



Profile
at a glance

Somalia
MOGADISHU

2016

Overview

Migration and displacement in Somalia are complex phenomena. Two decades of armed conflict and severe recurring droughts and floods have forced a remarkable part of the Somali population to leave their homes.

Mogadishu hosts the largest estimated protracted internally displaced population in the country, mainly living in informal settlements across the city. While displaced people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country, some are forced to move from within the city to its outskirts.

For years, acquiring a comprehensive and accurate picture of the displacement-affected populations in Mogadishu proved to be challenging due to the volatile security and displacement situation. Additionally, no attempt had been made to identify the different population groups (displaced and non-displaced) in a context where the urban poor population is also known to reside in the same informal settlements. With the aim of **breaking away from a “care and maintenance” logic**, creating an **evidence-base for**

longer-term advocacy and planning for **durable solutions**, in 2015 the authorities, UN and NGO partners decided to undertake a collaborative profiling exercise in Mogadishu.

The exercise was led by an IDP Profiling Working Group supported by numerous actors, namely: the local authorities (the Somalia Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, the Banadir Regional Administration), the Somalia Protection Cluster, as well as UN and NGO agencies (UNHCR, DRC, IOM, NRC, Save the Children, HINNA, Elman, DBG, UNICEF, UNOCHA, REACH, SSWC, Mercy Corps, Concern, IRC, ORDO, and the Somalia Shelter Clusters).

The overall objective of the profiling exercise was to provide an **evidence-base to inform durable solutions for IDPs** through joint humanitarian and development advocacy and response. The collaborative nature of profiling aimed to enhance the **legitimacy of the results produced**, as well as **the buy-in and use of the data** generated.

More concretely, the profiling aimed to :

- ◆ Provide a **disaggregated estimate** of the IDP population figures living in settlements ;
- ◆ Identify internal displacement through analysing **household migration history** ;
- ◆ Analyse the current **situation of different target populations**, including their socio-economic situation, living conditions, access to basic services and protection concerns ; and
- ◆ Understand the **resilience of families**, understood as the skills, capacities, special needs and coping mechanisms of target populations that inform their decision-making for the future.

“It is often contested that IDPs face bigger problems than non-displaced urban poor. The Mogadishu profiling report provides the necessary data to answer the question.”

Professor Walter Kälin
Advisor IDP Solutions Initiative

What methods were used?

The profiling used a mixed methods approach as follows :

- ◆ **Desk review** : existing data from local authorities and humanitarian partners was reviewed, consolidated and divided into operational zones based on the geographic clustering of districts in Mogadishu. The focus was on informal settlements in Mogadishu and highlighted many information gaps, particularly in Daynille and Kaxda districts.
- ◆ **Enumeration** : a full census of the households in the settlements was conducted. A facility mapping was carried out alongside the enumeration, to collect geo-referenced data on facilities in the 486 identified settlements.
- ◆ **Household survey** : the focus was on a comparative analysis between populations (IDPs, economic migrants and members of the host communities) as well as districts in Mogadishu. Data was collected on mobile devices using Kobo Toolbox.
- ◆ **Focus group discussions** : to complement the quantitative data, focus group discussions were administered after the initial analysis of the household survey results. They focused on housing, land and property issues, documentation, safety and security, and participation in public affairs.
- ◆ **Expert consultations** : bilateral consultations with key informants were conducted for expert recommendations from the evidence. In addition, the Disaster Management Agency called for a workshop with Government participation from relevant ministries to refine the analysis and recommendations.

