MULTI-CLUSTER

JOINT ASSESSMENT REPORT IN KISMAYO IDPs

LED BY KISIMA

Assessment period Mar 2013

For More information on the Report,

Please contact:

Mr. A. Fitah O. Mohamed: - Head of Somalia Programs, KISIMA

Email: abdifatahm@kisimaafrica.org

Tel no: +254-701521528
Acknowledgement

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Special thanks go to all agencies and their representatives including Abdifatah(AET), Mohammed Jama(KISIMA), Belo Jama(AIR), Abdifatah Abdi Halane(HARD), Ali Mohammed(YEPDO), Racwi Jama(Womenkind), Habibo Sagaley(SWCDO) and Abdul Mohamed(WSWDO) who have taken part in this assessment humanitarian assessment by visiting all IDP camps and meeting with the community members and key informants and also making possible in the production of this basic humanitarian document.

Secondly, thanks to the humanitarian assistance and relief development officer of Jubba land state, Mr, Yussuf Mohamed and the entire administration who took a wonderful role in the assessment and supported us to carry out this assessment.

Lastly, KISIMA is thanking to all people who have taken a role in this assessment directly or indirectly and contributed one or the other, and special thanks to all IDP community members and stakeholders who provided all information presented in the document.

Forward

The information provided in this report gives a clear picture of the situation on the ground. However, it is not exhaustive and there is room for further assessments to be done in the future due to the changing nature of situations of humanitarian nature.
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Multi-Cluster Joint Assessment Report-KISMAYO IDPs
BRIEF BACKGROUND ABOUT KISIMA

KISIMA was founded in Kismayo in 1998 as non-governmental, nonprofit organization with its main aim being in response to the civilian devastation caused by one of the worst active conflicts in the country – the Juba region conflict. Its initial focus was Human Rights and humanitarian protection of the populations in Juba region, esp. in Kismayo town. As a result KISIMA became unpopular among the warring parties and hence was targeted.

KISIMA has lost many volunteer staff over the past 15 years in the Juba regions including 2 executive directors before our current director (I.e., Isse Abdi Isse in 2007, and Abdirashid H. Elmi in 2008). In response to the non-stop violence and targeted killings against its staff during Al-Shabab’s rule in the Juba regions (2008-2012); KISIMA decided to start working with other more secure communities and in 2009 started operations in Puntland regions. KISIMA has also opened a Liaison office in Nairobi in 2010. In 2011 KISIMA has opened office in Mogadishu and 2013 in Bossaso.

Since its establishment KISIMA HQOs were in Kismayo. However, between 2010-2012 KISIMA’s Nairobi office acted as a temporary Headquarter but, January 2013; KISIMA decided to move the its HQs to Puntland and currently Garowe is the headquarters office.

KISIMA implements humanitarian and development projects and is engaged in several sectors including food security, Health, WASH and Protection over 50 staff of different field of experts (Both National and international staff)
Vision

Peaceful and stable Somalia that is teaming of Somalis who are free from poverty and conflict-committed and united towards the reconstruction and development of their country

Mission

To support the disaster and conflict affected local communities through provision of relief supplies, emergency livelihoods and social support and capacity building interventions which are intergraded in participatory community-based peace building and human rights-based approaches towards sustainable peace, reconstruction and development of Somalia

Values upheld by the organization

- Universal human rights principles and humanitarian protection rights laws for civilian
- Organizational accountability and transparency
- Equity, gender equality and effective and inclusive participation of local communities
Background of IDP situation in Kismayo

Somalia is a country which has been ravaged by conflict and natural disaster for more than 22 years and which has witnessed particularly violent confrontations in many years, there still seems to be no light at the end of the tunnel. Somalia is facing its worst crisis in a decade, with drought, fighting, spiraling food prices and devaluing of Somali shillings having a devastating effect on the population.

Kismayo Port Town (Est. Pop. 167,000) in the Lower Juba Region is a strategic entry point to the fertile Juba Valley comprising of Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Gedo Regions, the town is ravaged by more than 22 years of armed conflict and natural disasters, the light at the end of the tunnel still seems a long way off. There is a series of images that show the faces behind the conflict and power control of the town, and what the Humanitarian NGO’s is doing to bring relief to its victims.

