

*JOINT IDP VERIFICATION AND
INTENTION SURVEY
SOMALI REGIONAL STATE*

Siti, Fafan, Nogob, Shabelle and Liben Zones

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2014

1. <i>Executive Summary</i>	3
2. <i>Introduction/Background Information</i>	4
2.1. <i>Objective</i>	5
2.2. <i>Methodology</i>	5
3. <i>Demographics</i>	5
3.1. <i>Nogob Zone</i>	5
3.2. <i>Shabelle and Liben zones</i>	7
3.3. <i>Fafan and Siti Zones</i>	8
4. <i>Major causes and durations of displacements</i>	9
5. <i>Current situation of IDPs</i>	10
6. <i>Durable solution intentions</i>	11
6.1. <i>Intentions in Nogob Zone</i>	11
6.2. <i>Intentions in Shabelle and Liben Zones</i>	11
6.3. <i>Intention in Siti and Fafan Zones</i>	12
7. <i>Needs Identified in Relation to Opted Durable Solutions</i>	12
7.1 <i>Needs in line with local integration</i>	12
7.2 <i>Needs in line with return</i>	13
8 <i>Sectoral Situation</i>	13
8.1 <i>Food</i>	13
8.2 <i>ES/NFI</i>	13
8.3 <i>Education</i>	14
8.4 <i>Health</i>	14
8.5 <i>WASH</i>	14
8.6 <i>Protection</i>	15
9 <i>Response</i>	15
10 <i>Relation with host communities</i>	16
11 <i>Livelihood patterns and coping mechanisms</i>	16
12 <i>Environmental impact</i>	17
13 <i>Recommendation</i>	18

ACCRONYMS

ABE: Alternative Basic Education

CHEW: Community Health Extension Workers

DPPB: Disaster prevention and Preparedness Bureau

DRC: Danish Refugee council

DSWG: Durable Solution Working Group

ES/NFI: Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Item

FGD: Focus Group Discussions

IDMR: Internal Displacement Monitoring Report

IDRUSDWA: Internal Displaced Urban and Rural under Privileged Societies Development and Welfare Association

IDP: Internally Displaced Person

IOM: International Organization for Migration

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

MHTs: Mobile Health Teams

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

SRS: Somali Regional State

WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP: World Food Programme

ZOA: Dutch based International Non-governmental Organization

1. Executive Summary

Within the past decade the Somali Regional State has been a ground of various conflicts. While the causes, patterns, actors, intensity, and consequences of these conflicts vary they often result in displacement of population, often protracted. They also have detrimental effects on people's livelihoods. Natural and man-made disasters are the main causes of displacement in Ethiopia but in Somali region Over 99% of the displacement situation was largely attributed to inter and intra clan conflicts.

The Somali region is comprised of nine zones and IDPs are found currently in five of these zones that include Siti, Fafan, Nogob, Shabelle and Liben. A total of 284,568 IDPs were reported to be scattered in 113 different sites within these five zones. This assessment report is a result of both qualitative and quantitative data collected from at least 68 IDP sites selected from these five zones of the region. Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview, Transact Walking and Desk Review methods were applied to capture primary and secondary data to verify the number of IDPs and identify their intentions in relation to prospects of durable solutions.

From the total IDPs in the region 99% of them were protracted indicating that no lasting solutions have been put in place. This assessment indicated that majority of the IDPs have been in displacement for a period ranging from 2 months to six years. All respondents reported that before displacement the predominant livelihoods were farming and livestock rearing. However, these have changed to collecting fire wood, preparing charcoal and depending on daily wages as the major source of income. Such livelihood practices may pose negative impact on nearby forests as no reforestation or environmental rehabilitation efforts were under way. In some sites IDPs reported that the distance they travel to collect firewood was growing further away. In some zones over 70% of IDPs were concerned about the future prospects of environmental wellbeing as a result of the ongoing negative coping mechanisms rested upon their environment.

At least 88% of the IDPs reached in this assessment opted for local integration as a durable solution. Recurrent conflicts in place of origin, positive relationship and close clan ties with host communities were IDPs' rationales for preferring local integration. On the other hand 11% of the IDPs reached in this assessment expressed their wish to return to their place of origin provided that safety, security and stability are ensured. This intention was reported to have resulted from the inability of IDPs to cope with meager livelihood alternatives in place of displacement. Only 1% of the total IDPs preferred to be relocated to other places with a hope to get a better fertile land than they settled in now.

All basic services and facilities IDPs use were built for the host communities and no expansion or scale up efforts were made to address the increasing demands as a result of placement of the IDPs. Although IDP children are allowed to attend schools found in locations of host communities, there are no adequate classrooms, teachers and scholastic materials. Majority of the health posts lack adequate drugs and health workers. Access to safe drinking water is very limited. Even to get unsafe water IDPs in some sites indicated that it takes almost half a day to collect. No water treatment chemicals were available. There were neither waste disposal systems nor gender and culture oriented latrines were put in place. Food aid targeting IDPs was reported to be non-existent in most of the sites. In a few sites where food ration is available it was either once or twice a year with one or two types of items often the rations were quotas which were meant for the host communities.

In Mubarak and Babile woredas intra-clan conflict and tension was still prevailing. Most of the villages were abandoned. As per the Mubarek woreda officials report, people were concentrated in four kebeles while majority left to nearby districts and also some crossed border taking their livestock. The assessment team

was advised to visit only two sites as a result of on-going conflict. The situation was still in turmoil that need a close follow up.

Livelihood restoration assistance in the form of restocking with cattle, camel and goats; farming tools and seeds; access to safe drinking water were the critical conditions identified and prioritized by IDPs opted to locally integrate. On the other hand IDPs preferring to return to place of origin, and the return to be sustainable they have identified the combination of the following preconditions; (1)ensuring peace, safety and stability; (2) fair and equitable access to grazing land and water along river banks and (3) restoration of damaged infrastructures including shelter, schools, health posts and water facilities.

