

# **Kilometer 13 evictions Joint Inter-Cluster Rapid Assessment**



*Destroyed IDP settlement in Km13*

Assessment Date:

2 January, 2018

Assessment Location:

Afgoye corridor (K13).

Target Population:

K13 eviction affected families

Assessment team:

OCHA and Inter-cluster partners

**Table of content:**

<b>Background information</b>	2
<b>Assessment Methodology</b>	3
<b>Overall findings</b>	3
<b>Key Findings per sector</b>	4
WASH	4
Shelter	5
Health	5
Food Security and Livelihoods	5
Protection	6
Education	6
<b>Recommendations</b>	7
<b>Annexes</b>	8
Annex 1: Summary location of IDPs at time of assessment	8
Annex 2: Overview of damaged and destruction to SHF funded projects	8
Annex 3: List of organizations participating in the assessment	10

**Background information**

Banadir region is home to the largest internally displaced population in Somalia, estimated at around 600,000 IDPs. Displacement in Somalia is caused by multiple factors, mainly drought and conflict triggered by political unrest in many parts of the country. The majority of the displaced live in crowded makeshift shelters along Afgoye corridor stretching from Km 9 to Km 14 hosted in Deynile, Dharkenley and Kahda districts. Long term structural problems and the absence of formal authorities has created complex structures in charge of managing IDP settlements.

Private individuals from host communities (gatekeepers) formally make agreements with private landowners who lease lands to them for unspecified periods of time, and involves regular payment of negotiated amounts. Landownership in Mogadishu is complex, mostly clan-based and without the involvement of central authorities. Land disputes often trigger conflicts which also end in casualties. Legal entities are either not operational or lack the capacity to create policies governing land tenure. Disagreements between land owners and settlement managers are common, resulting in violation of terms by all parties, which causes land owners to terminate agreements, and effecting evictions of populations without formal processes. Due to marginalization and the lack of protection from central authorities, displaced populations are the first victims of eviction.

***The K13 case:*** On 29 December 2017, disputes between two parties over land ownership ended up in mass displacement of K13 IDPs. A court ruling came into effect reportedly transferring ownership from the landlord who had hosted IDPs to the one who evicted them, and allegedly advising the local administration not to stand in the way of the forceful eviction over 4,000 internally displaced households hosted in 21 IDP camps at Km13 in Kahda district.

Community leaders and affected communities interviewed reported to have witnessed the arrival of a bulldozer, protected by armed men in military and police uniforms, which began clearing everything in the settlements. Requests to halt the destruction by IDP leaders, and women and children who wished to save essential household items (among them food commodities and school stationery which were vital tools for learning) were ignored. There was massive loss of both personal and public property through destruction.

Critical communal infrastructure provided by multiple humanitarian organizations (including water points, sanitary facilities, community centers and public institutions) were all reduced to rubble. Some IDPs are still searching for children and animals that went missing in the chaos.

### **Assessment methodologies**

In the aftermath of the mass eviction, humanitarian actors planned a joint rapid assessment to assess the level of damage caused by the eviction, map current destination points of the affected families and identify their priority needs to recommend response.

The assessment team of 20 participants, led by OCHA and including representatives from the government, NGOs and UN visited Km 13 on Tuesday 2 January 2018, made observations and interviewed IDP leaders, representatives of affected population, Kahda local authorities, NGOs and witnesses at the scene (mainly host population and business operators along Afgoye highway).

The assessment team utilized multiple methodologies to gather data: interviews with Kahda authorities which provided information about the current situation, conditions of community centers and institutions hosting evicted population and specific data on numbers of households hosted per location, before being triangulated by the joint assessment team.

In order to assess the level of damage caused during the eviction, IDP community leaders and representatives were interviewed. Pre-eviction population data, and damaged community infrastructure were sourced from IDP populations and IDP community leaders. NGOs present in Kahda, that either lost infrastructure or are making effort to support displaced families, were interviewed. This helped quantify some of the NGO assets damaged or destroyed.

