



**MAPPING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
FOR EFFECTIVE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMING
IN SOMALIA (MOGADISHU AND DOOLOW)**
SECONDARY DATA REVIEW

JULY 2013

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ACRONYMS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
DC	District Commissioner
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
INGOs	International non-governmental organisations
IOM	International Office for Migration
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Co-operation
RC	Return Consortium
RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent umbrella
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research UNHCR
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health

Note: REACH and IMPACT Initiatives are not acronyms

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In Somalia, identified gaps in shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), as well as in protection data, are hindering effective, coordinated and, most importantly, accountable delivery of assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Recognizing the lack of centralised and integrated datasets on IDP settlements in South Central Somalia, REACH is developing a more uniform process to enhance the accountability, targeting, and effectiveness of humanitarian programming in South Central Somalia. This will improve the quality, availability and accessibility of information relating to IDP infrastructure and services in IDP camps for humanitarian actors. Following discussions with the Inter-Cluster, WASH and Shelter Cluster Coordinators, Doolow and Mogadishu have been identified as priority locations for conducting the IDP mapping exercise.

In partnership with ACTED, REACH will map 9 camps using a combination of secondary and primary data collection. This will include a secondary data review, data collection from partner agencies, satellite mapping, remote sensing and enumerator observations of camps and household conditions. The assessment will result in the production of maps, factsheets and a final report for use by approximately 80 organisations including cluster members, United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors.

INTRODUCTION

This secondary data review summarizes information available on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and Doolow. The analysis considers recent events and information from mapping/profiling that have impacted the humanitarian conditions faced by IDP's in Mogadishu and Doolow. The review helps to build a good understanding of the humanitarian situation, developments and data gaps, in the IDP camps.

The document aims to inform an assessment to support partners involved in the relocation plan of IDPs in Somalia. The relocation plan is linked to durable solutions for IDP's, as such, key primary and relevant data is needed to inform policy and programmes.

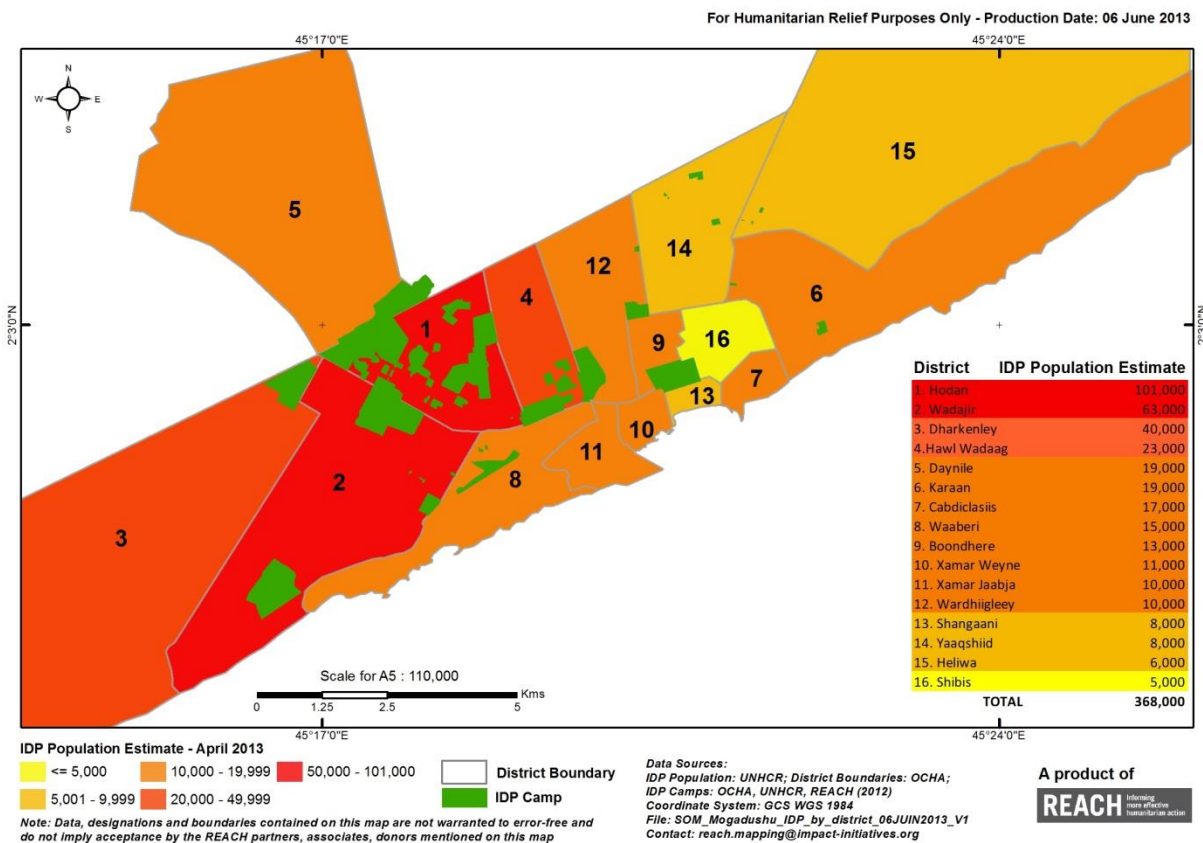
The secondary data has been gathered from a range of quantitative and qualitative national/international sources (position papers, needs analysis, humanitarian updates, mapping etc). Despite this, due to the complexities of the operating environments, many sources of secondary data are not available and unaccounted for.

1. MOGADISHU

A. IDP POPULATION FIGURES

Mogadishu is the capital of Somalia. The city is divided into 16 districts, each governed by a district commissioner. The districts are: Dharkenley, Wadajir, Waberi, Daynile, Hodan, Hawlwadag, Xamar Jabjab, Xamarweyne, Wardhigley, Bondhere, Shangani, Shibis, Yaqshid, Cabdicasis, Karan and Heliwa¹. By June 2012, more than 60% of the IDP settlements and 55% of the total IDP population were concentrated in three districts: Hodan (27.3%), Dharkenley (10.8%) and Wadajir (17%).

Figure 1: Map of Mogadishu IDPs by District



Source: UNHCR Somalia, April 2013

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) in Somalia, an estimated 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced and approximately 360,000 of them (figure similar to ICRC findings in June 2012) are based in Mogadishu, often living in deplorable conditions². Despite these figures, UN OCHA continues to express difficulty in collecting accurate IDP figures due to the geographic dispersment of the

¹ Political Economy Analysis in Mogadishu, May 2012, Erik Brylyd and Christine Kamau

² Interview with Justin Brady, the head of OCHA's office in Somalia by OCHA Somalia, 11th April 2013 [http://www.unocha.org/top-stories/all-stories/interview-ocha-mogadishu-head-office]

settlements and empty buuls. This challenge, coupled with difficulties in access and security has resulted in key organizations often reporting different figures.

In 2012, ICRC reported a total of 1,341 settlements³ (see table 1 below) while UNOSAT [a programme by United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)] reported 513⁴. Further, in the settlements and camps themselves, gatekeepers (local camp managers) are often suspected of inflating figures and constructing empty buuls to obtain more assistance as they are known to control people's access to humanitarian aid.

