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REPORT ON IDP MALE AND FEMALE FOCUS GROUPS FOR THE RAPID ASSESSMENT OF IDPs IN MOGADISHU AND AFGOYE DISTRICT, LOWER SHABELLE

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Executive summary

As an adjunct to a comprehensive IDP profiling exercise in Mogadishu in February 2007 (partnering DRC), SAACID was contracted by UNHCR to implement a supplemental rapid assessment in each district of Mogadishu and the district of Afgoye in Lower Shabelle.

Originally, the assessment was to take a maximum of 10 days. The assessment took place between 11-28 June. SAACID's administrative compound was invaded by the Ethiopian military and TFG police from 18-22 June. Four SAACID staff were imprisoned in that period. An internal audit valued the level of damage and looting incurred by SAACID at US \$28,721. Apart from the physical and material damage, many of SAACID's programme files were taken. Included in the files that were taken was the data for 5 of the districts in the rapid assessment. As well as having to cover from the invasion and looting, SAACID had to redo those 5 districts. This caused the delay in the assessment being completed.

The primary focus of this rapid assessment was to track changes in IDP communities after the heavy fighting, which took place in Mogadishu in March and April 2007. The fighting occurred mostly in the districts of Deynile, Hodan, Hawl-wadag, Yaqshid, Wardhigley, and Heliwaa, and displaced many previous IDPs - as well as residents of those districts - into other districts within the city, and out of the city to many other regions throughout Somalia.

For a comprehensive look at the current situation, a 3-tiered methodology was used, including:

- Male and female focus group discussions (10 per group) of 4 randomly selected IDP settlements in each district of Mogadishu; and 7 randomly selected camps in Afgoye District.

Thus, 10 males and 10 females were randomly selected from each settlement; with 4 IDP settlements being randomly sampled per district. Therefore, 60 IDP settlements were randomly sampled for this rapid assessment in Mogadishu (the district of Heliwaa was not included in the assessment) – or 24.6% of the 260 settlements

surveyed in February. Further: 20 people x 4 settlements x 15 districts = 1,200 IDPs were sampled for this assessment in Mogadishu.

The Afgoye assessment randomly targeted 7 of the 23 existing IDP camps – or 30.4% of the existing camps. Further, 20 people x 7 camps = 140 IDPs were sampled for this assessment in Afgoye.

As a specific adjunct to the male and female focus group sampling, each of the 1,340 IDPs involved in the sampling were also individually interviewed and their basic biographical data was also recorded, so that it could be matched against the February survey so as to be able to provide a capacity for comparative analysis.

- Individual interviews with key informants from all 16 districts of Mogadishu (a minimum of 6 per district – including a minimum of 2 females and 1 minority leader); and 4 areas in Afgoye (12 key leaders)
- A rapid visual assessment of all 260 IDP settlements in Mogadishu that were surveyed in February; as well as those identified in Afgoye

The outcome of the rapid assessment initiative was to:

- Assess the current situation of IDPs
- Assess how the situation of IDPs had changed since the February survey
- Assess IDP access to existing or new settlements in the city
- Assess the future intentions of IDPs, in terms relocation to places within Mogadishu, or relocation to “place of origin”

This report summary focused upon the views of randomly selected male and female IDP focus groups in existing IDP settlements and camps in Mogadishu City and Afgoye District. It provided a ‘bottom up’ sketch from IDPs in the city and Afgoye, as to their impressions of what is happening to them, their families and their settlements.

The report focused upon the specific experiences of the selected IDPs and settlements. The magnitude of the sample is significant enough for extrapolation to occur across all settlements and camps in and out of Mogadishu.

The visual assessment element of programme was implemented by SAACID. SAACID programme officers returned to all 260 IDP settlement sites and reassessed those sites against a set of UNHCR criteria. This data was passed to UNHCR, and UNHCR produced a report of this assessment element.

The third assessment element entailed surveying key informants in each district (6 per district – with at least 2 females and 1 minority) to garner their impressions of what has happened to their district since the heavy March-April fighting in the city – with particular regard to the plight of ‘new’ and ‘old’ displaced. SAACID was also responsible for producing this narrative report.

The inclusion of Afgoye in the assessment was because of the large number of IDPs that were continuing to choose to stay in Afgoye District after major conflict had ceased, despite the relatively close proximity of the district to Mogadishu City. There was a desire by

international agencies to ascertain more concrete information of why IDPs were prepared to endure harsh rural conditions in Afgoye over the relatively good conditions that they had experienced in Mogadishu, prior to major fighting in the city.

It should be noted that the district of Heliwaa was not included in this report. The security situation in Heliwaa was extremely poor at the time of the survey, and the surveyors could not safely enter the district to make the necessary assessments.

The focus groups totalled 60 female and 60 male 10 person groups.

The various issues of discussion divide this report, as follows:

- Protection and security
- Concerns for children and spouses
- Threatening incidents against friends and neighbours
- Sources of danger
- Community responses to dangers faced by vulnerable people
- Relationship with host communities
- News on preventions against IDP returnees and forced evictions
- IDP assistance in 2007
- IDP settlement wishes
- Reports of mines and UXOs
- Radio station preferences
- IDP priority needs
- IDP perspectives on future

After the completion of the focus group surveys, it is SAACID's considered judgment that the focus group discussions were useful in obtaining all requested information, although the question format could have been improved. The philosophy of including both male and female groups was solid, as it insured that females had the opportunity to voice their opinions; but the differences in responses on a gender basis were largely negligible. In general, the only difficulties encountered in the surveying process were:

- Some people interviewed were very reluctant to answer questions relating to clan lineage and the radio news they preferred.
- During the interviews one person often tried to dominate the response, while making others frustrated.
- Sometimes within focus groups there was a lot of discussion between individuals before a final answer was determined.

Protection and security

| Data chart on overall security assessment | Number of female groups | % of females | Number of male groups | % of males | Total groups | % of total focus groups |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Security is not good - no protection | 10 | 17% | 3 | 5% | 13 | 11% |
| Security is good - general concerns & dangers cited | 9 | 15% | 2 | 3.3% | 11 | 9% |
| Security is good - IDP specific concerns & dangers cited | 30 | 50% | 32 | 53.3% | 62 | 52% |
| Security is good – no concerns or dangers | 11 | 18% | 23 | 38.3% | 34 | 28% |

Focus groups were asked how their IDP community felt about its protection/security in the area.

Eighty-three percent of female focus groups (50 focus groups), and 95% of male focus groups (57 focus groups) responded that they felt the protection/security in their settlement area is good.

