

DISPLACEMENT SITUATION REPORT MULTI-SECTORIAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT - ROUND 1 (JULY-AUGUST 2020)



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This report of the Round 1 Multi-Sectorial Location Assessment (MLSA) by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) aims to improve the knowledge of the main characteristics and needs of targeted population categories (host communities, IDPs, returnees from internal displacement, returnees from abroad). Data collection was conducted between July and August 2020 through key informant interviews. The report covers 3 regions: Hiraan, Shabelle Hoose and Shabelle Dhexe.

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND DISPLACEMENTS

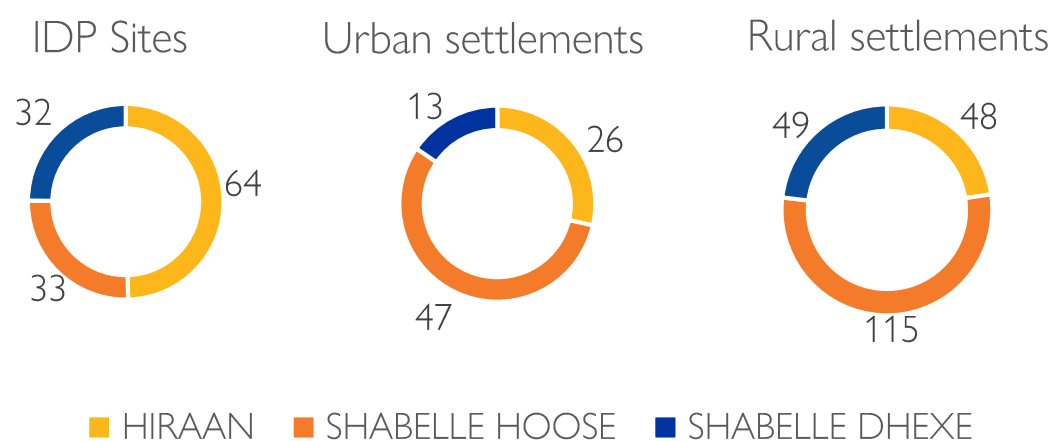
POPULATION OF INTEREST IN IDP SITES (individuals)

REGION	IDPs (Individuals)
HIRAAN	88,477
SHABELLE HOOSE	21,460
SHABELLE DHEXE	62,934
TOTAL	172,871

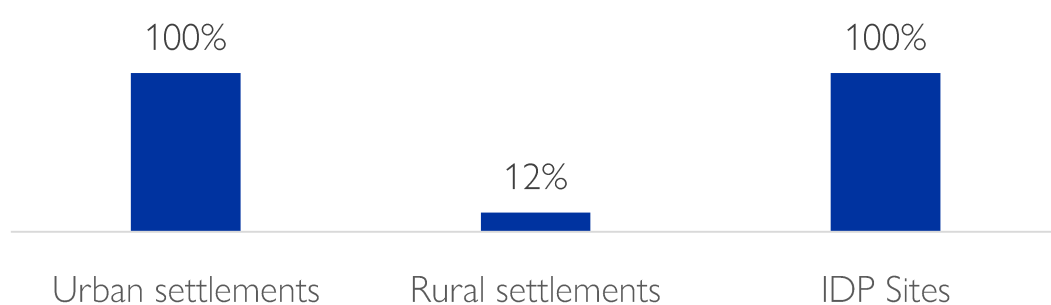
POPULATIONS OF INTEREST IN RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS (individuals)

REGION	IDPs	Returnees former IDPs	Returnees from abroad	Host community/Resident
HIRAAN	60,134	8,986	2,180	539,577
SHABELLE HOOSE	24,804	11,364	3,379	184,928
SHABELLE DHEXE	70,654	45,767	2,478	526,444
TOTAL	155,592	66,117	8,037	1,250,949

NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS ASSESSED

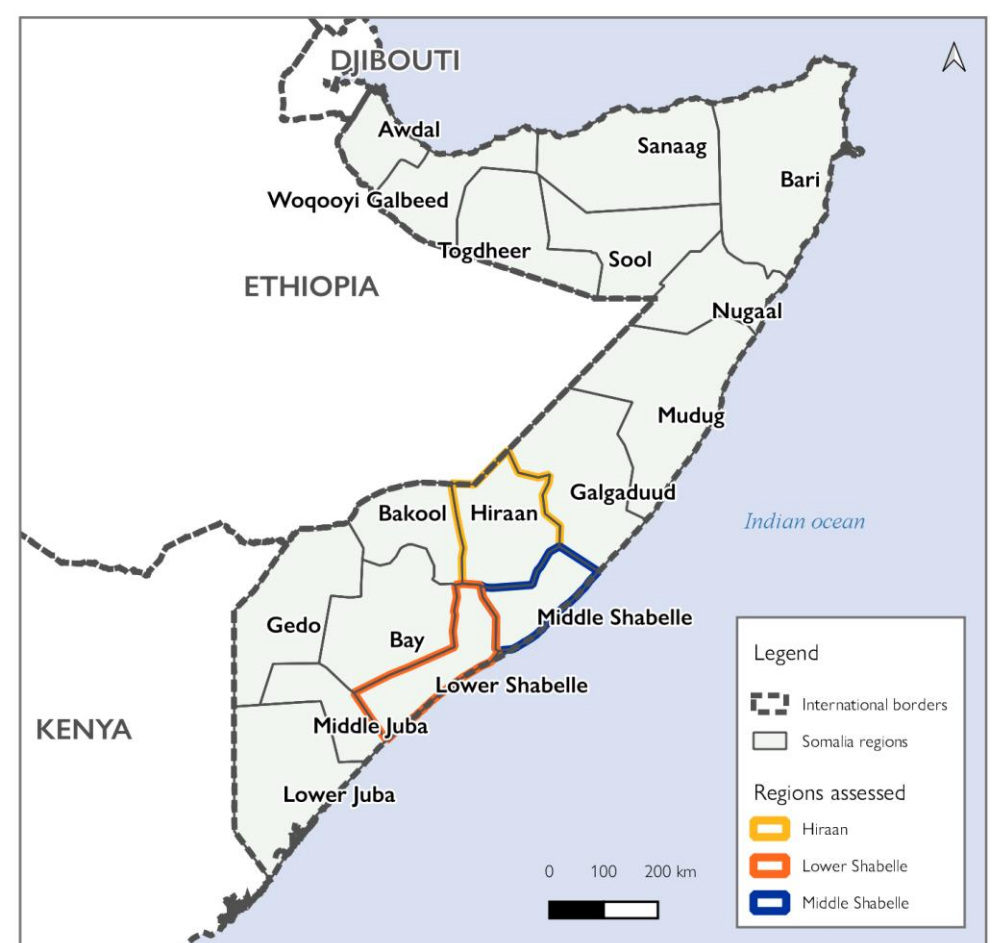


Assessment Coverage



Reading: 12% of the rural settlements covered by Baseline 2 were assessed. All urban settlements and IDP sites covered by Baseline 2 were assessed.

REGIONS ASSESSED



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

*Regions were selected due to historical instances of massive large-scale displacements stemming from flooding along the River Shabelle and River Juba, massive evictions and armed conflict. Rural areas are classified as villages while urban areas are regarded as towns. For the sites in Shabelle Dhexe region, because of incomplete information, this report only presents population figures.



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IDP SITES



DEMOGRAPHIC AND DISPLACEMENT

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PRESENT AT IDP SITES

172,871

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PRESENT AT IDP SITES

26,720

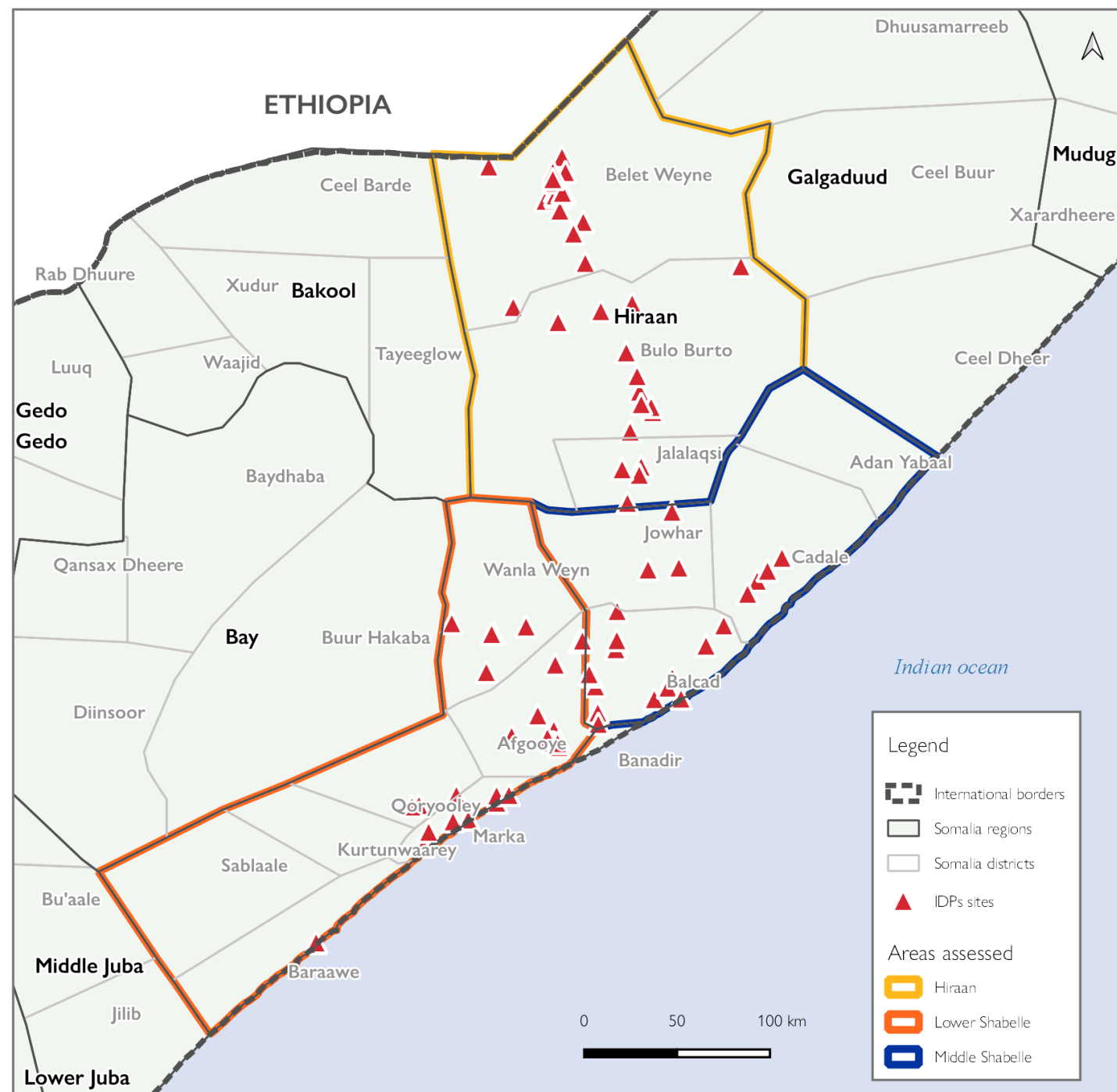
ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

Region Name	District Name	Number of sites
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	47
	Bulo Burto	12
	Jalalaqsi	5
Shabelle Dhexe	Balcad	16
	Cadale	4
	Jowhar	12
Shabelle Hoose	Afgooye	12
	Baraawe	2
	Marka	10
	Qoryooley	4
	Wanla Weyn	5
Grand Total		129

For the sites in Shabelle Dhexe region, due to incomplete information, this report only presents population figures.