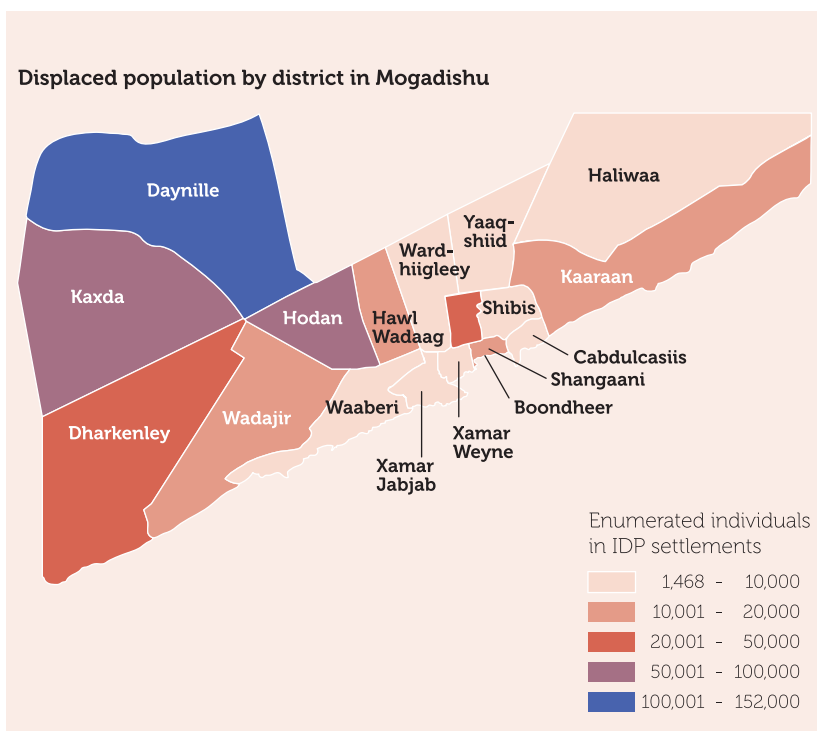


1,888 households surveyed

612 IDP households

638 Host community households

638 Economic migrant households



To ensure a **sound durable solutions perspective**, the profiling used the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as a basis for analysis of the situation of the people – primarily IDPs, host communities and economic migrants – living in informal settlements in Mogadishu.

The process was coordinated through the **IDP Profiling Working Group hosted by the Somalia Protection Cluster**, which included authorities, local and international NGOs, and UN partners. Each methodological decision was made through a **participatory decision making process** within the profiling working group.

What was the impact?

As a result of the profiling and the endorsement of its recommendations, IDP durable solutions became a key chapter in the Somali national development plan.

**national
policy**

**content-
driven
narrative**

The IDP profiling in Mogadishu changed the narrative

substantially: IDP data is now based on concrete and agreed-upon findings rather than assumptions and outdated, fragmented data.

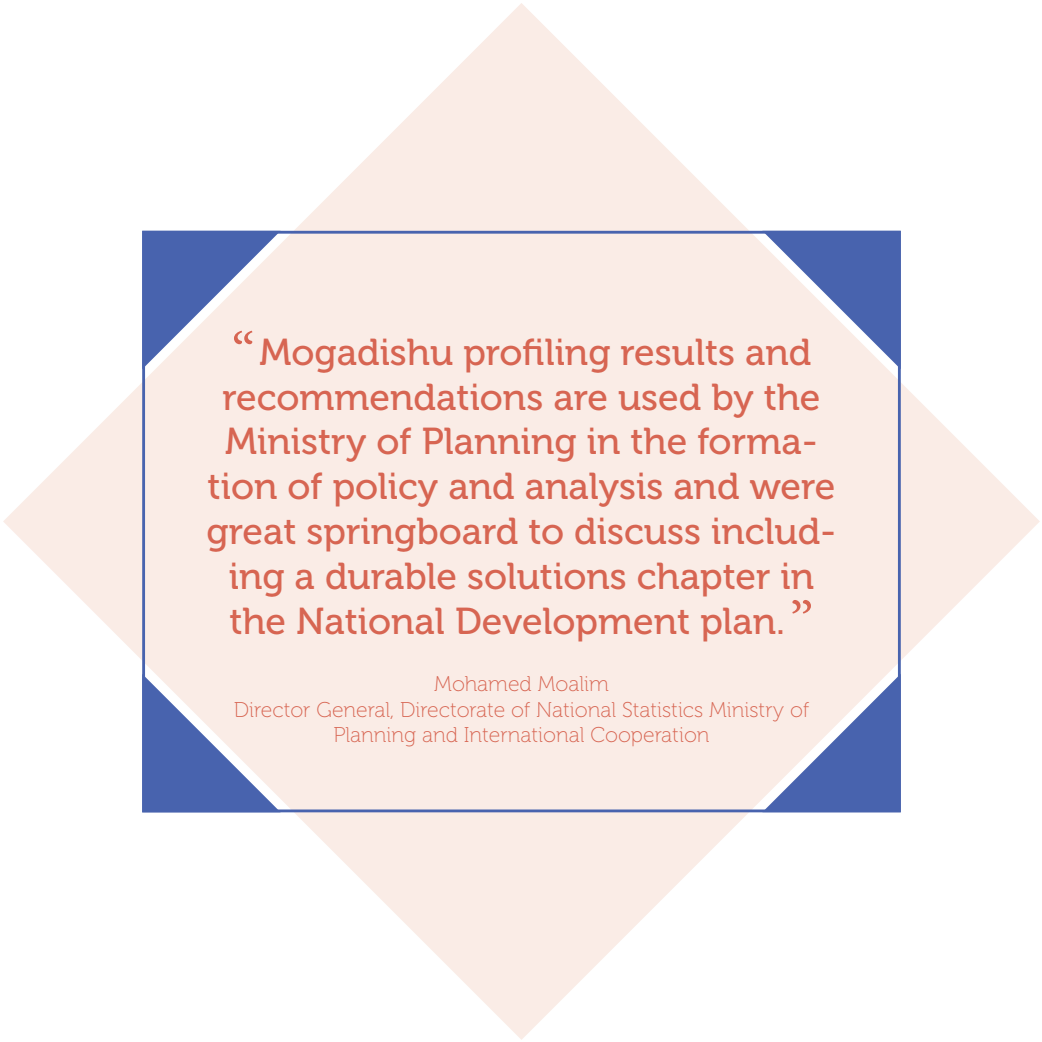
The United Nations Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia launched the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative supported by UNHCR and UNDP with the aim to leverage political willingness, humanitarian and development support to develop a comprehensive durable solutions strategy for IDPs and to advance on this priority.

