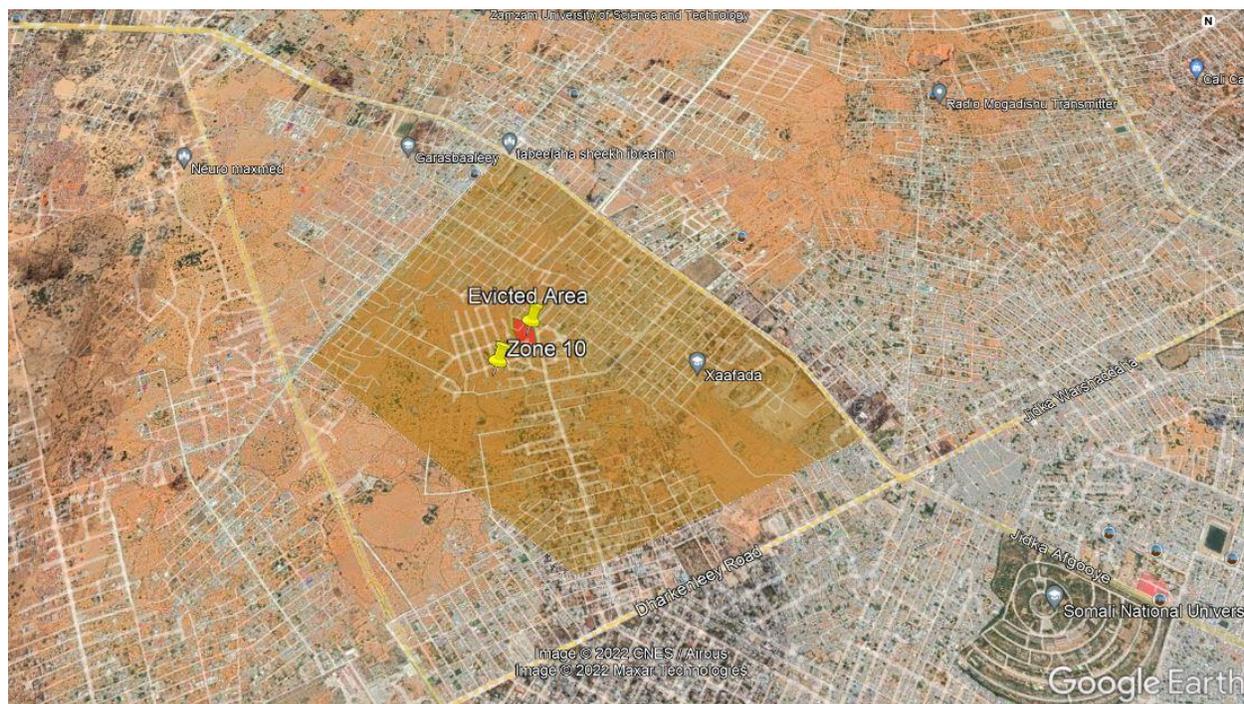




**SOMALI
COMMUNITY
CONCERN**



RAPID Needs ASSESSEMENT REPORT, Kahda, Mogadishu, Somalia 20th October 2022

Organization	Somali Community Concern (SCC)
Date of eviction	19-20/10/2022
Date of the assessment	20/10/2022
Methodology used	Qualitative approach in KII, observations, and transect walk
Total number HH affected/in need	350 households [2,457 individuals]
Region	Mogadishu
District	Kahda
Zone	10
Displaced IDP Camps	Biyonef, Buqaqable and Ciifoole
Coordinates	Latitude: 2° 3'4.92"N, Longitude: 45°16'3.99"E.
Casualties	Destruction of facilities including WASH & Education Biyonef School constructed by SCC and 7 latrines & 1 water point newly constructed by PAH was destroyed
Relocated/moved to	BIYONEF & Buqaqable moved to: Tabelaha in Dayniile CIIFOOLE moved to Kahda Zone 3.
Contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Amino Aden Mohamoud (Biyonef) 615207806 ➤ Fadumo Moallim Ahmed (Buqaqable) 617961790 ➤ Maryan Suubow (Ciifoole) 615887051

Situation Overview

This needs assessment was designed to be impartial, unbiased, comprehensive, context-sensitive, timely, and up-to-date. It provides sound evidence based on the existing situation in particular the evicted IDPs in Zone 10 Area, Garasbaley District in order to plan and prioritize the needs and adopt the appropriate and suitable method of intervention. The beneficiaries were given a deadline date of 19th to 20th October 2022, the IDP families in the **9 camps under Ciifole Umbrella** were ordered to vacate the land of their settlements without prior notice.

SCC has been monitoring this issue since 19rd October 2022 – SCC field staff including CCCM project were deployed to carry out a situational observation of IDPs in Zone 10 whereby 706 households were displaced through forced evictions made by the land owner without prior notice of vacating the land.

