



Camp/Site Assessment
July 2016

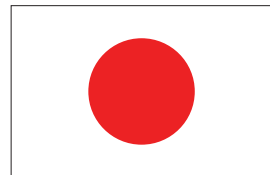
SOMALIA



Federal Republic of Somalia



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid



From
the People of Japan

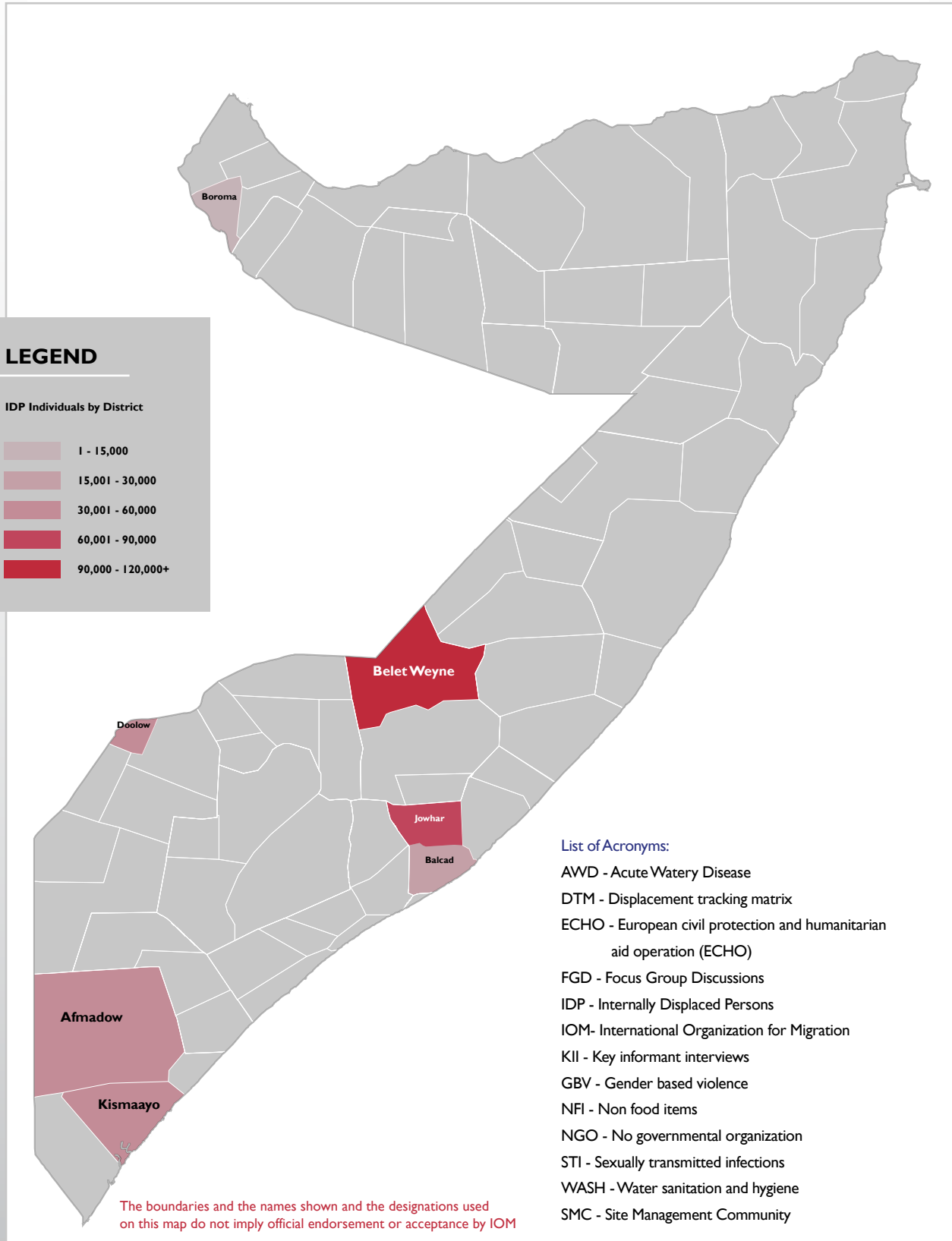


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

(DTM Round II)

TOTAL IDPs
430,062

Site/Camp assessments
(DTM Round 2)



I. HIGHLIGHTS ROUND II

I.1 Mobility

119
IDP settlements
assessed

- Out of 181 collective sites assessed in round I, DTM round II assessed **119** sites. Round II focused on information on primary needs of IDPs, locations of origin and movement patterns.

149,819
Individual IDPs

- **149,819** IDPs (54%) or 26,205 HH were identified out of **275,478** from collective IDP settlements in 7 districts (Afmadow, Balcad, Belet Weyne, Boroma, Jowhar and Kismayo).

55
Community
Owned
Settlements

- **55** IDP collective sites were on community owned land; **47** settlements were on public owned land; **13** settlements were on privately owned land.

62.6%
Are under 17yrs
of age

- **93,721** from all sites were below the age of 17. **47,388** individuals were between 18 - 59 years, representing 31.6%.

118
Have Site
management

- Most IDP settlements (**118**) had a site management committee.

