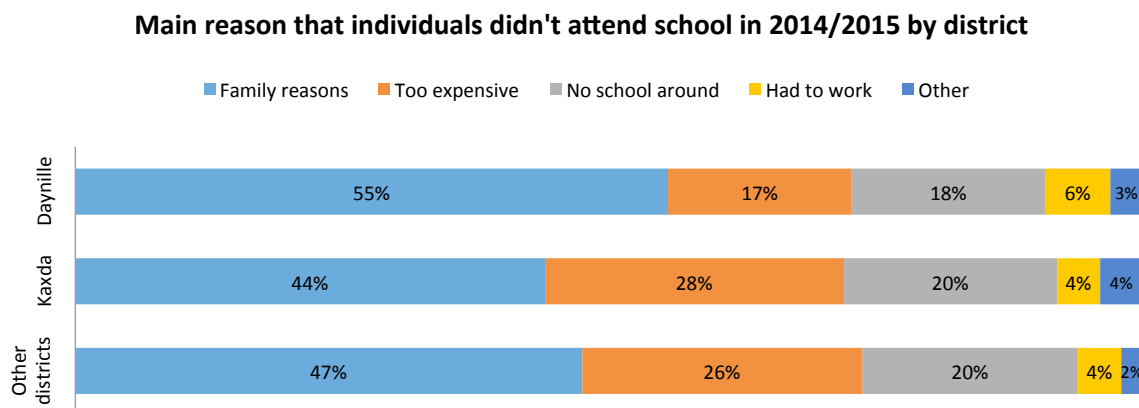
Kaxda and the rest of the districts. While only 35% and 39% of the profiled population were able to attend school in Daynille and Kaxda, the level of access stands at 45% for other districts. Access to education and school in the districts that are more central is therefore better than in the outskirts/newer districts.

Graph X: School attendance of the population 5 to 18 years old by districts



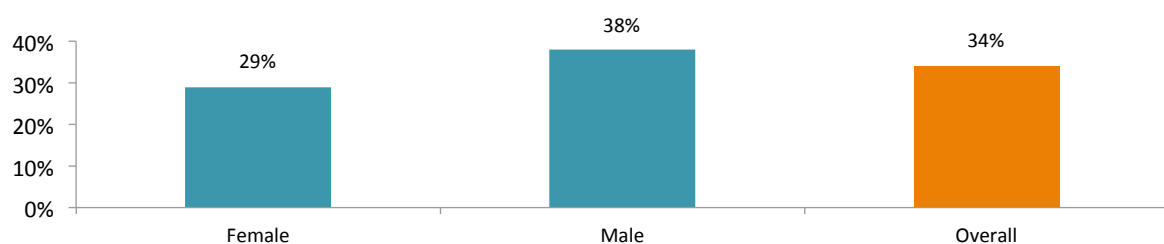
Family reasons and inability to afford schooling are the two most frequently given reasons for not attending schools. The third reason frequently given is the lack of education facilities nearby, which interestingly did not vary significantly between the different districts. The fourth most reported reason for not attending school is labour.

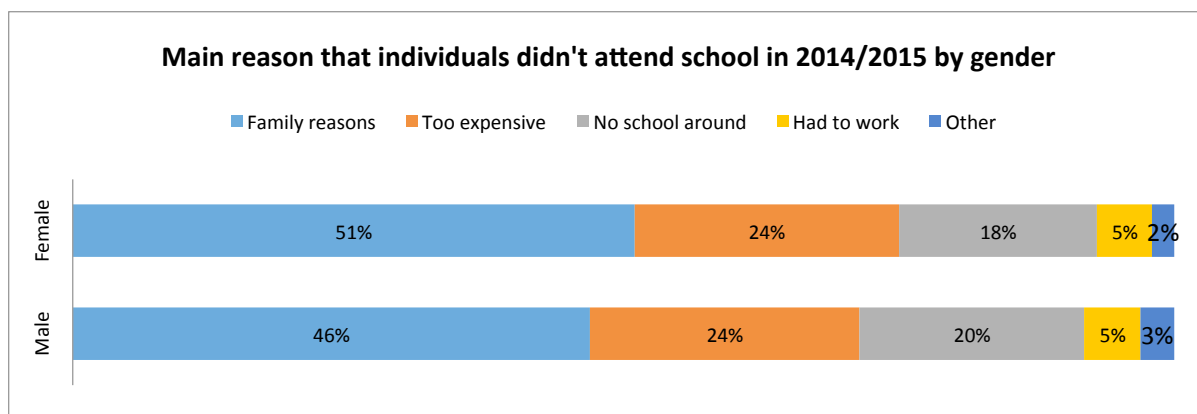
Graph X: Main reason for not attending school in 2014/2015 by district:



Gender and school attendance: Looking at the differences in school attendance, a larger proportion of boys were attending school (38%) compared with girls (29%). There are no significant differences in reasons for not attending schools. For female children, family reasons are slightly more relevant than for male children.

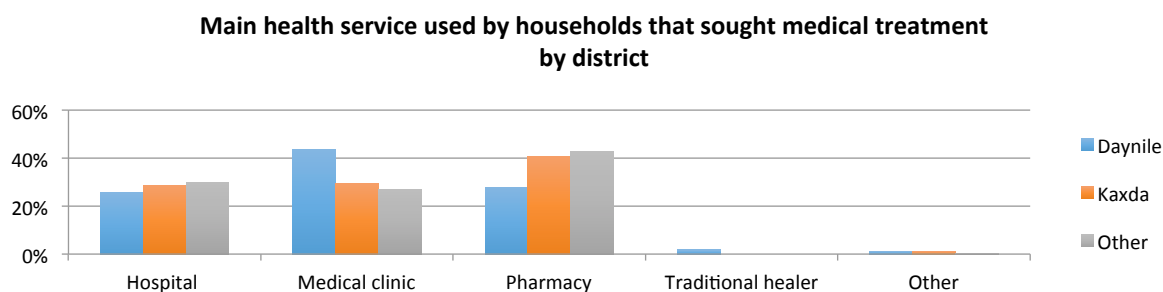
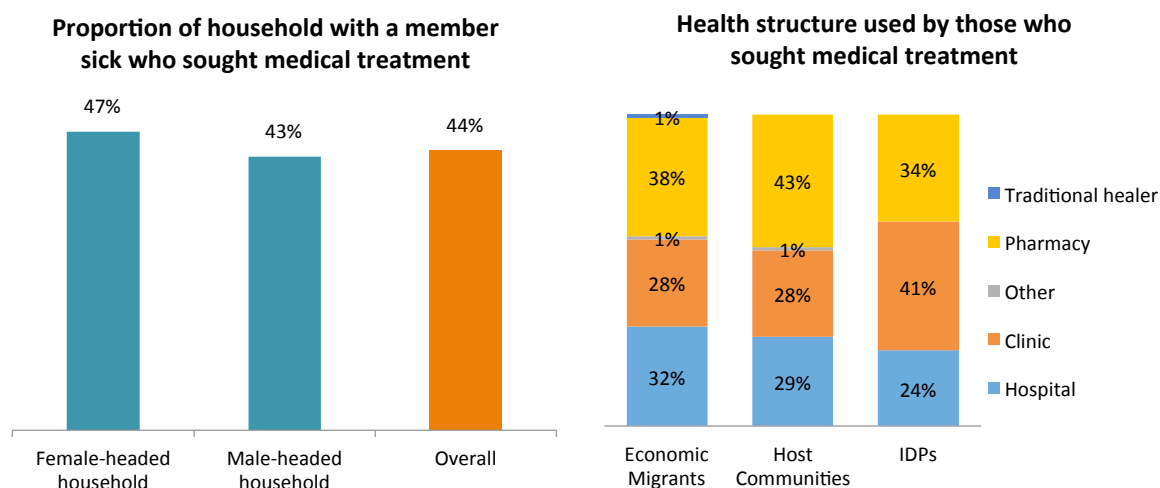
Graph X: School attendance of the population 5 to 18 years old by gender





Health

Among target groups, the IDP population presents the poorest health situation and also reports difficulties in accessing health services. 44% of all the target groups reported having one member sick in the last three months. That figure is highest for the IDP population at 44% followed by economic migrants at 34%. 90% of those with one member sick reported short-term illness as their main concern. 74% of those that had a member sick reported seeking medical assistance and among them are 73% IDPs, 80% economic migrants and 83% of the host community profiled.