Observation was also used to note conditions of IDP origins, destinations, community centers, health facilities and other conditions and infrastructure.

### **Overall findings**

Information sources confirmed the following **destruction**:

- 4 emergency schools and child friendly spaces (CFSs) supported by DBG, DRC and FENPS with total enrollment of 596 pupils and 12 classrooms,
- 12 institutions sanitary facilities
- 26 water points operated by PAH and HIJRA are among the damaged,
- 170 emergency latrines among them 9 concrete latrines constructed by PAH a week before the raid demolished,
- 1 feeding center that served as influx hosting site
- 3 community centers,
- 1 GBV center supported by SWDC,
- 9 Quranic schools
- 353 small scale businesses mainly operated by IDP women

Among the irreversible damages were shelters, livelihood platforms, tools like 7 tailoring machines provided to IDP women by PAH, food commodities and un-quantified household assets supplied by various humanitarian actors, mainly DRC and NRC. Both DRC and NRC had provided 7 months' cash assistance to IDPs which ended in December, allowing families to make savings knowing that the intervention was at the end of the final cycle.

- The **total population affected** by the eviction is over 4,000 households (over 24,000 individuals) from 21 settlements. This is based on the inputs below:
  - 4,500 households (27,000 individuals) evicted - Kahda District Authorities
  - 4,200 – 4,300 households evicted – Community leaders
  - Estimated 3,890 households evicted but now occupy community centers and other humanitarian institutions – Assessment team.
- **Current location of evicted IDPs:** Learning institutions, health and nutrition centers have become hosting centers for displaced population. Occupied institutions and community centers are overcrowded
  - Mandeq, Maqsud, Deman are 3 emergency schools supported by a local NGO FENPS, now occupied by 700 evicted families. Armale school run DBG also hosts 300 households. Teachers and learners have both confirmed the influx disrupted learning for 4 days now.
  - Kamil community center is home to 900 families sharing limited spaces, presumably leading a 9 months old infant to suffocate and die on the day of the assessment, minutes before the assessment team left the site. His mother who was displaced from Canole camp (Km13) says her child did not show any sign of illness before.
  - Sagal community center is accommodating 160HHs.
  - Another group of 270 families who could not find spaces at community centers and institutions, are stranded on streets. An additional 62 households are still stranded along Afgoye highway, unable to relocate after failing to pay for the means of transport.
  - Some 470 households managed to re-settle after gatekeepers and land owners negotiated a deal but these live in deplorable conditions without basic needs.
  - Some 475 families are living with relatives in Kulan, Deman, Sagal, Kordamac, Mandeq, Armale, Misan, Macqul and Wadajir camps.
  - WARDI supported health and nutrition centers accommodates 77 families.
  - Some 475 households have moved to Deynile, but are scattered across a number of IDPs camps between K12-14.
  - An unknown number of affected households went to various locations mainly Ceelasha, Garasballey and other parts of Kahda.

Women and children remained vulnerable because the severe conditions of overcrowding are pushing them out of limited available spaces, and they have spent days under the scorching sun and in open spaces during cold nights.

- **Immediate life-saving needs** include the following
  - Emergency / temporary shelter
  - Non-food items (NFIs),
  - Water supply,
  - Food (can be in the form of cash),
  - nutrition and
  - health support;

Ensuring that occupied schools return to functionality will prevent losing another generation to ignorance.

### **Key Findings per sector:**

#### **WASH**

1. Existing NGOs supported infrastructure are overstretched while some of them are unable to deliver services.
2. PAH's 6 water points designated for less 1000 families are now being used by over 2000 households creating long queues while pressure is mounting on borehole operators to maintain water supply 24 hours.

