

IDP Profiling Project Somalia

**REPORT ON PROFILING OF
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
MOGADISHU**

FINAL DRAFT



**Danish Refugee Council
UNHCR Branch Office Somalia**

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1 INTRODUCTION

The IDP Profiling Project Somalia is a Somalia Protection Cluster/IDP Task Force pilot initiative that has developed and tested tools for profiling of internally displaced persons (IDPs) with the aim of providing overall information on IDPs for global monitoring as well as providing context specific information to facilitate preparation of local assistance to IDPs. The project has been guided and monitored by a core group of agencies consisting of UNHCR, UNOCHA, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Danish Refugee Council (DRC), with support from UNHABITAT, UNICEF and other members of the Protection Cluster Work Group/IDP Task Force. Implementation in the field has been led by DRC while UNHCR has been handling data management and providing support to report production. The project has been based on the draft Guidelines for IDP Profiling developed by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

The project applied simple random sampling in defined IDP settlements. Given the nature of these IDP settlements, this sampling method was found appropriate and sufficient. The sampling was made on the basis of an *estimation* of the IDP population in any given settlement. This estimation, in turn, was based on previous surveys, reports and updates from agencies operating in the area, and information from local authorities and IDP settlement leaders. The tools applied were focus group discussions/participatory assessments and household interviews. Focus group discussions were held with small groups of selected settlement representatives such as elder, religious leaders, and settlement management. They served partly as a 'door opener' to the settlements and partly as a way of providing a certain basic knowledge of the settlement against which the interviewers could assess the information obtained in the household interviews. This basic knowledge also served as a simple frame of reference in the subsequent process of data analysis. Household interviews were considered the most appropriate and effective way of systematically gathering the type of data wanted for the profiling.

The project developed a long questionnaire and a shorter version with a selection of the questions from the long version. However, after testing both of these in Bossaso, it became clear that the long questionnaire took too long time and discouraged people to take part in the interviews. It was therefore decided that after Bossaso, the short questionnaire should be the only one used, but in a slightly extended version.

Data from the questionnaires were transferred to the database at UNHCR Branch Office Somalia in Nairobi. A Standard Report was then been produced on the basis of the raw data in the database. In principle, such a report lists all the answers provided by the respondents in the household interviews. Based on the Standard Report, the present profiling report provides simplified overviews of selected parts of the raw data, makes minimal analyses, and points to potential fields of interests for further analysis. While this will be sufficient in some situations, there will in other situations be a need for more sector-specific in-depth analyses or a need to focus on specific settlements or sections of the IDP population. This may be done by consulting the database directly, thus getting more details than the present report provides, and by linking the different data fields in the database. The present report provides examples of such linking. Agencies with more detailed or sector-specific interests are encouraged to contact Protection Unit, UNHCR Branch Office Somalia, Nairobi, for assistance in more advanced data extraction.

The project carried out surveys in five locations: Bossaso and Gaalkacyo in Puntland, Mogadishu and Ba ydhaba in South/Central, and Burco in Somaliland. Reports on findings have been prepared for each of these locations. In addition, a separate Process Documentation Report has been prepared describing and analysing the process of developing and implementing the project and lessons learned. Some of the lessons concerning inappropriate formulations of questions in the questionnaire were learned so late

in the process that they could not be corrected before the work was done. Where this is the case, a note is made in the present report to explain apparent discrepancies.

1.1 Mogadishu

The city of Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, was the second location for IDP profiling under this project. The implementing partner was the local NGO, SAACID. Due to security reasons, DRC project staff was not present in Mogadishu during the actual survey; supervision and monitoring was done via e-mail and telephone communication.