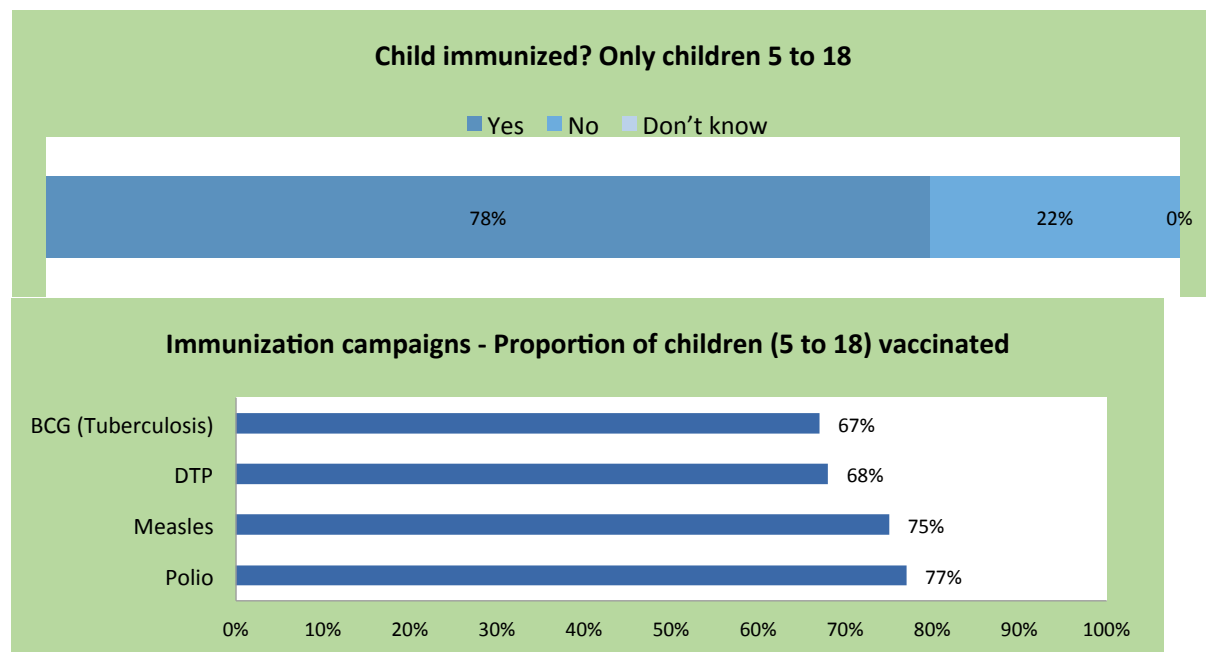


Pharmacies were the most utilized health service by the total population, followed by clinics. The IDP population mostly used medical clinics (41%) followed by pharmacies (33%). The host community mostly used pharmacies (43%) followed by hospitals (29%). Results are similar for economic migrants, with pharmacies at 38% and hospitals at 32%.

There are differences between districts. In Daynille, 44% are using clinics, but only 30% in Kaxda and 27% in other districts. Pharmacies are used more extensively in central districts (43%) and Kaxda (41%), but less in Daynille (28%).

Childbirth : A majority of those interviewed (79%) reported that women mostly give birth at home. In 80% of IDP households, women are giving birth at home, which is the highest rate among the target groups. Traditional birth assistants are mostly present (54%), followed by a nurse/a midwife (36%).

Immunization campaign: Immunization rates show that 78% of parents across all the target groups are immunizing their children.



Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

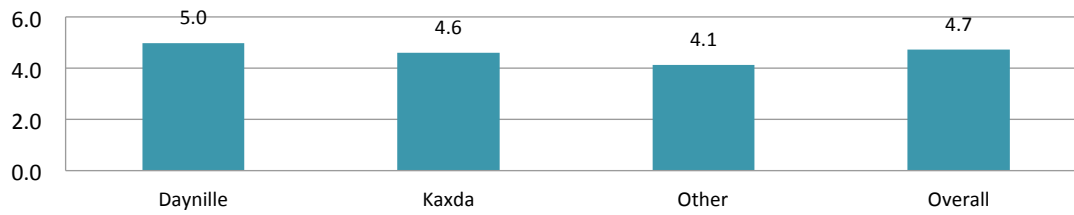
The water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the settlements in Mogadishu presents concerns – particularly with regards to sanitation facilities and access to them.

Water sources and access: similar to the facility mapping findings, boreholes represent the main water source for all the target groups, followed by wells. The majority of target populations store the collected water in jerry cans. Target populations spend a weekly average of 1-2 USD for water and, on average, have a 4.7 minute walk to the nearest water point. This means that water points are about 400-500 meters away, which meets the SPHERE standards for distance from any household to the nearest water point in emergencies.¹⁹ In Daynille, target populations have to walk further to access water (5 minutes) than in Kaxda (4,6 minutes) and in central districts (4.1 minutes). Findings are corroborated by the facility mapping in both cases.

More than half of the target populations do not treat drinking water. When treated, water treatment is done either by chlorination or boiling. In large majority (by over 90% of all groups and districts), across target groups and districts, drinking water is stored in jerry cans.

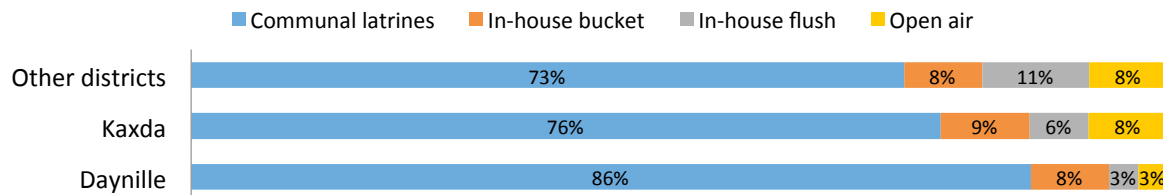
¹⁹ The Sphere Handbook: *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*, available at: <http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/>.

Average distance in minutes to the closest water point by district

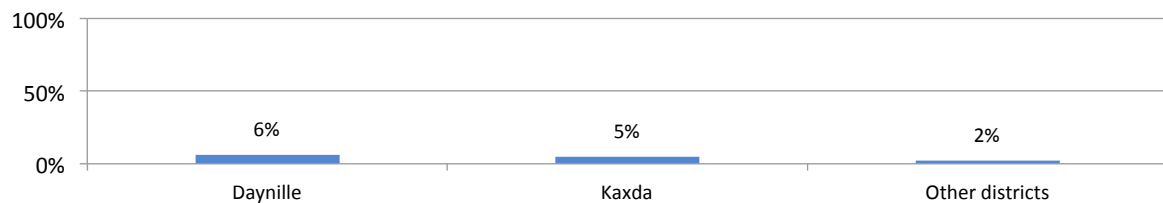


Latrines: Overall, all target populations in the settlements mainly use communal latrines. This is the case across districts with a highest percentage in Daynille district at 86%. Populations living in more central districts have a slightly higher proportion of in-house flush toilets (11% compared to 6% in Kaxda and 3% in Daynille). This can indicate a slightly better integration and level of standard of living. However, the majority uses communal latrines that are not segregated by sex. Additionally, communal latrines are mostly not lockable according to 70% of the respondents.

Latrine usage by district



Gender-segregated latrines by districts

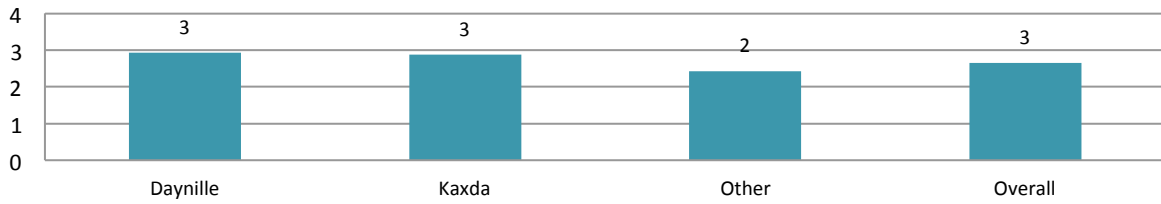


Distance to the latrines: In Daynille and Kaxda districts, it takes a three-minute walk to access communal latrines, which equates to a distance of approximately 250 meters from shelters.²⁰ In more central districts, the situation is slightly better with only a two-minute walk. SPHERE standards require, however, a maximum distance of 50 meters from dwellings.²¹ 88% of the total population said that they were able to access latrines any time of day and night. The 11% that reported that they were not able to access latrines cited fear of attack as the main reason. Findings of the focus group discussions corroborate this data. FGD participants mentioned latrines are too far to walk to safely at night unless accompanied.

