

Rapid Inter-agency joint assessment report on Baadweyne displacement crisis, Galmudug-  
22-27 April 2021

*Newly displaced people to Mirjecley village -Cabudwaaq district.*



Newly displaced people to Somaliweyn IDPs camp Galkacyo



## **Executive summary**

The protracted armed conflict between Government forces and non-state armed actors (Al Shabab) in Baadweyne town, north east of Gaalkacyo, resulted in civilian casualties and displacement since beginning of this year, but the humanitarian situation worsened on 15 April 2021 when SNA retreated from defense positions creating power vacuum. The loss of this strategic town to Al Shabab triggered unprecedented massive displacement and constricted the humanitarian space. Critical lifesaving activities ongoing in this area, particularly Health, Nutrition and Food Security interventions remain temporarily suspended since 15 April, while humanitarian staff fled the town due to security concerns. The displaced people reported violation of fundamental human rights including forced taxation, recruitment of children and youth, harassment, intimidation, destruction of properties and restriction of movement. It has not been easy for them to leave the town as most people left homes inconspicuously leaving behind household items and property. Prior to displacement, Al Shabab addressed them in public place and asked for collaboration and compliance to their strict values. The affected local Dir-Qubeys clan already engaged in deadly battles with Al Shabab and resisted their territorial expansion for a long time but finally overpowered. Nearly half of the population in the town and surrounding villages started to flee escaping from persecution and retaliatory attacks. Those who left behind are reportedly of pastoral backgrounds who moved with their livestock to Wisil, Gawan, Ceeldibir, Ceelgula and Hobyo area. Humanitarian partners reported insurmountable challenges due to access constraints and insecurity hindering delivery of aid.

OCHA facilitated rapid inter agency joint assessment in hot spot areas that received significant caseload of new displacement. The assessed areas include Gaalkacyo, particularly Garsoor urban village, Hormar urban village, Somaliweyn IDP settlement, Hayaan IDP settlement and Mudug IDP camp. In addition, humanitarian partners also assessed Mirjecley village, Cabudwaaq district. According to the findings of the rapid inter-agency assessment report, displaced people live in deplorable conditions where basic services are overstretched. An estimated 51 per cent of displaced people live in overcrowded shelters owned by relatives from host community while 28 per cent joined existing IDPs settlements in Gaalkacyo and 21 per cent moved to Mirjecley village, Cabudwaaq district. The largest caseload of IDPs were assessed in Garsoor urban village hosting 563 households, Hormar urban village hosting 92 households, Somaliweyn IDP camp hosting 132 households, Hayaan IDP camp hosting 121 households, Mudug IDP camp hosting 98 households and Mirjecley village hosting 270 households. Clan ties and affiliation informed presence of IDPs across all assessed locations.

Overall, 1276 households equivalent to 7656 people mainly women and children have been displaced and arrived in Gaalkacyo and Mirjecley village, Cabudwaaq district where their clan affiliate resides. Sources in the community informed that more IDPs from Baadweyne are likely to join them in coming days due to tense security situation. Over 30 per cent of assessed people reported separation of family members and presence of unaccompanied minors. They appealed for urgent lifesaving interventions particularly in terms of food security and livelihoods, Shelter and NFI, WASH, Health, Nutrition and Protection. So far no humanitarian and protection assistance provided to the displaced people. However, some humanitarian partners reported mobilizing resources to respond quickly. Notably, IMC is planning to scale up health and nutrition response to Hayaan and Somaliweyn IDP settlements and Garsoor urban village. ICRC is planning to provide multi-purpose cash assistance to displaced families for one month only.

## **Acknowledgement to participating organizations.**

We hereby wish to extend gratitude to the following organizations who played a great role in data collection, analysis, technical support and successful conclusion of this assessment. This work would not have been possible without their active participation and commitment. Government institutions: Commission for refugees and IDPs (GCRI), Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MOHDA) and local authority, International organizations: International medical corps (IMC), Save the children (SCI), Norwegian refugee council (NRC), International rescue committee (IRC), Care international, CISP and CESVI, Local NGOs: WISE, HORSOD, SOSDA, NOFYL, MPHDO, GECBD, DBG, FOO, SVDG, KRDO and Somali Aid mission.

