



Acted SOMALIA
RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT
REPORT

North Kismayo

June 2023



Picture 1: Overview of the Eljale 2 IDP camp, Kismayo District, Lower Juba



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Acronyms

CCCM

CMC

HH

KI

IDP

KII

MEAL

RNA

USD

Camp Coordination & Camp Management

Camp Management Committee

Household

Key Informant

Internally Displaced Persons

Key Informant Interview

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

Rapid Needs Assessment

United States Dollar



Objectives

Acted, and SADO conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in two Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites, Istanbul and Eljale 2, located in the North Kismayo region of the Kismayo district in Lower Juba. These locations were identified due to the large number of newly displaced people they were experiencing.

The main objective of the assessment is to **gain a thorough understanding of the current humanitarian situation** in the targeted areas, specifically through:

- Identifying **patterns of population and displacement**: The assessment aimed to determine the distribution and movements of the population, including those affected by the displacement, to gather crucial information about their locations and movements such as their number, their origins and their settlement place figures.
- Assessing the **availability and accessibility** of humanitarian and CCCM services: The assessment evaluates the extent to which humanitarian and CCCM services were present and accessible in the two visited sites. These, together with an estimation of the resources the displaced population arrived with, plus their capacity to generate incomes might define a preliminary vulnerability level.
- Identifying **priority needs and/or gaps**: The assessment sought to identify the most pressing needs within the target areas, taking into account factors such as access to basic services, infrastructure, livelihood opportunities, and protection concerns. Furthermore, the assessment aimed to identify gaps or shortcomings in the existing humanitarian response.
- Providing **timely and actionable information**: The final goal of the assessment was to gather up-to-date and relevant information that could be used by the humanitarian community for improved planning and effective provision of assistance to vulnerable households.

Methodology

On 12 June 2023, Acted and SADO staff collected data through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in 2 IDP camps located in North Kismayo, Kismayo district of Lower Juba. The data was collected through face-to-face interviews. **Table 1** below indicates the sites included in the RNA survey. In total, 6 KIIs were done during the survey; 3 KIIs were interviewed per site, including representative from the protracted population and from the new arrivals. The data was analysed and the report drafted by Acted's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Unit.

Further to this, during the assessments, international organizations operating in the region and local authorities were accompanied by the field teams conducting the RNA in order to monitor the humanitarian situation in the sites as observants. This includes Save the Children international, Solutions for Humanity and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADAM).

Table 1: Sites assessed

Geographic area	District	Site (IDP Camp)
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Istanbul
		Eljale 2

Limitations

As data was collected using purposively selected KIs from the 2 camps that received the majority of the newly displaced population, it should be stressed that the figures given cannot be considered as statistically representative of all the areas assessed, either of all the population. Nonetheless, the findings provide a general picture of the current humanitarian situation.

Findings

Demographics

Most of the respondents (4 of the 6) were male while 2 were female. However, it should be noted that there was one female respondent per site, allowing a females' perspective across the sites assessed. Again, most (4 out of 6) of the respondents were camp residents who recently arrived in the assessed sites, while the remaining 2 respondents were community leaders.

Istanbul surpasses Eljale 2 in terms of size, housing a greater number of households. The average reported number of households in Istanbul was **3,447**, while in Eljale 2, it was **2,073**. This indicates a total estimated count of **5,520** households across both sites. Due to Istanbul's larger size, respondents reported a higher count of children, at 8,150, compared to Eljale 2, where the reported number of children was 6,317.

In Eljale 2, the average number of households affected by the identified shock was 560, which accounts for over one-quarter of the total households. Similarly, in Istanbul, this figure stood at 876 households, representing over one-quarter of the total households. However, the number of children reported to be affected by the shock in Istanbul, totaling 2,501, is nearly double that of the number of affected children in Eljale 2, which amounted to 1,343. All respondents unanimously identified drought as the primary shock that triggered the recent displacement. Furthermore, armed conflict was reported as a shock by five respondents, with the exception of one respondent in Eljale 2 who also mentioned famine as an additional shock. The residents of the camps also have expressed that the increasing influx of displaced individuals is driven by concerns of potential offensive from Jubaland forces in Jamame districts. Consequently, these factors have significantly disrupted the primary economic resources for the fleeing communities seeking refuge in the North Kismayo IDP camps (Eljale 2 and Istanbul).