119,106
Displaced within
same region

- **119,106** (79.5%) of the IDP population were displaced from other districts within the region. **30,713** were IDPs from other regions. Balcad, Beletweyne, Boroma and Jowhar had the highest number of IDPs displaced within the respective regions. While Doolow and Kismayo had the highest number of IDPs displaced whose place of origin was outside their current region of residence

79.5%
Were willing to
return to their
places of origin

- **79.5%** of IDPs were willing to go back to their place of origin if security and livelihood/ food situations improved. **19.5%** intended to be integrated within the local community. In Kismayo, Afmadow and Belet Weyne, safety and security at their place of origin was the main reason preventing their return. In Borama and Doolow lack of livelihood opportunities was the main deterring factor.

* Borama had only one site assessed compared to Kismayo (40) Belet Weyne (36) Balcad (15) Doolow (5) and Afmadow (4) sites regarding to any % estimate

I.2 Access to Basic Services at Collective IDP camps

Shelter/NFI:



- In 87 (73%) assessed settlements, shelter was identified as the most needed humanitarian support. Repair materials for shelter specifically plastic sheeting was the most needed in Borama (100%), Belet Weyne (86.1%), Balcad (75%) followed by Safe cooking facilities at collective settlements (73 settlements).

Wash:



- 22 (18.4%) settlements mainly in Borama, Doolow and Afmadow had less than 7.5 litres of water per person which is the minimum amount of water in emergency settings, while 41 (34%) settlements in Balcad, Belet Weyne, Jowhar and Kismayo had access to between 10 and 15 litres per person per day.

Health:



- 57 (47.8%) collective IDP settlements out of 119 had no access to health facilities. In 33 (27.7%) settlements, the health facilities were Within 3km from the settlement.

Education:



- In 44 (36.9%) collective IDP sites, key informants reported that the settlements had no access to formal education for children. 83% in Balcad, 75% in Afmadow, 63.8% in Belet Weyne. The key informants from the 40 (33.6%) settlements in Kismayo indicated that 75% of the settlements had access to education for children.

Food/Cash Vouchers:



- 75 (63%) settlements (40 in Kismayo, 15 in Balcad and 12 in Jowhar) reported that they did not have access to any form of food distribution.

Livelihood:



- In 97 (81.5%) settlements, the main income generating activity was casual labour mainly in Belet Weyne, Borama, Doolow, Jowhar and Kismayo.
- In 12 (10%) settlements, farming was the main source of income (mainly in Balcad)
- Collection of firewood was the main income generating source in Afmadow.

Protection:



- 106 (89%) settlements (Afmadow, Borama, Jowhar & Kismayo) reported existence of some form of security mechanism, while 13 (11%) settlements assessed (Balcad, Belet Weyne & Doolow) did not have security in settlements.

2. INTRODUCTION

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to gather baseline information on displaced populations, conditions in the areas in which they have temporarily settled and monitor trends over time. DTM has been rolled out in over 27 countries, Somalia being the 28th country. Some of the 27 countries include Iraq, Syria, and South Sudan.

The second round of data collection for the DTM pilot project in Somalia was carried between 13th June and 27th June 2016 in five regions (Awdal, Hiraa, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo) in seven districts (Afmadow, Borama, Kismayo, Doolow, Balcad, Belet Weyne and Jowhar). Out of 181 settlements identified in round 1, round 2 captured data from 119 settlements covering a total of 149,819. The reasons for fewer sites being assessed in round 2 were because the sites selected had higher number of IDP per site and would therefore be more representative in identifying sectoral needs. However, the data and analysis presented is a representative sample, being 66% of those assessed in round 1) of the total number. Collective sites were defined as any site comprising a minimum of five IDP households that were identified in round 1.

The objective of the second round was to identify sectoral gaps to inform government, donors and partners working in Somalia's IDP settlements. DTM is implemented by IOM Somalia in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia and is made possible by the generous support of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and Government of Japan.

IOM is currently carrying out a flow monitoring and a rapid response assessment. Flow Monitoring is used to track movement of displaced and mobile populations at key points of origin, transit, or destination. Flow monitoring is ongoing in Belet Weyne, Doolow and El Wark. The Rapid Response Assessment is an alert report used to collect the most essential data required for operation planning purposes. The rapid response is being carried out in the drought affected areas in Puntland. The reports capturing flow monitoring or population movement trends and the rapid response assessment will be shared once finalized.

3. METHODOLOGY

The site assessments were undertaken in 181 identified IDP collective sites from round one. The sites were selected for the assessment based on their accessibility and if they were not located within host communities where less than five IDP household either rented accommodation or resided with host families. The objective was to capture detailed information on key services available and flag out issues that require attention. Data collection was undertaken using paper forms (Site assessment forms) which were utilized to record data such as location, name of site, size and type of site, details of site management agency if present and any gaps in the site. The form also captured details on estimated IDP population, their place of origin and demographic information such as number of households by age and sex.

Furthermore, sectoral gaps in: WASH, shelter and NFI, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood, communication, and protection were identified. Data was collected through key informants' interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with IDPs representatives and local authorities. The FGDs in each site had an average seven participants. Demographic data presented in this report is based on an aggregate estimate of the focus group discussions conducted. Therefore, in an IDP collective site of 1,200 individuals, typically, 10% would have been directly consulted and aggregate data derived from the total population estimate for the site.

Thereafter, the data was cleaned and uploaded on the server using an application called Kobo which is installed in the mobile phones. Enumerators were trained by the Team leaders on how to use Kobo to collect primary data.

4. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

It is currently estimated that 1.1 million individuals currently live in displacement in Somalia. Recognizing that it is generally accepted that this figure needs to be reviewed, the total number enumerated during DTM round 1 represents 39% of the total (430,062 individuals) and excludes the caseload residing in Mogadishu.

Of these, 275,478 IDPs lived in 181 collective IDP settlements. In DTM round two, data was collected from 119 settlements (149,819 IDPs) out of the 181 settlements identified in round one. On average, each site had about 1,259 individuals. (Table 4a)

DTM Rounds	Collective IDP Camps	No of Individuals living in the IDP camps
Round I May/June 2016	181	275,478
Round II Jun/July 2016	119	149,819

Table 4a: Population in collective IDP camps

District	Afmadow	Balcad	Belet Weyne	Borama	Doolow	Jowhar	Kismayo
Initial Camps	14	18	43	1	4	22	79
Sample Camps	4	18	36	1	5	15	40

Table 4b: Total number of sites/ camps reached

4.1 Settlement classification

100 (84%) of the settlements were spontaneous. Spontaneous settlements were defined as sites that are unplanned and spontaneously occupied by the displaced population.

• With a total of 40, Kismaayo currently has the highest number of spontaneous collective sites, of the total surveyed by DTM. All 18 collective sites in Balacad were planned. Planned sites had basic shelter and communal infrastructure to host displaced populations.

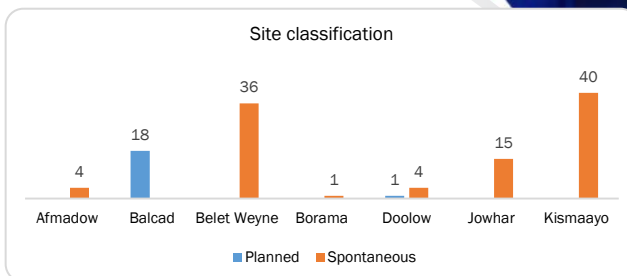


Chart 4.1 : Camp classification

4.2 Land Ownership

Most of the settlements (55) were on ancestral land. 47 settlements were on public land, 13 settlements were on privately owned land. The ownership of land at 4 settlements was unknown. For the ancestral land, IDPs laid claim to the land based on their ancestral links to the location. In other instances, the local administration allocated land for the IDPs. In the assessed sites, evictions were only anticipated if IDPs settled claimed resided on private farmland, where the owner would seek eviction from the local administration for future plans of cultivation. The IDP site leaders reported that evictions were unlikely and did not anticipate evictions in the near future.

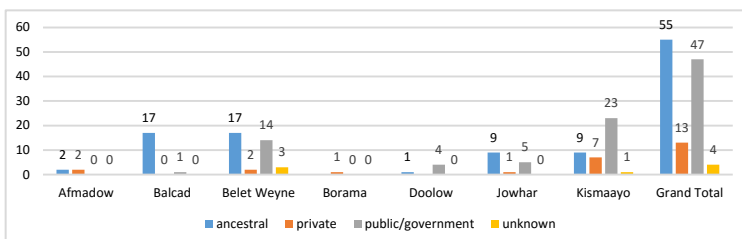
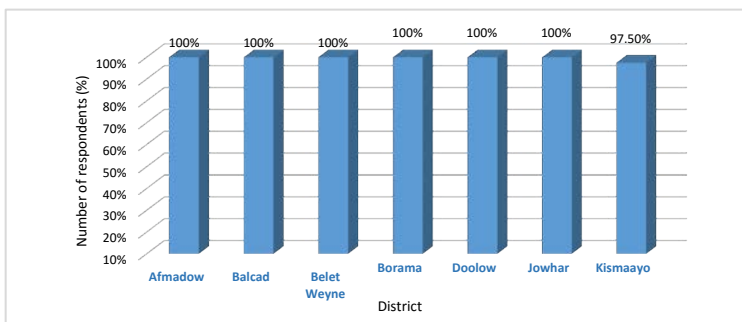


Chart 4.2: Land ownership

4.3 Site Management

All the IDP settlements had some form of management committees on site which were identified as being responsible for coordinating site activities and conflict resolution. The site management committee (SMC) were elected by the IDP community with the support of local administration. Where present, the SMCs serve as the principle coordination mechanisms for organizations and other stakeholders providing assistance in the settlements. The type and impact of SMCs needs to be verified in future assessments.

Chart 4.3: Camp management committee



5. POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS

5.1 Demographic

Belet weyne district had 30% (44,331) IDPs which was the highest number of IDPs assessed in round two, followed by Jowhar 22% (32,547 IDPs) while Afmadow district had the lowest number of IDPs 3% (3,727). There were more female 55% (82,725) IDPs compared to males 45% (67,094). Assessment teams indicated that the higher proportion of females over males is due to the latter leaving the settlements, in higher numbers, to seek livelihoods elsewhere, as well as some joining militia groups.

District	Total No. of IDP individuals	Average HHs Size	Male	Female
Afmadow	3727	6	60%	40%
Balacad	17541	4	47%	53%
Belet Weyne	44331	6	47%	53%
Borama	3750	6	52%	48%
Doolow	26138	6	43%	57%
Jowhar	32547	7	42%	58%
Kismaayo	21785	5	43%	57%
Grand Total	149819	6	45%	55%

Chart 5.1: Table 5.1: Total IDP population in collective IDP camps by gender

5.2 Breakdown by Age in IDP camps

Children below 17 accounted for 63% (93,721) of the total population of IDPs in the settlements. The estimated number of adults between 18-59 years of age, was 32% (47,388).