UN agencies: OCHA, UNHCR, IOM and WFP.

## Methodology

- Key informant interviews
- Focus group discussion (FGD)
- Field observation
- Use of secondary data/PRMN report.

## Objective of the assessment

- Identify and inform on the gaps and priority areas for advocacy, resource mobilization and live-saving response.
- Identify existing community capacity with regard to the impact of Baadweyne conflict.
- To determine actual figures of displacement affected people to harmonize conflicting reports.
- To build network and relationship with affected communities for further engagement.

## Key findings

- The assessment established that an estimated 7656 people (1276 hhs) have been displaced from Bacadweyne town and surrounding villages including Laas-gacamey, Qeycad, Cadalle, Xulfad, Shigdore, Xinwaare, Shabellow, Baraag ciise, Jiic dheere. Of these, 6036 people (1006 hhs) were assessed in Gaalkacyo district while 1620 people (270 hhs) were assessed in Mirjecley village, Cabudwaaq district. About 90 percent of these people were displaced on 15 April 2021 while remaining 10 per cent displaced in January this year.
- Vulnerable members of the population were left behind due to limited mobility capacity, particularly people with disabilities, the sick and elderly. People practicing pastoralism reportedly moved with their livestock to Gawan, Wisi, Ceeldibir, Elgula and Hoby area.
- Displaced people reported having no intention to return home due to fear of retaliatory attacks and persecution by the non-state armed actors (Al Shabab). They left behind livestock and personal belongings.
- Alarming levels of food insecurity was observed among new IDPs, with respondents reporting consuming only one meal per day.
- People have access to water but lack water storage containers.
- Displaced people hosted by relatives live in overcrowded shelters as they cannot afford to pay for rent. They sleep in verandah of houses exposing them to cold and protection concerns.
- Displaced people who joined IDPs settlements live in makeshift houses.
- The assessed IDPs settlements lack adequate WASH infrastructure, particularly sanitation gaps.
- More IDPs from conflict affected areas are likely to come in coming days due to mobilization of troops and tense security situation in conflict affected areas.
- Only those who managed transportation cost escaped from conflict affected area but vast majority were reportedly left behind. The transportation cost from Baadweyne to assessed locations increased by almost 100 per cent (from \$200 to \$400 per trip).

## Cluster findings and recommendations

### Protection

- Restriction of movement as Al Shabab don't allow people to leave the town.

- Displaced people include about 25 pregnant women who delivered on the way without birth attendant.
- About 170 people killed and 300 other injured following incessant attacks by Al Shabab in Baadweyne over last 4 months.
- About 25 per cent of women are widows whose husbands have been killed while resisting Al Shaab invasion to the town.
- About 30 per cent of assessed people reported family separations and presence of unaccompanied minors (UAC). About 23 UAC minors reported in Mirjecley village, Cabudwaq district.
- Overcrowded shelters observed in Garsoor and Hormar urban villages where each room accommodated 15 people compelling IDPs spend in the balcony of houses.
- Newly displaced IDPs who joined existing IDPs settlements live in makeshift houses raising protection concerns.
- 25 per cent of assessed women reported prevalence of SGBV cases and victims have not received assistance.
- 75 per cent of parents reported that Al Shabab demanded teenage boys to join armed forces while girls be married to soldiers and for this reason displaced from villages of origin.
- 90 per cent of displaced people stayed less than one month and have no intention to return home.
- Shortage of housing and spike in rent cost observed in Gaalkacyo and Mirjecley. The rent of each room increased from \$25 to \$40 over last couple of days as a result of increased demand.
- Most displaced people have not received humanitarian and or protection assistance.
- Women reported protection concerns while looking for firewood.

## **Recommendations**

- Continuously monitor displacement trends and provide immediate protection assistance.
- Advocate for immediate support for the unaccompanied and separated children.
- Conduct detailed child protection and GBV assessments
- Provide immediate psychosocial counselling and dignity kits.
- Conduct GBV awareness amongst the affected people
- Establish safe house where SGBV survivors can be referred to for an appropriate response.
- Engage Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Re-unification (IDTR) services for separated children and unaccompanied children.
- Advocate for sustainable and durable solution programming for the IDPs.