Further to this, none of the respondents were reported departing from the assessed sites.

When the residents of the camps were asked about the potential for more arrivals from their respective areas of origin, including neighbors and other family members, the KIIs reported that they anticipate a further influx in the coming weeks.



All respondents participating in the RNA assessment consistently assert that their respective sites are safe and accessible without any notable constraints on access.

Concerning previous assistance, respondents reported that they received the distribution of household kits and medical aid.

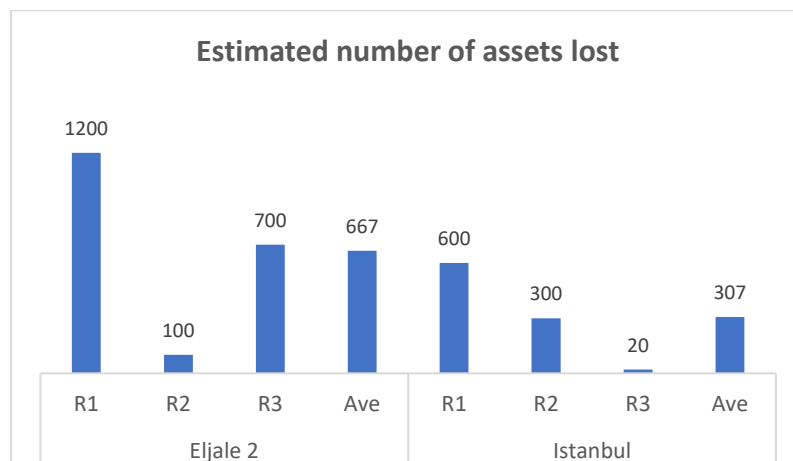
Livelihoods

Out of the respondents surveyed, five individuals revealed that they are coping with the shock by being offered to share meals by other internally displaced persons (IDPs) in their respective sites. Nonetheless, all respondents unanimously expressed their concern regarding the deteriorating situation and the loss of assets they have experienced.

The respondents unanimously reported the loss of animals, highlighting the impact of the shock on their livestock. Additionally, one respondent from each site also disclosed the loss of farms, indicating the significant impact on agricultural activities. Moreover, in Istanbul camp, a respondent specifically mentioned the loss of shelter.

The table below illustrates the assets lost as reported by each respondent.

Figure 1: Estimated number of assets lost (farmland, shelter and livestock)



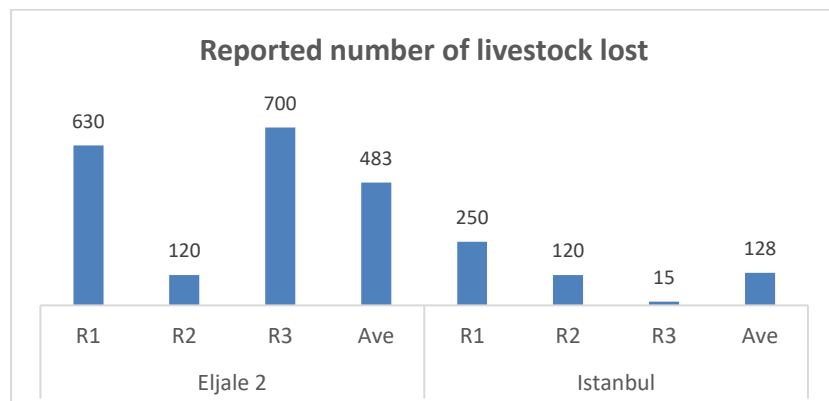
According to the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), the respondents provided detailed information regarding the crops that were lost. They highlighted the loss of essential crops such as maize, beans, and sorghum, which are crucial for sustenance and livelihoods in the region.

These findings underscore the severe repercussions of the shock on both crop production and livestock, which are integral to the socio-economic fabric of the affected communities.

Figure 2 illustrates notable variations in the respondents' estimates regarding the number of livestock lost. The disparity in the reported figures suggests a greater impact on livestock assets in Eljale 2.

The variations in the estimates may be attributed to various factors such as individual perception, recall bias, or differences in livestock ownership patterns between the two sites.