Kismayo District is a multi-clan area with different Food Economic Zones that accommodate pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and fishing groups. After the fall of Siad Bare’s Central Government many of the clans and political function started to fight one another to gain the control of the port town because of the economic nature.

Because of the economic resources of the town resulted to many internal displaced peoples (IDPs) to settle the town in to sustain their life and struggle for their live? The humanitarian aid they received was only food and NFI but the Kismayo IDPs never received Education for their young children.
Assessment Team Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>E-Mail Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Abdifatah</td>
<td>AET</td>
<td>+2526-1-5528784</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Fitaax19@yahoo.com">Fitaax19@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mohamed Jama</td>
<td>KISIMA</td>
<td>+25261-5568361</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kisima.myj@gmail.com">Kisima.myj@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Belo Jama</td>
<td>AIR</td>
<td>+25261-5565467</td>
<td><a href="mailto:airkismyo@gmail.com">airkismyo@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Abdifatah Abdi Halane</td>
<td>HARD</td>
<td>+25261-5533022</td>
<td><a href="mailto:halane@hotmail.com">halane@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ali Mohamed</td>
<td>YEPDO</td>
<td>+252615832678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yepdo@gmail.com">yepdo@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Racwi Jama</td>
<td>Womenkind</td>
<td>+252615861668</td>
<td><a href="mailto:womenkindsomalia@gmail.com">womenkindsomalia@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Habibo Sagaley</td>
<td>SWCDO</td>
<td>+252615575141</td>
<td><a href="mailto:swcdo@gmail.com">swcdo@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Abdul Mohamed</td>
<td>WSWDO</td>
<td>+252615565143</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hawafarah@yahoo.com">hawafarah@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessment Objectives

A. To ascertain the Total Overall number of IDPs living in Kismayo Town

B. To determine the numbers and the situation of the recent IDPs arrivals and their living situation including the coping mechanisms available.

C. To know the education level of the IDPs.

D. To get actual IDPs profiling.

Assessment Methodology

KISIMA developed and agreed on the methodology and approach to follow in conducting the Kismayo IDP Assessment. The following were the assessment tools used by the two teams:

1. **Secondary Data Collection**: This was mainly records from HIMILO

2. **RRA**: The team conducted several transect walks within the camps, mapping the camps service points, layout and structures, seasonal calendars.
3. **FGDs**: The team conducted 16 FGDs across the camps during the assessment period. This was important in triangulating the information and also for carrying out in-depth questioning on camp management and on protection issues.

4. **Key Informants**: The Team met key informants in the nascent administration, IDP community elders, Social workers from Local Organizations and Human right activists who provided important information on the situation.

5. **Camp/site visits**: The team conducted visits to all the 43 camps, observing conditions, making counts (based on estimates) of number of houses, making observations of the Toilet and water facilities and also interviewing women, the old people and the settlement elders in charge of the individual camp administrations.

6. **Case studies**: The team was able to conduct interviews with newly arrived as well as old IDP groups to interview them on different issues related to their current conditions such as safety, food availability, livelihoods and availability of basic services.

**Rationale for the assessment**

KISIMA is a Cooperating NGO in Lower and Middle Jubba and also region as well as Puntland. The objective of the assessment was to review the IDPs numbers and the current situation in the light of increasing internal displacement as a result of the scenario in Somalia, both the past and the recent (evolving due to fighting in Mogadishu). This is the second time that KISIMA have carried out the assessment on IDPs in Kismayo. KISIMA has been supporting the Kismayo Town IDPs with protection project, education and cash relief. This was important for KISIMA as a proactive measure to improve on support issue and also to respond to the current crisis (yearly displacement from the beginning of 2007 to date).