Table 5. 2: Total IDP population in collective IDP camps by age

District	Infants (<1)	Children (1-5 Y)	Youth (6-17 Y)	Adults (18-59 Y)	Elderly (60+ Y)	Total
Afmadow	6%	11%	24%	43%	16%	100%
Balcad	10%	19%	27%	34%	10%	100%
Belet Weyne	6%	29%	39%	22%	4%	100%
Borama	8%	21%	40%	27%	4%	100%
Doolow	14%	22%	29%	30%	5%	100%
Jowhar	9%	23%	21%	40%	7%	100%
Kismaayo	7%	20%	30%	39%	3%	100%
Grand Total	9%	23%	30%	32%	6%	100%

5.3 Primary and secondary displacement

At least 45% (67,165) of IDPs had been displaced once while 54% (80,974) of IDPs had experienced secondary displacements and for 1% of IDPs assessed, the number of times that individuals have been displaced is unknown. Doolow & Borama had the highest number of secondary displacements and Afmadow had the least number of displacements.

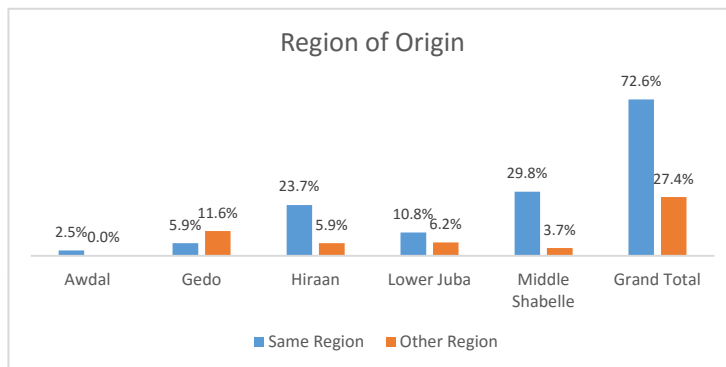
Chart 5. 3: Camp Summary on primary & secondary displacement

District	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Afmadow	16%	84%	0%	100%
Balcad	90%	10%	0%	100%
Belet Weyne	25%	71%	4%	100%
Borama	100%	0%	0%	100%
Doolow	100%	0%	0%	100%
Jowhar	24%	76%	0%	100%
Kismaayo	72%	28%	0%	100%
Grand Total	54%	45%	1%	100%

6. Areas of Origin and Return Intentions of IDP

108,817 (73%) of the IDPs identified during this exercise come from other districts. 41,002 (27%) of IDPs were displaced from regions other than the region in which they currently reside. Borama and Balcad had the highest number of IDPs within the same region. Kismaayo and Doolow are hosting a higher proportion of IDPs displaced from other regions (6.2% and 11.6% respectively) when compared to Awdal, Hirran and Middle Shabelle.

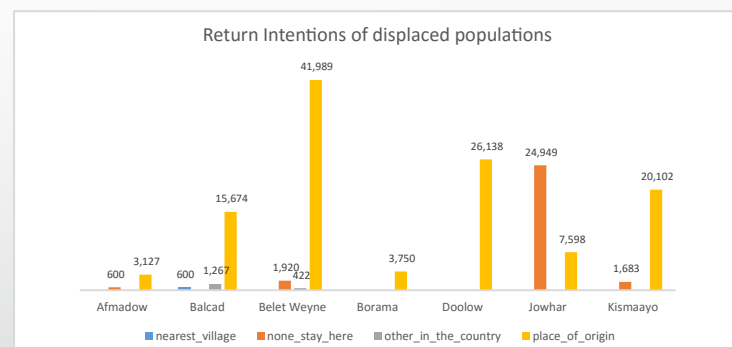
Chart 6. 1: Region of origin



Return Intentions of displaced populations

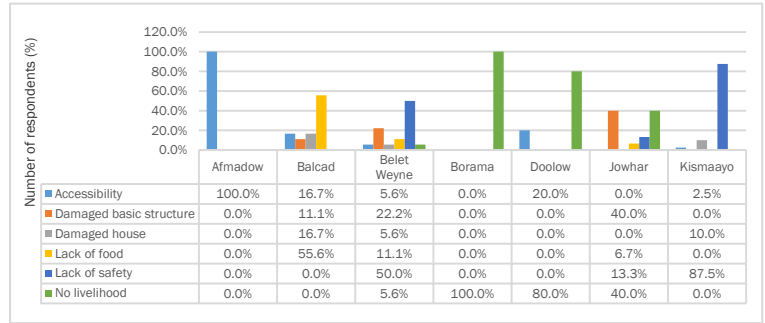
During the assessment IDPs were asked about their intentions to return to their place of origin. 79.5% of IDPs expressed interest to return to their place of origin, this was contingent on improvements in the security situation and livelihood opportunities, 19.5% didn't want to move, 1.1% wanted to relocate outside the country and 0.4% expressed interest in settling in the nearest village

Chart 6. 2: Return Intentions of displaced populations



Barriers preventing IDPs from returning to their place of origin

Limited livelihood and food insecurity were the main barriers preventing the largest IDP group in Borama, Doolow, Balcad and Jowhar from returning to their place of origin. 87.5% of IDPs in Kismayo and 50% in Belet Weyne cited safety and accessibility as the main barriers preventing them from returning to their place of origin. Damaged basic infrastructure was reported in Jowhar and Belet Weyne as the second barrier hindering their return.