MAP OF IDPs SITES



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NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS/HOUSEHOLDS PRESENT AT THE SITES

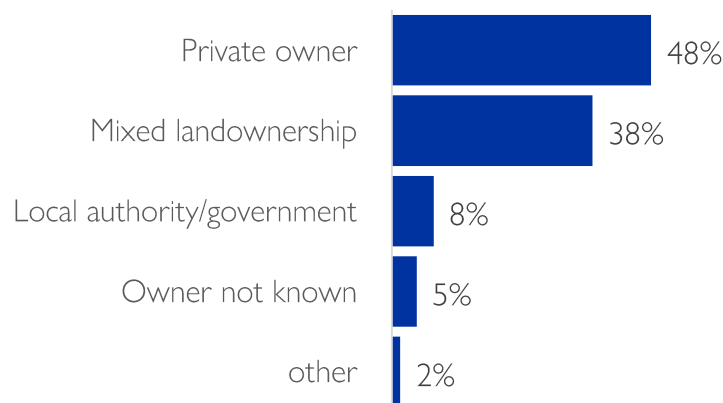
88,477 Individuals and **20,557** Households
64 Sites



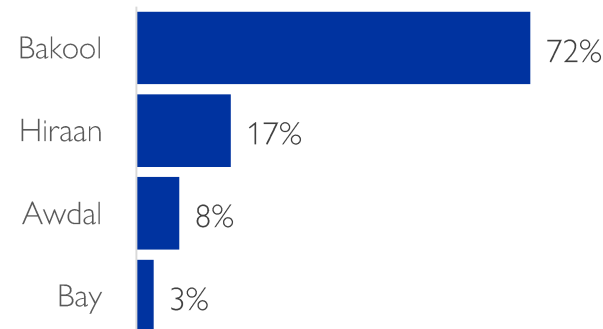
CCCM

Average time IDP sites were established: **16 YEARS**

Owners of the land on which the site is established



First most common region of origin of IDPs

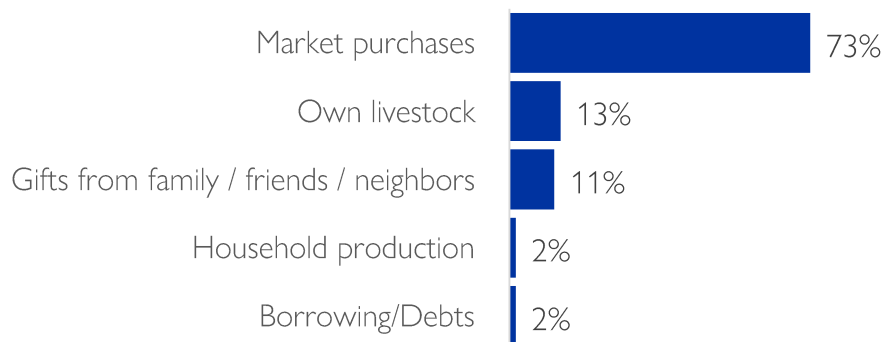


Among the IDPs in Hiraan region sites, 72 per cent are from Bakool region and 17 per cent of them are displaced within the region. Almost half of the IDP sites are situated on a land owned by a private owner. **Only 8 per cent of the sites are on a land owned by local authorities or the government.**

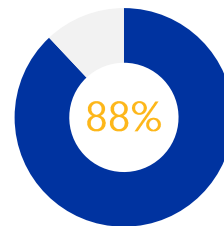


FOOD SECURITY

Primary source of food



Proportion of sites with no access to food market:



Market purchase was identified as the primary means of obtaining food (73% of the residents) however only **13 per cent of them have access to food market.**



NUTRITION

Average time it would take to walk to the nearest nutrition service is between 23 and 31 minutes.



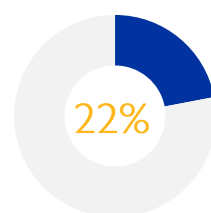
EDUCATION

Average time it would take to walk to the nearest school or learning facility is between 21 and 28 minutes.

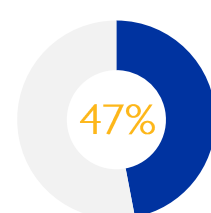


SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

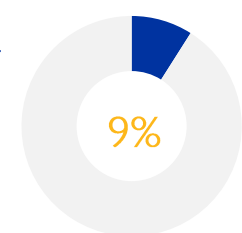
Proportion of sites where flooding occurred in the past:



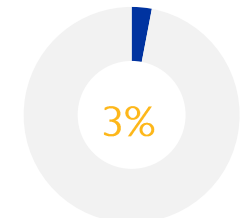
Proportion of sites where fire occurred in the past:



Proportion of sites with access to a NFI and construction materials market:



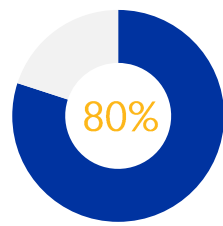
Proportion of sites where an eviction notice has been issued 3 months prior to data collection:



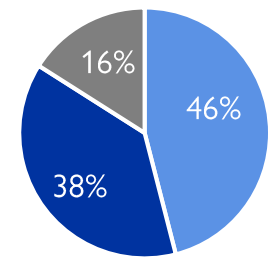
HEALTH

Proportion of sites with no access to health care facilities:

Average time it would take to walk to the nearest health facility is between 33 and 42 minutes.



Are women giving birth while attended by skilled health personnel (trained midwife, doctor, and nurse)?

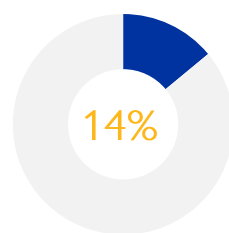


■ No ■ Yes ■ Do not know

WASH

Proportion of sites where the IDPs treat their water:

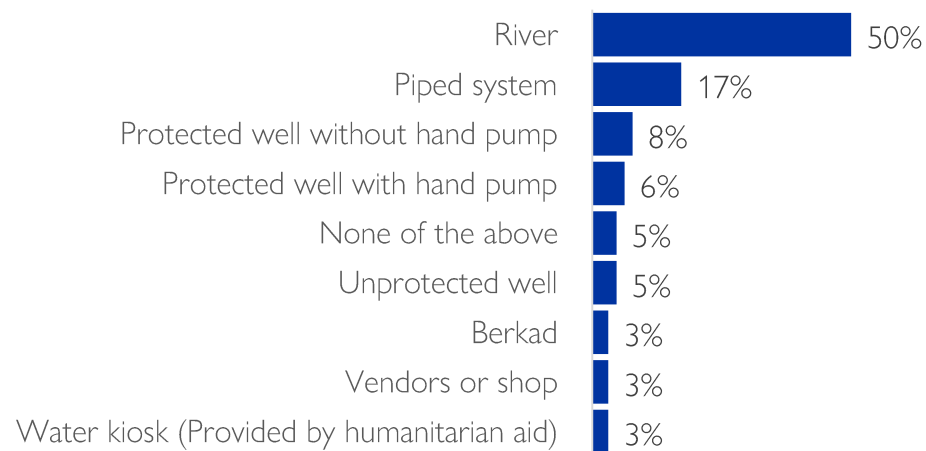
Average time it would take to walk to the nearest working water source is between 17 and 22 minutes.



Among the IDPs in Hiraan region sites, reportedly **80 per cent do not have access to health care facilities**. This is probably because distance to the health facilities are on average greater than 30 minutes.

For half of the sites, **the river is the primary source of drinking water**. The quality of the water in the rivers may be a concern as only **14 per cent of the sites treat their water**.

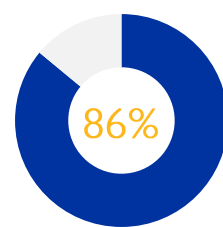
Primary source of drinking water



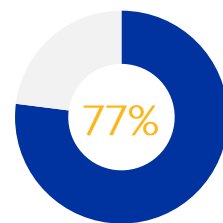
Almost no KI reported movement restrictions in IDP sites. However, regarding child and women, no safe places are dedicated to them.

PROTECTION

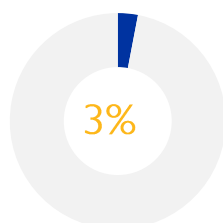
Proportion of sites having no women spaces:



Proportion of sites having no child friendly spaces:



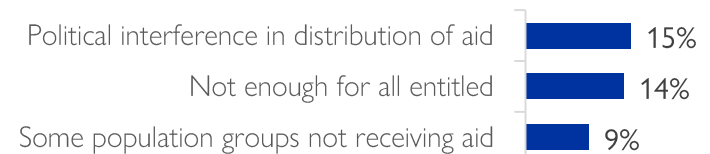
Displacement restrictions at night:



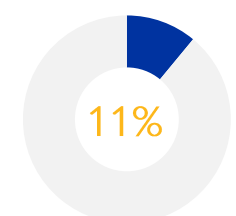
CAMP MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

36 per cent of the sites reported that the residents face problems in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The 3 main reasons are:



Proportion of sites with a feedback mechanism:





NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS/HOUSEHOLDS PRESENT AT THE SITES

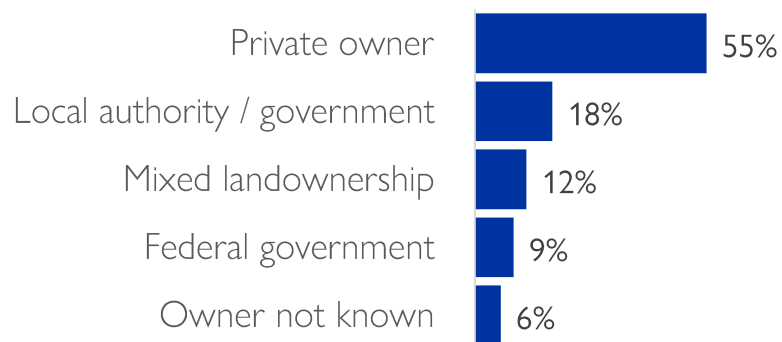
21,460 Individuals and **3,715** Households
33 Sites



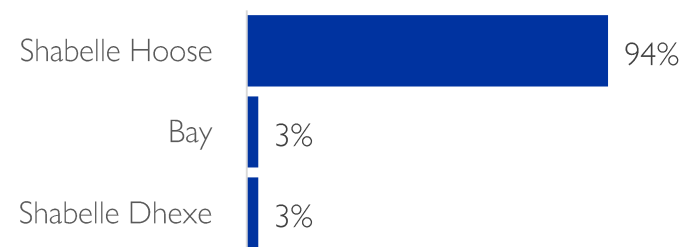
CCCM

Average time IDP sites were established: **9 YEARS**

Owners of the land on which the site is established



First most common region of origin of IDPs

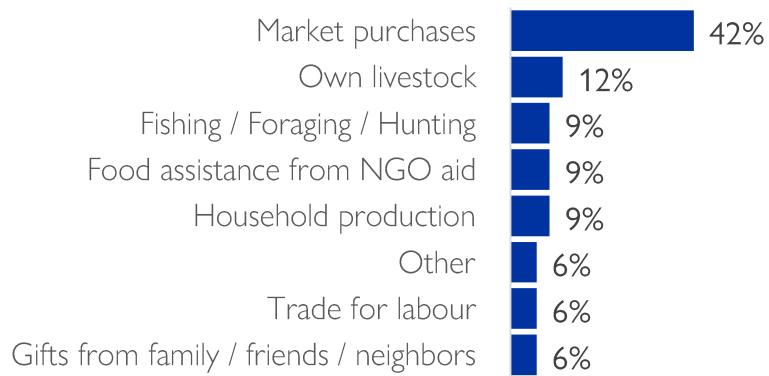


Among the IDPs in Shabelle Hoose region sites, **94 per cent of them are displaced within the region**. More than half of the IDP sites are situated on a land owned by a private owner. **Only 18 per cent of the sites are on a land owned by local authorities or the government.**

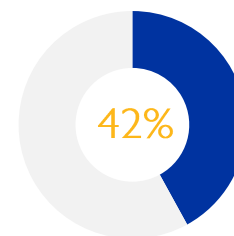


FOOD SECURITY

Primary source of food



Proportion of sites with no access to food market:



Market purchase was identified as the primary means of obtaining food (42% of sites). However, the same proportion of sites, **42 per cent, have no access to a food market.**



NUTRITION

Average time it would take to walk to the nearest nutrition service is between 12 and 23 minutes.



EDUCATION

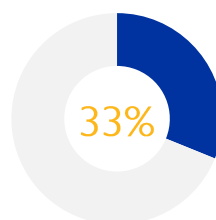
Average time it would take to walk to the nearest school or learning facility is between 8 and 15 minutes.



SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

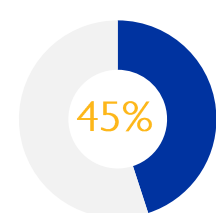
Proportion of sites where flooding occurred in the past:

(48% no answers)

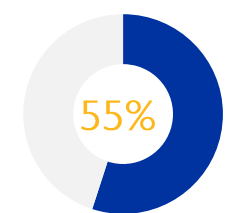


Proportion of sites where fire occurred in the past:

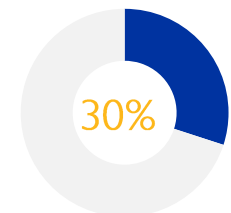
(48% no answers)



Proportion of sites with access to an NFI and construction materials market:



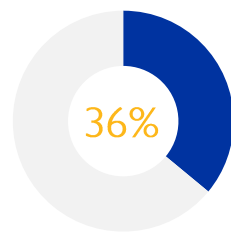
Proportion of sites where an eviction notice has been issued 3 months prior to data collection:



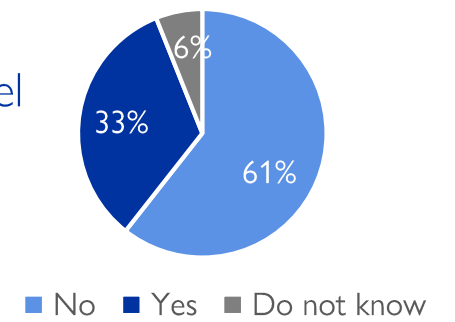
HEALTH

Proportion of sites with no access to health care facilities:

Average time it would take to walk to the nearest health facility is between 17 and 65 minutes.



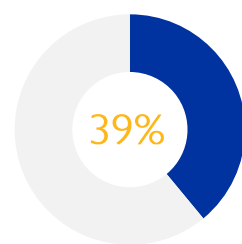
Are women giving birth while attended by skilled health personnel (trained midwife, doctor, and nurse)?