During this multi-agency joint assessment it was observed that most families have lost their assets such as livestock, household paraphernalia, and their access to basic services. Emergency and recovery assistances were inadequate and fall short to address multifaceted needs of those disaster affected people both as individual and as communities. In spite of the existing positive and supportive relationships between the IDPs and host communities, burdens shouldered by the latter were often left unmeasured and consequently arising needs have not been addressed.

2. Introduction and Background Information

Inter-clan conflict and natural disaster affect hundreds of thousands of individuals annually in multiple regions of Ethiopia in particular, the Amhara, Gambella, Oromia and the Somali Regions. Forced displacement is an adverse consequence of disasters, leaving populations with traumatic experiences, limited access to basic necessities and a bleak future. According to an Internal Displacement Monitoring Report prepared and published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), an estimated 375,645 individuals were in displacement in the period April to June 2014. 281,704 IDPs (75% of the IDPs nationwide) were in protracted displacements in Somali Region caused by mainly inter-clan conflicts.

As stated in Principle 28 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 2, IDPs have a right to a durable solution and often need assistance in their efforts. According to the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. Durable Solutions can be ensured through reintegration or return in the place of origin, integration in the place of displacement or settlement elsewhere.

Providing solutions to the IDPs and ensuring their protection and assistance primarily lie with the Federal and regional authorities. The humanitarian actors play a role to assist the relevant authorities and the IDPs themselves to find durable solutions.

The Somali Regional State has recognized that IDPs have been exposed to a range of risks and vulnerabilities. It is critically important that this precarious plight should be brought to an end in the region. Hence, the Somali Regional State Government, through the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau (DPPB) with technical support from IOM and other humanitarian partners has been leading discussions on Durable solutions for protracted IDPs in the Region and endorsed the formation of a Durable Solution Technical Working Group (DSTWG). This working group was tasked to develop a strategy paper based on displacement surveillance and assessments including IDP verification and intentions survey. Following the recommendation of the DSWG, the Somali Regional DPPB formally requested the members of the DSTWG to support in conducting an IDP verification and intention survey. Accordingly three teams comprised of regional sectoral bureaus, UN agencies and NGOs led by SRS DPPB conducted this assessment in five zones of the region starting from 24th of August to 8th of September 2014.

2.1. Objective

This assessment aims to collect primary and secondary data, analyze findings and produce a comprehensive report informing the number of IDPs in Liben, Shabelle, Fafan, Siti and Nogob zones of Somali Regional State and their intentions and preferences in relation to durable solutions.

Expected Results

- To verify and update current caseload of IDPs in five zones of Somali region
- To identify the intentions of IDPs in line with prospects of durable solution
- In consultation with the IDP communities, kebele and woreda officials, propose recommendations of possible thematic/sectoral intervention in line with durable solutions

2.2. Methodology

The selection of assessment methodology was preceded by discussions with the members of the Durable Solutions Working Group in Jigjiga. Criteria taken into consideration when deciding on the methodology included applicability and appropriateness to the context, as well as practicality vis-à-vis capacity of the assessment teams. Household head count method although initially selected as the most accurate means of IDP number verification was later on discarded as the extended geographical coverage of IDP sites, inaccessibility and security concerns in some of the sites posed constraints in capacity, financial resources and time. The members also decided to merge IDP verification and intention survey into one assessment. Assessment tools were jointly developed, tested in the field (Gebegebo) and further modified based on the feedback from the pilot assessment team members. A total of 113 IDP sites were found in all five zones (Siti, Fafan, Nogob, Shabelle and Liben) of Somali region. Initially the team has agreed to cover at least 75% (85) of all sites. However, the teams covered 68 IDP sites (10 sites in Siti and Fafan, 17 sites in Nogob and 41 sites in Shabelle and Liben zones). 17 sites were not reached due to insecurities following newly emerged conflict situations started during the period of this assessment particularly in some of woredas in Siti, Fafan and Liben zones.

The assessment team employed both qualitative and quantitative methods of data gathering that include:-

- Focus Group Discussions (using Semi-Structured Interview method) with elderly, women and Youth groups of the IDP Community.
- Key Informant Interviews with Woreda and kebele officials.
- Transact walking and field observations
- Secondary Data from desk review and verification at kebele and woreda levels
- Cross-checking and verification of unclear data (IDP numbers) at site, kebele and woreda levels.
- Data analysis and report writing by the team.

Limitations of the Assessment

- Local government administrations lack proper information of the IDP numbers, and have no record of the IDP profiles on any file or report and in most cases they provide imaginary figures.
- High expectations of both local administrations and IDPs leading to provision of distorted information during the assessment. In some instances, host communities were mobilized and found joining IDPs settlements and establishing shanty shelters posing difficulty in coming up with the right figures on who is a real IDPs

- Livelihood patterns of Somali IDPs (Nomadic lifestyle) causing challenges in identifying and verifying who is a real IDP. Reports indicate sparsely scattered in the different woredas because of existing kinship ties and culture of mutual resource sharing
- Access; the teams could not access some of the IDP sites due to security concerns and poor road accessibility especially in Babili and parts of Mubarak, Afdem and Maiso/Mulli Woredas due to ongoing active clan conflicts and tensions
- The association of assessments with food aid and immediate humanitarian response where communities feel fade up with many assessments with no response leading to reluctance to respond to survey questions.
- Limited time for conducting a comprehensive assessment against the high number of sites to be covered and distances of travel between and within zones and Woredas.

