

***Results of the
“SAACID Visual Assessment of IDP Locations in Mogadishu”***

Introduction

The rapid profile of IDP settlements in Mogadishu was completed in late June 2007 by SAACID, a humanitarian partner who also did the first IDP profiling of Mogadishu in January 2007. One component of this profiling was the completion of Visual Assessment data collection forms. In total, 257 of these forms were delivered to UNHCR Somalia and entered into a custom database to manage and analyze these forms.¹ Also, several settlements in Afgooye district, outside of Mogadishu were profiled.

The following questions were asked as part of the visual assessment:

- *Name of site*
- *Settlement Description*
- *Address*
- *GPS position*
- *Agency/name of interviewers*

If this is a new site (since May 2007) or one that wasn't profiled in Jan 07:

1. *Estimate of settlement population*
2. *What are the percentages of men? Women? Children?*
3. *Description of living conditions (Types of shelter? Types of possessions? Are toilets available?)*
4. *Why was this site created?*

If this is an old site, then in comparison with the Jan 2007 profiling:

5. *Is the total population MORE / LESS / SAME?*
6. *Is the IDP population MORE / LESS / SAME?*
7. *Are the conditions of the IDP shelters BETTER / SAME / WORSE?*
 - a. *What type of shelter are they using?*
8. *Has the structure of the IDP site changed?*
9. *Are the conditions of Latrines BETTER / SAME / WORSE? Garbage?*
10. *Do the IDPs have MORE / LESS / SAME belongings?*
11. *Are IDPs able to return to the site?*²

The dates when the visual assessments were completed range from 11 – 28 June. This is important to bear in mind as the situation in Mogadishu has changed rapidly in the past few months.

¹ It is important to note that one of the districts in Mogadishu, *Haliwaa* was not profiled due to insecurity.

² This was asked to understand if individuals were being barred from returning/resettling in a previously identified IDP settlement.

Summary of Results

Only 2 sites in Mogadishu were identified as being “New” or weren’t profiled in the Jan 07 profiling. These were Wasaaradda Maliyadda, in Shangaani district, and Carwada Camp in Hodan district. All of the IDP settlements in Afgooye (seven) were profiled for the first time as well.

- ◆ For all the camps profiled the following settlement descriptions were used.

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	43	17%
Private land	41	16%
Privately owned building	73	28%
Public building	80	31%
Public land	20	8%

What follows are the database results for questions 5 – 11 (the vast majority of the sites in Mogadishu).

5. Is the total population MORE / LESS / SAME?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	3	1%
Less	23	9%
More	77	31%
Same	145	58%

The settlements where the total population was LESS than before include those camps from which the IDPs have been evicted by the government, as well as some that have been damaged by mortars.

6. Is the IDP population MORE / LESS / SAME?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	15	6%
Less	25	10%
More	59	24%
Same	149	60%

Among those settlements with LESS IDPs, there are a few that were destroyed by mortars.

7. Are the conditions of the IDP shelters BETTER / SAME / WORSE?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	52	21%
Better	2	1%
Same	69	28%
Worse	125	50%

The only 2 settlements identified as better were Guur Guurte in Kaaraan district, and Isse Camp in Cabdulcasiis district.

7a. What type of shelter are they using?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	77	31%
Disused building	72	29%
Local population house	7	3%
Makeshift Plastic	71	29%
Traditional	21	8%

8. Has the structure of the IDP site changed?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	14	6%
Mortar damage	1	0%
Less	26	10%
More	41	17%
No Change	166	67%

The structure of most of the IDP settlements hasn't changed since January 2007. Xarunta Xisbiga settlement in Wardhiigleey district was extensively damaged by mortars. The others changed by having more or less people concentrated in different parts of the camp. This shift in populations was sometimes due to mortar damage in the camp, or the influx of new people

9a. Are the conditions of Latrines BETTER / SAME / WORSE?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	23	9%
Better	14	6%
Same	27	11%
Worse	184	74%

The majority of IDP settlements experienced a deterioration of the condition of the latrines.

9b. Are the conditions related to the collection of Garbage BETTER / SAME / WORSE?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	72	29%
Better	14	6%
Same	25	10%
Worse	137	55%

While a significant number of questionnaires did not have an answer for this question, it is clear that the majority of IDP settlements experienced a deterioration in sanitation facilities.

10. Do the IDPs have MORE / LESS / SAME belongings?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	18	7%
Less	200	81%
More	12	5%
Same	18	7%

9 of the 12 IDP settlements in which IDPs were identified as having "more" belongings than before are in Cabdulcasiis district. Otherwise the vast majority of the IDPs have less than they had in January 2007. They were often described as very poor with little or no belongings.