Table 1: Distribution of IDPs and IDP camps in Mogadishu

District	Settlements/Sub-camps Per District	Numbers of IDP HH's Per District	Number of people (1 HH = 6 People)
Abdiaziz	50	2,900	17,400
Boondheere	35	2,127	12,762
Dayniile	25	3,170	19,020
Dharkenley	99	6,743	40,485
Hamarjajab	38	1,621	9,726
Hamarweyne	31	1,750	10,500
Hodan	455	16,900	101,400
Howlwadaag	63	3,900	23,400
Huriwaa	24	1,080	6,480
Kaaraan	72	3,100	18,600
Shibis	19	868	5,208
Shingani	37	1,327	7,962
Wadajir	258	10,550	63,300
Waberi	65	2,545	15,270
Wardhigley	35	1,609	9,654
Yaqshid	35	1,358	8,148
Total:	1,341	61,548	369,288

Source: ICRC, Mogadishu IDP Survey, June 2012

B. SEX – AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA

At the time of the SDR, data was not made available. Data may be available through internal agency or organizational documents.

³ ICRC, Mogadishu IDP survey, June 2012

⁴ Gatekeepers in Mogadishu study by the Somali Cash Consortium, 31st January 2013

C. NEEDS OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS IN MOGADISHU

At the time of the SDR, no specific data on household needs was made available. Below is a summary of general findings from the UN's Consolidated Appeal for Somalia:

"IDPs have become urbanized as the vast majority of IDPs gravitated to urban centres throughout the country in search of humanitarian aid and for livelihood purposes. The majority of IDPs live in congested settlements, on public or private land, without adequate access to water and sanitation facilities and often are beholden to 'gatekeepers' to ensure that assistance is received. IDPs are frequently subjected to abuse and exploitation, living in arguably one of the least protective environments in the world where child abuse and neglect and sexual violence are common. In the absence of strong and effective state institutions, IDPs will continue to face protection concerns with limited recourse. Following two decades of conflict and possible continued insurgent strikes, security continues to be a major concern. In such a complex environment, there is often a risk that under the auspices of 'security', the human rights of particular populations or groups are not respected and are instead abused"⁵

NFI/Shelter

In October 2012, The Somalia Shelter cluster conducted an assessment⁶ in 11 IDP camps to obtain information on the shelter situation in Mogadishu. The assessment found that most IDP settlements are homogenous in terms of shelters. All assessed settlements consisted of over 75% buul shelters, with all but one settlement (Siliga) consisting of more than 85% buuls. The conditions of the shelters were assessed and scored as Critical (Red), Urgent (Orange) and Essential (Yellow), based on enumerator observations as shown in the table 2 below. The majority of buuls scored between the "urgent" and "essential" categories, requiring immediate humanitarian response for "urgent" households and short to medium term solutions for "essential" households. Buuls in "essential" condition did not meet minimum SPHERE standards and should also be prioritized for interventions.

Table 2: Conditions of shelters in Mogadishu IDP camps

Camp	Condition	Tents	Buuls	Transition al Shelters
Badbaado	Critical	20.0%	1.2%	
	Urgent	80.0%	57.0%	
	Essential	0.0%	41.8%	
Darawish	Critical	0.0%	18.4%	
	Urgent	75.0%	41.4%	
	Essential	25.0%	40.2%	
Hereryakle	Critical	0.0%	7.4%	33.3%
	Urgent	80.0%	40.7%	33.3%
	Essential	20.0%	51.9%	33.3%
Horseed	Critical	0.0%	19.4%	
	Urgent	100.0%	26.9%	
	Essential	0.0%	53.7%	
Karan	Critical	0.0%	7.8%	
	Urgent	70.0%	29.9%	
	Essential	30.0%	62.3%	
Marino	Critical	0.0%	15.6%	
	Urgent	50.0%	42.9%	
	Essential	50.0%	41.6%	
Sigale	Critical	0.0%	25.1%	
	Urgent	75.0%	17.6%	
	Essential	25.0%	56.8%	
Siliga	Critical	0.0%	21.9%	
	Urgent	100.0%	5.5%	
	Essential	0.0%	72.6%	
Taleh	Critical	100.0%	7.9%	
	Urgent	0.0%	49.4%	
	Essential	0.0%	42.7%	
Tarbunka	Critical	50.0%	3.3%	
	Urgent	50.0%	69.2%	
	Essential	0.0%	27.5%	
Yusuf Aklon	Critical		0.0%	
	Urgent		70.0%	
	Essential		30.0%	

Source: Somalia Shelter Sector Review, Fact Sheet #6: Mogadishu, October 2012

⁵ United Nations, Somalia Consolidated Appeal 2013-2015

⁶ Somalia Shelter Sector Review, Fact Sheet #6: Mogadishu, October 2012

Sabahi news agency, recently reported⁷ that most Mogadishu IDP camp populations live in shelters that provide little protection from the cold and heavy rain. One of the IDPs, in the Bulo Barwaqo Camp in Warta Nabada district, told Sabahi that she and other internally displaced people are in dire need of stronger material for their shelters.

Omar Abdi, 56, from the Sigale camp, which houses about 9,000 displaced persons, agrees with IDPs in Bulo Barwaqo. Abdi told Sabahi, "the situation in Sigale is deteriorating and most of the huts that are made of wood or cardboard have been heavily damaged or totally destroyed." He called on humanitarian organisations and the government to take action and provide assistance. Aid workers have warned that IDPs face dire consequences if no plastic covers are provided⁸. Following the description of the state of the shelters by IDPs themselves, there is need for shelter tools, plastic covers and mosquito nets to protect IDPs from disease and exposure.

Water and Sanitation

According to the IOM⁹:

- Approximately 72% of the IDP population living in settlements do not have access to safe drinking water.
- Latrine coverage is very low and existing latrines fail to provide privacy to the user, increasing the risk of gender based violence.
- Inadequate waste disposal and low levels of hygiene practices also have serious effects on the health and well-being of IDPs.

In addition, with the rainy season, heavy rains could exacerbate sanitary problems in the IDP camps, increasing the risk of water born disease and outbreaks. The need for safe and clean water, appropriate latrines, distribution of hygiene kits and promotion of key hygiene messages remains high.

At the time of the SDR, the IOM report was the only reliable source of public information. Other data might be available through internal agency or organizational documents.

Health

"Many IDPs in Mogadishu and its environs, especially women and children, face the risk of being exposed to diseases that come with rainfall due to bad sanitation in the camps," Lul Mohamud, who heads the maternal and paediatric ward at Banadir Hospital, told Sabahi News.¹⁰ The situation is exacerbated by lack of access to health care, a shortage of human resources and low immunization rates within the settlements and camps.

Preventive and curative measures need to be put in place to address the health needs of the IDPs. These measures include increasing access to health care services for IDPs and strengthening the capacities of local partners on healthcare services¹¹, as well as hygiene promotion and sanitation.