WASH

Proportion of sites where the IDPs treat their water:

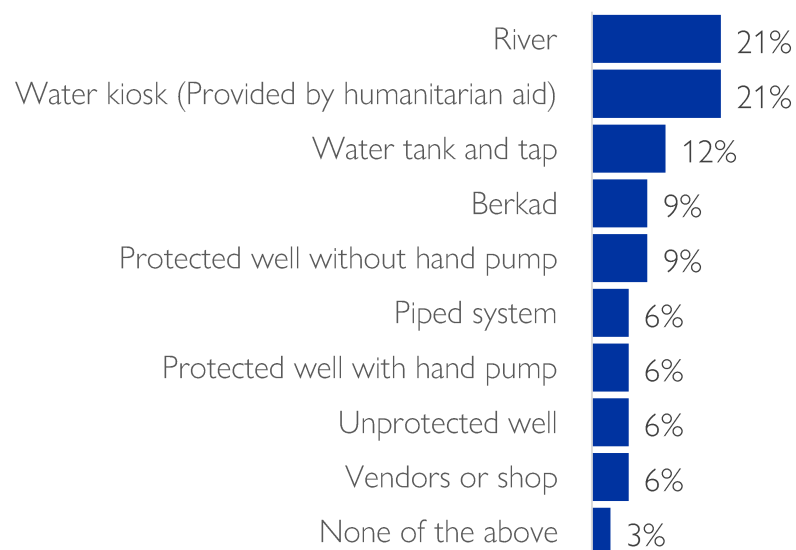
Average time it would take to walk to the nearest working water source is between 13 and 31 minutes.



Among the IDPs sites in Shabelle Hoose region, KI's reported that 36 per cent do not have access to health care facilities.

The main primary source of drinking water are the river (21%), water kiosk provided by humanitarian aid (21%) and tank and tap (12%). On average, IDPs need less than half an hour to access the nearest working water source.

Primary source of drinking water

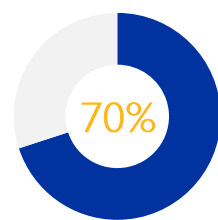


KI's reported movement restrictions at night for 58 per cent of the IDP sites, which may indicate security concerns. Regarding children and women, no safe places are dedicated to them across 70 per cent of the sites.

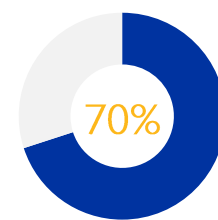
A large majority, 76 per cent of the sites, declared that the residents face problems in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

PROTECTION

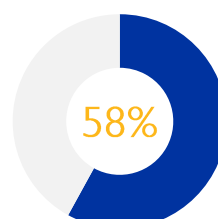
Proportion of sites having no women spaces:



Proportion of sites having no child friendly spaces:



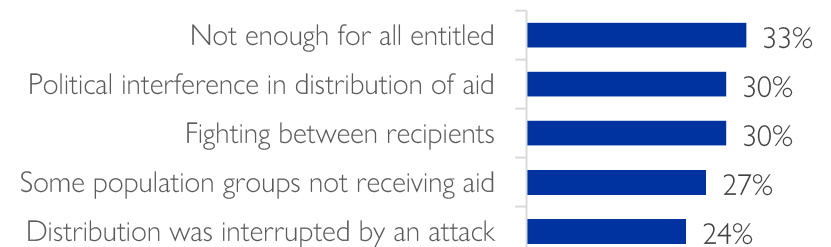
Displacement restrictions at night:



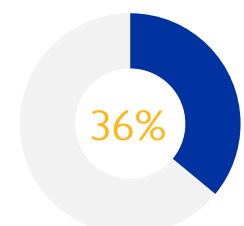
CAMP MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

76 per cent of the sites declared that the residents face problems in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The 5 main reasons are:



Proportion of sites with a feedback mechanism:





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URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS

URBAN – 26 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 48 villages



DEMOGRAPHIC AND DISPLACEMENT

Number of IDPs

55,160

Number of returnees from abroad

2,139

Reasons for displacement*



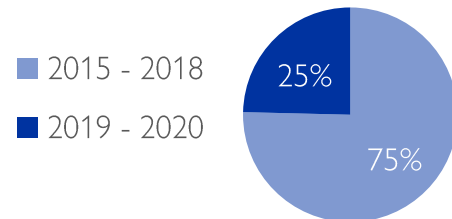
Number of returnees from internal displacement

6,862

Number of host community

513,422

When did IDPs arrive?*



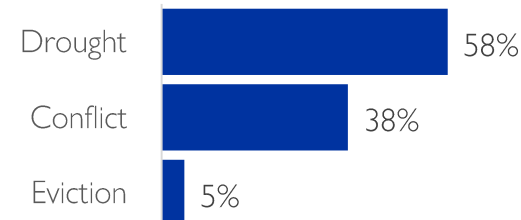
Number of IDPs

4,974

Number of returnees from abroad

41

Reasons for displacement*



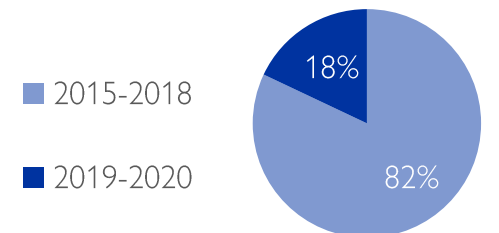
Number of returnees from internal displacement

2,124

Number of host community

26,155

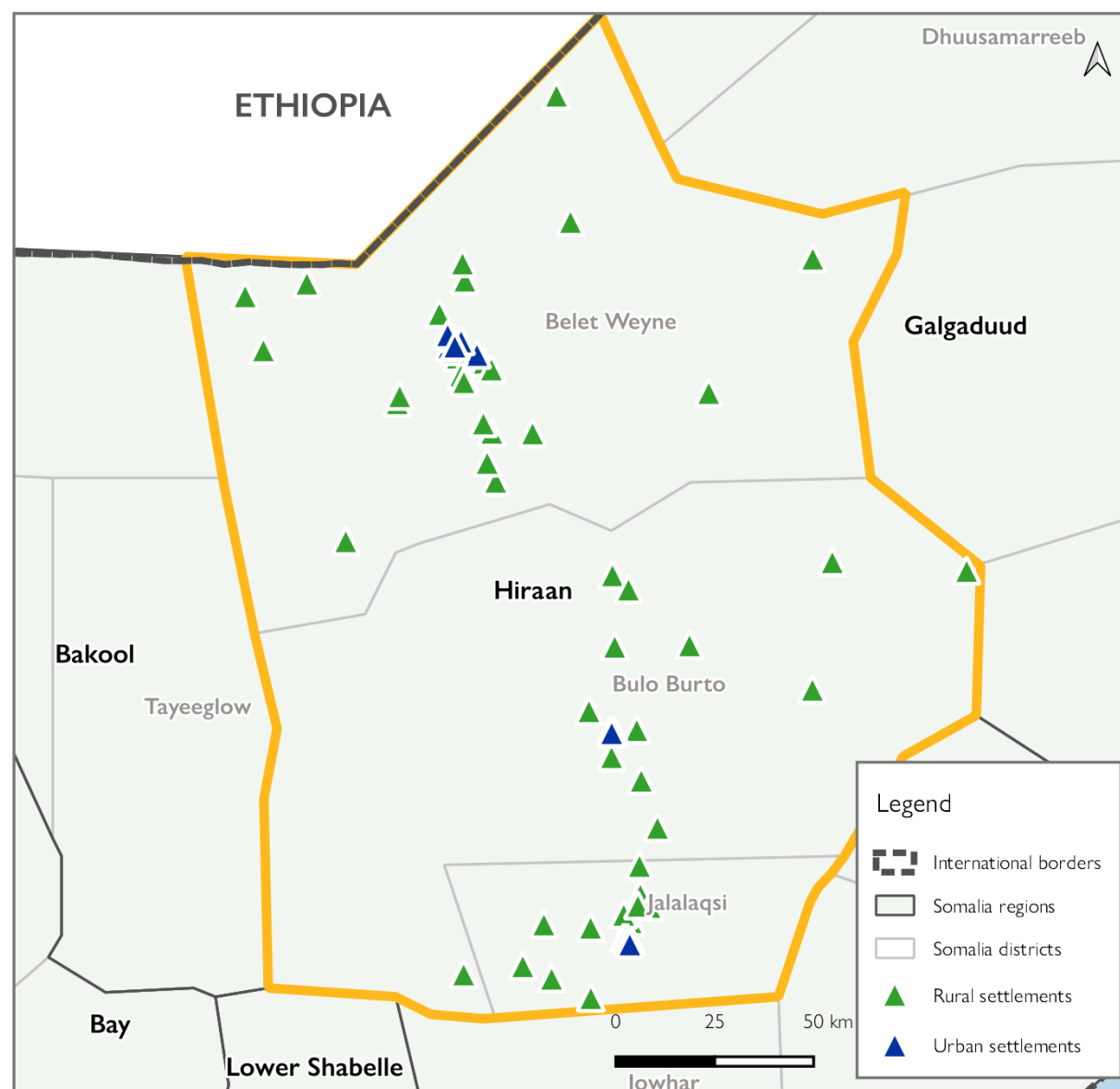
When did IDPs arrive?*



Conflict (65%) and drought (35%) were reported as the major reasons for displacement in urban areas. In comparison drought (58%) is the major factor in rural displacement followed by conflict (38%) and evictions (5%). Most displacement is likely to have occurred between 2015 – 2018 in both urban and rural settings.



MAP OF SETTLEMENTS



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

*Percentages are on the total number of IDPs. All other percentages are per settlements.

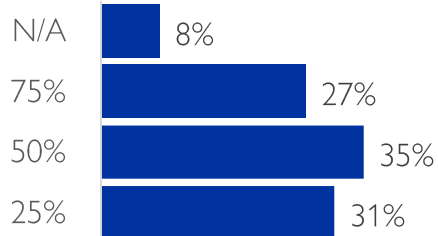
URBAN – 26 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 48 villages



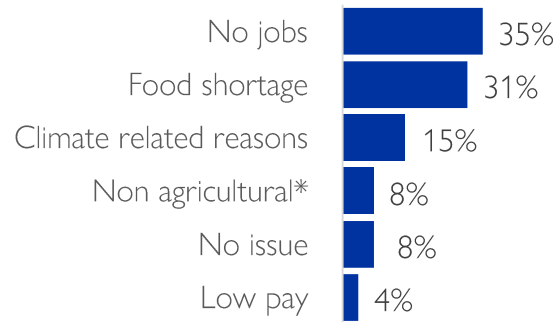
LIVELIHOODS

Percentage of people who lost their job over the last 6 months



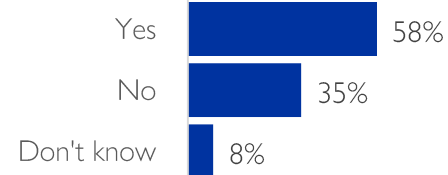
Reading: In 31% of the urban settlements, 25% of the people lost their job over the last 6 months.

Main issues for livelihood

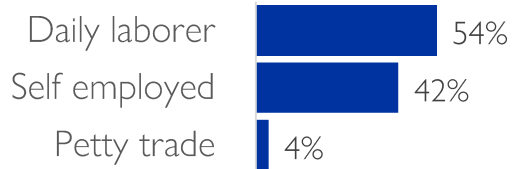


*Lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities

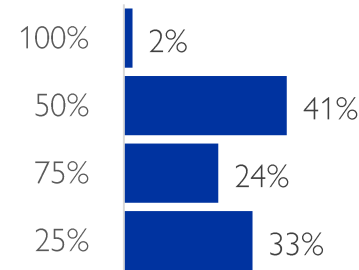
Children engaged in work that prevents them from going to school or playing with their friends, or put their health at risk



Type of livelihood

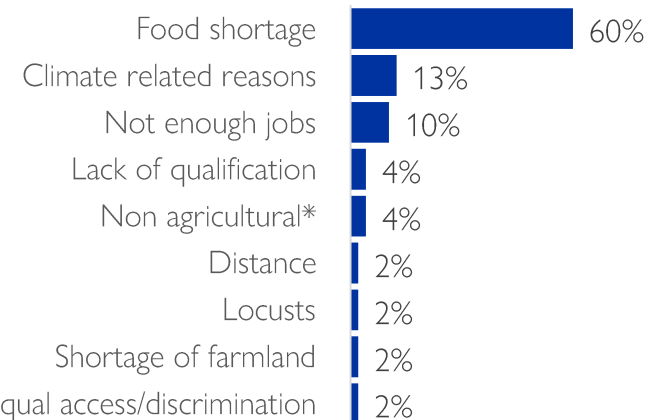


Percentage of people who lost their job over the last 6 months



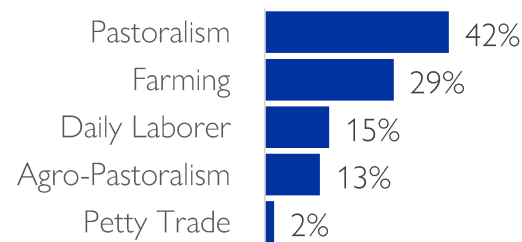
Reading: In 33% of the rural settlements, 25% of the people lost their job over the last 6 months.

