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REPORT ON KEY LOCAL LEADER INFORMANTS FOR RAPID ASSESSMENT OF IDPs IN MOGADISHU AND AFGOYE DISTRICT, LOWER SHABELLE

JUNE 2007

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:

- 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

- 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
- The import of information from a parallel district-profiling exercise that SAACID is conducting in partnership with UN-HABITAT

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 level of newly displaced and existing displaced within the city, and where they were residing, and how were they being hosted and absorbed
- Assess the future intentions of IDPs, in terms relocation to places within Mogadishu, or relocation to “place of origin”

This report summary focuses upon the impressions and analysis of key community leaders in Mogadishu City. It provides the ‘top down’ sketch from community leaders in the city as to their impressions of what is happening in their city – with particular regard to IDPs. The criteria for selecting the key informants required them to be knowledgeable individuals; and they were selected amongst the following: community leaders, religious leaders, female leaders, city authorities, human rights defenders, youth representatives, representatives from minority/marginalized groups, and IDP community leaders.

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 was male and female focus groups (10 per group) of 4 randomly selected IDP settlements in each district (and 7 randomly selected camps in Afgoye District). This report will also be produced by SAACID, and will provide a ‘bottom-up’ assessment of the situation for IDPs after the cessation of March-April major conflict.

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.

In addition to the information gathered through the above-mentioned methodology, SAACID conducted a parallel district-profiling programme, partnering UN-HABITAT. This programme, along with previous mapping and profiling programmes that SAACID has conducted, also was fed into this rapid IDP assessment.

For example, in order to obtain the estimated district population sizes included in this report, SAACID has profiled each sub-district of Mogadishu - down to the neighbourhood level of 100 families. SAACID has consulted with the section/neighbourhood leaders, sub-district and district authorities, and all the different sectors of civil society, in order to arrive at a figure that portrays the best district population estimate available, and to affirm other conclusions regarding IDP activity in the districts.

Overall observations and conclusions

No population census has been conducted since the fall of the last Somali government in January of 1991; and even that administration did not release the figures for Mogadishu in the last census it took in the 1980's. Thus, district population figures can only be an estimate based on local knowledge and analysis. This indigenous analysis is obfuscated though, by many local leaders fearing that analysts will attempt to extrapolate clan figures from the district data – an extremely sensitive issue in the Somali context. SAACID has had to work through a lot of impressions, analysis, projections and computations from local district-based sources. Out of this process, SAACID believes that it has the best guesstimate of population size by district that is available at the current time.

IDP numbers are based on the comprehensive citywide survey that SAACID conducted in February. Movements and trends since February – particularly after the heavy March and April fighting – are based on that survey, and then utilised key community leaders to project changes that they have observed.

SAACID projects the total population of Mogadishu as of June 2007 at 1,589,000 people.

SAACID projects the total IDP population subsisting within Mogadishu as at June 2007 in the band of 263,994 to 336,688 (300,341 average – 18.9% of the population is currently displaced within the city – newly displaced and 'old' IDPs).

The lower IDP band is based on an average family projection of 6.9 from the February survey. Why this figure cannot be safely utilised for the March-April displacements is because many residents were also displaced in the March-April fighting. What SAACID has found over many years of implementing surveys in Mogadishu is that economic capacity significantly influences family size.

For example, take the survey SAACID completed on the 1,700 labourers for the 2006-7 ILO Employment for Peace programme. The labourers for this programme were a mix of 65% poor residents and 35% poor IDPs. The average family size for this group was 8.8. For SAACID Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) programmes in Mogadishu, that have been funded by UNDP, SAACID surveys have found that the militia came from a higher economic group within the city, and their average family size was 9.45.

From the key informants and community profiling that SAACID has recently completed, it is very clear that many residents have been displaced in the March-April fighting; as well as many 'old' IDPs. SAACID thus believes that the ILO survey projection of 8.8 people per family is a significant figure in helping accurately project total current displacement within Mogadishu as at

June 2007. Thus, the upper band for IDP displacement is formed by the ILO figure – projecting 336,688 people.

A simple average between the 2 bands is 300,341 people that are currently displaced in the city.

Only 1 new IDP settlement in the district of Shingani was registered in the assessment. Those displaced from the March-April fighting either left the city entirely, moved to other existing IDP settlements, or were absorbed by residential families in other parts of the city.

Those currently displaced in Mogadishu remain in crisis. Their situation has significantly deteriorated since the February survey, due to a combination of:

- Inflation
- The dumping of fake Somali Shillings in the markets
- Ongoing insecurity
- Eviction, or threat of eviction, by the Transitional Federal Government (TFG)
- Closure of businesses (especially micro-businesses in the form of kiosks) by the TFG
- Closure of markets and roads by the TFG and Ethiopian military
- Restrictions on movement within and between districts by the TFG and Ethiopian military
- Enforced curfews by the TFG and Ethiopian military
- Threat of death or injury from bomb blasts and retaliatory fire
- Arbitrary and collective arrest by TFG militias and the Ethiopian military
- The current monsoon season, that historically reduces economic activity, due to the reduced capacity of Mogadishu to receive imports

The assessment indicates a very significant nutritional crisis is now emerging within the city. Reduced economic activity and economic capacity within the city is forcing all but the rich to reduce their daily level of food consumption. Informants indicate seeing an increasing number of starving people within the city.

The increasing need to find enough food to feed family members is forcing more and more men to take up arms and use violence or the threat of violence. Clans and sub-clans are under increasing economic stress, and they are beginning to fracture under the current economic burden. Precursors for conflict beyond the current TFG/Ethiopian and ‘Hawiye’ clan opposition divide are now materialising.

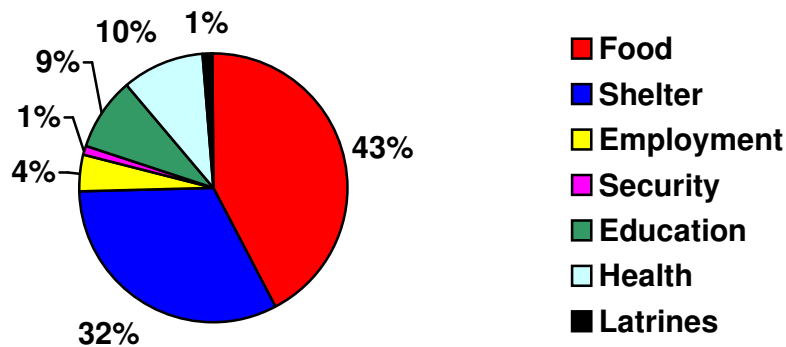
The June rapid assessment results projected the following priority needs for the current displaced in the city:

- Security
- Food
- Shelter
- Education
- Employment
- Health/sanitation

A combination of the number one priority need identified by key community informants in Mogadishu resulted in 42% of informants highlighting food as the top priority, 32% stated shelter, 10% identified healthcare, 9% identified education, 4% identified employment and 1% identified security. One informant responded that building latrines was the number one priority need.

In Afgoye, 11 of the 12 informants (92%) identified food and water as the top priority. The twelfth informant stated shelter as the first priority.

First Priority Needs Identified by Key Informants in Mogadishu



SAACID concludes that IDPs in the Afgoye District outside Mogadishu are not returning for the following reasons:

- Anxiety - many people cannot adequately identify or assess the elements spreading the insecurity
- Growing tension between the TFG and the opposition forces, triggering a repetition of fighting
- A lack of a reliable commitment from the international community to assist
- Bomb explosions and night curfews in the city
- Forced evictions – or the ongoing threat of forced evictions - from public buildings housing IDP settlements; and the TFG blocking potential returnees

In the years preceding the current conflict, the IDPs in the city learned to cope with the lifestyle in Mogadishu. IDPs outside of the city returned to find casual jobs or to beg. Whenever fighting erupted however, all IDPs took refuge in safer places and fled to other settlements.

One of the questions asked to key informants was whether IDPs wished to remain in “their current location”, wished to return to their “area of origin”, or wished to be relocated to “another location”. While answers varied in minor regard, virtually all of the informants shared a common perspective on this issue as follows. Since many IDPs occupy abandoned public buildings - or private buildings with no permission from the owner - there is a constant fear of eviction or removal; now exacerbated by the presence of the TFG. In addition, many of the buildings are in a

hazardous condition, hardly welcoming as a long-term abode. IDPs remain in their current locations because they have nowhere else to go and no money to pay rent.

Despite their lack of resources, most IDPs have chosen to continue to subsist in Mogadishu for potential economic opportunity, education and access to healthcare; and they have adapted to a pattern of urban life. Being relocated within the Mogadishu area - in a way that can improve their living conditions - is then considered to be the best future option for most IDPs. If they can receive assistance in the process, and recognized residential permission, then this is their preferred option. For those IDPs from rural areas - who still have some connection to their “place of origin” - they could only return to that place of origin if international agencies facilitated a desired relatively significant “returnee package”, which would need to include, materials for shelter development, the supply of farming materials, animals, basic needs and/or other items that could help them resume their previous trades and/or nomadic lifestyle. However, by-and-large, key informants suggested that IDPs would easily choose to be in Mogadishu over rural subsistence.

There was a prevailing view that the current displaced within Mogadishu are likely to increasingly become victims of the ongoing struggle between the TFG/Ethiopians and the opposition forces. The key informants also wanted it to be known that the majority of residents in the city (those who do not consider themselves IDPs or occupy public property) experience similar difficulties with regard to the increasing level of insecurity. The purchasing power of all those tied to the Somali Shilling are seeing their capacity to subsist worsening, because of reduced economic activity, reduced employment opportunities and increasing insecurity.

Reporting of UXOs by the key informants was sporadic. SAACID has attached in Annex 1 the level of UXO finds by district for the 2 phases of the ILO programme.

Report on key informant responses

While SAACID fulfilled all the criteria set forth by UNHCR in selecting the 6 key informants per district, a few problems were encountered. There were issues of time management in that informants were often not available at the scheduled time for the interviews. Due to the length of the questions, it was difficult to stick to the implementation timeline. In addition, many informants did not understand the nature of some of the questions, and there was a lot of redundancy in explaining the intent.

Questions surrounding a comparison of the situation in the year 2006 with the current context were difficult to explain. First, many informants did not clearly differentiate mid-2006, the end of 2006, before and after March-April 2007. Second, people were hesitant to answer honestly and openly, for fear of political repercussions if they indicated a bias towards the TFG, or the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC), or a clan opposition. Questions surrounding forced eviction were sensitive as well, because respondents were sceptical of SAACID’s intention and were concerned SAACID was gathering information for the TFG forces.