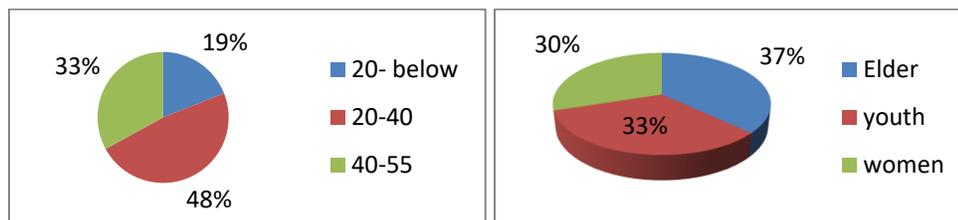
3. Demographic Characteristics

3.1. Nogob Zone

Age and Sex of Respondents

The main participants of the FGD were above 20- 40years old with 48%, followed by 40-55 age groups with 33% and 19% of the respondents below the age of 20 years. This indicates that the active members of the community are at home, because they don't have any facilities to generate job or livelihood means. Majority of the respondents were male - 70%, and women 30%. The imbalance is mainly due to the dominant role of the Somali men in the public sphere while women tend to occupy domestic sphere.

Age of respondents



Three different groups have participated in the FGDs; elders with 37%, youth comprised 33% and 30% of the participants were women.

Table 1: Verified Number of IDPs in Kubi

SN	Name of IDPs site	# Of IDPs (baseline)	Current # of the IDPs in the site	# of the IDPs settled elsewhere
1	Fokdher	471	422	49
2	Maga'load	426	405	21
3	Danwa	267	236	31

4	Dulgabi	439	385	54
5	Libaxle	236	213	23
6	Qarari	369	327	42
7	Bali madow	406	381	25
8	Bodhley	258	213	45
9	Woble	207	172	35
	Sub Total	3,079	2754	325

Table 2: Verified Number of IDPs in Mayumuluka Woreda

SN	Name of IDP site	# Of original IDPs	# of IDPs displaced to this site	# of the IDPs settle else where
1	Harjano	875	697	178
2	Harabura	542	443	99
3	Hara Hawiye	922	726	196
4	Nadhi	405	284	121
5	Hankurura	1045	883	162
6	Dhobale	356	285	71
7	Kulande	243	197	46
8	Hamayse	326	277	49
Total		4,714	3,792	922

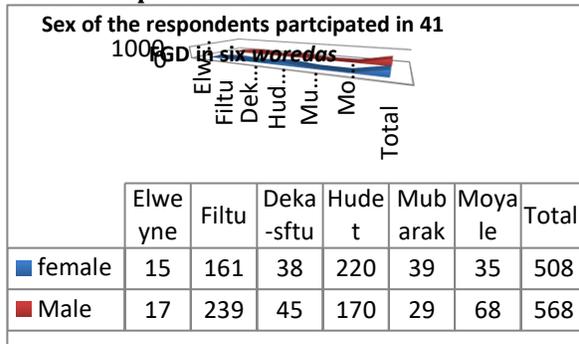
3.2. Shabelle and Liben zones

A total of six woredas were covered by the team deployed in these two zones. The woredas were Elweyne *woreda* of Shebelle and five *woredas* of Liban zone (Filtu, Daka-suftu, Hudet Moyale and Mubarak) of having 64 IDP sites with a total of 28,729 IDP HHs and approximately 172,374 populations.

Age and Sex of the Respondents

This assessemnt has attempted to encourgae participants representing different groups within the IDP communities such as youth, women and men and elders when administering FGD tools. The following tabe and chart illustrate sex and age of participants.

Sex of the Respondents



Age group of FGD participants

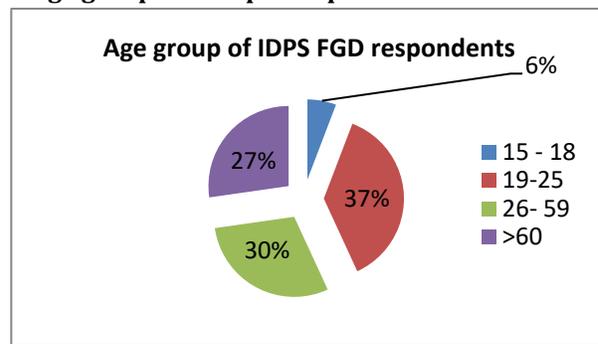
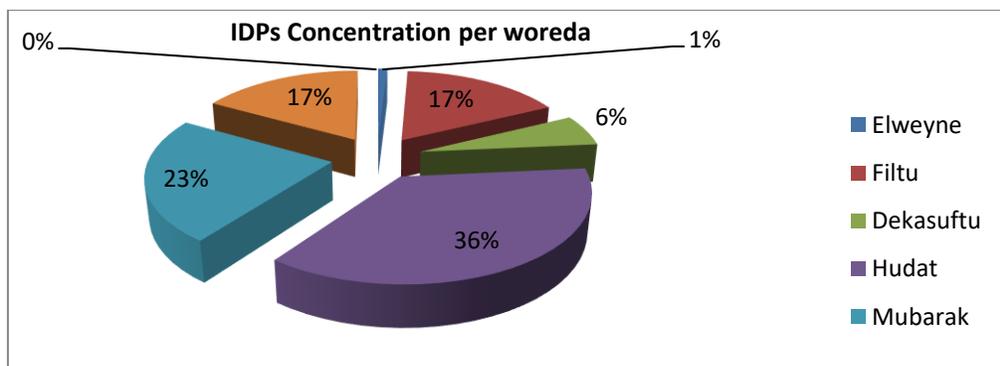


Table 3: Verified Number of IDPs in Shabelle and Liben

Zone	Woreda	# of IDP Sites	IDP HH caseload as of Jun-14 (Secondary Source)	New IDP caseload (Woreda Officials)	Total IDP caseload to date
Shabelle	Elweyne	1	246	29	275
Liben	Filtu	21	3429	1387	4816
	Deka Siftu	4	533	1138	1671
	Hudet	24	10520	0	10520
	Mubarek	11	4654	1960	6614
	Moyale	3	2600	2233	4833
	Total	64	21982	6747	28729