**use of
profiling
data**

**priority
setting**

The IDP profiling findings have informed planning

for humanitarian and development interventions, such as the Somali Humanitarian Fund and the Urban Solutions Strategy.

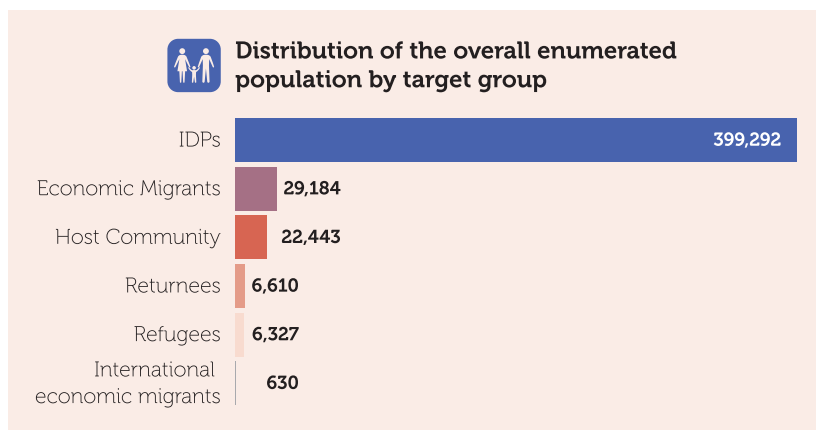


“Mogadishu profiling results and recommendations are used by the Ministry of Planning in the formation of policy and analysis and were great springboard to discuss including a durable solutions chapter in the National Development plan.”

Mohamed Moalim
Director General, Directorate of National Statistics Ministry of
Planning and International Cooperation

What were the findings?

The profiling exercise identified more than 80,600 households and 464,400 individuals in 486 settlements in the 17 districts of Mogadishu. **85 % of all those living in settlements are internally displaced persons**, which amounts to approximately 69,000 households and almost 400,000 individuals.

