



NDRA

Republic of Somaliland

Multi-Sector IDPs Needs Assessment Report



Implemented by NDRA

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Agronomy

NDRA – National Displacement and Refugee Agency

IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons

DTM – Displacement Trucking Matrix

IOM – International Organization for Migration

NFIs – Non-food Items

CMCs – Camp Management Committees

CCCM – Camp Coordination and Camp Management

KII – Key Informant Interview

WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

MoE&S – Ministry of Education and Science

HHs – Households

Acknowledgement

NDRA is giving especial thanks to its staff collected the data of this Multi-sector Needs Assessment from all the IDP Camps/Settlements entire the country, who did hard work without exceptional per diems to the fulfilment of this assignment.

Also, NDRA remark its thanking to all the IDP Camps management Committee who provide accurate information in a generosity manner.

There is also enthusiastic and unforgettable many thanks to the NDRA chairman and vice chairman who have the ultimate decisions of the agency and this assessment will not do without their willingness.

Finally NDRA is thanking to all people who took role in this assessment directly or indirectly and contributed any little bit effort to this information presented.

Summary

This assessment was implemented by NDRA which towards the IDP Camps/Settlements exist in all regions of Somaliland in order to get accurate information about the current needs of the IDP populations live in these Camps. For that reason, NDRA organized 17 teams of field data collections interviewing Camp leaders using key informant method and Camp visits.

This assessment was intended to complete within 30 days but it took longer than that for the submission of the final report. During the assessment there are challenges raised which were; under qualified Questionnaire Tools, Timeline Shortage and Site Distances Barrier.

As the result form the assessment indicated the total households live in the IDP Camps in Somaliland are about 92,888 which contain 557,328 Individuals.

The assessment but forwarded that there are currently emergency needs for all the diversity sections like; Shelter, Education, Food, WASH, Health and Protection, additionally, also labelled every sector needs recommendations appropriate to respond some of them quickly.

Background

NDRA launched IDPs needs assessment by organizing a team of 68 (sixty eight) members divided into 17 sub teams to collect the data information from all Somaliland IDPs with developed tools of Questionnaires. The purpose of the assessment was to improve availability and quality of background demographic data on IDPs, identify specific needs of target community; understand the history of displacement; obtain comprehensive information to support the advocacy agenda for sustained intervention that will ensure adequate measures are put in place measures to protect and get information on IDPs plans/intentions for the future. Data was obtained by administering semi-structured questionnaires to selected heads of households.

The assessment team started the activity in October and finished in November 2021, one month length of period, the target population which the interview targeted was the camp management committees (CMCs) for Key Informative Interviews (KII, they reached all the regions and the districts of Somaliland leaving no behind any IDP camp except far Eastern Sanaag districts like Badhan, Dhahar and Lasqoray.

The result illustrated that the most numerous IDPs live in Togdher while the second largest population live in Marodijeh they occupied more than 60% for the total number of IDP 59,020 households out of 92,888 households of all Somaliland IDPs figures. The 2021 assessment of the IDPs accomplished successfully the all sub teams returned with valuable information and all sector gaps identified, the sectors assessed include: Shelter, Education, Food, WASH, Health and Protection.

Objectives

The assessment was conducted to determine the following issues:

- The general statistical data and demographic background of the population;
- The specific needs of the target community;
- To understand the history of the displacement and migration issues in a given regions;
- To get comprehensive information upon which to plan an intervention including advocacy issues and direct assistance;
- To determine the protection issues and risks

Methodology

During the assessment conducted, the following methods and tools were used:

- **Key Informants:** The Team met key informants in the nascent administration, IDP community elders, and Social workers from Local Organizations and Human right activists who provided important information on the situation.
- **Camp sites visit:** The team conducted visits to all the camps, observing conditions, making counts (based on estimates) of number of houses, making observations of the Toilet and water facilities and also interviewing women, the old people and the settlement elders in charge of the individual camp administrations.

Limitations/Challenges

During the IDP Camps Need Assessment there were four main limitations and challenges faced:

- **Under qualified Questionnaire Tools:** there was incomplete of the required sectors to assess because Nutrition and CCCM sectors were not mentioned in the questionnaire. Additionally latrine questions were missed to include in the WASH sector.
- **Timeline Shortage:** the overall assignment allocated timeline was a bit short compared to the required data collection as well as data analysis, report writing and presentations.
- **Site Distances Barrier:** by the reason of the massive number of IDP Camps, diversity of locations and the limited capacity to reach far areas, there are three districts of eastern Sanag which the assessment teams hindered or delayed to reach.