²⁰ See also findings on the facility mapping: <http://www.reach-initiative.org/reach-somalia-product-list>

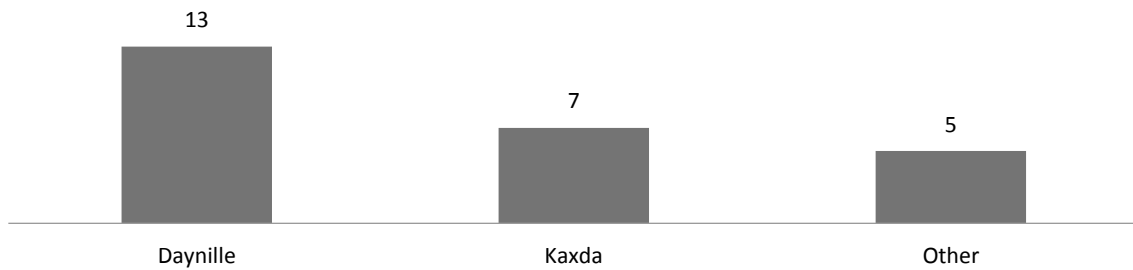
²¹ The Sphere Handbook: *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*

Average distance in minutes to the closest latrine



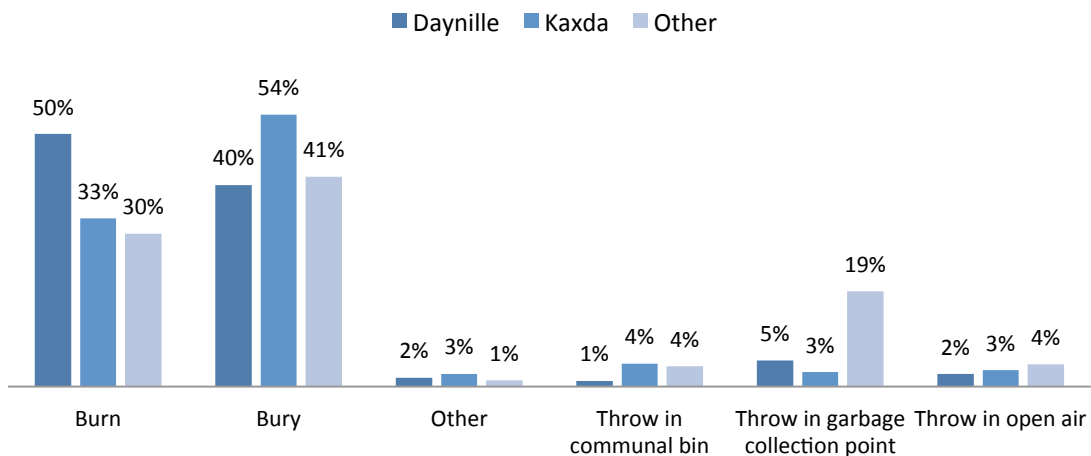
In Daynille district, a communal bathroom is shared by an average of 13 households. This is almost double the number in Kaxda district where only seven households share a bathroom on average, and almost three times the number of households sharing bathrooms in central districts (5). This points to an imbalance in the population-facility ratio across districts.

Average number of household sharing communal bathroom



Waste is traditionally disposed of by burning or burying, and this is the case across all districts. Garbage collection points are increasingly used in central districts (19%), but not in the periphery.

How does the household dispose of waste?

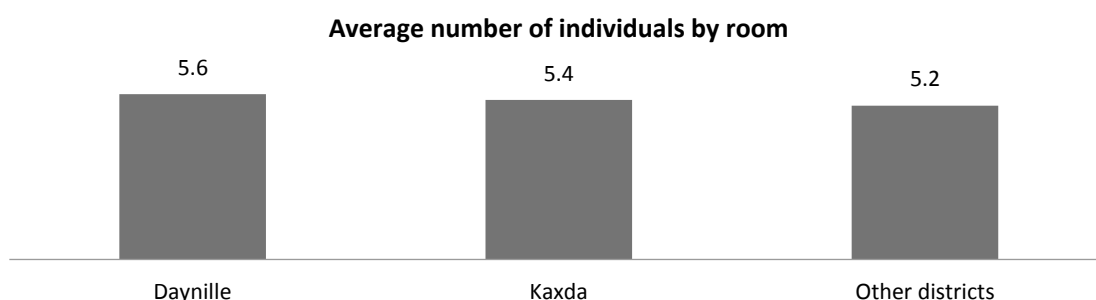


Access to Adequate Shelter

Type of shelter: The majority or 75% of the profiled population lives in buuls with variations between target groups: Economic migrants and IDPs mostly live in buuls (65% and 75% respectively); while host community families are more evenly distributed between house/apartment at 35%, buuls at 29% and communal or public buildings at 17%. This distribution by target group is also reflected in the distribution by district. Daynille and Kaxda see buuls as the main shelter type, while other

districts have more varied shelter types – communal building, buuls and houses/apartments. It is worth remembering that 73% of IDPs live in Kaxda and Daynille, which can explain the high prevalence of buuls as main shelter type there.

Shelter material: Differences between target groups are also identified in the materials used for the outer part of the shelter. Clothes and woods are frequently used among IDP and economic migrant families, while host communities use more varied materials: tin sheets, clothes and wood, bricks/stones, etc., with 72% of the shelters being lockable from the inside. In Daynille and Kaxda, the percentage of lockable shelters is lower at 62% and 61% respectively. On average, the shelters have 1.6 rooms and each room holds between 5.2 and 5.6 individuals.



Non-food Items (NFIs): On average, each household interviewed has 3 jerry cans, 1 mat, 1 blanket, 1 washbasin, 2 cooking pots and 1 plastic sheet with few differences across target populations and districts. The profiling did not capture data related to the quality and the length of ownership of these NFIs.

Electricity: 5% of the surveyed population has access to electricity in the shelter. Among them, 74% said that they pay for the electricity.

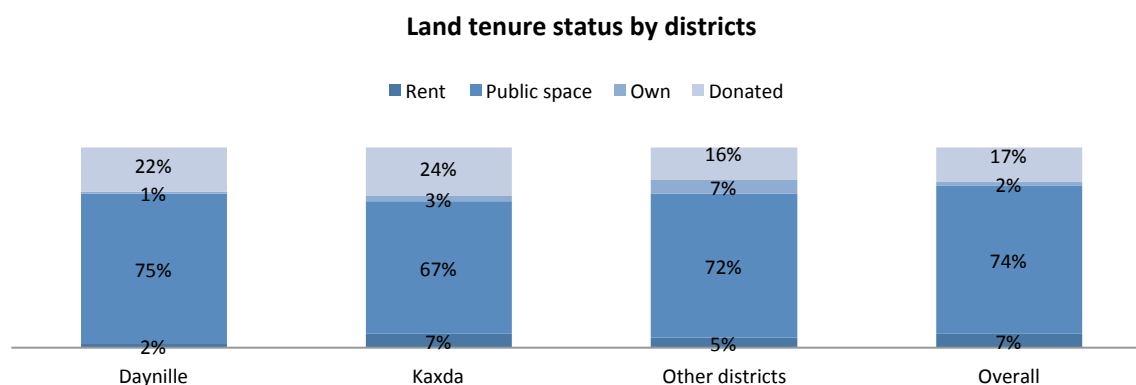
B. Access to secure and affordable housing and land

Housing tenure status in current location: Despite the clear distinction in shelter types, the housing arrangements across target groups and districts are fairly similar. Most of the population indicated living in their current dwelling for free, either independently or with others. 3% indicated renting or owning a place (slightly higher in districts other than in Kaxda and Daynille). Out of these, 61% indicated have a registered title or document. For the small percentage that reported paying rent, the average rent was \$10 USD per month. However, the focus group discussions shed greater light on the nature of “free living”. IDP participants in the FGDs reported paying the landlord collectively when they settle in an area, as well as providing a portion of any humanitarian or other type of assistance they receive. The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) sub-cluster also confirmed that gatekeepers often demand a fee from IDPs, which can include a portion of assistance distributed to IDPs by humanitarian organizations.²²

Land tenure in current location: On average, the majority of the profiled population (81%) reported not owning the land they are currently living on, while 17% indicated that the land was donated to them (with differences between target groups and locations; the percentage of those living on donated land is higher among economic migrants than for other groups, and higher in Kaxda and

²² Somalia protection cluster, HLP Sub cluster, Improved housing, land and property rights protection towards urban solutions for IDPs - Concept note for a pilot project, December 2015.

Daynille districts than in others), and 2% did not know their current land tenure. 73% of the donated land was donated by gatekeepers, mainly in Daynille and Kaxda. However, 67% of the land is only donated temporarily. Documentation of land tenure-related payments to landlords is rare. This highlights a precarious land tenure security situation, rendering inhabitants of the settlement highly exposed to forced evictions.



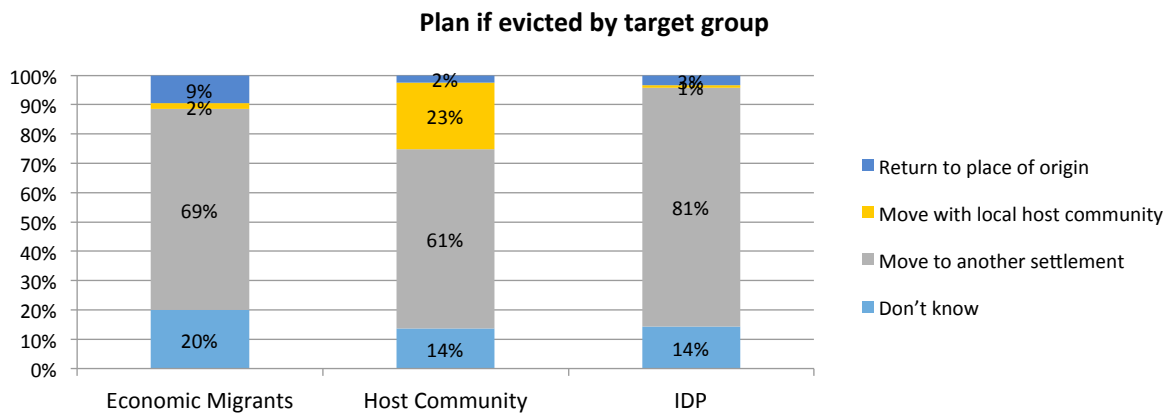
Concepts of rent, ownership and related documentation are very complicated terms to apply in such a context and particularly for the IDP population. IDPs often have an established camp committee that negotiates issues such as settling on land, safety and security. Payments to landlords are also usually done collectively through the committee when the community receives a distribution from humanitarian organizations.