Nutrition

The overall nutritional status of IDPs is critical. In Mogadishu, from August 2012 to January 2013, IDP nutrition rates deteriorated from serious to critical mainly due to reduced access in humanitarian support¹². The

⁷ Displaced persons in Mogadishu brace for rainy season, By Majid Ahmed in Mogadishu, April 08, 2013, <http://sabahionline.com>

⁸ *Ibid*

⁹ IOM Humanitarian Compendium 2013

¹⁰ Displaced persons in Mogadishu brace for rainy season, By Majid Ahmed in Mogadishu, April 08, 2013, <http://sabahionline.com>

¹¹ IOM Humanitarian Compendium 2013

¹² FSNAU, Overall nutrition situation, Post Deyr 2012/2013

percentage of the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) deteriorated to 16% from 9.6% in that period and the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) reached 3.6%; CDR 0.88 is within the Alert level.¹³

The deterioration in nutrition could be an indication of deterioration of access to other needs including food, water, sanitation and health. It is suggested to address the underlying issues mentioned prioritized to reduce the above trends.

Protection

The general insecurity situation in IDP camps remains a crucial protection concern. IDPs are exposed to countless violations including but not limited to gender-based violence (GBV) and rape during movement and aid distribution. They are exposed to looting of relief supplies, forced early marriages, domestic violence; child labour and forced conscription of minors¹⁴. Measures need to be put in place to protect the IDPs from these violations.

D. DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

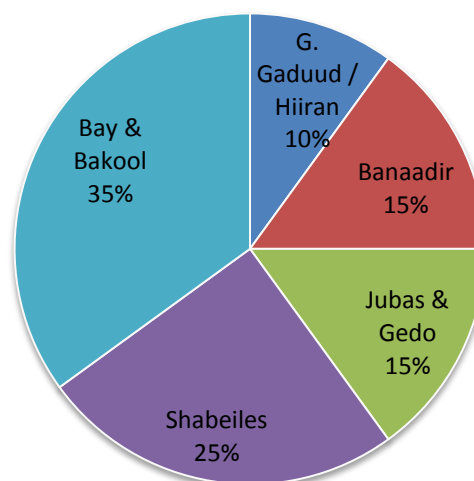
The vast majority of IDPs in Mogadishu fled drought and inter-clan violence from the rural areas of Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle. The majority of the IDPs coming from the Central and Southern are from the Rahanweyn clan (Digil and Mirifle). IDPs who originate from the Banaadir region, are mostly from the larger sub-clans of Hawiye.

The main reason, IDPs have settled in Mogadishu is the availability of humanitarian assistance. This might be linked to the restrictions on humanitarian actors by Al Shabaab, before and after the blanket ban imposed on humanitarian agencies. Many IDP families interviewed, stated that they could no longer sustain themselves economically in their places of origin; therefore were left living on debts.¹⁵ (The figure below shows places of origin according to the ICRC 2012 survey).

The ICRC survey found that

- 70% of the IDPs in Mogadishu originated from outside Mogadishu (primary displacement) invoked by either drought or conflict.
- 30% of the respondents came to Mogadishu, citing conflict as the main reason for displacement. It includes both arrivals in the preceding 12 months and prior.
- Around 30% of the IDPs in Mogadishu were from Mogadishu or had been displaced several times within Mogadishu over many years (long-term IDPs)

Figure 3: IDP places of origin



Source: ICRC. Mogadishu IDP survey. June 2012

¹³ FSNAU, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Post Deyr 2012/ 2013, Technical Series Report No VI. 50 March 5, 2013

¹⁴ IOM Humanitarian Compendium 2013

¹⁵ Gatekeepers in Mogadishu study by the Somali Cash Consortium, 31st January 2013

- 40% of the interviewed IDPs claimed to have come to Mogadishu in the preceding 12 months and mentioned drought as the cause of their displacements.
- 15% of the respondents originated from Mogadishu and reported to have been displaced from other parts of the city for reasons of insecurity, homes destroyed or inaccessibility of basic needs. Displacements related to this category are cumulative and sometimes date back to the earlier years of the conflict in Somalia (from early-90s on).
- 15% of the interviewed families were long term IDPs; the majority come from minority groups, who have experienced multiple displacements in the past several years for a combination of reasons

The ICRC survey further shows that relative peace, concentration of humanitarian organizations and availability of social infrastructures like health and markets were found to be the major contributors to IDPs choice of settlement patterns among others, such as space for IDPs camps¹⁶.

E. PRE AND POST RELOCATION INTENTIONS OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

The IRIN news agency reported in February 2013, the Somali government plans to relocate thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) currently living in Mogadishu to camps on the outskirts of the city. Actors have expressed serious concerns over inadequate government capacity as well as security and access to services in the proposed sites for relocation.

IDPs have expressed concerns about security and the availability of basic services. Abdullahu Olow Dhere, an IDP in Mogadishu's Darwish camp, told IRIN that "If we are provided with security and health services, we will obey the government plans. But if we do not feel safe, we will just wait [for] our God here"¹⁷.

The Ministry of Interior and National Security of the Federal Republic of Somalia has set up a relocation task force to relocate IDPs in Mogadishu town. The task force includes UN agencies, International Organisations, Organisation of Islamic Co-operation (OIC) Coalitions, Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Umbrella. Humanitarian actors participate in the relocation process to support the Government's efforts to ensure the process is conducted in a voluntary, consultative, systematic and rights-based manner. In February, three technical working groups were established to look at: population survey/profiling communication and community awareness, and site mapping¹⁸. The Ministry of Interior and National Security of the Federal Government of Somalia, which is responsible for humanitarian issues, has endorsed the coordination frameworks and is, engaged at all, levels.

The government of Somalia has drafted a timetable with timelines as shown in table below following a 6 step plan from initial preparation to feeding and caring for IDPs in their temporarily relocated camps.

According to Justin Brady¹⁹, the head of OCHA's office in Somalia, the government of Somalia has given an ambitious deadline of 20 August 2013 to relocate IDPs in Mogadishu, given the number of people who need to be relocated and the amount of preparatory work to be undertaken to make the relocation process smooth and respectful of the IDPs' rights.