Timeline

As per the intended timeline to be completed this assignment which was 30 days starting from 18th October to 17th November 2021, as a matter of fact the planned timeline did workout well due to the above mentioned limitations/challenges.

Key findings

Demographic

These findings indicate that 92,888 households (557,328 Individuals) are living in the IDP Camps/Settlements entire Somaliland. Togdher region is the most IDP population while Marodijeh, Sool, Awdal, Sanag and Sahil respectively ranking.

Region	Households	% of HHs	Individuals
Awdal	9,761	10%	58,566
Marodijeh	21,442	23%	128,652
Sahil	5,365	6%	32,190
Togdher	37,578	40%	225,468
Sool	9,877	11%	59,262
Sanag	8,865	10%	53,190
Total:	92,888	100%	557,328

Table 1: Total number and percentage of the household and individual populations by region

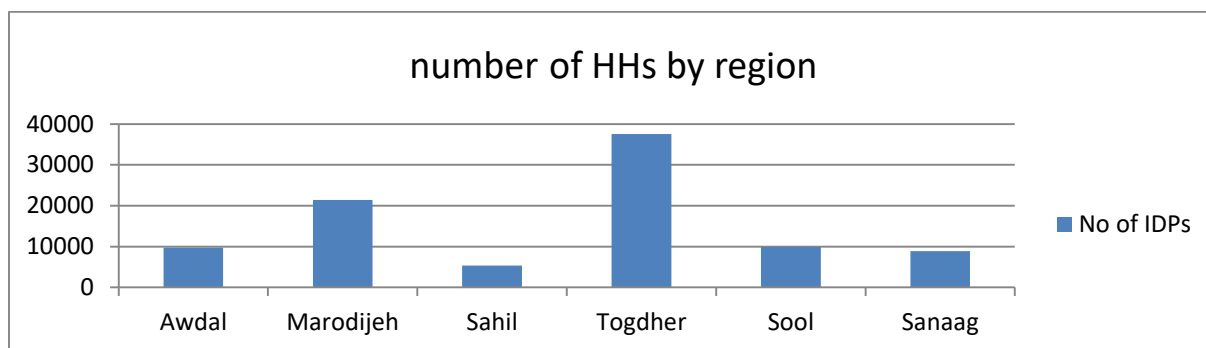


Chart 1: Number of HHs by region

Somaliland IDP Camps exist a prolonged time which from the rebuilding of the government of Somaliland. After period of years come about establishment of new IDP Settlements/Camps which results from droughts, natural disasters and also sometimes clan disputes.

The IDP Camps differ in their existence as this below table illustrates. The assessment realised that largest number of IDP Camps were created from 2016 which almost 76% of entire the IDP Camps exist in the Country. The other ranged years during the assessment are nears to each other as you see in the table.

Years of IDP Camp existence	From 1991	From 2001	From 2008	From 2016	From 2018
% of IDP Camps	5%	6%	8%	76%	5%

Table 2: Number of years IDP Camps exists

Sectors

Shelter

According to the IDP households' land ownership, the collected data from the IDP Camps clarified that 59% of the IDP HHs own the land they inhabit, while 31% reside as temporarily and also the remain 10% are mixed as partially somehow as shown in this table below.

IDPs own Land	IDPs Temporary reside the Land	IDPs partially own
59%	31%	10%

Table 3: Land ownership of IDP Camp/Settlement residents

Only 52% of the land owned households have the land tenure/certificate while 37% don't have and 11% partially have.

IDPs have land Certificate	IDPs don't have land Certificate	IDPs partial have
52%	37%	11%

Table 4: Land ownership Certificate of IDP Camp/Settlement residents

There is large number of IDP households require shelter as this collected data tells. For instance; 31% require emergency shelter, 31% temporary shelter, 31% NFIs Kits while 6% requested for other shelter method.

Shelter/NFIs needs	Emergency Shelter	Temporary Shelter	NFI Kits	Other
% of Type of Shelter/NFIs	31%	31%	32%	6%

Table 5: Shelter/ NFIs needs

Needs:

- There is need of land allocation for IDP Camps those have no permanent inhabit locations
- Large number of IDPs require to process tenure or certificate of ownership for their owned land
- There is shortage of shelter and housing in IDP Camps in terms of emergency and temporary shelter and also NFIs Kits

Recommendations:

- To enhance land allocations of the IDPs with collaboration of the municipalities.
- To establish triangular cooperation between NDRA, Municipalities and the other Partners towards land tenure of IDP Households
- To increase shelter/NFIs programmes in order to respond the emergency needs emerged from IDP populations.