3. Only one water source (Gacamey borehole) is located nearby serving both host and IDP population. Its capacity is overstretched by the mass influx and has to operate long hours to supply water.
4. Rampant open defecation was observed. This is a clear indication of lack of enough sanitation facilities while long queues were observed at available facilities.
5. Conflict between land owners and IDP population is mounting triggered by use of private lands as defecation fields by affected population.
6. PAH's 24 latrines constructed in December designated for less than 1000 families are now seeing long queues as they are now used by more over 2000 families.

### **Shelter and NFIs**

1. There is an urgent need for emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI)
2. Evicted population interviewed confirmed that they lacked basic household essentials including water containers, limiting their ability to access adequate water.
3. Cooking and sleeping materials were severely in short supply. Most families assessed lost all household belongings during the eviction.
4. There are reports of people going without meals for days due to both lack of cooking utensils and food commodities.
5. Sharing of limited household items between evicted families and previous population is generating social pressure.
6. Families who secured lands and settled lacked materials to erect shelters. They went scavenging for rugs and plastic materials that they could find to roof the superstructure.
7. Sticks for framing shelters are expensive for affected families who were unprepared during eviction. Most of them were unable to raise 15 dollars for a bundle of sticks to erect 1M square shelters.
8. Children and elderly people are not protected from the cold weather at night. Interviewed individuals reported experiencing fever possibly caused by respiratory infections.

### **Health**

1. There are no health facilities operational in the area. Only 3 mobile health and nutrition centers operated by WARDI, ACF and SORDO were assessed. Their capacity is limited by lack of spaces as people occupied centers.
2. There are no health issues reported by actors but they confirm increasing risk levels and possibilities of outbreaks of communicable diseases if the situation does not improve.
3. Lack of maternity services has forced 4 women to deliver at crowded community centers. The condition of mothers and infants is described by traditional birth attendants as severe.
4. Health actors are warning of possible outbreak of acute watery diarrhea if the health risks due to poor hygiene conditions they observed are not addressed.

### **Food security and Nutrition**

1. Access to food was a common challenge observed. Most of the affected population had their food commodities destroyed. The few who managed to salvage some are facing difficulties as it is fast running out since available meals are shared.
2. Host IDPs in settlements that were not destroyed are facing a social burden to feed arriving influx with meals which are inadequate.
3. Livelihood income and food reserve have been destroyed, leaving a huge part of the population, mainly women who are breadwinners, without income options, thus increasing risks of starvation.
4. Coping mechanism such as begging and casual work that were common with IDP populations are not possible anymore as women are burdened with responsibilities to stay with children.

- WARDI Mobile health team have registered 6 severely malnourished under 5 children all of from evicted population while ACF health and nutrition center recorded 15 moderately malnourished from 15 families hosted at the health center. The impact of current evictions on nutrition will however show much later if the root causes are not addressed now.

### **Protection**

- Protection concerns were reported during and after the eviction. Reportedly, several rape attempts at the eviction site were prevented when IDP leaders threatened the involved would-be perpetrators.
- On 30 November, a community health workers reported a 3-year-old girl had been defiled in Nunow IDP (Km13), not far from where evicted families have settled.
- Deman IDP settlement leaders reported several women beaten up by soldiers guarding the eviction site after they tried to collect belongings beneath their rubbles of destroyed shelters.
- Women spending nights in open spaces raised concerns of men from both host or IDP populations who tried to rape women.
- Several cases of separated family members and missing children have been reported in Nuro2 IDP camp. The protection cluster estimated that of the 200 family separations, 120 had been re-unified and effort was now on the remaining 80.

### **Education**

- This forced eviction affected 12 schools and CFSs in the area (Ahmed Gurey, Bulshokab, Mukaydumis, run by (SCC), Xuuti, Gurmada, Dheeman, Maandeeq, Maqsuud, run by FENPS; Dayax, Talowadaag, & Carmaale run by (DBG) and Hamdi, run by DRC. Some 4 schools were relocated, 4 schools were destroyed and 4 schools are being occupied by the evicted people. A total of 3,013 students (1656 boys & 1357 girls) and 64 teachers (42 male & 22 Female) were affected by the forced eviction. The four schools shown in the below table were relocated and reconstruction is completed. Students will resume by 6 January.