Further than the conflicts in 1991-1995, there were natural disasters like floods and droughts in the region that forced many people to flee from their villages to Kismayu Town which is the regional headquarters of the Lower Jubba Region of Southern Somalia. Due to Kismayo Town’s status as a port city and also being having a
multi clan population set it as refuge for the many displaced and insecure diverse groups from the inland areas. With time the early arrivals have now settled and have already been assimilated finding an alternative but precarious livelihood means through waged labour, selling water, petty trading e.t.c. Those who vacated from the droughts and the floods joined their relatives in the former IDPs to share the limited resources they had till adjusting to the environment and adopt means coping mechanism.

Due to the civil conflict and disruption of education earlier on during the civil war years (Prior to 1991 and up to the fall of the Somalia government) has meant that many of the IDPs (Pastoralists and Bantu-Somali and other small marginalized groups), have few or no employable skills for the majority, many have resorted to menial labor tasks such as domestic work for women and loaders at the port and market as well as charcoal burning for their men folk. There are also many who are old and sick who cannot cope up with the township manual labor and find difficulties for their sustenance.

The current renewed fighting in Jubba in 2012 has caused waves of displacement which has continued to swell the number of persons seeking refuge in Mogadishu. Currently this number was determined to stand at 472HH of new arrivals. However it is clear from contacts made locally and with refugees fleeing that many more are stuck along the road to Kismayo as a result of the bad road conditions which are impeding vehicle travel from Mogadishu due to the current Hagaa rains

**IDPs Arriving from 2006 to Current (Current Mogadishu Group and Flood)**

1. **Floods/ICU**

Flooding of river Jubba in September 2006 has forced many riverine inhabitants to flee from their villages to Kismayu. Beside that the conflicts between the ICU and the Warlords in early June 2006 has also caused tensions and chaos that disoriented the whole region in terms of business and domestic production.

This chaos followed by the crop and buildings devastation caused by the floods has lost the domestic production concentration of the riverine villages where most of the agricultural dependant population lives and the only solution was to flee to Kismayu Town and other parts of the region for either relatives support or where
they could get manual labor as an alternative to their lost livelihood mechanism. Kismayu Town was the first destination that they could flee to, determining on the busy markets and the sea port where they can get casual wages.

2. 2007 Mogadishu Groups

There has been an upsurge of arrivals of IDPs from Mogadishu since the beginning of this year (2007) as a result of the TFG/ICU/Al-Shabab/Hizbula Islam conflict and the subsequent violence being experienced as a result of sporadic clashes within Mogadishu. Every sporadic clash has been followed up by new arrivals of fleeing IDPs. From the beginning of the conflict to the number of arrivals is 1,529HH 2007 and 472HH 2012. new HH have taken refuge in camps within Kismayo Town and others are living with relative in the Town.

Displacement trend and finding summery
1. Camp Numbers: Current camp Numbers stand at 7061 HH living in 43 camps all located within Kismayo Town.

2. IDP Division according to Arrival Time: Current IDP population can be divided into five parts according to the waves of arrivals staring from the initial arrival into Kismayo following the fall of Somalia Government in 1991 to the current.

3. Earlier Arrivals and Assimilation: The 1991-1995’ group has largely been assimilated into the urban population and have income sources though it is difficult for the old and women who have fewer opportunities.

4. New Arrivals related to 2006 Deyr rains Flooding. The 2006 flood and conflict (ICU/TFG) remains in precarious conditions and have high needs and have had to live on the goodwill of the older IDPs and also support from relatives, but still remains the most vulnerable.

5. New Arrivals in 2007-2010 Related to Mogadishu Conflict: Continuing arrivals continue to flow into Kismayo Town from Mogadishu. Lack of an effective authority in Kismayo Town means there is no mechanisms to monitor new arrivals apart from getting the information from the organizations, IDPs and other informal Sources.

6. Famine Affected IDPs in 2011. the famine affected households had also arrived in 2011 from different region in the country.
7. New Arrivals From Afgoye corridor: the new clashes between Al-Shabab and TFG/AMISOM also caused new IDPs joined in formers IDPs in Kismayo.

8. Expected Arrivals with Improvement in Kismayo-different direction Roads: Current reports indicate that there are many refugees stranded between Jilib-Mogadishu tarmac Road as a result of rain washes sections which are a barrier to vehicle transport. It is expected that many (a significant number) of the will head for Kismayo Town especially if access to Kenyan Refugee camps difficult due to border closure.