Education

All the IDP Camps were not built schools as recognised in this assessment that 65% of the IDP Camps have schools buildings while the remain 35% still have no schools.

IDP Camps have School	IDP Camps don't have School
65%	35%

Table 6: School existence in IDP Camps/Settlements

99.3% of the schools in the IDP Camps/Settlements were functioning while only 0.7% were not functioning.

Functioning Schools in IDP Camps	Not functioning Schools in IDP Camps
99.3%	0.7%

Table 7: If the Schools in IDP Camps/Settlements are Functioning or not functioning

The school attendance of the children living in IDP Camps vary as this table below illustrates; 32% of the children go to schools as excellent manner while the others have in a merit of 35% very good, 18% good and 15% bad.

IDP Camps' Children School Attendance	Percentages
Excellent	32%
Very good	35%
Good	18%
Bad	15%

Table 8: IDP Camp's Children School Attendance

The main reasons cause low attendance to schools by the IDPs children are this two issues of expensive fees and family problems which have the percentages of 83% and 17% respectively.

Main reasons IDPs children not to attend the school	Percentages
illness or Disability	0%
Transportation difficulties	0%
Family problem	17%
Expensive fees	83%

Table 9: Main reasons IDPs children not to attend the school

Most of the children in IDP Camps get the education up to level of primary school which exactly 80% which means their settlements have only that level of education. But only few IDP Camps have secondary school which is 5% and that means only 5% of the children in the IDP Camps have access to learn in this level in their area.

Unfortunately, 15% of the IDP Camps have no schools even primary level but have only Quranic School.

Quranic Schools	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
15%	80%	5%

Table 10: Level of schools in IDP Camps/Settlements

Needs:

- One-third of the IDP Camps/Settlements require construction of schools
- The closed schools in the IDP Camps/Settlements need to reopen
- The school attendance of the IDP Camps children need enhancement
- The main reasons of expensive fees and family problems which cause less attendance for the IDP children require solution
- Most of the IDP Camps have more need for school levels upgrading.

Recommendations:

- To consult in together for further IDP schools establishment by NDRA, Ministry of Education & Science – MoE&S and the other partners working in the Education and CCCM Clusters.
- To take meetings for reacceleration of the closed IDP schools by NDRA, Camp leaders and the MoE&S.
- To improve IDP camps school attendance with a technique of awareness raising and motivations implementing by the Camp leaders and Camp Education Committees.
- To consult for the school fees with all the concerned parts in order to undermine the attendance problems.
- To upgrade level of IDP schools by the collaboration of NDRA, MoE&S and other concerned partners

Food

For the last 6 months 53% of IDP Camps get food assistance from UN Agencies and International/Local NGOs and others while 47% didn't get any food assistance that means nearly half of the IDP Camps are vulnerable for food.

IDP Camps get food assistance during last 6 months from UN, NGOs and others	IDP Camps didn't get any food assistance during last 6 months from UN, NGOs and others
53%	47%

Table 11: Last 6 months food assistance from UN, NGOs and others by IDP Camps

The most food assistance providers are UN Agencies, INGOs and LNGOs with the percentages of 43%, 38% and 19% respectively that obviously stating the business companies doesn't contribute any physical help to their vulnerable IDP households in the Camps/Settlements.

Food Assistance providers	% of food assistance received by IDPs from providers
UN Agencies	43%
INGOs	38%
LNGOs	19%
Others	0%

Table 12: Organisations IDP Camps receive from food assistance

Similarly, the organizations of the United Nations, International or Local NGOs are the frequent providers of the food to the IDP Camps.

Food Assistance frequently providers	% of food assistance frequent providers
UN Agencies	43%
INGOs	38%
LNGOs	19%
Others	0%

Table 13: Frequent providers of food assistance to IDP Camps

Livestock is the maximum daily or routine work of the IDP Camp residents which is about 48%. Agriculture and small business works of the IDP Camps residents are also have the percentages of 17% and 9% respectively while the remain 26% of what the IDPs residents work is other things.

IDP Camp residents daily/routine work	% of daily work of IDP residents
Livestock	48%
Agriculture	17%
Small business	9%
Other	26%

Table 14: Routine/daily work of IDP Camp residents

40.5% of the IDP Camps residents when they face shortage of food and suffer for food emergency situation complain and ask for help the government. There is also another huge group with a percentage

of 32% who ask for UN/NGOs. Furthermore, 20.3% ask for other while very small groups for business companies and Diaspora as 0.4% and 6.8% respectively.

