

## Somaliland Sectoral Displacement Assessment (SSDA)


October, 2023

Hargeisa.





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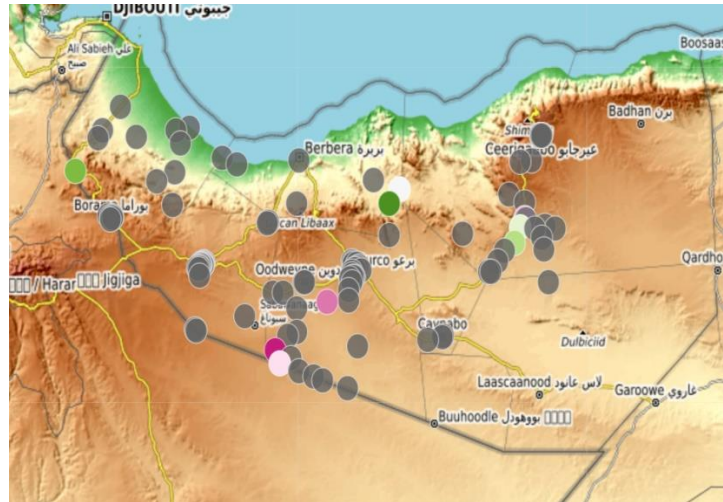
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**National Displacement and Refugee Agency**

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## Introduction

The context of Somaliland has multidimensional situation in humanitarian crisis in both natural disasters and man-made disasters in some of the Somaliland regions have faced emergency due to the climatic shocks, droughts and recent conflicts in Sool region all this crisis has made to elevate the magnitude and effect of humanitarian needs as well as the displacement numbers (IDPs).



National Displacement and Refugee Agency

(NDRA) has initiated Somaliland Sectoral Displacement Assessment (SSDA) which focused the general situation of displacement trends and service mapping including Food security, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Shelter and NFI, Housing land and property and Protection. This assessment coverage in 209 sites of all Somaliland regions the assessment conducted in May-June, 2023.

## Methodology

This assessment was designed to cover Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somaliland regions by using 135 key informative Interviews (KIIs), which 123 was interviewed by face to face while 12 were phone call interviews, the assessment was coordinated by 20 NDRA team leaders and 77 enumerators which covered in 135 sites plus 77 lasanod conflict affected sites while there are some areas that the team didn't access due to restrictions.

### Stages of the assessment.

- ☐ Discussion with NDRA top management and key staff to build consensus on the scope of the assignment and approach.
- ☐ Develop appropriate sample plan to capture preliminary data for testing.
- ☐ Develop assessment materials and instruments.
- ☐ Train enumerators in mobile data collection.
- ☐ Collect and analyze field data using with different data analysis models with graphical presentation.
- ☐ Reporting.
- ☐ Validation.
- ☐ Dissemination of the report.

### Training

Prior to the training session, presentations and other necessary training materials were prepared including



assessment methodology, key definitions, interview guidelines and field staff responsibilities. Documents on selected, list of sites, for pre-testing, field work arrangements, data quality monitoring etc. were also made available to training of field staff. A total of 77 enumerators and 20 team leaders operationalized. The participants have two days for briefing and updating the duties and responsibilities. Specifically, it was focused on the field staff to comprehensively understand the data collection tools, locating by using GPS essentials. Field testing was conducted to assess the understanding of the trainees, appropriateness of questionnaires, soundness of sampling procedures.

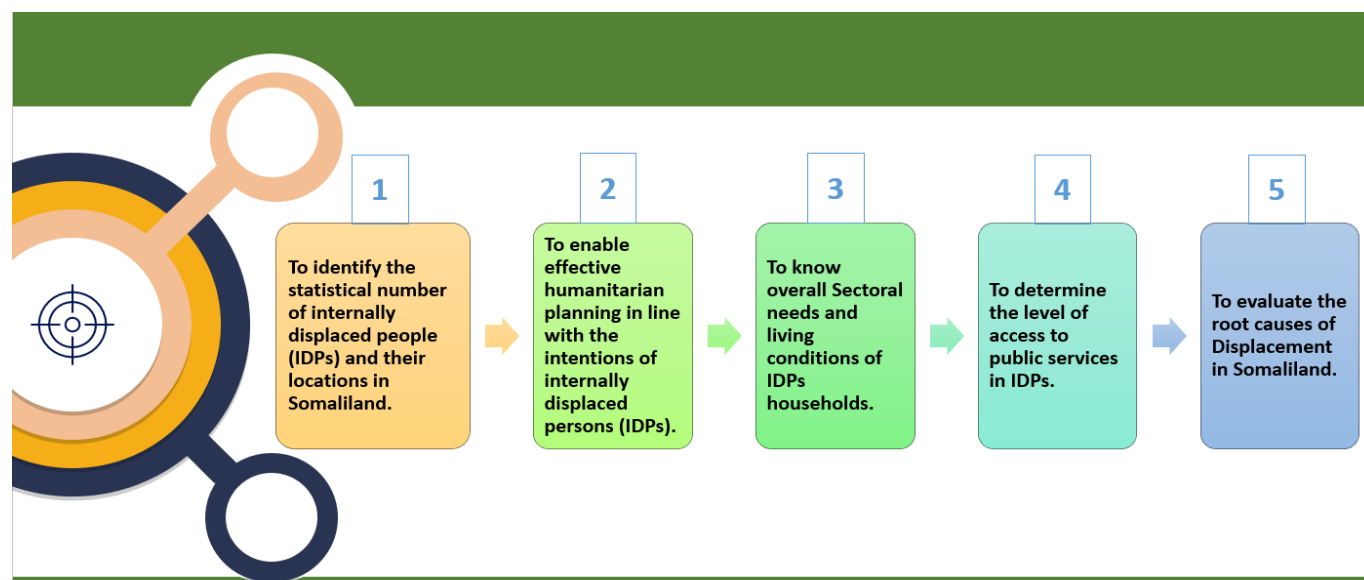
### **Data collection**

Was carried out simultaneously across the all regions at the same time the fieldwork was carried out by 20 teams, each consisting of one supervisor, four enumerators, regional coordinator and a driver. An Android platform developed was used for data collection. Prior to data collection, enumerators listed each team locations will be assessed and key informative.

