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# 1need assessment report

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**2.11** Report title: need assessment report for Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention program-SDRFP Daynile and Kahda Districts Benadir Region -Somalia

## 2.21 Background

The objective of the assessment was to gain a better understanding of:

- IDP profiles
- Physical layout and suitability of the current settlement sites and the proposed new site
- IDP movement intentions and needs
- Isolated IDP pockets and access to these populations
- The number and condition of populations stranded on the east side of the Kahda Districts Benadir Region -Somalia

The findings presented in this report will inform upcoming site planning and Mercy Corps operations and are therefore Benadir Districts considerations.

## 2.31 Assessment Methodology

The methodology for the assessment consisted of:

1. Semi-structured focus group discussions (FGD) with male and female groups among the IDP population
2. Interviews with members of the IDP community
3. Semi-structured FGDs with IDPs community households 1
4. Interviews with members of the host community
5. Site assessments, observations, and interviews in areas with marginalized IDP populations
6. Site assessments of IDP settlement areas
7. Site assessment of proposed new site for IDP arrivals
8. Meetings with local authorities, including deputy Districts Commissioner and
9. GPS mapping of key facilities and sites visited
10. Humanitarian Coordination and partners

## 2.41 Humanitarian profile – Kahda and Daynile Districts Benadir

Droughts, flood, Liberation and around the of meddle shable and lower shable Hirshabelle and South west state has driven thousands of civilians to cross the rivers to Benaadir Region in to escape the fighting Droughts, flood, come to Kahada and Daynile Districts, secretary and Deputy Director for social affairs estimate the IDP population in the county to be approximately 12,000 people while Even though weekly tallies of new arrivals have declined over the past three weeks, going from 5,669 families (36,104 people) in the week of and April and 20 March 2023 came 8,567 HHH and (10,320 people) in the week of April and 20 March 2023, large movements of drought-displaced people to sites for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Daynile and Kahda Districts in Banadir Region.

The leaving their original place to crossing the rivers from south west state of Somalia and Hirshabelle between seven and 10 days come to Mogadishu corridor. droughts, floods and Fighting in around Hirshabelle was unanimously cited as the primary reason for displaced, yet all IDPs interviewed demonstrated a strong desire to return to rural areas once the farms and security situation has become stable. Many families are coming together but some are joining neighbors and community members as they flee. The vast majority of IDPs are women and children, and it was noted that many men are bringing their families. The men who have stayed in Kahda and Daynile Districts are either old, sick or sole guardians of children.

As Mercy Corps team members reporting that the host community has been generally accepting of the IDPs, but that some tensions are emerging around access to resources, especially water and land. It was also reported that food is an issue in several areas of rainfall during the rainy season. They had some land

which provide the local communities that helps IDPS to stay there . the host community interviews indicate that areas within the allocated site are all women and children. When asked where the men were the group said they were out tending to the small cattle that remain the dead an

#### **41.1 Main Findings**

##### **Settlements and Site Planning**

Most of IDPs have settled under the protection of trees in and make-shift houses and reported to know nothing about the Kahda and Daynile Districts . Therefore, their intention is to remain where they are until the situation in rural becomes stable and supporting NGOS.

Both the local governments of Daynile and Kahda Districts and the host community reported that floods and Droughts and fighting is an issue in the area that pushing people / population. When asked about the priorities for the area, IDPS and host community respondents stated the priorities as being boreholes due to limited water sources as well as food. In response to this fact, an area of land has been allocated by the host communities as a proposed new site for use by the IDPs, following a request by the local governments . local representative was not able to confirm the exact area of the camp; however, the Commissioner of Daynile and Kahad Districts indicated that the dimensions of the area available were approximately less the 1 km wide by 15 km in length in different places both daynile and kahada districts . A measurement of two hours walk was also given. It was confirmed that the settlement was to run 2 km from the main road afgoye . A site observation was carried out, but the assessment team took GPS in IDPS camps areas.

#### **2.51 Shelter**

The host community group reported us that some households have provided shelter to IDPs, especially for children and the sick. Children have been granted access, but some are strictly not allowing adults inside. The benefactor households are reported to not generally be related but are just assisting people in need. However, the host community expressed that they are generally welcoming the IDPs, but in reality they do not have the capacity to support them in the medium term. They further added that that there is currently no economic issues with the influx but that they anticipate problems coming in the future. The group said they believe is better to clear the bush and provide a space for the IDPs to enable life to resume as normal for the host community.