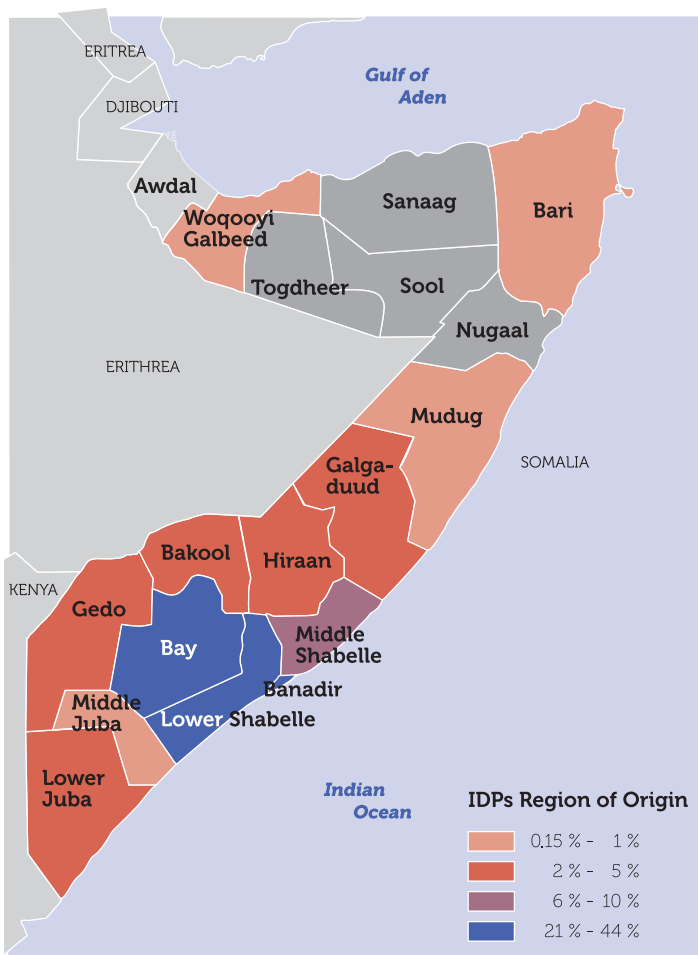



Changing patterns of displacement

There has been significant movement within the city, especially from its centre to its periphery. 55% of the IDP population reside in two districts, **Daynille and Kaxda**, located in the outskirts of Mogadishu. These two districts were created after 2012 when the last extensive IDP population survey was conducted, indicating a shift whereby **IDPs move from the central districts of Mogadishu towards the periphery** of the city. In recent years this has mainly been caused by **forced evictions**. At the same time, newly arrived IDPs in Mogadishu tend to join IDP settlements in the periphery.

Region of origin

The majority of IDPs come **from regions surrounding Banadir**, mainly from Lower Shabelle, followed by Bay and Middle Shabelle. These regions have suffered a combination of **conflict and natural disaster** over the last four years. They were among the hardest hit areas during the 2011 famine and are territories that have undergone military offensives and substantial clan conflicts. Mogadishu offers one of the closest urban centres for refuge.





“The collaborative commitment and tailored methodology resulted in data that was accepted and used by the Somali Government and humanitarian community. An analysis that started to bridge humanitarian and development concerns and foster the policy dialogue to unlock obstacles to durable solutions.”

Khadra Elmi
Profiling Coordinator

Greater vulnerabilities

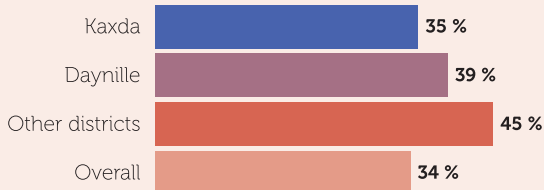
The comparative analysis found that the IDP population is **consistently more vulnerable**, experiencing a lower standard of living than other populations living in the same informal settlements. However, all population groups experience inadequate living standards and face urban poverty in unplanned, informal settlements with limited protection and services.

Access to basic services

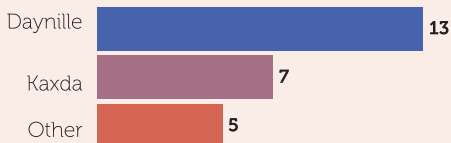
The data pertaining to access to services for all populations, including education, health and sanitation, also suggests that fewer services are available in the peripheral districts of Daynille and Kaxda compared to more central districts in Mogadishu. In other words, **districts with a high number of IDPs have less services** available.



School attendance of the population 5 to 18 years old by districts



Average number of households sharing communal bathroom



Housing, land and property

The eviction data in the city indicate housing, land and property issues are the most persistent, as opposed to access to other sectors. The trend of moving from inner city areas to settlements in the outskirts of the city is expected to continue. 37% of IDPs reported being under the threat of being evicted within the upcoming six months. IDP households furthermore reported that if and when they are faced with an eviction, they plan to move to another settlement in the city. This means that **the location of IDP communities is likely to shift again from Daynille and Kaxda, and could be pushed even further out.**

Evidence also highlights a precarious land tenure security situation: 81% of the profiled population reported not owning land where they are currently living, while 17% indicated that land was donated to them. 73% of the donated land was donated by gatekeepers, mainly

“The profiling data bears a considerable degree of legitimacy due the collaborative nature of the process from the planning, to data collection, to the validation of the analysis that brought together the municipality, federal government institutions, NGOs and UN partners.”