9. Transit IDPs in Need of Help: There is a significant number of IDPs who are not originally from Somalia and are mainly nationals of Tanzania (including Zanzibar) who are stranded in Kismayo and have no support as they try to make their way back home under precarious situations. This group is in transit and has no way of getting help as they have no relatives within but have to beg in order to proceed with their journey.

10. Food and Nutritional Conditions (especially of children). Apart from WFP which the current authority banned, the IDPs are not receiving any food from any other organization and the situation is serious for Households and individuals not able to access labour opportunities. Cases of malnutrition such as Odema were observed among the IDPs children.

11. Education. Children and adults in Kismayo IDPs have never received any kind of Education formal or none formal.

12. Poor Camp Water and Sanitation Conditions Leading to Health Risks: Threats of waterborne diseases are persistently high due to the poor water and sanitation (or lack of) conditions. Poor Latrines and also no latrines were observed in almost all the camps.

13. Seasonal Nature of labour opportunities: There are limited Coping mechanisms within Kismayo Town with labor wages accounting for the major source of livelihood for the IDP community. However the seasonal nature of the labour opportunities is connected directly to port opportunities within Kismayo and is a major concern in vulnerability. the monsoon winds had also affected the kismayo port which is not functioning the Hagaa season (July, Aug and September).

14. Deteriorating Security & Protection issues: The security situation on the road for the recently arrived and
arriving IDPs is major concern as every one of the recently arrived and arriving IDPs pointed out that they had their few possessions including money stolen especially between Jilib and Mogadishu Road. the new tension against the Al-Shabab and TFG/AMISOM is also making the matter worse in terms of security.

15. Other IDP Arrivals in Lower Juba: There are a significant number of IDPs stuck along the Mogadishu Jilib section, in Jilib Town and others are settling in Mererey Region on the West Bank of Jilib District.

16. Market Commodity Availability and Trends: currently the Food commodity are stable but expected prices were noted to be consistently high to transport constrains such the expected increased rains in the region which would result poor infrastructure and the roamers that marks weakening of the Somali Shilling due to earlier unchecked note printing in Puntland and also deteriorating terms of trade due to trade disruptions especially inter-regional and cross border trade serviced form Kismayo Port.

Assessed Camp Summary Figures
Below is a table that shows the camps, current population per camp, period of evacuation from their villages and reasons behind their move (See Annex 1)

IDPs Places of origin and Settlement
The above indicated IDPs came from different parts of the three neighboring regions. In the course of the assessments and interview from the statements gathered huge number of IDPs have gone back to their place of origin and others to Kenya refugee camps. ¾ of the current group due to the concern of the security not willing to go back.. The IDPS are made up of people of different age have evacuated from their birth place /homes heading to various localities with Kismayo as a destination of choice for many within the Lower Juba region:-

i. Lower Shabelle Region

ii. Middle Jubba Region

iii. Banadir (Mogadishu) Region

iv. Gedo Region

v. Bay Region

vi. Lower Jubba Region
The majority of IDPs generally follow into groups which have arrived at different times to Kismayo Town. However it is clear from the interviews conducted that many of them left their original homes mainly as a result of:

i. Insecurity
ii. Drought /famine
iii. Seasonal river flooding

**Pattern of Settlement**

The IDPs in Kismayo are occupying former government building, private land (where they are often required to pay some rent) and also in the open places/ground within the Town. Many of them are living in temporary houses constructed of leaves, carton boxes, plastic sheets, and rugs to protect children and elderly from the cold, wind, rain and wild animals.

Originally settlement was basically according to lineage and relative bond for most of the camps as IDPs came in. Though this has remained the basic composition of the camps, many of the IDPs are now mixed from the different displaced communities. However it is important to note that majority of the IDPs are from the Somali-Bantu, though many other arrivals have boosted the numbers of other clans since 2006. The current Mogadishu displacement is going to be the major group in the coming days as opposed to any other groups.

