

22 November – 3  
December  
Mogadishu, Somalia

# Defining the Reference Crisis



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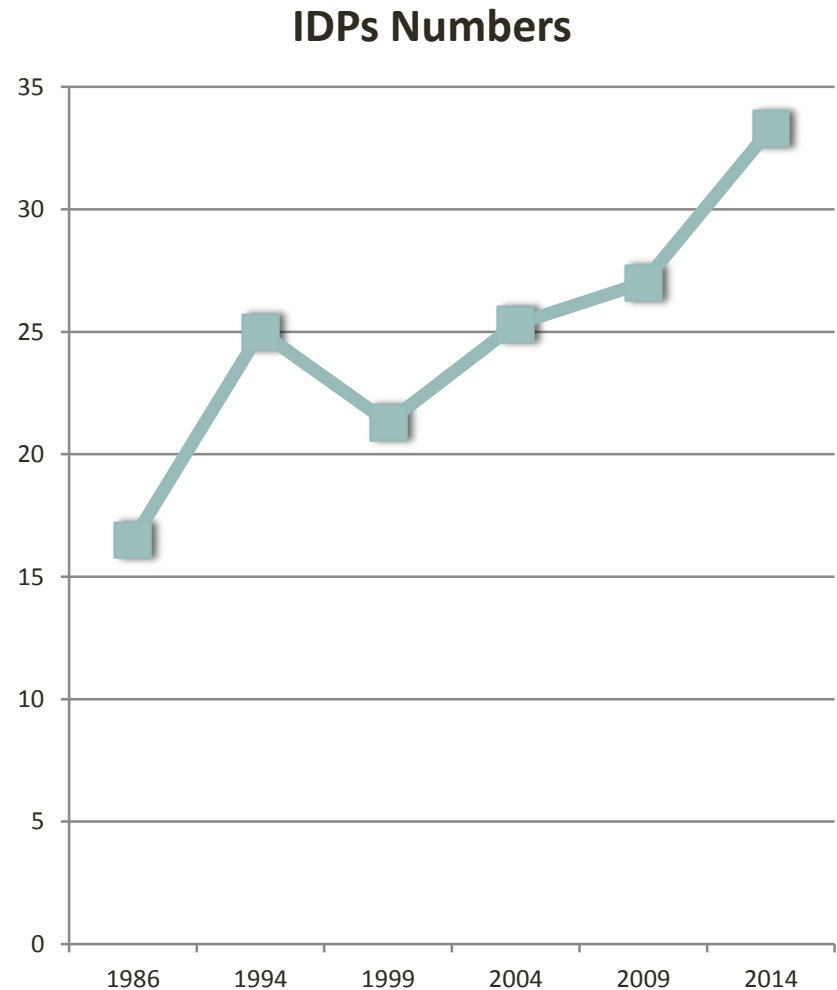
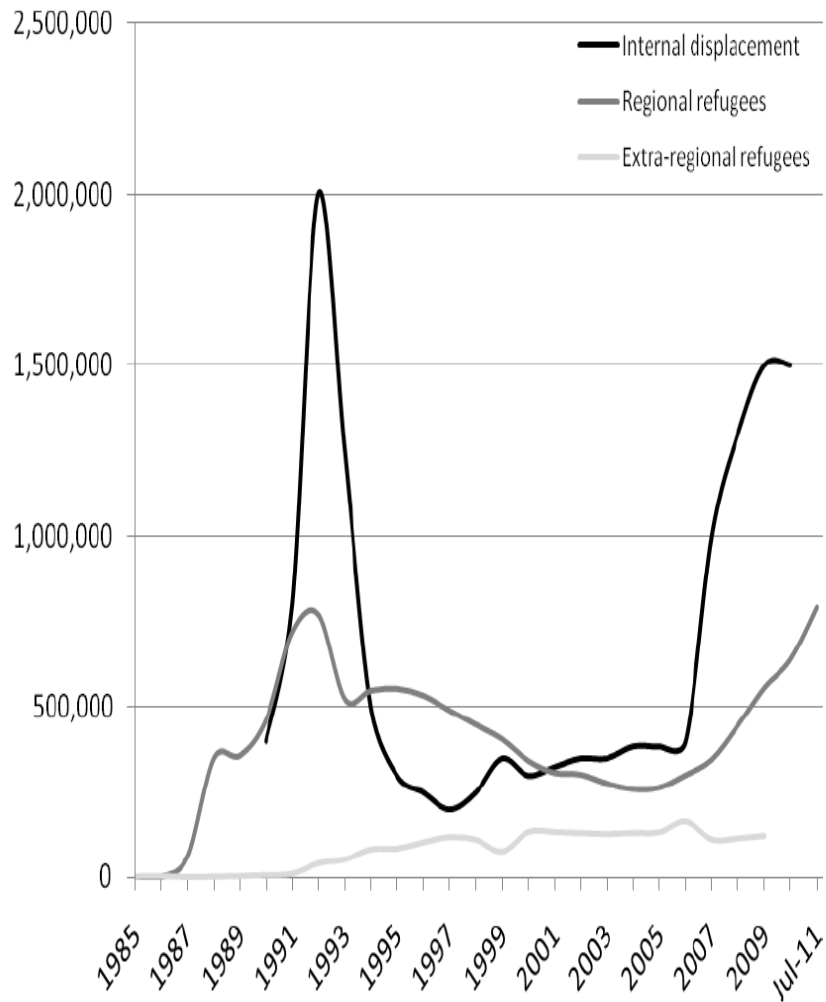