A gender divide was observed in the IDPs' own views on shelter. While the women stated they would be prepared to construct their own shelter if the materials were provided, male IDPs expressed reluctance, claiming that it would be difficult to do so as the IDPs were becoming hungrier and, therefore, weaker. The women, however, stated that they lack the knowledge to do so and would therefore prefer family shelters. When asked if they would be prepared to receive training and construct their own shelter instead, they said they would be happy to do so and they want to learn.

#### **2.61 Registration**

No Registration process on for IDPS Registration is reported the need registration current IDPS and re organize allocation system could help counter for numbers this. Furthermore, the local governments were requesting consideration of registration on arrival at the ferry on the and Register on the on the spot as soon as they arrived the Mogadishu corridor or both two Districts.

#### **2.71 Protection**

There are no explicit protection needs according to host communities and local governments, and the general situation is calm and peaceful. The only tensions witnessed have been around water points and access. This was confirmed during interviews and FGDs with IDPs and host community members. They expressed that limited water is the biggest cause of tension in the community but that resources are

being shared. In addition, male IDPs consulted stated that they believe tensions with the host community may increase as the number of sick continues to grow because of open defecation. Mercy Corps recommend Team members were recommended as an area in need of up-scaled intervention. The only assistance is reportedly MPCA and food distribution to 800 households by Mercy corps .

## 2.81 Food Security and Livelihoods

It is estimated that 50 IDPs arrived in Daynille and Kahada Districts on the day the assessment began (March /20/ 2023), and that there is need for providing food on arrival. These numbers are currently consistent on a daily basis, adding to the already approximately 900 IDPs in the Districts . Livelihood in the area is reported to be mainly beggar but this is, again, seasonal. The host community's livelihoods depend on . IDPs, on the other hand, stated that livelihoods were almost impossible following their displacement and that they are relying on the humanitarian actors. They said they received some food aid but do not have the means to cook.

## 2.91 Health Gaps

There is small health facility functional /MCHs in Daynille and Kahada Districts and all the surrounding villages and its surrounding villages hence the community are lacking the following basic health services:

- No Immunization/EPI services for the newborns, under-five children, pregnant and lactating women including PNC and ANC services.
- Treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Reproductive health services
- No community health awareness focusing on Hygiene and Sanitation and COVID-19 prevention and IDPS measures.
- No health services that can provide BEmONC and CEmONC services to the vulnerable and poor communities.
- No maternal and child health including inclusive delivery service for the mothers.
- There is no EPHS services for the the entire Daynille and Kahda area.
- There is no even private hospitals not working well that could provide the health services mentioned above that the communities would have used for their expenses as an alternative method of seeking health services.

## 2.101 Nutrition Gaps

Generally, there is no nutrition interventions in Kahda and Daynille and its surrounding outreach villages and the following gaps are existing in nutrition.

- No outpatient therapeutic program(OTP) targeting the treatment of uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition( SAM)
- No stabilization center(SC) focusing the rehabilitation of under-five children with complicated severe acute malnutrition(SAM)
- There is no targeted supplementary feeding program (TSFP) targeting treatment of under-five children and PLWs with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- No community component focusing awareness including massive and passive screening of under-five children at the community level.
- No Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices focusing on knowledge, attitude, and knowledge for exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

### 2.111 Education Gaps

The host communities said that no school established or basic education there . the IDPS have more children who are school age that need basic education. For this reason, they will not open the school in since they are arrived . When asked if they would get school for educating if they received supporting and material support the communities representative said yes.