**IDP Inflows from 1991 to Current Period**

In relation to arrival, livelihood and coping mechanisms the IDPs in the camps they can be divided to the following group.

1. **1st Group**: This consist of people displaced during the 1991–1994 civil conflicts period and are already been assimilated into the urban population (though they still live within the camps), and have settled to a well defined though not always reliable livelihood to created some sort of income generation.
2. **2nd Group**: October 1997 2nd to the above

3. **3rd Group**: September 2006 flood in still unable to cope.

4. **4th Group**: 2007 Mogadishu fighting between ICU/Al-Shabab/Hizbul Islam and TFG/Ethiopian army/Amisom.

5. **5th and Most Recent Group**: Originating from Fogy corridor/Mogadishu and famine affected households, this group has just recently arrived and continues to arrive by the day since the 2006 civil conflict between the TFG and Anti-government and are in bad state (facing the problem of meeting their needs, lacking shelter and protection).

For 1st and 2nd Groups due to the pressure / increase of the 3rd and 4th Groups, whom they are related to directly or indirectly, conditions will force them to share what they had in hand. The endless influx of IDPs to the camps is further stressing the already bad conditions and will lead to increasing demands to the already dilapidated Town’s infrastructure.

**Kismayo Town and Camp Management Structures**

Kismayo Town occupies about 5km² and is basically 8 metres above the sea level. Kismayo Town currently has authority structure of Al-shabab. They also have a police station and are in charge of administration of justice through a District Court. There also camp chair persons.

All the camps have a management structure that oversees the basic administration of the camp affairs. The camp landlords are usually the owners. This includes solving minor disputes and managing the social welfare of the occupants. Structure and mandate for cleanliness is very limited and could explain the run down state of the sanitation situation though other factors need to be taken into consideration such as congestion which leaves little space for development of extra required facilities. The issue of development or upgrading of the camps still largely depends on the Camp ‘Landlords’, whose authorization should be sought.
**Priority Problems**

The following problems are common to all and mentioned by all those interviewed

1. Hunger
2. Lack of shelter and beddings
3. Medical care
4. Clean Drinking water
5. Latrines
6. Basic right of education
7. Protection

**Disease Patterns and Responses**

Water for use in the IDP camps residents comes from communal water wells within the Town, many of them open wells where the risk of contamination is high. In addition, the poor state of sanitation within the camps contributes to the frequent outbreaks of waterborne diseases. There is also serious lack of accessible health services for the majority of the IDPs leading to challenges in control of communicable diseases especially those resulting from poor hygiene and water contamination. Camp ownership, through a Landlord system and poor knowledge on hygiene among the hygiene on the part of management structures has prevented the improvement of sanitation within the camps.

1. Malaria
2. Measles
3. Whooping cough
4. Typhoid
5. Cases of Odema were observed
6. Worms

**Commonly Shared Coping Strategies**
It is important to note that many of the IDPs have few opportunities as a result of lack of skills and opportunities in an economy. Currently the major provider of labour opportunities for IDP men is the Kismayo Port which is fully operational following the end of the Monsoon Season (Kus) associated with high winds is unsuitable for the hundred of Dhoows and medium ships and affects Port Operations from June to Mid-October every year. The full operations are also critical for driving the prices of commodities down and stimulating the picking up of other economic activities within the Town.

On average the daily labour pay for the men amounts between SoSH 50,000 to 100,000 ($1-2). For women the average is SoSH 30,000 to 50,000 ($ 1.3-2.1). This however is not always the case as it depends on availability of the opportunities, the seasons and also determined by the Port Operation. Also the wages are subject to supply which goes down due to high availability of labour (Labor oversupply). Many of the breadwinners in the camps are Somali-Bantu women who work for less and can actually work and not get the pay as a result of discrimination.

During the assessment the team noted that the labour value (Pay Value per day) was low even though the Port was not fully functional. This was attributed to lesser demand for trade commodities as a result of transport constraints and security as mainly the road infrastructure to outlying Districts and Regions due to current rains. Also the closure of the Kenya-Somalia border has resulted in less commercial food commodities finding their way into Kenya and affected thus affecting the labour market.