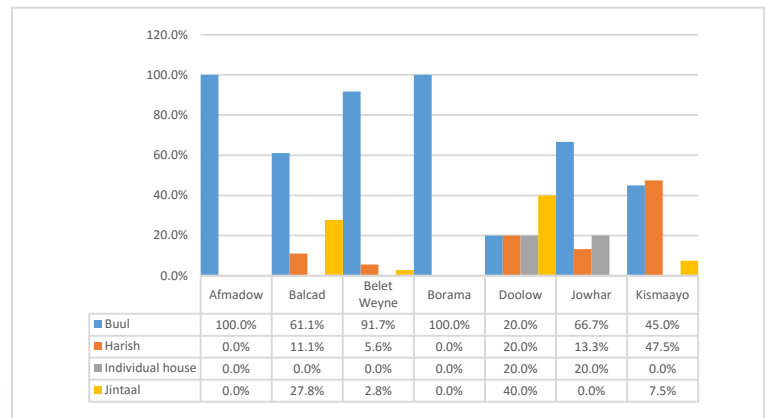
7. FINDINGS BY SECTOR



1.1. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Key informants indicated that Bull was the common type of shelter; 100% in Afmadow and 91.7% in Belet Weyne. Harish and Jinkaaf were commonly used in Kismayo and Doolow.

Chart 7.1: Type of Shelter



During the assessment, interviewees were requested to list in priority order the most needed Non-Food Items. Plastic sheeting was identified as the most needed NFI in 7 of the districts assessed. In Borama, 100% of respondents indicated plastic sheeting as a first priority, in Belet Weyne; 86.1%, Kismayo; 85%, Balcad: 75% and Doolow: 60%). In Afmadow, 75% of respondents cited blankets as the most required NFI. Mosquito nets were the 2nd most needed NFI in all the districts with exception of Borama where blankets were the 2nd most needed NFI. Shelter repair materials were identified as a pressing need in all the seven districts.

Chart 7.2: Non food items

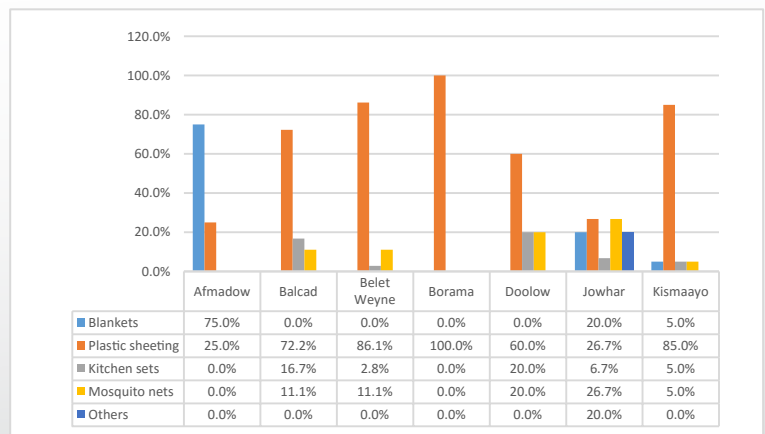


Chart 7.3: WASH

Access to Water



The minimum need of water required per person is 15l according to SPHERE standards. There was a shortage of clean and safe drinking water in all the districts. The average amount of water available per person per day in 22 settlements (Kismaayo (11) Belet Weyne (4) Doolow (3) Balcad (2) Borama (1) and Afmadow (1)) was less than 7.5l per person which is the minimum amount of water in emergency situations.

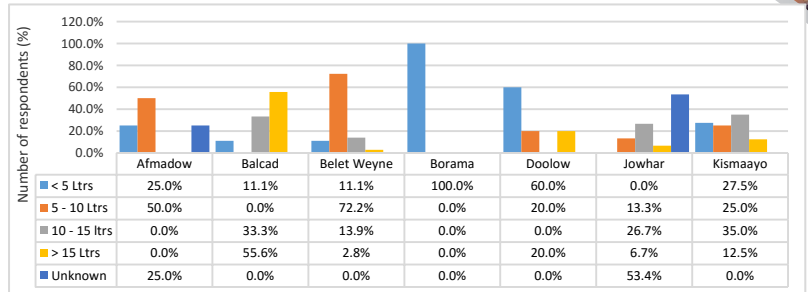


Chart 7.3 Average amount of water available per day per person

Main source of drinking water

77.5% of the settlements in Kismaayo and 50% in Afmadow had unprotected wells as the main source of drinking water. Jowhar, Balcad and Belet Weyne IDP settlements relied on river water as the main source of drinking water. 75% of the collective sites (63%) indicated that their main source of drinking water was more than a 20 minute walk from their respective locations.