Main Institutions IDP Camps residents ask for help during food emergencies				
Government	Business companies	Diaspora	UN/NGOs	Other
40.5%	0.4%	6.8%	32%	20.3%

Table 15: Main institution IDPs residents ask for help during food emergencies

74% and 23% of the IDP households use cooking energy for wood fire and charcoal while few use for electricity.

Main energy types used for cooking by IDP residents	Wood fire	Charcoal	Gaseous fuel	Electricity
% of energy types use by IDP HHs	74%	23%	0%	3%

Table 16: Main type of energy used for cooking by IDP Camp resident HHs

Needs:

- Nearly 50% of the IDP Camps need emergency food assistance especially during this hard season in winter.
- IDP camps populations require restocking in order to strength their professional works
- IDP residents need resilience programs towards income generations like SMEs.
- IDP young generations require to equip skills trainings to improve household living standards.

Recommendations:

- To conduct emergency meeting of food distribution for the IDP Camps/Settlements by NDRA and the other stakeholders related for this issue.
- To discuss with the humanitarian agencies/organizations provide livelihood programs for restocking IDP households shorten their livestock by enhancing their professional works of livelihood.
- To share with the UN agencies and International organizations work resilience SMEs grants for a creation of projects improving of the IDP Camp populations.
- To consult with the other concerned counterparts for establishment of technical centres providing skill professions to the IDP youth and women.

WASH

IDP Camp residents buy water from the Tankers and shallow wells as 48% and 44.2% respectively. Few residents of 7.4% gain from Tanks and 0.4% from dry Rivers.

Main sources IDP Camps get potable water	Shallow Wells	Dry Rivers	Bought from Tankers	Tanks
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% of main sources of potable water	44.2%	0.4%	48%	7.4%
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Table 17: Main sources of potable water gain by IDP Camps

76% of the IDP Camps are in the period of water shortage while the remaining 24% have uncertain sufficient water during this winter season.

% of IDP Camps suffered water scarcity	% of IDP Camps still didn't suffer water scarcity
76%	24%

Table 18: winter water scarcities of IDP Camps/Settlements

The hygiene situation of the IDP populations in the Camps/Settlements very low which is about almost more than 60% as see in this table below

IDP populations' hygiene condition	High	Low
% of women hygiene condition	36%	64%
% of men hygiene condition	36%	64%
% of children hygiene condition	35%	65%

Table 19: General Hygiene conditions of IDP population

Needs:

- Most of the IDP Camps/Settlements need water reserve tanks.
- IDP Camps require emergency water trucking
- IDP residents need hygiene improvement of disposal garbage digs, hygiene kits and sanitation trainings.

Recommendations:

- To discuss in the WASH cluster meetings for an emergency water trucking to the IDP Camp populations.
- To contact with the concerned working groups for the distribution of water tanks to IDP households in order to preserve their bought or trucked water.
- To discuss in the WASH cluster meetings for the IDP camps/settlements sanitation and hygiene activities in order to respond the emerged sanitary gaps.

Health

As realised from the data collected from the IDP Camps only 40% of them have health centres while 60% have no health centres to fulfil the primary health care of the IDP populations.

IDP Camps have Health Centres	IDP Camps don't have Health Centres
40%	60%

Table 20: Health centres of IDP Camps/Settlements

Fortunately, all the health centres exist that 40% of the IDP Camps are functioning.

Functioning Health centres in IDP Camps	Not functioning of Health Centres in IDP Camps
100%	0%

Table 21: Functionality of Health Centres

But there is a problem which towards that only 40% of the health centres exist in the IDP Camps have health professionals though 60% of them have no health professionals which is very dangerous for the emergency health cases can occur in the IDP Camps.

IDP Camps have Health Professionals	IDP Camps don't have Health Professionals
40%	60%

Table 22: Health Professionals

The health institutions of the government are supporters of the health centres in the IDP Camps except only 25% of support they get from UN Agencies and non-governmental organisations.

Institutions support Health Centres	Government	Business Companies	Diaspora	UN/NGOs
% of Health Centre supports	75%	0%	0%	25%

Table 23: Institutions support IDP Camps' Health Centres

Moreover, that 99% of the health centres responsibility have in hand of the government but there is only 1% in the hands of private institutions.

Responsibility of Health Centre	% of Responsibility of Health Centres
Public	99%
Private	1%
Other	0%

Table 24: Responsibility of Health Centres in IDP Camps

During the risky health cases took place in the IDP Camps to be transferred to the nearest health centre 44% of the Camps population can reach about more than 1 hour whereas 43% can reach less than 30 minutes.