### **Data processing and analysis**

Processing the data obtained during collection into a form that is suitable for tabulation and data analysis. The processing multi-cluster assessment data started after the fieldwork. Data processing was done by a core technical team from the NDRA **department of planning and Statistics**, with detailed layout and specification of each table was developed in advance with reference to the assessment questionnaire.

### **Objectives of the Assessment.**



## 1.1 Displacement figures

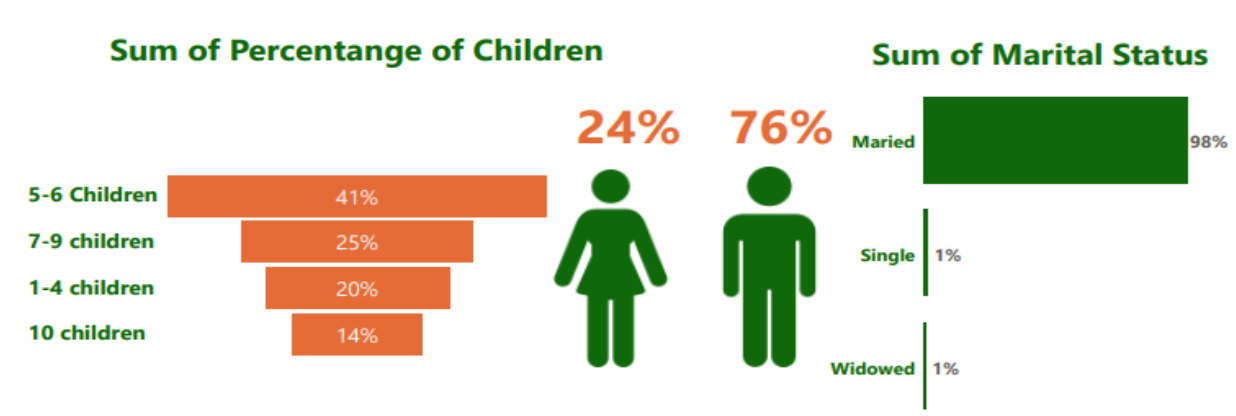
This is the displacement figures in Somaliland regions which NDRA assessment team got access to reach, while there is some of the areas that the team didn't reach, especially the displacement sites that Lasanod conflicts affected, due to the in accessibility, but those figures in Lasanod conflict this assessment highlighted the data from the Taskforce which consists NDRA, MoPND, MoI, NADFOR, UNOCHA and SCI they reported 35,575 Households. – Lasanod Task force data you will find Annex 1.

Displacement figures in Somaliland Regions		
Region	Sites	Households
<u>Maroodijeex</u>	28	17,801
<u>Togdheer</u>	30	28,472
<u>Sanaag</u>	30	10,237
<u>Awdal</u>	16	5,018
<u>Saaxil</u>	8	2,095
<u>Sool</u>	6	3,225
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>64,755 Households</b>

### Age distribution of Children in IDP sites.

- The assessment participants 76% were males thought 24% were females.
- The marital status of participants 98% were married while 1% single, 1% widowed/Divorced.
- Percentage number of children IDPs do have are 41% have 5-6 children, 25% have 7-9 children, 20% have 1-4 children, 14% 10 children.

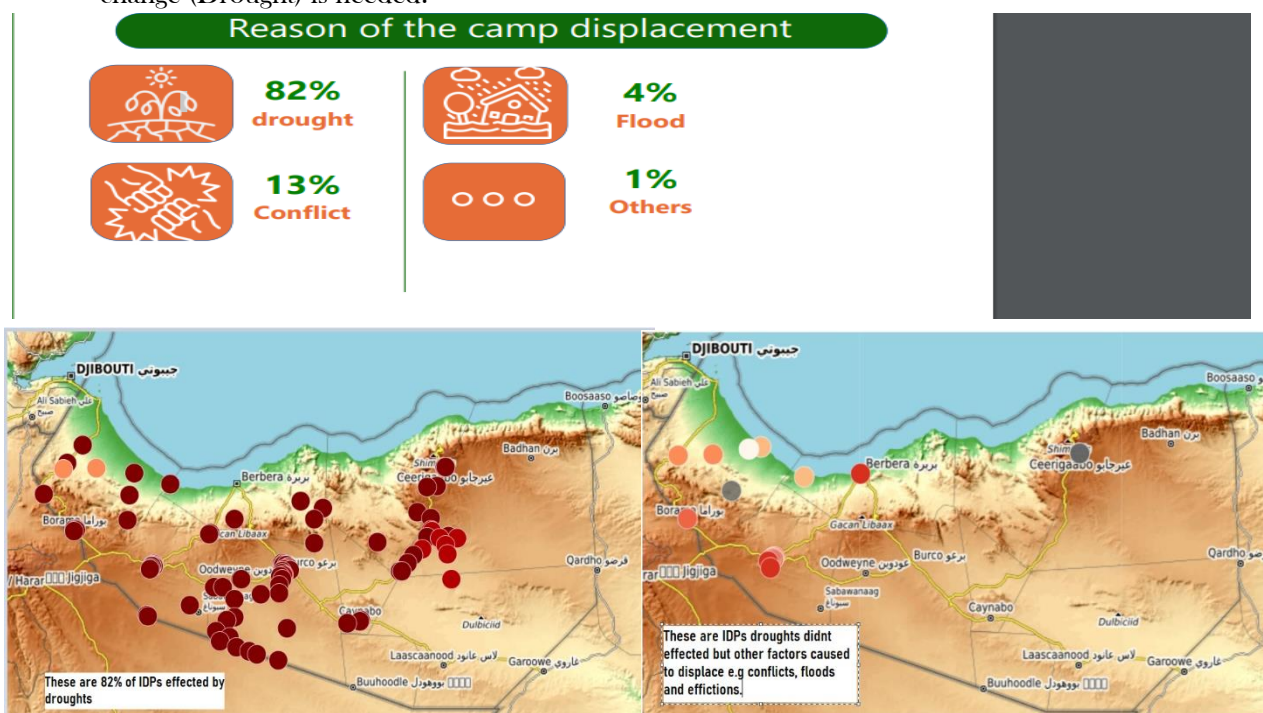
S/N	Children	Percentage
1	1-4 children	20%
2	5-6 Children	41%
3	7-9 children	25%
4	+10 children	14%