Figure 2 : Reported number of livestock lost



Markets

According to the responses provided by all the surveyed participants, it is unanimously reported that the markets in the respective sites are functioning and catering to the needs of the households. The respondents affirmed that they are able to procure most of the items they require from these markets, suggesting a reasonably satisfactory availability of essential commodities.

Furthermore, the majority of the respondents, specifically five out of six, acknowledged that there have been notable changes in prices over the past 5-6 months. This indicates a period of fluctuation and volatility in market prices, which can have significant implications for the affordability and accessibility of essential goods and services for the affected population.

These findings highlight the reliance of households on local markets as a primary source for meeting their needs. However, the observed price changes over the specified time frame indicate the potential challenges faced by households in managing their expenses and adjusting to fluctuating market conditions.

Table 2: Price Change (USD) in last 3-6 months

Commodities	Eljale 2		% Increase	Istanbul		% Increase
	Price before 6 months	Current price		Price before 6 months	Current price	
Cereal	\$0.77/Kg	\$0.93/Kg	20.8%	\$0.77/Kg	\$0.9/Kg	17%
Pulses	\$0.87/Kg	\$1.27/Kg	46%	\$0.87/Kg	\$1.27/Kg	46%
Oil	\$4 per 3L	\$6 per 3L	50%	\$4/3L	\$6/3L	50%
Sugar	\$0.6/Kg	\$0.81/Kg	35%	\$0.6/Kg	0.88/Kg	47%
Milk	\$0.75/750ml	\$1/750ml	33%	\$0.75/750ml	\$1/750ml	33%



In Istanbul, it has been observed that the prices of cereal, oil, and milk have experienced a greater increase compared to Eljale 2. Conversely, pulses and sugar have shown more significant price increases in Eljale 2. While respondents generally held similar views regarding the price hikes, there was substantial variation in their opinions regarding the price of sugar.

All respondents in Istanbul indicated that certain items were lacking in the markets, with maize being the most commonly mentioned item (reported by 2 respondents). Additionally, one respondent from each site highlighted the unavailability of meat and sorghum in the markets.

In both sites, two respondents who are newly arrived households stated that the majority of households are facing food insecurity. The remaining respondents who are the camp leaders reported that most households are, in fact, moderately food insecure. Notably, in Eljale 2, the camp leader attributed the moderately food insecurity to households being able to purchase safe food from the markets. The factors cited for food insecurity included the loss of livestock, conflict, drought, and displacement.

These findings underscore the varying degrees of availability of food items in the market and food security within the surveyed sites. The reported discrepancies in prices and availability of items contribute to a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by households in accessing essential food items. The reasons provided for food insecurity shed light on the complex interplay of factors that contribute to vulnerability within the communities, including the loss of livelihood assets and the adverse impacts of conflict and environmental conditions.

Food security and nutrition

None of the respondents indicated that households have resorted to negative coping strategies in response to their current circumstances.

Regarding the nutrition situation, respondents in Eljale 2 held differing views. One respondent reported it to be at a moderate level, while another described it as poor, particularly for women and children. In Istanbul, it was acknowledged that the increasing population is exerting pressure on food security.

However, the camp residents in Eljale 2 perceive this figure to be considerably lower, averaging at around 25. Similarly, in Istanbul, the camp leader reported 105 malnourished children, while the camp residents estimated a slightly lower figure, averaging at around 99.

These findings highlight the divergent perspectives regarding the nutrition situation and the prevalence of malnourishment in the surveyed sites. It indicates the importance of accurately assessing and addressing nutritional needs, particularly among vulnerable groups such as women and children.

All respondents confirmed the presence of a functional nutrition site within the camp, providing services related to both Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP). Furthermore, they all reported that severely malnourished children from the camp have already been connected to the nutrition site for appropriate care and support.



In Istanbul, all three respondents agreed that a total of 12 children were linked to the nutrition site, indicating that the necessary interventions are being provided to address their malnutrition. However, in Eljale 2, the reported figures varied among the respondents. According to the camp leader, 2 children were linked to the nutrition site, whereas one camp resident stated that no children were connected. The third respondent in Eljale 2 reported that 2 children were indeed linked to the nutrition site.