¹⁶ ICRC, Mogadishu IDP survey, June 2012

¹⁷ Somali government to relocate IDPs, welcome returning refugees, MOGADISHU/NAIROBI, 27 February 2013 (IRIN)

¹⁸ OCHA, February 2013 Humanitarian Bulletin, Somalia, Issued on 13 March 2013

¹⁹ Interview with Justin Brady, the head of OCHA's office in Somalia by OCHA Somalia, 11th April 2013 [<http://www.unocha.org/top-stories/all-stories/interview-ocha-mogadishu-head-office>]

Table 2: Timetable with relocation timelines

S.NO.	TARGET CAMPS IN PHASE (1)	RECEIPT CAMPS	TIMELINE	TARGET CAMPS IN PHASE (2)	RECEIPT CAMP	TIMELINE
1.	Waa bari (Al-adale and Majo camps)	Jazeera Camp	6 weeks 42 days Feb 15 - March 27, 2013	H.weyne	Qubadleey Camp	6 weeks 42 days April 1 - May 12, 2013
2.	Hodon (tarabunka, darwish iyo sigale)	77 Camp/Dayniile		H. Jajab	Qubadleey Camp	
3.	Hawl-wadaag (sayidka X.degmada) &	77 Camp/Dayniile		A.aziz	Qubadleey Camp	
4.				Shibis	Qubadleey Camp	
5.				War-ta Nabadda	Qubadleey Camp	
6.				Shangani	Qubadleey Camp	
7.				Boondheere	Qubadleey Camp	
S.NO.	TARGET CAMPS IN PHASE (3)	RECEIPT CAMP	TIMELINE	TARGET IN PHASE (4)	RECEIPT CAMP	TIMELINE
8.	Waada - Jir (Rajo)	Jazeera Camp	10 weeks 70 days May 15 - July 15, 2013	Hili-waa	Qubadleey Camp	6 weeks 42 days July 15 - Aug 20, 2013
9.	Dharkinley (Siliga, zoone K & Badbado)	Jazeera Camp		Kaaraan	Qubadleey Camp	
10.				Dayniile	Qubadleey Camp	
11.				Yasq-shid	Qubadleey Camp	

Source: The Ministry of Interior and National Security of the Federal Republic of Somalia

Three sites have been proposed on the West, North and South outskirts of Mogadishu. UN OCHA reported that the first families will be relocated to Dayniile district in the west, while the other sites are being assessed. The other sites have presented challenges of security, water availability and proximity to jobs. Dayniile already hosts a good number of displaced people, in what is called the '77 settlement.' Humanitarians are already providing services in that settlement. The UN, in coordination with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and others, are looking at how they can help the Government in improving them. The relocation is aimed to be ethical and humane, the displaced people will ultimately determine for themselves how and where they want to live²⁰.

Protection concerns relating to the relocation process have already been raised, including displaced people's rights and security. Actors have proposed two security benchmarks 1) The creation of a fully functional district police station within the relocation sites and 2) establishing a separate police unit at the relocation site, prior to

²⁰ Ibid

any interventions. A bio-metric profiling by UNHCR of the displaced during the relocation was proposed, but as this would single out displaced people, it was suggested and agreed that the bio-metric profiling is done as part of a comprehensive national registration²¹.

Another bilateral relocation is being facilitated by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). When speaking to Sabahi news²², Mohamed Idle, deputy director of the Qatari OIC pointed out that his organisation is working with several local humanitarian organisations to implement a new initiative that would repatriate, on a voluntary basis, tens of thousands of IDPs living in Mogadishu and help them re-settle in their villages. OIC is facilitating transport and assistance for each family that returns to their original home to help them for several months as they settle and become reintegrated in their community. Thousands of displaced families are to benefit from the project²³

The Return Consortium (RC) has developed a joint return plan for a group of IDPs in Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland (mostly recently displaced) who have approached humanitarian actors to seek support of their return to villages of origin. The consortium is using a multi-sectoral approach in the implementation of the IDP voluntary return programme. As of May 2013; at least 3,479 families had been supported by members of the Consortium. The RC plans to further offer support to a sustainable and durable reintegration of 13,000 returnee HHs in their villages of origin. Below is a table with targets and achievements of the RC by region (Banadir represents Mogadishu).

Table 3: IDP returnees by region of return

	Bandir	Bay	Bakool	Gedo	Lower Shabelle	Middle Shabelle	Hiran	Middle Juba	Lower Juba	TOTAL (HHs)
Assisted 2012+2013	-	1,971	47	-	1,355	106	-	-	-	3,479
Planned Dec-13 (remaining)	150	3,483	-	539	2,653	1,836	647	-	292	9,600
TOTAL Target 12-13	150	5,454	47	539	4,008	1,942	647	-	292	13,079

Source: Return Consortium return plan, version May 2013

At the time of the report further discussions concerning the deferment and relocation of the strategy were ongoing. No further information on the relocation had been made public. It is strongly suggested that actors explore IDP intentions and advocate for deferment until tangible security improvement are in place. It is also suggested that actors improve coordination processes and benchmarks be made public.

²¹ OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, Somalia, Issued on 13 March 2013

²² Sabahi News, Displaced persons in Mogadishu brace for rainy season, By Majid Ahmed in Mogadishu, April 08, 2013, <http://sabahionline.com>

²³ *Ibid*

F. CLAN RELATIONSHIP / DYNAMICS, EXISTING NETWORKS AND GATEKEEPERS

Mogadishu²⁴

Most of Mogadishu's IDP settlements are run by "gatekeepers" — de facto camp managers who control access to the camps as well as exit from them. They play a similar role of camp managers and camp administrators in formal IDP camps. Some estimates suggest that there are as many as 1,100 gatekeepers in Mogadishu²⁵. There are a few examples of "good" gatekeepers, who provide a measure of security for the IDPs in their care. However, there are far more examples of gatekeepers who are using the IDPs as commodities in a complex matrix that includes local government officials, private militias, and the international aid community²⁶.

Gatekeepers came into existence when Al Shabaab gave up control of the Somali capital and militia leaders, politicians, and influential landowners re-gained their control over various parts of the city including areas where international humanitarian assistance is directed. On site, camp 'gatekeepers,' connect to these local powerbrokers through a complex network of influence, regularly demanding a portion of the aid that displaced people receive as 'rent.' Some provide security in exchange for these payments. Others, however, can be merciless – treating the IDPs as commodities for their own personal gain, and even preventing some from returning home if their rent is in arrears²⁷.

The Somalia Cash Consortium points out in its Mogadishu gatekeepers study, that gatekeepers can exist at different levels as long as they are able to allow or deny access. In Mogadishu, with relation to IDPs, the most direct and obvious gatekeeper is the person who allows or denies access to IDPs. Based on this study, gatekeepers mainly come into being through self-appointment in IDP camps and could include:

- District Commissioners (DCs)
- Land owners
- Clan leaders
- Business people
- Some local organisations / agencies as a means of accessing funding to implement activities in these camps

There are a range of actors in the camps. The hierarchy within the sites is as indicated in the figure 3 below with slight variations between formal and informal camps.

Gatekeepers are accountable to either the landlord from whom they are renting the land, or if they are a landowner, to the power holders (local clan leaders, business people, DCs, local organisations) supporting them to remain in the gatekeeper position.

The Somalia Cash Consortium survey from 2012 further reveals that gatekeepers cannot operate without the support of their clan, which, often, also happens to be the dominant clan of the host community. According to those interviewed during the survey, the older sites in Mogadishu are populated by members of dominant clans and, consequently, they enjoy relatively better conditions than the newer camps as they receive greater support from the host community.