The above stated though, the IDP rapid assessment went very smoothly, and the informants were overwhelmingly eager to express the challenges that IDPs are facing. SAACID believes that the process of using key informants was a solid method, because the informants were in a position to obtain the requested information at all community levels.

This chart is a district-by-district summary of the rapid assessment results. A more detailed district-by-district narrative follows

Key Informant Questionnaire: Summary Responses by District	Net Change in Number of IDPs 2007	Est. # of Currently Displaced, as of 6/07 (1)	Est. Population Size As of 6/07 (2)	IDP % of District Population (3)	Reason for those that did NOT flee	Compared to 2006	Evictions Blocks from Returning to IDP Camps (4)	IDP Priority Needs (5)	IDP Assistance 2007	IDP Settlement wishes	Protection of IDPs	Mines & UXOs	Perspectives on Future	Requests
ABDUL-AZIZ	+	24,840 - 31,680 People	35,000 People	80.7%	District wasn't hit by heavy fighting in 2007	More populated & more clan diversity now, but more security & better economy in 2006	Yes, evictions by government	Shelter-3, Food-3	WFP-maize and oil to residents and IDPs-Rated very poor-Insecure conditions.	Stay in Mog. with relocation assistance	No special protection. IDPs experience same insecurity as community.	UXOs found near the stadium, near the PM's house	Grim and unsure, though the people wish for peace.	Assist the IDPs
BONDHERE	=	6,969 – 8,888 People	70,000 People	11.3%	Don't wish to leave, have nowhere to go, no money, more dangerous to leave	More clan diversity now, less security now	Yes, Post Office and District Offices	Food-1, Shelter-3, Employment-1, Security-1	WFP and CED - maize and oil to poor residents - Rated poor bc food was stolen after distribution	Prefer to remain in current location w/out fear of eviction. Want to stay in Mog.	Protected by community leaders. Some have their own guards and administration	Some found during ILO garbage collection, another found at district headquarters	Expect good governance in future	Assistance should be given through district administration
DEYNILE	-	5,865 – 7,480 People	35,000 People	19.1%	No money, no where to go, no vehicle to leave city	Less population, less peace and security now	Heard of, but not witnessed	Shelter-3, Education-3	None	Prefer Mog, no money, fear of evictions	Gov. not providing security. Protect each other	UXO found in Horseed area 23 June 2007	Not good	Help IDPs with relocation
DHARKENLEY	+	15,180 – 19,360 People	60,000 People	28.8%	District not hit by fighting	More IDPs in the district now. More clan diversity now	Rumours of evictions by government.	Shelter-3, Food-1, Healthcare-2	WFP food to vulnerable people - rated satisfactory, but reports some food was stolen	Stay in Mog. area with relocation assistance	Fear eviction - cooperate with local police to protect themselves	None	Hope for peace and order	Return law-and-order and help poor people

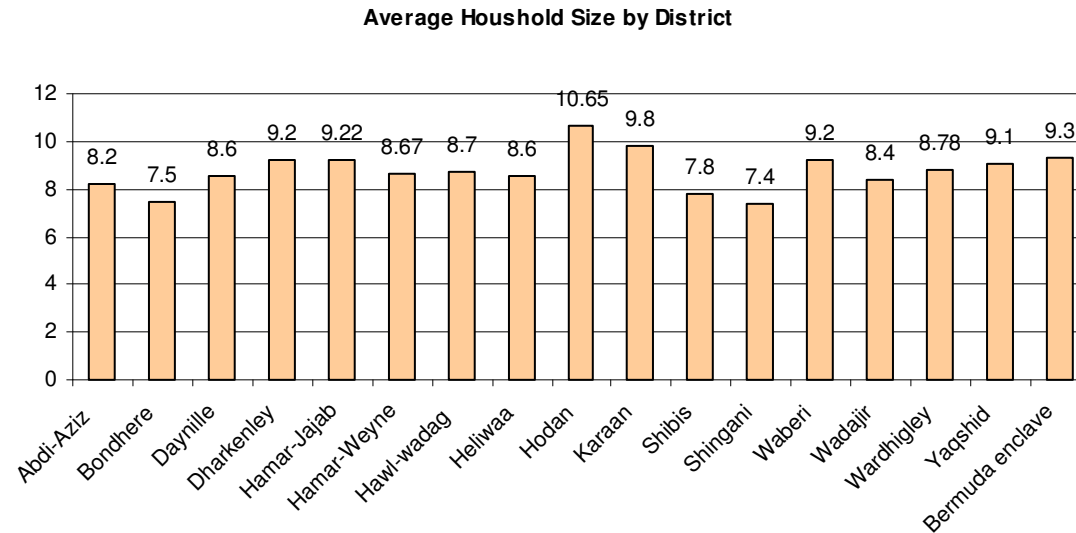
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HAMAR-JAJAB	+	9,660 – 12,320 People	30,000 People	36.6%	Lack of money to leave Mog. Had refuge in District	Many more people now	Heard of, but not witnessed	Food-4, Health-1, Shelter-1	WFP-very poor-only militias targeted-2 deaths and 8 wounded in WFP distribution	Stay in Mog. area with relocation assistance	District security is good. Worried about violence in city	None	Wish for peace and security - but future does not look good	Return law-and-order; and help poor people
HAMAR-WEYNE	+	4,830 – 6,160 People	70,000 People	8%	Don't wish to leave, don't know where to go, no money, more dangerous to leave	Security worse now, people are nervous, gvnt troops in the district, people fear arrest & eviction	Reports by local media of evictions by government; and previous owners of private buildings	Food-3, Shelter-3	WFP food to vulnerable people - rated good bc food reached targeted people	Stay in Mog. area with relocation assistance	Security is unstable and unreliable. IDPs fear return of conflict.	None	Wish for peace and security and gvnt	Help IDPs and the poor - don't just collect information
HAWL-WADAG	-	12,420- 15,840 People	65,000 People	21.7%	Nowhere to go, no transport out of city	In 2006 there was good security, economy and cheap food	None yet, but there are rumours and IDPs are concerned	Food-3, Health-1, Shelter-2	None	Need relocation assistance	Feel relatively safe in district, welcomed by host community, but fear eviction	None	Wishing for peace and security	Give IDPs relocation and basic needs assistance
HELIWAA <i>See district narrative – no visual assessments and onsite interviews</i>	-	4,140- 5,280 People	Currently 250,000 people (est. at 320,000 in 2006)	1.9%	No money	More populated in 2006, more peaceful. District; hit hard by fighting 2007	TFG and UXOs make people fear returning. No forced evictions	Food, peace, shelter and medication	None	Need relocation assistance	Do not feel safe – strong tension between TFG and opposing forces	Unknown	Very tense	Support from NGOs to build shelter and give education

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HODAN	-	82,800-105,600 People	121,000 People	78%	No money	Less Hawiye now, economy and security worse	Yes	Food -4, Shelter -1, Employment -1	SAACID-food - rated very good - peaceful and equal distribution. Also WFP assistance - but no details	Stay in Mog. area with relocation assistance	Depend on host community to protect them. Concerned about night bombing, thieves, and living conditions	Many found. See narrative	Looks good. Hope gvnt, security and justice coming	Develop our community
KARAAN	=	9,315-11,880 People	110,000 People	9.6%	No money. District not heavily hit in fighting	Now the economy and security is worse. More checkpoints and bombs.	Many evictions - prior notice given but no assistance	Food-2, Health-1, Education-1, Employment-1 Shelter-1	WFP - clothing, food, plastic sheets - 3 Rated good- 3 Rated very poor- no order to distribution and not enough food. 2 men killed, and woman and child injured.	Stay in Mog. area with relocation assistance	Depends on host community to protect them. Concerned about night bombing, thieves, and living conditions	Some found at Karaan Station, Fanoole, and Argantin villages.	Future seems good	Request for peaceful distributions of assistance
SHIBIS	+	7,452-9,504 People	123,000 People	6.9%	Fighting didn't severely affect this district	More clan diversity now	Evictions at government sites, but no details given.	Food-4, Shelter-2	None	Some wish to remain for economic reasons; others need relocation assistance	IDPs feel good about their security now. Police station functioning	None	Good future. Hope that children get edu, law and order in city and health	Income generation for the IDPs
SHINGANI	=	7,107-9,064 People	45,000 People	18%	Don't wish to leave, don't know where to go, no money, more dangerous to leave	Less peace and security now	Yes - many	Health-2, Education-2, Shelter-1, Food-1	WFP and CED- rated very poor-unequal distribution	Stay in Mog area with relocation assistance	Feel safe, but fearing eviction and concerns with lack of proper shelter.	Some found near Hotel Curubo.	2 said no hope for future, others wish for peace.	Economic Opportunity, market, health facilities

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WABERI	+	37,950 – 48,400 People	60,000 People	72%	Fighting didn't affect this district	More populated, more clan diversity	No	Shelter - 3, Food - 2, Latrine - 1	WFP-rated poor-poor quality and didn't reach women and children	Stay in Mog. area with relocation assistance	Feel safe, but fearing eviction	None	Wishing for peace and security	None
WADAJIR	+	21,390 – 27,280 People	138,000 People	17.6%	Fighting didn't affect this district	Population and clan diversity has increased. Food accessibility and security better in 2006	Heard of, but not witnessed	Education-2, Health-1, Food-1, Shelter-2	None	Need relocation assistance - many occupy private buildings with no permission	Feel safe for now, but no way to protect themselves	None	Hopeful. 1 said afraid of Ethiopian troops	Any assistance
WARDHIGLEY	-	8,556 – 10,912 People	125,000 People	7.8%	Lack of money	Much better in 2006, more clans, peace, and security. Violence now	Yes -Many	Food-6	None	Stay in Mog. Area with relocation assistance	Have no protection, very vulnerable	Many found.	5 hope for a good future. 1 said no hope now	Orientation on Federalism
YAQSHID	-	5520 – 7,040 People	252,000 People	2.5%	No money, risk death than flee and die of hunger	Decreased population and less clan diversity	No	Food-3, Shelter-1, employment-1, healthcare-1	Food from SAACID, WFP, DBG for women & children. Distribution very good	Need money, livestock	work with host community, contribute to militia	maybe at garbage disposal areas	Hopeful	Help IDPs with relocation
AFGOYE	+	38,000 People and changing	165,000 People – not including IDPs	18.7%	No fighting in Afgoye 2007	More clan diversity now, inflation now	N/A (evictions were the cause of some displacement)	Food and water-11, Shelter-1	Many agencies, providing food and non-food items. Mostly rated as good distributions.	Most wish to stay for security reasons. Many are doubly displaced and see "place of origin" as Mog.	Security is acceptable, use camp committees and vigilante forces. Concerned about restoring law and order	Yes	Mixed outlook from very grim to hope for peace and security.	Help the Afgoye community and not only IDPs.