Of the 83% of women who stated that the security situation is good, 11 of the female groups (18%) said that they had no specific concerns or dangers that they experience in their daily life, compared to 23 male groups (38.3%). One female group and one male group said they had previously encountered rape, theft, and killing by free-lance militia; but now they were okay.

Nine female groups (15%) said their settlement security is good, and only identified specific concerns and dangers that any innocent civilian in Mogadishu might face. Such as:

- Being robbed or killed on the street
- Hit by a bomb (mortar, grenade, etc)
- Killed by a mine or roadside bomb
- Not being able to go to the market due to road closures
- Affects of inflation
- Worry about the presence of Ethiopian troops and ongoing tension between the TFG and the opposing forces, and explosions and violence in Mogadishu

Only 2 male groups fell into this category of response.

The other 30 female groups (50%) that claimed their protection/security is good also stated concerns and dangers more specifically related to their displaced status. Thirty-two male groups (53.3%) fell into this category of response.

The overwhelming majority of these groups nominated their primary concern as a lack of food, and the significant stress of how to get enough food to eat for their family on a daily basis. In addition, the specific danger to their settlement that most cited in the interviews “night thieves”. Other responses in this category included:

- Worry about the affects of rain on their shelter
- Joblessness - including the refusal of some employers to pay wages for work
- Exploitation
- Lack of clothing
- Lack of education
- Worry for those who have fled and may not be able to return safely
- Fear of eviction (1 female group said “eviction is our danger”)
- Malnutrition
- Fear of Ethiopian and TFG troops near settlement areas
- Gangs taking money and possessions
- Fear of mortars and RPGs, which target Ethiopian and TFG troops, that have the potential to hit their settlements
- Vulnerability, due to poor quality shelter–easy to break into
- Vulnerability as minorities
- Lack of weapons to protect themselves
- Rape of women – especially at latrines far from settlement areas
- Killing of men by thieves
- Fear of the TFG targeting clans living in particular settlements
- UXOs, night explosions, bombs
- Lack of good trusted governance

Some groups did mention “daytime” risks, but the overwhelmingly majority of the groups referred to “night-time” threats.

Male groups cited the following additional concerns and dangers:

- How to defend themselves and their community from attacks
- Problems with fires in the settlement areas
- Lack of latrines
- Threats from host communities
- Threats from militiamen from outside the area
- Complaints of diverted assistance

Seventeen percent of female groups (10 groups) and 5% of male groups (3 groups) responded that security was not good in their settlement areas; and that they did not feel protected. Specific concerns and dangers cited were:

- Fear of night thieves
- Fear of explosives
- Fear of Ethiopian and TFG troops around settlement areas
- Collective punishment of men by the TFG on a clan basis, when bombs or mines explode in nearby streets to the settlements
- Fear of those fighting the Ethiopian troops
- Murder, rape and threat by Ethiopians, TFG and by freelance militiamen
- Enforced curfews
- Evictions
- Fear of overall instability, and the likelihood that fighting will return at anytime

Physical safety

| Data chart on physical safety | Number of female groups | % of females | Number of male groups | % of males | Total groups | % of total focus groups |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Not at risk | 32 | 53.3% | 37 | 61.7% | 69 | 57.5% |
| Only regarding health | 3 | 5% | 2 | 3.3% | 5 | 4.2% |
| At risk | 25 | 41.7% | 21 | 35% | 46 | 38.3% |

Forty-two percent of females (25 female groups) and 35% of males (21 male groups) said they feel their physical safety is at risk.

Five groups (3 female groups and 2 male groups) said they do not feel that their physical safety was at risk, except regarding their health, poor nutrition, and exposure to rain and other elements, due to poor quality shelter, or no shelter for those sleeping on public land.

Concerns for husband / wife / children

Focus groups were asked what they worry about for their children and spouses. Most responses of both female and male groups revolved around a lack of basic needs, including:

- Food
- Clothing
- Shelter
- Healthcare
- Education

The predominant worry of male groups for their children and spouses was healthcare, with a large majority mentioning:

- A concern for a lack of medicine
- Fear of death without the resources to access proper medicine
- A lack of any MCH or other health facilities
- No paediatric doctors
- Diarrhoea
- Malnutrition
- Sickness and disease

These same health concerns were mentioned by female groups, and they also indicated specific concerns for the elderly in their communities; but not nearly as often as male groups referred to healthcare. One theory is that healthcare tends to be expensive, and often presents itself in an emergency, adding a lot of pressure to male-headed households without resources to respond.

There was a particular concern over what the future holds for their children - especially without education. Male groups also expressed strong worry over how to provide for their children and wives.

Female groups expressed concerns that their husbands may become mentally ill, due to severe stress from not being able to find work and provide for their families. In addition, females worried if their husbands would return when they left the house – this because:

- Of the ongoing fear of males being imprisoned or kidnapped
- The men will abandon the family
- The men would try to go to Yemen or other Arab countries

For other concerns, see the section on specific dangers faced by vulnerable people.

Threatening incidents against friends and neighbours

Focus groups were asked their awareness of any incidents/problems that have threatened their friends and neighbours. Responses were limited because “neighbours” was not properly defined and some groups did not understand the question to include incidents within their own settlements. Only 22% (26 groups) of the focus groups gave any response, while the remaining 78% of focus groups said they were not aware of any incidents.

Some groups said they were aware of incidents but did not give any details. Twelve groups (10%) said their communities used to encounter killing, rape and theft, but now the security situation was okay. In this case “now” may be referring only to the days surrounding the survey – as opposed to recent months.

The following are the only specific incidents mentioned:

- Shibis/Iftin Camp/Female Group: Girl child died when hit in the head during the recent fighting
- Yaqshid/Wamo Gylo Camp/Female Group: One neighbour dead and another with fractured leg
- Waberi/20 Decembar/Female Group: Mortar shell wounded a girl when she was on her way to the TB centre
- Waberi/Harar Camp/Male Group: One male was robbed outside of the camp and a pregnant female raped by militia
- Abdul-aziz/Geed Timir Camp/Female Group: Neighbour killed 26/6/07, the day before the survey
- Wadajir/Maslax Camp/Female Group: Mine exploded in the street and killed children
- Wadajir/Al Hijra Camp/Male Group: Two children died – cause not given
- Shingani/H/Guud/Male Group: Missiles destroyed the roofs of their settlements
- Hamar-weyne/Madxafka Camp/Male Group: Shelling between the opposing forces and the TFG hit the camp and killed two people and blew off both legs of another resident (April 2007)
- Hodan/Trebunka Camp/Male Group: Two neighbours killed, a wife of one of the focus group participants was raped by eight men (June 2007), and 10 men raped a disabled woman in their settlement
- Deynile/Buur Eylo & Warshada Camps/Female Group: Killing, rape and night time theft occurs in their communities.
- Hamar-weyne/ Madxafka/Female Group: Theft, torture, killing and imprisonment in unknown locations has been experienced by members of their community.