## Causes of Displacements

Displacement occurs in involuntary and have different factors that caused people to move (Displacement), in Somaliland almost 82% of IDPs are drought affected displacements while 13% are conflicts specially clan disputes and thought there are 4% floods are caused to displace and 1% other causes.

- ❑ Achieving durable solutions for Internally displacements is a government priority and both humanitarian partners but strengthening coping strategies and mechanisms to address the climate change (Drought) is needed.



## Findings from sectors.

### Food security.

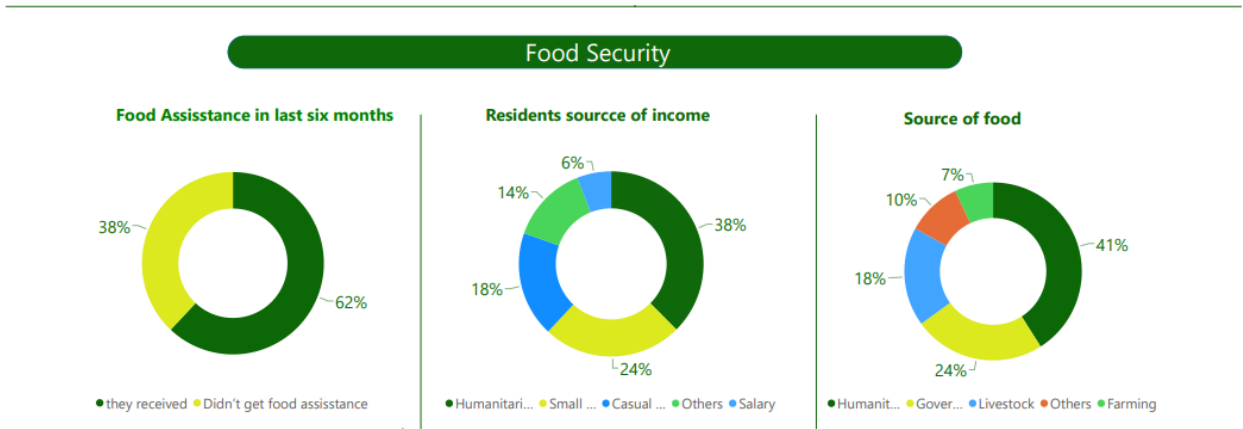
The result of the food security in IDPs is 38% didn't receive food assistance in last six months hence, the situation of IDPs in Somaliland are in danger due to lack of food interventions of the last six months, Emerging inflations and shortage of rain during gu' season which caused a decline of animal production including meat, milk and agriculture production. while they have different food sources Government 24%, Humanitarian 41%, Livestock 18%, Farming 7% and other sources 10%

### Challenges.

1. As a result of the effects of successive seasons of inadequate rainfall, there is extremely high humanitarian need and acute food insecurity.
2. The limited capacity of humanitarian partners to respond the gaps and needs of food security in the affected community.

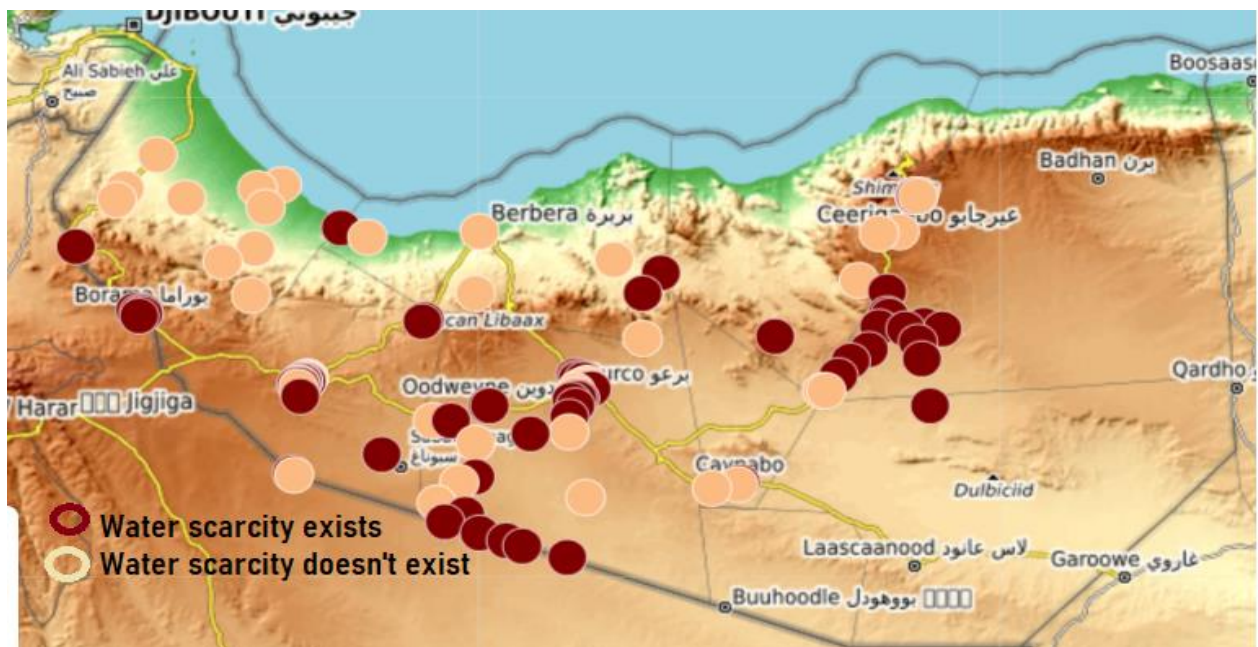
## Recommendations.

