



SHO

Somali Humanitarian Organization



**QUANTITATIVE SURVEY AMONG IDP FIELD REPORT FOR AUGUST,
2021**

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Executive summary

This report presents the results of SHO's IDP Tracking and Needs and Vulnerability Analysis Exercise conducted in August 2021 by a research team at Daynile, Kahda and Garasballey. The survey analysis intended to provide SHO with field-based evidence of issues that negatively impact both conflict and natural disaster-induced IDPs in these districts.

The focus of this report is on Deynile, Kahda and Garasaballey districts, pre-selected by SHO that were found to have a great number of vulnerability indicators. As such, this exercise serves a dual purpose – providing SHO with internal programming recommendations specific to these provinces and providing the humanitarian community in Somalia with information upon which to build displacementsensitive and local programming.

It is foreseen that through this exercise, an all-inclusive (conflict and natural disaster (CND) -induced IDPs combined with other factors inducing internal displacement) baseline data on internal displacement will be presented which future assessments can build from.

This exercise falls at a time of increasing conflict, insecurity and internal displacement in Somalia. In thisreport **71293**families were reported as displaced. The trend of increase in recent migration includes conflict displaced IDPs forced to flee unsafe provinces as well as natural disasters affecting livelihoods and nomadic routes. The records through the responses, the family's destination, type, year, duration, and reason of displacement starting from the place of origin.

The report also provides a specific focus on IDPs who may have previously been returned refugees or deportees.

Objectives

The objectives of this research are two-fold:

- i. Conduct a quantitative survey among IDP households in Deynile, Kahda and Garasaballey districts, and collect additional qualitative data through key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs).
- ii. Assess the IDP households' socio-economic and demographic characteristics, displacement history and movement patterns, basic needs and vulnerabilities, assistance and durable solutions to inform more broadly for the humanitarian community's programming and response.
- iii. To make a needs assessment on shelter, food, clothes water and sanitation and other basic necessities for IDPs in these districts.

Methodology

During the survey, a mixed methods approach was used to reach the objectives defined above. To frame the analysis, a desk review of past reports on IDP movement was conducted for an initial context and knowledge of the location.

Following that, secondary research was also used to corroborate findings from the field in the final report (see bibliography). This methodology sections was delved in the site selection criteria, quantitative and qualitative surveys conducted by the team members

Site Selection Criteria

Field visits to Helmand and Herat proving Deynile, Kahda and Garasaballey districts, in both rural and urban areas were planned to cover a range of IDP household profiles and needs. The selection of respondents was based on a random sampling technique where interviewers started from a landmark (mosque, community center, community leader's house or school).

Quantitative Survey

Quantitative fieldwork with identical sampling techniques was conducted across the selected cities where IDP settlements were to be found. The quantitative fieldwork also allowed teams to observe the IDPs and take notes regarding surroundings.

District	Location	Previous No. Of Family	New commers	Total Family
Deynile	Sahal2	211	99	310
	Al-khayr	354	141	495
	Hagardiid	790	245	1035
	Hidiyo	891	332	1223
	Jogdheer	274	127	401
	Iglan	120	63	183
	Xareyd	775	210	985
	Naciim	83	17	100
	BaryoSamo	136	53	189
	Tawfiiq	800	71	871
	cadceed	60	4	64
	Tawakal	42	1	43
	Idaajaa	85	22	107
	Yaakhle	350	100	450

	BulshoCaap	700	210	910
	Tiyeegloow	584	253	837
	Horyaal	150	83	233
	Nasrullahi	270	55	325
	Kalkaal	280	70	350
	Barwaaqo	245	50	295
	Roohaana	316	17	333
	Kundeeq	370	100	470
	HantiWadaag	523	20	543
	Nabad-Nolol	580	0	580
	Danshacab	380	14	394
	SaxanSaxo	452	35	487
	Ramaas	945	144	1089
	Cawale	563	121	684
	HiraannBile	350	55	405
	Barwaaqo	240	42	282
	NO. 60	480	80	560
	CeelBarda	332	67	399
	Sowdo	155	43	198
	Ayan	470	207	677
	Simow	325	75	400
	No. 60 Two	250	30	280
	Ceel Cali	271	50	321
	Sacdal	175	32	207
Kahda	Walaalaha	205	49	254
	CalafSuga	560	180	740
	Danyarow	350	150	500
	GalinSoor	467	58	525
	Owguure	305	78	383
	Daabo	352	65	417
	Al-mustaqiim	450	29	479
	Shawo	203	18	221
	Juba	364	21	385
	Lamahurod	163	3	166
	Barwaaqo	300	200	500
	Hoodo	320	35	355

