After following several failed rainy season in Somalia with consecutive pro-long droughts many people move to the nearest place that they can get humanitarian assistance, Kismayo is one of the area that people reached in large number both Kismayo town Settlements and outskirts in particular the Lugolw area. Simple joint assessment was done by the Jubaland Refugee and IDPs Commission(JUCRI), CTG WFP, and Social Environmental Agency (SEA) to identify the existing gab, needs and number of new arrivals to outskirts of Kismayo two area i.e New Bulo Gadud and Yontoy that become ah hub of the new arrivals.

During the visit we spoke some of the families and what they revealed was that they moved from their origin due the prolong droughts though others mentioned insecurity issues and conflict between the arm groups which push them to flee to the safer areas.

The new arrivals are in dire need for support despite some of the previous IDPs received little assistance from the humanitarian agencies but the new arrivals have nothing to sustain in terms of food and shelter to their families except what they received for the host communities and relatives. The most priority needs for the IDPs are food, shelter and sanitation facilities.
On 29th of September, 2022 we conducted sample household survey assessment of the gabs, needs and number of families who arrived for New Bulo Gaddud and Yontoy as there was no rain started in the region as the drought still intensifies, people are living and seeking humanitarian assistance and support. Approximately 1400 HHs arrived within 3 Weeks in Bulo Gadud and Yontoy area, the displaced persons come from different areas and region including lower juba, such as Kamsuma, Midow, Labar, Birole, Jana-Abdale, Middle Jubba, Buale, Sakow and Salagle, and also there was households from BAY region though there were few families this families lost their livelihoods as some lost their plantation while others lost their animals to the drought.

General Finding (Key humanitarian priority needs)

Food security and livelihoods.

Many of the IDPs lack food and basic necessities throughout the settlements, particularly the new vulnerable arrivals depend on charity from the host communities and relatives which is unreliable source. There are many children who become malnourished while some are acute malnourished with medical complication and therefore need urgent intervention such as nutrition support.

Shelter and housing.

The new IDP arrivals live unprotected shelter since they move from their village of origin carrying nothing when they have lost almost all of their livestock and belongings. They use trees and polythene papers as a shelter that cannot prevent the sun and cold weather at night. There is an urgent need of plastic sheets and NFI kits for new IDPs to protect and preserve their children and belonging.

Wash.

There is lack of latrines in the IDPs and it was observed that there is open defecation all over the IDPs settlements as the large number of the families uses pushes as a toilet that led unhygienic conditions and high risk of AWD/cholera. The IDPs are overcrowded in small plots with many families that may ease the unhygienic conditions and cholera outbreak to the IDPs settlements.

Education.

It was noted most of the children in the IDPs attained the age of schools but unfortunately not attending school’s due shortages of school and teachers. Many of them stay idle in the settlements. Lack of education for the children in the IDPs would led many children in at risk stage especially unaccompanied children to join recruitments or child labor.
RECOMMENDATION

➢ Unconditional cash transfer and food voucher for new IDP arrivals particularly old age, women headed families.
➢ Increase food security and livelihood intervention for the victims affected by the drought and insecurity.
➢ Provision of nutrition supplies to the new arrivals villages
➢ Provision of shelter intervention for the new IDPs arrivals in terms of plastic sheets, NFI and future housing that removes the burden to the new families who were living a makeshift.
➢ Provision of dignity kits for the women and girls in the new IDP arrivals.
➢ To established a preposition plan of pre-selection on the stage of the proposal to the humanitarian agencies to minimize the movement of the new arrivals in the IDPs since if they had received assistance to the nearest district during the arrivals it would enhances and reduce the long-distance travel of seeking livelihood support.
➢ Keeping of stocks for an emergency stock like the new influx of IDPs that are not able to wait another project which may take time.