1. Emergency allocation of food distribution all displacement sites to reduce the vulnerability.



## WASH

Currently 55% of the internally displaced people have faced risk of the water scarcity due to the recurrent droughts and limited resources. this might trigger public health issues specially water borne disease and outbreaks, the main sources of drinking water on IDPs from government taps 12%, Buying from tankers 41%, wells and barkedes 40% and other sources 7% furthermore, IDPs facing extreme water shortages and the situation worsening by placing additional strain on the existing water supply schemes.



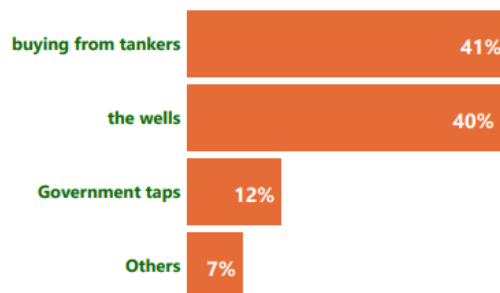
## Challenges.

- Extreme water shortages and the situation worsening by placing additional strain on the existing water supply schemes.

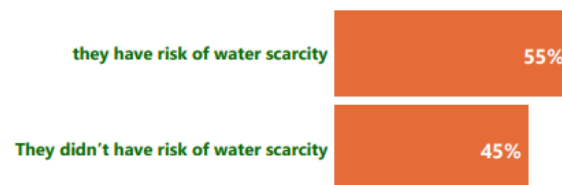
## Recommendations.

- Prioritizing IDP camps in emergency WASH programs in both rural and urban including the ongoing and planned programs.
- Water trucking support for those who have water scarcity which are 55% (35,000 Households)
- Building and strengthening water storages for Internally Displaced people.
- Hygiene and sanitation trainings for health and wellbeing
- Construction of latrines for the IDPs in public places to fight water borne disease.
- Maintenance of non-functional water scheme

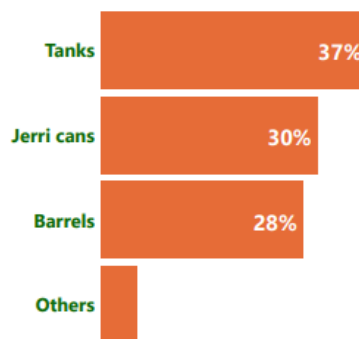
### Main Source Of Drinking Water



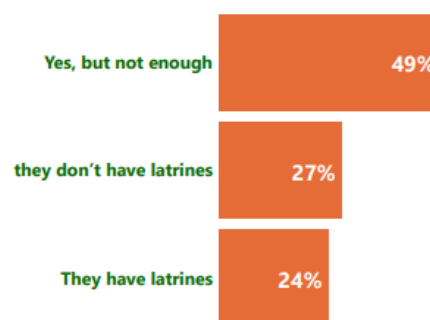
### Risks of water scarcity last six months



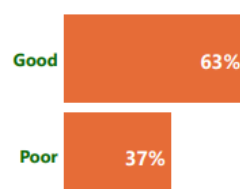
### Water Storage IDPs they have



### Do they have Latrines



### What is the General Hygiene condition of the camp population





## NFI and Shelter.

There are highly proposed needs in NFI for IDPS specially water tanks, dignity kits, kitchen utilities and cleaning supplies. 74% of the IDP settlements they have their own land so they able to establish all community service while 26% they didn't have their own land.

The 74% who have the land 56% of them have the land ownership certificates, while 44% they have the land but they didn't have land ownership certificates.

### Challenges.

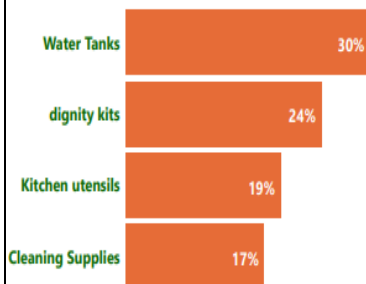
- 26% of IDP camps didn't have land so they have no chance to access all basic services e.g Education, Health, WASH, etc.
- Lack ownership certificates might cause insecure of lands and disputes.
- NFIs is needed specially water tanks, dignity kits, kitchen utilities and cleaning supplies.

### Recommendations.

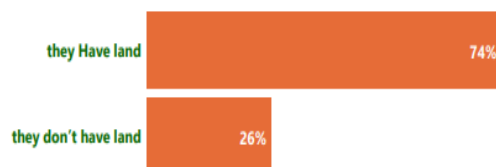
- Immediate provision of emergency shelter and non-food Items.
- Consideration for durable solutions specially HLP for IDPs through humanitarian and development nexus programing intentions.
- Accessing land ownership certificates of IDPs who have land which is their property.