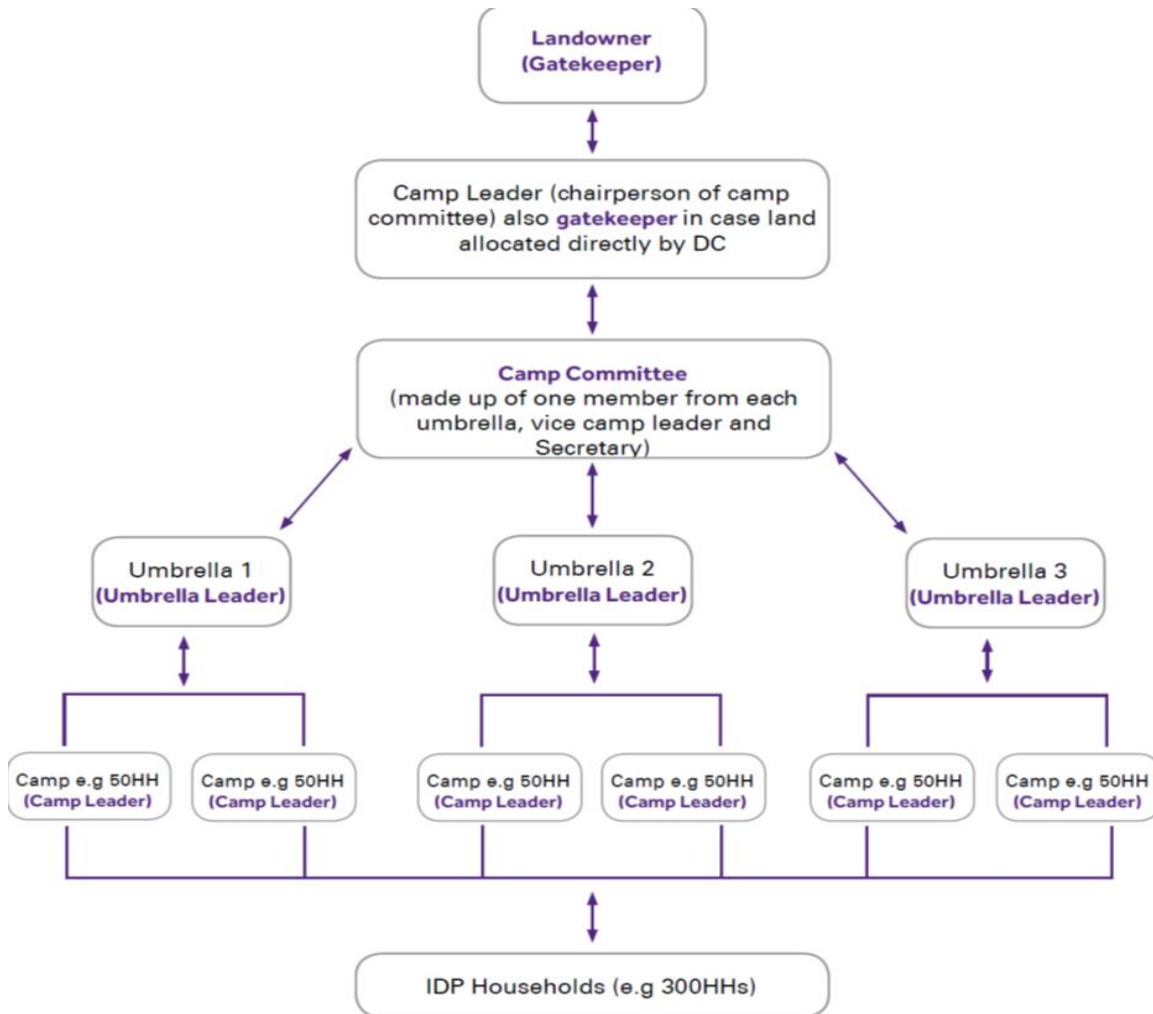
²⁴ Majority of findings are from a study conducted by the Somalia cash consortium on gatekeepers titled "Gatekeepers in Mogadishu study by the Somali Cash Consortium, 31st January 2013"

²⁵ Gatekeepers in Mogadishu study by the Somali Cash Consortium, 31st January 2013

²⁶ *Ibid*

²⁷ Gatekeepers and evictions: Somalia's displaced population at risk, Refugees International Field report, 1st November 2012

Figure 4: Structure of leadership in IDP camps in Mogadishu



Source: Somalia Cash consortium, January 2013

In addition, IDPs in these sites were said to have a greater say in the running of the camps than those in the newer camps do and this could be because:

- The IDPs have been in the settlements long enough to establish more secure livelihood options,
- They have recourse to the clan elders residing within the host community as they are from the same clans and they therefore have greater negotiating power when dealing with the gatekeeper.

This also applied to IDP sites populated by minority clans but located in sections of the city where the majority of inhabitants were from the same minority clans. For example, in Hamarweyne district, there are camps that are inhabited by the Banadir clan and located in a Banadir dominated section of the district. In the camps dominated by the Hawiye clan (long term IDPs), IDPs appear to have elected management committees themselves, from their own sub-clan.

The main services provided by gatekeepers are:

- Providing IDPs with a space to settle and through this provide some form of protection;
- Ensuring security in the IDP settlements either through their connections to powerful individuals who have militia, or they employ their own militia;
- Advocating with humanitarian agencies to provide their sites with assistance and services;
- arranging funerals;
- Supporting vulnerable persons, assisting new arrivals, assisting in emergency situations such as births or illness, resolving disputes.

Despite the positive roles listed above, gatekeepers are known for benefitting from aid which was confirmed by the Somalia cash consortium. They benefit through

- Diversion of aid before reaching the beneficiaries either by force or negotiating with actors;
- Influencing targeting of beneficiaries;
- By demanding payments from IDPs.

G. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES

At the time of the SDR, there was no public information available on community infrastructure. Individual agencies and partners may have access to internal assessments, reports and documents.

H. ACTORS PRESENT AND SERVICES DELIVERED

There is currently no public source of data available on actors or their activities in the IDPs camp of Somalia. This could be a result of the number of settlements, their continuous transformation, creation or the general lack of information sharing and security situation.

According to UN OCHA²⁸, the number of key organisations operating in Mogadishu as of February 2012 was as follows:

- International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) – 44
- Red Crescent Societies – 9
- Local NGOs – 39 (there are about 373 local NGOs registered with the Ministry of interior, although as stated above, only 39 are currently operating)
- International Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) agencies and local OIC partners – 48

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2. DOLOW

A. IDP POPULATION FIGURES

Doolow is a town in Gedo region of Somalia and borders Ethiopia. It has an estimated total population of 30,000²⁹. Doolow has two main informal IDP camps 1) Kabasa settlement in Doolow which is divided into six sections (sections 1, 2, and 3 for 2011 arrivals; 4, 5 and 6 for new arrivals in June 2012³⁰) and is estimated to have 2,184 shelters; 2) and Qansalay settlement which is divided into two sections (section 1 for old arrivals and 2, for new arrivals in March to June 2012³¹) having 885 shelters³². UNOSAT has noted that the number of shelters have changed between 31st July 2012 and 3rd March 2013. Shelters within Qansalay IDP settlement, south west of Doolow decreased by 5 and those within Kabasa settlement, east of Doolow have increased by 401, representing an increase of 22.5% since 31 July 2012. However they caution that the analysis is and has not yet been validated in the field. (Please see the satellite (figure 5) of informal IDP shelters by UNOSAT).