### 2.121 Humanitarian access

Humanitarian access will be important in the current and future to assess the situation of newly Displaced person in Daynile and Kahada Districts where IDPs have been reported to be are residing. Where are is safe and well operates areas . Furthermore, the two main Distracts homogeneity in terms of clan dynamics has made it one of Benadir Region most Daynile and Kahada Districts, since clan tensions caused by resource shortages are mitigated by the district's homogeneity. A unique opportunity available to all humanitarian organizations and government institutions has been created by this reliable security situation, since NGOs and government agencies have yet to carry out any substantial, much-needed humanitarian assistance there the current situations

### 2.131 Displacement tracking and monitoring

All of the arrivals in this area had travelled by walking, being coordinated by people on the local communities and local Authorities . All travel was reported to be at night – although a some of them coming in was witnessed. It was carrying maze and a bags of unknown items, which had reportedly been brought from Rural area that day. When questioned why they were remaining in the area and not travelling to a center where services were being offered it was explained that they knew the presence of services were limited, that they were waiting for news of the children's mothers and not that they felt any form of threat.

A newborn child was present (7 days) who had been born on the way across – the group of women with the mother expressed the opinion that there was a high number of pregnant women remaining on the other side for fear of the long distance , and restricted movements due to their condition. It was further added there were large numbers of people waiting on the other side to cross, they stated that during the day they had to hide in the bush and sending children by night. There was a serious lack of even basic equipment, with a few cooking pots having been donated by the local community and a very limited number of no water connection being seen.

### 2.141 Response

No origination currently supporting or services or providing food security . no others agency currently working for supporting IDPS such food , NFI , nutrition , latrines and water.

### 2.151 Challenges

Restriction of humanitarian movement and close monitoring of agencies during assessment and operations by local governments -more demand is Hight and is clearly an issue. Attempts by the local government to divert response toward infrastructure rehabilitation and support to the host community. Many of an international agencies expressed having a lot of difficulty with this issue. Multiple administration also others challenges according engagement of governments sides.

### 151.1 Recommendations

- To Access for humanitarian agencies and interference with humanitarian affairs can be partly mitigated by a physical detachment.
- Meeting space (with mosquito nets); living space; rub halls for storage; WASH facilities; cooking facilities; power system; communication system.
- Adequate power and communication services must be installed in a new humanitarian to ensure agencies are able to conduct administrative and coordination tasks without barriers.
- The proposed new site would require a major investment in infrastructure including access water connections.
- Formal and informal registration is required to estimate the number of IDPs and identify priority groups.
- Discussion is required on the people stranded on the sides by side of the IDPS and whether the humanitarian community will intervene to assist them to cross.
- Following registration, NFI, Shelter, Cash and food distributions should be carried out to reach IDP households that have not yet received aid.
- Protection actors to work on SGBV, general child protection and nutrition.
- Further consolidation, management and information sharing from sectoral working groups.

## 2.161 Photos captured on the assessment



## 2.171 Names of camps

No	name of camps	name of contact person	contacts	Districts	Household	Longitude	Latitude
1	Abeesaale IDP Camp	Halimo Ahmed Ali	615087432	Daynile District	100 HH	2.04443	45.25105

2	Kifaax Camp	Farxiyo aadan cabdi	618854935	Daynile District	300 HH	2.07 474 66	45.2 796 595
3	BAARGE EL Camp	Cabdifitaax cismaan muumin	132236 37	Kahada Distrct	290 HH	45.2 456 17	2.05 735 1
4	Safardiid IDP	Maryan Abdi Ibrahim	617217314	Daynile District	229 HH	2.06 825 9	45.2 693 68
5	Laab Camp	Feysal cali aadan	613214979	Kahada Distrct	360 HH	2.05 919 86	45.2 449 736
6	Cuna Dheere Camp	Sucdi Abdi Mohamed	615397154	Daynile District	400 HH	2.08 583	45.2 962 54
7	Busleey IDP Camp	Ali Mohamed Ali	615623641	Daynile District	240 HH	2.08 483 83	45.2 916 466
8	Ceel hareer IDP Camp	Laylo Mustafe Ibrahim	619754345	Daynile District	186 HH	2.07 465 4	45.2 275 1
9	Wayaab e Camp	Shugri Maclin Nuur Maxamed	619303420	Garsab aley District	250 HH	2.07 765 45	45.2 270 682
1 0	saxa wanag Camp	Muno Maclin Isak	615630630	Daynile District	300 hh	2.08 479 33	45.2 916 475
1 1	Salaand Dhere camp	Nastexo Ahmed Waasugae	616002750	Daynile District	360 HH	2.08 628 15	45.2 816 362