No	Agency	District	Area	School Name	Number of Children			# of Teachers			Status
					Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	Total	
1	SCC	Kahda	Km 12	Ahmed Gurey	172	133	305	2	2	4	Relocated
2	SCC	Deynile	Km 12	Bulshokab	140	120	260	2	3	5	Relocated
3	SCC	Kahda	Km 9	Mukaydumis	149	132	281	4	1	5	Relocated
4	FENPS	Kahda	Km 12	Xuuti	125	76	201	2	1	3	Relocated
					<b>586</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	

- Three schools and one CFS Supported by DBG, DRC and FENPS have been destroyed during the eviction. The below table details the four destroyed schools.

No	Agency	District	Area	School Name	Number of Children			# of Teachers		
					Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	Total
1	FENPS	Kahda	Km 13	Gurmada	104	92	196	4	3	7
2	DBG	Kahda	Km 13	Dayax	56	44	100	2	3	5
3	DBG	Kahda	Km 13	Talowadaag	61	39	100	3	2	5
4	DRC	Kahda	Km 13	Xamdi	100	100	200	4	0	4
					<b>321</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>

- 1370 pupils from the IDP community in 4 schools have not gone to school for the 4th day. The classes are accommodating evicted families.

No	Agency	District	Area	School Name	Status	Number of Children			# of Teachers		
						Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	Total
1	FENPS	Kahda	Km 13	Deman	Occupied by IDPs	210	174	384	5	2	7
2	FENPS	Kahda	Km 13	Mandeq	Occupied by IDPs	272	203	475	6	1	7
3	FENPS	Kahda	Km 13	Maqsud	Occupied by IDPs	213	198	411	5	2	7
4	DBG	Kahda	Km 13	Armale	Occupied by IDPs	54	46	100	3	2	5
						<b>749</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>64</b>

### **Recommendations**

- Urgent provision of emergency shelter, household non-food items including water containers and other essentials
- Urgent provision of food (or in the form of cash for food)
- Creation of extra water points to defuse pressure mounting existing water points
- Construction of adequate sanitary facilities and emptying of filled-up existing latrines to make them operational
- Scale up emergency hygiene promotion to reduce health risks at crowded locations
- CCCM to help map and update settlement profiles and guide on urgent needs among IDPs
- Distribution of emergency hygiene kits to support affected population cope with the emergency.
- Provision of shelter materials to assist re-settled families erect structures
- Providing emergency cash relief to the most vulnerable families who recorded total loss of asset.
- Restoration of learning at schools inhabited by affected population as soon as possible.
- Establishing health and nutrition centers and increase provision of supplies to the existing ones to provide life-saving support
- Establish / strengthen tracing and re-unification systems to help families locate missing members.

It is recommended that partners focus on immediate life-saving support for the newly displaced populations, wherever they might be displaced to in order to save lives, with focus on temporary shelter, NFIs, water, food, cash and nutrition and health support;

In the provision of temporary shelter, partners to prioritize those currently out in the open, followed by those currently sheltering in education facilities and other humanitarian facilities (such as feeding centers and health clinics). This will ensure that these facilities / centers can resume the provision of normal services.

**ANNEXES:**

**1. Location of evicted IDPs as of 2 January 2018:**

The assessment team identified 3,889 evicted families in KM13 who occupied community centers and institutions creating overcrowding and disrupted NGOs lifesaving efforts since learning institutions, health and nutrition centers have become hosting centers for displaced population.