(1) The estimated number of *currently displaced* includes both a lower figure and an upper figure. This is because those currently displaced are ‘old’ IDPs, plus recently displaced residents - which have different average household sizes. The lower figure used was 6.9 - the average number of persons per IDP household according to the DRC/UNHCR/OCHA IDP profiling exercise concluded in February 2007. The upper figure used was 8.8 - the average number of persons per household according to the ILO Survey in October 2006 (1,700 people – 65/35 ratio of residents to IDPs).

(2) Calculations of overall population sizes used the 8.8 average household size found in the ILO Survey. *See graph below by district.*



(3) The percentage was calculated using the average of the upper and lower IDP figure compared to the overall population size.

(4) List of Known Camp Evictions and Blocks since 5/5/07 Update:

Bondhere District: Post Office HQ and the district authority offices
 Deynile District: 77 Military Camp
 Hamar-jajab District: School Gahayro and Koleejo Verara
 Hamar-weyne District: Xarunta Degmada and Wasarada Malyada
 Hodan District: Kuliyada Jalle Siyad and Warshada Kabka
 Karaan District: Karaan District Building

Shingani District: Jubba and Officio PRA Camps
 Wadajir (Medina) District: Villa Baidoa
 Wardhigley District: Stadium Camp and EX- Socialist Party Hdqts

NEW CAMP: Shingani District: Maliyadda Camp

(5) Key Informants were asked to identify IDP priority needs. This column only shows the number one priority need identified by each of the six informants (12 informants in the case of Afgoye). See the pie chart on priority needs for the combined breakdown.

Abdul-aziz District

Abdul-aziz District, situated around Lido Beach, is one of the 16 Districts of Benadir Region. The district has an estimated population of 35,000 people. Most of the people are IDPs living in small huts made of branches and plastic sheets. SAACID estimates there are between 24,840 and 31,680 (28,260 average – 80.7% projected currently displaced) currently displaced in the district.

Historically, the establishment of the district dates back to the 16th century and has ancient buildings, which include the famous Abdul-aziz Mosque, which was built around 802 years ago. The district has boundaries with Karaan District to the North, Shingani District to the south and Shibis District to the west. The district was the 2nd formal district of the city, which was formed in 1928. Traditionally, the people have many folklore dances. One is called *badgal* – meaning, going to the sea once a year. Another is *buraanbur*, which is a play by a group of women.

The city of Mogadishu was a British base, where Ethiopian Army units allied with the British had camps during 1930s and 40's (Anglo-Italian war). Abdul-aziz was the district where the British based the Ethiopians during World War II; and the people of Mogadishu still call it “Campo Amharo” - meaning “Ethiopian camps”. The district population primarily practice fishing as an income-generating activity. Many government offices and private companies were historically based in the district; such as the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Ministry of Marine Transport, Lansareti Hospital, Benadir Football Stadium, the Maritime Secondary School, East Africa Radio and the Djibouti Embassy.

Abdul-aziz is comprised of 4 sub-districts:

- Gaarisa
- Dhagaxbur
- Lowyacaddo
- General Neero

The number of IDPs in Abdul-aziz District increased after the heavy March-April fighting. Many IDPs from Yaqshid, Wardhigley and Hodan Districts sought refuge in the districts not as affected by the fighting, including Abdul-aziz District. The position of this district has temporarily allowed IDPs to feel safer than in their former district abodes.

Compared to 2006, there is more diversity of clans and a larger population. However, the security and the economic situation were better in 2006 than now. While the increase of IDPs in the district has made the previously established settlements more densely populated, no new IDP camps have been constructed. Two of the informants mentioned that there have been forced evictions within Abdul-aziz, but without relocation assistance by the TFG. The evictions were from district offices, the traffic office and some schools. All the informants indicated that they were aware that the TFG was continuing to attempt to forcefully evict IDPs from public buildings. As Abdul-aziz was not hit by the March-April fighting, there were no issues surrounding IDP returnees into Abdul-aziz, because very few had fled from the district.

Three of the key informants identified shelter as the top priority need of IDPs in their district. The other 3 mentioned food, along with security - expressing the concern that the food cannot be distributed without security. Three of the informants were not aware of any assistance given to IDPs in their district, while the other 3 mentioned assistance from WFP. WFP distributed maize flour and oil to residents and IDPs. The informants rated the distribution as very poor, claiming that people died in the distribution and it was very insecure. Incidentally, the 3 informants who mentioned the WFP distribution were the same informants that identified food along with security as the top priority need for IDPs.

The key informants indicated that very few of currently displaced wanted to stay in their current locations, because they are occupying government buildings, and deeply fear eviction, and in many cases the buildings are not safe for habitation. However, they have nowhere else to go.

SAACID estimates that 20% of the IDPs in Abdul-aziz District would be ready to return to their “places of origin” if international agencies were to facilitate a “returnee package” that included the supply of farming material or other items that could help them resume their previous trades and occupations. It was also noted that most IDPs have adapted so much to urban life that they do not wish to return to rural settings, where the only sustainable livelihood is keeping animals and farming. Some have even forgotten their places of origin, because they have been in Mogadishu for so long. The large majority of IDPs prefer to stay anywhere they can in the city, where they can get a secure place, and they indicated that they would appreciate relocation assistance to safer places within the city.

IDP communities have no special protection in Abdul-aziz District, though the host community tries to protect them. They are exposed to the same types of insecurity as everyone in the community, such as roadside bombs, mines and UXOs, curfews, night shelling and arbitrary arrests.

When asked specifically about UXOs, informants referred to bombs found near the stadium and the bombs that targeted the Prime Minister’s house.

Key informants indicated that, though they are hoping for peace and security, say that the future is grim, and expect the opposition bombing to continue.

Bondhere District

Bondhere District is one of the 16 districts of Benadir Region; and it consists of 4 sub-districts:

- Nasib Bundo
- Yusuf Alkowneyn
- Sinay
- Daljirka Dahsoon

Geographically, the district has boarders with 4 other districts. To the north is Yaqshid District; east is Shibis District; west is Wardhigley District; and south is Shingani District. Bondhere was settled in 1820.

The population is estimated at 70,000 people; with the number of currently displaced people in the district projected to be between 6,969 and 8,888, making IDPs 11.3% of the total population at the present time. The IDPs largely occupy abandoned government buildings. The communities in the district are largely peacemakers, because the district is a mixture of different clans. There are many old government ministries located in Bondhere, such as:

- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
- Ministry of Industry
- Somali National Security Jail
- National Insurance Company
- Branch #3 of the Central Bank
- Ministry of Interior Affairs
- Monument to the unknown soldier (Daljirka Dahson)
- Hawa Tako Statue
- Somali National Museum
- Aflershe Market
- Faqi Yousif Mosque
- Somali Parliamentary Building

Bondhere was not hit hard by the March-April fighting. Only the northern periphery near Yaqshid was affected. Some residents in Bondhere with money (including some returnees from abroad and economic residents) had the resources to flee the city. However, poor residents and IDPs in sections of Bondhere affected by the fighting abandoned their settlements and fled within the district, while people from other districts also came to Bondhere to seek refuge. Collected accounts have shown that even the IDPs in Bondhere District, evicted from government buildings, have relocated within the district.

In 2006 many people came to Bondhere District and brought a lot of clan diversity. That diversity remains the now; but security in the district has become much worse.

A majority of key informants indicated that, in 2006 people could not participate in UIC administration, because of nepotism and corruption in the district; and that economic activity in the district was reduced. The informants indicated that there is more room now for community participation than in 2006; and that the district economy has recovered a little compared to 2006.

With regard to evictions, the TFG has evicted IDPs occupying the former Post Office and Telecommunications HQ, and the district authority offices. No relocation assistance was given to the IDPs. There are no new IDP camps in the district, but the existing camps are much more crowded; and many more people are being hosted by residential families.

Three informants stated shelter as the first priority of IDP needs; while the other 3 considered job opportunities, security and food as the top priority. All the informants were aware of assistance distributed by WFP and CED in their district. Maize flour, oil and porridge were distributed to

poor people residing in the district. Four of the 6 informants rated the distribution as good, as far as being done in a timely manner. However, the other informants rated the distribution as poor, saying robbers and outsiders took the food by force after it was given out. They also claimed the food was not equally distributed.

When asked about the settlement wishes of IDPs, the informants said that most IDPs wished to remain in their current locations, if they did not have to fear eviction. They have adapted to the urban life and they have nowhere else to go. If given relocation assistance, most IDPs would prefer to stay in Mogadishu.

IDPs have the same concerns as other residents in the district as far as insecurity issues. They also worry about their daily food, healthcare, shelter, and the rainy season. The IDP settlements find security from the community elders, religious leaders and the district committee, or they have their own security guards and administration. Four of the 6 informants were not aware of any UXOs found in their district, while one informant mentioned those found during the ILO garbage collection programme. Another informant mentioned a UXO found inside the district headquarters.

The informants stated that they expected good governance in the future. One informant said it would depend on how effective the TFG could be in effecting security in the city. The informant indicated that any assistance should be distributed through the district administration.

Deynile District

The estimated number of currently displaced people in Deynile District is between 5,865 and 7,480 people. As of June 2007 the population size of the district is estimated to be 35,000 people, making IDPs 19.1% of the district population. The number of IDPs is much less than before the heavy March-April fighting.

There are 4 sub-districts in Deynile:

- Military Camps
- Rader
- Gubta
- Isse Abdi

Many IDP settlements in Deynile District were situated along the road coming from Afgoye through the district, and were therefore caught up in the fighting. Many IDP families fled those settlements along the road. There are no new IDP settlements constructed in the district, but the existing settlements have become more densely populated. Those who did not flee had no money or no idea of where else to go, or were not able to get a vehicle leaving the city. Most that did flee fled to Afgoye District.

No known IDPs have been blocked from returning to settlements in Deynile, though few if any are attempting to return. The key informants have heard of forced evictions of IDPs by the TFG

in their district, but hadn't witnessed any themselves. SAACID learned from IDPs living in the 77-Military Camp that they were forcibly evicted without relocation assistance by the TFG.

The population in Deynile District is less now than in the year 2006. There was fighting and instability in June 2006 and some people were displaced, but throughout most of 2006, the district was peaceful and had good security. The security situation in the district now is rated as poor.

Three key informants considered education to be the first priority need of the currently displaced, while the other 3 others considered shelter to be the first priority. Second and third priority needs identified were healthcare and job opportunities. They were not familiar with any assistance provided to IDPs in their district.