**Other noted labour opportunities included:-**

1. Sale of water especially by women
2. Building of houses
3. Firewood fetching and selling
4. Stone cutting
5. House cleaning, washing of clothes
6. Port/market Load handling
Current Market Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food commodity</th>
<th>Price during the first monitoring (13\textsuperscript{th} May 2012)</th>
<th>Price during the second monitoring (20\textsuperscript{th} May 2012)</th>
<th>Price during the 3\textsuperscript{rd} monitoring (27\textsuperscript{th} May)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>17000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Maize</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>20550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cowpeas</td>
<td>23750</td>
<td>23700</td>
<td>23600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>16000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>39200</td>
<td>39250</td>
<td>39200</td>
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Sector Analysis

1. Protection

Record of human violation takes place in Kismayo IDPs having recorded a number of violation cases for the past three month including rape, attempted rape, and physical assault, threat to life, FGM, child labor and human trafficking. Generally The IDPs in Kismayo don’t get the necessary attention from the inhabitants in the general and their employers in particular. They are suffering at the hands of their masters, they face humiliation and disgrace by their masters, and they are sometimes physically assaulted by accusing them some faults they don’t commit. The poor women who work as housemaids are given tedious domestic chores to suppress them and at a times they are beaten seriously of not performing their task or chased unceremoniously without giving them money and this is one of the rare job opportunities available to them. Beside this they encounter problems on their way at night whenever they are going back to their shelter in the camps or the wee hours of the morning when coming to the market or the homes they work. Man also suffers at the other end as waged labors, they perform varied manual activities including building, ferrying water on donkey carts, porters, they load and off load Lorries sometimes carrying heavy loads at the back.
According to the assessment also, it reveals that 98% of the displaced people culturally believe FGM type of circumcision. During the assessment period, it was found three young girls who are circumcised FGM type and staying in the makeshift houses in the IDP camp in Kismayo without any attention and support.

Human trafficking has been also an emerging issue in Kismayo as well as all over Somalia for the last couple of years. Several cases of missing children were recorded during the assessment which the respondents claim to be in between the age of 8-16 years old. Some other cases of missing children were also recorded in our PMN/PMT project with UNHCR/NRC.

_Below is the data information we have recorded since February_

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>27%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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_Cases by age_

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Attempt Rape</th>
<th>Physical assault</th>
<th>Harassment</th>
<th>Threat to Life</th>
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<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>19-30</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>31-40</td>
<td>----</td>
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<td>40%</td>
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_Cases by gender_
### Alleged Perpetrators by Gender

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<td>0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>

2. Shelter

The type of shelter in the IDPs in Kismayo is made up of polythene papers bags, boxes, ragged tents and discarded scraps metals which are pathetic. They don’t protect them from rain, cold and even wild beasts which devour on young children at night. The house which are small makeshifts materials are small for extra ordinary large families that lives under the same roof. They feed from the same place to afford the meals, some times during the raining spell these people are evacuated to new sites when their weak structures are swept by strong winds reinforced by heavy rains. They again start from the scratch. These kind of houses also attract venomous snakes or insects like scorpion which are dangerous at night.
The poor livelihood condition existing in those IDP camps in Kismayo coupled with the living in make shift slums covered with frayed clothes and cartoons make the lives of the poor IDP very complicated and victims of rain and wind. The kind of shanties which they use as shelter doesn’t prevent them from rain, cold and can be easily washed away by the simple wind and rains. Shelter is critical determinant of improving dignity and giving protection from such condition.

IDP women are vulnerable of rape from people intoxicated with Khat and other drug users at night hours. Kismayo IDP being the largest and chronic IDP in Jubbaland had been suffering under the hands of Al-Shabab militia administration till October 2012 thus denied the humanitarian access and assistance from the humanitarian organization and shelter is one of the most concern humanitarian gaps existing in the area.