Preparation for the profiling survey and training of SAACID staff started in mid-December 2006 at a time when the city seemed calm. This was interrupted, however, by the outbreak of fighting during the last week of December 2006. Towards the end of January 2007, the security situation was once again considered acceptable, preparations were resumed and the field survey started early February and was planned to last one month. Shortly after the start of the work, it became obvious that security in Mogadishu was not improving but rapidly deteriorating with new waves of attacks on government and military targets bringing also civilians in danger. By mid-February it was discussed whether to suspend the profiling survey in order not to bring SAACID staff in danger. SAACID argued, however, that by then the parts of the city worst affected by fighting had already been surveyed and that what remained would not pose a security risk to the staff. The work therefore continued as planned and was completed early March 2007.

As a consequence of increased fighting in Mogadishu, the number of people leaving the city increased from February through March and April and reached an estimated 365,000 by end of April.¹ Details are not available as to who these people are, but they are believed first of all to be more well-off people while poor people by and large have remained in the city surviving by moving from one part to the other depending on where fighting goes on. Towards the end of April fighting decreased and it was reported that people had started coming back to Mogadishu; however, no substantial information has been available on this so far. Thus, at the moment of completing this report (early May 2007), we don't know how the population movements since February may have affected the IDP situation as it was at the time of the profiling survey. This needs to be taken into consideration when reading the report and using the data in planning of aid interventions.

Basic data on Mogadishu survey

Location:	Banadir Region, South/Central Somalia
Region code (UN code system):	SO13 (in the absence of UN number codes for the 16 districts in Banadir Region, letter codes were used – see Annex 1)
Estimated total IDP population:	250,000 persons (41,000 households)
Number of settlements surveyed:	260 (see list of all settlements in the Standard Report that also provides estimations of population number of each settlement)
Period of survey:	4 Feb-7 Mar 2007
Total number of households interviewed:	4037
Respondents:	Female: 2770 (68.6%), male: 1250 (31.0%), (0.4% no data)
Sample size:	10% of estimated total IDP population

The survey covered a total 260 IDP settlements in all 16 districts of the city. This report provides an overall presentation and simple analysis for the city as a whole. For those with

¹ Population Movement Tracking, UNHCR Branch Office Somalia, Nairobi, 27 April 2007

specific interest in certain parts of the city, the database provides the opportunity of looking at individual districts and specific settlements.

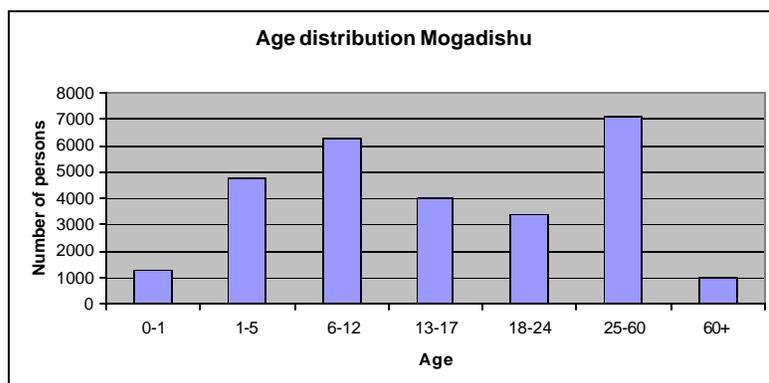
GPS readings were taken for all the surveyed settlements in Mogadishu with the aim of producing a map showing their exact location. This map is attached in a jpeg-format as Annex 3. On request, a pdf-format map may be obtained from the Protection Unit, UNHCR Branch Office Somalia, Nairobi; this format provides more details and allows zooming in on selected areas of the city.

2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HOUSING

2.1 Age and gender distribution

While the Standard Report gives age breakdown for each of the 259 settlements in the survey, the following table and chart provide a summary overview of age breakdown for the total IDP population surveyed in Mogadishu.

