Mogadishu IDP Relocation – Phase I Implementation Strategy
(Majo, Al-Adala, Darwiish, Siigaale, Tarabunka)

1. Introduction

In line with the Government’s Six Step relocation plan, the relocation of IDPs from within the city to the outskirts of Mogadishu will be conducted in phases. The first phase of the relocation exercise will focus on five priority settlements: Majo, Al-Adala, Darwiish, Siigaale and Tarabunka. In March, a potential relocation site has been identified in Dayniile; assessment and clearance of unexploded remnants of war started in April; and site preparation and development of a site plan is expected to start in June or July. Profiling of IDPs started in Siigale and Darwiish settlements. Profiling of other settlements is expected to start in the coming months.

In line with its mandate to facilitate and lead the technical and operational implementation of the relocation plan, the IDP relocation Task Force agreed to compute a working figure for the number of IDPs likely to be relocated to the Dayniile Transit Settlement (DTS). Having an indicative working figure, which is based on the estimates of IDPs already known through previous profiling exercises and data from most recent developments such as evictions and returns, is critical for the start of preparatory works such as site preparation/plan, resource mobilization and service delivery. The working figures will be constantly updated. The first updating will be done when the results of the profiling in Siigale and Darwiis are released. Once the profiling in the other settlements is completed, it will too be used to validate the working figures. Profiling of the remaining settlements will be done the week/weeks before the actual movement of the IDPs commences. This is so because in the context of Mogadishu, any profiling exercise for purposes of relocation will only be useful if the time lag between profiling and movement of IDPs is short. The need for a working estimate is therefore evident as other preparatory works must start urgently for the process to move. It is worth noting that the working estimate is useful for preparatory purposes, but that ultimately, it is the results of the profiling exercises that will determine the actual number of IDPs to be moved from the five phase I priority settlements to DTS.

This Phase I relocation Implementation Strategy provides a working estimate and the number of IDPs the DTS can accommodate, and recommends the most practical approach regarding the alignment and interface between relocation and return programmes.

2. Working Estimate

The total number of IDPs to be relocated from the five phase I settlements is 13,000 Households (HHs). The following methodology was used to arrive at this working estimate:

1. Existing data from previous (latest) profiling exercises were used to estimate the total number of IDPs in the five settlements;
2. Earlier profiling exercises, such as the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) survey, estimated that at least 15% of the total IDPs in these settlements originate from Mogadishu. The assumption is that these people (who live like IDPs) will not move to the outskirts of the city. An informal pre-profiling sample exercise, conducted by the Disaster Management Agency (DMA), also indicated that “many” people in phase I settlements may not relocate to the new sites. This 15% is deducted from the total number of IDPs in the five settlements;
3. Estimates of households already evicted from the five priority settlements (based on information received from partners) is deducted from the total estimate;
4. Number of Households returned to their home areas was also deducted from the total estimate;
The details of the calculation are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Settlement</th>
<th>Total number of IDPs in the settlement</th>
<th>Estimates of host communities</th>
<th>Estimates of HHs already evicted/left</th>
<th># of HHs to be relocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siigale</td>
<td>6,746</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>1,350 (~20%)</td>
<td>4,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwiish</td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>900 (~15%)</td>
<td>4,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarabunka</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,200 (~20%)</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majo</td>
<td>2,889</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>1,100 (~20%)</td>
<td>1,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Adala</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>300 (~80%)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,113</td>
<td>3,318</td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>13,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households returned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>22,113</td>
<td>3,318</td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Capacity of Dayniile Transit Settlement

The total area of the potential relocation site in Dayniile is 1.57km² or 1,570,000m². The final area per household is yet to be determined by the Site Planning Technical Working Group, in consultation with the Shelter Cluster. However, if the shelter cluster’s preliminary estimate of 80m² for each household is taken into consideration, the total area required will be 1,040,000m². This means the remaining 530,000 m² (in line with the sphere standard which recommends a minimum of 45%) can be used for roads and other services such as (water wells, market, lighting, toilets, fire breaks, playground, etc.). As the DTS is located 6kms out of town, it will be important to provide sufficient space for livelihood activities. From the lessons learnt from Zona K settlement, scarcity of land compelled many IDPs to extend their shelters towards fire-breaks. Enough land must be provided to ensure that fire-breaks and public spaces are kept for the purposes they were intended to serve. This need is factored in when recommending the area per household. The site in Dayniile is therefore adequate to accommodate the 13,000 IDP households expected to be relocated from Majo, Al-Adala, Darwiish, Siigale and Tarabunka.

4. Interface between relocation and return

Theoretically, there are three options: (i) relocation first, followed by return and reintegration (ii) simultaneous relocation and return, (iii) reintegration and return first, then relocation. The pros and cons of these options under the current Mogadishu context have been looked at to determine the sequencing and alignment of the relocation and return activities.

The most efficient and logical approach would have been option 3 which is (a) conduct an in-depth profiling including options for durable solutions at the existing settlements before any move, (b) return those willing to return and reintegrate those who wish to integrate with the host communities, (c) relocate the remaining caseloads to the new sites at the outskirts of the city. The advantage of this approach is that it would have averted duplication of efforts and resource wastage by reducing the number of people and the amount of services that would have to be provided in the relocation settlement. However, this approach is time-consuming and not likely to be achieved in the timeframe indicated by the government’s six step plan or any timeframe closer to it. Return programmes follow the seasonal calendar (below) and therefore preparation and implementation can only be carried out at specific times of the year. They also depend on the prevailing

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1 Latest data from CPD, a partner of Save the Children
2 ICRC survey and DMA informal pre-profiling exercise
3 The total number of HHs returned from phase I settlements since the base profiling data was collected
4 Discussion with the Shelter Cluster coordinator in April in Mogadishu
5 The Government envisages the whole relocation process to be completed by August 20, 2013

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and anticipated security and climatic conditions in the return areas, factors which cannot be accurately predicted. Return plans, as the result, are prone to changes and modifications.