## NFI and Shelter

### NFIs Needs



### Land Ownership



### Land Ownership Certificates



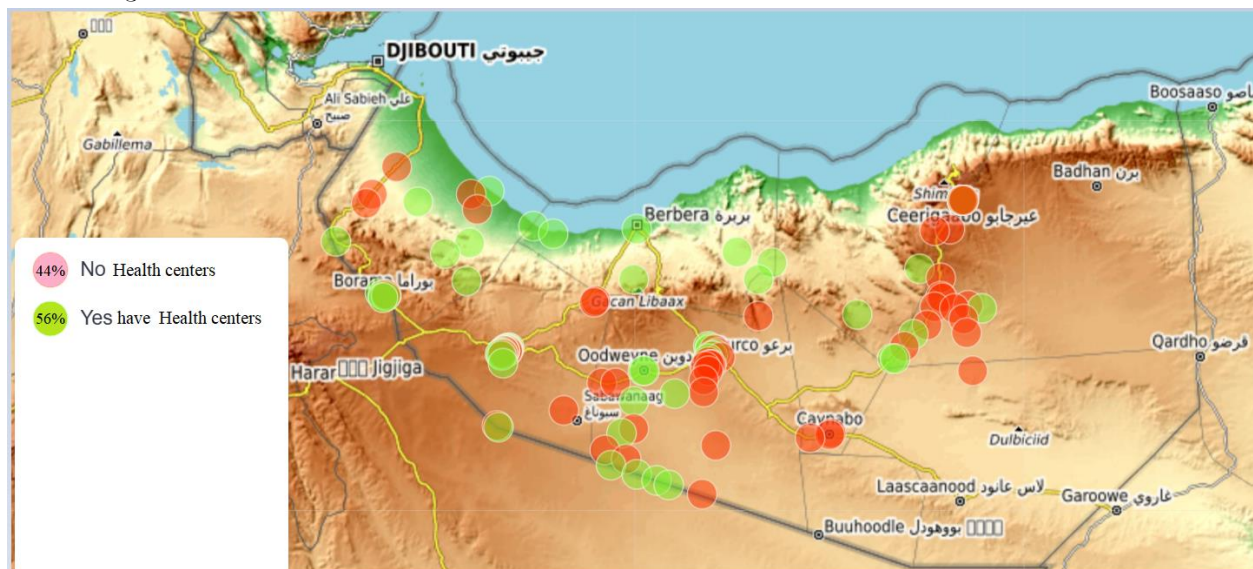
## Health

Almost 44% of IDP camps didn't have health while 56% they have health centers and they received health and nutrition assistance but it needs to sustain this assistance.

According the NDRA assessment 28% of Internally displaced mothers they give birth at home which is more complicated they have risked to face some of the maternal consequences. Furthermore, trained, or skilled medical personnel are in short supply. Some of the health centers are unable to meet the needs to deliver service towards IDP population.

The 44% that doesn't have the health centers they are used with different levels of health service, District hospitals 63%, Village MCH 18%, Private pharmacies 8% and Traditional medicines 8%, others 3% and all these levels are far distance from the IDP camps average of 19 kilometers.

56% of the IDP camps have health centers, which 98% of them are well functioning while only 2% are not functioning.



### Challenges.

- 242,277 individuals have suffering high risk to get health issues commonly the communicable disease with the weakened immune systems are vulnerable people (children, pregnant women's and elder ages).

### Recommendations

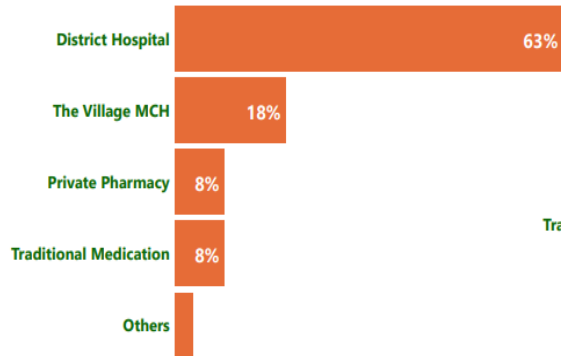
- Emergency health interventions in IDPs and special fund allocation from the government and humanitarian actors is needed.

## Health

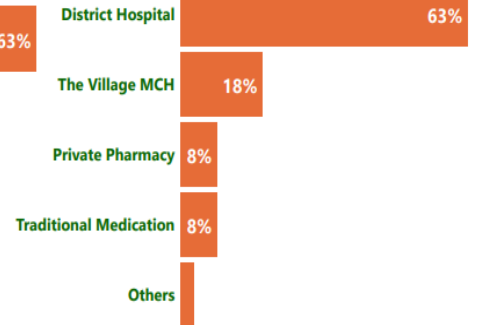
### Health Center



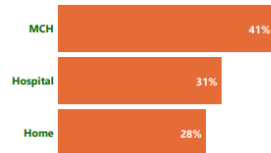
### If no, where do the people of the camp go for medicine



### Responsibility Of Health Center



### Pregnant women use to give birth



### Is it functioning Now ?





## Protection

Between January and August 2023, there has been increasing protection needs and due to the deteriorating living conditions, armed conflicts in Lasanod and severe drought. Unless there is 95% freedom of the movement exists, although protection there is gaps in IDPs especially protection measures and mechanisms but there is ongoing interventions for example mobile awareness which is to prevent violence against the human rights, mobile teams, protection disks for children, women's and vulnerable groups also there is referral.

This assessment was resulted that 95% of IDP camps have freedom of movement while only 5% are unable to move freely specially those Lasanod conflicts are affected (Sanaag region).

In terms of security 70% of IDP camps police stations doesn't exist while 30% have police stations which prevents the violations against the human rights in IDP sites and risks of rape.