Their improvised shelters and latrines built by partners have been destroyed. Waterlogging and lack of access to hygiene facilities is heightening the risk of communicable disease. Some of the affected households in those IDP settlements have now moved temporarily settling with other IDP settlements and in a new area rented by private owner to temporarily rent with written agreement.

Objectives

The main objectives of this rapid assessment were:

- To assess the impact of the forced eviction in zone 10 area and in particular the vulnerable IDP communities that were forcefully evicted looking into protection concerns, property damage, priority needs, and gaps.
- Update the humanitarian community and other key stakeholders on areas of strategic priorities and orient their response plan based on the findings of the assessments

Methodology

- ❖ The rapid assessment was implemented using a qualitative approach in crucial Informant Interviews, observations, and transect walk. A sampling of the respondents was purposeful from the affected populations, the assessment team interviewed Group of people from 8 IDP sites.

Summary Key Findings

On the 20th of October, SCC team assessed the area after getting notified of an ongoing eviction displacement to some of the IDP settlements in zone 10. The assessment team visited the IDP settlements affected and the host community in the corridor of eviction area. **WASH & Education** facilities in the site affected the eviction. **Biyonef School** constructed by SCC and **7 latrines & 1 water point** newly constructed by PAH was destroyed. The remnants of eviction observed in the sites visited, like IDP housing shelters demolished, water point cut off, latrines destroyed and a scene of IDP vacated settlements. These camps lived in the area since 2014. Biyonef and Buqaqable IDP Camps were relocated to Tabelaha in Dayniile district but Ciifole IDP camp moved to Kahda Zone three.

The majority of IDPs in the visited settlements are in bad living conditions, struggling to get the essential services and resources necessary to meet the basic requirements of life mainly

shelter and WASH. Majority of the IDP households suffer from poor living conditions and often lack basic needs.

Needs and Gaps

➤ **WASH**

• **Water**

The interviews with the key informants indicated that all the IDPs are currently facing challenges of access to water as they moved to new locations thus experiencing long queues of 3 hours to get 20 liters of water. Sometimes they said they ask water from the other surrounding IDPs and host communities. The nearest water point is half a kilometer to area settled by the assessed evicted IDP households. Water is not available at the new locations and IDPs are buying water at a fee of 1000 Somali Shillings per 20 liter jerry can.

• **Latrines and Hygiene service:**

During Community level Assessment, most of the affected communities use open defecation. Some households have arranged their own latrines made by makeshifts without latrines structure. Adult members walk to the nearby bush while children are practicing open defecation. Women and children hardly use existing makeshift latrines

Women and children hardly use latrines constructed nearby during the night and the reason being fear of outside at night as well as for protection purpose. Also the team engaged has observed there is waste already accumulating for the new area settled by those evicted households. They

➤ **Shelter and NFIs**

The evicted IDP households have had no proper housing structure but shelters made of plastic sheets and wooden sticks attached. Through the eviction families lost their makeshift housing structure and are not barely struggling to erect the remains of those demolished housing in their new settlements. During the assessment, SCC team have as well observed that the majority have Insufficient clothing and bedding stuff, these could as well contribute to an increasing harsh living condition.

➤ **FSL**

Despite no known difficulties on access to food and livelihood is expected since sources of livelihood and market accessibility remain normal, in this forced eviction gradual distress of the households food availability is noted as the family heads could not have time to find labor and earn income to feed their families. One family member interviewed shared that she could not go to the market to do local jobs such as washing clothes to earn cash to feed back her home over the last three days where this eviction was taking place.

Some of the respondents reported to have lost shops, vendor businesses, casual labor and domestic work at the previous locations.

➤ **Health and Nutrition**

The evicted IDP settlements were among the population rendered health and nutrition services in the district of Garasballey. There is concern of distance from the fixed site of the health facility.

➤ **Protection**

The survey team observed several HHs headed by women and children. Key informant interviews with IDP leaders indicated that some of these children had been separated from their parents and were being assisted by clan relatives during the day but would spend the night alone in make shift shelters. Additionally, due to the long distance, some of the learners were engaged in casual labour (fetching water) at the new site and neighboring host communities.

Gender Based Violence was reported to be on the rise at the new site. 28% of women interviewed during the FGDs reported that they had been exposed to violence during the eviction while 17% reported that they had experienced some form of violence at the new site.

SCC GBV team has been engaged to conduct MPHSS services and Trucking, tracing and referring of GBV cases from the evicted population to the GBV centers.

➤ **Recommendations**

- ❖ Delivery of household items including water containers, shelter materials and other essentials
- ❖ 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
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Scaling up health and nutrition services to those affected IDPs new localities

Photos