Age	0-1	1-5	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	Total
No. of persons	1271	4781	6263	4037	3378	7141	1028	27899
% of total	4.6	17.1	22.4	14.5	12.1	25.6	3.7	100.0

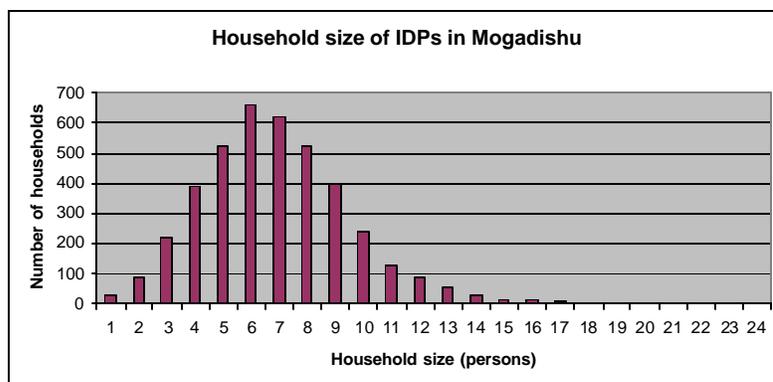


The relatively high number of people in the 25-60-year column is due to the simple fact that this age category covers more years than any of the others. The database does not provide breakdown beyond the age categories shown here.

Gender distribution is almost equal with 50.5% female and 49.5% male. Gender breakdown by age category and settlement is available in the Standard Report.

2.2 Number of persons per household

While the following chart gives a breakdown of number of households with number of persons from 1 to 24, the following table provides a summary overview of selected groups.



No. of persons per household	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	12+	Total
No. of households	340	1567	1541	459	130	4037
% of total	8.4	38.8	38.2	11.4	3.2	100.0

Average no. of persons per household	6.9
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The average number of persons per household is higher than the number of 6.0-6.5 which many agencies work with. It is also a lot lower than the findings from other locations in the project where the numbers are 6.9-7.0. The survey staff do not actually count the persons in the households but only note the numbers given by the respondents. There is no immediate explanation for the apparently high number in Mogadishu, but one suggestion is that IDPs in Mogadishu might want to exaggerate the number of household members in order to attract more aid.

2.3 Housing units

To facilitate aerial counting in order to arrive at a total number of IDPs in a given area, should that option be chosen, the survey included information on the number of separate housing units used by each household. However, this is meaningful only where IDPs live in settlements with huts constructed on the ground, and not where they live in abandoned government buildings as is the case in many parts of Mogadishu. Where IDPs were living in abandoned government buildings, the question was translated to number of rooms occupied by the household. The results are given in the table below.

No. of separate housing units per household	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	No data
No. of households	1134	1819	654	215	53	39	3914	123
% of total	29.0	46.5	16.7	5.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	

Average no. of housing units/rooms per household	2.07
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In the open IDP settlements in Mogadishu, houses are a mix of traditional, round, oval, or rectangular structures with a frame of wooden sticks covered by pieces of cardboard, sacks, plastic bags etc. and rectangular brick or tin sheet structures with tin roofs.

2.4 Issues related to land ownership in IDP settlements

The questions on issues related to landownership and payment of rent in the IDP settlements and relationship with land owner and host community (standard in the revised short questionnaire) could not be included in the survey in Mogadishu because the implementing partner considered them politically too sensitive and because they were introduced after the

implementing partner had had the first introduction meetings with local authorities and political leaders.

3 CLAN AFFILIATION

A word of caution is necessary before dealing with clan affiliation. The issue of clan affiliation in connection with the present IDP profiling is complicated because the clan structure is complex and referred to in varying ways depending on socio-political context and time. The clan structure is often described as having a small number of clan families at the top which branch off into a number of clans, lineages, and smaller socio-political groups as you move down in the system. The clan system is dynamic in the sense that it reflects both political and demographic developments, illustrated by the creation of new offshoots when demanded by circumstances, or, for instance, elevation in status of what used to be a sub-section of a larger clan entity. As this happens over time and in a political environment, there will often be questions as to whether a particular entity is a clan or rather a sub-clan, and whether a particular clan name is associated with one or the other level in the clan structure. Besides, asked about clan and sub-clan affiliation, Somalis can choose different points of entry depending on the context. Given this complexity, the clan data in the present survey are difficult to handle. Respondents may refer to a clan that others would regard as a sub-clan and visa versa. This inconsistency means that data on clan affiliations often can not be treated straightforward if a detailed and 'fully correct' picture is desired. However, for the purpose of the present report, no attempt has been made to 'clean up' clan data by joining data on clans that might actually refer to the same entity (or one being a sub-section of the other) - clan data are presented as given by the respondents. If more advanced analysis involving clan affiliation is wanted, data cleaning will have to be done first.