## **Food security**

- 95 per cent of people reported facing difficulties to access food due lack of money. They survive on one meal a day which is secured from relatives and friends through begging and borrowing.
- 80 per cent of displaced people depended on livestock, small scale business and salt mining. Their livelihoods sources disrupted as a result of armed conflict and displacement.
- Price of food and vegetables remain relatively stable in the market.
- Cross border trade and movement of goods from upstream to low stream continued smoothly.
- 95 per cent of assessed people are unemployed and not engaged in any economic activities.
- Assessed locations have functional markets which is about 6 to 10 km away.
- Bodily condition of livestock in the region is poor.
- Assessed locations are among areas worst hit by drought conditions and water shortage.

## **Recommendations**

- Immediate provision of in-kind and cash assistance to the displaced people.
- Provide livelihood support and business start-up grant to reconstitute livelihoods.
- Continue monitoring access to food for the most vulnerable amongst the affected
- Provide vocational skills training and assist income generation activities including cash for work
- Provide sustainable interventions including restocking.
- Provide cash for work activities to vulnerable female headed households.

## **WASH**

- Open defecation is widely practiced among the assessed IDPs settlements and Mirjicley village.
- 70 per cent of the people have access to water at a distance of 0.3 km away from residence.
- Light to moderate rainfall received across all assessed areas but not enough for domestic use.
- 98 per cent of IDPs have no water storage containers.
- Shortage of latrines across all assessed locations.
- 80% of assessed locations have no access to hand wash facilities and COVID-19 PPEs.

### **Recommendation**

- Provide water storage containers to the new IDPs
- Distribute hygiene kits including aqua tabs especially to people living in the pre-urban areas and the IDP settlements.
- Conduct sensitization campaigns on proper hygiene and sanitation practices
- Construct emergency latrines and pit disposal waste in the assessed locations
- Construction of water kiosks with piping system for the IDPs in Mudug camp
- Support the youths through waste collection exercise and clean-up campaign

### **Shelter and CCCM.**

- 100 per cent of IDPs demonstrated need for NFI and shelter support to ease congestion and overcrowding.
- 80 per cent of IDPs in Garoor and Hormar urban villages live in overcrowded shelters exposing them to health concerns. An estimated 10 people share a single room.
- 95 per cent of IDPs in Somaliweyn, Hayaan and camp mudug live in makeshift houses that cannot withstand against cold, rain and or scorching sun.
- IDPs generally lack proper shelter with lockable doors and lighting.
- Absence of NFIs and emergency shelter kits forced the new IDPs to join with relatives and clan affiliates.
- The new arrivals in Mirjecleey village are accommodated at open community centre. They spend in this centre and under trees during day and share houses with relatives at night.
- Displaced households are at risk of eviction from their current residence due to lack of formal agreement.

### **Recommendations**

- Provide multi-purpose cash to cater for rent, NFIs and ESKs needs.
- Immediate provision of NFIs and emergency shelters kits.
- Provide hybrid shelters to IDPs in Mirjecley where land has been donated by local authority.
- Initiate cash based NFIs interventions to cover the gaps of various needs
- Provide portable household solar lamps.
- Extend CCCM service to IDPs settlements hosting new arrivals.

### **Education**

- An estimated 1300 school aged children are out of school. Of these, 200 children are in Mirjecley village.
- Schools are available to children at an acceptable distance from their homestead.
- Mirjecley, Gawan, Ceeldibir, Elgula and Hobyoy have functioning schools but need capacity support to accommodate additional learners.
- 65 per cent Parents in Gaalkacyo demonstrated interest to enroll their children in schools but lack school fees.
- 35 per cent of parents have no awareness on importance of secular education.

### **Recommendation**

- Provide additional classrooms to Abdiyow school in Mirjecley to accommodate displaced children.

