



Interagency Rapid Assessment Report

Dharkenley Evictions



March 2015

Table of Contents	Page
Executive Summary	2
Section I: General Information and Methodology.....	3
Section II: Summary of Findings.....	4
Section III: Access to humanitarian Assistance	5
Section IV: Conclusions and Recommendations	6
Section V: Annex - List of Participating Agencies	8

Executive Summary

3500 HHs were forcibly evicted from Maslah and Aslubta of Dharkenley district in Mogadishu between 3 and 5th March 2015. The majority of the evictees fled to settlements in the area between K11-K20. In response to these forced evictions, the Protection Cluster called an adhoc operational meeting to prepare the roll out and pilot of post-eviction assessment tool. The overall coordination of the assessment was by the Protection Cluster, while NRC was leading the operational roll out.

Fourteen humanitarian agencies (1 UN agency, 6 INGOs and 7 local NGOs) took part in this two day assessment: UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Save the Children (SCI), Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), INTERSOS, CARE, HINNA, SOHDA, OSPAD, ZAM-ZAM, SSWC, DBG and CPD. The sample frame covered evicted populations residing between K11-K20, and the sample taken included 346HH surveys, 6 key informant interviews and 39 focus groups. The assessment covered eviction-process related information as well as information on the current humanitarian protection situation of forcibly evicted IDPs. The following are key findings:

- 35% reported having been exposed to violence that was used to enforce the evictions. Among them, 9% sustained injuries during the eviction process. Intimidation and threats were also used during the eviction, predominantly by those manning the bull dozers used in the process. Also, 37% of the respondents reported the destruction of their personal belongings during the eviction.
- The forced eviction was enforced without adequate notice period. Only 39% of the respondents had received a notice with a period of 2 days.
- Security of land tenure is an immediate protection need of the evicted IDPs in KM11-KM20 as most of the respondents reported to continue to be at risk of forced evictions due to the lack of land titles or rent agreements to occupy the land despite paying a fee of \$3000 per community.
- 51% of the households were female headed while 49% were male headed. The majority of female-headed HHs had more than three minors under their care, while being the bread winners at the same time. Their disrupted livelihoods increase the vulnerability of the female-headed HHs and their children.

- The evicted households have humanitarian needs for water and sanitation, food, shelter and NFIs, health, nutrition, protection and education requiring a multi-cluster response.
 - 56% of the beneficiaries lacked access to shelter
 - 80% lacked access to water and sanitation, notably access to safe water and latrines. Public defecation was observed during the assessment. Unable to access clean water in their current location, IDPs have to trek long distances to obtain water at a fee of 2 Somali shilling per 20 litre jerry can. Lack of WASH facilities exposes children to protection risks as they are used to obtain the water and places women at risk of sexual and gender based violence in the course of fetching water and the use of improvised sanitation facilities.
 - 71% lacked access to food due to the disruption and consecutive loss of livelihoods due to the forced evictions. Shops, kiosks, vending, small businesses and casual labour were disrupted resulting in increased food prices driven by the limited supply from the disrupted businesses.
 - Nutrition was a concern and 43% of the respondents mentioned that children previously receiving nutritional support at Maslah were unable to access similar services at the new locations due to the lack of a nutrition center at the location.
 - The forced eviction resulted in the loss of access to health facilities, which also impacts on referral mechanisms for protection concerns. 60% of the respondents indicated a lack of access to health services in their new location.
 - Education is not accessible in the new locations. Existing schools are located too far for students to access them.

Section I: General Information and Methodology

3500 households were forcibly evicted from Dharkenley district between 3 and 5 March 2015 forced to move into the Afgoye corridor occupying land between KM11 and KM20. Humanitarian needs in the new locations are high.

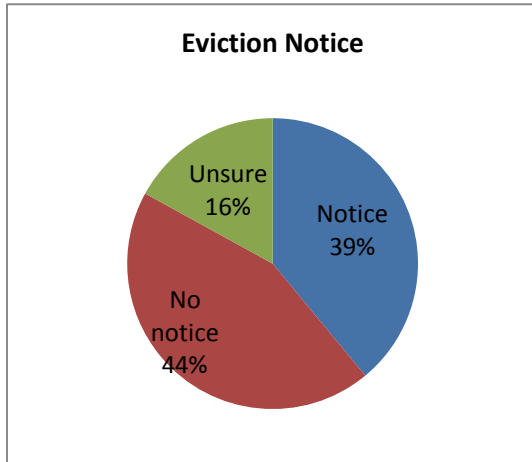
A rapid assessment was conducted in settlements located between K11-KM20 covering district of Dharkenley, Deynile, Kaxda, and Afgooye. Most of the settlements were located along KM11 at Dharkenly - Deynile, KM13 at Dharkenley/Kaxda - Deynile and KM20 Lafoole. 65.3% of the IDPs evicted from Maslah areas originate from Lower Shabelle, 15% from Bay region, 20% from within Banadir region.