A majority of 80.4% of the respondents belong to seven clans as given in the table below, and of these the two clans Hawiye and Rahanweyn account for 62.2% of the total. The rest belong to 63 other clans. The full list of 70 clan affiliations can be seen in the Standard Report that also has a list of 329 sub-clans given by the respondents.

Clan affiliation	No. of households	% of total
Digil	168	4.2
Dir	178	4.4
Hawiye	1588	39.3
Jareer	150	3.7
Mirifle	121	3.0
Rahanweyn	925	22.9
Shabeele	116	2.9
63 others	657	16.3
No data	134	3.3
Total	4037	100.0

Linking data on clan affiliation with data on place of origin (see next section) shows the following places of origin for the seven largest clan groups.

Clan affiliation	Place of origin	No. of households
Digil	South/Central	161 (of these, 76 from Bay and 48 from Shabelle Hoose)
	Somaliland	1
	Kenya	2
Dir	South/Central	147 (of these, 47 from Juba Hoose and 56 from Shabelle Hoose)
	Puntland	5
	Somaliland	4
	Ethiopia	15
Hawiye	South/Central	1436 (of these, 220 from Banadir and 530 from Shabelle Dhexe and Shabelle Hoose)
	Puntland	72
	Somaliland	7
	Ethiopia and Kenya	48
Jareer	South/Central	90 (of these, 26 from Hiraan and 27 from Shabelle Dhexe)
	Ethiopia	56
Mirifle	South/Central	119 (of these, 97 from Bay)
	Somaliland	1
Rahanweyn	South/Central	908 (of these, 723 from Bay)
	Somaliland	5
	Ethiopia	2
Shabeele	South/Central	52
	Puntland	1
	Ethiopia	51

4 DISPLACEMENT ISSUES

4.1 Place of origin

The households were asked to give their place of origin by region and district. The following table provides an overview of the regions. The list of districts is provided in the Standard Report.

It appears that 88.1% come from the regions in South/Central Somalia. The largest single group of IDPs is coming from Bay with 1158 respondents (28.7%) while 1045 (25.9%) come from Shabelle Dhexe and Shabelle Hoose.

A group of 243 households (6%) come from neighbouring Ethiopia and Kenya, with a majority of 208 households (5.2%) coming from Somali Region in Ethiopia.

	Region	No. of households	% of total
Somaliland	no data	104	2.6
	Awdal	3	0.1
	Woqooyi Galbeed	14	0.3
	Togdheer	4	0.1
	Sanaag*)	2	0.0
	Sool*)	6	0.1
Puntland	Bari	12	0.3
	Nugaal	2	0.0
	Mudug	92	2.3
South/Central	Galgaduud	207	5.1
	Hiraan	212	5.3
	Bakool	65	1.6
	Bay	1158	28.7
	Shabelle Dhexe	415	10.3
	Banadir	288	7.1
	Shabelle Hoose	630	15.6
	Gedo	140	3.5
	Juba D hexe	99	2.5
	Juba Hoose	341	8.4
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	2	0.0
	Afar	2	0.0
	Amhara	1	0.0
	Dire Dawa	2	0.0
	Gambella	6	0.1
	Harari	12	0.3
	Somali	208	5.2
	Kenya	Eastern Province	4
	North Eastern	6	0.1
	TOTAL	4037	100.0

*) There is an ongoing dispute between Somaliland and Puntland as to whether the regions of Sannag and Sool belong to one or the other.

A map showing place of origin is provided in Annex 2.