- Support displaced children in Gaalkacyo through payment of schools.
- Provide school teaching and learning materials to neighboring school for smooth uptake of displaced children.
- Facilitate awareness creation sessions for parents on the importance of inclusive education for all children including girl child.

## Health and Nutrition

- There are nutrition and Health programs run by IMC covering Garsoor, Hormar and Somaliweyn IDPs settlement through mobile team. Mudug IDP camp and Mirjecley village lack health services.
- A single organization providing limited Nutrition service (TSFP) to host community in Mirjecley but not covering newly displaced people.
- Most of the children and elderly are suffering from fever, influenza and skin rash.
- Most of assessed women and children appeared malnourished.

## Recommendation

- Provide health response to Mirjecley village
- Scale up nutrition service in assessed villages.
- Provide ambulance service to support referral of cases.

## Assessed sites

Site name	HHS	people	Latitude	longitude
Garsoor urban (hosting IDPs)	563	3378	6.762046	47.428226
Hormar urban (hosting IDPs)	92	552	6.763232	47.435615
Somaliweyn IDPs camp	132	792	6.687101	47.434419
Hayaan IDP camp	121	726	6.760723	47.42679
Mudug IDP camp	98	588	6.705931	47.43511
Mirjecley rural village- Cabudwaaq district	270	1620	5.981161	46.364171
<b>Total</b>	<b>1276</b>	<b>7656</b>		

## Mission participants

Organization Name	Assessed site
GCRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HAYAAN IDPs settlement</li> </ul>
SOSDA	
NOFYL	
KRDO	
MERCYCORPS	
GECBD	
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SOMALIWEYN &amp; MUDUG IDPs settlement</li> </ul>
IOM	
WFP	
IMC	
CARE	
IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GARSOOR urban village hosting IDPs</li> </ul>
SVDPG	

CESVI	
WISE	
SOMALI AID MISSION	
MPHDO	
NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MIRJECLEY RURAL VILLAGE hosting IDPs</li> </ul>
CISP	
SCI	
DBG	
GECBD	
HORSOD	
IRC	
FOO	
CARE	

**Map assessed locations**



0.1	<b>District Name:</b>	<b>Date:</b>         /         / 20     Day Month
0.2	<b>Village Name:</b>	
3	<b>Who are you interviewing (if any)?</b>	
<b>SECTION A: GENERAL CONTEXT</b> <i>(keep responses/answers to a minimum of 2-3 sentences in all cases)</i>		
A1	What is the nature of the shock/crisis?	
A2	What are the geographical areas affected by the shock/crisis? What are the prospects for gaining access to assess the situation or provide assistance, if needed?	
A3	What are the underlying causes of the shock or crisis? Are there any special (security, political, cultural or other) factors influencing the situation?	
A4	Approximate numbers of people affected, incl. estimation of persons with disabilities. If there is displacement, how many people have been displaced? Where have they moved to?	
A5	Are there any signs of limitation of movement for the population, such as roadblocks, or signs of not being able to answer the questions freely? (If yes, explain)	
A6	Were there any intercommunity tensions within the community that the shock could have increased? Which?	
<b>SECTION B: FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS</b> <i>(Assuming in the context there is only 1 group identified then these questions should only be asked once. If there are more than this section will need to be repeated)</i>		
B1	What assets/livestock did the people bring with them or do they have?	
	Cows <input type="checkbox"/>	Goats <input type="checkbox"/>
	Sheep <input type="checkbox"/>	Camels <input type="checkbox"/>
B2	From which sources do people currently get most of their food? (tick top three)	
	own stocks <input type="checkbox"/>	collection – wild foods <input type="checkbox"/>
	Fishing <input type="checkbox"/>	Borrowing <input type="checkbox"/>
	gifts <input type="checkbox"/>	food assistance <input type="checkbox"/>
B3	Pick 5 items normally found in the market	
	Food Item	Available Now(tick)
	Price Unchanged (Tick)	Price Higher (100% /more)
	Price Lower (100% /less)	
	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B4	Do people have cooking fuel, such as fuel wood, charcoal? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>	
B5	Did the household consume food from any these food groups in the last 24 hours? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>	
	1. Cereals, roots and tubers	
	2. Legumes, nuts and seeds	
	3. Milk and milk products	