IDP concentration by Woreda

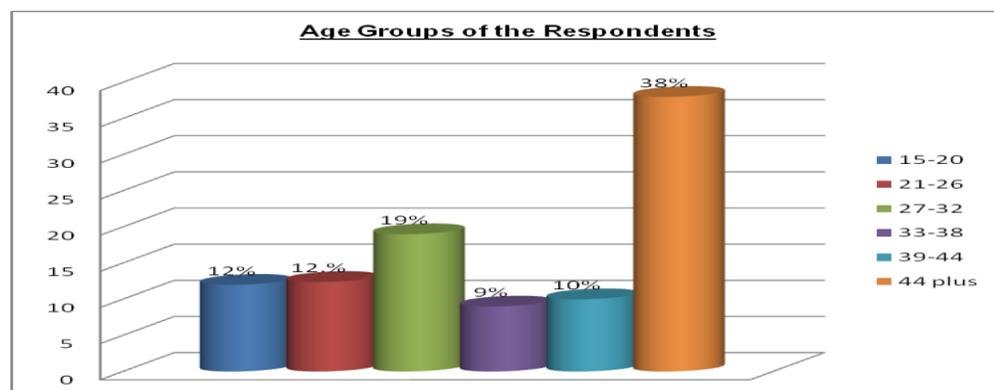
In this assessment it was observed that Liban and Shabelle host a total of 28,729 HHs (172,374) IDP. 99% of the total IDPs were settled within the five woredas of Liban zone. As shown in the chart below; Hudat hosts 36% of the IDPs, Mubarak has 23%, Filtu and Moyale host 17% each and Deka-suftu hosts 6%, while Elweyne of Shabelle has only 1% of the IDPs. Currently there is prolonged drought exists in the two zones and IDPs depend on the resources of the host communities that double the burden on hosting woredas.



3.3. Fafan and Siti Zones

Among the FGD participants the age group above 44 years was higher than other age groups indicated in the chart below with 38%. This is due to customarily elders like to talk to visitors than the youth and females.

Age groups of Respondents



Sex Composition of Respondents

Majority of the respondents tend to be male with 65% while women formed the remaining 35%. In other words in FGDs where male and female sat together, particularly in elder and youth groups more males showed up. This could be as a result of male dominance in Somali Society and women preoccupied with domestic chores. When compared as groups, elders and women equally constituted each 35% whereas youth comprised of 30% of the respondents.

Table 4: Verified Number of IDPs in Fafan and Siti Zones

Woreda	Baseline (previous reports)	Protracted (HHs)	New (HHs)	Total No of HHs(Protracted + New)
Kabribayah	637	1070	0	1070
Tulliguled	414	627	184	811
Jiggiga	280	160	0	160
Gursum	950	950	0	950
Babile	2557	2557	2075	4632
Afdam	400	685	585	1270
Maiso	937	937	1076	2013
Grand Total	6,175	6,986	3,920	10,906

4. Major causes and durations of displacements

There were frequent conflicts between Somali and Oromo ethnics reside along the border of the two regions. According to the respondents the constant conflict between the two ethnic groups emanated from access and share of resources such as pasture land, water from major rivers and power sharing and questions of representation. Such disputes developed into conflicts at clan and ethnic levels.

The displacement in Siti, Fafan, Nogob and Liben zones, which comprises 99% of the total caseloads, was resulted from inter and intra-clan conflicts. The inter clan conflict refers to conflict between some clans of Somali such as Gerri and Gebra against clans belonging to Oromo, mainly Borena. The intra-clan conflict refers to conflict within sub clans of Somali (Gerri, Jarso, Digodi, Merhan and Gebra). Only 1% of the total IDP caseload, which happened in Shabelle zone, was resulted from sustained drought and flood that occurred in November 2013 in East-Imay woreda of the zone.

Due to lack of attention and political commitment by responsible authorities in identifying and providing alternative solutions aimed at bringing durable solutions, the IDPs in the region forced to live in a protracted situation for a period ranging from 2 months to 6 years in current places of displacement. As a result, during this period to a greater extent the IDPs lived of a combination of inadequate hand outs in the form of emergency assistance and meager resources of host communities and relatives.

5. Current Situation of IDPs

The current situation of the IDPs is deteriorating due to the displacement. Absence of registration and documentation of losses during forced displacement or reliable sources that could provide such information, this report is subjected to reflect the losses described by the IDPs participated in this assessment. However, it is significantly important to recognize the tendency of exaggeration and the data collected in this assessment cannot be representative. This being the case, all participants of this assessment reported to have left behind their properties, livestock and farms.

According to the interview results, large number of IDPs is currently experiencing a critical condition of food shortage. For instance, the nearest market for Kubi and Mayumuluko IDPs is Mina which is their place of origin. The IDPs reported that it is not safe for them to access this market as the area is currently occupied by the Oromos. Despite the prevailing sense of insecurity, some families still send their wives and children to this market to purchase food items due the overwhelming situation of food shortage and lack of alternatives. It was reported IDPs who send their family members to this market remain with constant fret until the family member returns back safely.

Additionally, there is shortage of water in places where the IDPs reside. They are forced to fetch water from areas far away from their place of residence. At the moment water availability is normal in Nogob zone as the karan rains started in the area. The sanitation in the IDP sites also remains precarious due to lack of public latrines and the practice of open defecation. They are also in risk of diseases as people fetch stagnant water from the road potholes and seasonal rivers.