4.2 Time of displacement

The time the households left their place of origin and arrived at their current location is shown in the table below broken down in five-year periods.

Time households left place of origin

Year	No. of households	% of total
Before 1980	125	3.1
1981-1985	13	0.3
1986-1990	152	3.8
1991-1995	3128	77.5
1996-2000	392	9.7
2001-2005	162	4.0
2006	22	0.5
No data	43	1.1
Total	4037	100.0

Time households arrived at current location

Year	No. of households	% of total
Before 1980	29	0.7
1981-1985	6	0.1
1986-1990	134	3.3
1991-1995	3216	79.7
1996-2000	397	9.8
2001-2005	183	4.5
2006-2007	26	0.6
No data	46	1.1
Total	4037	100.0

Linking data on place of origin with time of displacement shows that in most of the regions, and particularly those in South/Central, the years 1991-92 saw the bulk of displacement – corresponding with outbreak of civil war. For the regions of Bay, Shabelle Dhexe, and Shabelle Hoose - the regions from where most of the large r groups of IDPs come - this picture is particularly clear as shown in the table below.

Year	Bay		Shabelle Dhexe		Shabelle Hoose	
	No. of households	% of total	No. of households	% of total	No. of households	% of total
Before 1990	41	3.5	25	6.0	21	3.3
1991-1995	931	80.4	324	78.1	496	78.7
1996-2000	134	11.6	27	6.5	69	11.0
2001-2005	41	3.5	28	6.7	31	4.9
2006-2007	3	0.3	9	2.2	5	0.8
no data	8	0.7	2	0.5	8	1.3
Total	1158	100.0	415	100.0	630	100.0

4.3 Reasons for current displacement

The reasons for the current displacement are given in the table below. The number of indications are higher than the number of households because some respondent gave more than one indication. The indications are lumped together in categories within which the differences may not always be clear (for example, 'general violence' could be because of 'clan conflict').

Reason for current displacement	No. of indications	% of total	% by category
Clan conflict	2364	42.6	
General violence	893	16.1	58.6
Drought	2208	39.7	
Floods	85	1.5	41.3
Other	5	0.1	0.1
Total no. of indications	5555	100.0	100

The table shows that a majority of 58.6% refer to conflict and violence for their displacement, while 41.3% refer to drought or flood.

4.4 Previous displacement

Of the 4037 respondents, only 325 (8.0%) say that they have been displaced more than once, the majority of those two times. The categories of reasons for previous displacement are the same as for current displacement. However, it is not possible to see from the Standard Report which respondents refer to what reasons; this would require more complex data linking that we will not do here.

Previous displacements took place mainly in South/Central regions by the list includes a few cases in neighbouring Ethiopia.

If the displacement history (tracking of displacement) of individuals or groups of individuals is of interest, advanced queries may be designed to link data fields in the database.

5 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Using only the short questionnaire, data on the following issues concerning access to basic services are unfortunately very superficial.

5.1 Food

The following table shows the main source of food for the IDP households and the average number of meals per day. It is worth noting that during initial district level meetings, it was often highlighted that begging was an important source of income for the IDPs, and this shows through a relatively high figure. This is in contrast to data from other project locations, where focus group discussions also highlighted begging as important but where the household interviews subsequently gave very low figures.

Main sources of food	No. of indications	Average no. of meals per day	No. of households	% of total
Purchasing	3574	1	2295	56.8
Food aid	106	2	1110	27.5
Donation	14	3	54	1.3
Begging	355	Irregular	552	13.7
Animal based own production	4	no data	26	0.6
Own cereal production	3	Total	4037	100.0

5.2 Water

Though the questionnaire asks for water consumption per person, answers were given as household consumption because that was the only thing that made sense in the interview situation. By linking these answers to the number of members in the households, the following information is generated concerning water consumption per person per day.²

¹ It is recommended that in revising the short questionnaire, more sector specific questions will be added.