Health

Access

In both sites, all respondents confirmed that the nearest hospital or clinic is located within a 15–30-minutes distance.

In both camps, most of the respondents mentioned the nearest healthcare facility is located at 1km distance. Regarding accessibility, all respondents, except for one resident in Eljale 2, expressed that the health facility is accessible.

In terms of healthcare services, all respondents confirmed that an international partner is delivering health services in both camps. Specifically, it was reported in both sites the provision of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services.

Disease

In Istanbul, all respondents confirmed the occurrence of a disease outbreak, specifically diarrhea. On the other hand, in Eljale 2, the two camp residents stated that there was no outbreak, while the community leader reported an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD). The community leader also mentioned that the same partner is providing support in addressing the outbreak.

In Istanbul, all respondents reported the presence of a diarrhea outbreak. Additionally, they reported four cases of AWD in the camp, and unfortunately, that two children have died as a result of the outbreak. However, despite the outbreak, all respondents expressed that they are not receiving any health support to address this situation.

WASH

All respondents in all sites confirm the absence of latrines, leading to the practice of open defecation among all households. Furthermore, inadequate refuse pits and waste management systems have been reported in all locations. Additionally, residents are required to pay for water, although the reported prices vary among respondents. In Eljale 2, one respondent stated a cost of 1 USD, another mentioned 3 USD, and the community leader reported a significantly higher cost of 25 USD. In Istanbul, the same price ranges were provided.

Gaps

In Eljale 2, one respondent emphasized the need for hygiene awareness programs in the camp. Additionally, concerns were raised regarding the cleanliness of the river water and the absence of water collection containers. The lack of toilets remains a pressing issue. The community leader in Eljale 2 specifically highlighted the need for hygiene improvements.



In Istanbul, two respondents expressed the necessity for hygiene kits. The camp leader in Istanbul identified the need for water and latrines.

Shelter

According to all respondents, the affected populations in both Eljale 2 and Istanbul camps are currently residing in *buuls*, with one respondent from each site mentioning that the *buuls* are weak in their construction.

Gaps

In Eljale 2, one resident stated that they did not require any shelter assistance. However, the other respondent highlighted the need for NFIs. The community leader specifically mentioned the necessity for plastic sheets and utensils as part of the required assistance in this regard.

In Istanbul, both residents reported a need for NFIs. Additionally, the community leader stated that plastic sheets, utensils, and clothing were specifically required by the affected population.

Table 3: NFI needs per site (Number of respondents)

	buckets	blankets	cooking utensils	water storage containers
Eljale 2 (out of 3)	3	3	3	2
Istanbul (out of 3)	3	3	3	3

As seen above, all respondents from both Eljale 2 and Istanbul camps identified various items as needs, with the exception of containers for water, which were not specifically mentioned by any of the respondents.

The identified needs include shelter assistance, non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits, plastic sheets, utensils, and clothing. These items are essential for meeting the basic needs and improving the living conditions of the affected populations.

Protection

According to the responses provided, all respondents from both Eljale 2 and Istanbul camps reported the presence of a Camp Management Committee (CMC) and a protection committee at their respective sites. In Istanbul, all respondents confirmed the availability of child protection services. In Eljale 2, both camp residents reported the availability of child protection services, while the community leader had a differing opinion, stating that it is not available.

It is worth noting that no respondents reported any child protection issues, specifically related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBVs), were reported by any of the respondents.

Furthermore, all respondents expressed a sense of safety, with no incidents of violence being reported.

Granular data

Table 4: Granular data¹

Indicator	Eljale 2	Istanbul
Number of people affected by the recent displacement	560 HHs	876HHs
Number of people affected with cholera and % case fatality rate	0	4 children affected; 2 died
% monthly increase water prices	6% (average)	6% (average)

Table 5: Needs data

Indicator	Eljale 2	Istanbul
Number of people needing food	Average of camp residents: 1330	Community leader: All camp Average of camp residents: 833
Number of people needing nutrition care and support	Average of camp residents: 350	Community leader: 655 Average of camp residents: 876
Number of people needing healthcare	Average of camp residents: 350	Community leader: 500 Average of camp residents: 805
Number of people needing WASH assistance	Average of camp residents: 1330	Community leader: All camps Average of camp residents: 833
Number of people needing shelter/NFI assistance	Average of camp residents: 1250	Community leader: 3450 Average of camp residents: 805
Number of people needing protection	Average of camp residents: 175	Community leader: 0 Average of camp residents: 805
Number of people needing Child Protection Services (CPS)	Average of camp residents: 800	Community leader: 1005 Average of camp residents: 400