Main issues for livelihood

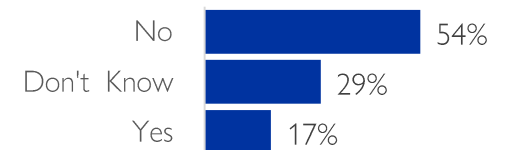


*Lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities

Type of livelihood



Children engaged in work that prevents them from going to school or playing with their friends, or put their health at risk

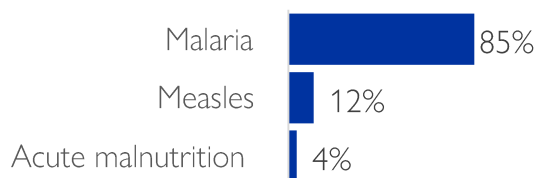


Pastoralism (42%) is the reported major type of livelihood activity in rural areas followed by farming (29%). For urban settings daily labour (54%) and self employment (42%) are the most reported livelihood activities. **Rural communities are most likely to face food shortages (60%)** adverse climatic factors (13%) and lack of jobs (10%). In contrast, **in urban communities a lack of jobs (35%),** food shortages (31%) and climate related issues (15%) were reported.

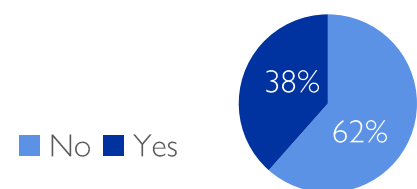


HEALTH

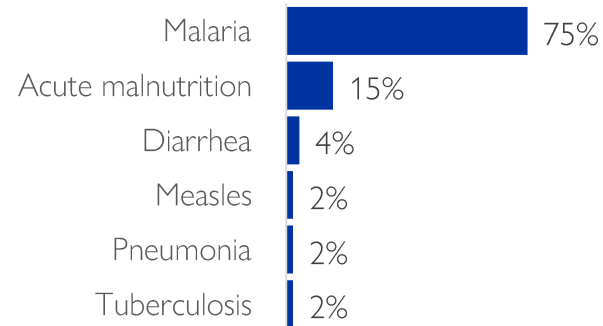
Primary health concern



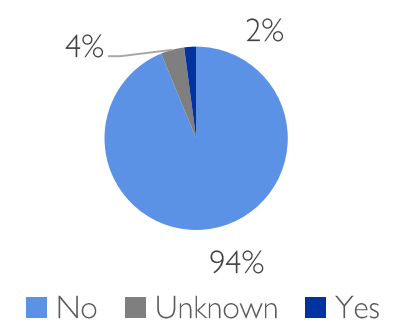
Presence of health facility



Primary health concern



Presence of health facility



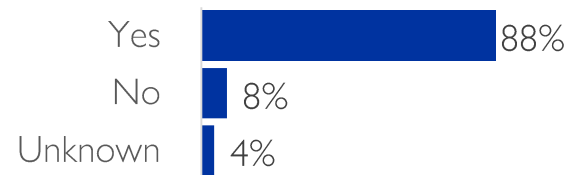
For the majority of rural and urban areas, **Malaria is the primary health concern (for 75% and 85% respectively).** Regarding the presence of a health facility in the location, high disparities exist between rural and urban setting (only 2% of rural locations have an health facility compared to 38% for urban locations).

URBAN – 26 neighbourhoods

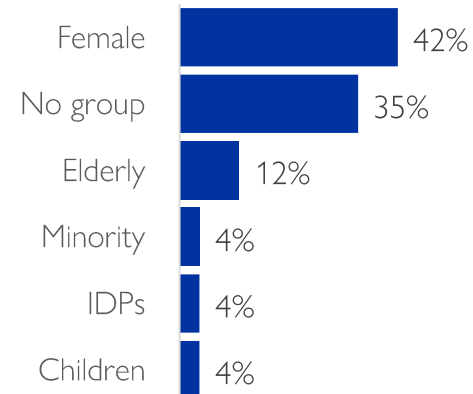
RURAL – 48 villages

 WASH

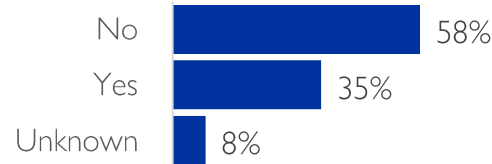
Water sources accessible to all households



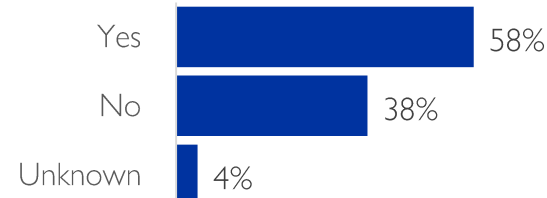
Who faces additional obstacles to accessing water?



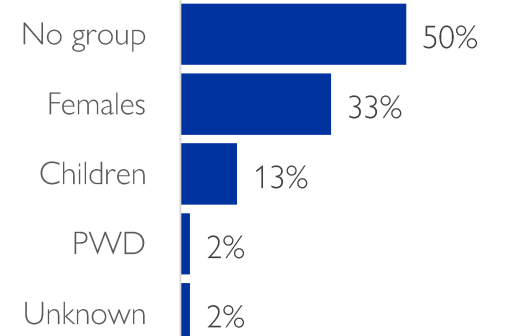
Conflicts related to water



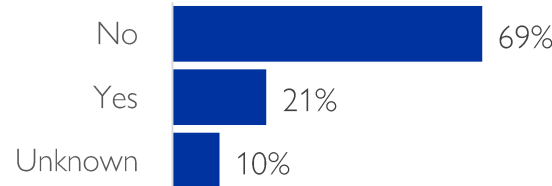
Water sources accessible to all households



Who faces additional obstacles to accessing water?



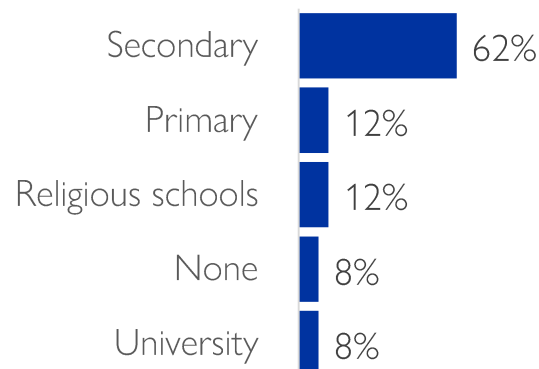
Conflicts related to water



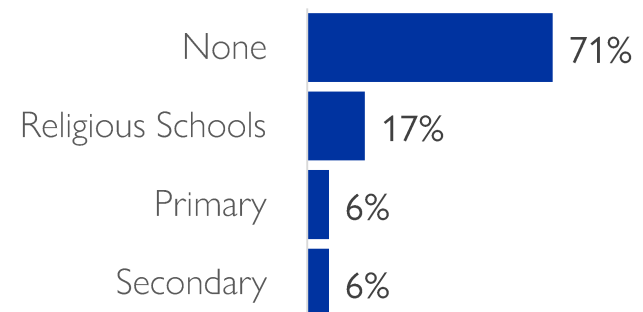
Access to water was quite high in urban areas (88%) and concerned a small majority in rural areas (58%). However, in terms of obstacles to accessing water sources, 42 per cent of females in urban areas and 33 per cent of women in rural areas were most affected. In addition, no singular group (50%) were identified as facing obstacles in rural areas. Both rural and urban areas recorded a plurality of conflicts resulting from water at 21 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

 EDUCATION

Highest level of education for the majority of the adults



Highest level of education for the majority of the adults



In urban areas the majority (62%) of the adults have achieved at least a secondary school education, though only 8% have achieved university education. Whilst in rural areas 71% had received no formal education and only 17% had attended religious school.

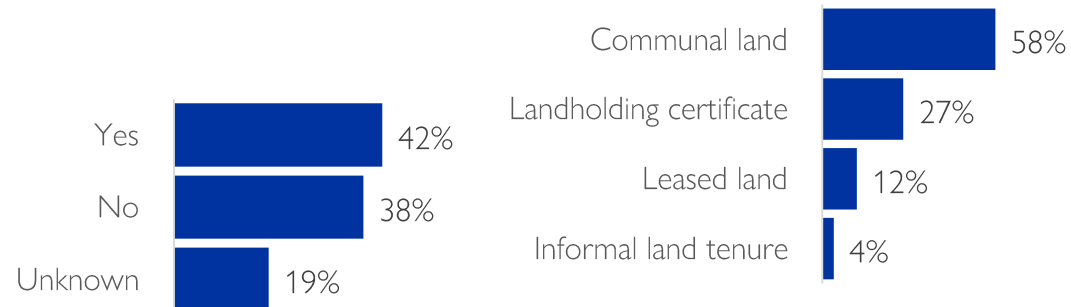
URBAN – 26 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 48 villages

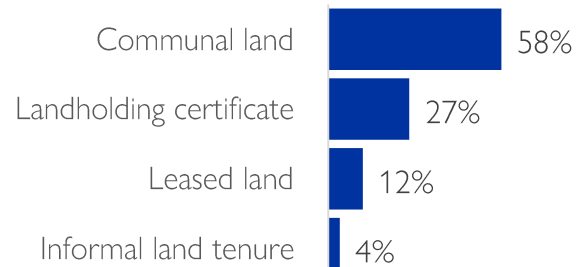


HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

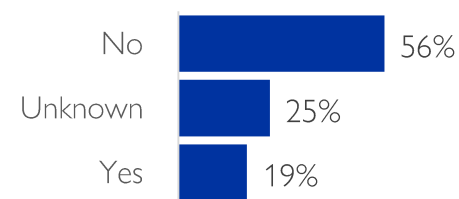
Access to land required for the livelihood practices of the majority of IDPs?



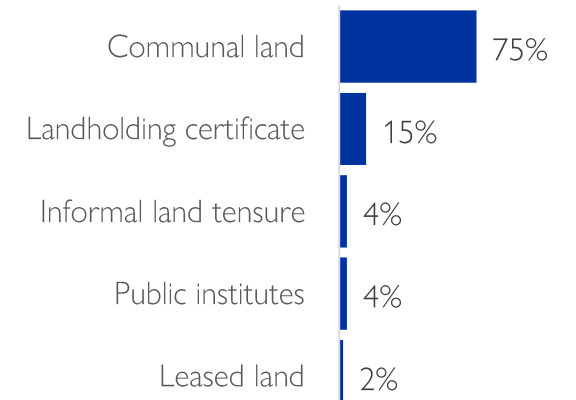
Main form of land tenure



Access to land required for the livelihood practices of the majority of IDPs?



Main form of land tenure

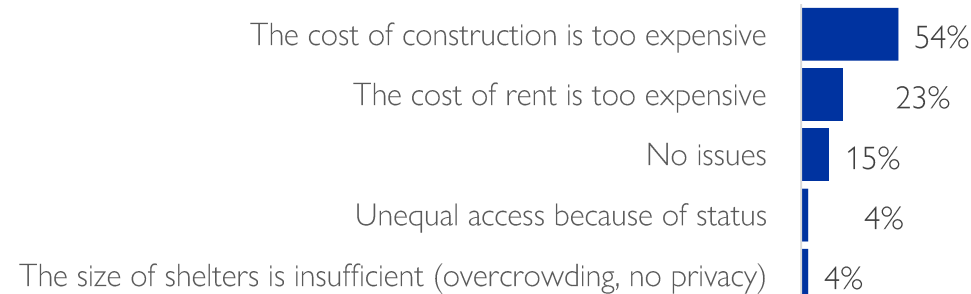


Communal land and landholdings are the top two main form of land tenure in both settlement types. While a plurality of KI's in urban areas (42%) reported IDPs having access to land for livelihood practices, this is in stark contrast to rural areas where only 19 per cent have access. For a small majority of rural locations (56%), KIs indicated that IDPs do not have access to land for livelihood activities.