6. Durable Solution Intentions

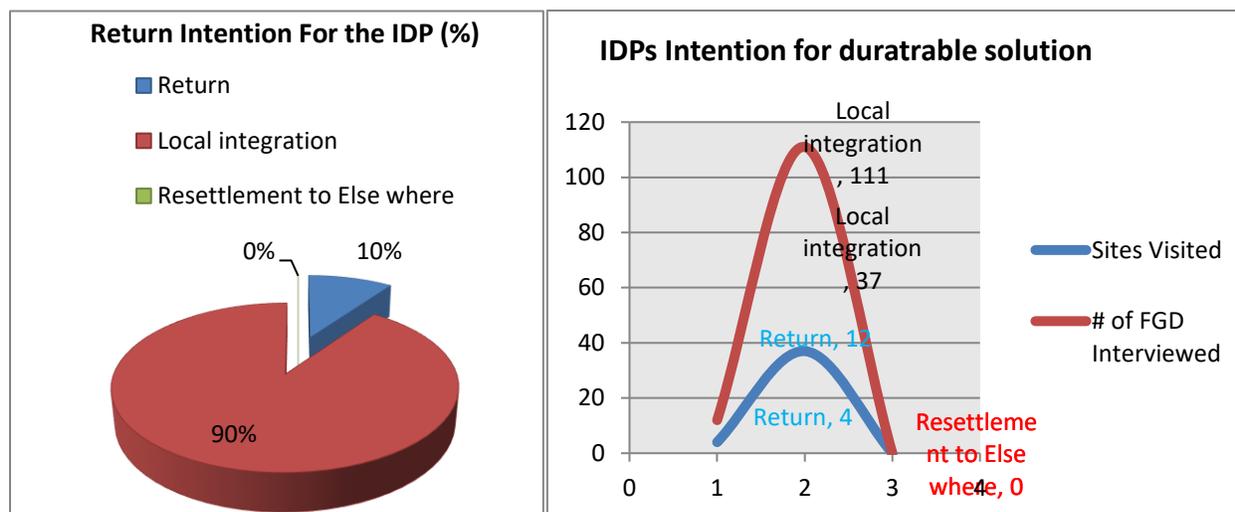
6.1. Intentions in Nogob Zone

All IDPs of both woredas in Nogob zone unanimously opted to locally integrate due to belonging to the same ethnic with the host communities. The idea of return to place of origin was completely rejected by all IDPs participated in this assessment and they justified their decision with the lack of trust to feel safe and secure in place of origin.

IDPs often expressed that the host communities have been supportive of them by sharing their assets, resources, services and infrastructures including relief aid, livestock, household equipment, and water facilities. Interviewed IDPs indicated that they recognize their presence have created pressure on the existing meager services and facilities. For instance, they mentioned that in most locations natural ponds run out of water earlier due to over usage by large number of people other than intended originally.

6.2. Intentions in Shabelle and Liben Zones

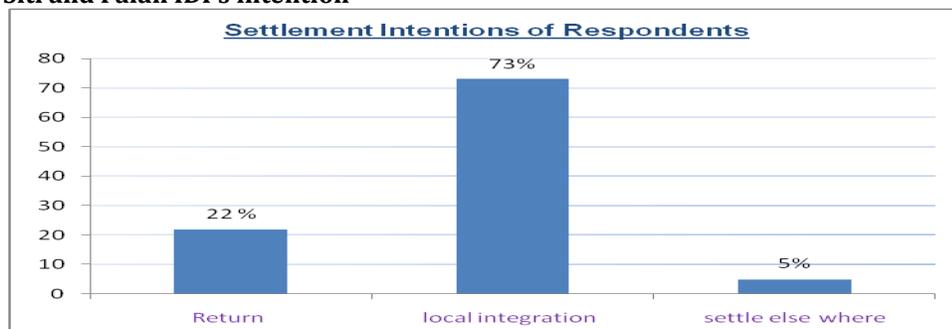
The team visited 41 IDPs sites in six woredas (1 in Shabelle and 5 in Liben). In 37 IDP sites where a total of 111 focus group discussions conducted, IDPs confirmed that they opt to integrate locally. This accounts for 90% of IDPs in Shabelle and Liben zones. On the other hand only 10% of IDPs in the same areas explained that they would prefer to return to their place of origin provided that government ensures lasting peace and security.



6.3. Intention in Siti and Fafan Zones

As shown below, 73% of the displaced households indicated their intention to locally integrate in to the host community at their current location, 22% opted to return to their original places while only 5% intend to settle elsewhere.

Siti and Fafan IDPs intention



7. Needs Identified in Relation to Opted Durable Solutions

Almost in all cases, IDPs during this assessment were sharing services and facilities that have been built taking into account only the magnitude of needs of host communities. Undoubtedly, as confirmed by the IDP communities themselves, this scenario has created a massive pressure on the existing meager services and

facilities. Hence, if alternative solutions are to be long-lasting, IDPs confirmed that there are crucial needs and gaps that should be addressed in line with the preferred types of durable solution.

7.1 Needs in line with local integration

Local integration was opted for by 100% of IDPs in Nogob, 90% of IDPs in Liben and Shebelle and 73% of IDPs in Siti and Fafan zones indicating that this is the preference of majority of the IDPs. Although the IDPs feel safe in current places and host communities are willing to let IDPs stay, facilitating the integration of large number of people may result in changing the socio-economic arena in a long term. It is important to study and analyze the absorption capacity of current locations and host communities. For instance, it is important to answer questions regarding how IDPs can access basic services as an ordinary resident on equal level, what their livelihood will depend on in relation to the capacity of the environment they would integrate in and what risk factors are there following their integration.

Although many other intertwined factors may have the potential to determine the status of local integrations, the priorities and necessary conditions for IDPs as they have listed during FGDs are as follows;

- Address the immediate food needs of the majority of IDPs while putting in place mechanisms that ensure food security concerns.
- Ensure access to adequate and safe potable water and gender and culture oriented latrine and sanitation facilities.
- Livelihood support such as re-stocking, income generating schemes, farming tools and seeds taking into account geo-climatic condition of current places of displacements.
- ES/NFI assistance; emergency shelter should be followed by transitional and temporary shelter
- Health and nutrition services need to be expanded in such a way IDPs and host communities in remote rural areas no longer need to travel hours seeking these services
- Construct, expand and renovate more classrooms and schools as well as deploying more teachers and make adequate scholastic materials available

7.2 Needs in line with return

22% in Siti and Fafan and 10% in Liben zones interviewed IDPs opted to return to places of origin due to better suitability of former environments to their livelihoods such as availability of fertile land for agriculture and abundant pasture and water for their livestock. Those IDPs identified the following needs to be crucial to facilitate successful return and reintegration in places of origin.