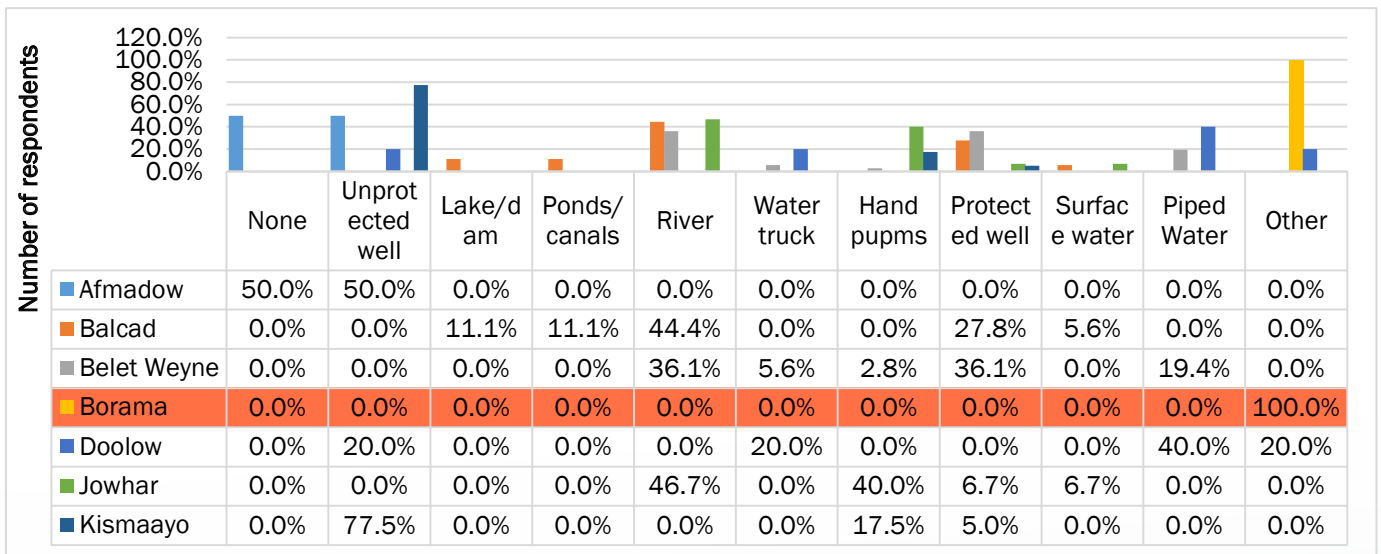


Chart 7.4 : Main water sources

Average Number of IDPs per functioning Latrines

1,427 latrines were found to be functioning in all 119 collective settlements, on average, 105 individuals per latrines which was above the emergency standard of 50 individuals per latrines. 14 settlements did not have latrines that were functioning. Open defecation was practiced in 63 settlements assessed out of the 119 settlements

Table 7.5 Number of latrines functioning per IDP camp

District	No of Camps	No of Individuals in the IDP camp	No of functioning latrines per IDP Camp	Average No of IDPs per Latrine
Afmadow	4	3727	39	96
Balcad	18	17541	5	3508
Belet Weyne	36	44331	75	591
Borama	1	3750	54	69
Doolow	5	26138	680	38
Jowhar	15	32547	257	127
Kismaayo	40	21785	317	69
Grand Total	119	149819	1427	Overall Average: 105

Chart 6.3: Health Access to Health Facilities



Of the 119 settlements assessed, 57 (47.8%) had no accessible health facilities at all; 33 (27.7%) had health facilities more than 3km walking distance. Belet Weyne had the highest number (33) of settlements without health facilities and Afmadow, Doolow and Kismaayo had the least number of settlements, 2 each, without health facilities. It was established that most of the health facilities (62) were managed by NGOs, followed by private clinics (25) and least by government (1). Overall 30 settlements had established mobile clinics. Health facilities were located more than 3km walking distance for 33 (28%) settlements and 46 (38%) settlements were within 3km

Access to Primary Health Facilities

57 of the settlements reported Acute Water Diarrhea (AWD) as the most common health problem, followed Malaria. Measles was the least common health problem.

Chart 6.3b: Primary Health Problems

Distance to Health Facilities from IDP Camps

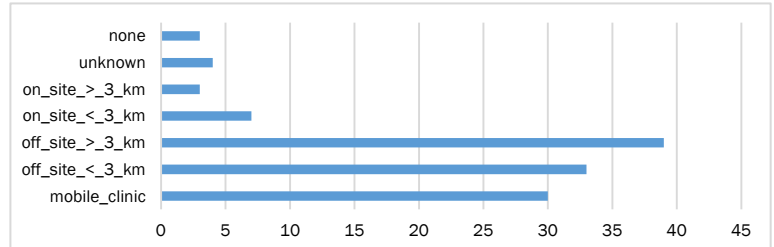
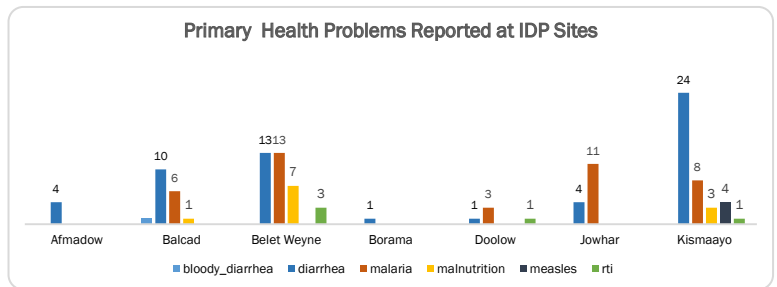


Chart 6.3a: Distance of health facilities

Primary Health Problems Reported at IDP Sites



In regards to Sexually transmitted diseases, key informants in 90 settlements reported that Sexually transmitted diseases were a concern.