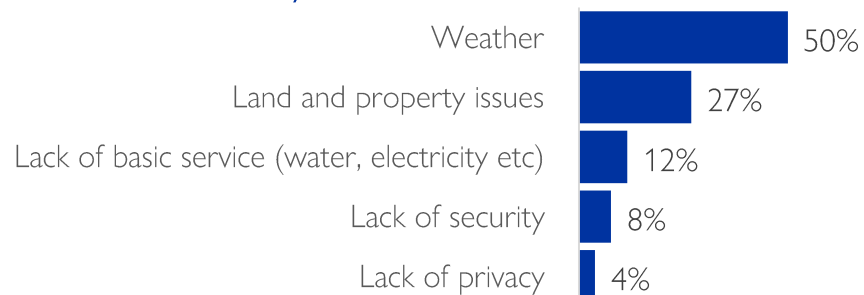


SHELTER AND NFI

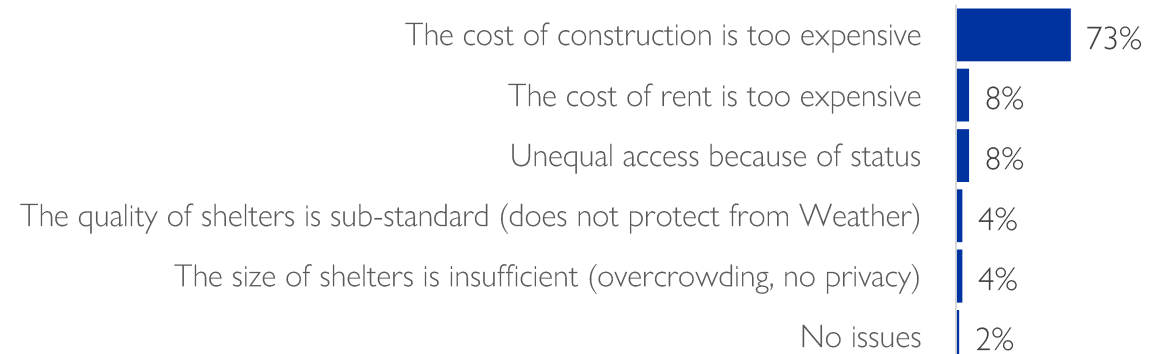
Main issue with shelter



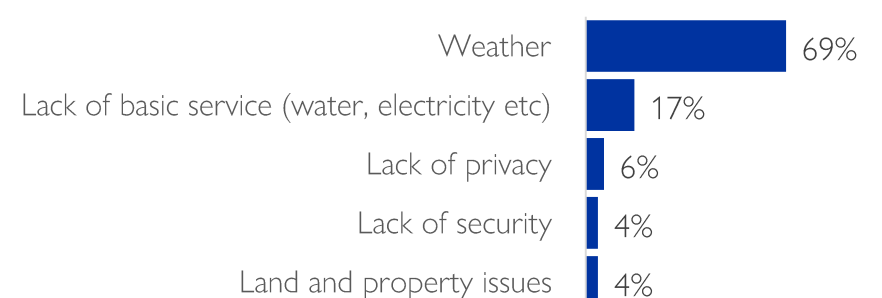
Main shelter safety concern



Main issue with shelter



Main shelter safety concern



Construction cost is the prevalent issue in both rural and urban areas reported by 73 per cent and 54 per cent of KI's respectively, followed by rental costs. In terms of shelter safety, the weather was the topmost concern in urban areas (50%) followed by land property issues (27%) and basic services. In rural areas weather was also reported as a main shelter safety concern (69%), followed by a lack of basic services (17%) and a lack of privacy (6%).

URBAN – 47 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 115 villages



DEMOGRAPHIC AND DISPLACEMENTS

Number of IDPs

20,074

Number of returnees from internal displacement

9,390

Number of IDPs

4,730

Number of returnees from internal displacement

1,974

Number of returnees from abroad

2,251

Number of host community

130,014

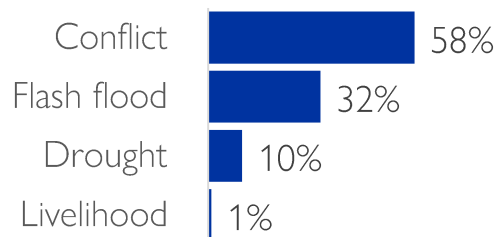
Number of returnees from abroad

1,218

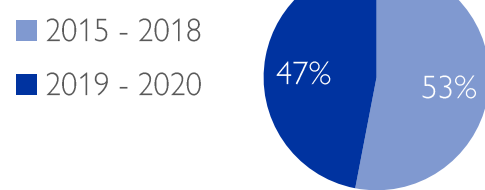
Number of host community

54,914

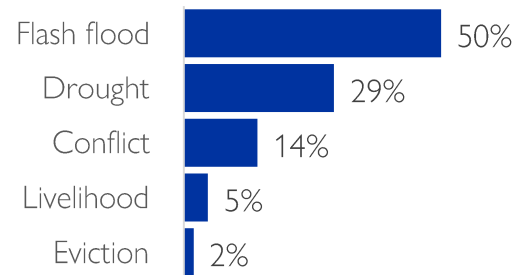
Reasons for displacement*



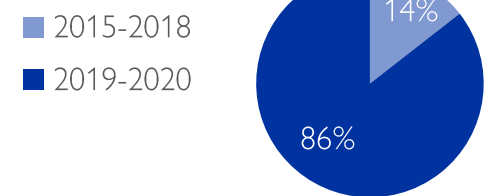
When did IDPs arrive?*



Reasons for displacement*



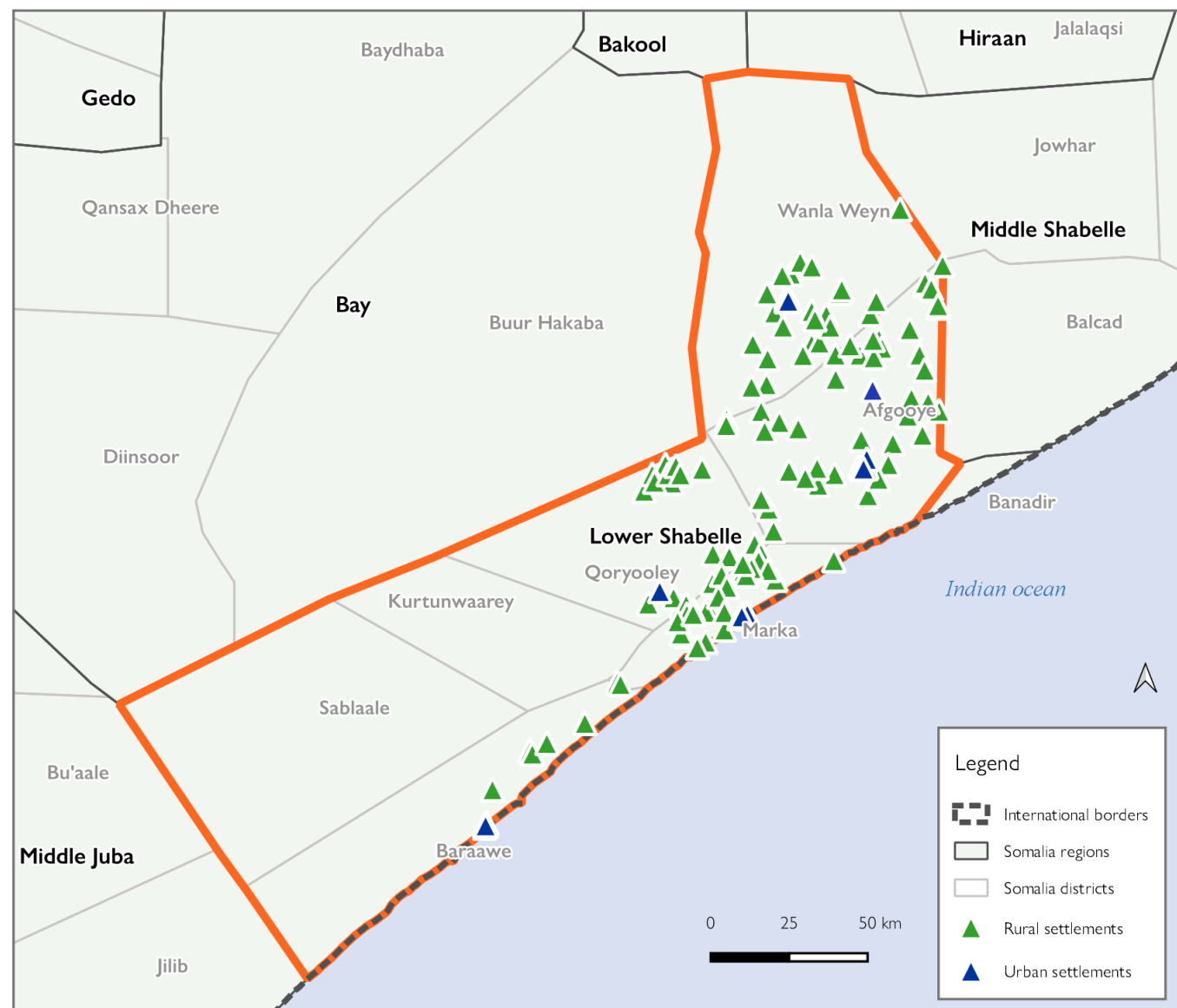
When did IDPs arrive?*



Displacement in urban areas was reportedly caused by conflict (58%) and flash floods (32%). For rural areas flash floods (50%), drought (29%), and conflict (15%) were the main reported reasons for displacement. A significant number of IDPs arrived between 2019 and 2020 (86%) in rural areas and between 2015 and 2018 (53%) in urban areas.



MAP OF SETTLEMENTS



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

*Percentages are on the total number of IDPs. All other percentages are per settlements.

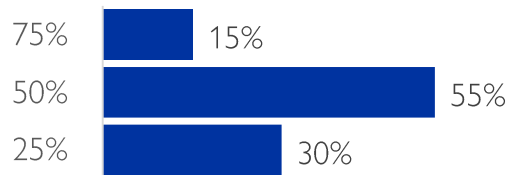
URBAN – 47 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 115 villages



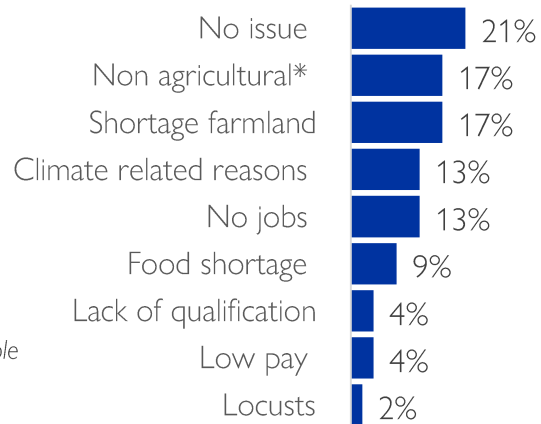
LIVELIHOODS

Percentage of people who lost their job over the last 6 months



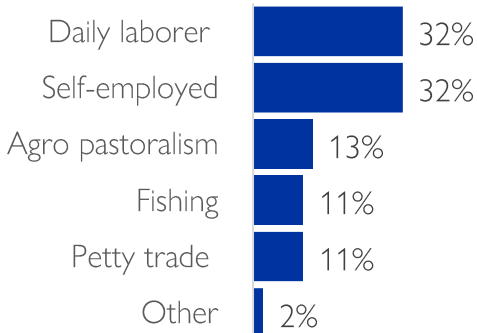
Reading: In 30% of the urban settlements, 25% of the people lost their job over the last 6 months.

Main issue with livelihood

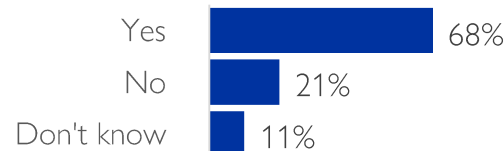


*Lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities

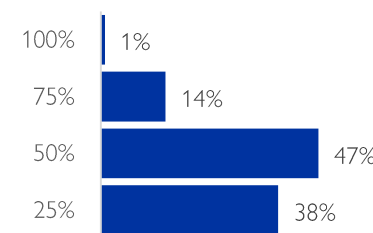
Type of livelihood



Children engaged in work that prevents them from going to school or playing with their friends, or put their health at risk

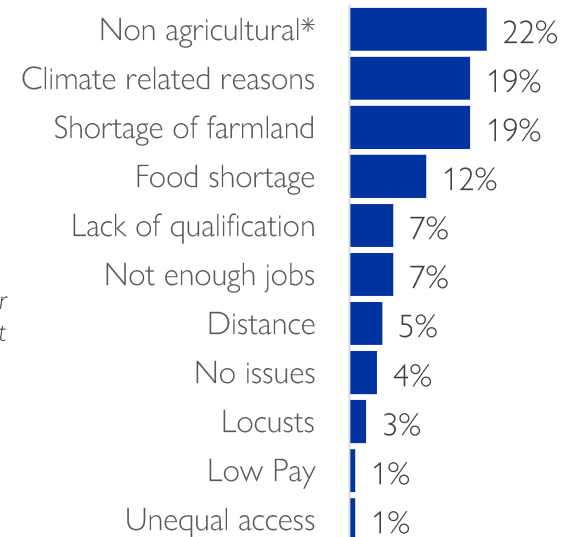


Percentage of people who lost their job over the last 6 months



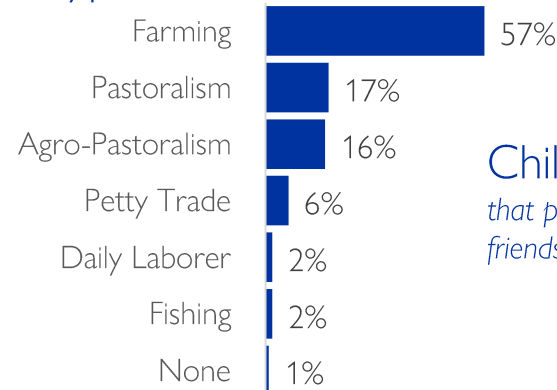
Reading: In 47% of the settlements, 25% of the people lost their job over the last 6 months.

Main issue with livelihood

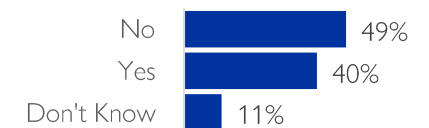


*Lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities

Type of livelihood



Children engaged in work that prevents them from going to school or playing with their friends, or put their health at risk

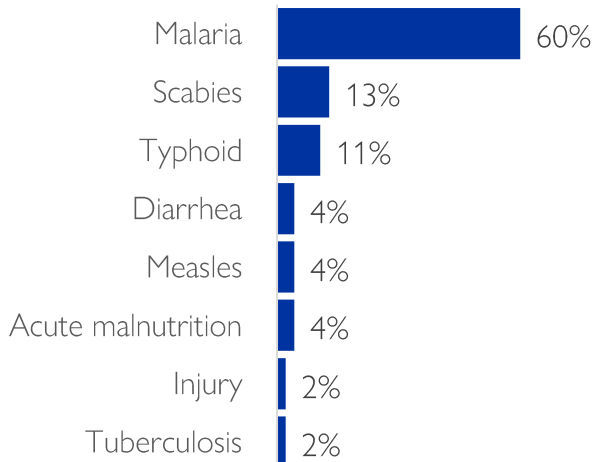


KI's reported self-employment (32%) or working as a laborer (32%) as the main livelihood sources in urban environments whereas engaging in farming (57%) was more commonly reported in rural areas. Among the top three issues with livelihoods in both urban and rural areas was a shortage of farmland and non-agricultural issues (i.e. barriers to trade).