- Ensure safety, security and stability through addressing root causes of unresolved conflict situations
- Restore damaged means of livelihood and social service facilities
- Coordinated return assistance package aiming at smooth transition

8 Sectoral Situation

8.1 Food

Most of displaced persons in Somali region have predominantly been pure pastoralists and to some extent agro-pastoralists before displacement. The conflicts that led to their displacement have also caused them loss of livestock, agricultural produces, land holdings and household properties. This has ultimately led to creating a situation where IDPs experienced prolonged food shortage in places of displacement. Almost all IDPs who participated in FGDs expressed that they were often forced to skip meals and survive on a limited type of food with low nutritional values. They said this was due to lack of means of production and income that

constrained them from diversifying and increasing food items. IDPs in all five zones covered in this assessment explained that so far they only depended on a combination of (1) low income generated from daily labor, charcoal and firewood sale (at least one member of all IDP household engaged in such activities), (2) a few gifts and borrowing from host communities and (3) a few of IDPs share relief food from quota of host communities. The information obtained at field level has indicated only nearly 12% (2,812 HH in Nogob and 2,889 HH Liben) of the total displaced households received an *ad hoc* relief food.

The IDPs informed that they were highly concerned about their vulnerability to experience sustained food insecurity. It was also their worry that children, pregnant and lactating mothers were unable to get adequate nutrition necessary for their growth and development.

8.2 Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (ES/NFI)

Although it is likely that some IDPs might have saved or escaped with at least some of their properties, all IDPs participated in this assessment unanimously reported that they have left their shelter and household paraphernalia behind. They justify this was due to unplanned evacuation from conflict situation that have caused their displacement. Participants stated that as a result of such losses since displacement they lack proper shelter that could ensure safety and protection from harsh. Also lack of cooking materials, water collection materials, sanitation kits and clothing was another challenge.

Primary and secondary data indicated that out of the total displaced persons nearly 63% received assistance in the form of emergency shelter and non-food items from various humanitarian organizations. Due to protracted nature of displacement and lack of durable solutions, the need for assistance in terms of transitional and permanent shelter structures was reported to be crucial. Due to lack of administrative guidance in relation to future prospects of durable solutions, IDPs expressed that they have been trying to set up temporary shelter structures using locally available materials. Environmental impacts brought as a result of constant reliance on nearby forests were reported to be one of shared concerns of IDPs, host communities and local authorities.

8.3 Education

IDPs settled close to woreda towns and schools in rural kebeles have their children access education together with host communities (*See Table 5*). Except in a few woreda towns such as Hudet and Moyale, no efforts were made to expand school structures taking into account increased number of school aged displaced children. Consequently, teacher-student and classroom-student ratio were reported to be way below the national standard in almost all IDPs sites.

According to FGD and KII respondents, host communities have been willing to grant displaced children access the existing school facilities. However, IDPs highlighted that their children have encountered numerous challenges including overcrowding, inadequate number of teachers and unavailability of scholastic materials. On the other hand, the schools in rural kebeles have lower grades, in most cases only first cycle (1-4) and Alternative Basic Education (ABE). As displaced children pass these lower grades they were forced to drop out since their family could not afford to send them to pursue second and third cycles that are often found in far places mainly woreda towns. Displaced children including children from host communities particularly in rural areas in Filtu, Mubarek, Kubi and Mayumuluko were completely unable to access education due to absence of any facility.

Table 5: Sectoral Profile Update of Five Somali Zones (Current places of displacement)

Zone	Woreda	# of Population (Host) as per CSA 2010 population projection	# of IDP HH	# of Population (IDP)	School				Health Facilities				Water facilities									
					Primary School		ABE		Health center		Health post		Shallow well		Hand dug well		Spring with distribution and on spot		Roof water harvest		Birkas	
					FN*	NFN*	FN	NFN	FN	NFN	FN	NFN	FN	NFN	FN	NFN	FN	NFN	FN	NFN	FN	NFN
Nogob	Kubi		3079	18474	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
	Mayumuluka	11907	4714	28284	1	0	10	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Sub-Total			7793	46758	2	1	12	4	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	
Siti	Afdam	68161	1270	7620	11	0	37	0	3	0	10	2	0	0	17	16	0	0	0	0	6	3
	Maiso		2013	12078	18	0	34	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Sub-Total			3283	19698	29	0	71	0	6	0	21	2	0	0	27	16	0	0	0	0	22	3
Fafan	Kebribeyah	175650	1070	6420	49	0	118	3	6	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
	Tulligulid		811	4866	37	0	43	3	3	0	12	1	0	0	46	6	1	0	0	0	29	0
	Jigjiga	293931	160	960	54	0	60	0	4	0	26	4	0	0	70	4	0	0	0	0	85	21
	Gursum	29094	950	5700	17	0	14	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	68	11	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Babile	82083	4632	27792	31	0	95	0	2	0	17	2	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Sub-Total			7623	45738	188	0	330	6	17	0	91	7	0	0	221	21	1	0	0	0	234	21
Shabelle	Elwoine		275	1650	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Sub-Total			275	1650	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Liben	Filtu	139006	4816	28896	34	0	52	0	2	1	22	0	3	0	17	5	0	0	0	0	58	8
	Deka-Siftu		1671	10026	25	0	26	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
	Hudet	45849	10520	63120	18	2	1	1	2	0	17	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	28	1
	Mubarek		6614	39684	9	2	17	2	1	0	11	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
	Moyale	269448	4833	28998	42	4	26	2	5	1	29	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	46	2
Sub-Total			28454	170724	128	8	122	5	11	3	88	0	8	0	29	6	0	0	0	0	150	12
Total		1115745	47428	284568	347	9	535	15	37	3	207	9	8	0	278	43	1	0	0	0	429	43