3. Livelihood

The livelihood of the IDPs in Kismayo is very critical and living in a debased life. There are no livelihood opportunities available. More than half of the population makes a hard living of getting once feed in all of the day. According to the recent assessment reveals that more than 62% of the IDP population depend begging as a source of their daily income and this is more particular to women and young children whom you see in the streets of the market as well as around the houses of the host community knocking from door to door and pleading assistance. The few who are privileged by either working as waged labors which is directly linked to port activities which frequently fluctuate, while those who work as maids or even running small scale business get meager income which is not enough for their daily lives.

On the other hand, there is also food insecurity coupled by the prices of food and other commodities that have been sky rocketing for the last two years due to the consistent fluctuation of the Somali shilling and sometimes worsens by the rains which Food commodity availability is stable though this may change due to increased transport costs as well as the continued weakening of the Somali shilling thus make almost 90% of the IDP
population feed at once while others feed on discarded food from the hotels and homes of the host communities. They are seen during lunch hours roaming in and around the hotels and homes.

4. Education

All most all the children in the IDP camps in Kismayo have no access to education. Education is therefore a luxury to them. There are unable to meet their daily food requirement then going to school and probably paying fees in some instances is a secondary necessity. With the help of KISIMA, one of the IDP camps had managed themselves to start up one makeshift school to at least bring together the so many young children in the IDP and teach them basic education; this school is enrolled 120 students that sit on the soil in one makeshift house and it is a free service to them and teachers are given with small incentives. This makeshift school is also used to educate the Old people on basic literacy and numeracy in the afternoon shift. But still the percentage of children without sound education is high and most of them are engaged in activities like shoe shining and begging and act as a breadwinners for their families, they leave home early in the morning and stay in the market till the down going one end of the town to the other carrying tins in which they have brushes and other items used for the shoe shine job.

5. Health

Though health facilities exists nearby the IDP camps where they can access to the services but still health situations remains among the problem existing in the IDPs due to their poor hygiene and sanitary conditions in the camps thus result recurrent disease incidents in the camps like measles, malaria, AWD, skin diseases and upper respiratory truck infections. Malaria was one of the common diseases seen in the camps where under 5 years children and pregnant mothers are mostly affected. This is caused by lack of use of mosquito nets since it was not provided to them by any agency and they cannot afford to buy from local market. Most of them will only tell you of their financial status when interviewed and don’t know of the seriousness of this kind of diseases. Its only when you probe further that you came to know that this is a serious issue of concern.
Pneumonia which is occasioned by the exposure to cold or hot is also another phenomenon especially with the young children. The makeshift houses don’t prevent these people from cold and therefore remains vulnerable

6. Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation is a nightmare in the IDP camps. The IDPs trek long distance in search of water. They have a little but far from the source or personal reservoirs which provides water in exchange for cash. They got to approximately 1 km or long to collect rain water which is colored from dams. This water is brought using donkey carts which are not clean. They therefore don’t have access to clean water. Sometimes when the rain comes the IDP collects water from around the homestead without considering its safety. Sanitation is another problem in the IDP camps, they are hardly enough toilets and children or even adults defecate in the open. Mothers also dump the small children feces anyhow and when the rain comes this is washed down to catchments where they drink from. Since there is no bins or waste disposal areas, these people resort to dumping their domestic wastes anyhow, thus broken bottles, vegetables matters and plastic materials can be found in untidy heaps spread all over the place.

7. Nutrition

There is poor nutritional status of the young children and the aged in between 3 months- 4 years and 50- 60 years respectively. They look very weak, poor weight and also poor growth rate, almost 50 and above persons including both young children and aged have been seen during the assessment in different IDP camps that have no slight ability or energy to move and poor physical appearance. This is due to the unbalanced diet they consume. In the cases where child dehydrates and loses his/her body water and automatically becomes dehydrated. Despite there is some nutrition programs like wet feeding, SFP and OTP which they have access but again since there is lack of purchasing power and limited job opportunities’, the household income remains very poor thus questions the nutrition status of the IDP families as long as they get one meal a day or no meal at all can be felt their nutritional status.
Priority Recommendation

a) Provision of emergency shelter upgrading to IDPs that lacks shelter

- There is a strong need of emergency shelter provision to most of IDP camps especially the new arrivals who stays in the makeshift houses that cannot prevent rain or cold at night
- Gravel and sand is also required to reduce mud during the rainy season that worsens the health of the displaced

b) Creating flexible ways to support the livelihood and the income of the IDPs

Immediate measures are needed to be taken to protect and strengthen the livelihood of the IDPs such as:-