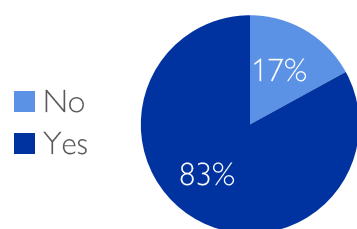


HEALTH

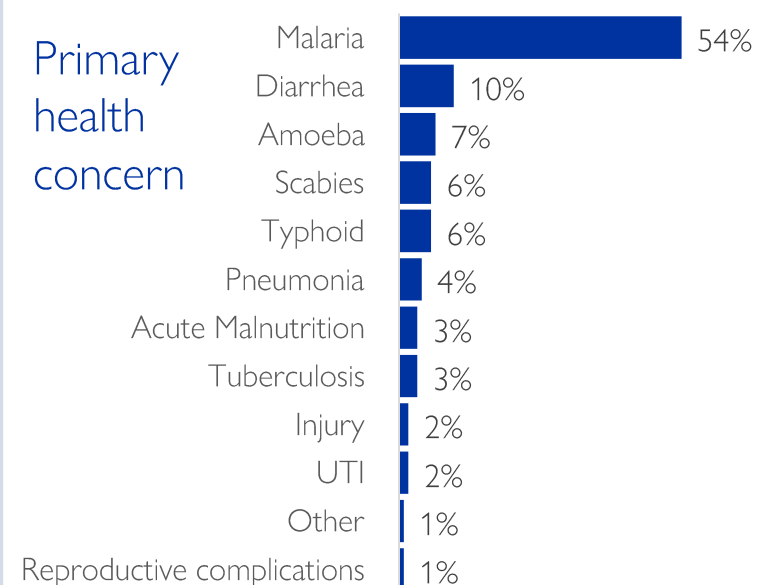
Primary health concern



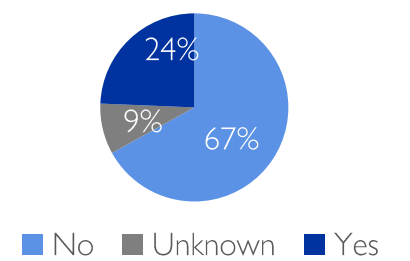
Presence of health facility



Primary health concern



Presence of health facility



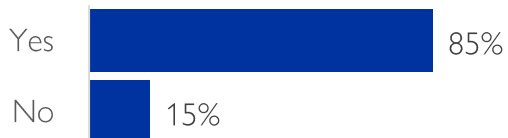
Malaria is the most prominent health concern in both settings at 60 per cent in urban and 54 per cent in rural. The presence of health facilities is highest in urban areas (83%) and lowest in rural (67%).

URBAN – 47 neighbourhoods

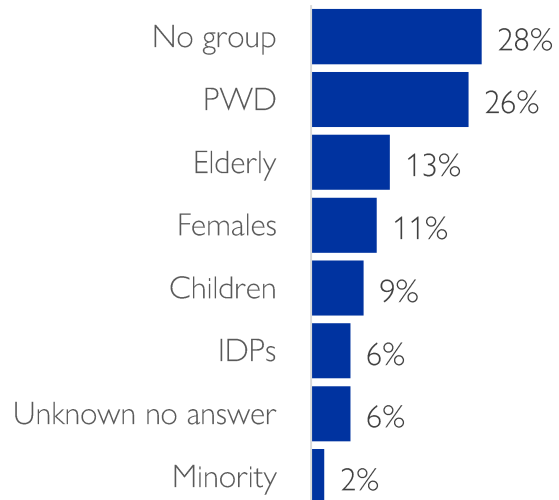
RURAL – 115 villages

 WASH

Water sources accessible to all households



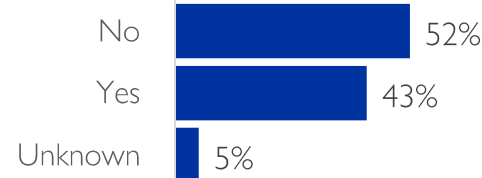
Who faces additional obstacles to accessing water?



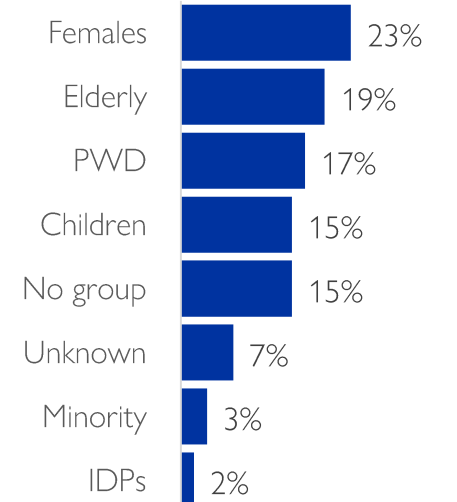
Conflicts related to water



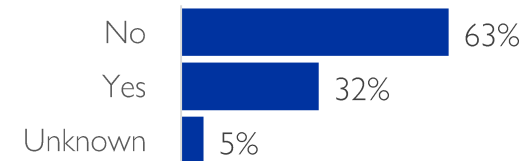
Water sources accessible to all households



Who faces additional obstacles to accessing water?



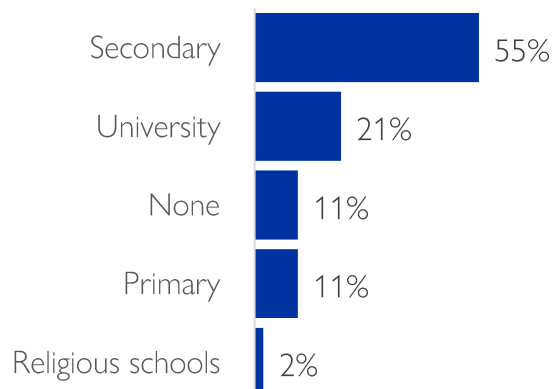
Conflicts related to water



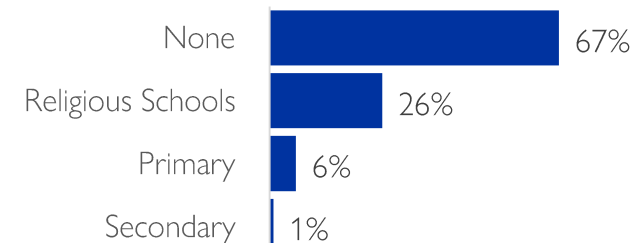
Females in rural areas (23%) are most likely to face additional barriers to accessing water, compared to urban areas (11%). Persons with disabilities (26%) and the elderly (13%) were reported more likely to face additional barriers to accessing water in urban areas. Both settlement types experienced minimal conflicts in relation to water. **Water accessibility was higher in urban areas (85%) than in rural areas (52%).**

 EDUCATION

Highest level of education by the majority of the adults



Highest level of education by the majority of the adults



For over half of the urban locations (55%) the majority of adults has attained secondary level education and for 21 per cent the majority of adults has a university level education. In rural areas, for 67 per cent of the locations, the majority of adults has received no formal education and for 26 per cent, the majority of adults has received a religious education.

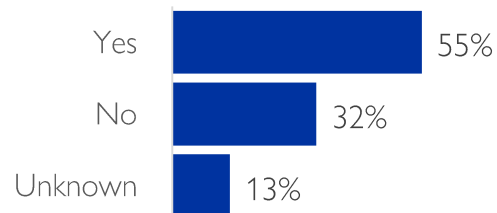
URBAN – 47 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 115 villages

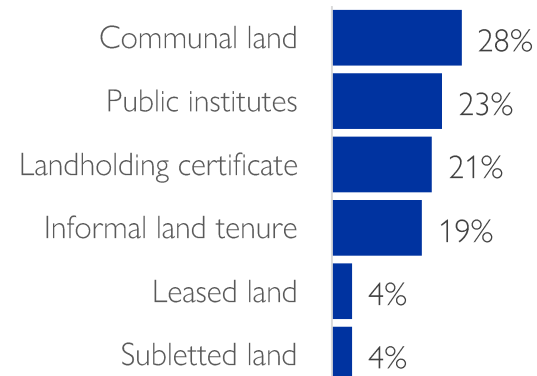


HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

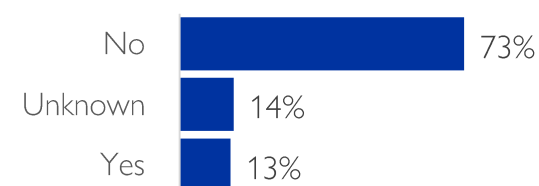
Access to land required for the livelihood practices of the majority of IDPs?



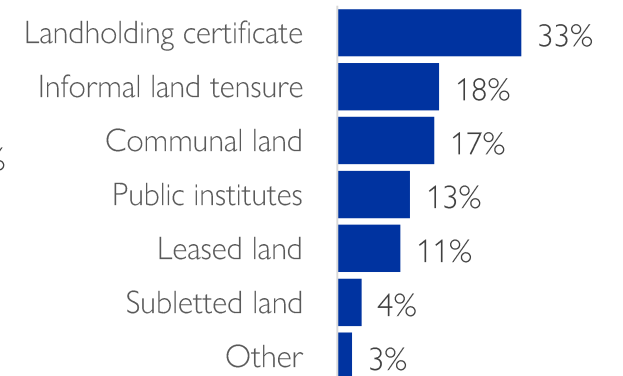
Main form of land tenure



Access to land required for the livelihood practices of the majority of IDPs?



Main form of land tenure

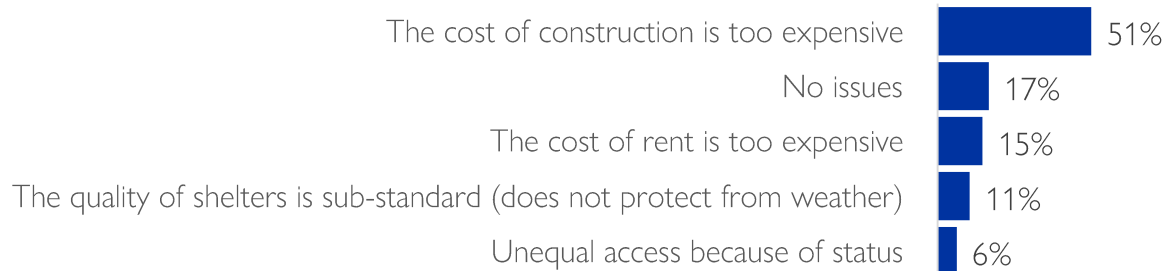


Access to land for livelihood practices was highest in rural areas at 73 per cent and over half in urban areas (55%). The main form of land tenure in rural settings were landholding certificates (33%), informal land tenure (18%) and communal land (17%). In urban areas, the main types of land tenure were reportedly through communal land (28%), public institutes (23%) and landholding certificates (21%).

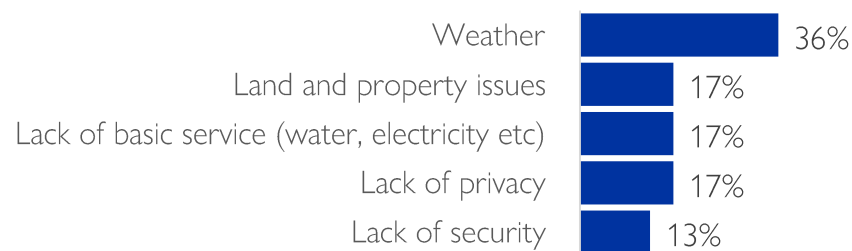


SHELTER AND NFI

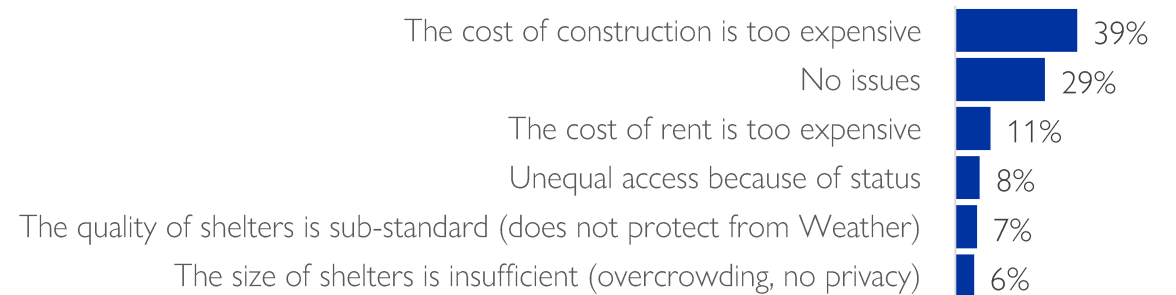
Main issue with shelter



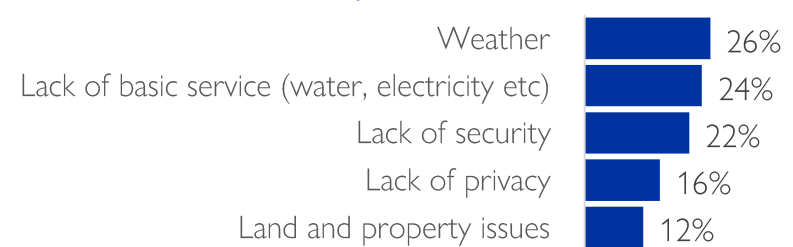
Main shelter safety concern



Main issue with shelter



Main shelter safety concern



KI's reported that the cost of construction (54% in urban and 39% in rural) and rental charges (54% in urban and 39% in rural) were the main issues when it comes to shelter and NFI. At the same time weather was the topmost shelter safety concern.