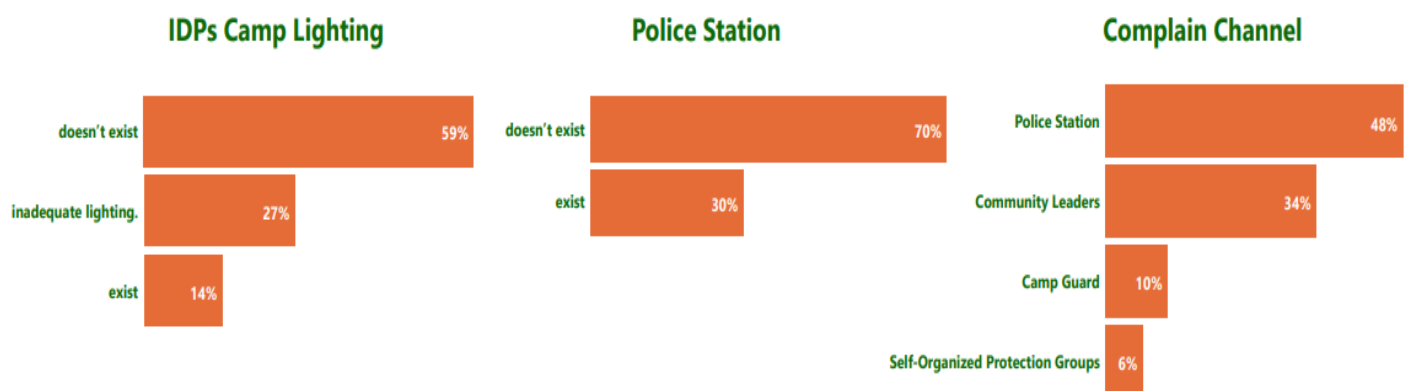
94% there is no protection concerns and special violations against women's also, only 6% they concerned theft, young groups fighting, FGM, Rape, and sexual harassments.

### Challenges.

- There are 6% Protection concerns for internally displaced people including clan disputes, rape, gangs, theft and young groups fighting.

### Recommendations

- To enhance the protection systems and mechanisms Child protection, GBV, gender mainstreaming, child friendly spaces and eradicate the protection concerns.
- Provision of assistive devices, psychosocial support.
- Initiation of peace building initiatives that will ensure sustainable solutions to clan disputes and conflicts which is adverse to the protection and human rights based approaches.



## Education

According to this assessment 58% of IDP camps have schools while 42% didn't have schools furthermore, those who have schools 90% have permanent building only 10% have temporary buildings.

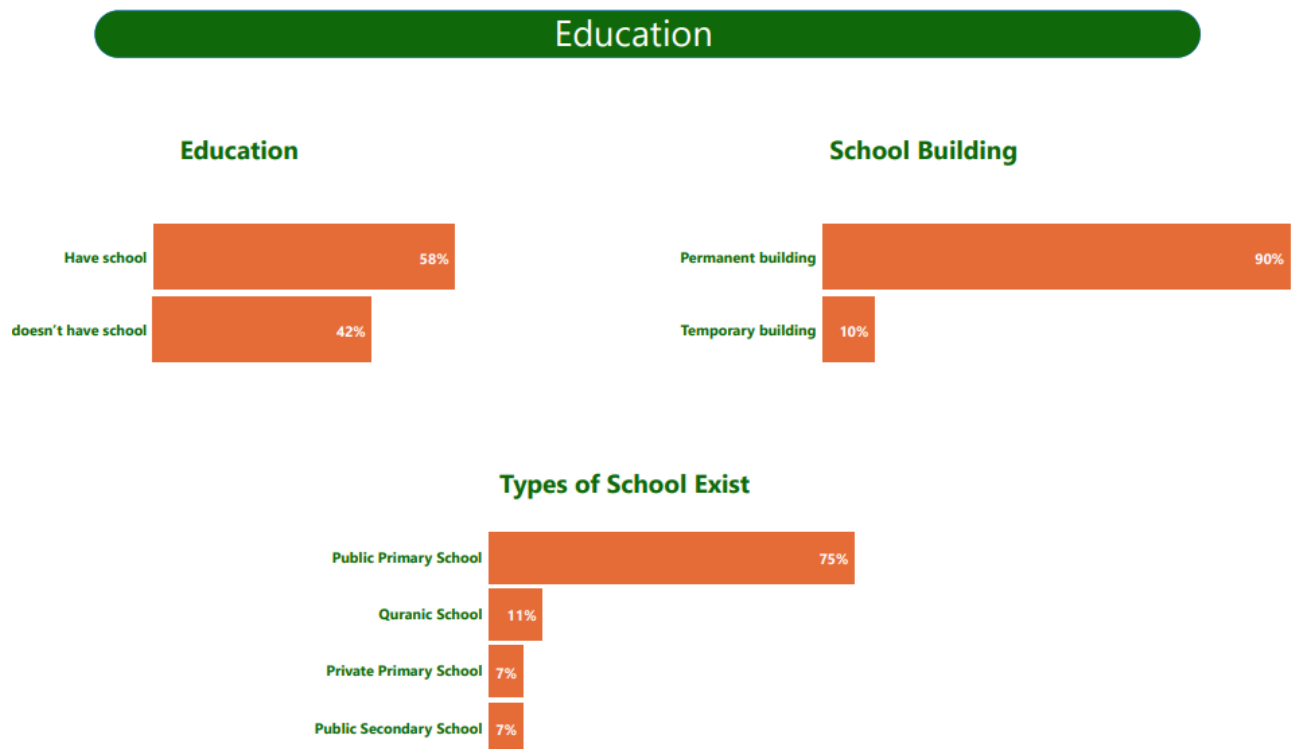
Regardless of the schools exist in the IDPs 82% are primary schools, 11% qur'anic school, 7% secondary school 11%, secondary school 7%.

### Challenges.

- 42% of IDP camps doesn't have schools and there is shortage of materials in the schools.