- Cash for work project- which substantially assist the livelihood of poor people as well improve the condition of the camps and the town as well
- Cash for relief for the houses or families that cannot access cash for work or other income generating activity
- Provide skill training for the IDPs to help them sustain their livelihood especially women who are breadwinners of their families

c) Establishing/ building an IDP school within the IDP camps

Young IDP children need to be engaged in schools, whose life has become begging in the streets or even working for their families at a time when they were supposed to go to school so that they can become important people in the society in the future, therefore:–

- IDP school must be established in the IDP camps and provide the kits for learning materials in order to help those young children whose formative years are wasted in pushing carts or doing odd jobs
There is also need to adapt a school feeding program for the student to maintain in the school and prevent them disappearing

d) Provision of protection services to the IDPs

IDPs have the right to be protected; therefore there is a strong need to provide protection to the poor displaced people especially mothers and young girls whose right is violated regularly

- Create awareness in the community in terms of prevention and response to GBV.
- Carry out wider Community mobilization to stop the phironic type of circumcision. (FGM)
- Establish GBV working group to coordinate with protection WG in Dhobley
- Community sensitization training in prevention and response to GBV (e.g. identify a local community based organization to conduct training)
- Implement targeted action aimed at improving prevention of GBV (e.g. increase privacy in shelters)
- Involve IDPs in the camp and community in education about their rights, and prevention and response to GBV.
- Training for police officers and security personnel to better ensure protection of women and children
- Training to humanitarian staff to ensure greater equally in distribution of services
- Establishing a gender help desk at the camps
- Training the youths on being assertive to avoid sexual exploitation
- Empowerment programs for the vulnerable groups
- Conducting awareness on human trafficking to prevent them being trafficked in the future as well as data collection in the IDP camps

e) Provision of health services accessible to all IDPs
Healthy is a concern for the IDP as they trek long distance to reach the main hospital which is 1km away to the nearest IDP camp, thus mothers and young children have no place to go for medical attention except the main hospital which is not a free service to them. Therefore:-

- There is a need of taking medical services closer to the IDP camps by constructing a dispensary with delivery services or MCH where they can receive medical attention immediately

- There is also need of training some community members on basic health education regarding prevention of diseases and promotion of hygiene so that they can attend to patients and refer serious cases to the main hospital

f) Provision of nutritional programs

Nutrition program should be implemented for the young and the aged who suffer malnutrition in the camps, this package should include

- Ensure regular supplies for the existing Supplementary feeding and Outpatient therapeutic programs
- Strengthen nutrition referral facilities In the town
- Enhance supplementary programs to the pregnant and lactating mothers

Assessment Limitation

- Avoiding the expectations of the IDPs had to take care and do assessment at low profile
- Due to security concern move step by step in order not to attract some extreme Islamist. (Who might bring problems or influence).
- Lack of camp records maintenance of new IDP arrivals by the camp management.
- Time was too short for the full coverage of even the IDPs not living within the Camps but has settled in Town.
The team having only one women member was not balanced and might not have captured well the women needs though there was equally vital information captured.

Conclusion

There is a significant increase of IDPs into Kismayo Town and the number is set to rise with the opening up of the roads. Again if the closure of the Kenya-Somalia border continues and many of the fleeing IDPs fail to reach the Kenyan refugee camps, many will opt to divert to Kismayo Town where they can enjoy relative security within a multi-clan set-up as opposed to Doble Town and other border or near border Towns. Currently also the Road to the border from Jilib is inaccessible due to rains and the situation will force many of the IDPs to continue with the journey to Kismayo, taking into account that Jilib is not favorable as it a small transit Town. Many IDPs are not willing to go back unless the security situation improves (Mogadishu IDPs)
## ANNEX 1

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