	Al-kowther	972	305	1277
	Baraka Allah	599	120	719
	Hiraan	567	54	621
	Ahlu-Khayr	604	21	625
	Xusni	532	16	548
	BuuloDaladda	287	29	316
	Adman	110	21	131
	Kuntu-Waarey	870	340	1210
	yokooyoow	600	40	640
	Safina	118	26	144
	Arjac	586	286	872
	Waranle	603	33	636
	Qanciye	211	8	219
	Mombaza	150	31	181
	Jurus	552	200	752
	Al-Naciim	280	45	325
	Banaaney	1626	325	1951
	BuuloCiiro	320	120	440
	CadaaweNugul	285	68	353
	Kax	450	128	578
	Mansha-Allah	320	125	445
	Huriyo	1800	470	2270
	geedoole	973	69	1042
	Hadii-layabo- yasiinka	275	23	298
	Harqaboobe	780	292	1072
	Ubax	590	80	670
	Ciiforle	790	350	1140
	Burcade	420	95	515
	Mareey	150	60	210
	Galmudug	80	20	100
	Al-yaasiin	476	79	555
	Hiif	542	72	614
	Sarman	198	60	258
Garasaball ey	Baardhayre	480	25	505
	Gargaar	1042	60	1102

	Marxabo	185	28	213
	Al-nuur	475	182	657
	Hareyd	220	82	302
	Yaaqle	926	60	986
	Walaalmacan	414	13	427
	BuurFule	192	5	197
	Iskashato	360	40	400
	Daarusalam	740	64	804
	Biinayf	490	90	580
	Bilan Two	330	170	500
	Liiban	365	125	490
	Bartamaha	897	327	1224
	Harqabowe	715	291	1006
	Deeq Rabi Tow	1140	460	1600
	Dayax yare	314	32	346
	BartaDayax	1500	450	1950
	Deegaan Bile	575	59	634
	BulshoWeeyn	500	200	700
	Daryal	65	5	70
	Sabriye	400	130	530
	Ceyblaawe	1230	181	1411
	Damaley	335	20	355
	Sahan	60	10	70
	Jeyrow	220	190	410
	Sahal	4000	1200	5200
	Baruuj	650	64	714
	Dooxa	665	173	838
	Shirwac	50	15	65
	Qabowe	750	350	1100
	Fatxi	370	40	410
	Cosoble	750	380	1130
		Total	Total	Total
		57537	13756	71293

Source: field survey, 2020

Challenges encountered

- During the survey, it was very difficult to move from place to place searching for the needed information about the IDPs. This was due to the fact that, most areas were blocked because of the trending COVID-19.
- The organization also has limited vehicles which eventually limits the movement.
- There was also bias where by tools like drowns were not allowed to be used these settlement areas.

Recommendations

After thorough assessment of the entire field study, the following recommendations are made

- Assertive and effective advocacy at the field level and at headquarters.
- Implementation of Health Centres responsibilities as provided in the protection policy paper, supplementary guidance and other relevant documents.
- At the field level, predictable and effective coordination, planning and strategizing on protection.
- Instituting monitoring and reporting on protection concerns as standard.
- Enhanced and meaningful international presence in the field, including outside of the capital.
- Engagement with non-state actors.
- The development of a country team early-warning and response capacity.
- Higher profile for protection in the context of needs assessments and resource mobilisation.
- Strengthening local and national protection capacity.

- Donor support for advocacy and for protection programmes.

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