SHABELLE DHEXE REGION

URBAN – 14 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 49 villages



DEMOGRAPHIC AND DISPLACEMENT

Number of IDPs

27,909

Number of returnees from internal displacement

22,939

Number of IDPs

42,745

Number of returnees from internal displacement

22,828

Number of returnees from abroad

446

Number of host community

273,140

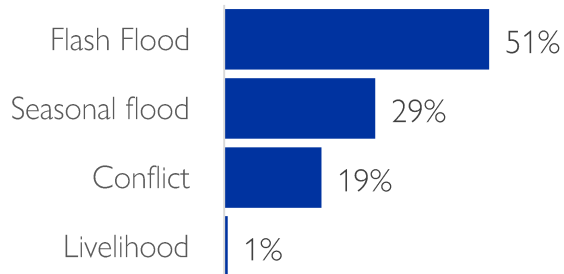
Number of returnees from abroad

2,032

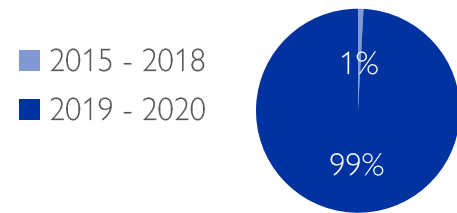
Number of host community

253,304

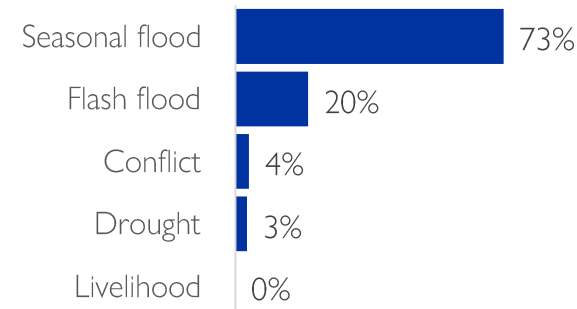
Reasons for displacement*



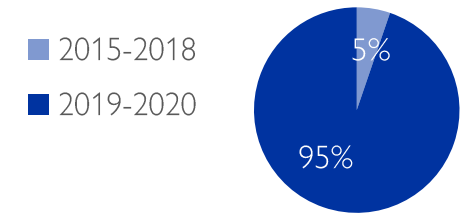
When did IDPs arrive?*



Reasons for displacement*



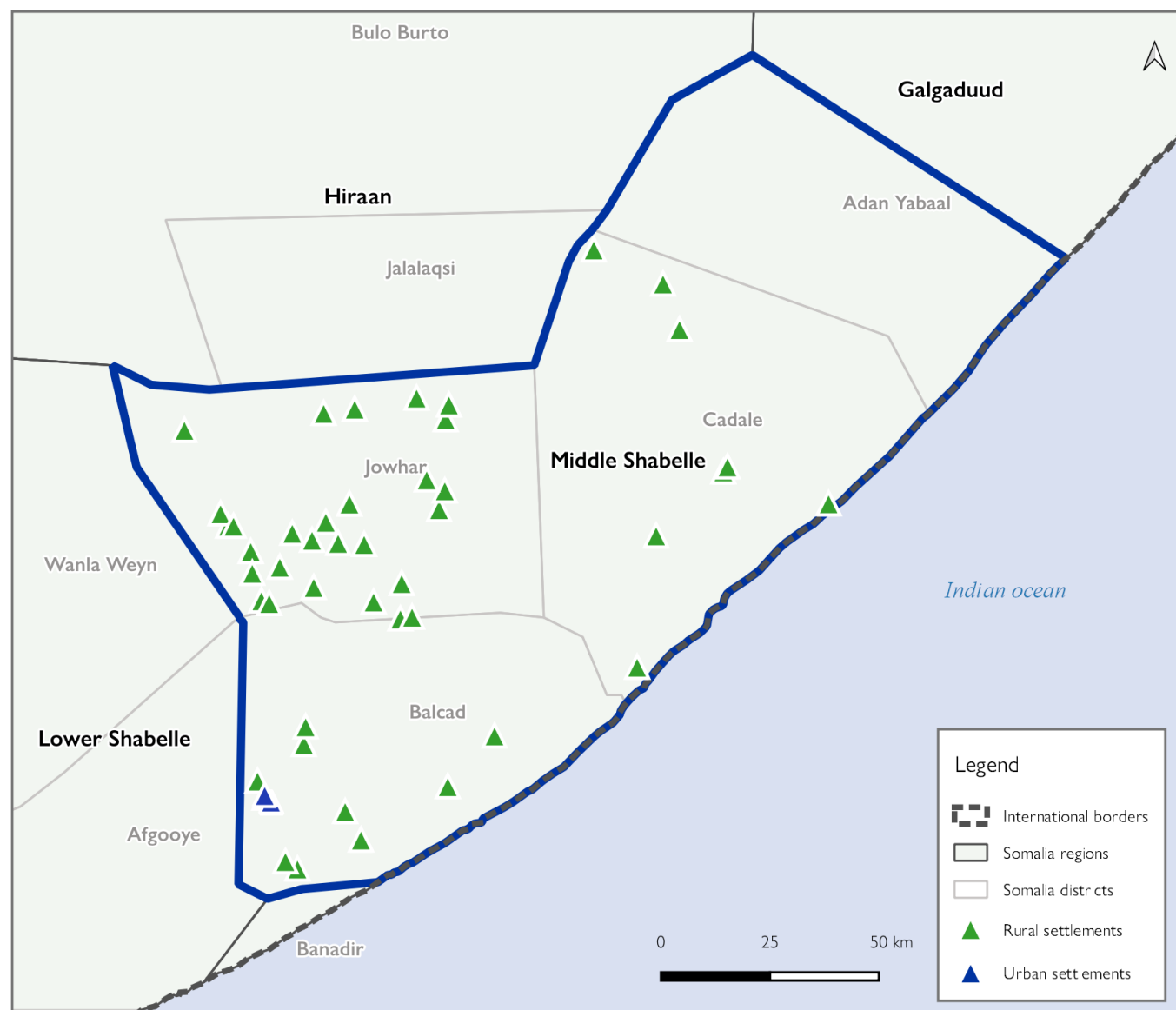
When did IDPs arrive?*



Flash floods and seasonal floods were the two primary reasons for displacement in both rural and urban areas followed by conflict. The majority of IDPs in urban and rural areas arrived between 2019 and 2020.



MAP OF SETTLEMENTS



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*Percentages are on the total number of IDPs. All other percentages are per settlements.

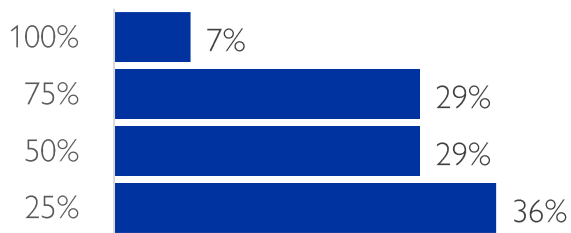
URBAN – 14 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 49 villages



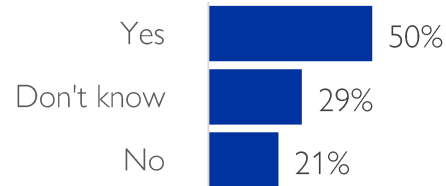
LIVELIHOODS

Percentage of people who lost their job over the last 6 months



Reading: In 36% of the urban settlements, 25% of the people lost their job over the last 6 months.

Children engaged in work that prevents them from going to school or playing with their friends, or put their health at risk

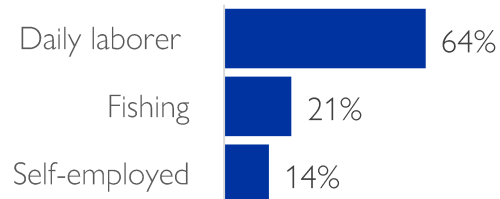


Main issue

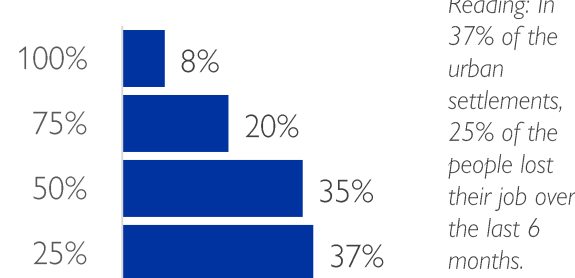


*Lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities

Type of livelihood



Percentage of people who lost their job over the last 6 months

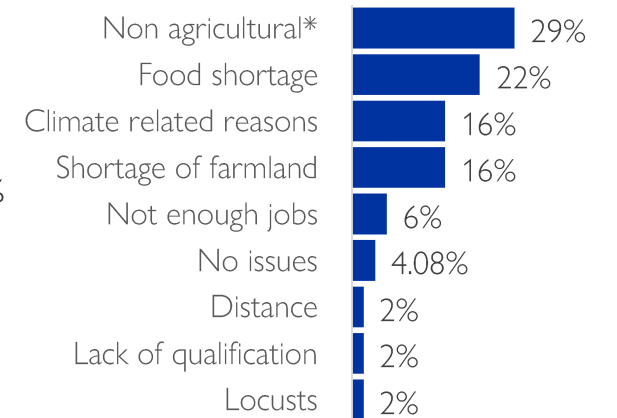


Reading: In 37% of the urban settlements, 25% of the people lost their job over the last 6 months.

Children engaged in work that prevents them from going to school or playing with their friends, or put their health at risk

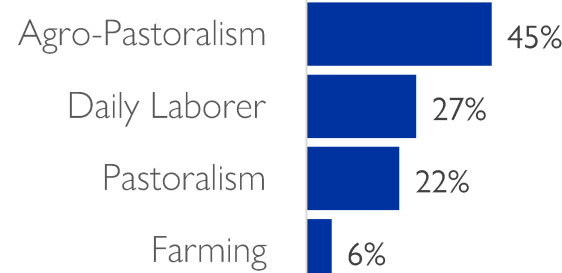


Main issue



*Lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities

Type of livelihood

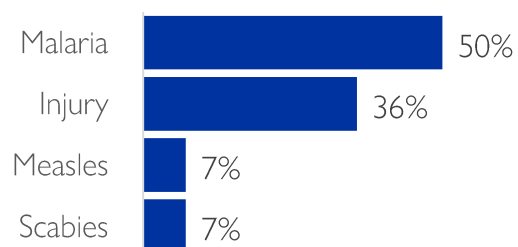


In urban setting the major source of livelihood was through daily labour (64%) whilst in the rural areas agro-pastoralism (45%) was identified. Among the possible difficulties linked to livelihoods, **food shortage (64%) was the prominent issue in urban areas** while it was the second most reported issue in rural settlements (22%). The first most reported issue in rural areas was the lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities (29%).

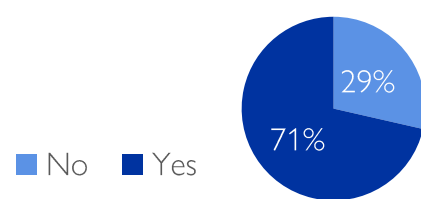


HEALTH

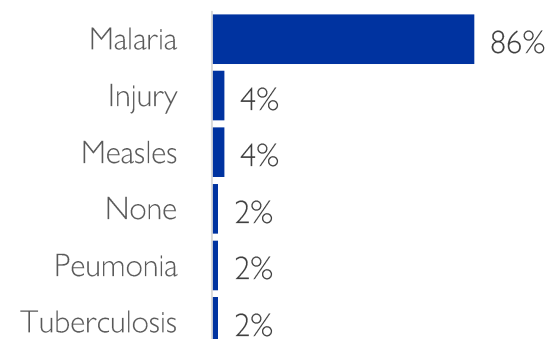
Primary health concern



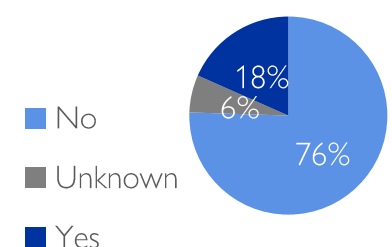
Presence of health facility



Primary health concern



Presence of health facility



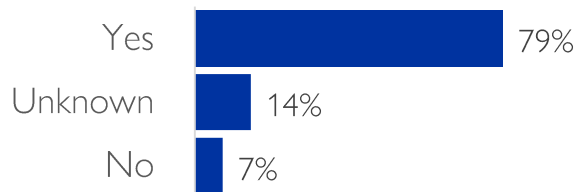
Malaria is the most prominent health concern in both settings at 50% in urban and 86% in rural areas. The presence of health facilities is highest in urban areas (71%) and lowest in rural areas (18%).