- Hawl-wadag/Osman Gedi Secondary School Camp/Female Group: Theft, torture, killing and imprisonment in unknown locations has been experienced by members of their community.

Sources of Danger

| Sources of danger | Females | Males | Total | % of Total |
|---|---------|-------|-------|------------|
| Anti-government/Insurgents | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5.8% |
| Joblessness | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2.5% |
| Tension and fighting between TFG and opposition | 7 | 4 | 11 | 9.2% |
| Suicide bombers-Al Qaeda Group near Asluubto Camp | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Unknown people in Bakaro Market | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| TFG and Ethiopian troops | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.7% |
| Hungry gunmen near government area | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3.3% |
| Bad distribution of aid | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| USA and Ethiopian government | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Clans against the government | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.7% |
| Those with AK-47s and people who don't like peace | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2.5% |
| Freelance militia, committing crimes inside and outside of settlements, thieves (sometimes from host community) | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7.5% |
| Mines & UXOs in the street | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1.7% |
| Lack of good governance, law and order | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.8% |
| No specific source mentioned | 35 | 37 | 72 | 60.0% |

Focus groups were asked about sources of danger. It was unclear if the question was regarding sources of danger in general, or if it was connected to incidents/problems they were asked about in previous questions. In addition, the question did not clearly indicate if groups were to respond regarding sources of danger in their communities or as a citywide problem.

Less than half (40%) of both female and male groups cited specific sources of danger. The following is a breakdown of the focus group responses:

Community Responses to Dangers Faced by its Vulnerable People

Focus groups were asked about the different dangers facing men, women, children, the elderly and the disabled in the communities. In addition, they were asked about specific ways in which the community responds to crimes committed against their vulnerable people.

Dangers faced most by **men** include:

- Murder (intentional and accidental)
- Torture
- Encountering clan conflicts
- Unemployment
- Illegal immigration to Arab countries
- Working hard for little money
- Arrest
- Imprisonment without crime/charges, on a clan basis (collective punishment) by the TFG and Ethiopian troops
- Encountering conflict at checkpoints

- Being killed or wounded by explosives, stray bullets, thieves, etc. in the market, at work or at night in their settlements
- Mental illness due to severe stress from not being able to find work and provide for their families
- Punishment for disobeying enforced curfews

One of the female focus groups from Hawl-wadag added that some men cannot sleep in their own homes for security reasons.

Dangers faced most by **women** include:

- Rape
- Theft
- Lack of health facilities, especially gynaecological
- Risk of HIV/AIDS and STDs due to rape and poor hygiene
- Lack of money, and not getting enough food for their families
- No household utensils
- No latrines near shelters
- Domestic violence - physical and psychological
- Forced marriage
- Doing work that is too hard for them
- Meeting problems when they go to the markets
- Unpaid wages or not being paid for their services in the community
- Being killed or injured by mines, bombs and UXOs

Dangers faced most by **children** include:

- Malnutrition
- Kidnapping/recruitment for child labour or as child soldiers
- Child abuse
- No paediatric hospital
- Lack of education – no IDP schools
- No clothing
- Lack of milk
- Fear of injury or death by explosives while playing
- Being hit by a car – including vehicles of government troops
- Poor shelter with little protection from rain, harsh sunshine, and mortars
- Being burned by fire
- Drowning in the sea (Abdul-aziz female focus group)
- Rape of girl children by militia at night and when they go to the latrines

Dangers faced most by the **elderly** include:

- Malnutrition, sickness, lack of medicine
- Car accidents
- Starvation - can't search for food, have no means of income
- Without clothing to protect from rain and harsh sunlight
- Do not know surroundings

Dangers faced most by the **disabled** include:

- Malnutrition, sickness
- Car accidents
- Starvation – lack of money, food, unable to work
- Insults and degrading treatment
- Lack of movement- inability to run during violence
- Blindness, deafness-can't see or hear danger – do not know surroundings
- Without people to care for them – caregivers, nurses, etc
- No wheelchairs

Virtually all the responses regarding how the community supports its vulnerable people were the same. First, they acknowledged that everyone is busy trying to look after their own basic needs. However, when someone is in great need, or has been victimized, each household in the settlement will contribute money, food, clothing, or any items they can in a collection for the most vulnerable people. Usually the camp committee and/or leading elder organises the collection.

When someone is victimized, and the perpetrator is known, the elders come together as use *xeer* or Somali traditional law. The perpetrator or his/her family is ordered by the elders and/or the camp committee to give financial compensation to the victim. The perpetrator (in most cases a theft) is held in custody and disarmed until an agreement is made. The elders warn the perpetrator, he is forgiven, or if it happens 3 times and he/she is from within the settlement, they are expelled from the community.

Often however, nothing happens to the perpetrator, because there is no formal justice system, courts or prisons to hold the person. In those cases the community curses the criminal, or must decide to forgive him/her. Sometimes Sharia law is used to punish the perpetrator. The IDP settlement sometimes seeks help from host community. Sometimes the settlement committee is afraid to harm perpetrator, for fear of worse reprisals from outside the settlement.

Focus groups were asked about how their communities can do a better job to make their settlements more secure. Responses were as follows:

- Return law and order and good governance – wait for government to improve security
- Establish courts, prisons and legal institutions
- Organize at the neighbourhood level to control security
- Educate our children
- Focus on helping the elderly and disabled
- Ensure camps have armed watchmen
- Respect each other
- Have continuous dialogue for elders to create more security
- Increase the amount of money ordered to victim
- Empower camp committees
- It is difficult for IDPs to improve their situation, since they are mostly minorities and their opinions aren't taken into account
- Ensure a good relationship with the host community
- Maintain relationships with the district leaders for recourse

- Camp committees should contribute ideas on security-monitoring inside and outside of settlements
- Have patience

Relationship with host communities

Again problems were encountered with the lack of definition in the questions asked to the focus groups. When asked about their relationship with their host communities, it was not clear if host community referred to the district, sub-district, neighbourhood, or even property owner in the case of private buildings.