According to UN OCHA Somalia, these shelters are homes to a total of 1,783 households in Kabasa³³ and 890 households in Qansalay³⁴, putting the total number of IDPs in Doolow at approximately 16,038 (estimate of 6 people per household). The majority of IDPs in both settlements are women and children³⁵. Based on an assessment carried out by multi-agencies in Doolow in September 2012;

- Approximately 86% of the households (786 households were sampled) had children below 5 years
- Approximately 21% of households had elderly members (60+ years)
- 75% were headed by women in Kabasa and 78% in Qansalay

B. SEX – AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA

At the time of the SDR, there was no public information on community infrastructure available. It is important to note though that individual agencies have access to internal assessments, reports and documents.

²⁹ UN OCHA, Gedo Region – Situation Analysis, October 2012

³⁰ UN OCHA, Doolow: Kabasa IDP settlement Profile, 26th November 2012

³¹ UN OCHA, Doolow: Qansalay IDP settlement Profile, 26th November 2012

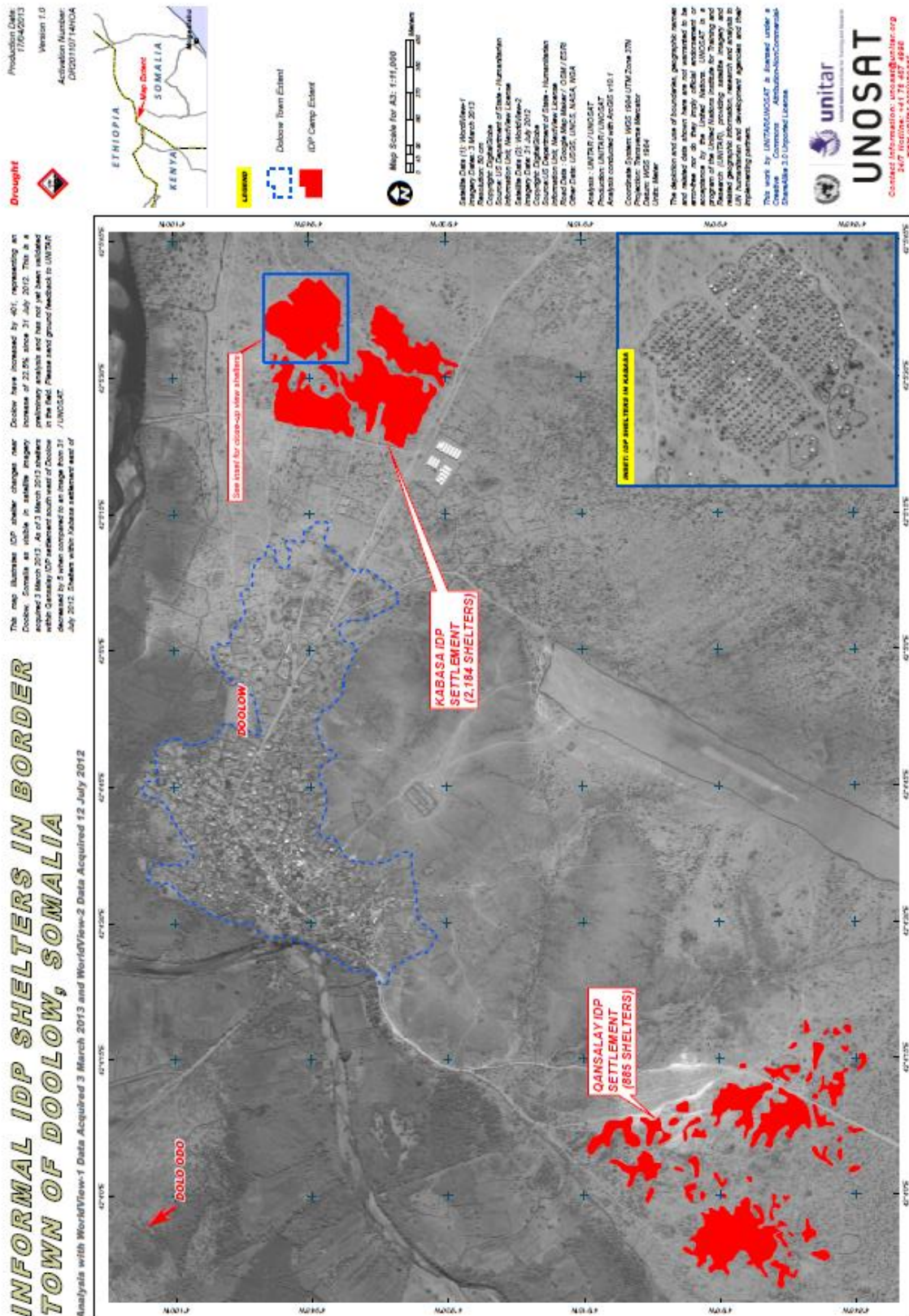
³² UNOSAT, Informal IDP shelters in borderland town of Doolow, Somalia, 3rd March 2013

³³ OCHA, Minutes: Water and hygiene promotion needs, response, gaps and challenges in Kabasa IDP settlement-Doolow. 8th April 2013

³⁴ UN OCHA, Doolow: Qansalay IDP settlement Profile, 26th November 2012

³⁵ Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Doolow IDP Settlements Gedo Region, Somalia, September 2012

Figure 5: Satellite image of IDP shelters in Doolow



Source: UNOSAT, Informal IDP shelters in border town of Doolow, Somalia, 3rd March 2013

C. NEEDS OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Results from a multi-cluster rapid assessment conducted in September 2012 indicate that “63% and 99% of households have access to safe drinking water in Kabasa and Qansalay respectively. The majority (99%) do not pay for water. The main sources are trucked water and river water for both settlements. It was noted during focus group discussions that although river water is not safe, it is still used because of long queues and limited supply at the available water points. Focus group discussions with the Kabasa village committee revealed that longer-term IDP’s have sufficient water points, but the section with new arrivals still has a limited supply. In both settlements, over 50% reported that water sources are maintained by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and approximately 45% by the communities and local authorities. Over 73% of households have access to a toilet facility. The most common facility is a dry latrine. This is an improvement from March 2012 reports with only 63% having access to toilet facilities”³⁶

The WASH situation described above seems to continue to date (2013) especially in Kabasa camp which has an estimated IDP population of 1,783 HHs (10,698 persons). Actors in the camp have strived to supply at least 90,000 litres of water per day as an emergency measure (slightly over 7.5 liters per person per day) which still remains below the SPHERE standard target of 160,470 - 213,960 litres per day (15 -20 litres per person per day³⁷).

Based on a multi-agency (World Vision, OCHA and COOPI) rapid assessment conducted on 8th April 2013³⁸, households have between 2-4 Jerry cans of 20 litres capacity and collect between 30-60 litres of water per day depending on the family size and water availability.

Most of the Jerry cans were observed to be very dirty. The households reported that they cannot afford soap and detergent to clean their water containers; they normally wash it with sand and water which cannot remove the dirt.