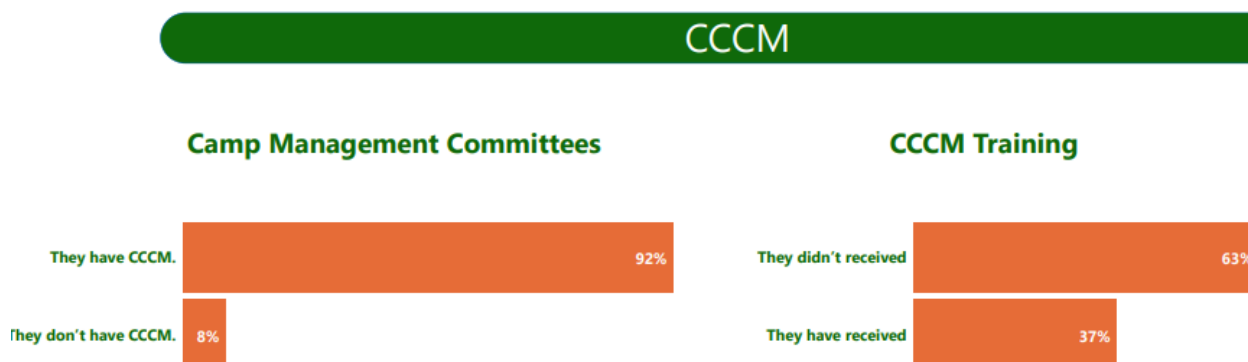
### Recommendations.

- Establish emergency learning spaces for IDPs students.
- Provide students with learning materials, including student learning kits, teaching kits, early child development kits and blackboards to enable and improve learning for students.
- Provide mental, psychosocial support through enhancing teachers' abilities for traumatized children.
- Provide school feeding program to increase retention and addressing child hunger for students.
- Mobilize IDPs for school year enrollment through 'back to learning' campaigns



## CCCM

The total of IDP camps that enumerators were reached 118 CAMPS -- and newly formed 74 sites from recent Lasanod conflict for those number of camps 92% have camp management committees also there is continues capacity building trainings conducted in the committees to manage better. Furthermore, there is establishment of CCCM structures, improving information management in all target sites



## Recommendations

- 1) Emergency allocation of food distribution all displacement sites to reduce the vulnerability.
- 2) Prioritizing of IDP camps in emergency WASH programs including the ongoing planned programs.
- 3) Water trucking support for those who have water scarcity which are 55% (35,000 Households)
- 4) Building and strengthening water storages for Internally Displaced people.
- 5) Hygiene and sanitation trainings for health and wellbeing
- 6) Construction of latrines for the IDPs in public places to fight water borne disease.
- 7) Maintenance of non-functional water schemes.
- 8) Emergency health interventions in IDPs and special fund allocation from the government and humanitarian actors is needed.
- 9) to enhance the protection systems and mechanisms Child protection, GBV, gender mainstreaming, child friendly spaces and eradicate the protection concerns.
- 10) Provision of assistive devises, psychosocial support
- 11) Initiation of peace building initiatives that will ensure sustainable solutions to clan disputes and conflicts which is adverse to the protection and human rights based approaches.
- 12) Establish emergency learning spaces for IDPs students.
- 13) Provide students with learning materials, including student learning kits, teaching kits, early child development kits and blackboards to enable and improve learning for students.



- 14) Provide mental, psychosocial support through enhancing teachers' abilities for traumatized children.
- 15) Provide school feeding program to increase retention and addressing child hunger for students.
- 16) Mobilize IDPs for school year enrollment through 'back to learning' campaigns.

## Conclusion

NDRA closely assessed the general situation of IDP camps in Somaliland, government declares in last 2022 for delayed rain affected droughts and shortage of water in Somaliland regions ordinarily in eastern regions this drought obviously causes both new displacements and trigger the situation of IDPs in their livelihoods. Furthermore, the National displacement and Refugee Agency assessed the particular situation in IDPs camps there is no much humanitarian intervention operating all clusters including Food assistance, Cash, Protection, Shelter, CCCM, WASH, Health, Nutrition and Education. In addition, NDRA calls the government concerned agencies to respond the gaps of drought affected IDPs also all humanitarian actors including UN, INGOs, LNGOs to interfere the situation of IDPs to reduce the vulnerability in any sector. In conclusion the situation getting worse and the aid has decreasing we are concerning, alarming the exacerbating of this situation.

Annex 1: Images and Pictures.



Annex 2: Lasanod Humanitarian task force IDP data.

Displacement figures in Lasanod conflicts 2023.			
S/	Locations	Households	direction
1	Lasanod District		
1	Bali hadhac	850	South
2	Xidhxidh	1000	South
3	Dhumay	450	South
4	Kalabaydh	1970	South
5	Dabataag	470	South
6	Qaydarka Baaraan	220	South
7	Qaydarka xidhxidh	170	South
8	Dhagax iskaraw	200	South
9	Saaxdheer	450	South
10	Dharkayn geenyo	360	South
11	Qoriley	330	South
12	Karin dabaylwayn	720	South
13	Afwayne	270	South
14	Qabribayax	300	South
15	Dab-gudban	310	South
16	Karin-garfood	370	South
17	Boocame	840	East
18	Fardhidin	170	East
19	Buulal	120	East
20	Falaydh yaale	80	East
21	Tukaraq	440	East
22	Higlada	250	East
23	Ganbadhe	200	East
24	Canjiid	130	west
25	Kabaalka xargega	310	west
26	Adhi cadeeye	800	west
27	Saaxo geba gebo	200	west
28	Tuulo samakaab	370	west
29	Yagoori	400	west
30	Guumays	2550	west
31	Bali xadhac	200	west
32	Yayle	800	west
33	Shululux	540	west
34	Goljano	570	west
35	Ceel-jeex	80	west
36	Biri qoday	70	west
37	Xawaal gaas	170	west
38	Yaaheel	260	west
	Sub-total	17,990	
2	Taleh District		
1	Taleex	3,700	East
	Sub-total	3,700	