Eviction and threats of eviction: The most pressing HLP concern faced by IDPs is evictions, which often amount to forced evictions. Nearly a third of the IDP population interviewed indicated having faced an eviction in the past 6 months (31% of the IDP population, with differences reported between districts: 33% in Daynille, 30% in Kaxda and 30% in other districts). 42% of the IDPs who faced an eviction in Daynille indicated that the incident happened in 2014, while 37% of the IDPs in Kaxda indicated that it happened in 2013. For 65% of the IDPs living in other districts, evictions took place in 2012. Half of the overall evicted IDP population (50%) only received an oral notice of the eviction. Nearly a quarter of those evicted were not aware of the eviction before it took place. Focus group discussions have highlighted that eviction processes are often insecure and violent.

Risk of future evictions: 37% of the IDP population is expecting an eviction from the current place of residence in the coming six months. This fear is higher among the IDP population living in Kaxda (43%) than in Daynille (35%) and other districts (36%). This fear of eviction isn't only found among the IDPs. Indeed, nearly a third of the host community population and a quarter of the economic migrants are expecting an eviction from their current place of residence in the coming 6 months. It is worth noting that the expectation of eviction seems positively correlated to the experience of eviction – i.e. households who reported having been evicted in the last 6 months are more likely to report an expectation of being evicted in the coming 6 months. 81% of the IDPs at risk of eviction indicated that they would simply move to another settlement if this were to happen (61% of host community and 68% of economic migrants). In that case, 81% said that they would re-use the shelter currently used to the extent possible.

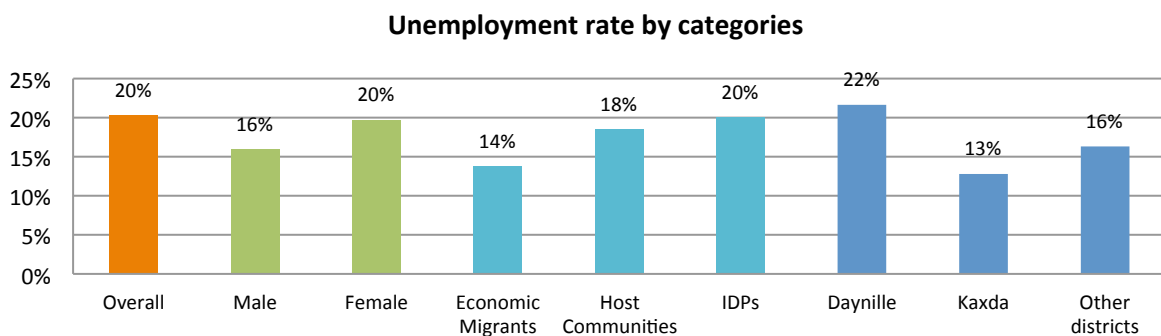
The eviction risk-related findings from the profiling depict a worrying situation. In 2015, the majority of evicted persons displaced to Daynille. A substantial amount of the evictions carried out in 2015

took place in relation to a growing demand for land by private and business actors. Considering the ongoing business expansions and relating increasing demand for land, evictions will continue to threaten the security and safety of many people. As a likely consequence, IDPs will be pushed farther into the periphery of the city, with significant implications for their safety, and their social and economic security.



C. Access to livelihoods and employment

Access to employment: 34% of the population aged 15 to 75 reported to have worked at least one hour in the previous 7 days. Of the rest of the population in this age group, 13% of those who did not work in the previous 7 days spent time looking for a job. The unemployment rate is calculated at 20% overall.²³ The unemployment rate varies slightly by target group: 14% for economic migrants, 18% for host communities and 20% for IDPs. This rate is also higher for women, with an unemployment rate at 20% compared to men at 16%. Considering that female-headed households represent 17% of the surveyed population, strong consideration needs to be given to livelihood programming targeted towards women.²⁴

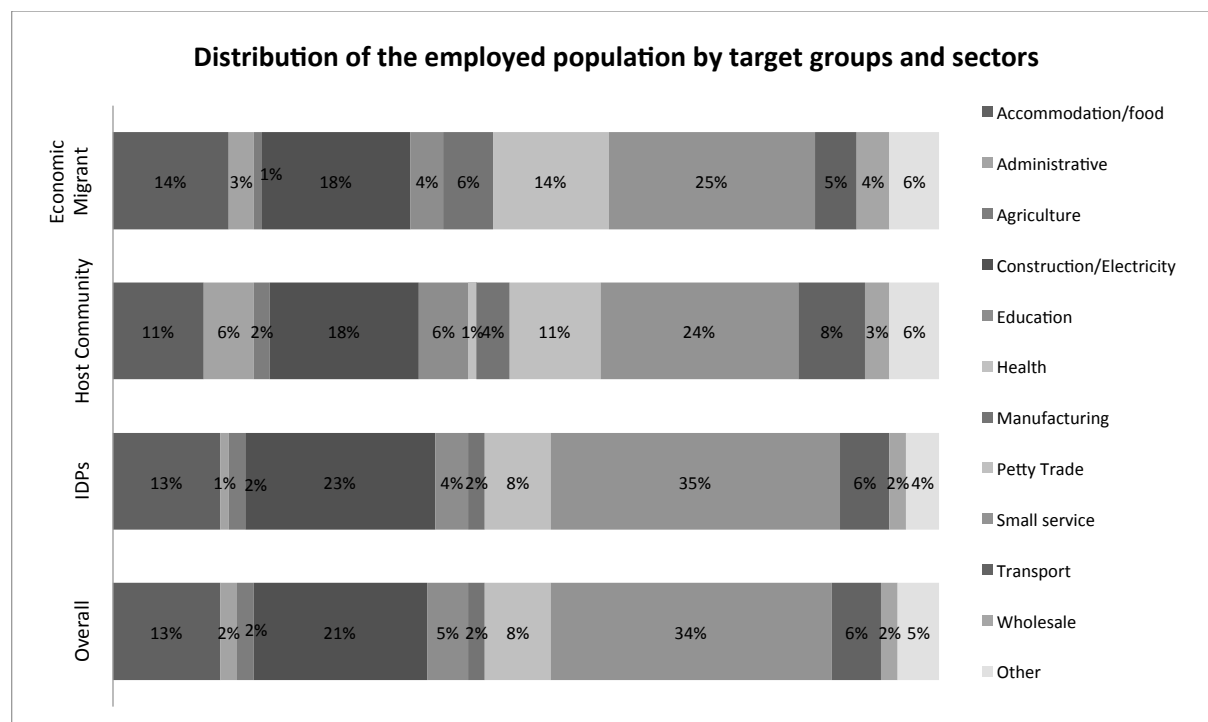


Type of employment: Though the unemployment rate appears fairly low, the type of contract, if any, and the stability of the employment are precarious: the majority of the employed are working

²³ The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is currently unemployed but was available to work in the previous week and was actively seeking employment in that period. It is the ratio of the number of unemployed people to the sum of the number of employed and unemployed people.

²⁴ The various unemployment rate analyses (gender, target groups, districts) were weighted differently therefore explaining the variation between the overall unemployment rate and the rest.

as daily workers (45%) or independent workers²⁵ (26%). IDPs are more frequently working as daily workers (47%) than economic migrants and host communities (36% and 30% respectively).

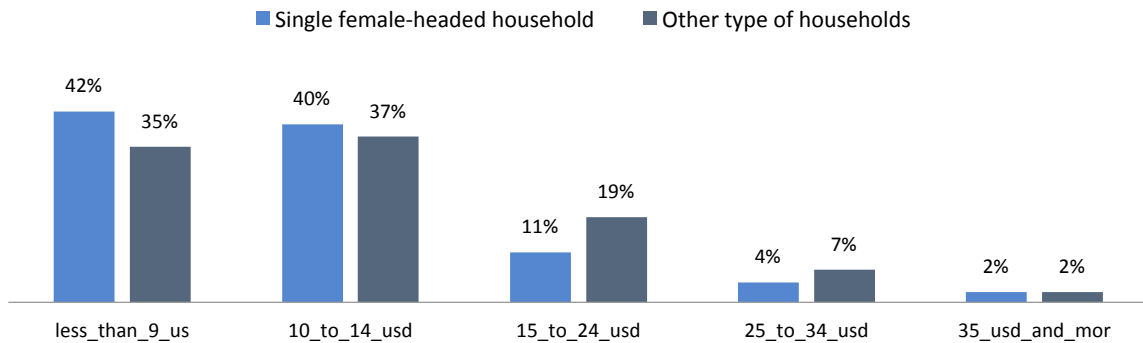


Sectors of employment: Four main sectors of activities have been identified among the employed population: small services (selling phone credit, cleaning houses, or washing clothes), construction, hospitality (food preparation, hotels, etc.) and petty trade. Sectors of work for IDPs are a bit less varied than for the two other target groups: employed IDPs are mostly working in the construction and small services sectors. Most of the unemployed persons looking for a job indicate that the main difficulty is the lack of job opportunities in the area (84% of the unemployed IDPs, 54% of the unemployed economic migrants and 82% of the unemployed host community members).