Except for one household, none of the households collected water from the river because the river water is currently full of silt and unsuitable for consumption and other household use.

NFI/Shelter in Doolow³⁹

Many (48.4%⁴⁰) of the IDP households in Doolow use plastic sheeting over a dome shaped frame made from flexible sticks as shelter cover. The rest use various materials including the traditional vegetation and woven mats to cover the frames. Each household owns approximately 1.37 shelters in both settlements, which is similar to IDP settlements in other parts of Somalia⁴¹.

Cluster members agree there is huge gap in shelter/NFIs in all IDP settlements in Gedo region.

DRC implements a project in Kabasa IDP settlement giving shelter materials to 1,090 HHs and constructing one toilet for every six households (total of 182 toilets). 390 households have already been provided with shelter

³⁶ *Ibid*

³⁷ OCHA Somalia, Minutes: Water and hygiene promotion needs, response, gaps and challenges in Kabasa IDP settlement-Doolow. 08 April 2013.

³⁸ *Ibid*

³⁹ Obtained from minutes of the Shelter/NFIs cluster meeting held on 26th March 2013

⁴⁰ Interviewed households during the Multi agency assessment in September 2012

⁴¹ Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Doolow IDP Settlements Gedo Region, Somalia, September 2012

material for the traditional Somali hut known as “Horri” and other batches of 400, 300, and 300 households will benefit in May, June and July 2013 respectively.

Nutrition and health⁴²

The MSF Holland team visited Kabasa and Qansalay settlements in November 2012 and expressed concern that they were observing approximately 30% relapse case in children discharged from the nutrition program in the settlements. It was acknowledged, that a number of factors could cause the relapse including food, health, and water and sanitation conditions. Therefore, there is a need for the mentioned underlying issues to be addressed to reduce the caseloads of malnutrition.

In the WVI Health center in the settlement, one of the Health workers indicated that as of November 2012,

- More children were being brought to the health centre with cases of diarrhea, high fever, and Respiratory Tract infection (RTI), common cold, pneumonia, skin infection (rash) which could be related to the start of the rainy season.
- Health workers also noted that in talking to some of the mothers, they reported leaving their children at home unattended to look for means of income or food. In this case, children are left unattended with no access to food.

The current overall nutritional status of IDPs is critical. The GAM rate among IDPs in Doolow is at 20.8%, SAM at 5.1%. The CDR, 1.92, is Critical, approaching the emergency threshold of 2/10,000/day.

Food

Food access is a challenge for many of the households in the two IDP settlements. A multi-agency assessment⁴³ conducted in September 2012 reported that the main challenge faced by 90% of respondents (786 households were interviewed) was in accessing food due to limited quantities. Other challenges reported were lack of food-purchasing power, loss of agricultural assets and lack of cooking utensils. To cope, the IDP's have adopted various coping mechanisms. The most commonly employed strategy, in Qansalay, is reducing consumption by adults in order for small children to eat at an average of three days in a week. In Kabasa, the households mainly cope by relying on less expensive or less preferred foods.

Protection

Doolow is located next to the Ethiopian border and is known for being “safer” than other areas in Gedo. Its proximity to the border may be the reason for this. The settlements themselves are located on local government land. The ownership and security element, could also lend to the security in the settlements.

It should be noted that capturing quantitative data on protection needs and violations proved difficult as many respondents feel uncomfortable providing answers related to personal experiences resulting in trauma or social stigmatising⁴⁴.

Education

Over 60% of households' with school age children are unable to access education. At the time of the SDR, education facilities were unavailable or closed due to lack of funding⁴⁵. Discussions with community leaders have identified education as a priority.

⁴² Obtained from Notes of OCHA, MSF Holland and SHRA visit to Kabasa and Qansalay IDP settlements, Doolow, 11th November 2012.

⁴³ Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Doolow IDP Settlements Gedo Region, Somalia, September 2012

⁴⁴ *Ibid*

D. DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OF ORIGIN OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

A profile of the IDP camps by OCHA⁴⁶ shows that IDPs in Kabasa originate from Bay (23%)⁴⁷, Bakool (36%) and Gedo (34%) and have been displaced mainly due to conflict and drought. The multi-agency assessment conducted in September 2012⁴⁸ revealed that a 40% of the residents in Doolow are from the host community, Doolow town, who have relocated in search of assistance.

The IDPs in Qansalay settlement all originate from Gedo and have been displaced as a result of conflict and drought⁴⁹.

E. PRE AND POST RELOCATION INTENTIONS OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS

According to the multi-agency assessment⁵⁰ in Qansalay, 86% of households reported that they prefer to relocate elsewhere rather than return to their area of origin, 58% in Kabasa indicated that their plan was to stay in the same location and 31% want relocate elsewhere. IDPs in both settlements cited fear of forced recruitment by Al Shabab, as well as difficulties in resuming agricultural livelihoods if they returned to their places of origin.

Table 4: GPS coordinates of infrastructure in Qansalay IDP camp

Organization and type of structure	Latitude	Longitude
WVS/SHRA Elevated concrete tank	04 08.856	042 04.215
WVS/SHRA water point 1	04 08.798	042 04.254
WV/SHRA Water point 2	04 08.975	042 03.973
WV/SHRA water point 3	04 09.048	042 04.137
WV/SHRA water kiosk 4	04 08.993	042 04.155
WVS CFS water point	04 08.822	042 04.258
WV/SHRA water Kiosk 1	04 08.872	042 04.218
WV/SHRA Water Kiosk 2	04 08.891	042 04.131
WV/SHRA Water Kiosk 3	04 08.968	042 03.980
<u>UNICEF supported school</u>	<u>04 08.836</u>	<u>042 04.244</u>
<u>WV/CEDA Mobile Clinic</u>	<u>04 08.893</u>	<u>042 04.210</u>
<u>MSF OTP site</u>	<u>04 08.928</u>	<u>042 04.173</u>
<u>WV Child Friendly space</u>	<u>04 08 4920</u>	<u>042 04 1584</u>

Source: OCHA Somalia (Facilities mapped on 10th April 2013)

F. CLAN RELATIONSHIP / DYNAMICS, EXISTING NETWORKS AND GATEKEEPERS

There is no information available on clan relationships/dynamics, existing networks and gatekeepers in Doolow.

G. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES

Please see map⁵¹ below, showing facilities in Kabasa settlement and the actors in the camp that are providing different services.

No map is available for Qansalay.