FN*: Functional, NFN*: Non Functional

8.4 Health

Majority of woredas in all zones were reported to have functioning health centers except some lack adequate drugs and health workers. In addition many of the rural kebeles were observed having functioning health posts and new constructions were under way in some of these kebeles (*See Table 5*). In existing ones some have shortage of drugs and in some cases health workers were not found on board. IDPs expressed that they have access to these functioning facilities in the same ways host communities benefit. Outreach health packages in the form of mobile health and nutrition team, periodic vaccine campaign programs and community health education activities through CHWs were reported to be available for both host communities and IDPs. However, in some pocket areas such as some rural kebeles in Filtu and Mubarek, IDPs expressed that they have no access to any basic services, including health, as these facilities were non-existent at all.

Results of all FGDs and KII conducted in five zones of the region indicated that no expansion of existing or construction of new facilities were observed that targeted addressing the increasing demand of services as a result of new arrivals. The common prevalent diseases in visited sites that IDPs suffer from were reported to include diarrhea, malaria and malnutrition. IDPs explained that due to high demands health facilities often run out of supplies. Due to this and for complicated health problems both IDPs and host communities were often forced to travel long distances for hours in sought of these services.

8.5 WASH

Limited availability of water for human and livestock consumption was observed to be common setback in almost all visited zones. Except some areas in Nogob zone that have enough rain and settlements along river Dawa in Liben and Shebelle zones, majority of water sources such as ponds, seasonal rivers, birkas, roof harvests, shallow and deep wells dried up due to relative high temperature. In addition, the assessment teams observed large number of non-functional and new facilities under construction in various locations in all zones indicating that adequate water access was not yet ensured (*See Table 5*).

Both IDPs and host communities, due to lack of adequate water access in their vicinities, were reported to travel long distances that take half a day on average to collect water from unsafe and unprotected sources. IDPs informed that they lacked water treatment chemicals. Access to water from major rivers such as Dawa and Shebelle were also reported to have caused disputes between different clans, especially during dry seasons when communities attempt to access water for their livestock. Despite the existence of a few permanent water resources in some locations such as major rivers including Dawa and Shebelle, their potential capacities were not fully utilized in such a way that ensure fair, equal and adequate access to all.

Insufficient water access coupled with absence of personal and environmental hygiene kits and facilities worsened sanitations of both IDPs and host communities. Observations confirmed non-existent of private and public toilets, waste disposal and bathing facilities. Both IDPs and host communities in most places practiced open defecation indicating prevalent high risks for diseases caused by poor sanitation.

8.6 Protection

As per the findings of FGDs, many IDP households during previous conflicts lost members, ie household heads, who had crucial roles in ensuring household income and safety. This has caused especially young children to take up productive roles of adults such as engaging in labor and collection of water and firewood from far places. Some of the children began to be part of the labor force in on-going construction sites. Common protection concerns IDPs outlined are summarized below.

- Although no GBV cases were reported so far in places of displacement, concerns prevail as young children and women often travel long distances seeking basic necessities such health, education, water and firewood.
- Poor shelter making vulnerable the IDPs to rain, wind and wild animals.
- Lack of gender and culture oriented latrines and bathing facilities as well as poor living conditions in congested settlements brought concerns for IDPs regarding safety and wellbeing of young children and privacy of women.

9 Response

The majority of the IDPs in Somali Region remain in a protracted-displacement situation without any organized, adequate and effective humanitarian assistance aimed at restoring their living condition in a sustainable manner. The continued flow of displaced people also hindered the possibility of addressing the expanding critical humanitarian assistance requirements. This has resulted in a situation where the varied and diversified humanitarian needs of these IDPs were unattended.

In all IDP sites where FGDs and KIIs conducted respondents informed that to a large extent IDPs relied on assistances provided by host communities for their day to day basic necessities in the form of sharing and borrowing. Reportedly this was due to (1) lack of adequate humanitarian assistance aimed at addressing

their immediate needs or services that enable them cope with current situation, (2) inability of IDPs (as all reported to have left their properties behind) to keep hold of their basic assets and properties as a result of the conflict situation that have caused their displacements.

The information obtained from IDP representatives during this assessment indicated that IDPs have been provided with a few types of one-time assistance in the form of emergency response. This is illustrated in the table below.

Table 6: Emergency Assistance

Zone	Total IDP HH	# of IDP HH Benefited from Emergency Assistances*		
		Food	ES/NFI	Livelihood
Siti	3283	2725	2200	0
Fafan	7623	6327	5107	0
Nogob	6546	2812	2812	0
Shabelle	275	0	246	0
Liben	28454	2889	18910	4100
Total	46181	14753	29275	4100

*Agencies that participated in provision of these assistances were reported to include DPPB, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, IRC, ZOA and COOPI.

In regards to other services such as health, education, WASH and protection respondents informed that they used nearby facilities put in places for host communities. Due to lack of efforts aimed at expanding and increasing the capacity of existing facilities and services to accommodate more beneficiaries, IDPs were concerned about the pressure they have brought onto host communities.

10 Relation with Host Communities

The survey indicated a smooth reciprocal relationship between the host and displaced communities with no occurrence of any major tension and/or conflict. The host community has been found to be supportive of IDPs, particularly in terms of sharing the basic services in the host community including meager food resources with the IDPs during periods of food shortages. Likewise, some of the few IDP sites that received humanitarian response reported to have shared with relatives and friends that have been hosting them during the difficult times of their displacement. The reports add that kinship ties played an important role in this smooth relationship especially where host and IDPs shared common clan/kinship.