Average weekly income: 82% of employed females and 72% of employed males earned a weekly income of 14 USD or below on average. Single female-headed household fare worse than other types of households (nuclear family, male headed-household, etc.).

²⁵ Independent worker own their small -business and work for themselves, for example selling items in the market.

Weekly income by type of household and income range



D. Effective and accessible mechanisms to restore housing, land and property for IDPs

Possession at place of origins for IDPs: 14% of the IDP population reported possessing land in their place of origin, while 13% reported possessing a house in their place of origin. Out of those who reported owning either land or a house in their place of origin, 53% said that their property is damaged and 22% said that their property remains in good condition, while the remainder do not and/or cannot get information about the status of their property. 64% of those that owned houses or land in their place of origin have documentation to prove it.

Restitution and/or compensation mechanisms: 41% of those who know the status of their house or land in their place of origin indicated that it had since been occupied by someone else. 89% of those who own a house or land that is currently occupied indicate not having been able to access any restitution or compensation mechanism. The number of persons who benefited from compensation mechanisms is too low to draw any conclusions.

E. Access to personal and other documentation without discrimination for IDPs

A surprising 1% of the total population profiled had a Somali ID document, with no differences across groups. Most respondents explained their lack of personal documentation by saying that they do not feel it is important to have such documents. Lack of affordability of such documents and lack of knowledge of the procedures for obtaining them were other prevalent reasons. Similarly, only 1% of the overall target population reported to have a birth certificate and most of the sampled population were never registered at birth.

Focus group discussions, however, revealed a new dimension of need for personal documentation. Such documentation is increasingly recognized as necessary to prevent arbitrary arrest during security sweeps or security checks, notably in relation to security incidents, as illustrated by the following quote: “When an explosion, blast, or assassinations happen in our areas, an identity card is crucial”. Consequences for not having this ID card include arrests or restrictions on movement: “Some of the security police arrested our children, when explosions took place in the city.” ID cards were needed “for our school children to clarify that they are IDPs to escape from unsafe areas.” Other focus group discussion participants also mentioned that ID cards are needed to be able to walk freely “if an accident happened.”

In summary, there is an increased urgency for ID cards to protect against undue movement restrictions, to pass through checkpoints or to prevent against arbitrary arrest, as such documents

are requested by security forces. Personal documentation was not mentioned as a requirement to access services or assistance. Yet, with the further development of the city and respective services, individual identification is likely to become such a requirement in the future.

In Mogadishu, the process of obtaining national ID cards started in 2014 and halted again. Authorities affirmed that the process would resume in 2016, saying that ID cards would come at a standard cost for all citizens (the actual cost was not finalised when drafting this report; indicative cost given was 15 USD). Considering that the average IDP household consists of 5.8 persons, and with an average weekly income of under \$15 dollars for a large majority of the population, this cost is unlikely to be affordable and it is questionable whether such expenditure could be prioritized in light of other needs. Therefore, it will be crucial that IDPs are adequately informed about the process to obtain documentation and that the creation of a mechanism to minimize costs or allow for fee waivers is considered.

F. Participation in public affairs without discrimination²⁶

For some focus group discussion participants, participation in political affairs meant using radios to stay informed and informing those close to them. For others, participation meant the interest and ability to vote in the next presidential election. In general, the participants of the discussions shared the impression that participation is, on a whole, not attainable for them.

The most common reason cited for that community-wide impression was the poverty among displaced populations. This can be summarized as follows: IDPs are neither wealthy enough to matter to politicians, nor do they have sufficient funds to participate. In other words, the discussions described participating as costing too much. Participating would ultimately be a waste of the limited money earned, especially in light of the need to prioritize daily basic needs. The second reason mentioned by participants was the risk that participating in politics would result in exposure to different armed organizations, and one should not participate unless one has the means to defend oneself. Among the focus group discussion participants was the belief that one could face serious risks if participating actively in public and political affairs.

Overall, participating in public and political affairs was not perceived as a way to improve the general situation for IDPs. That said, some participants did mention that they would participate if they were invited because they wish to partake in decision-making regarding the country's future. Others said that it is through educating their children, rather than through politics, that they would improve their situation.

On a whole, IDPs are generally disenfranchised from current political processes and generally do not see reason enough to prioritize participatory rights as this is not perceived to have a direct impact on improving their situation. However, considering the volume and scale of this population in the city, their participation should be given a stronger emphasis.

G. Long-term safety and security

Data on safety and security was gathered both through the household survey and through the focus group discussions. The sensitive nature of such concerns limited the possibility to explore these issues exclusively with the household survey and the responses given therefore need to be

²⁶ Participation information was obtained in FGDs as the most appropriate methodology for this indicator.

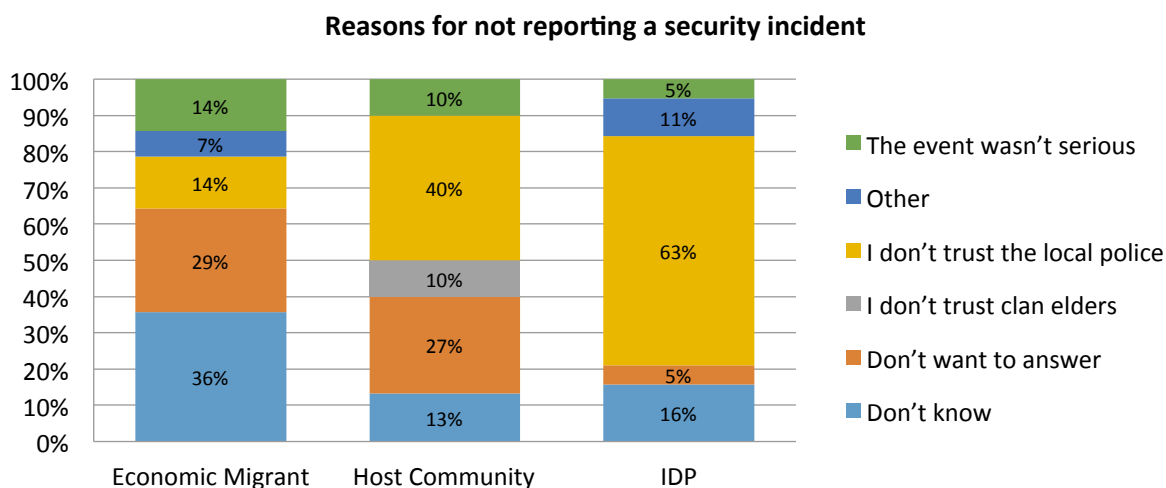
considered with caution. The outcomes from the focus groups, on the other hand, can give a more nuanced picture of the situation.

According to the focus group discussions, the following factors affect the safety and security of IDPs: insecure and forced eviction processes; exposure to risk due to the location of settlements, as IDPs often live close to areas with military presence which may result in increased risk of attacks, as well as visits from militia wearing government uniforms; poor infrastructure in the settlements, including badly constructed shelters with no walls or roofs, and latrines which are too far to reach safely especially at night; as well as lack of personal documentation and ensuing risks of arbitrary arrest, especially for children and youth. The household survey also identified 18 cases of forced recruitment of children into armed groups. IDPs also felt vulnerable to thievery and even attacks and insecurity during aid distributions.

Participants of focus group discussions often mentioned the important role of ‘community leaders’ in providing information to people living in a settlement, ensuring the security of the community, paying rent to landlords and reporting concerns to the police. In many cases, these ‘community leaders’ are the gatekeepers themselves, which confirms IDPs’ dependency on gatekeepers. This is especially the case for security, which is a core responsibility for formal authorities to provide.

The household survey revealed that 30% of the target population experiencing security incidents reported them in one form or another. Overall, 70% of those who reported an incident did so to the police. This percentage is lower among economic migrants (61%) than the rest: 100% for host communities and 73% among IDPs. The main reason chosen for not reporting an incident to the police is lack of trust in the institution.