# Causes and context of displacements in Somalia

- Somalia has one of the highest proportions of people in displacement in the world due to a complex interaction of underlying factors
- These factors include: government failures, institutional breakdown, violent conflict, deterioration of productive infrastructure, lack of basic services, large-scale displacement of populations, limited human capital, market volatility, and environmental degradation
- As a result estimated 9% of Somali population (1,106,751) live as IDPs. Mogadishu hosts more IDPs than any other area of the country.
- Displacements have been part of Somali history - spikes of displacements occur during droughts (2006, 2011), violence, evictions, and floods. The situation remains fragile as long as obstacles to peace and security remain and the impact of climatic conditions persist

# Figure 1: Summary of displacement trends 1985 - 2011



# The 2014 Mogadishu IDPs Displacements

- 2014: Displacement in response to fighting associated with Al Shabaab offensive in June 2014 and IDP evictions. About 73,000 persons were displaced into Mogadishu as a result of AS offensive.
- Close to 3,000 households (or approximately 17,760 persons) received eviction notifications in Mogadishu from January to August 2014. The majority of these - more than 14,000 persons mainly IDPs – had been evicted. Around 10% of the evicted are from the host community.
- At the time, UNCHR estimated that there were 370,000 IDPs in Mogadishu
- Additional vulnerability existed as additional IDPs risked evictions and forced relocation – government was reclaiming public building while private owners evicting IDPs from their properties.