There were IDPs who wished to remain in their current location, others wished to return to their "places of origin", and others wished to be relocated to another location within the city. However, those that expressed a wish to move, indicated that they were prepared to do so because they were afraid to occupy public buildings in their area, and didn't know where else to go, or didn't have money. The informants indicated that a clear majority of the currently displaced indicated a wish to remain somewhere in Mogadishu, because the living conditions were better than rural areas, and there was more economic opportunity. SAACID estimates approximately 7% of the IDPs in Deynile District would return to their "places of origin" if they had an adequate support package for relocation and establishment.

IDP communities were very worried about bombs and insecurity, and were extremely worried about forced eviction. There was a strong perception that the displaced could not protect themselves because the TFG has the weapons but weren't providing security. The communities did what they could to help and protect each other. The morning of the survey, 23 June 2007, there was a UXO found in the district and was removed by the district authority.

The key informants for Deynile District hoped for peace and security in Mogadishu; but said the future did not look good for people in their district or the city.

Dharkenley District

Dharkeynley is one of the 16 districts of Mogadishu. The area covers about 2 kilometres square. The population is projected at 60,000 people. The district was established in 1970. Geographically, it is located in the southwest of Mogadishu. The district has boarders with 4 districts. East is Wadajir District; northeast is Hodan District, north is Deynile District, and west is Afgoye District of Lower Shabelle Region. Some 70% of the district area is pastoral land. The district has 4 sub-districts:

- Dame Yasin Artan
- Hanaano
- Dagah Tur
- Sacid Roraye

The district has only 1 main road that passes through the district. The district has some notable historical places:

- Argo Zoo
- Somali National University
- Somali Medicine Factory
- Central Clinic of Somalia
- Somalia Refinery Petrol
- Jazira Boat Building
- Jazira Salt Factory
- Mogadishu Power Supply
- Dumpsites

SAACID estimates the number of currently displaced people in Dharkenley District to be between 15,180 and 19,360 displaced people (17,270 average - making the currently displaced 28.8% of the total population). The number of the IDPs in Dharkenley has increased since the heavy March-April fighting.

‘Old’ IDPs, as well as previously settled residents, have fled to IDP settlements in Dharkenley, where there has not been any significant fighting, and it is safer and farther from the contested areas of the city. IDPs and other residents in the district have largely remained as well. The increase in the IDP population has put a lot of strain on the district, because they do not have the resources to help.

There is greater clan diversity now than in 2006, because of the influx of the newly displaced. The security of the district has become good and the police station is functioning. One informant said it seems law-and-order is returning.

Three informants identified shelter as the number one priority need of IDPs in the district, while 2 informants considered healthcare the most urgent need, and one informant identified food as the primary need. Three of the informants were not aware of any assistance given in 2007 to communities in their district, while the other 3 cited assistance by WFP. The WFP assistance was targeted to vulnerable people and the distribution was rated as satisfactory, with the food considered to be good quality. However, problems occurred after the agency left, and freelance militias took some of the food.

IDP settlement wishes are the same as with other districts. The overwhelming majority wish to stay in Mogadishu. They primarily desire shelter security, with their biggest fear being forced eviction. In Dharkenley, IDPs in Asluubta Camp and Ceel Dheere Camp are in particular need of relocation assistance, because they are expecting to be evicted by the TFG, and they would like to stay in Mogadishu. There are no newly established IDP settlements in Dharkenley District. SAACID estimates approximately 9% of the IDPs in Dharkenley District would return to their “places of origin” if an appropriate relocation and establishment package was provided to them.

IDP protection concerns mainly related to their living conditions and fear of eviction. The district is considered relatively safe, and the IDPs feel comfortable going to the district police. One

informant said IDPs are somewhat afraid of the Ethiopian troops that have become their neighbours. They are worried about repercussions because the Ethiopians are regularly targeted by the opposition and they fear collective punishment. They try to protect themselves by helping the local police restore law-and-order.

None of the informants were aware of any mines or UXOs found in their district.

Hamar-jajab District

Hamar-jajab is one of the 16 districts of Mogadishu. The district was established in 1335, but was only recognized as a full district in 1970. It consists of 4 sub-districts:

- 1st May
- Gaheyr
- Horsed
- General Da'ud

The district consists of about 2,400 houses. The district is about 3 kilometres in length and 2.5 kilometres in width. The district has an estimated population 30,000 people. The district has a boundary in the west and north side with Waberi District, and on the east side with Hamar-weyne District.

SAACID estimates the number of currently displaced people in Hamar-jajab District to be between 9,660 and 12,320 people (10,990 average - making IDPs approximately 36.6% of the population). The number of IDPs remains high, because the heavy March-April fighting that did not affect this district. So, there has been an influx of displaced from other areas of the city. No new IDP settlements have been established in the district; with all newly arrived displaced being absorbed by residents and existing IDP settlements.

Most of the existing population in Hamar-jajab District did not flee because the security in the district was relatively good. IDPs and residents from Hodan, Heliwaa, the area of Waharcade, the Animal Market (Suuq Xoolaha), and other areas in Mogadishu came to Hamar-jajab to seek refuge in mid-April.

In 2006 the security in Hamar-jajab was good, but now there are an increasing number of killings in the district, and security continues to deteriorate. The district is different from 2006, because there are more displaced people subsisting in the district now, whose homes were destroyed in other districts.

The key informants said they have been informed of forced evictions in their district by the TFG, but did not cite any specifically. However, IDPs informed SAACID that TFG forces evicted IDPs occupying School Gahayro and Koleejo Verara.

Four informants identified food (and NFIs) as the top priority need for IDPs, while the other 2 informants stated health and shelter and the number one priority. Two of the 6 informants were aware of assistance given in their district in 2007 by WFP. They rated the distribution as very

poor, citing that only militias were targeted, or succeeding in receiving the distribution. Furthermore, they stated that 2 people died in the distribution and 8 were wounded.

Perspectives on relocation of IDPs were the same as the other districts, with the overwhelming majority wishing to stay in Mogadishu. They primarily desire being shelter and security - with their biggest fear being forced eviction.

Security in Hamar-jajab District is not bad, relatively speaking, but everyone is concerned about the increasing level of insecurity throughout the city. The number of killings and violations is increasing every day.

IDPs try to work together to protect each other. None of the informants were aware of UXOs found in the district.

All expressed hope for peace and security, but one informant acknowledged the future did not look good.

Hamar-weyne District

Hamar-weyne is an ancient district; and its age is estimated at 1,300 years. The district has 7 main roads that connect each other and were mostly constructed in the late 70's. The district has many old buildings. The district also has a big bread factory, and an ice factory, which produces many 1,000's of ice blocks every day. The current population of the district is projected at 70,000 people, who mainly live near the coastline. The district was heavily contested during the civil war of 1992-6.

There are 4 sub-districts within Hamar-weyne:

- Kacaan
- Horseed
- Hilaac
- Gobonimo

The district has old famous buildings, such as:

- Arbaco Rukun Mosque
- Marwaas Mosque
- 900 Bar
- Baitu Raas
- Unlay Building
- Ex-Parliament
- Super Cinema
- Afar Irdood Square
- Martini Hospital

The district borders the districts of Waberi, Wardhigley, Hamar-jajab, Bondhere and Shingani.

SAACID estimates the number of currently displaced people in Hamar-weyne district to be between 4,830 and 6,160 displaced people (5,495 average - making IDPs 8% of the population). The number of IDPs has increased, because little or no fighting occurred in this district in the heavy March-April fighting. IDPs from other districts have come to occupy existing IDP settlements, but there are no new camps in the district.

Many families came to Hamar-weyne District at the end of March, when the Ethiopians attacked with helicopters. They mainly came from Hodan, Yaqshid, Heliwaa, Wardhigley, Hawl-wadag, and Deynile Districts. Some inhabitants, already residing in Hamar-weyne, fled the city if they had enough money, but many remained in the district, because it was largely not as affected by the conflict.

Compared to 2006, the security of people living in the IDP settlements is not good now, because bombs are exploding in the streets and the killing increases day-by-day. Some people now fear that they will be put into prison because of clan affiliation. TFG militias occupy the district, making people nervous. Comparatively, in 2006, Mogadishu was peaceful, and people were returning from abroad. Everyone could move around the city as they pleased.

Not only does the presence of the TFG create concerns amongst IDPs about forced eviction and lack of relocation assistance, but there are also threats from previous owners of private buildings (primarily Darood). The informants had not witnessed any evictions in their district, but they had heard of evictions from the local media. SAACID was informed by IDPs in the district that since the 5th of May, 2 IDP settlements have experienced forced eviction by the TFG (Xarunta Degmada and Wasarada Malyada). As of 12 July 2007, according to the Hamar-weyne mobiliser and the site observation team, these 2 settlements were still being blocked by the TFG from potential IDP returnees.

Three of the informants identified food as the top priority need of IDPs, while the other 3 informants identified shelter as the most urgent need. Two of the 6 informants were aware of WFP food assistance in 2007 in their district. The distribution targeted vulnerable people (women, children, elderly, and disabled), and it was rated as good, because the targeted people got the food home safely.

IDP settlement concerns and wishes are the same as in the other districts. Most wanted to stay, and if they received assistance, it was to move to safer areas of the city where there was no threat of eviction. One informant mentioned that many IDPs were born in Mogadishu, and their families have always been displaced. In particular, IDPs occupying Mo'alim Jamac, Madxafka, Masaajidka Hindiga need urgent relocation assistance, because they were to be evicted soon. Preferably, relocation assistance would allow for some level of home ownership, or claim to the new location, because the problem with their current locations is lack of ownership, or claim to the dwelling.

Protection of IDPs is unstable and unreliable. IDPs fear armed militias or the return of civil war and further displacement. Some IDP settlements were not able to protect themselves, but the host community, or the district authority, tries to help protect them. Others work together to make

their own security in their settlements. None of the informants were aware of any mines or UXOs found in their district.

One informant complained that humanitarian organizations always collected data from their communities, but never helped with resettlement.

Hawl-wadag District

The population size for Hawl-wadag District is estimated to be 65,000 people as at June 2007. SAACID estimates the number of currently displaced people in Hawl-wadag District to be between 12,420 and 15,840 displaced people (14,130 average – making 21.7% of the current population displaced). This number of IDPs is significantly less than before the March-April fighting, because Hawl-wadag was one of the most contested districts in the city. Many IDPs fled their settlements in search for safer places, because the settlements in the district were experiencing constant attacks from both sides during the fighting.