Less than 30 munities	1 hour	More than 1 hour
43%	13%	44%

Table 25: Distance of nearest referral Health Centres

The mothers live in the IDP Camps give birth in different areas. 52% of them give birth in their homes whereas 46% give birth in MCHs. only 2% of them give birth in hospitals where they are referred to.

Place of mothers give birth	Home	MCH	Hospital	Other
% of mothers' give birth place	52%	46%	2%	0%

Table 26: place of mothers give birth

Needs:

- More than half of the IDP Camps/Settlements require construction and rehabilitation of health centres.
- Large number of IDP Camps/Settlements need qualified health professionals
- IDP Camps/Settlements require enhancement of the health aid support from the health working organisations including UN Agencies and International NGOs.

Recommendations:

- To add the discussions in the Health Cluster meetings the priority of the construction of new health centres to IDP camps/settlements.
- To get allocation of budget for a qualified health employees work in the IDP Camps with the consultation of the concerned parts.
- To discuss with the UN agencies and International NGOs work in Health sector for the enhancement of aid support to the IDP Camps/Settlements.

Protection

Most of the IDP populations have freedom of movement in their camps/settlements, but there some don't have freedom of movement in their settlement which about 21% of them.

% of population have freedom movement in the Camps/Settlements	% of population don't have freedom movement in the Camps/Settlements
79%	21%

Table 27: Freedom of movement of populations in IDP Camp/Settlement

Somaliland government is the largest security provider of the IDP camps/settlements, but there is other security providers who are rare areas of the eastern parts of the country. For example as this collected data details; 77% of the IDP camps get the government authority their security stability, 13% of them have self-organized groups work for their security wellbeing, 9% of them protect their security by community leaders while 1% of them have no security protection.

Security providers	% of security providers
Government Authority	77%
Community Leaders	9%
Self-organized groups	13%
None	1%

Table 28: Provision of security to IDP Camps

70% of the IDP camps/settlement has no lights at all but there is only 11% and 19% which have and have inadequate respectively.

% of IDP Camps have lights	% of IDP Camps have inadequate lights	% of IDP Camps have no lights at all
11%	19%	70%

Table 29: IDP Camps lighting

96% of the IDP camps/settlement hasn't suffer any security incident for the last 3 months but only 2% and 1% of fire outbreak and killings occurred respectively.

Security concerns in IDP Camps during last 3 months	% of security concerns in IDP Camps during last 3 months
Killings	1%
Fire outbreak	2%
No incident	96%
Other	1%

Table 30: Security concerns in IDP Camps during last 3 months

Needs:

- There is few of IDP Camps/Settlements need security protection towards movement in the IDP Camps area and surroundings by the reason of clan disputes and clashes especially in the eastern regions.
- IDP Camps/Settlements require lighting both camp and household levels.
- IDP Camps/Settlements require necessary fire distinguishers, fire wardens and trainings.

Recommendations:

- To develop peace and conflict resolution awareness campaigns towards stabilising clan disputes and improving peaceful IDP population movements in the eastern IDP Camps/Settlements.
- To discuss with the Protection Cluster for the strengthening their activities related to street and potable solar lights for the IDP Camps/Settlements.
- To think about distribution of fire distinguishers to the IDP Camps Management Committees and also train as fire wardens in order to prevent the fire risks.

Annexes

A. Gallery



Photo file: poor Sport and recreation centres in IDPs



Photo file: NDRA Enumerator in the field



Photo file: Poor shelters of IDPs

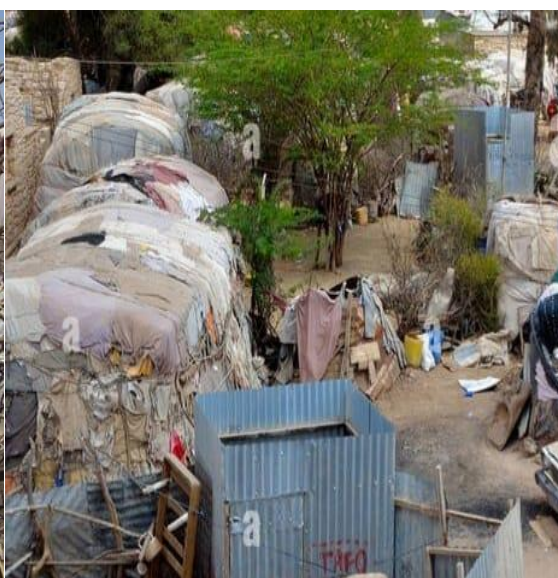


Photo file: poor latrine in IDP Camps

B. **Tools (Questionnaire)** (See the Attachment)

C. **IDP Camps lists**(See the Attachment)