However, UN OCHA Somalia has collected global positioning system (GPS) coordinates⁵² for the following

⁴⁵ Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Doolow IDP Settlements Gedo Region, Somalia, September 2012

⁴⁶ UN OCHA, Doolow: Kabasa IDP settlement Profile, 26th November 2012

⁴⁷ Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Doolow IDP Settlements Gedo Region, Somalia, September 2012

⁴⁸ *Ibid*

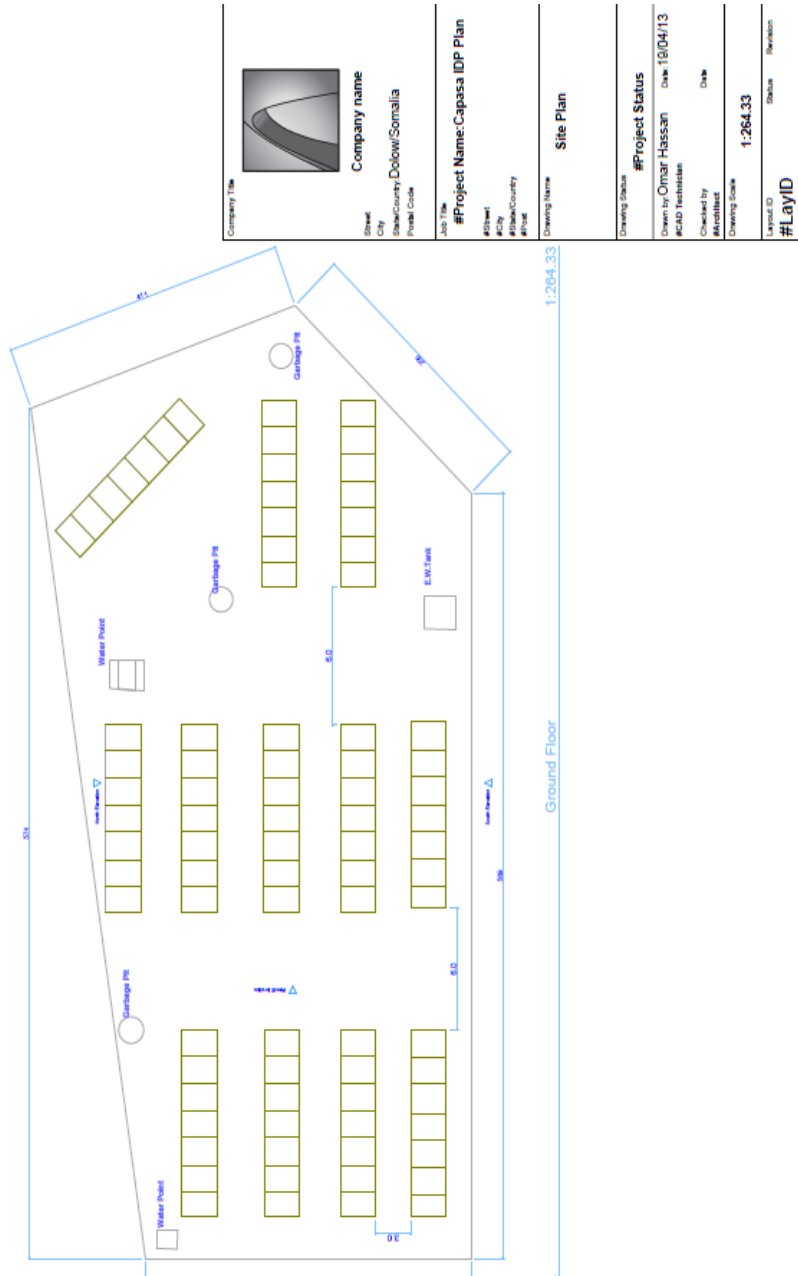
⁴⁹ UN OCHA, Doolow: Qansalay, IDP settlement Profile, 26th November 2012

⁵⁰ Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Doolow IDP Settlements Gedo Region, Somalia, September 2012

⁵¹ UN OCHA Somalia

infrastructures within the camp and a drawing of the camp by Norwegian Refugee Council that was shared with Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED).

Figure 6 : Drawing of Qansalay IDP camp site plan



Source: Norwegian Refugee Council, 19th April 2013

52 Ibid

H. Actors Present and Services Delivered

World Vision International (Somalia) shared the following information with ACTED on the agencies present in the IDP camps in Doolow:

Table 5: Actors present in IDP camps in Doolow

Agencies	Sectors
World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection • WASH • Livelihood • Health
WFP	Food
Trocaire	Health/Nutrition
DAN	WASH
TDI	Demining
DDG	Demining
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood • WASH • Shelter
COOPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH • Livelihood
NRC	Shelter
MSF	Nutrition
ADESO	Cash Relief distribution
UNOCHA	Coordination
UNHCR	population movement tracking
IOM	WASH
FAO	Agriculture
CAFDARO	Livelihood
CEDA	Health/Nutrition
SHRA	WASH
ASEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH • Livelihood
INTERSOS	Family Tracing & Re-union
HDC	VCT
CORD	partners with WFP

1. CONCLUSION

Following the review of various information sources, it can be concluded that information specific on IDPs in Mogadishu and Doolow is not easily available and if available at all, the information has not been shared on public/accessible humanitarian platforms. The lack of availability of information can be attributed to limited access to the IDPs, contributing to a lack of a common understanding of the situation of the internally displaced in Somalia. In addition, it is possible that actors in Somalia are assessment fatigued due to limited donor response. This is evident in the financial tracking system where Somalia has been listed among the top 5 underfunded country appeals as of 9th May 2013, having received only 15% of the appealed funding to date⁵³. Despite these challenges, it is information that will inform interventions among Somalia IDPs including durable solutions where possible. Further, challenges of security and geographic dispersment of settlements have resulted in key organizations' inability to approximate IDP population figures and needs.

Many other sources of secondary data are likely unaccounted for in this data review, the analysis indicates information gaps on IDPs in Mogadishu and Doolow as follows:

A. MOGADISHU

Table 6: Information gaps on IDPs in Mogadishu

Areas reviewed	Information gaps
IDP population figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex and age disaggregated population figures in the different camps in the 16 districts
Needs of IDP households in Mogadishu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs of households per settlement Needs of households disaggregated by sex and age
District and village of origin of IDP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of origin disaggregated by settlement Factors that contribute to choice of settlement especially the informal settlements
Pre and post relocation intentions of IDP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation intentions of IDP households to compare to that of the government Relocation intentions of humanitarian agencies
Clan relationships/dynamics, existing networks and gatekeepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clan relationships and existing networks in the camp need to be researched further
Community infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of infrastructures in the different settlements to help identify needs
Actors present and services delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of actors and interventions in each of the settlement for effective targeting by new actors

⁵³UN OCHA, Financial Tracking service (<http://fts.unocha.org/>)

B. DOOLOW

The settlements in Doolow are only two and are not hugely populated. It is therefore easier to assess the camps compared to Mogadishu. Comparing the information available on Mogadishu IDPs and Doolow IDPs, the information in Doolow is more specific and therefore more useful for humanitarian actors who would like to intervene.

Table 7 : Information gaps on IDPs in Doolow

Areas reviewed	Information gaps
IDP population figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex and age disaggregated population figures in the 2 camps in Doolow
Needs of IDP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs of households disaggregated by sex and age
District and village of origin of IDP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors that contribute to choice of settlement (The UNOSAT map indicates shrinking of Qansalay and expanding of Kabasa camp.)
Pre and post relocation intentions of IDP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation Intentions of IDP households Relocation intentions of humanitarian agencies Relocation intentions of the federal government
Clan relationships/dynamics, existing networks and gatekeepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clan relationships, existing networks and gatekeepers