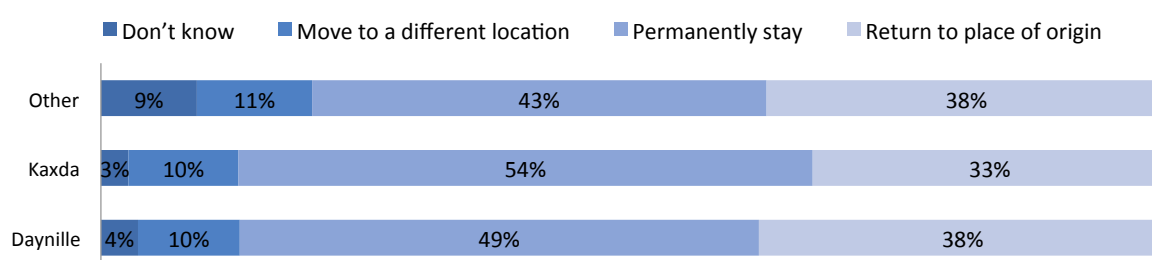
Graph X: Reasons for not reporting a security incident:



FINDINGS: IDPS' INTENTIONS REGARDING FUTURE PLACE OF SETTLEMENT

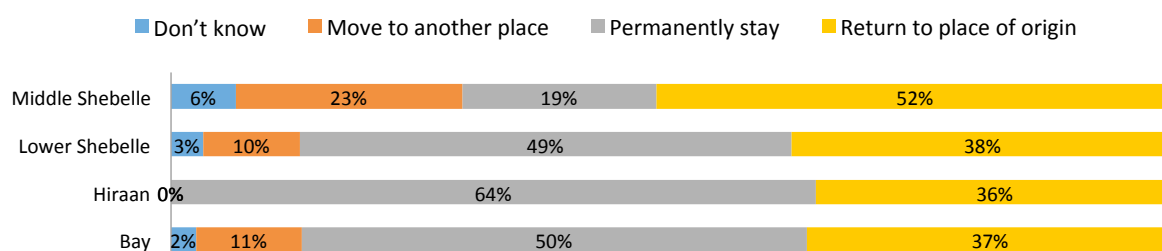
When asked about their preference for future settlement options in the next 6 to 12 months, a significant number of the IDP households profiled (47% or almost 200,000 individuals) said that they would like to stay in their current location in the city permanently.²⁷ Those living in Kaxda district are more willing to stay in their current location permanently (54%) than those living in Daynille (49%) and in other districts (43%).²⁸ Those IDPs who would like to return to their place of origin constitute about 37% of the overall IDP population profiled.

IDP households' intentions regarding future place of settlement by current district



Looking at IDPs' intentions in relation to their region of origin, it appears that the majority of the IDPs coming from Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Bay regions would like to stay in Mogadishu permanently. This is not surprising considering the current insecurity, clan tensions, and military activities taking place in these regions. However, the majority of IDPs coming from Middle Shabelle (52%) indicate they would like to return to their place of origin, which is in line with the fact that both in Jowhar and Balcad districts became newly accessible in 2013 and have fertile farming land.

IDP households' intentions regarding future place of settlement by region of origin

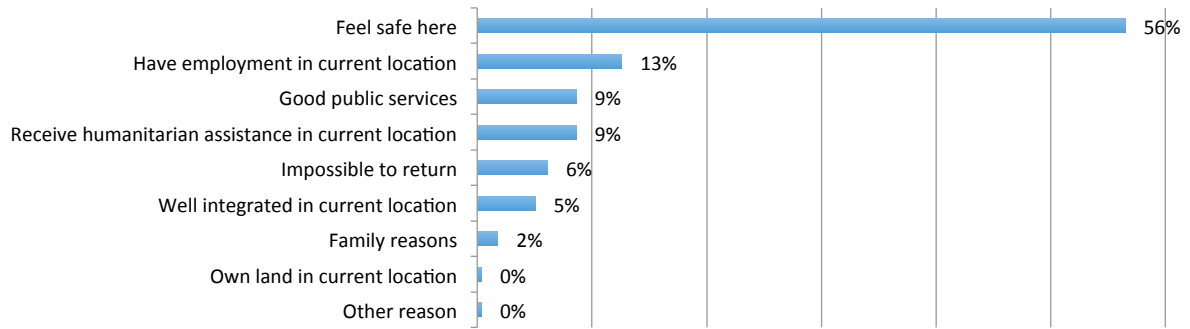


IDPs identified feeling safer in their current place of residence than in their respective places of origin (56%) as the principle reason for wanting to stay in Mogadishu. This relative safety is cited by IDPs across all districts. The second main reason is the availability of livelihood opportunities in Mogadishu, however precarious, followed by the opportunity to access humanitarian assistance (especially for IDPs in Daynille and Kaxda) and available public services.

²⁷ The term "permanently" was already included in the answer: "Permanently stay".

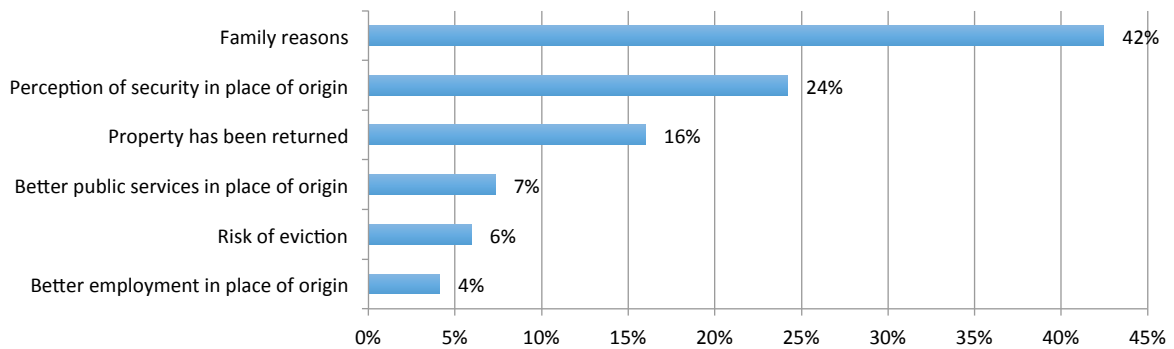
²⁸ However results stay in the margin of error.

Main reason that IDP households want to remain in current location



Interestingly, better security and better employment opportunities are also the two main reasons cited by those IDP households who would like to move to another place (about 10%), whilst IDPs wishing to return (37% of the total IDP population) cited family reasons first (at 43%), followed by a the perception of a better security situation in their place of origin. Interestingly, the third main reason for preferring to return to their place of origin is IDPs being able to access their property back home (16%).

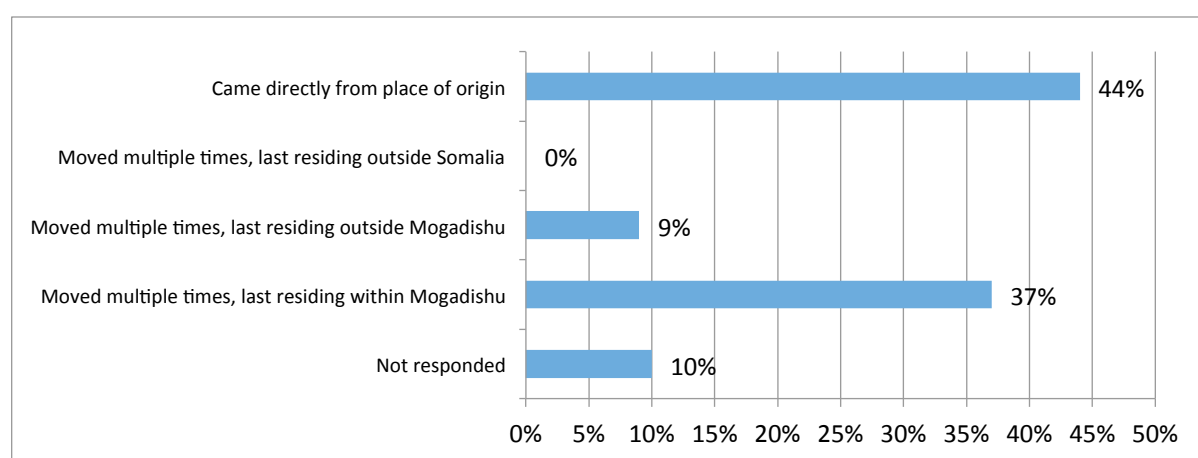
Main reason that IDP households want to return to place of origin



CONCLUSIONS AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Obstacles to and opportunities for durable solutions

IDPs represent 85% of all those living in settlements in Mogadishu, with approximately 69,000 households and almost 400,000 individuals. When comparing these numbers with the findings from the ICRC survey carried out in 2012, the overall population size of Mogadishu's settlements has remained relatively stable since then. However, over the past few years, significant population movement has occurred within the city. 55% of the IDP population currently resides in two districts: Daynille and Kaxda, which are located in the outskirts of Mogadishu. These two districts were not even established at the beginning of 2012; therefore, the volume of IDPs living there showcases the shift of IDPs from central districts moving towards the periphery of the city in recent years, mainly due to evictions. This is confirmed by the findings on reasons for multiple displacements, though newly arrived IDPs in Mogadishu have also mainly joined IDP settlements in the periphery.



The profiling data highlights clear linkages between movement and evictions of IDPs during this timeframe. The most frequently chosen reason IDPs cited for their initial displacement is “armed conflict and fighting” followed by natural disasters. This is in line with the fact that the majority of IDPs originate from the regions of Lower Shabelle (42%), Bay (27%) and Middle Shabelle (10%), which have suffered a combination of conflict and natural disasters, particularly over the last four years when the peaks of new displacement happened. IDPs who moved more than once since leaving their place of origin (nearly 47% of the total IDP households) cited as the two most common reasons for leaving their last place of residence “armed conflict and fighting” and evictions.