# Forced evictions in Mogadishu

## Forced evictions in Mogadishu Jan – Aug/Sep 2014

4 Sep 2014

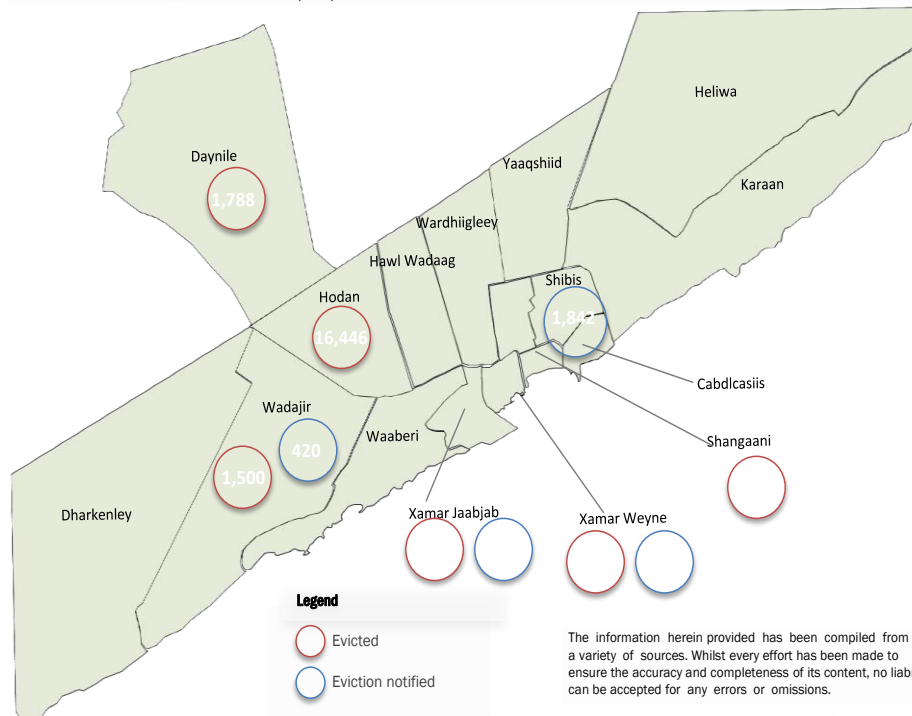


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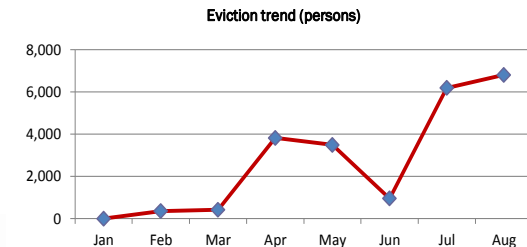
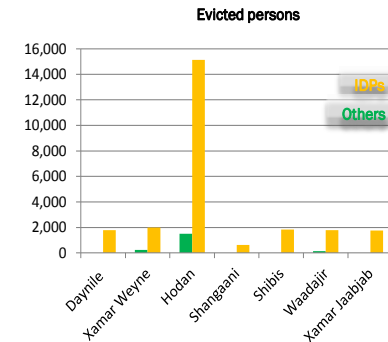
**SUMMARY JAN-AUG:** Close to 3,000 households (or approximately 17,760 persons) received eviction notifications in Mogadishu from January to August 2014. The majority of these - more than 14,000 persons mainly IDPs - have already been evicted. Around 10% of the evicted are from the host community. During August, evictions of IDPs in Mogadishu were mainly from settlements in Daynile district.. Daynile is located in the northern outskirts of Mogadishu and has during 2013 and early 2014 seen an influx of IDPs evicted from other and more central areas of Mogadishu. In almost all cases, the people concerned were only notified orally of the eviction threat. IDPs and others evicted were forced to leave public land that is now claimed by individual persons.

On 2 September 2014, the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) and UNHCR co-organised a half-day workshop on IDP protection against forced evictions for Mogadishu's District Commissioners and technical focal points from the BRA and the Ministry of National Security.

**NEW:SEPTEMBER | In addition to the above figures:** Alarming reports verified by UNHCR on further large-scale forced evictions in Hodan district in Mogadishu: Another 4,296 persons (mainly IDPs) were evicted during the last days of August in Hodan - this was public land that is now claimed by private individuals. Further, in the first days of September close to 4,758 persons were forcefully evicted without any prior notice by the Federal Government of Somalia, from another camp on public land in Hodan.



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



The information herein provided has been compiled from a variety of sources. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of its content, no liability can be accepted for any errors or omissions.

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# Who are they and where were the IDPs?

- 96% of all IDPs in the country come from the 6 provinces with the highest expulsion figures (Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle).
- Displacement is a gendered process with women and children making up an estimated 70 – 80% of the IDPs
- In 2014, more than 60% of the IDP settlements and 55% of the total IDP population of Mogadishu were concentrated in just three districts: Hodan, Dharkenley, Wadajir and Afgoye corridor.
- During August, evictions of IDPs in Mogadishu were mainly from settlements in Daynile district.
- Daynile has during 2013 and early 2014 seen an influx of IDPs evicted from other and more central areas of Mogadishu.

# Impact and consequence of displacements

- The main consequences of the displacements are:
  - Economic– loss of assets, collapse of markets, and inability to compete in labour markets;
  - Social– discrimination, stigma, abuse and abandoning of way of life undermining their dignity and leading to fear and despair

IDPs are unable to meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner in Mogadishu IDP camps

- Newer IDPs lack clan protection and networks to cope successfully with the urban setting, thus they are more vulnerable than the long-term IDPs
- In Mogadishu, IDPs have limited livelihood options – due to inadequate skills and education gaps and lack of networks, they can't enter urban labour market





# Vulnerabilities and Needs of IDPs

- It is likely that IDP settlements will eventually give rise to slums, with limited access to basic services such clean water, education or health, as well as inadequate access to food.
- **Access to food** – majority dependent on market purchases, followed by humanitarian assistance, begging, and donations
- **Income sources** – while most of IDPs were previously dependent on crops and livestock, in camps income comes from casual employment, petty trade and other market activities and begging.
- As number of urban poor increases, it puts immense strain on the urban services and economic opportunities
- Gender based violence (GBV) remains one of the most prominent protection risks faced mostly by IDP girls, adolescents and women.
- A system of 'gatekeepers' has resulted in the exploitation of IDPs.