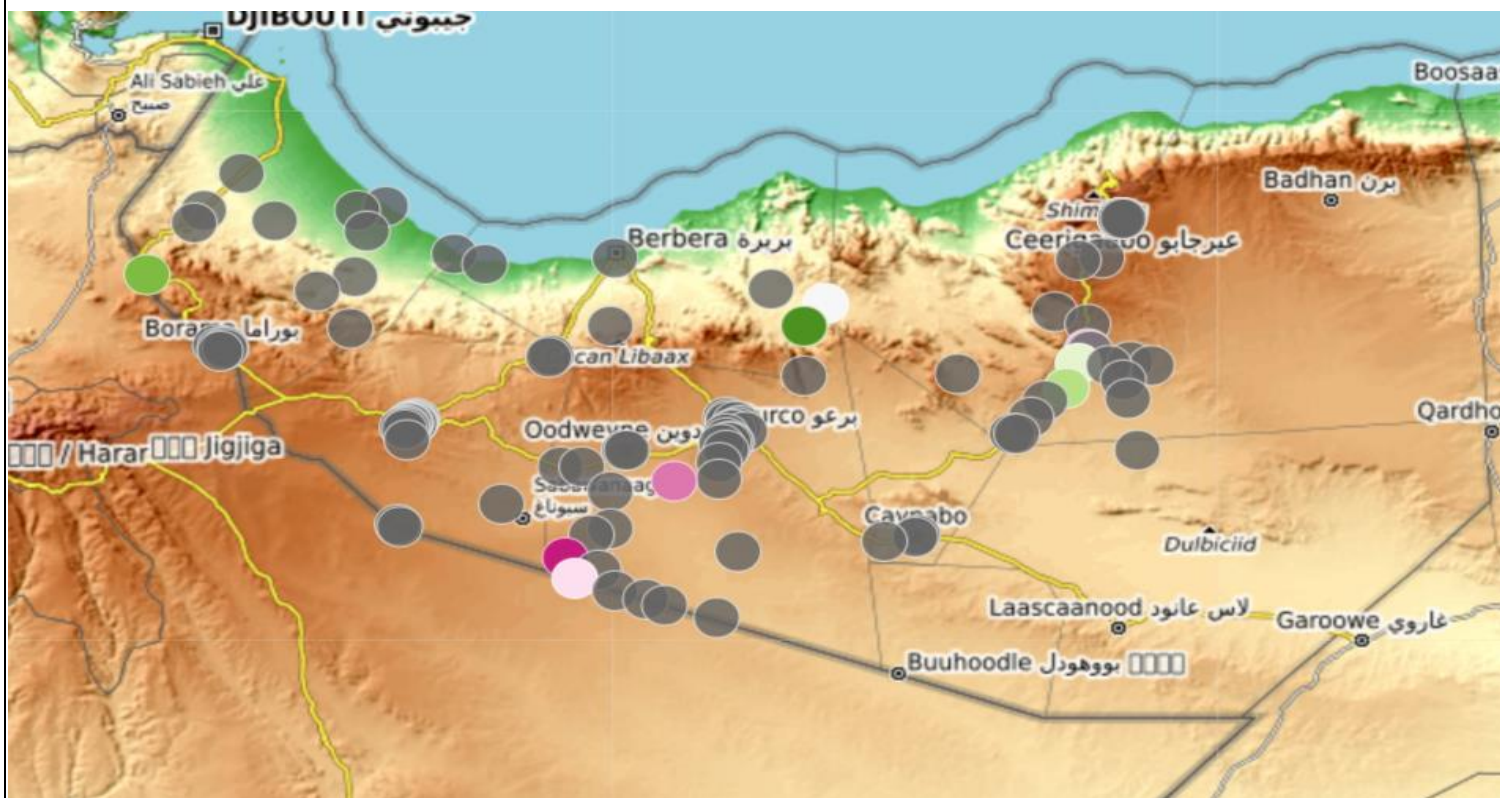


<b>3</b>	<b>Degmada Xudun</b>		
1	Xudun	3,470	North
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,470</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Buhodle District</b>		
1	Buuhoodle	8,500	S/west
2	Bali hadhac	20	S/west
3	Widh widh	85	S/west
4	Geed dheer	8	S/west
5	Dhalaama cune	15	S/west
6	Banyaal	20	S/west
7	Sarmaan	10	S/west
8	Bali cad	25	S/west
9	Xamar lagu xidh	30	S/west
10	Qararo hawiye	17	S/west
11	Dan dan	20	S/west
12	Ceegaag	25	S/west
13	Horufadhi	12	S/west
14	Galooley IDPS	30	S/west
15	Dara salaam IDPs	20	S/west
16	Gocon dhaale IDP	15	S/west
17	Tog barwaaqo IDPs	6	S/west
18	Maroodi ka dhac	5	S/west
19	Sool joogto	7	S/west
20	maygaagle IDPs	6	S/west
21	Shangalle IDPs	80	S/west
22	Bali docol IDPs	50	S/west
23	New Bali docol	30	S/west
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,036</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Erigavo district</b>		
1	Awrboogays	400	Sanaag
2	Kulaal	150	Sanaag
3	Boodda cade	39	Sanaag
4	Dibqarax	9	Sanaag
5	Karincaro	11	Sanaag
6	Jiidali	70	Sanaag
7	Sarmaanyo	30	Sanaag
8	Fiqifuliye	170	Sanaag
9	Ardaa	80	Sanaag
10	ceerigaabo	200	Sanaag
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,159</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Burco district</b>		
1	Burco	230	Togdheer
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>35,575 Households</b>	

### Annex 3: Communication Plan.

Activity	Channel	Target Audience	Time
1. Validation of the assessment report.	Presentation	NDRA senior managements and all staff.	8 <sup>th</sup> , November 2023.
2. Dissemination of the report.	Through email in all concerned agencies and also NDRA website.	All humanitarian actors in Somaliland	21 <sup>st</sup> , November 2023.
3. Stakeholders engagement (GoSL Inst. and partners).	Meeting (sending invitations)	(GoSL Inst. and partners)	23 <sup>rd</sup> , November 2023.
4. Aligning to implementation of humanitarian projects.	Project designing	(GoSL Inst. and partners)	2024

Annex 4: Map of Assessed Displacements.



Annex 5: Map of Task force report.