² This inconsistency will be addressed in revision of the questionnaire and/or the survey procedure.

No. of litres used per person per day	No. of households	% of total
1-5	421	10.4
5-10	1647	40.8
10-15	924	22.9
15-20	595	14.7
20-25	172	4.3
25-30	113	2.8
30 and above	27	0.7
no data	138	3.4
Total	4037	100.0

Of the 4037 respondents, a majority of 3173 (78.6%) reported that they had equal access to water if they could afford it.

5.3 Sanitation

The survey did not provide information on availability or conditions of latrines but did ask those who had access to latrines if access was safe at any time of day or night. Of the 4037 respondents, a majority of 2970 (73.6%) reported that it was safe to access latrines any time of day or night. Those who did not find it safe referred mainly to insecurity, robbery, abuse, and poor condition of the latrines as the reasons; some said the latrines were too far away.

5.4 Education

School attendance was reported as follows:

Age	6-12	13-17	Total 6-17
No. of persons in total	6263	4037	10300
No. of persons attending school	272	191	463
% of total attending school	4.3	4.7	4.5

Of the 4037 respondents, a majority of 3533 (87.5%) reported that their children did not have access to school facilities.

5.5 Health

The types of health facilities that people refer to are given in the table below.

Type of health facilities used	No. of indications
Hospital	163
MCH clinic	1068
Pharmacy	2163
Private clinic	133
Traditional healer	471

On the issue of HIV/AIDS, 4157 persons (36.0% of the 11547 persons age 18 and above) appear to have some general knowledge of HIV/AIDS, while about two third of those appear to understand ways of transmission and methods of prevention.

How many members of the household understand:	Male	Female
- HIV/AIDS	2035	2122
- Methods of prevention	1308	1359
- Ways of transmission	1355	1402

However, the responses to the questions on HIV/AIDS are difficult to translate since during the interviews it became obvious that there was great reluctance to talk about this generally taboo topic. The way the questions are formulated in the questionnaire and the instruction given to the interviewers need to be reconsidered.

6 LIVELIHOODS

The table below shows main sources of revenue for the households before displacement and during displacement. A few things stand out in comparison of the two situations:

Before displacement, 42.0% were land cultivating farmers and 32.0% were depending mainly on livestock. This has, not surprisingly, been reduced to a mere 1.3% and 1.1% during displacement.

While 22.6% were depending on trade, market activities (market labour)¹ and casual employment (mostly construction work) before displacement, this figure has increased to 83.7% during displacement.

As previously discussed, the number of IDPs indicating begging to be a main source of income is relatively high compared to other project locations; it comes second after casual employment.

Main source of revenue for the household	Before displacement		During displacement	
	No. of indications	% of total	No. of indications	% of total
Land cultivation	2139	42.0	53	1.3
Livestock	1630	32.0	45	1.1
Small scale trade	222	4.4	170	4.1
Market activities*)	105	2.1	130	3.2
Aid	16	0.3	21	0.5
Begging	138	2.7	545	13.2
Remittance from abroad	4	0.1	9	0.2
Casual employment	817	16.1	3151	76.4
Other	19**)	0.4	1***)	0.0
Total	5090	100.0	4125	100.0

*) 'Market activities' in this context means carrying goods (using a wheelbarrow) at the market.

**) 'Other' included: employment as policeman, government servant, and soldier.

***) 'Other' included: Quran teacher.

¹ The term 'market activities' was initially chosen in this context to mean carrying goods (using a wheelbarrow) at the market. However, the term has caused some confusion as it is generally understood by readers as related to some sort of trading. Revising the questionnaire, the term will be changed to 'market labour'.