When examining the profiling results against the six pre-selected durable solutions criteria²⁹ and indicators derived from the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs through a comparative lens of the different target groups, it becomes clear that IDPs are consistently more vulnerable and face a lower standard of living than host communities and economic migrants living in the same areas. However, it needs to be highlighted that the latter groups' standard of living is also not adequate, as all these populations live in a similar situation of overall urban poverty in unplanned and informal settlements with limited protection.

²⁹ The criteria used are: Adequate standard of living; access to employment and livelihoods; access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property or to provide compensation; access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; long-term safety, security, freedom of movement, and participation in public affairs without discrimination.

The most critical issue raised by the profiling is the lack of secure land and housing tenure for IDPs in their current place of residence. In addition to the shift of IDPs from the central districts to the periphery that already took place, the eviction data indicates that this trend is expected to continue. 37% of IDPs reported being under threat of an eviction in the next six months. 82% of them indicated that if faced with an eviction, they would remain in Mogadishu by moving to another settlement in the city. This means that IDP communities are likely to continue shifting from where they currently live in Daynille and Kaxda, and possibly be pushed out even further.

Addressing housing, land and property rights concerns is crucial to improving related humanitarian problems. For example, humanitarian actors cannot sustainably invest in and improve the settlements' worrying sanitation situation if IDPs will soon be evicted and the cycle of evictions continues indefinitely. The risk of loss of humanitarian investments on account of eviction is increasing in Mogadishu. This can also be an impediment to longer-term development interventions, especially in the districts predominantly affected by evictions. For example, urban master planning will be difficult in a context of constantly shifting population patterns and the emergence of new settlements across the town. If housing, land and property rights concerns are not addressed, this will also significantly affect the livelihood opportunities IDPs will be able to access, which will most likely decrease. This will ultimately strain communities' level of self-reliance and could result in a loss of a valuable workforce in the city.

With limited personal documentation and an extremely apathetic view of their participation in public affairs and politics, IDPs are certainly a substantial community in the city that requires the focus of the Somali Government. It is worthwhile noting that the attainment of durable solutions requires the commitment of the Government as a whole, including numerous Ministries with different sectoral responsibilities and authorities at all levels, municipal authorities in particular. The process of achieving a durable solution is often long and complex and will depend on substantial development investments to build on humanitarian efforts.

Overall, less evident factors, notably marginalization, social exclusion and discrimination, often constitute a main obstacle to the durability of a solution. An understanding and promotion of the concept that IDPs, as citizens of Somalia and their settlements, need to be seen as an integral part of the urban population and the city landscape, will be an important element in finding a durable solution to their situation in Mogadishu. An attitude that sees them as outsiders or as a disrupting factor will impede such efforts and will create additional obstacles to an integrated approach to the development of the capital. A positive perception that considers not only the resilience that displaced communities have exhibited, but also their strength as a labour force and productive members of the society will be favourable.

Local integration

47% of the IDP population affirmed that they would like to permanently stay and locally integrate in Mogadishu. This corresponds to almost 200,000 individuals. Though levels of perceived safety and security and livelihood opportunities constitute the main motivations for wanting to stay, there are still obstacles to integration that need to be addressed. As mentioned, housing, land and property concerns are the macro issues that need attention as a matter of priority, though other interventions in support of more sustainable livelihoods, improved sanitation and greater access to education would also be essential.

Move to secure and affordable land: While land issues are complicated in Mogadishu and many

legal and legislative processes would be required to address some of them more systematically, more imminent interim solutions to housing, land and property are needed for IDP populations. Due to the complex land situation in Mogadishu and the growing demand for land, IDPs have increasingly been pushed to the margins of the city. A significant number of IDPs fear further evictions.

IDPs and other communities living in informal settlements are heavily dependent on gatekeepers, who often are the main interlocutor to landlords or are the landlords themselves. There is great ambiguity around the understanding and the nature of the rights and conditions pertaining to the land that IDPs and other population in those settlements currently settle on. For example, 73% of IDPs reported that land had been donated to them by gatekeepers. However, the land legislation dating back to the 1970s and 1980s does not provide for adequate legal avenues to facilitate land donation. As a consequence, even where written documentation exists, the legal standing of this donation remains questionable. Therefore, the land tenure situation in the settlements is highly precarious and most often it is a reflection of the power imbalance between IDPs and gatekeepers/landlords, exacerbated by a lack of legal protection through adequate legislation and access to justice.

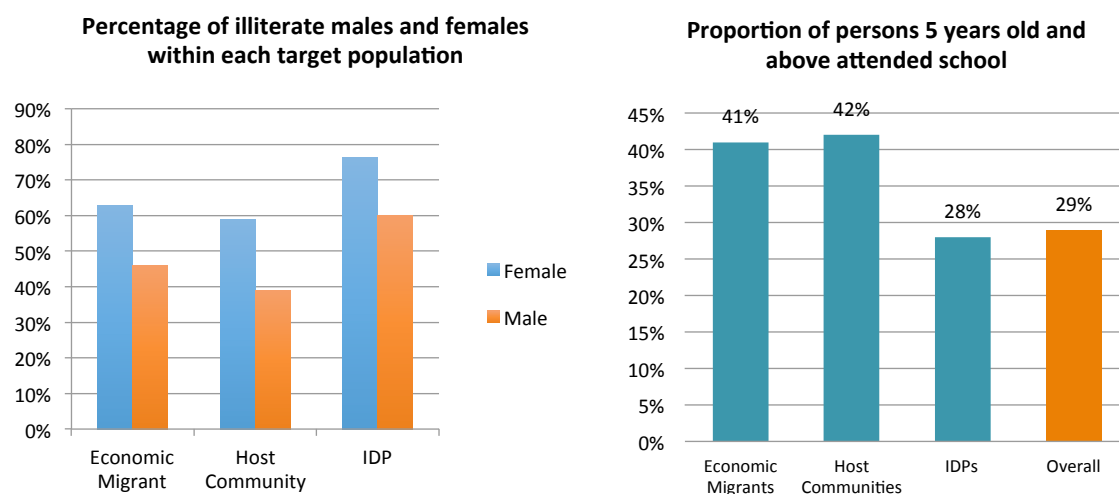
The housing, land and property rights forum for Somalia was first convened in Mogadishu in 2015, bringing together authorities, humanitarian and development partners as well as interested donors. This forum can utilize the profiling data to be able to start the process for innovative HLP solutions to the Mogadishu context. Such options should include safe rental opportunities, or pro-poor housing schemes to gradually consider the needs for affordable housing for an overall widely impoverished population and prevent, to the extent possible, the creation of urban slums.

Urban planning and district upgrades: An improvement of the situation in Mogadishu is incumbent on a stronger and more protective role that authorities at all levels need to assume as part of their primary responsibility to protect IDPs from harm, like for any other citizen of Somalia. At the heart of this lies the critical need to consider IDPs as regular inhabitants of the city and to consider any informal settlements as an integral part of the city landscape. In combination this would facilitate inclusive urban planning processes.

The two newest districts of Mogadishu, Daynille and Kaxda, are located in the city's outskirts and are also home to the highest percentage and concentration of IDPs (55%) and informal settlements. At the same time, data pertaining to access to services such as education, health and sanitation suggests that these districts have less availability of such services than the more central districts. Access appears to be consistently better for people living in settlements in central districts rather than in the periphery of Mogadishu, especially in relation to: school attendance in 2014/15 (higher attendance rates for those living in central districts than in Daynille and Kaxda); types of health facilities used, distance to the closest water point (shorter for those living in central districts); and type of latrines available (populations living in central districts have a slightly higher proportion of in-house flush toilets, for example, which can indicate a slightly better standard of living).

Supporting local integration options for IDPs in Daynille and Kaxda districts offers a concomitant opportunity for urban development and infrastructure investment in those districts beyond the settlements, considering the overall public service needs. An approach that considers the development of the districts together with the development needs of its inhabitants is favourable to IDPs, local authorities, landowners and businesspersons alike. This would for example also offer possibilities for public-private partnerships with private landowners.

Greater access to education and sustainable livelihoods: As mentioned in the Facts & Figures section, 61% of the IDP population in Mogadishu is under 18 years of age. The IDP population as a whole has a very limited educational background, as shown in the two graphs below.



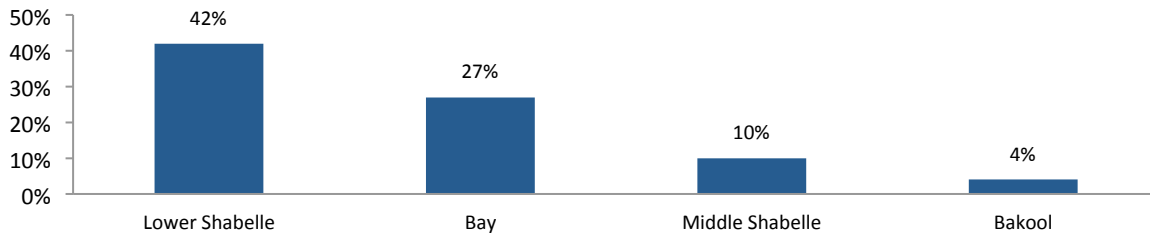
The education situation for all target groups portrays a dire situation overall, but the IDP population is particularly disadvantaged. In addition, the level of access to education for women and girls is consistently worse than for their male counterpart across all target groups. It becomes clear that investing in education is essential, considering that among those who ever went to school, 56% attended Quranic school and 34% attended primary school as their highest level of schooling, with a drastic decrease in students who attended secondary (9%) or onward education (1%).