Chart 6.3c: STI concerns

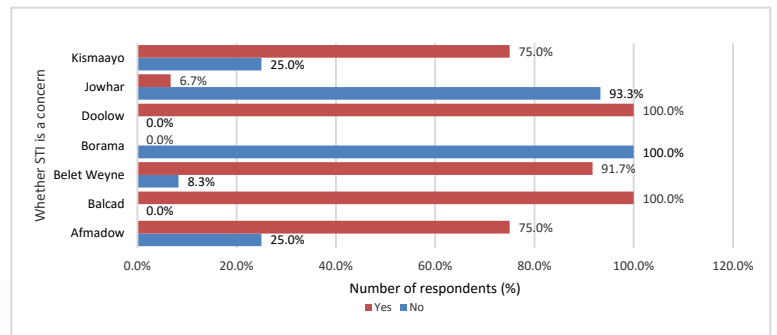


Chart 6.4: Food and Livelihood



75 settlements did not have any food distributions programme, 35 settlements received food irregularly and 2 settlements had food distribution once a month. In 7 settlements, no information was provided on food distribution.

Access to Food Distribution

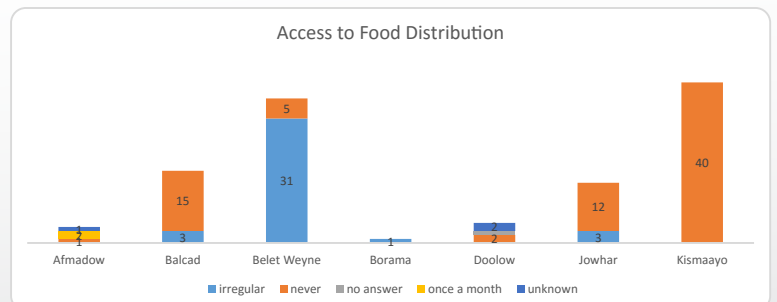


Chart 6.4a: Access to food distribution



In 93 settlements, community leaders indicated that the residents bought food with cash while 19 settlements cultivated their own food and one site depended on a food distribution program. Most of the IDP population in the Afmadow depended on collection of firewood for livelihoods followed by Doolow, daily labour was common in Belet weyne, Kismaayo, Jowhar and Borama. Farming was common in Balcad only. (Chart 6.4b)

Chart 6.4b: Livelihood

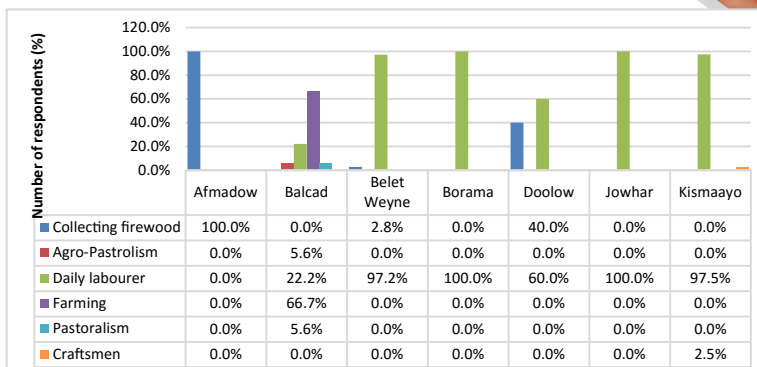
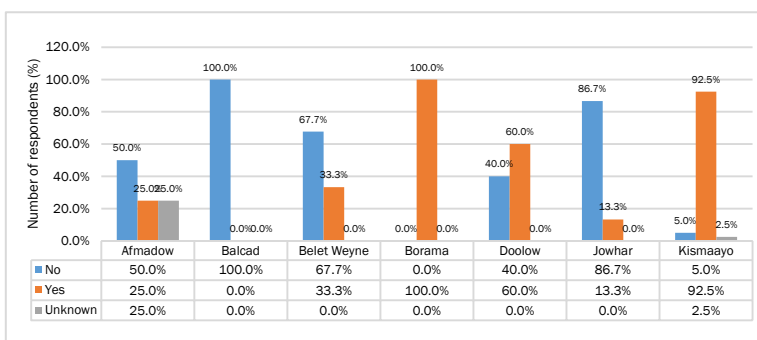


Chart 5.6: Education

In 44 collective IDP settlements, children had no access to education - in Balcad (83%), Afmadow (75%) and Belet Weyne (63.8%) respectively.

In 58 settlements, less than 50% of the children had access to some form (informal and formal) of education.