Most of the focus groups – 92% of females and 100% of males – indicated that they do not have problems with their host communities. The majority of those groups - 48 female groups and 45 male groups – said they have a good relationship with their host community. Others considered the relationships as normal (“not bad”), or acknowledged that they have agreements with one another, but did not refer to the relationships as good.

Two female groups (Elman Camp in Wardhigley and Hiran Settlement in Hodan) said they do not have any relationship or agreements with a host community.

Three female groups had a negative perspective on their relationship with their host communities; while no male groups claimed this perspective. The 3 female groups were from Wamo Gylo Camp in Yaqshid, Geed Timir Camp in Abdul-aziz, and Asluubta Camp in Dharkenley District.

Virtually all groups claimed that elders resolved any conflict that may arise between the host community and the IDP settlement using *xeer* - Somali traditional law. The elders meet and come to an agreement.

Other means mentioned for resolving conflict were Islamic rules, camp committees, district authorities, and open dialogue.

Though varied in their overall perspective, 4 focus groups from 2 settlements in Dharkenley District suggested that in order to improve relations, weapons must be collected from the host community. The settlements were Asluubta and Dabaqeyn.

Other suggestions for improving relations with the host communities were, reminders of the importance to respect one another, restore law, order and justice system, build trust, strengthen cooperation approaches to security, and identify common goals. Most of those suggestions came from female groups.

Two male groups from Trebunka and Hiran settlements in Hodan District said, nothing is being done now to improve relations, and added they are waiting for the government to do a better job.

Awareness of active deterrence against IDP returnees; and possible forced evictions

Some groups were reluctant to answer questions regarding active deterrence against IDP returnees and possible forced evictions, due to concern over SAACID's intentions.

The question was also unclear as to whether or not the respondents were to answer in regards to their particular settlements, or if they had heard overall news regarding active deterrence and evictions. This may have led to some inconsistency in the answers. However, due to the nature of most responses, SAACID believes groups answered in reference to their own settlement.

There was little difference between responses of female and male focus groups on this topic. Although in a few cases one gender may have more information than the other. More specifically, 15 male and female focus groups from the same settlements gave the same response. Seven male focus groups and 7 female focus groups from different settlements gave information that their opposite gender in the same settlement did not have and/or provide on this matter.

Thirty-eight focus groups of each gender (63%) were not aware of and/or did not provide any information on possible evictions or preventions against IDP returnees, while 22 focus groups of each gender (37%) have received news of possible evictions and/or were aware of preventions against IDP returnees.

While most news of possible evictions involved the TFG threatening eviction of IDP settlements in public buildings, in the settlements randomly surveyed for this assessment, the government is trying to force eviction of at least 5 IDP settlements in privately owned buildings.

At least 7 IDP settlements in privately owned buildings have received news of possible eviction by the private owner/landlord. In addition, according to one male focus group, a private owner has prevented some IDPs from returning to his property since they fled the recent fighting.

Focus groups from IDP settlements in Abdul-aziz, Bondhere, Deynile, Dharkenley, Hamar-jajab, Hamar-weyne, Hawl-wadag, Karaan, Shibis, Shingani, Wardhigley, and Yaqshid were the groups that admitted news of possible evictions and preventions against returnees.

Regarding preventions against IDP returnees, the following 4 focus groups voluntarily added that all the IDPs who fled their settlements in the recent fighting, and who chose to return, have returned safely:

- Damey 1 in Hamar-jajab District
- Hussein Kulmiye in Hamar-jajab District
- Wamo Eylo in Yaqshid District
- Buur Eyle in Deynile District

However, despite the successful returns of these IDPs, all but Wamo Eylo have received news of eviction.

See data chart to confirm above.

The following chart contains all of the focus group responses on their awareness of possible evictions and prevention of IDP return.

| News of possible eviction or prevention of return | District | IDP settlement | Type of settlement | Focus group source |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Eviction by government | Karaan | Kaleeloo | Public building | Females only |
| Eviction by government | Hamar-weyne | Moalim Jamac | Public building | Both |
| Eviction by government | Hamar-weyne | Madxafka | Public building | Both |
| Eviction by government | Dharkenley | Warshada Dawada | Public building | Both |
| Eviction by government | Dharkenley | Asluubta | Public building | Both |
| Eviction by government | Hamar-jajab | Hussein Kulmiye | Privately owned | Both |
| Eviction by government and/or those holding land now | Wardhigley | Halgan | Privately owned | Both |
| Eviction by government | Bondhere | Arimaha Gudaha | Public building | Females only |
| Eviction by government | Bondhere | Shabele | Privately owned | Both |
| Eviction by government and/or private owner | Abdul-aziz | Natka One | Privately owned | Both |
| Eviction by government | Shingani | Ciro Weyne | Public building | Females only |
| Eviction by government | Shingani | Maliyadda | New settlement | Both |
| Eviction by government | Shibis | Iftin | Privately owned | Both |
| Eviction by government | Shibis | Uttano | Public building | Males only |
| Eviction by government | Bondhere | Huriyo | Privately owned | Males only |
| Eviction by government | Hawl-wadag | X/D/Maaliyadda | Privately owned | Males only |
| Eviction by government - heard from host community | Hamar-jajab | Damey 1 | Public building | Both |
| Eviction - heard from radio | Hawl-wadag | Haji Qeyroow | Privately owned | Females only |
| Eviction by government - heard from neighbours | Yaqshid | Osob II | Public land | Both |
| Eviction by government - heard from radio | Shingani | Ispima Camp | Public building | Males only |
| Prevention of return and news of eviction by government | Abdul-aziz | Onad | Public building | Females only |
| Prevention of return and news of eviction by government | Hawl-wadag | Osman Gedi | Public building | Both |
| Prevention of return by private owner | Deynile | Bulaalayaasha | Privately owned | Males only |
| Evictions by private owner | Hamar-weyne | Masjib Hindi | Privately owned | Females only |
| Evictions by private owner | Dharkenley | Ceer Dheere | Privately owned | Both |
| Evictions by private owner | Dharkenley | Dabaqeyn | Privately owned | Both |
| Evictions by private owner | Deynile | Buur Eylo | Privately owned | Females only |
| Evictions by private owner | Hamar-jajab | S. Ingiriiska | Privately owned | Males only |
| Evictions by private owner | Yaqshid | Barwaqo | Privately owned | Males only |

IDP Assistance 2007

Focus groups were asked what kind of assistance (if any) the people in the camp have received in 2007. Only eight settlements claimed to have received any assistance.