Moreover, given that the majority of IDPs are engaged in livelihood activities, though in small scale and precarious in nature, the projection that IDP communities will most likely continue to be pushed further away from the city means that their ability to access key livelihood opportunities will be increasingly hindered. This will ultimately strain communities' level of self-reliance and result in a loss of a valuable labour force in the city.

Return to IDPs' place of origin

Profiling findings on IDPs' preference regarding their future settlement options also show that 37% of the IDPs would like to return to their place of origin and reintegrate there. Most of them cited family reasons and the perception of better security in their place of origin as main reasons for wanting to return. When exploring further the percentage of people who want to return by region of origin, it becomes apparent that the majority of IDPs who want to return come from Middle Shabelle (52%), which is in line with the fact that both its Jowhar and Balcad districts became more accessible in 2013 and have fertile farming land. Middle Shabelle is followed by Lower Shabelle, Bay and Hiraan as the next most common regions of origin of IDPs that want to return.

Main regions of origin for IDPs



However, the four major regions of origin for IDPs remain largely insecure and volatile, and Government presence, control and ability to assist and protect returning IDPs remains limited and often does not extend beyond main towns. Lower Shabelle, the main region of origin for IDPs, experiences regular clan conflicts as well as constant military interventions. Government control over the region's territory currently remains limited. This regularly comes with limited public service capacity and deprived markets, which makes the generation of local economies and the creation of livelihoods difficult.

Investment in places of origin: Return needs to be considered with feasibility and pacing in mind given the volatile and gradually changing security environment as well as the respective absorption capacity in the regions and districts of origin in order not to overwhelm locations and risk creating tensions and conflicts with other locals. Return, like any other option for a durable solution, requires both a gradual approach with a strong emphasis on creating and bolstering the capacity of federal states, and regional and district authorities.

The success of such programmes will also depend on the level of collaboration and information exchange between federal and regional government. Development funding to the relevant regions and districts is needed to facilitate sustainable return programmes, with a focus on the reintegration component of this durable solution option. This option would necessitate increasing the local absorption capacity of services and the market. Creating and bolstering the capacity of federal states, and regional and district authorities is also predominantly a development task, and will require in-depth consultations with IDPs willing to return and communities in areas of return in order to develop the best possible community-driven approach to reintegration. A mapping of relevant development initiatives in areas of return as part of the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative is an important element in informing a phased approach to returns and reintegration.

Key recommendations

As the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons affirms, and the conclusions from the findings of this profiling exercise highlight, the search for sustainable solutions to displacement is a complex process that requires the close cooperation between government and a range of development and humanitarian actors. The following recommendations are meant to provide guidance to all those actors that are working towards improving the living conditions and support the durable solutions process to address the displacement situation in the capital city.

1. Inclusion of internal displacement and durable solutions in national development planning

The National Development Plan of the Federal Government of Somalia should consider internal displacement and the need for durable solutions. Integrating all relevant elements necessary to obtain durable solutions as part of the country's main development plan will allow durable solutions to be considered as a development priority, and not exclusively as a humanitarian affair. The most relevant elements include: access to services, such as school or health care; access to income-generating opportunities, especially in urban areas; property rights restoration or compensation; land tenure security and adequate housing; access to or replacement of personal documentation for improved freedom of movement in safety and security; law enforcement and improved access to justice. In addition, consulting with displaced communities is recommended to ensure that their voices are heard as part of a public consultation process, which should inform the development plan.

2. Inclusive urban development planning and land management

The establishment of an urban development plan that is inclusive of the entire population and of all the informal settlements will be a requirement to achieve sustainable solutions in an urban environment like Mogadishu in the long-term. Adopting such a long-term and inclusive urban development approach will further minimize eviction risks, as the development interests of the town will be better aligned with those of its most vulnerable inhabitants. Urban planning should consider the nature of and people's unsustainable living conditions in the city's informal settlements, and prioritize the improvement of their living conditions.

In light of the difficulties of ensuring housing, land and property rights, especially due to the absence of up-to-date land-related legislation and land management systems, these should be developed with a view to also serve the needs of urban IDPs and other urban poor communities.

3. Dialogue on affordable housing options

The situation of the almost 400'000 IDPs, together with thousands of other urban poor living in the over 480 settlements in Mogadishu, is one of impoverishment. As part of the urban development process and reversal of impoverishment risks, it is advised that a dialogue take place between relevant stakeholders on: improving the living conditions in informal settlements, enhancing access to services and promoting affordable housing options. The latter can, for example, include pro-poor housing schemes, secure rental agreements, and public-private partnerships between authorities and private land owners or the business community.

Urban planning and development projects should be reviewed and leveraged to give due consideration to the affordable housing needs of the IDP population and other urban poor in Mogadishu. Such projects should consider their living situation and the need for durable solutions.

Area-based approaches of urban development projects that are inclusive of and give particular attention to areas with high concentration of informal settlements are important.

4. Improving eviction processes

The Banadir Regional Administration together with the Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and other relevant authorities, supported by humanitarian and development organizations, should explore more effective ways and mechanisms for lawful evictions in Mogadishu.³⁰ Lawful eviction processes are beneficial for everyone involved: authorities, IDPs and the humanitarian community, which is often called in to respond to the needs of those evicted. This may also require an applicable legal framework based on the existing eviction guidelines to provide better protection and accountability for forced evictions by private individuals.

In light of a substantial percentage of the population that fear an eviction in the first half of 2016 (37% of the IDP population), it is proposed to set up a government-led taskforce overseeing all eviction processes in the city. This should be combined with an independent oversight judicial mechanism to allow for legal avenues for affected individuals. The role of the ombudsman in ensuring the lawfulness of evictions should also be enhanced. The Protection Cluster and its members should continue to provide trainings to all agents involved, continue its monitoring and tracking activities, and enhance its preventative and responsive intervention, including by leveraging response through other Clusters.

5. Provision of national ID cards to all populations

Documentation is of increasing importance for the entire population in Mogadishu, including IDPs and other populations living in informal settlements. Findings show that personal documentation would provide necessary protection against restrictions to the freedom of movement, e.g. at checkpoints, and also against arbitrary arrest. Affordability of such documentation and knowledge on how to obtain them should be two guiding factors for a citywide documentation campaign. This can include information campaigns through radio and mobile information teams, as well as mobile documentation facilities that increase the possibility to access personal documentation. Such campaigns should consider the level of illiteracy among those communities and consider visual and oral means of communication whenever possible. Fee-waiver mechanisms should be established based on objective criteria that allow impoverished families to obtain documentation.

6. Improving access to education and increasing urban livelihoods skill trainings and opportunities

61% of the IDP population in Mogadishu is under the age of 18 and have a very limited educational background. Access to education for children is a critical element for building a future, and helps in obtaining a durable solution. School infrastructure as well as improved functionality of schools in districts with high levels of IDP children, notably Kaxda and Daynille, should therefore be prioritized by the Ministry of Education and humanitarian and development partners working in the education sector.

³⁰ In 2013, the Ministry of Interior together with the Banadir Regional Administration and the Protection Cluster developed a Compact on Protection Against Forced Eviction. Due to subsequent changes in Government, the Compact was not implemented. However, it could serve as a good starting point.

To further pave their way into the job market, targeted vocational training initiatives and apprenticeship programmes for youth in particular should feature well in initiatives that aim at enhancing urban economies and livelihoods.

7. Facilitating community dialogue and participation in public affairs

Participatory rights did not feature as a priority among IDPs in Mogadishu mainly because of the widespread impression that participation is linked to wealth and social status. Poverty is considered an exclusionary factor in the participation in public affairs. This is a strong indicator of marginalization of the IDP communities in Mogadishu and efforts should be made to gradually change this. Such measures can include outreach and community dialogues to foster an understanding of participation as a civil right of any citizen. Members of Parliament are especially encouraged to consider IDPs as part of their respective constituency, and play an active role in civic education on the participation in public affairs.

8. Improving access to sanitation, health, education for IDPs and enhance shelter standards in the informal settlements:

The current sanitation situation in Mogadishu is largely inadequate and does not meet Sphere standards. Authorities, supported by the WASH cluster and its members, should gradually address this to improve access to adequate sanitation for people living in informal settlements. Access to health as well as education for IDPs, both primary and secondary school, needs serious attention, given that only one third of the IDP children in settlements are able to attend school, mostly Madras. A strategic approach to enhance both access to schools as well as abilities to attend school is required and needs to address the three main obstacles quoted: Family reasons, affordability and lack of accessible school facilities. In addition, shelter standards need to be improved to meet Sphere standards. Such improvements should all be pursued with a longer-term view to gradually improve the living conditions towards a durable solution.