Priority Needs

As indicated by all the respondents, the first priority needs for both Eljale 2 and Istanbul camps is **food**, highlighting its critical importance for the affected populations. Following food, the second priority need identified by all respondents is **water**, emphasizing the necessity of access to clean safe and sufficient water sources.

¹ % increase compared to the 5-year average



In Eljale 2, health emerged as the most common third priority need, expressed by two respondents. This underscores the significance of healthcare services and medical support in addressing the health needs of the camp residents. Shelter was mentioned as the third priority need by one respondent in Eljale 2. For two respondents, latrines were identified as the fourth priority need, while the remaining respondent listed shelter as the fourth priority need. The fifth priority need in Eljale 2 varied among the respondents, including solar power for charging, unconditional cash transfers (UCT), and health-related requirements.

In Istanbul, all respondents unanimously reported shelter as the third priority need, underscoring the importance of adequate and secure housing for the affected population. Two respondents mentioned latrines as the fourth priority need, while the remaining respondent identified the need for non-food items (NFIs). Health or health and nutrition services were reported as the fifth priority need by two respondents, emphasizing the significance of healthcare and nutritional support. The remaining respondent highlighted the need for hygiene kits (HKs).

Conclusions

Demographics

- The average number of HHs reported in Istanbul was 3447 and 2073 in Eljale 2.
- Drought and armed conflict were reported as the major shocks leading to the recent displacement.
- In Eljale, the average reported number of HHs recently arrived was 560, and 876 in Istanbul.
- All respondents report that their site is safe and accessible and that there are no access constraints.
- Support received from partners are hygiene kits for 200 HHs and medical support.

Nutrition and Livelihoods

- All respondents reported that the situation is deteriorating and that there are assets (animals) that were lost.
- Markets are operating and households get most of the items they need from these markets, but there are items missing.
- Most respondents (5 out of 6) reported that prices have changed in the last 5-6 months.
- In each site, 2 respondents reported that most households are food insecure.
- There are functional nutrition sites at the camp, focusing on both OTP and TSFP

Health

- Both sites have a hospital or clinic 15- 30 minutes away.
- An international NGO is providing MCH services in both camps.
- There have been AWD outbreaks in both sites and 2 children have died in Istanbul, with no health support for outbreak.

WASH



- In both sites: there are no latrines, all households practice open defecation, there are not adequate refuse pits or other waste management systems and people pay for water.

Shelter

- The affected population live in *buuls*.

Protection

- There is a CMC and protection committee at both sites
- There are CPS in Istanbul, 2 respondents report it is available in Eljale 2.
- No case of child protection or GBV cases were reported amongst all respondents.

Recommendations

- **Cash assistance** is needed in both sites, as all respondents reported food to be their first priority. Respondents report that the market is functioning so they should be able to use the cash to buy items in the market.
- **Provision of WASH support** is urgently required in both sites. This includes latrine and water asset construction, as well as water trucking to fulfil current need. HHs also need HKs and hygiene promotion.
- **Provision of Shelter and Shelter NFI, along with other sectoral services, will greatly improve the conditions of IDP residents in the assessed settlements.** A comprehensive multi-sectoral intervention which can be facilitated by an enhanced referral pathway under the coordination of a CCCM partner on the ground, will ensure displaced persons have dignified living conditions and minimum standards of living are met, hence enhancing protection mainstreaming and the recovery phase after the humanitarian life-saving support.
- **Routine market assessment** will enhance understanding of the volatile markets with regards to prices, supply, and demand. This continues monitoring will ensure that the markets can cope with the injection of cash and increased demand and hence, doesn't lead to price and supply distortion. Although the market is currently functioning, respondents report that while they are able to access most items they need, there are a few that the market does not have.



Picture 2:: Acted's PO Interviewing the Camp leader in Istanbul IDP camp.