URBAN – 14 neighbourhoods

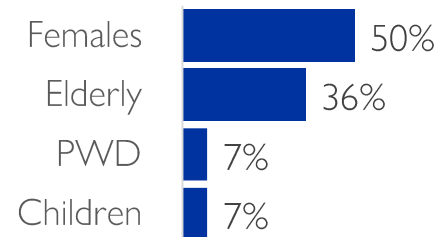
RURAL – 49 villages

WASH

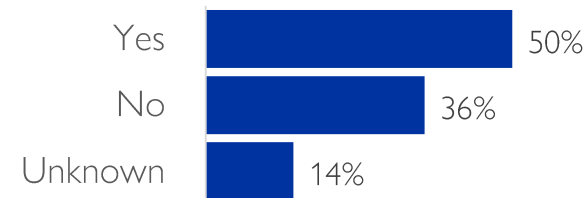
Water sources accessible to all households



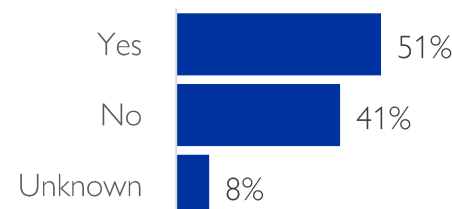
Who faces additional obstacles to accessing water?



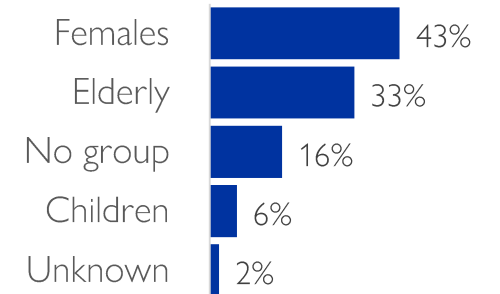
Conflicts related to water



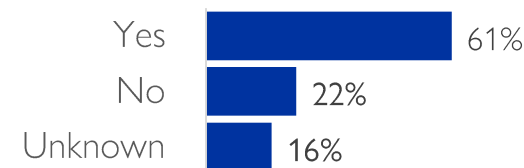
Water sources accessible to all households



Who faces additional obstacles to accessing water?



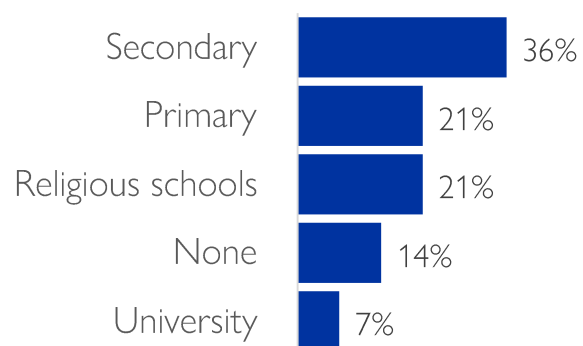
Conflicts related to water



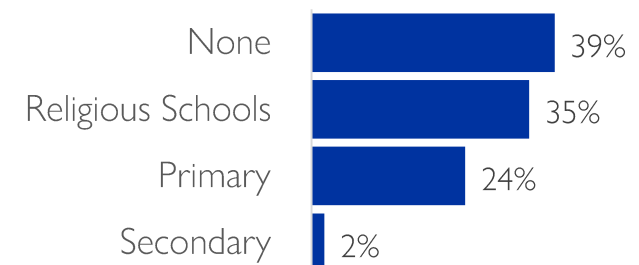
Access to water was reported by KI's as relatively high in urban areas (79%) whilst only half (51%) reported access in rural areas. However, in both rural and urban settlements female and the elderly were reported to be the most likely to face additional challenges accessing water. Furthermore, **conflict related to water is reported to occur in both rural (61%) and urban (50%) settlements.**

EDUCATION

Highest level of education by the majority of the adults



Highest level of education by the majority of the adults



For 39 per cent of the rural locations, the majority of the adults had not received any formal or informal education, however for 35 per cent, the majority of the adults has received a religious education. This is in comparison to urban areas where the majority of the adults has received secondary education for 36 per cent of the locations, primary education for 21 per cent and religious education for another 21 per cent.

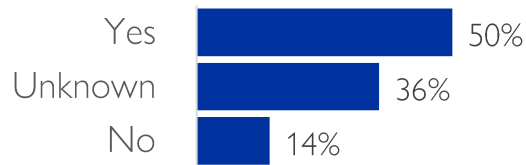
URBAN – 14 neighbourhoods

RURAL – 49 villages



HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

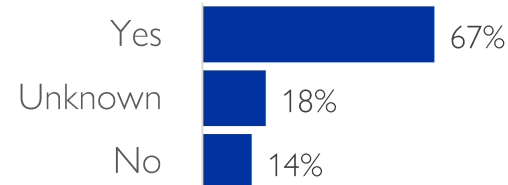
Access to land required for the livelihood practices of the majority of IDPs?



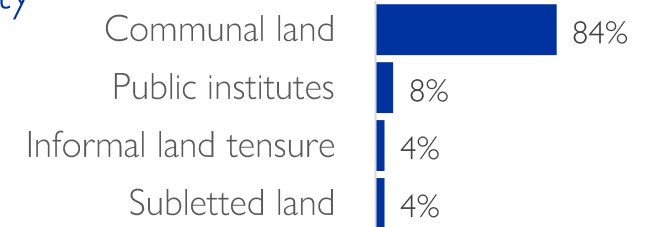
Main form of land tenure



Access to land required for the livelihood practices of the majority of IDPs?



Main form of land tenure

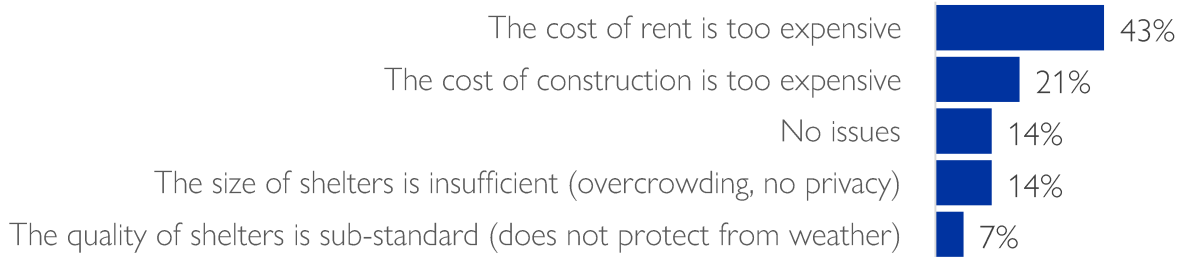


The top two main land tenure systems are communal land and public institutes whilst a majority of IDPs have access to land for livelihood purposes.

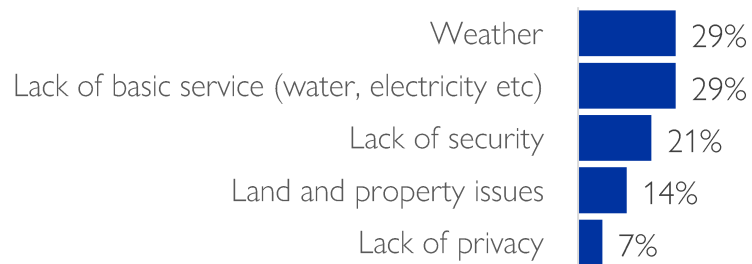


SHELTER AND NFI

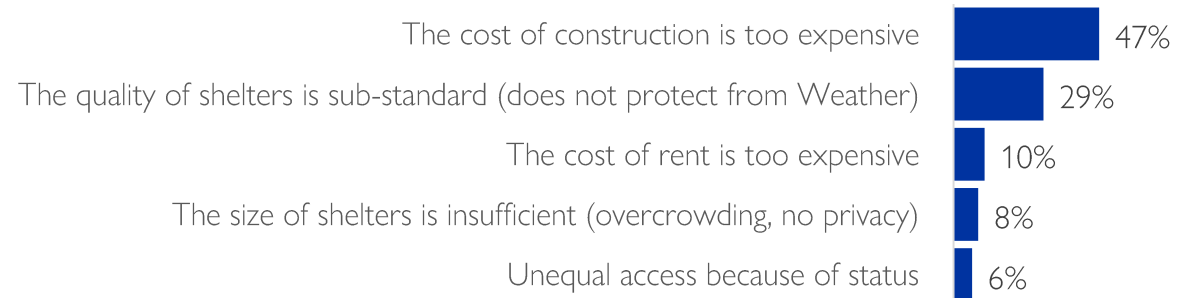
Main issue with shelter



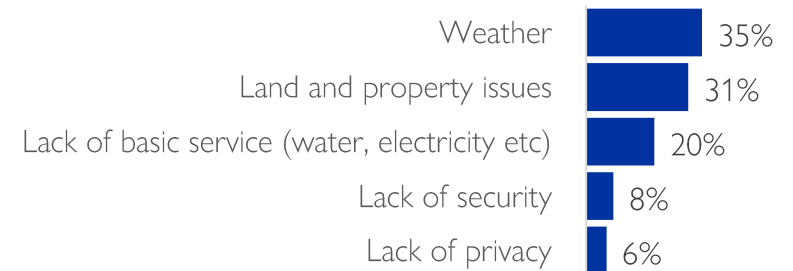
Main shelter safety concern



Main issue with shelter



Main shelter safety concern



In both urban and rural areas, the main issue related to shelter conditions was the expensive cost of construction. For issues surrounding shelter safety, weather was the main reported concern.

DTM GLOBAL

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or in route. The system has been deployed by IOM since 2004 in over eighty countries worldwide. More information is available at www.globaldtm.info.

DTM IN SOMALIA

While displacement levels are consistently high in Somalia, IDP numbers are difficult to estimate due to several reasons, including security concerns and volatile environment, logistical and accessibility limitations, fluid and constant movements and limited funding available for displacement data collection exercises, among others. To address this issue and contribute to the creation of a displacement baseline in Somalia, IOM deployed in 2016 the Mobility Tracking component of DTM, an area based assessment to capture information on displacement locations and stocks of IDPs.

METHODOLOGY

Mobility Tracking aims to quantify presence of population categories, reasons for displacement, length of displacement and needs within defined locations at a given time. When the exercise is repeated several rounds, it captures mobility dynamics.

At each round, Mobility Tracking has 3 steps and **this report presents the findings of step 3** - in 3 pilot regions: Hiraan, Shabelle Dhexe and Shabelle Hoose. This locations were selected due to their historical propensity and vulnerability to seasonal flooding from the result of a bursting of the banks from the rivers Juba and Shabelle.

Data for the MSLA was collected between **July 2020 and August 2020**.

- **STEP 1: BASELINE 1 (B1)** is conducted at the district level. This step gathers information on a list of settlements by district, including name of settlement, settlement type (wah/neighbourhood for urban areas, tulo/village for rural areas, and IDP sites) and presence of population categories relevant to the exercise (in this case, residents, IDPs, returnees from abroad and returnees from internal displacement). The key output is a master list and maps of settlements where the next step of assessment will be conducted. The master list is obtained thanks to the triangulation of datasets from in-country partners and a process of data cleaning and quality control. Please click [here](#) to access the last report and [here](#) to access the online dashboard.
- **STEP 2: BASELINE 2 (B2)** is conducted at the settlement level (wah/neighbourhood, tulo/village and IDP sites). This step gathers information on settlements including estimations of numbers of households and individuals disaggregated by each population category. This information is collected in the field through key informants' interviews and direct observations. Please click [here](#) to access the results.
- **STEP 3: MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT (MSLA)** is conducted at the settlement level. All urban settlements and sites covered by Baseline 2 were assessed, however for rural settlements a sample was assessed (12%). This step gathers information on **needs and gaps**. This information is collected in the field through key informants' interviews and direct observations. Key informants are people with a good knowledge of a location. Therefore, the data collected is based on their knowledge and is corroborated through direct observations, data cleaning, quality control and triangulation with other data sources.
 - The indicators for the sites were drawn from the existing DSA (Detailed site Assessment) tool, whilst for the urban and rural settlements the indicators selected from tools adopted by IOM Ethiopia in their undertaking of the same assessment.

LIMITATIONS

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic and access constraints, some interviews were conducted remotely by phone, which precluded direct observations to corroborate the findings. Since the findings depend on the knowledge of key informants, they are estimations and should be interpreted with caution. In addition, as land use is changing rapidly in Somalia, some locations may be missing if they were not reported by key informants and were not included in an existing dataset (i.e. a very recent settlement or site). Data accuracy is improved by the repetition of data collection rounds. For the sites in Shabelle Dhexe region, this report presents only population figures, due to incomplete information. GPS coordinates are approximations and not all settlements are projected on the maps.

Not all indicators are published here, if the reader would like to access other indicators and/or have questions or comments, please send us an email at iomsomaliadtm@iom.int.

For more information, please click [here](#) to access all DTM Somalia products.