Onad in Abdul-aziz, Arwo in Hodan, and Maliyadda (the new camp) in Shingani were only mentioned by the male focus group, and not the female focus group. In those cases, the female focus groups said they were not aware of any assistance given to their camp in 2007. In Madxafka Settlement in Hamar-weyne the opposite occurred, in that the female focus group mentioned the assistance, while the male focus group claimed they were not aware of any assistance given.

IDP settlements were randomly selected from the 260 settlements for focus discussions. Therefore, information on IDP assistance here will be different than what was mentioned by key informants. Of the assistance mentioned here, there were similar reports by the key informants. However, the main difference is that the assistance not mentioned here, but mentioned by key informants was additional WFP assistance provided in Abdul-aziz, Karaan, Hamar-jajab, Dharkenley, Waberi, and Bondhere, which was rated as poorly distributed.

Below is a description of the 8 IDP settlements that claimed to receive assistance in 2007.

| District | IDP Settlement | Focus Group Source | Assistance From | Targeted Group | Rated | Basis of Evaluation |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Abdul-aziz | Onad | Males | ICRC | IDPs and residents | very good | Shelter and NFIs, distributed equally |
| Bondhere | Shabele | Females | NRC & ICRC | IDPs and Children | very good | |
| Bondhere | Shabele | Males | Hayatul Iyata Islamia | IDPs in our camp | good | Loyal distribution |
| Hamar-weyne | Madxafka | Females | WFP | vulnerable | good | Targeted people got food |
| Hamar-weyne | Moalim Jama | Females | WFP | everyone | very good | |
| Hamar-weyne | Moalim Jama | Males | WFP | everyone | very good | Enough and good quality |
| Hodan | Arwo | Males | Samsam Foundation | unknown | very good | |
| Shibis | G/B/Dedaha | Females | SAACID | vulnerable IDPs | very good | Enough food and good quality |
| Shibis | G/B/Dedaha | Males | SAACID | vulnerable IDPs | good | Enough food and good quality |
| Shingani | Maliyadda | Males | WFP | poor residents | poor | Strong took food |
| Yaqshid | Wamo Gylo | Females | SAACID | vulnerable | very good | Good quality food and NFIs |
| Yaqshid | Wamo Gylo | Males | SAACID | women and children | very good | Enough food and good quality |

IDP settlement wishes

As with the responses from key informants, IDP focus groups have reaffirmed that many IDPs cannot remain in their current locations, because of potential eviction, because they no longer have ties or the resources necessary to return to their “places of origin,” and prefer to be relocated in the Mogadishu, Benadir region with assistance.

Below is a data chart with all the responses regarding IDP settlement wishes, divided by male focus groups, female focus groups, and a combined total. The columns indicate how many focus groups believe that “none” or no IDPs, “some” IDPs, or “most” IDPs wish to remain in the current location, return to their place of origin, or seek relocation.

| IDP settlement wishes | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | | IDP Comments |
|--|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | None | Some | Most | None | Some | Most | None | Some | Most | |
| Remain in current location | 28 | 26 | 6 | 34 | 23 | 3 | 62 51.7% | 49 40.8% | 9 7.5% | Nowhere else to go - nothing to go back to - have come from a far place - can't meet basic needs in place of origin - no permission to stay in current location - want to stay if given security - no rent at current location - building is not ours - if the owner comes, we have to flee - our children know this area - can't afford to relocate - we have free water here |
| Return to place of origin | 28 | 28 | 4 | 37 | 20 | 3 | 65 54.2% | 48 40% | 7 5.8% | Because that is our land - we need our farms and ancestral land - lack resources to return - want to return to where we were born - there are problems where we came from - Halgan settlement in Wardhigley said they all want to return to their place of origin - hate rural life - sold our land - livestock destroyed by drought - forgot our origin - some of us were born in Mogadishu - we can grow our own food at our place of origin - those with a place to go are willing to return |
| Seek relocation (within Mogadishu) with assistance | 5 | 19 | 36 | 0 | 19 | 41 | 5 4.2% | 38 31.7% | 77 64.2% | We've adapted to Mogadishu life - need housing and basic services - we like Mogadishu - potential economic opportunity in Mog - relocate with assistance from int'l agencies within Mog - can't get a good life outside of Mog - if the building is not public and they are not fearing eviction then stay - they want assistance to "place of origin", or to remain in Mog if no evicted, but if building is public, they need to relocate - we are economic migrants - it is our basic human right to stay in Mogadishu - relocate in Mog only if evicted |

The greatest response from focus groups was 64.2%, stating that most IDPs prefer to be relocated inside Mogadishu, Benadir Region with assistance. Only 5.8% of focus groups said that IDPs would like to return to their place of origin. The overwhelming majority want to stay within the city for economic opportunity that far outweighs what is possible in their rural "place of origin". What they currently fear is the TFG threat of eviction from public (and private) buildings; and the concomitant threat of private individuals also taking the opportunity to evict IDPs under the current TFG umbrella.

There was not a great difference between male and female focus group responses, although females were slightly more likely to state that IDPs prefer relocation assistance. Males were slightly more likely to state that IDPs would like to return to their "place of origin". Between 30-40% of all focus groups however, acknowledged that there were some IDPs that fell into all 3 categories of settlement options.

Mines and UXOs

Focus groups were asked if any of their community has been affected by mines, fighting and/or UXOs. Only 14 settlements claimed any death or injuries to their community members.

- In Abdul-aziz District the focus groups from Onad Settlement and Netka-1 Settlement said shelling killed and injured some of them in April.
- In Bondhere District the focus groups from W/Shabeele said some were injured in April during the fighting near Juba. In addition, the focus groups from Arimaha Gudaha Settlement said a bomb exploded at “Sanca” crossroad in early June 2007, killing 5 and injuring 7 of their community members.
- In Deynile District, the female focus group from Warshada Birta Settlement said one man died when a mine exploded near Gaashan Dhiga.
- In Dharkenley District the female focus group from Warshada Dawada said some were killed when the suicide bomber from Asluubta Settlement attacked the Ethiopian troops.
- In Hodan District, fighting between the TFG and opposing forces affected three settlements. A mortar shell landed inside Trebunka Settlement and killed two young boys. A mortar landed in Hiran Settlement, killing 1 and injuring 11 of their members. Fighting that took place directly outside of Coco-cola Settlement wounded some of their members.
- In Wadajir District, three settlements were affected by fighting in 2007. Three children from Maslah Settlement died on 27 January 2007 when a bomb or mine exploded in the street. Others from Somali Abow and Al Hijra died when mortars hit their camps.
- In Wardhigley District, mortars hit Halgan and Elman Settlements in March 2007, resulting in injuries and one death in Halgan Settlement.