	4. Flesh (meat, fish and poultry) products	
	5. Eggs (eggs of chicken, eggs of duck or eggs of other fowl)	
	6. Fruits and vegetables	
	7. Oils/Fats/Butter	
	8. Sugar or sugar products (honey, jam)	
<b>SECTION C: EDUCATION</b>		
C1	Are there any schools in the camp? <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C2	If yes, how many? (write down the names of the schools)	
C3	Are the schools open and functional or closed? If functional who support? -----If closed why? -----	
C4	If functional How many boys and girls are enrolled in the school? <b>Boys</b>  _____  <b>Girls</b>  _____	
C5	Are there any WASH facilities in the school? <b>Yes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C6	Estimated number of out of school children in the camp? <b>Boys</b>  _____  <b>Girls</b>  _____	

<b>SECTION D: NUTRITION</b>		
D1	Are the nutrition programs (treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition targeting women and children under five years of age) running sufficiently covering the needs? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __	
D2	Are there gaps in nutrition programming or supplies? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __  If yes, how so?	
D3	Number of nutrition sites (static/mobile)? How many are accessible to community?	
D4	Have increased infant milk products (e.g. Infant formula/ milk) and/or baby bottles/teats been distributed/marketed/sold in the community since the crisis? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __  If so by whom?	

<b>SECTION E: WASH</b>			
E1	What water sources are available in this village? 1= _____ 2= _____ 3= _____		
E2	Does the population (or displaced population) have access to these sources? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __  If no, why not and where do they get their water?		
E3	Is it safe for people to collect water from these water points/sources? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __  If no, why not?		
E4	Do people have containers for storing and/or fetching water? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __  What type of container is generally used?		
E5	Do families have latrines? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __ If yes, do families use latrines? <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __		
E6	What do people use to wash their hands? __  1=Water only      2=Water with soap      3=Water with ash      4=Other method		

<b>SECTION F: HEALTH</b>			
F1	What is the type of nearest functioning health facility?  __  1=Hospital      2=Primary Health Unit      3=Health Post      4=Mobile clinic		
F2	Distance to the nearest health facility (in Km)?  __ _		
F3	Is there any noticeable increase in number of cases or deaths due to disease: <b>0=No 1= Yes</b>  __		
F4	If yes (in F3) what are the diseases? 1=AWD 2=fever 3=measles 4=ARI 5=others		

<b>SECTION G: SHELTER</b>	
G1	What is the shelter and settlement situation of the community (Not displaced, living with host families including family, living in collective or public buildings, spontaneous settlements or planned settlement).

G2	Current shelter type: 1) Live in open 2) Buul 3) Temporary 4) Durable			
G3	What are the main issues associated with current shelter and settlements (mark all applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
	1. There is no shelter available.	2. The settlement is over-crowded.	3. Shelter is overcrowded.	4. No privacy
	5. At risk of eviction	6. High rent	7. No protection from weather elements (rain/heat/cold)	8. Current shelter is damaged.
G4	Does the household have the following basic household items?			
	Blankets <input type="checkbox"/>	Plastic sheets <input type="checkbox"/>	Clothes <input type="checkbox"/>	Kitchen sets <input type="checkbox"/>
	Bed mats <input type="checkbox"/>	Jerry cans <input type="checkbox"/>	Solar lamp/torch <input type="checkbox"/>	Mosquito net <input type="checkbox"/>