There are 4 sub-districts in Hawl-wadag:

- Sayidka
- Saqawadin
- Ahmed Gurey
- Hawo Tako

Many IDPs who had been displaced had returned, along with new IDPs from other districts. IDPs prefer Hawl-wadag district, because of its proximity to Bakaro Market; and there are a lot of economic opportunities. However, all the IDPs tried to flee during the heavy fighting. Those IDPs that did not flee only stayed because they had nowhere else to go, or did not have any money, or could not find transport out of the city. Now Bakaro Market is badly destroyed, and it has significantly affected the economy of the district. The TFG is harassing people in the district on the basis of clan, and is accusing them of supporting the opposition.

In comparison, in 2006 the security of the district was relatively good, food was relatively cheap, and there were many markets to find work. There were more people in the district and there were people from all clans. Now, the economy is depressed and getting worse, and the security situation of the district is significantly worse.

The informants were not aware of any evictions or blocks to returning IDPs since the most recent heavy fighting; though there are ongoing rumours that the TFG will begin evicting IDPs from public buildings. There are no new settlements in the district. There are

The top priority need identified by 3 informants was food; while the others considered health and housing to be the most important. None of the informants were aware of any assistance given to IDPs in their district during 2007.

Most IDPs do not feel that they could stay in their current location, because they are occupying government buildings and they greatly fear eviction. These settlements include, Laanta Socdaalka

(Immigration Department), Osman Gedi Rage Secondary School, 21 November School, and Harunta Bullo Barwaqo. Therefore almost all of the IDPs wished to relocate to other parts of the city. Some would be willing to return to their “place of origin” if they were given an adequate relocation and reestablishment package. They feel they would be safer and protected by their clan if they returned.

The greatest security concern for IDPs in Hawl-wadag was forced eviction. There were no security problems specifically targeted at IDPs. In general however, the security situation throughout the city was worsening. The community worries about roadside bombs, or being arbitrarily targeted by TFG troops. The only way they protect themselves is to work together to make peace in their own district areas.

The informants were not aware of any UXOs found in the district, though they believed they exist along the streets.

Heliwaa District

Heliwaa District is one of the 16 districts of Mogadishu. It is situated in the northern part of the city. It was first populated in 1981, when few people started to settle in the area. It is the unplanned sprawling part of north Mogadishu. Previously the area was part of Karaan District, but at the beginning of 1988, the area was formally named “Heliwaa”, and proclaimed as a district by the former President, Siad Barre. Karaan District was then split into 2 parts, with the outer part being Heliwaa (meaning “not easy to get to”).

Heliwaa is comprised of 4 sub-districts:

- Barwaqo
- Wahara-cade
- Bandarwanaag
- Gubadley

Heliwaa has borders with 3 other districts: Karaan to the south, Yaqshid to the west and Bal’ad District of Middle Shabelle Region to the north. The District has only 1 main tarmac road (called Bal’ad Road). The District has the largest livestock Market in Mogadishu and a big operational hospital for obstetrics, gynaecology and paediatrics (SOS)

Heliwaa also has some other notable buildings:

- Al-Hidaya - the biggest mosque in Somalia
- Animal bones factory
- Puntland Cinema
- GBC (Global Broadcasting Corporation)
- Gubadley military training building

The total area is estimated at 5 square kilometres. The total population of the district is currently projected at 250,000 people as at June 2007. The estimated number of IDPs in Heliwaa is

between 4,140 and 5,280 displaced persons (4,710 average – making the IDP population 1.9% of the overall district population). It is estimated that a large number of residents (approximately 70,000 people) have fled the district since the March-April fighting. Those that remained lacked the resources to flee.

SAACID was unable to conduct the rapid assessment in Heliwaa District due to level of insecurity currently prevailing in the district. However, because SAACID was in constant communication with the district authorities of Heliwaa, as part of the UN-HABITAT SUDP programme in May, June and July 2007, SAACID was able to assess the current level of displacement in the district, and key IDP issues in the district.

Heliwaa was one of the districts hit hardest by the fighting in March and April 2007, and continues to a keenly contested area of the city.

Compared to 2006, the district's population has decreased, and there is significantly greater insecurity in the area. People that have fled fear return, because of the TFG/Ethiopian activity in the district; and fear of bombings. No evictions of IDP settlements are known in 2007.

Food and water are the first priority of inhabitants of Heliwaa District, followed by peace and then shelter and medication. No known assistance to IDPs in Heliwaa District has been given in 2007. Most IDPs, and even poor residents in Heliwaa, wish to be relocated to other safer locations within the city.

IDPs in Heliwaa do not feel safe. Ethiopians and the TFG are occupying the city and there is constant tension between them and the opposition. The communities have no way to protect themselves. Many families still want to flee the insecurity in the district, and even leave the city, if they could get the resources.

The future looks very poor and unpredictable for those residing in the district, and conditions are not seen as improving until the fighting ends.

International and local agencies are requested to assist IDPs by building shelters and providing access to education.

Hodan District

Hodan district is in the south of Mogadishu, and it shares boundaries with 5 other districts, including: Hawl-wadag to the east, Deynile to the north, Waberi to the south, and Wadajir and Dharkeynley to the west. Hodan was first settled in 1971, and was called Ganjeeloweyn (“big gates”). The name was famous in Hamar area, because the inhabitants were rich people in those days.

The district has 5 sub-districts:

- 21 October
- Taleex
- Kacaan
- Ahmed Gurey
- Garasballey

The district stretches an area of about 10 square kilometres. The estimated population in 1990 was 141,000, but the population is currently projected at 121,000 people. Most of the population of the district are IDPs. Hodan residents are small-business oriented, and sell vegetables, fruit, milk, meat, non-food items and food commodities.

Hodan has some notable places:

- Tribunka (National Square)
- Ahmed Gurey Status
- Horsed Stadium
- African Village
- Bangario (Residence of bank senior staff)
- Taleh Hotel
- Equator Cinema
- Late president Abdirashid Mosque
- Hodan Cinema

The estimated number of IDPs in Hodan District is between 82,800 and 105,600 currently displaced people (94,200 average – thus making IDPs 78% of Hodan's current population).

There were new arrivals into Hodan District in 2006 from other districts in Mogadishu and many regions of Somalia. However from December 2006 until now, heavy fighting has continued to take place in this district. Many families (including residents and IDPs) have been fleeing Hodan due to violence in 2007. Only those without the resources to flee had no choice but to remain in the district. Compared to 2006 the number of inhabitants from the Hawiye clan family has decreased, and the economic and security situation in the district is much worse now.

One informant said that those who had previously committed crimes have been blocked from returning to the district. Forced evictions have occurred in Taleh, Sherkole and other sub-district offices, including the office of the Hodan District Commissioner (D.C.) by the TFG. TFG and Ethiopians forces evicted IDPs occupying Kuliya Jalle Siyad and Warshada Kabka settlements, although a few IDP families have managed to stay behind. IDP families continue to be blocked from returning to their settlements. No new IDP settlements have been established in this district.

On a separate note, one of the old IDPs settlements (Carwada Camp) that was not profiled in the February survey (due to the mistrust of the settlement committee), allowed the SAACID team to conduct the rapid assessment of their settlement this time.

Four informants considered food to be the number one priority need of IDPs, while the other 2 listed shelter and employment as the top priority. All 6 informants were aware of food assistance given by SAACID in their district in 2007. IDPs and poor residents were targeted. Rice, flour, beans and oil were given. All rated the distribution as very good, saying it was peaceful and the people received equal assistance. One of the informants mentioned that there was also a separate distribution of maize, oil and porridge done by WFP in the district, but did not give the details.

Like the other districts, the informants from Hodan said that most IDPs want to relocate within the Mogadishu area, because they have better access to education, employment and healthcare. However, a few IDPs would like to return to their “places of origin” if they could receive a suitable relocation and establishment package. One informant said that no IDPs wished to remain in their settlements anymore, and that all IDPs needed relocation and basic services. They know the land they occupy is government land and they greatly fear eviction.

The informants stated that IDPs are concerned about night bombing, thieves, joblessness, rain, and lack of food. They look to the police, the district committees, the elders and the religious leaders for protection. The communities know and look after each other.

Informants were aware of UXOs found near Tribunka Station, in Taleh, October, and Kacan villages, KBB Road, Kilometre 5, Kilometre 4, the Defence Ministry, Academy Jaale Siad, Albaraka Area and Horseed Stadium.

Karaan District

Karaan District is situated in the northern part of Mogadishu. It has borders with Abdul-aziz, Shibus, Yaqshid and Heliwaa in the Benadir Region, and Warsheikh in the Middle Shabelle Region. The total area of the district is about 6 kilometres long and 4 kilometres wide. Prior to its current name, Karaan was known as Kambolge Camp Lodge during the colonial period. Siad Barre’s regime changed the old colonial name, and called it “Karaan”, which means “Authority”. Primary livelihoods in the district depend on commercial activities, such as selling livestock, quarrying of stone, quarrying of limestone, quarrying of granite (which is mainly used to build houses, government buildings and other buildings in adjacent districts). Historically, the district had the first satellite link for posts and telecommunications, but it was destroyed in the civil war.

The district has six sub-districts that named:

- Ajantin
- Faanole
- Jabuuti
- Wajeer
- Nagayle
- Jamhuriya

The estimated number of IDPs in Karaan District is between 9315 and 11,880 currently displaced people (10,598 average). The population size of Karaan is estimated to be 110,000 people, making the IDPs 9.6% of the total population.

There were some new arrivals and newly displaced people into Karaan District in 2007 from Yaqshid, Heliwaa, Hodan, Hawl-wadag and Wardhigley, all seeking refuge from fighting elsewhere. In addition, during the heavy March-April fighting, some residents in Karaan fled the city. Some later returned. Karaan was not heavily hit by the fighting; so many inhabitants who did not have the resources to leave remained in the district. The number of IDPs in Karaan remains more or less unchanged.

Compared to 2006 the economy is worse. There are not major differences in clan make-up, with most of the people being from the central regions of Somalia. There was better security in 2006 and life was better, with less checkpoints and bombs.

According to the informants, IDPs who fled during the fighting have not been blocked from returning to their settlements in the district, other than those that have been evicted. Forced evictions took place at the MCH of Karaan, Karaan Primary School, and the District Commissioner's Office and the district branches of Nageyle and Wajeer by the TFG. Some of the occupants were given prior notice, but unfortunately were not offered relocation and remain scattered in other parts of the city - homeless or in other IDP settlements. There are no new IDP settlements in the district.

There was no common priority need identified by the informants as the number one priority for IDPs. As the first priority their answers were across the spectrum, from food, shelter, education, employment and healthcare.