11. Are IDPs able to return to the site?

	Number of settlements	Percentage of settlements
No answer	137	55%
No	11	4%
Yes	100	40%

Virtually all of the settlements where no answer was given for question number eleven are settlements where the population did not flee during the recent fighting. Those settlements which IDPs cannot return to (nine) are those in which either the government evicted them, or where they were “de-facto” evicted, because the local authorities will not allow the return of those IDPs who fled from certain buildings. The others (two) are those which were destroyed during the violence in Mogadishu.

Additional Findings

Those IDP settlements from which IDPs were evicted (as of late June 2007) are:

Name of Site	District
Wasaradda Boostada	Boondheere
Bondhere Camp	Boondheere
Camp 77	Dayniile
Karan Camp	Kaaraan
Jubba I	Shangaani
Visha Bara	Shangaani
Jubba II	Shangaani
Villa Baydhaba	Wadajir
Xarunta Degmanda	Xamar Weyne

The two IDP settlements that were destroyed during fighting are Tawakal in Yaaqshiid district and Warshada Kabka in Hodan.

Those IDP settlements where IDPs are able to return are mainly those where IDPs fled during the violence and at least some have since returned. Only Bur Hakaba settlement in Wadajir district was identified as a settlement where IDPs can return, but “with problems”.

Newly Profiled Settlements

- ◆ The following was learned about the 2 newly profiled settlements in Mogadishu.

Wasaaradda Maliyadda is a settlement in a public building in Shangaani district. The estimated population is 225 people, of which 20% are men, 30% are women, and 50% are children. The people are living mainly in disused buildings, are very poor, and where the toilets are in bad condition. This site became a full IDP settlement during Feb. and Mar. 07, however a small number of people have been living here since 1991.

Carwada Camp is a settlement in a public building in Hodan district. The estimated population is 2,500 people, of which 20% are men, 30% are women, and 50% are children. The people are living mainly in disused buildings where the toilets are in bad condition, and are very poor. It is not a new site, but newly profiled.

- ◆ The visual assessments tell us the following about the 7 sites in Afgooye district that were visited.

Ceelasha Biyaha is located on private land in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 24,500, of which 20% are men, 35% are women, and 45% are children. The shelters are made mainly from makeshift plastic, they have very few possessions, and the latrines on the site are insufficient for the number of people living there. This place was settled by IDPs from Mogadishu because it was and remains secure.

Daryel is located on private land in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 360, of which 20% are men, 50% are women, and 30% are children. The people living here are living under trees, without even plastic to cover them. They have no possessions, and no toilets were evident. This place was settled because the IDPs were able to find food and water.

Dhagahtur is located in a public building in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 196, of which 30% are men, 36% are women, and 34% are children. The shelters are made mainly from Makeshift Plastic, they have no possessions and toilets were not seen. This place was settled because it was secure and the land was public and available.

The Faculty of Agriculture is located in a public building in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 10,500, of which 25% are men, 40% are women, and 35% are children. The IDPs are living in disused buildings and traditional houses. There was no mention of possessions or toilets. This place was settled by the IDPs because it was secure.

Mukayga “refugee camp” is located on private land in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 610, of which 10% are men, 70% are women, and 20% are children. The IDPs are living in traditional houses. They have not received any NFI’s. This land is donated by the land owner for the benefit of the IDPs living there.

Xaawo Cabti is located in a privately owned building in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 3,874, of which 10% are men, 60% are women, and 30% are children. The IDPs are living in shelters made of makeshift plastic. NFIs have been provided during distributions. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has built toilets. IDPs came here from Mogadishu to find food and security.

Xaawo Tako is located in a public building in Afgooye district. The estimated population is 2,450, of which 30% are men, 35% are women, and 40% are children. The IDPs are described as “very poor” and there are not enough toilets to accommodate the population living there. The IDPs moved here because this location is secure.

Closing Remarks

This report is meant to supplement the Report being prepared by SAACID, as well as reports from the Household questionnaires which were collected from a sample of the IDP settlements in Mogadishu.

It is also worth mentioning that as usual, this report represents a summary of the data collected. UNHCR Somalia would be very happy to entertain specific requests on particular settlements or districts. Also, because GPS points were collected by SAACID during the initial IDP profiling in January, most of the information contained in this report can be mapped. Please let UNHCR know if there is interest in seeing this information displayed geographically.