**SECTION I: CCCM**

H1	What is the first most common district of origin of IDPs?	
H2	What is the second most common district of origin for IDPs?	
H3	When did the majority of IDPs arrive to this site?	<i>Less than 1 month ago</i> <i>1 to 3 months ago</i> <i>3 to 6 months ago</i> <i>More than 6 months ago</i>
H4	Is there an agency responsible for managing this site?	<i>No management</i> <i>Local authority</i> <i>UN agency</i> <i>Local NGO</i> <i>International NGO</i> <i>Residents themselves</i> <i>Community leader</i> <i>Gatekeeper</i> <i>Local community</i> <i>Do not know</i> <i>Other</i>
	If other, please specify	
H5	Are there any of the following committees established at the site?	<input type="radio"/> Residents' committee <input type="radio"/> Women's committee <input type="radio"/> Elder meeting <input type="radio"/> WASH committee <input type="radio"/> Health committee <input type="radio"/> Education committee <input type="radio"/> Children's committee <input type="radio"/> None of the above <input type="radio"/> Do not know <input type="radio"/> Other
	If other, please specify	
H6	Is there an existing land tenure agreement between residents' and the landowner of the site?	Yes No
	If yes, what form is the agreement in? (Read out options)	Written Oral

**SECTION I: PROTECTION**

I1	Are there persons from the following groups present in this location?			
	Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/>	Persons living with HIV / AIDS <input type="checkbox"/>	Persons with other chronic illness <input type="checkbox"/>	Destitute older persons <input type="checkbox"/>
	Older persons providing care to a household <input type="checkbox"/>	Single heads-of-household <input type="checkbox"/>	Survivors of GBV & other rights serious violations <input type="checkbox"/>	Child headed households <input type="checkbox"/>

12	How are the different groups within the community affected? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boys:</li> <li>girls:</li> <li>persons with physical disability:</li> <li>persons with mental and intellectual disability:</li> <li>adolescent women:</li> <li>elderly:</li> <li>people from minority/marginalized groups:</li> </ul>																				
	Are there other protection risks? ((SGBV, child recruitment, killings, arbitrary arrest, extortion/ill-treatment, illegal checkpoints, landmine incident, other security related incident?)																				
13	Were there any cases of child separation esp. separation of children increased number of unaccompanied and separated children																				
14	If people were displaced how can they access basic services (water, latrine, markets) – what are the risks esp. for women and girls																				
16	Did the risk of GBV increase, if yes why and what are the recommended mitigation measures?																				
17	What is most likely protection risks to affected people (a) residing at the area of displacement (b) remaining in their homes																				
18	What is the risk that certain parts of the community will be excluded/discriminated against during distribution of assistance? If yes, what can be done to mitigate such risk?																				
<b>SECTION J: MARKETS</b>																					
J1 SECTION A.																					
Community locations																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Population size (households)</th> <th>Name of the marketplace normally used</th> <th>Alternative/ closest market</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>a)</td> <td>a)</td> <td>a)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>b)</td> <td>b)</td> <td>b)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>c)</td> <td>c)</td> <td>c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>d)</td> <td>d)</td> <td>d)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Population size (households)	Name of the marketplace normally used	Alternative/ closest market	a)	a)	a)	a)	b)	b)	b)	b)	c)	c)	c)	c)	d)	d)	d)	d)
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a)	a)	a)	a)																		
b)	b)	b)	b)																		
c)	c)	c)	c)																		
d)	d)	d)	d)																		
	d) Have the community been able to access these marketplaces (as mentioned in section A) since the shock? (Note YES or NO for every market and if the answer is NO, explain WHY)																				
	Name of the marketplace																				
	Able to access? (yes or No)	If not able to access, why?																			
1.																					

List  
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2.			
3.			
4. J3	What are the four most important commodities needed by the affected population? <i>(Note them in order of importance)</i>		
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.	Of the main markets listed in Section A, have these commodities been available since the shock? <i>(List market names and locations – If a specific market is used for a commodity, please note this down)</i>		
	Name of market place (from section A)	Commodities available since the shock in the same quantities as before the shock?	Commodities available at the same price since the shock?
1.		a)	a)
2.		b)	b)
3.		c)	c)
4. J5	Describe the impact of the shock on the market infrastructure? <i>(Infrastructure includes buildings (stands or stalls, shops, store rooms, etc), and roads or pathways (to, from or through the market)</i>	d)	d)
J6	Describe the type of damages and the effects this is having on the marketplace?		
J7.	Are the traders able to continue their business as usual? <i>(Note the answer and if it is 'no' ask why)</i>		