All the informants were aware of WFP assistance given in their district in 2007. Clothing, plastic sheets, maize, oil, beans and porridge were among the things distributed. IDPs and poor residents in 4 areas in the district were targeted to receive the assistance. Three of the informants rated the distribution as good, though one of them said the food was not enough. The other 3 rated the distribution as very poor, saying there was no rule and order to the process. One informant mentioned that on 25 June 2007, 2 men were killed, and a woman with her boy, were injured during a WFP maize distribution in Nageyle Village in Karaan District.

IDP settlement concerns are the same as other districts, with those wishing to be relocated, to be relocated within Mogadishu City. For IDPs that have been more recently displaced, they feel an even more urgent need to remain in their current location or receive relocation assistance because they have recently lost their property or previous settlement.

IDPs are concerned about night bombing, their living conditions, joblessness, thieves, collective punishment and arbitrary arrest. They depend on the host community to protect them. UXOs were found behind Karaan Station, and in areas of Fanoole and Argantin.

In general, the informants said the future appeared good, or they at least hoped for a good future. One informant requested that future distributions of assistance be done in a peaceful manner – mentioning the incident on 25 June 2007 in Nageyle Village.

Shibis District

Shibis District is situated in the centre of the capital, and is one of the oldest districts in Mogadishu. It consists of 3 sub-districts:

- Ahmed Gurey
- Halane
- Alasowdhere

The district was established in 1934, after Arab immigrants from Yemen settled there. Later, other people joined the district; and until 1969 the district was known as Bilajo Arab. After 1969, when the military government took over the country, and the name “Bilajo” was changed to Shibis. Geographically the district has borders with 4 districts. To the north is Yaqshid; to the north and northeast is Karaan; east is Abdul-aziz and south is Bondhere.

The district has some notable building, including:

- A cigarette and match warehouse
- A Somali College called Nobo Somalo
- A skin and shoes factory
- Bar fiat
- National Indigent Building
- Seylani Tobacco Shop
- Hadramud

The estimated number of IDPs in Shibis District is between 7,452 and 9,504 displaced people as of June 2007 (8,478 average). The population size of the district is estimated to be 123,000 people, making the current displaced 6.9% of the total population. The number of IDPs in Shibis District shows a positive increase since the March-April fighting. While Shibis was mostly peaceful during the fighting in March and April, some residents with money fled the city from the district. At the same time, inhabitants from Yaqshid, Wardhigley, Hodan and Hawl-wadag came to Shibis to get away from the conflict.

There is more clan diversity in the district than in 2006. One informant said it seems that law-and-order is returning now compared to 2006. They said the UIC did not allow genuine power-sharing while they were in control.

There were few IDPs who fled the district, but according to the informants, those who did, have not been blocked from returning. A few of the families who fled from recent fighting did not return to their settlements due to ongoing conflict between the TFG and the opposition. Forced evictions are known to be taking place at government sites, but there are no details. There are no new settlements in the district.

Informants identified food and shelter as the number one priority need of IDPs. They were not aware of any assistance given to IDPs in their district in 2007.

IDPs occupying IDP settlements in Halane sub-district of Shibis wish to remain in their current location because their economic status depends on it. They have adjusted to life in Mogadishu and have forgotten (and some have never known) their places of origin. Other IDPs would be willing to return to their “places of origin”, with suitable relocation and establishment assistance, but most IDPs would still prefer to remain in Mogadishu. IDPs living in the Saudi Arabian Embassy Building and Shibis Primary School need relocation assistance, as the TFG have earmarked those building for eviction.

According to informants, the IDP security situation is improving in Shibis District after the latest conflict, because the local police station is functioning now and the government troops have taken over. The IDP communities protect themselves. For example, for approximately every 100 families (every neighbourhood), there is a committee and a vigilante militia that keeps security. The communities need to work with the local authority to improve the security situation in the district.

Informants were not aware of any UXOs found in their district.

Shingani District

Shingani is one of the oldest districts in Mogadishu, being first was settled in 1870. It is situated in the centre of Mogadishu, and runs along the coastline to Lido. The livelihoods of the people depend on business, fishing, the making of traditional clothes, and remittances from the Diaspora.

The district consists of 4 sub-districts:

- Midnimo
- Moyale
- Howd
- Jabuuti

The district was the core business centre in Mogadishu during Barre’s regime. The district had some attractive buildings, including:

- Jirde Hussein Building
- Ministry of Finance
- Hotel Jubba
- Hotel Uruba
- Savoy Centre
- Somali Commercial Bank and Credit
- Ministry of Youth and Sport
- Ministry of Air and Land Transportation
- Somali Shipping Agency
- National Printing Press
- Somali Banana Agency
- National Insurance Company
- American Embassy

- Ethiopian Embassy
- Italian Embassy
- Russian Embassy
- French Embassy
- 25 mosques

The estimated number of currently displaced in Shingani District is between 7,107 and 9,064 people (8,086 average). The district population size is estimated to be 45,000 people, with the current displaced constituting of 18% of the total population.

According to the key informants, there were new arrivals of displaced into the district in 2007 from Bondhere, Shibis, Yaqshid, Wardhigley, Heliwaa, and Hodan Districts. However, overall, the number of IDPs remains unchanged since the heavy fighting in the city in March and April. Shingani District experienced stray shells hitting the settlement areas, causing fear and keeping IDPs from coming from areas of the city. Some IDPs from Shingani fled during the fighting and then returned. Others wanted to flee but had no financial resources.

Informants stated that, compared to 2006, their district has changed, because security is not nearly as good now. The clan mix is the same; with people from the Majerten sub-clan, Reer Hamar, Hawadle, and from Bari Region, Middle and Lower Shabelle, and Lower Juba. Mid-2006 was seen as a good time when the UIC gained control.

The key informants were not aware of anyone being blocked from returning to Shingani District since the March-April fighting. However, IDPs were forcibly evicted from the Ministry of Public Affairs (W/A/Gudaha), Jubo Hotel Camp, and the Ministry of Land and Air Traffic (W/A/Lirka & Dhulka) by the TFG. Most of those newly displaced IDP families have occupied other Shingani IDPs settlements. In addition, 1 new settlement, called “Maliyadda Camp”, was established and has become overcrowded.

The first priority needs identified for the community were healthcare, education, food and shelter. All 6 informants were aware of a WFP/CED led distribution of oil and maize flour. All 6 considered the distribution to be very poor, saying that the administration and security of the delivery was weak, and that no one in real need was targeted for the assistance. One informant claimed the administrators and their militias took the food.

Some IDPs want to remain in their current location, because they have nowhere else to go, and they have adapted to the district. If relocation is a genuine option for the currently displaced, then virtually all want to be relocated to safer places within the city, with no threat of eviction. Most IDPs see Mogadishu as the only place for them to search for a good life, education, health facilities and job opportunities.

IDPs depend on their neighbours for security. Their concerns are a lack of food and education. The rainy season is a difficult time for the IDPs, because their shelter is poor. All the informants seemed to feel the security in Shingani District is sufficient for the IDPs, mentioning that they have security guards, a police station, and that Allah protects them; though IDPs in Shingani are

afraid of forced eviction. One informant stated that in Shingani District “there is no big problem besides war”.

Informants were aware of bombs found in the district at Urubo Hotel in the area of Said Barkhash. One informant said the bombs were aimed at the Ugandan troops with AMSOM.

Informants said they hoped for economic development in their district, which is currently without a market or any health facilities. Two of the informants said there was no hope at all for the future.

Waberi District

Waberi is the one of the older districts of Mogadishu, and was established around 1947. The total area of district is about 3 kilometres in length and 2 kilometres wide. The district is geographically situated on the coast of Mogadishu in the south of the city, and has boundaries with Hamar-jajab, Hamar-weyne, Wadajir, Hawl-wadag, Hodan and Wardhigley.

The district has 4 sub-districts:

- Hantiwadaag
- Horseed
- 1st May (Kowda Maajo)
- 12th October

The city has some notable places:

- Hawo Tako Monument
- Somali Youth League Monument
- The only 2 big bridges in the city (named Bundo Kowad and Bundo Labad)

The population of Waberi was estimated at 80,000 people before the civil war (1991-6); but currently, the population is estimated at 60, 000 people. The estimated number of IDPs in Waberi District is between 37,950 and 48,400 displaced people. The estimated population size of the district is 60,000 people, which means that IDPs constitute some 72% of the total population at this time. The number of IDPs in this district has increased because this district is located on the coast of Mogadishu, and did not experience the recent fighting like other parts of the city. IDP families from other districts have fled to Warberi to seek refuge.

Compared to 2006, the population in Waberi District has increased, as well as the clan diversity, as clans from other areas have found safe haven in Warberi. One informant explained that in 2006 there was security in Mogadishu. People were not killing, raping, or looting and people could go wherever they liked. The main roads were open and public transport was working. Now people are forced to flee because of attacks against them, and because mortal shells are destroying their homes and threatening their lives.

Two of the 6 informants reported knowledge of WFP assistance in Waberi in 2007. Both said the distribution was poorly conducted, because the quality of the food was poor and it did not reach the targeted people – particularly vulnerable women and children. The other 4 informants were not familiar with any assistance given in 2007 up to the point of this survey.

The TFG and Mogadishu DCs are threatening forced evictions of IDPs, but so far the key informants are not aware of any forced evictions within Waberi. They were also not aware of anything blocking IDPs from coming to Waberi District to seek refuge.

All the informants stated that most IDPs do not wish to remain in their current location or to return to their places or origin, but rather to be relocated within other areas of Mogadishu City. IDPs occupying the 20 December Part 2, 21 October, Somalia Airlines, Farsada Gacant, and Manaahijia Harar buildings wish to be relocated to other places, because these are government buildings, and they fear they will be removed eventually.

According to the key informants, IDPs in Waberi District have been feeling safe and protected; but the security situation is worsening. IDPs protect themselves and collaborate with the community to defend themselves and their property. They work with clan-based or neighbourhood-based militias to fight those creating instability.

None of the informants were aware of any mines or UXOs in their district.

Wadajir District “Medina”

Wadajir district lies in the southwest of Mogadishu. The district was established in 1970. The district has 4 large sub-districts:

- General Da’ud
- Hawo Tako
- Halane
- Tima-Cade

The district also has many markets, schools, hospitals, the international airport and a long coastline.

The district has borders with Dharkeynley, Waberi, Hodan and the Indian Ocean coast. The total area of the district is estimated at about 3 square kilometres.

The estimated number of current displaced in Wadajir District is between 21,390 and 27,280 displaced persons (24,335 average), who reside in areas called Bulo warabe and Tumbuluq. The estimated district population size is 138,000 people, with IDPs constituting 17.6% of the total population.