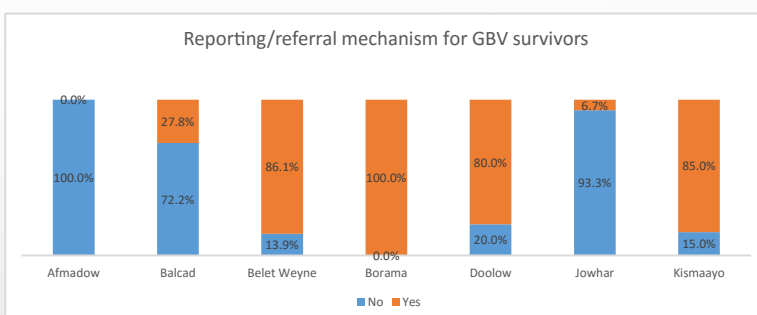
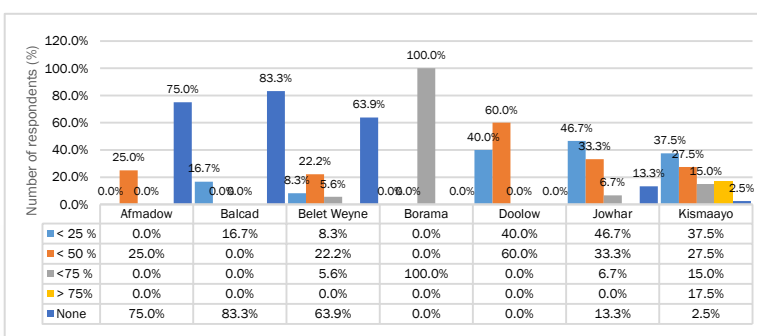
Children attending School

The percentage of children attending school was less than 50% for 58 settlements out of 119 settlements. 75% of children in Kismaayo (10 settlements) had access to education.



Chart 6.5: Protection

Majority of settlements (106) had a security mechanism available on site, while 13 settlements had none in place. At 89% of the settlements with a security mechanism, local authorities provided security in 43 sites, 11 sites had police presence, 10 sites had community leaders who provided security, and in one site religious leaders provided security. 68 settlements reported security related incidents. Kismaayo had the highest incidents reported while in Borama no cases were reported. In this assessment only one site in Borama was assessed. The most common type of security incident was friction among residents (46 settlements) followed by crime and theft (27 settlements), friction with host community (13 settlements), and drug related disturbance (13 settlements). 75 settlements had some form of GBV referral mechanism while 43 settlements did not. In 54 settlements, community leaders reported domestic violence as the most common type of GBV violation.

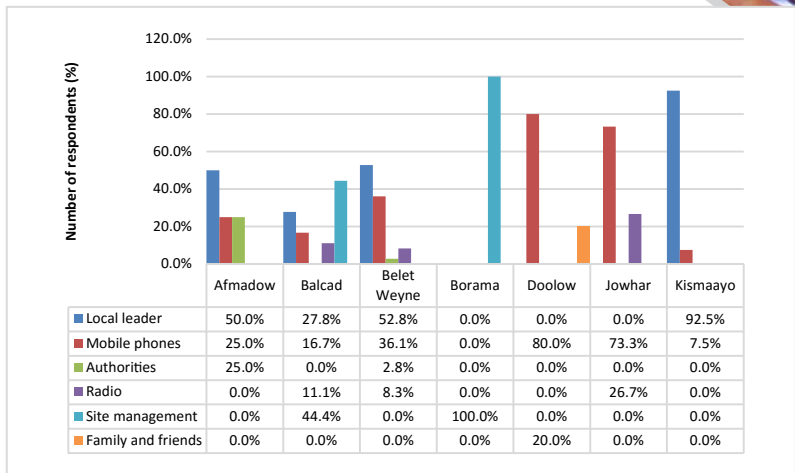


75 camps had some form of GBV referral mechanism while 43 camps did not. In 54 camps, community leaders reported domestic violence as the most common type of GBV violation.

Chart 6.6: Communication



In regards to the communities source of information, in 63 sites (52.9%), residents got the information from local leaders, while 35 sites (29.4%) from mobile phones, in 9 settlements from site management committees, in another 9 settlements from radio, one site from family and friends. One other site got information from authorities



In 46 settlements residents required information about distribution of food and NFI, in 9 settlements about other relief assistance, in 19 settlements about access to basic services, in one site about situation in the areas of their origin, in 12 settlements about shelter, in one site about safety and security. Travel opportunities were discussed in only 13 settlements and 105 settlements didn't see or have any discussion on traveling abroad. Communications per site was as follows; Mobile phones were the main source of information in Doolow and Jowhar districts. In Kismaayo, Afmadow and Belet Weyne districts the local leadership was the main source of information. According to the key informants in Kismaayo, Jowhar, Belet Weyne and Afmadow, information on food distribution and NFIs was the most sought out information. For Doolow, most IDPs sought our information on access to basic services

8. NEXT STEPS

The continuous nature of DTM will enable the federal Government of Somalia and the humanitarian community to identify trends in displacement (Round 3), including return of IDPs to their areas of origin due to improved security and more favourable weather conditions.

Data from DTM can be used to inform programming and policies on return or resettlement of IDPs and returnees. The analysis for the Return Intention Surveys will provide decision-makers with accurate information on the intentions of IDPs from different camps.

Annex:

- Annex 1 – DTM Round 2 Dashboard

Dashboard contains overview information of the complete

Round 2 DTM assessment

- Annex 2 – Site/Camp Profiles

Detailed Sites/Camp profiles

- Annex 3 – IDPs Atlas

Detailed maps of all districts with assessed IDP locations

- Annex 4 – Full DTM round 2 Dataset

- Annex 5 – KMZ files for map visualization