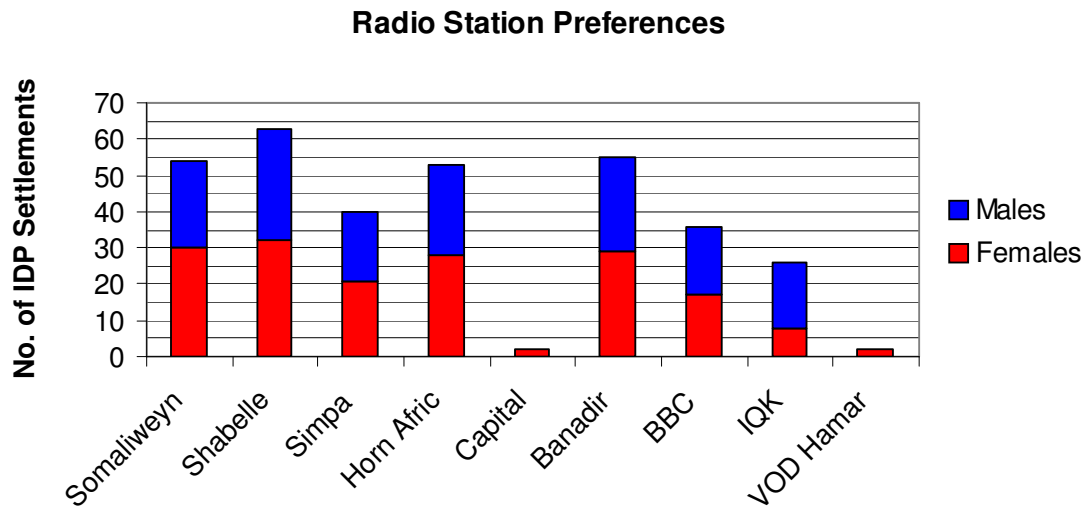
Radio station preferences

Focus groups were asked what radio stations they, or their community, listens to regularly. They were instructed to list 2-3 stations, and how many times per week they listen to the radio.

Most focus groups said they listen to the radio all the time, 7 days a week. The minimum amount that any group said they listen to the radio was 3 times per week. Many said they listen 5 times per week.

Two focus groups said their community does not listen to the radio at all. One was the male focus group from Somali Abow Settlement in Wadajir District. The other was the female focus group from Barwaqo Settlement in Yaqshid District. Interestingly, the opposite gender group in each of these settlements did not share this position.

Of all the responses (including that 2-3 answers were encouraged), Radio Shabelle was the most common with 52.5% of IDP settlements (63 focus groups) tuned into this station. Radio Shabelle is listened to mostly in Deynile, Dharkenley, Hodan, Wadajir and Wardhigley Districts. Radio Shabelle was followed by Radio Banadir, mentioned by 55 focus groups (45.8%), Somaliweyn was mentioned by 54 focus groups (45%), and Horn Afric mentioned by 53 focus groups (44.2%).



Females listen to Somaliweyn slightly more than males, with 30 female focus groups compared to 24 male focus groups mentioning this station. Males listen to IQK (Idacada Qur'aanka Kariim) much more than females, with 18 male focus groups compared to 8 female focus groups mentioning this station. Only females mentioned VOD Hamar and Capital as stations they listed to, though neither was a common response.

Somaliweyn is listened to mostly in Abdul-aziz, Bondhere, Karaan and Shingani Districts. No one from Dharkenley or Hawl-wadag Districts mentioned this station.

Simba is listened to mostly in Deynile, Hodan and Wadajir. No one in Abdul-aziz, Dharkenley, Shibis, Shingani, or Yaqshid mentioned this station.

Horn Afric (as well as Radio Shabelle), has the most diversity of listeners amongst the districts, but was mentioned most by Wardhigley focus groups.

Radio Banadir also has a large diversity of listeners, although no one from Deynile District mentioned the station, as well as only one focus group from Hodan and Wadajir. Radio Banadir is listened to mostly in Abdul-aziz, Bondhere, Karaan, and Shingani.

Somali BBC, though listened to by 30% of IDP settlements, is not listened to in Deynile, Hodan, Yaqshid or Wardhigley. Dharkenley mentioned this station more than any other district.

IQK (Idacada Qur'aanka Kariim) was not mentioned by any focus group in Bondhere, Hodan, Karaan, Shingani or Wadajir. Hawl-wadag and Yaqshid listen to this station more than any other district.

| District | Focus group | RADIO STATION PREFERENCES | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Somaliweyn | Shabelle | Simpa | Horn Afric | Capital | Banadir | BBC | IQK | VOD Hamar |
| Abdul-aziz | Females | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| Abdul-aziz | Males | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Bondhere | Females | 4 | | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | |
| Bondhere | Males | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | |
| Deynile | Females | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| Deynile | Males | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Dharkenley | Females | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | 1 |
| Dharkenley | Males | | 3 | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Hamar-jajab | Females | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Hamar-jajab | Males | | 4 | 2 | 3 | | | | 2 | |
| Hamar-weyne | Females | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Hamar-weyne | Males | | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Hawl-wadag | Females | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Hawl-wadag | Males | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Hodan | Females | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Hodan | Males | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| Karaan | Females | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | |
| Karaan | Males | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | |
| Shibis | Females | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Shibis | Males | 2 | | | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Shingani | Females | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | |
| Shingani | Males | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | | |
| Waberi | Females | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Waberi | Males | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Wadajir | Females | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Wadajir | Males | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| Wardhigley | Females | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Wardhigley | Males | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Yaqshid | Females | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Yaqshid | Males | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| Total | | 54 | 63 | 40 | 53 | 2 | 55 | 36 | 26 | 2 |
| % of all focus groups | | 45.0% | 52.5% | 33.3% | 44.2% | 1.7% | 45.8% | 30.0% | 21.7% | 1.7% |

Note: There are 4 focus groups by gender in each district. Each focus group was to list 2-3 radio station preferences. Thus, for each gender/district focal point, a maximum number of 12 could be recorded.

Priority needs of IDP settlements

Focus groups were asked to state their needs in order of first, second and third priority. Shelter was overall the greatest need, identified by 45.8% of IDPs as their first choice, and by 29.2% of IDPs as their second choice. Shelter as a response also included relocation as well - referring to the need for adequate housing with a certainty of no eviction.