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- Armale: school run DBG hosts 300 HH.
- Kamil community center is home to 900 HH
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- A group of 270 families, who could not find spaces at community centers and institutions are stranded on streets (location tbc)
- Some 470 households managed to be re-settled after gatekeepers and land owners negotiated a deal and now live in deplorable conditions without basic needs (location tbc)
- Some 475 families are living with relatives in Kulan, Deman, Sagal, Kordamac, Mandeq, Armale, Misan, Macqul and Wadajir camps.
- Some 62 HHs are still stranded along Afgoye highway unable to relocate after failing to pay for the means of transport
- WARDI supported health and nutrition centers accommodates 77 HH.
- 475 households have moved to Deynile, but are scattered across number of IDPs camps between K12-14.
- An unknown number of affected households went to various locations mainly Ceelasha, Garasballey and other parts of Kahda.

**2. Overview of damaged and destruction to SHF funded projects**

- 3 SHF partners (DRC – Danish Refugee Council, DKH – Diakonie Emergency Aid, FENPS – Formal Education Network for Private Schools) were directly affected, reporting losses or destruction of assets in combined value of approximately US\$220,000; 98% of this amount were losses of assets handed over to the beneficiaries. See below for matrix with details.
- The SHF-funded response and/or its adjustments remain closely coordinated and aligned with the ongoing assessments and response planning within the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Any re-programming will (2017SA2, earlier allocations) requires, as per the usual practice, approval of relevant cluster coordinators (in order to ensure alignment with joint approach and avoid duplication/gaps).

Km13 evictions Joint Inter-Cluster Assessment Report – 2 Jan 2018

SHF Funded projects reporting of losses - destruction of IDP settlements at K13, Kahda District of Banadir, Mogadishu (29-30 Dec 2017)					
Name of IP	What is the estimated value of <u>loss of assets handed over</u> to the beneficiaries		Related implications	What is the estimated value of <u>loss of assets in possession of your organization</u> (i.e. infrastructure, supplies etc.)	
	Asset	Value		Asset	Value
DRC	1 stand-alone solar street light	\$ 2,750.00			
	310 Emergency Shelter kits	\$ 71,315.00			
	Shelter NFI kits	\$ 26,163.80			
	Protection NFI kits	\$ 30,708.00			
<b>DRC total Value of asset Loss</b>		<b>\$130,936.80</b>			
FENPs	12 Classrooms	\$ 17,284.00	331 children (168 girls) dropped out of school 10 persons (4 female and 6 male) of teaching	schools kits; hygiene promotion materials schools registers, plastic chairs	<b>\$ 3,250.00</b>
	8 twin latrines	\$ 4,710.00	The school structures were demolished		
	120 chairs 120 desks	\$ 9,600.00	3 other schools of FENPS were occupied by evicted IDPS and 1170 additional students (575 girls and 595 boys) are out school now because affected people settled in their learning environments.		
			Children and other people were emotionally damaged because of the unannounced eviction happened them		
<b>FENPs total Value of asset Loss</b>		<b>\$ 31,594.00</b>			

DKH/DBG	2 community owned transitional learning space (class infrastructure, learners desks, school teaching aid materials)	\$ 35,670.00	200 IDPs children at those 2 schools don't have education facility anymore, now idle in the camps		
	Shelter NFI for 275HH	\$ 19,250.00			
<b>DKH/DBG total Value of asset Loss</b>		<b>\$ 54,920.00</b>			
<b>Total value of assets handed over to beneficiaries</b>		<b>\$ 217,450.80</b>		<b>Total value of assets in possession of IP</b>	<b>\$ 3,250.00</b>
<b>Total value of assets loss in general</b>		<b>\$ 220,700.80</b>			

**3. Organizations participating in the assessment:**

A total of 20 participants from the following organizations representing various clusters participated in the assessment. These are:

1. MoHADM
2. NCRI
3. NRC
4. CORNERN
5. IOM
6. ACF
7. HINNA
8. SCC
9. WARDI
10. SAF-UK
11. FENPS
12. DBG
13. PAH
14. OCHA

*There was a communication gap that made organizations like DRC miss to join the assessment despite the interest.*