The number of IDPs has increased since heavy fighting in March and April, because many IDPs from other districts have sought refuge in Wadajir. The district was not affected by the fighting;

therefore few inhabitants were displaced out of the district. Many IDPs evacuating Heliwaa District have integrated into the existing IDP settlements in Wadajir.

Compared to 2006, the population has increased, and there is more clan diversity, due to the increase in IDPs. In 2006 there was good security, and greater food accessibility - cheaper and better quality. The situation in 2007 continues to deteriorate.

Key informants were not aware of any evictions, but they have heard rumours. There have been no issues of blocked IDP returnees, because the IDPs in the district were not displaced during the recent heavy fighting in the city. A very large settlement, called Villa Baidoa was evicted by force, and those IDPs have relocated into the other Wadajir settlements.

Two informants identified education as the number one priority need of IDPs, while 2 other informants identified shelter, and the final 2 identified health and food as the most urgent need. None of the informants were aware of any assistance given to IDPs in their district in 2007. This lack of assistance is particularly concerning, because Wadajir is one of the districts with the highest number of IDP families, and has received many newly displaced people this year.

The key informants pointed out that many IDPs in Wadajir are occupying private buildings and have no permission to remain in their current location. However, they don't know where else to go and don't have the resources to establish lives in their "places of origin". Most wish to remain in the Mogadishu area, and to receive relocation assistance to other parts of the city where they will not face eviction.

For the time being, IDPs feel safe in the district, but they have no way to protect themselves against potential insecurity.

Informants were not aware of any UXOs found in the district.

Overall informants said security is good in the district, and they were feeling hopeful, but one informant said they were afraid of the Ethiopian troops.

Wardhigley District

Wardhigley is situated in the core of Mogadishu, and has borders with Deynile (north), Yaqshid (to northeast), Bondhere (to east), Hamar-weyne (to south) and Hawl-wadag (to west). The area of the district is estimated at around 4 kilometres square. The district was established in the year 1938, and was named Warta Dhiga (which means blood pond) and until now it is still referred to by this previous name by many people. There is a great motto in the district that people proudly say: 'Wardhigley is the ministry and other districts are agencies'.

The district has 5 sub-districts:

- General Da'ud
- Hanti-wadag
- Horseed
- Barwaqo
- Hamar-bile

The estimated number of current displaced in Wardhigley District is between 8,556 and 10,912 displaced people (9,734 average). The estimated population size of the district is 125,000 people, with IDPs constituting 7.8% of the total population.

According to the key informants from Wardhigley District, there were no new arrivals or newly displaced people into the district in 2007. The number of IDPs in the district decreased after the heavy fighting in March and April. One key informant estimated that after the heaving fighting in March, 95% of the IDPs in the district were forced to flee. Many Wardhigley residents were also forced to flee. Inhabitants that did not flee the district could not do so because they lacked the economic resources.

Informants expressed that, in 2006 there was peace, security, and economic prosperity, and residents had basic services. Today there is no assistance and no security. In 2006 there were more clans in the district, but with the current fighting, large clan groupings fled together (such as Habir Gadir, Sheekhal, and Abgal). In 2007 there has been a lot of violence in Wardhigley and houses have been destroyed.

The government has been blocking IDPs from returning to their previous settlements. In addition to the IDPs that fled the fighting, Ethiopians forces evicted IDPs occupying the Stadium settlement and the Ex-Socialist Party Headquarters, the District Office Building and "T" Sub-location. One informant accused the TFG of occupying and or burning private buildings where IDPs were forced from. There are no new settlements established in the district. Several IDP families from Stadium settlement are not even able to return to collect to their belongings. Ethiopian troops have refused to allow any people nearby for security reasons.

All 6 informants identified food and water as the number one priority in addressing IDP needs. None of the informants were aware of any assistance given to IDPs in Wardhigley District in 2007.

Similar to the responses of informants in other districts, informants in Wardhigley agreed that most IDPs preferred to stay in Mogadishu, rather than to return to their "places of origin". One informant mentioned that most IDPs no longer would have property in their "place of origin" to return to. In Mogadishu, they have more access to health facilities and economic opportunities. They only choose to stay in their current settlements because they have no alternatives. So they would welcome relocation assistance within the city.

Informants agreed that IDPs in Wardhigley District feel unprotected. There is frequent rape, night bombs, secret killings, looting, collective punishment and arbitrary arrest. They are also vulnerable due to inadequate shelter from rain and collapsing buildings (especially during fighting).

Informants were aware of UXOs found near the District Commissioner's office, around Aden Adde Street, near 15 May Secondary School, Geed Jaceyl, Ali Kamin area, and at the Mogadishu Stadium.

All informants said they hoped for a good future, peace and security. However, one informant said "now we feel there is no good future, since Ethiopians are killing us at night". The same informant requested for community orientation on federalism.

Yaqshid District

Yaqshid District is one of the larger districts in Mogadishu, and is geographically situated in the northeast of the city. The total area of the district is estimated at 6 square kilometres. The district was first settled in 1970.

Yaqshid has taken the brunt of the recent heavy fighting in the city, with local leaders estimating that about 80% of the heavy fighting occurring 2007 has occurred in Yaqshid. The district has borders with Bondhere, Shibis, Wardhigley, Deynile, Heliwaa, Karaan, and Bal'ad District of Middle Shabelle Region.

The district has 6 sub-districts:

- Hegan
- Horsed
- Jungle
- Towfiq
- Tawakal
- Primo Lulio

The District has some notable buildings:

- The former pasta factory
- National Television
- The new Coca Cola factory
- The plastic factory
- Mogadishu University
- The sponge manufacturing factory
- Arafat Hospital
- Bar Ayaan Hospital
- Ali Hassan Hospital
- Ramadan Hotel (functioning)

- Ghuled Hotel (functioning)
- Towfiq Hotel (not functioning)
- Bin-Ali Hotel (functioning)

According to the key informants in Yaqshid District, IDPs came to Yaqshid in early 2007 from other settlements near the Mogadishu Stadium. Then, when heavy fighting that affected Yaqshid in March and April, IDPs were forced to flee again.

SAACID estimates the number of IDPs in Yaqshid District to be between 5,520 and 7,040 displaced people (6,280 average). This number of IDPs is significantly less than before the heavy fighting in March and April. The estimated district population size is 252,000 people. Yaqshid District is among the most contested districts, and many residents have fled the district as well. Many IDPs and residents fled their settlements and homes in search of safer places, because the district was largely experiencing constant bombardment and attacks from both sides. Many IDP settlements were burnt down as a result of the fighting. Houses and public buildings were looted, and economic opportunities continue to be crushed. Those who could not flee due to a lack of money are forced to stay and risk death or injury.

In 2006, the population in Yaqshid was greater, and there was more diversity of clans. There was peace in 2006, and many people settled in the area. Since then, some clans have had to flee because of security concerns.

Those who were already displaced within Yaqshid and then fled have not been prevented from returning. There were no formal evictions, but some IDP settlements were destroyed in the fighting. There are no new IDP settlements in the district, but there are some IDPs returning to rebuild the demolished camps.

Three of the key informants in Yaqshid identified food as the top priority need, while the others identified healthcare and economic opportunities. Shelter was identified as the second greatest need. Three of the key informants mentioned that food assistance had come from SAACID, WFP and DBG for women, children, the elderly and disabled. The 3 said the rate of distribution was very good, because the food was appropriate and of good quality, and it reached the targeted people and the distribution was well arranged and each family received enough. The other 3 key informants however, did not mention any knowledge of assistance given to IDPs in 2007. Incidentally, the informants who mentioned assistance were the women and minority representatives, while the other 3 were Hawiye men.

The key informants in Yaqshid acknowledged that some IDPs would like to remain in their current locations, because there was no rent payment in the buildings they occupy. Most IDPs do not have money to pay rent, or to relocate, and they have nowhere else to go. In addition, many of them have been displaced for so long, they no longer relate to their “place of origin”. In order to return to their “place of origin” they would need a substantial relocation and reestablishment package. If they had such assistance, they indicated that they could re-build their lives back in their “places of origin”, where there is enough empty land to build houses and farm. The large majority of IDPs though, would prefer to be relocated within Mogadishu, because the city has more economic opportunity.

IDPs are very worried about conflict resuming, because the security in Yaqshid is poor. One informant said they are feeling safer because the local police are fighting theft and rape. In order for IDPs to protect themselves in the host district, they work together with the host community. They give incentives to community-based militias who try to protect them.

Five of the 6 informants were not aware of any UXOs found in the district. One informant mentioned that UXOs were found at places of garbage disposal.

The key informants said they wished for peace and security in Mogadishu; and that the IDPs are given assistance to relocate and find quality life.

Afgoye District Report

The SAACID Assessment Team for Afgoye District questioned and assessed a total number of 6,498 IDPs in the Afgoye District, from 7 IDP camps. The key informant community leaders interviewed included 6 men and 6 women - including 6 Hawiye, 1 Darood, 1 Raxanweyne, and 4 Digil. They were drawn from the 6 sub-districts of Afgoye, Lower Shabelle Region.

The population of Afgoye District is estimated to be some 165,000 people. The local district authority and LNGOs that have worked in the district for more than a decade made this population estimate.

The community leaders indicated that there were many newly displaced people that had entered the district due to fighting and ongoing tension between TFG militias and Ethiopian military and opposition clan militias.

The key informants indicated that, to date, there had been very little spill-over of violence into the Afgoye District.

The IDPs are mostly from Benadir (Mogadishu), but some were originally from Lower Jubba, Bay, Bakol, Galgadud and other regions of Somalia. There were no returnees from abroad, only poor residents and IDPs.

The total number of IDPs scattered in Afgoye and surrounding areas is estimated to be 38,000 people in approximately 23 IDP camps in the district. Each camp is comprised from anywhere between 34–4,600 people.

The key informants indicated that the number of IDPs in Afgoye District was high due to the level of the recent heavy fighting in Mogadishu. They indicated that the primary reasons for non-return to Mogadishu included:

- A continuation of ongoing insecurity in Mogadishu
- Fear that if they returned to Mogadishu, they would be barred from entry to their homes that are in public buildings by the TFG
- No genuinely serious reconciliation process
- Many freelance militias and TFG and Ethiopian roadblocks
- Many bombs targeting the security forces and Ethiopians troops in Mogadishu

The key informants indicated that Afgoye was terrible in 2006 during the fighting between the warlords and the Union of Islamic Courts. Many people fled to find alternative security. When the Islamic Courts took over Mogadishu, the people returned to the city that had good peace and security; but there was no money or anywhere to work. There were few long-term IDPs in 2006.

Now there is much more clan diversity in Afgoye, because of all the people fleeing to the district from Mogadishu because of the insecurity bought by the TFG.

The cost of living has notably gone up in the district since the IDPs began arriving.