There was little to no difference in responses between male and female focus groups, although male focus groups identified food as a priority by a slightly higher margin. Male focus groups were also slightly more likely to identify health as a top priority need. When identifying food as a priority, 3 male focus groups added, that food was not the simple priority, but that quality of the food, with secure distribution, was most important.

In many responses, water was included with food. When water was identified separated, the emphasis was on potable water or access to potable water.

The following data chart provides all the responses on first priority needs by female and male focus groups separately, as well as the combined total and percentages.

| First priority need | Females | Males | Total | % |
|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| Shelter | 28 | 27 | 55 | 45.8% |
| Food/water | 24 | 27 | 51 | 42.5% |
| Health | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4.2% |
| Education | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2.5% |
| Latrines | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Plastic Sheets | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Potable water | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3.3% |
| Total | 60 | 60 | 120 | 100.0% |

In addition to the above, focus groups identified a somewhat larger range of needs when giving their second priority response, as follows:

| Second priority need | Females | Males | Total | % |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| Shelter | 19 | 16 | 35 | 29.2% |
| Food/water | 16 | 17 | 33 | 27.5% |
| Health | 13 | 19 | 32 | 26.7% |
| Education | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6.7% |
| Employment | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3.3% |
| Latrines | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.7% |
| Security | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.7% |
| Plastic Sheets | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Animals & Land Preparation Tools | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Clothing | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Repatriation to Place of Origin | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.8% |
| Potable water | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 60 | 60 | 120 | 100.0% |

Healthcare was stated most often as the third priority need, followed by education.

IDP perspectives on future

Focus groups were asked how their community sees their immediate future.

While the intent was to ascertain IDPs perspectives and expectations for the immediate future, naturally most responses revolved around hope, which does not give a clear indication of what they expect will happen.

The following responses were those focus groups that showed hope for the future:

- 27.5% (33 groups) expressed hope for humanitarian assistance;
- 11.7% (14 groups) expressed hope for a good government – with 3 of the groups specifically stating they hope the international community will help the government. Whether they meant the TFG or a future government was unclear; and
- 22.5% (27 groups) expressed general hope the future will be better than now.

In addition to expressions of hope, the following responses showed projections of the immediate future:

- 25.8% (31 groups) believe the future will be better or good;
- 6.7% (8 groups) stated the future would be better IF they get peace;
- 1.7% (2 groups) believe there is no hope for the immediate future;
- 1.7% (2 groups) stated they are concerned for the immediate future;
- 0.8% (1 group) believe the immediate future will be bad and added that their problems are increasing every day;

Another group expressed that they expect a lot from the government in the near future, and one group specifically stated they hope their husbands are released from prison.

Other comments and requests were:

- Two groups said they want the international community to come see for themselves the abject situation of their settlements;
- Three groups stated they are tired of organisations profiling them and collecting research, but never helping;
- Two groups pleaded for assistance quickly, stating their situation is deteriorating, and they have no other options;
- One group requested to have a gate constructed at their camp; and
- One group wryly requested not to be killed during aid distributions, in reference to recent incidents in the city.

IDP Perspectives on Immediate Future



Afgoye summary

The Afgoye focus was separated because, unlike Mogadishu, with its relatively fixed and stable system for IDP hosting and inclusion (despite the current round of threats and evictions from the TFG and those using the TFG for cover), the Afgoye context is much more fragile and fluid; with not nearly the same capacity to absorb and host the displaced.

Second, Afgoye is a point of focus, because, despite the de-escalation of major conflict in Mogadishu, the IDP community in Afgoye continues to resist return, despite the relative proximity of the district to Mogadishu (directly south of the city). Why? What are the perceptions and concerns of the IDPs residing in extremely poor conditions?

Fourteen focus groups (140 people) were interviewed from 7 camps in Afgoye District (30.4%); with male and female focus groups from each settlement.

Protection and security

Fifty percent of all focus groups from Afgoye said they have no protection or security concerns in their current settlements. The others made the following comments:

- Sometimes thieves, gangs and militiamen loot our property while we are sleeping
- Security is okay, but maintaining it is a concern
- In Mogadishu there is insecurity day and night
- During aid distributions there are disputes and insecurity
- Fearing Ethiopian troops we remain in our shelters for 3-4 days without food
- Fear of checkpoints, looting, stray bullets, and endless chaos
- Lack basic needs

Physical safety

Sixty-four percent (9 out of 14 focus groups) said they do not feel their physical safety is at risk in the current settlements in Afgoye. The only group to indicate any physical insecurity in Afgoye was 1 female group that said they feel unsafe when they go to the shops and visit neighbours. The other groups - 2 male groups and 2 female groups - answered with regard to Mogadishu, saying that they fear the increasing level of fighting and mortar shells that may hit their homes and have displaced them.

Threatening incidents

Only 4 focus groups identified specific incidents that have threatened their friends or neighbours, as follows:

- The male focus group from Daryeel settlement in 21 Octobar sub-district knew someone who was jailed by the TFG for 2 weeks, and beaten and threatened while in custody;
- A member of the female focus group from Ceelasha settlement said their father, husband and 2 children died as a result of TFG shelling;
- The female focus group from Ceelasha settlement also claimed that unknown soldiers kidnapped the father and oldest son of one of their neighbours;

- A member of the male focus group from Gosha iyo Gendiga settlement in Hawo Tako sub-district stated their eldest son was killed in a conflict over borrowed money; and
- The female focus group from Jamacada Beraha settlement said they were aware of incidents threatening their friends and neighbours, but did not provide any details.

Sources of danger

When asked about the sources of danger, responses were vague. Forty-three percent (6 out of 14) of all focus groups in Afgoye were not willing, or did not identify any source of danger. Three groups blamed a lack of law and order as the source, 1 blamed fighting between the TFG and opposing forces, 1 blamed hunger, 2 blamed insecurity, and 1 blamed freelance militias. Groups were clearly uncomfortable making any accusations.

Community responses to dangers faced by vulnerable people

Focus groups in Afgoye were asked about the different dangers facing men, women, children, the elderly and the disabled in the communities. The dangers identified by the Afgoye focus groups in these categories are as follows:

Highlighted dangers faced most by **men** include:

- Murder/Death
- Imprisonment
- Unemployment
- Being injured or wounded

Highlighted dangers faced most by **women** include:

- Rape
- Murder/death
- Lack of medicine/healthcare
- Kidnapping
- Stress/full of worry

Highlights dangers faced most by **children** include:

- Lack of education
- Lack of healthcare
- Lack of food
- Lack of shelter

Highlighted dangers faced most by the **elderly** include:

- Lack of proper/needed care
- Lack of hygiene
- More vulnerable to affects of rain and harsh sunlight

Highlighted dangers faced most by the **disabled** include:

- Lack of proper/needed care
- Lack of medicine/healthcare
- More vulnerable to affects of rain and harsh sunlight
- Can't run to escape danger

In addition, they were asked about specific ways in which the community responds to crimes committed against their vulnerable people.