# WASH and Shelter Needs of IDPs

- The IDPs, regardless of when they arrived into Mogadishu, simply do not have the resources to construct adequate shelter.
- Considering that the temporary shelter (buul) provide shelter from the elements (shelter, safety and dignity) it is estimated that approximately 66% of IDP households, or 16,500 households (100,000 IDPs) need assistance. \* 2012 shelter/NFI assessment\*
- WASH remains inadequate with IDPs accessing water below SPHERE standard of 15l/p/d. Latrine use is minimal, with few existing latrines shared by approximately 50 HHs/300 persons each
- The city lacks a sufficient waste collection system, with many neighbourhoods and IDP settlements often overwhelmed by uncollected garbage. Vulnerable people are at risk of a cholera outbreak during the rainy season.

## WASH and Shelter Needs of IDPs – per HH based on the Somalia Cluster Minimum Standards (Family Size of 6)

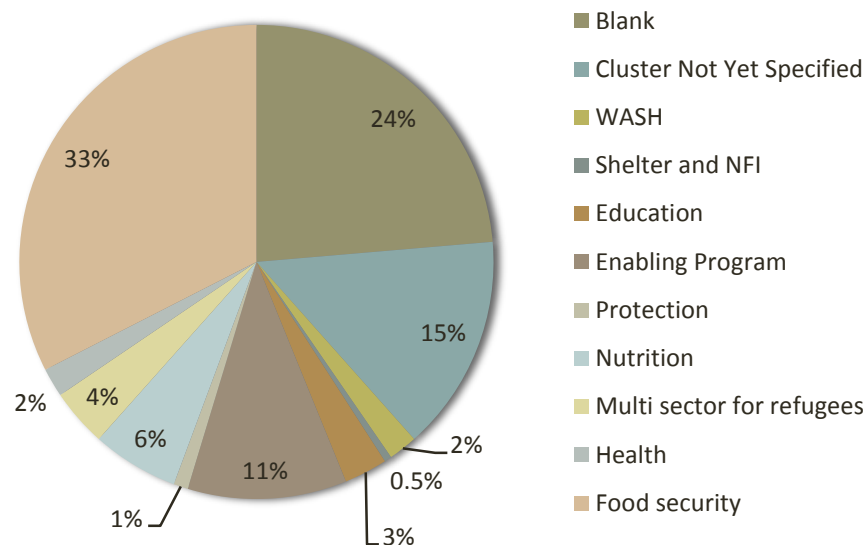
Item	Quantity
Plastic Sheet	1
Sleeping Mat	3
Blankets	3
Ropes	3
Binding wire	1
Door with hinges	1
Timber 4 x 8	4
Timber 2 x 5	5
Pliers	1
Padlock	1
Mosquito Net	2
Ceiling Cloth	10

Item	Quantity
Plastic Sheet	1
Sleeping Mat	1
Blankets	3
Kitchen set	1
Jerry cans	2
Sanitary Cloth	2
Bar Soap	1
Gunny bags	1



# Meeting the needs of IDPs – Humanitarian Assistance in 2014

- According to UN Coordinated Appeal, Somalia required USD 993 million (USD 467 per beneficiary), of which only 29% was met.
- Funding was used mainly to support life-saving interventions in the areas of protection, food security, health, nutrition, shelter, water/sanitation/hygiene and coordination of aid.
- WASH and Shelter among clusters receiving the lowest funding (2% and 0.5% of the USD 275 million humanitarian funding for 2014)



# Ideas – WaSH critical market systems

- Non-collapsible jerricans
- Shovels
- Spades
- Wheelbarrow
- Rakes
- Brooms
- Aquatabs
- Water maker
- Drinking water
- Water bladders
- Gloves
- Rubbish bins
- Soap
- Buckets
- Sanitary pads
- Pumps:
  - submersible/surface pumps
  - solar submersible pumps
  - solar surface pumps
- Generators
- Chlorine
- Metallic water tank

# Ideas – shelter critical market systems

- Plastic sheets (good quality)
- Sleeping mat
- Blankets
- Ropes
- Mosquito nets
- Kitchen sets (cooking pots and utensils)
- Curtains
- CGI \_ CGI doors
- Wooden frames
- Sticks
- Binding wire
- Poles
- Canvas tent + setup and repair
- Household solar lamps

# How do we decide?

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- Group into similar types
- Establish selection criteria
- Scoring exercise