### Seasonal Calendar used by the Return Consortium to plan returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification of Beneficiaries - Gu season</td>
<td>Go and See Visit</td>
<td>Preparation of Return Plan</td>
<td>Provision of safe transport</td>
<td>Access to basic needs</td>
<td>Livelihood support programmes</td>
<td>Provision of safe transport</td>
<td>Access to basic needs</td>
<td>Livelihood support programmes</td>
<td>Post Return Monitoring (previous and current programmes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One other very important factor that should also considered is the fact that existing access challenges – faced by UN and NGOs – confine the return support that can be provided only to IDPs who originated from specific districts in Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Hiran, Gedo and Lower Jubba. Thus, only IDP returnees who are voluntarily going back to these specific areas can be assisted, while others who are willing to return but are not from these relatively accessible areas cannot be supported.

The next desirable option would have been option 2 which is to conduct return and relocation activities side by side. While this option looks feasible in theory, the existence of a relocation option will likely create a disincentive for return. Gate-keepers will present the relocation sites as a new permanent “grand camps” where all needs of the IDPs will be covered and no amount of messaging can effectively militate against such misconceptions. Therefore, conducting returns and relocation from one settlement at the same time may not yield good results.

The third option is to (a) conduct a basic profiling to identify the IDPs from the non-IDPs in the current settlements and move the IDPs to the new sites first, (b) conduct an in-depth profiling on the IDPs preferences for durable solutions at the new site and thereafter start return and reintegration programmes. The appeal of this approach is that it is in line with the government’s six-step plan. It will also likely reduce the number of IDPs evicted in the coming months by private landowners by ensuring that people are moved to the relocation sites in a reasonably short time. The major shortcoming of this approach is that it will result in resource wastage given the scale of services that will have to be put in the temporary relocation sites.

### 5. Strategy

The IDP relocation Task Force in consultation with the Return Consortium evaluated the foregoing available options, took the constraints faced in terms of time and the impact of the evictions on the relocation process into consideration, and adopted the following strategy which incorporates elements of option 1 and option 2:

1. The Return Consortium (RC) has indicated that it will return the last batch of returnees for the Gu season in April. The RC and other agencies engaged in return programmes will continue returning IDPs (including those in phase I settlements), as per the seasonal calendar, before the relocation starts. According to the seasonal calendar above, IDPs interested in voluntary returns prior to
relocation (identified by the profiling exercise) will be referred to the RC and other agencies involved in IDP returns not later than 15 June.

2. The RC has also indicated that returns in the remaining months of 2013 will be supported only in conjunction with the Deyr season. The next round of post-Gu intention surveys will be conducted in July. With the assumption that the Profiling exercise in the five phase I settlements will provide information about return intentions before July, the RC and other agencies involved in IDP returns will be strongly encouraged to look into the possibility of supporting part of the population interested in voluntary return prior the relocation\(^6\). IDPs who are not willing to return prior the relocation and/or willing to return to areas where the support cannot be provided will be relocated but will still be considered eligible for returns from the DTS. If there are no delays (July is the start of the fasting month (Ramadan) this year and this may affect both return and relocation plans), relocating IDPs in phase I settlements is expected to start in July, which means no intention surveys for return will be conducted in the five phase I settlements after June 15.

3. If the relocation of IDPs starts by July or early August as planned, agencies with return programmes will conduct intension surveys outside the five phases I settlements. Return support will focus on and prioritize evicted IDPs who currently live in scattered settlements between Km7- km11, as well as other small pockets of vulnerable groups in town; the rationale being that these IDP sites are worse off compared to other settlements. If there are enough resources to conduct large-scale returns, those willing to return from the DTS will also be assisted.

4. If the relocation process delays beyond July, the Return Consortium and other agencies involved in return programmes will be encouraged to continue intention surveys in phase I settlements and to assist IDPs who are willing to return.

5. Once IDPs in phase I settlements are moved to DTS, the Return Consortium and other agencies engaged in return programmes are encouraged to coordinate with the IDP profiling Technical Working Group, who will conduct an in-depth profiling focusing on durable solutions in the DTS. Intention surveys will be integrated into a more comprehensive profiling framework for durable solutions.

6. The Inclusion plan\(^7\) developed by the Protection and Shelter Cluster, which primarily focuses on identifying distinctly vulnerable groups of IDPs and engaging in one to one consultations to understand their views and concerns about the relocation plan, their special needs and how best they can be supported, will inform and guide security and protection related policies, strategies and interventions throughout the implementation of the Strategy. The Inclusion plan will make use of the communication strategy developed by the Information and Communication Technical Working Group to ensure that the right information is delivered to IDPs before, during and after the relocation.

7. Phase I relocation could have a domino effect on the other settlements. DTS may become a pull factor if humanitarian assistance is disproportionately channeled to this settlement. The Task Force will work closely with Clusters and other humanitarian actors to devise strategies to avert this scenario.

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\(^6\) Standards set in the RC’s Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Voluntary Return of IDPs and RC’s Standard Minimum Package should be used when supporting returns.

\(^7\) The plan is still a draft and will be annexed to this strategy document once finalized.