Virtually all focus groups stated that Somali traditional law – *xeer* – is used to resolve conflicts, and respond to crimes that have occurred. Money is collected, food is shared, and people offer help with domestic labour in order to help the most vulnerable people in their communities, and those that have been affected by crimes. The clan system, camp committees and *xeer* are used to punish perpetrators. Perpetrators and/or their families are ordered to pay compensation to the victim and/or the victim's family, or they are ordered to buy medicine and food.

Two focus groups said no crimes have occurred in their settlements, and did not provide any response to this question.

When asked about how the community can do a better job to help vulnerable people, the focus groups suggested that they needed more collaboration between IDPs and the host community, more information dissemination, need to care for each other more, need to organize civic forces in the camp, and need to build trust. One female focus group suggested organizing youth to monitor and guard the settlement to avoid such crimes.

Relationship with host communities

Fifty percent of focus groups in Afgoye District said they have a good relationship with their host community, while another 43% said their relationship is okay. Only 7% (1 male focus group) said they have no relationship with their host community, though they stated they respect one another and have an agreement. No one said they have bad relations with their host community in Afgoye.

Awareness of preventions against IDP returnees and possible forced evictions

Half of the focus groups in Afgoye were aware of preventions against IDP returnees by the TFG, while the other half said they have not heard of any news in that regard. However, none of the focus groups provided any details on specific incidents of returnees being prevented from return.

Only 14.3% of focus groups (2 female focus groups) claimed to have received any news of forced evictions. The groups were from Jamacada Beraha and Ceelasha Settlements and stated they have heard news of evictions by the TFG and the Benadir governing body. What is not clear is if the news was regarding settlements in Mogadishu or their current settlements in Afgoye. The remaining 85.7% of focus groups claimed no awareness of any evictions.

IDP assistance in Afgoye 2007

Ninety-three percent of focus groups (13 groups) claimed to have received assistance in 2007. Twenty-one percent claimed they received assistance, but did not provide any details. Only 1 focus group, the male focus group from Gosha iyo Gendiga claimed the distribution was poor.

IDP Assistance in Afgoye 2007

| Settlement | Focus Group | Assistance from | Type of assistance | Targeted group | Rated | Basis of evaluation |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Mukayga | Females | Manhal, UNHCR | plastic sheets, some food | women and children | Good | administered well |
| Mukayga | Males | UNHCR | food and shelter | IDPs | Very Good | |
| Daryeel | Females | UNHCR | NFIs | vulnerable | Good | without quarrel |
| Daryeel | Males | Al-Hijra (UNHCR) | NFIs | IDPs | Satisfactory | equal rations |
| Onat | Females | Yes, no details | | | | |
| Onat | Males | Al-Hijra (UNHCR) | NFIs | vulnerable | Good | transparent |
| Gosha iyo Gendiga | Females | UNHCR, WFP-no details | | | | |
| Gosha iyo Gendiga | Males | Al-Hijra (UNHCR) | NFIs | IDPs | Poor | arguments, disputes |
| Jamacada Beraha | Females | UNHCR, WFP, ICRC, DRC, Manhal | everything | IDPs | Good | formation of committees |
| Jamacada Beraha | Males | Yes, no details | | | | |
| Hawo Abdi | Females | ICRC, WFP | food and shelter | everyone | Very Good | administered well |
| Hawo Abdi | Males | Yes, no details | | | | |
| Ceelasha | Females | None at this camp | | | | |
| Ceelasha | Males | UNHCR | shelter | everyone | Satisfactory | committee managed well |

IDP settlement wishes in Afgoye

| IDP settlement wishes | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | | Comments |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| | None | Some | Most | None | Some | Most | None | Some | Most | |
| Remain in Current Location | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 8 57% | 6 43% | Want to stay for safety and security - Want to leave because we have no job and no food |
| Return to Place of Origin | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 36% | 9 64% | 0 | If given transport, shelter, and assistance we would like to return to our place of origin - We lack our basic needs in the camp - Those who don't want to return, have no money, food or security if they travel to their place of origin - New IDPs (those who fled their residence in Mogadishu) would like to return if possible |
| Seek Relocation with Assistance | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 50% | 4 29% | 3 21% | If they can get access to basic needs and a better life anywhere, then they would like to relocate - Those who don't want to relocate are afraid for their security |

Mines and UXOs

Only 21.4% (3 focus groups – all female) claimed that mines or UXOs affected members of their community. All 3 referred to incidents when bombs and mortars hit their communities in Mogadishu during the fighting in March-April 2007.

Radio station preferences

Shabelle and Simpa are both listened to by 85.7% (12 groups) of the IDP settlements in Afgoye, followed by Horn Afric at 43% (6 groups) and IQK at 36% (5 groups). There was no significant difference between female and male focus groups in this regard, though women were slightly more likely to listen to Horn Africa and IQK, while the male groups strictly mentioned Shabelle and Simpa.

One female group mentioned Radio Afgoye; and Somaliweyn was mentioned by one male group. Otherwise, no other radio stations were mentioned by any of the focus groups interviewed in Afgoye.

IDP priority needs in Afgoye

| First priority need | Females | Males | Total | % |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Food/water | 6 | 5 | 11 | 78.6% |
| Shelter | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21.4% |
| | | | | |
| Second priority need | Females | Males | Total | % |
| Shelter | 6 | 2 | 8 | 57.1% |
| Food/water | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21.4% |
| Health | 0 | 3 | 3 | 21.4% |

Apart from the identified priority needs, other requests from the Afgoye focus groups were:

- Clothing
- Mosquito nets
- Peace
- Beds/mattresses
- Emergency assistance of all kinds from the international community

IDP perspectives on future

Thirty-six percent of focus groups (5 groups) in Afgoye expressed negative sentiments about the future, including comments such as:

- Desperate
- Disappointing
- No hope
- Terrible
- A future of despair

Another 36% predict the immediate future would be good. The other 28% (4 groups) expressed hope for prosperity and a better life.

Afgoye IDP Perspectives on Future