This Rapid post eviction assessment used a newly developed assessment tool that was agreed upon by the partners at the ad hoc operational meeting of the Protection Cluster. It uses a combination of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Structured questionnaires were used to collect the data.

- **Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**; the assessment team conducted 39 focus group discussion targeting Men, Women, and Youth/children. Focus group discussion normally consisted of 15 individuals, reaching a total of 585 individuals. The FGD tool was pre-tested by the assessment team prior to its application during the assessment.
- **Household Surveys**; the assessment team interviewed 346 head of households using Mobenzi Mobile data collection technology. A brief training was given to the enumerators on the conduct of the assessment tool using Mobenzi.
- **Key Informant Interviews (KII)**; a total 6 KII mainly targeting local leaders from the umbrella and settlement was conducted. 6 key informants were interviewed through key informant interviews.

Section II: Summary of Findings

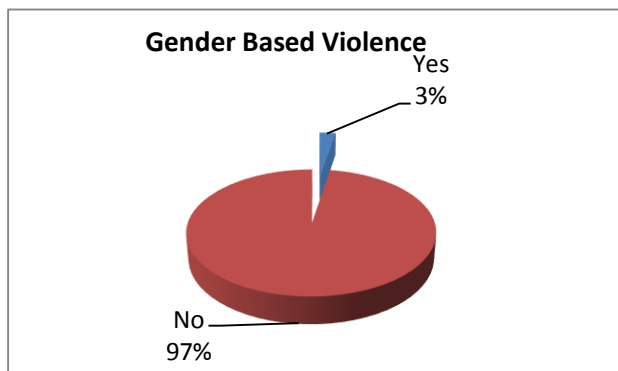
Eviction process



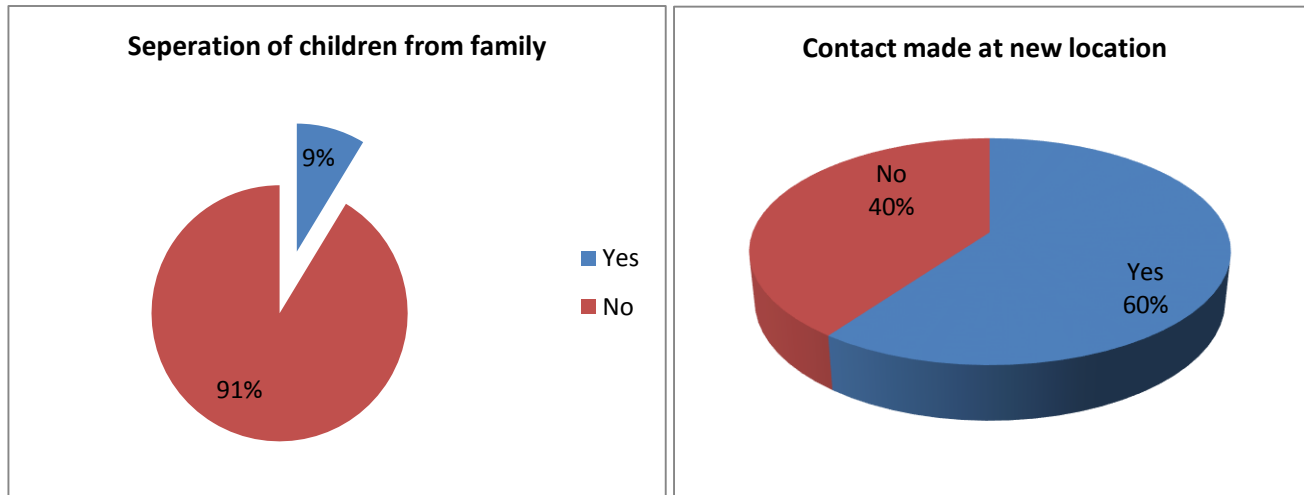
The majority of evicted IDPs reported that the eviction was carried out in the first week of March 2015, specifically between the 3 and 5 of March 2015. 44% of the households did not receive notice prior to the eviction and only 39% received a 2 day notice. The eviction therefore was undertaken without following applicable legal procedures.

The use of violence during the eviction was reported by 35% of the interviewed households while 65% did not experience violence since they had left the area before the actual demolitions started. 9% of the respondents that reported violence sustained physical injuries and intimidation from the personnel manning the bulldozers while majority who reported violence managed to escape injury but faced intimidation. Those who sustained injury were able to receive treatment at the area where the eviction took place before moving to the new location that lack a health facility.

According to the respondents, 60% of the shelters were demolished during eviction. Due to the nature of the eviction and lack of prior information, the majority of IDPs (37%) had their personal belongings destroyed during the eviction, 35% lost their belongings and only 28% who responded to the eviction 'notice' on time were able to secure their personal belongings. Those with shelters mentioned that they attempted to dismantle their shelters and use the construction materials such as plastic sheets, iron sheets and wood at the new location but the materials were found damaged and hence unable to reconstruct shelters at the new location.