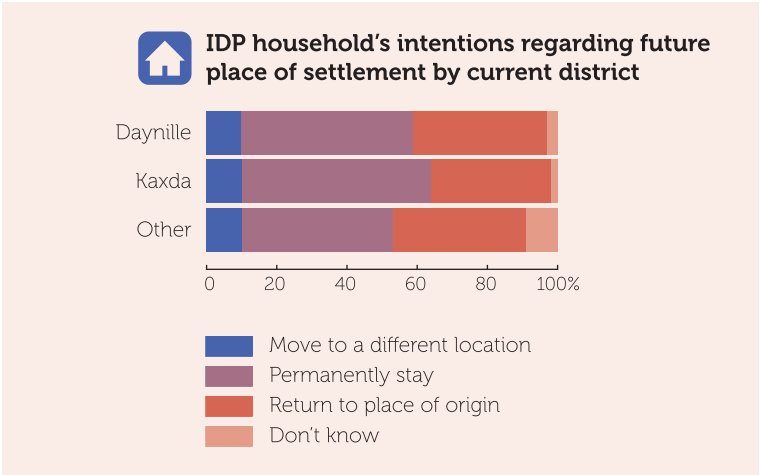
Nina Schrepfer
Protection Cluster Coordinator

in Daynille and Kaxda. However, 67% of the land is only donated temporarily and documentation of land tenure related payments to landlords is rare. **The situation can be an impediment to humanitarian and longer-term development interventions**, especially in the districts most affected by evictions.

Social integration

47% of the IDP population (almost 200,000 individuals) **prefer to permanently stay and locally integrate** in Mogadishu. Levels of perceived safety and security as well as livelihood opportunities constitute the main motivations for wanting to stay.

In contrast, 37% of the IDPs that would like to return to, and reintegrate in their place of origin cite **family reasons, perceived better security and livelihood opportunities** as their main reasons for wanting to return. The majority of IDPs who want to return come from Middle Shabelle, followed by Lower Shabelle, Bay and Hiraan.



What were the profiling lessons?

Context-tailored methodology

Flexible methodologies are particularly valuable for fluid contexts. This can ensure that methodology design is in line with emerging challenges.

“This profiling represents the consolidated and analysed views of Mogadishu’s IDPs, which after all, constitute almost one fifth of the capital’s population. Considering the views of an otherwise very marginalized population group is central in attempts to support their durable solutions.”

Nina Schrepfer
Coordinator, Somalia Protection Cluster

Joint Process requires significant time, but is needed!

The collaborative nature of profiling enhanced the legitimacy of the outcome, as well as the buy-in and use of the data generated. Collaboration also promoted ownership from national/local governments, which proved beneficial to incorporating the displaced into national and urban development plans.

Area-based approach

In protracted urban displacement situations, area-based approaches are key for operational planning because it allows for better understanding of the specific characteristics of different population groups together with the broader urban system.

Involving the IDP communities in profiling

Participatory approaches by involving the IDP community is necessary to ensure that profiling findings are in line with their priorities. This is an important element to inform durable solutions and one which is often overlooked.

Better understanding through qualitative analyses

The complementarity of qualitative analyses allowed for a better interpretation of the quantitative data. Focus group discussions allowed to complement data gaps or apparent inconsistencies in the quantitative data, enriching the profiling results.

This summary is a **snapshot of the collaborative profiling exercise on internal displacement in Mogadishu**. The process was rolled out in 2015 and coordinated by the IDP Profiling Working Group which included authorities, the Somalia Protection Cluster, local and international NGOs, and UN partners.

Using the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as its base, the exercise aimed to generate an **evidence-base to inform a durable solutions strategy**.

JIPS provided technical support throughout the process and collaborated with REACH Initiative on the implementation of the data collection phase.



The data from this profiling exercise is available on JIPS' Dynamic Analysis and Reporting Tool (DART)

www.dart.jips.org