The fact that both IDPs and host communities belong to the same ethnic group and in some case the same clan, IDPs often find language, culture and value homogeneity with the host can easily adopt to the context except the livelihoods experiences that might differ in some cases. This may have a positive correlation with the fact that majority of the IDPs preferred to be locally integrated.

11 Livelihood Patterns and Copying Mechanisms

The survey result showed that the dominant form of the livelihoods activities of the IDPs before displacement from their original places mainly pure pastoralist, sedentary farming and agro-pastoralist across the five zones in Somali Region where IDPs are found. The major crops grown include maize, millet and sorghum etc while camel, shoats and cattle rearing dominated the pastoral areas of Liban, Shabele, Sitti, Fafan and Nogob zones. Animal products including milk, meat, hides and skin and cash sales were mainly used to support families.

However, after the displacement, IDPs were forced to practice less productive activities to meet the basic daily requires in place of lost livelihoods activities. In absence of recovery and rehabilitation assistances, different coping mechanisms have been enumerated during the assessment including the following:

- Collecting firewood
- Daily labor
- Dependence on kinship/relative support
- Burning charcoal
- Dependence on Relief foods and/or PSNP
- Natural gum collection and sale

Finally, during the survey respondents from the IDPs indicated that agro-pastoralist, pure pastoralist, cooperatives establishment, small scale businesses and livestock marketing as main durable livelihood activities that could help them either regain lost livelihoods or establish a more realistic and practical one at the place of preferred settlement in the near future.

12 Environmental Impact

IDPs depend on local environment for shelter and making a living out of it by means of collecting leaves to make temporary houses as the only immediate alternative after displacement. When newly settling, clearing of bushes for setting up shelters, making fences, fuel and the likes are the immediate key activities that is undertaken to allow for proper settlements. Due to absence of environment- friendly livelihood strategies, this negatively impacts on the environment in most cases leading to possible soil erosion, desertification, low fertility and land degradations in the long run.

Environmental problems and concerns were high in the minds of the respondents from the IDPs and the host communities as well. In Fafan and Sitti, for instance, 71% of the respondents stated that they have concerns that there is an excessive deforestation as a result of firewood collections, construction materials, fencing purposes and overpopulation around IDP settlement sites leading to competition and depletion of resources. In most of IDPs sites in Liban zone, the respondents indicated the distance for collection of firewood and other forest materials is increasing by the day highlighting the level and pace of desertification.

However, a few respondents expressed that IDPs not only negatively impact on the environment but bring ample experience and could improve land productivity and yield through transfer of agricultural skills to the host community members.

Lack of environmental protection and rehabilitation strategies could further deteriorate the situation affecting negatively on local livelihoods activities and lifestyles in both hosting and IDPs communities hence proper environment friendly and protection programs are highly encouraged to be adopted in the IDP response program.

13 Recommendation

Short term and long term recommendations that IDPs in all FGDs put forward are summarized as follows.

Short term:

- Government should play a role for immediate cessation of active conflicts to avoid further displacements
- Immediate food assistance should be provided for IDP HH until sustainable solution is reached.

- Immediate provision of Emergency shelter and NFIs for 16906 IDP HH newly displaced households until durable solutions is reached.
- Regional Health Bureau to assign mobile health teams/emergency health services to provide medical services to new Babile IDP sites as there are no existing health posts.
- The Regional Water Bureau should consider potable water schemes for the new IDP communities where basic services are very limited or inexistent. Water purification chemicals and water storage Jeri-cans should be provided for households to prevent possible health risks from water borne diseases until the potable water scheme is completed.
- Provision temporary schools to newly displaced IDPs until durable solutions are reached.

Long term:

- Develop Strategic plan to support the provision of durable solutions for IDPs in terms of return, integration and resettlement.
- Provision of appropriate livelihood support programs especially applicable to pastoral environment including restocking, income generation activities, vocational skill training particularly for youth and women.
- 100% in Nogob, 90% in Liben and Shabelle and 73% in Siti and Fafan of all IDPS expressed their intention to integrate locally; therefore, proper land allocation strategies and agricultural input for the IDPs by the government was highly recommended.
- Provision of the basic services like education , health , WASH, for the IDPs settled new sites and expanding of the existing basic services of the host community where IDP made permanent local integrations.
- Creating linkages to the commercial markets for sell, purchase and access to employment opportunities for the IDP communities
- Regional health Bureau to provide constant supply of adequate essential drugs to the health facilities in Woredas and especially where IDPs are settled. Facilities for treatment of common diseases like malaria, cough and diarrhea, RTI etc should be provided/ improved in Woreda health centers.
- Construction, expansion and rehabilitation of primary schools in the new IDPs sites that have no access and provision of education materials for students including IDP students
- Partners with collaboration of Regional Water Bureau should consider construction adequate water points in the IDPs settled sites to ease pressure on existing limited ones.
- Implementation of Resilience building program including entrepreneurship, provision of farm tools and quality seeds sedentary/agro-pastoral IDPs that have access to land.
- Improve access roads within Woredas and between Woredas for better delivery of basic services
- Designing and implementing conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and peace building programs to enjoy a sustainable lasting peace and mutual coexistence of conflicting communities.
- Regional government and local authorities to work the facilitation of the IDPs to locally integrate.
- Supporting and implementing community based environmental protection programs including reforestation, mixed cropping, rotational vegetation etc.
- Construction of additional primary schools to reduce the pardon of increased student class ratio in the IDPs hosting *kebeles* or have access for both the host and displaced communities.
- Construction of permanent water sources to use both communities mutually in the IDP sites.
- Support re-stocking to those poor households lost their animals during the conflict in order to rebuild their livelihoods.
- Support in awareness raising and advocacy on environmental protection and mitigation activities to the IPDs sites.