According to the respondents, women and girls had experienced violence and abuse during the eviction. 3% of the respondents reported rape.



During the evictions, 9% of the respondents reported to have lost touch with their children. However, 60% of those who had previously lost touch with their children reconnected at the new location. This requires the identification, documentation and tracing of separated persons including but not limited to children.

66% of the respondents said that the reasons they moved to locations between KM11-KM20 was that the majority of the members of the community in Maslah went there. The other reason stated for moving to their current locations was an agreement with community leaders and availability of land at a fee of \$3000 per community.

83% indicated that they made financial contributions to stay in the settlement, while 17% did not make any contributions. The use of humanitarian assistance is likely to partially be used as well to secure tenancy on the land. Despite the sensitivity surrounding this question, this was reported by the FGDs, KIIs and Household surveys.

The respondents described relations with the host community in the new area as generally good despite the lack of available basic services for either of the groups. The respondents stated that they remain at risk of forced eviction in the new location mainly linked to the lack of secure land tenure documents and the private land ownership.

Section III: Access to humanitarian Assistance

Access to humanitarian assistance and basic services like WASH, Shelter, Food, Nutrition, Health and Education is significantly constrained for the newly evicted IDPs settling in locations between KM11-KM20. The loss of access to shelter and services that were available in the Maslah area, due to the destruction and the eviction resulted in the loss of humanitarian investments and undermine the prospect of a durable solution for the evicted IDPs.

SHELTER

56% of the respondents have access to shelter (make shift shelters or buuls) while 44%, mainly female headed households, do not have access to any shelters at the new location and this may be worsened by the anticipated April GU' rains.

WASH

80% of the newly evicted households do not have access to clean water and latrines which increases the risk of health hazards, including disease outbreaks. All latrines in Maslah area were destroyed and no facilities have been constructed in the new areas. Water is not available at the new locations and IDPs are buying water at a fee of 2 Somali Shillings per 20 litre jerrycan. From observations of the assessment team, the IDPs are urinating and defecating in open land and protection risks are high for women and girls using makeshift washrooms and trekking long distances to fetch or buy water. Due to the loss of income, water is not easily affordable for the evicted.

FOOD

71 % of the respondents lack access to food since they lost their livelihood opportunities due to the eviction. Respondents reported to have lost shops, vendor businesses, casual labour and domestic work at the previous locations. In addition to this, food prices increased due to limited supply and increased demand at the new location.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

According to the respondents, 43% said that the children in the newly established settlements were in need of nutritional services that were not available in the new area. The children previously had access to these services at Maslah and were unable to access the same following the eviction.

In addition, 60% of the respondents lack access to health services, as such services are either not available in the area or are not affordable for them.

EDUCATION

The forced eviction furthermore interrupted access to education. Respondents said that schools are not available at the new location and the closest ones are too far for children to walk there.

Section IV: Conclusions and Recommendations

An estimated 3500HHs are affected by the forced eviction and its disruptive consequences. The forced eviction deteriorated the humanitarian conditions of the evicted, resulted in the loss of humanitarian investments and undermined the integration processes, notably due to the disruption of livelihoods and access to services. Any forced eviction increases the vulnerability of the evictees as well as their exposure to protection risks. IDPs remain at risk of forced eviction in the new location due to insecure land tenure and lack of ownership rights.

The forced eviction created humanitarian needs across all sectors:

Shelter and NFIs

- Shelter and NFIs especially plastic sheets be provided to the IDPs for protection in the rainy season with the anticipated April Gu Rains

Water and Sanitation (WASH)

- Emergency latrines
- Water trucking
- Rehabilitate shallow wells
- Borehole drilling
- Hygiene awareness

Food Security

- Initiate market survey to inform unconditional cash transfers for livelihood needs
- Income generating activity trainings for women
- Provision of farm inputs as applicable

Nutrition

- Conduct rapid nutritional assessment
- Establish nutrition services in the new locations, notably for those children who lost access to such services due to the eviction
- Integrated delivery of nutrition services through other sectors such as WASH etc

Health

- Regroup and support health service workers from Maslah to relocate services to new locations especially treatment of basic ailments
- EPI activities to be established
- Strengthen community health work for maternal health

Protection

- Legal Assistance for evictions and land tenure
- Child protection, notably follow up to the child separations
- GBV response

Section V: Annex - List of Participating Agencies

1. United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
2. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
3. Save the Children (SCI)
4. Mercy Corps
5. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
6. INTERSOS
7. CARE
8. HINNA
9. SOHDA
10. OSPAD
11. ZAM- ZAM
12. SSWC
13. DBG
14. CPD