7 PROTECTION ISSUES

7.1 General vulnerability

The general vulnerability situation was assessed in relation to a set of seven standard parameters and the option of adding others. The result was as follows:

Type of vulnerability	No. of cases
Female head of household	1882
Pregnant women	1514
Children<6	5713
Elderly>60	863

Type of vulnerability	No. of cases
Physical disabilities	269
Mental disabilities	95
Serious illness	77
Other vulnerabilities	0

7.2 Safety

A majority of 84.0% of the respondents said they felt safe in their current location. Those not feeling safe referred first of all to cases of looting, rape, and murder, but also to harassment and eviction threat. A group of 29.3% of the respondents felt that they might be more vulnerable than others for reasons such as: Poverty, female head of household, pregnancy/lactating, illness/disability, and belonging to a minority clan.

NOTE! This high score for safety is contrasted by the general impression among agencies working with protection issues. The explanation for this apparent discrepancy may be that IDPs in Mogadishu generally feel safe in their new locations compared to what they fled from, and that many of the threats appear hypothetical or not even realised. It may also be a factor that during a household interview, safety is just one of many issues, and the interview does not create a special focus on safety. This is opposed to the participatory assessment focus group discussions done with a particular protection focus that are likely to result in more concerns about safety.

7.3 Restrictions on movements

A majority of 89.9% of the respondents said they did not feel any restriction on movements in their current location. A few said that insecurity did pose some restriction on their movement.

7.4 Eviction threats

In Mogadishu, eviction threats appear not to be an issue of concern. Only 192 respondents (4.8%) said they were facing eviction threats and referred to conflict over landownership and problems when living in government buildings or on government land. At the time of the survey, it was expected that the government would soon move forward with reclaiming government buildings, but most likely this was postponed due to the escalating conflict in Mogadishu.

7.5 Disputes

In case of dispute, a vast majority of 3950 respondents (97.86%) said they would refer to the traditional *xeer* system, while 32 (0.7%) said they would refer to the *Sharia* courts and 10 (0.2%) to secular courts. A majority of 3345 (82.9%) said they found the dispute solving systems helpful. The survey did not provide information on any cases actually being pursued.

8 PROPERTY ISSUES

Of the respondents, 58.9% said they owned land and/or houses in their place of origin. 74.8% of the respondents said they would refer property reclaim issues to the traditional *xeer* system while 6.4 % said they would go to the *Sharia* courts and 10.9% the secular courts. The survey did not provide information on any such cases actually being pursued.

9 INTENTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

9.1 Wish to return

Of the 4037 respondents, 1778 (44.0%) expressed that they would like to return while 2189 (54.2%) said they would not (1.7% no data). Of those who would like to return, practically everyone said that they wanted to go back to their place of origin, while only 19 respondents specified that they wanted to go back to a previous place of residence.

Conditions for returning generally included – in order of priority: physical safety, housing available, access to basic services, after other households have returned first, and job opportunities available.

9.2 Wish to stay or resettle

Of the 2189 respondents who would like to remain in current location, 78.3% said they would like to settle permanently while the rest said they would stay for a period. Only 180 respondents expressed the wish to be resettled in another location in Somalia or Ethiopia (different from their place of origin).

10 ACCESS TO INFORMATION

On the question of sources of information concerning conditions relevant to IDPs and the military and political development in Somalia, the following answers were given.

Main source of information	No. of indications	% of total
BBC Radio (Somali language)	2666	37.4
Local radio	3118	43.7
NGOs working in the area	57	0.8
Clan elders	287	4.0
Family	313	4.4
Friends	690	9.7
Total	7131	100.0

MOGADISHU DISTRICTS AND RELATED LETTER CODES

as used in the survey

No.	District	District code	No. of settlements surveyed
1	Abdul Aziz	AA	28
2	Bondhere	BD	13
3	Deynile	DN	7
4	Dharkeynley	DK	8
5	Hamar Jabjab	HJ	8
6	Hamar Weyne	HM	15
7	Hawl Wadag	HW	12
8	Heliwaa	HL	6
9	Hodan	HD	44
10	Karaan	KR	23
11	Shibis	SB	10
12	Shingani	SG	19
13	Wadajir	WJ	18
14	Warberi	WB	13
15	Wardhigley	WH	14
16	Yaqshid	YQ	22
	Total		260