There have been no evictions and refusals of returnees in Afgoye District, because no one was displaced from the district in 2007. The housing situation for IDPs in Afgoye is different to that in Mogadishu. IDPs in Mogadishu mostly occupy old government/public buildings, whereas the IDPs that have come to Afgoye are in much more temporary situations - even living under trees. The cause of some of the displacement of those now in Afgoye – other than ongoing violence - was the evictions from their public buildings in Mogadishu by the TFG. Those IDPs cannot return to their previous settlements in Mogadishu. The assessment team was informed that some IDPs have attempted to return to their previous public building settlements, but were barred re-entry by TFG militias and Ethiopian troops. Any IDPs from government buildings in Mogadishu feel that they have lost any guarantee of housing if they return. A majority of those IDPs currently in Afgoye were occupying public buildings in Mogadishu for over a decade.

The IDPs in Afgoye are genuinely struggling to receive their basic needs, such as food, water, shelter and health. If they are lucky, the IDPs have obtained small jobs, such as washing clothes, casual labour, collecting firewood, fetching water, working with wheelbarrows and other basic income generating activities. Eleven of the 12 key informants identified food and water as the number one priority need for IDPs in the district for the foreseeable future.

The key informants indicated that the assistance provided to IDPs in Afgoye for 2007 included assistance from UNHCR, ICRC, WFP, MSF, Manhald Diaspora, Joint Kuwaiti Community, ZamZam, Help Somalia Foundation, Muslim World Bank, Somali Charity, Al-HDRA, SAF, SAHAN, AGRO, Sanbiardo, HIRJA, Ahmed Foundation in Texas, and Ottawa Diaspora.

The assistance included: maize, oil, mats, plastic sheets, money, rice, water, medicine, mosquito nets, jerrycans and blankets.

Only 2 of the informants rated the distributions as poor, citing bad security and discrimination among the distributors as the reasons. Another informant complained there was not enough food and shelter provided. Eight informants rated the distributions as satisfactory or good saying there

were no complaints by the recipients. Two of the informants rated the distributions as very good citing good management and administration, and appreciated that distribution committees were formed.

That said, all the key informants indicated that the IDPs in Afgoye have still only received incomplete and spasmodic assistance from the international community and other local organizations, so as to meet the ongoing basic needs of IDPs. There was agreement that coordination and management of emergency assistance remained poor. The key informants and SAACID concluded that the UN agencies and INGOs have still not properly mapped the IDP sites/camps in Afgoye District; and are thus still making decisions for Afgoye District on an incomplete data set. It was also noted that there are still very poor to non-existent current monitoring mechanisms to collect and evaluate ongoing fluctuations in IDP movements and the ongoing needs for the district of Afgoye.

The key informants noted the fact that IDPs and other vulnerable people residing in the district, including women and children, have been targeted by freelance militias and 'other' groups.

Responses from key informants in Mogadishu were quite different than those of Afgoye regarding IDP wishes for settlement. The responses in Afgoye were more of immediate emergency needs, rather than long-term IDP settlement concerns. Ninety-six percent of IDPs said they didn't want to return to their place of clan origin, due to a lack of a financial package and the inter-clan fighting that might arise upon their return. The informants responded that IDPs would like to stay in their current location for the short-term for security reasons, because they have been recently displaced due to violence and eviction. In addition, because there is more effective humanitarian assistance for IDPs in Afgoye right now, compared to the districts in Mogadishu, the analysis of the key informants was that the IDPs wanted to stay in Afgoye for as long as the security situation on Mogadishu remained poor.

There is an ongoing concern over the level of inadequate shelter in Afgoye though, with some 40% of the IDPs still hoping and desiring to return to their settlements in Mogadishu if at all possible, but being currently deterred by insecurity and threats of eviction.

When referring to relocation, the informants understood this as being moved from camp-to-camp. They stated that it would be better for the TFG to grant empty land to them in Mogadishu or within the Afgoye area. Some of the IDPs in Afgoye are currently occupying private land and owners are taking advantage of that situation. In some cases (because the IDPs are doubly displaced), when asked if they wanted to return to their place of origin, they understood that to mean Mogadishu. The key informants collectively indicated that existence in the camps in Afgoye is very hard. In all instances, the key informants agreed that IDPs in Afgoye District need ongoing emergency assistance to remain where they are; and that much more detailed monitoring and evaluation needs to be implemented so that the genuine basic needs of the IDPs are addressed, and that IDP wishes can be quantified so that their future wishes can be met.

According to the informants, IDPs in Afgoye are not experiencing any serious or systemic security concerns. They have already established camp committees, community elders and vigilante forces that protect them. They are extremely concerned about how law-and-order will be restored, and how they can meet their basic needs.

The IDPs are primarily afraid of the deteriorating security situation in Mogadishu and the bombs, killing, and arbitrary and collective arrests. They fear that the deteriorating security situation in Mogadishu will spread further, and that anarchy will reach Afgoye, and that they will be displaced again. Many of them believe that Ethiopian troops should leave Mogadishu.

Most of the key informants were not aware of any UXOs found. Three informants mentioned mines and UXOs found in the Hawo Tako area, Ali Karim, at the military camp in Afgoye, and A.J. Barre Farm. One cited that 11 people died and 5 people were wounded when a device at Hawo Tako exploded.

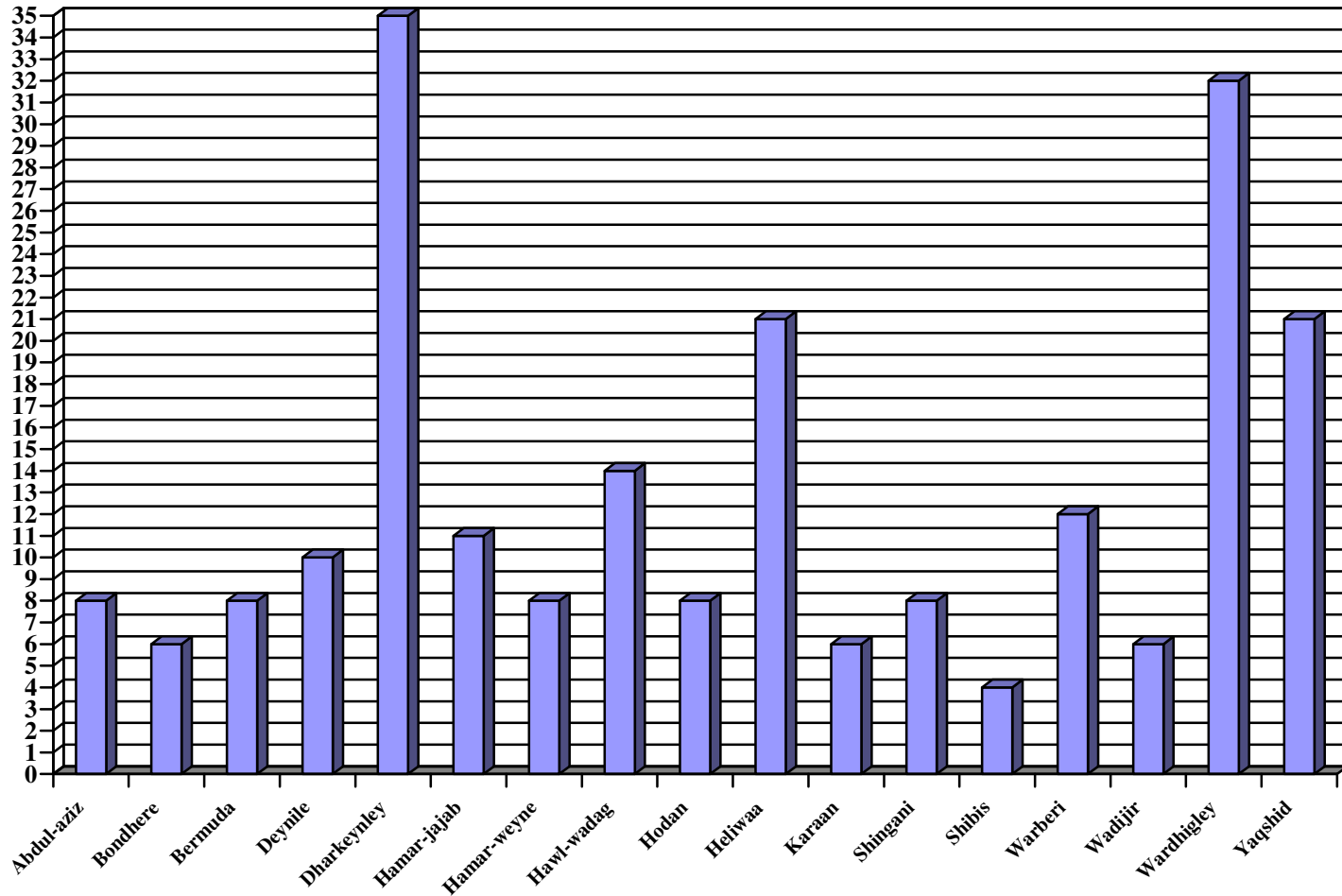
Comments from the informants regarding the outlook of the immediate future included: “Terrible because we have nothing”, “better than this”, “without ongoing emergency relief, an acute disaster will happen”, and “depends on the government”. Six of the informants expressed hope for peace and security, and two informants said they saw a good future.

One informant said that the international community should also be giving assistance to Afgoye residents, and not only the IDPs, as their situation was as equally as bad. Another said the international community should open feeding centres for malnourished children and mothers. One said a business committee was formed to help the community. They all said immediate and sustained assistance was needed.

SAACID concludes that the UN agencies and INGOs can readily access genuine IDPs by visiting the existing IDP camps, interviewing vulnerable groups, and instituting a genuine and sustained monitoring and assessment structure. SAACID encountered no obstacles or constraints in collecting data within Afgoye District. Residents of the district provided excellent access, and were genuinely concerned for the displaced that they are hosting. Residents are ready to continue to help and support the influx of IDPs; but highlight that their capacity to do so is very limited. Residents do not believe that they have the indigenous capacity to sustain their support for the IDPs that have flooded their district. Residents are seeking sustained international support. They are ready and willing to work closely with any and all international partners. SAACID’s assessment is that the IDP sites in Afgoye District are not sustaining themselves, and are steadily degrading. The increasing level of insecurity in Mogadishu is continuing to feed a deteriorating situation in Afgoye. SAACID’s recommends more systemic intervention in Afgoye District, Lower Shabelle, to avoid an emerging disaster.

ANNEX I

Total UXOs by District (weeks 1-25)



A total of 218 UXOs were found in all districts over both phases of the ILO EFP programme (Weeks 1-25)