

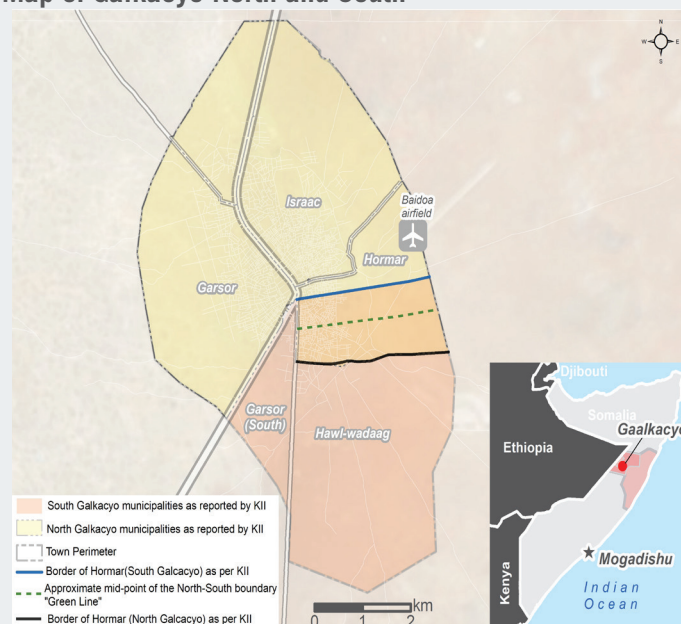
Introduction

Ongoing drought and protracted insecurity has led to a deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia. There are an estimated 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country as of April 2018.¹ This has put increasing strain on resources, particularly water and food, but also basic services such as education and healthcare, potentially negatively impacting social cohesion between IDPs and host communities, particularly in urban areas receiving the majority of recently displaced people.

To better understand the factors which both challenge and enable community cohesion in mixed migration settings in urban areas, IMPACT through the Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees (DSRIS) consortium, conducted an assessment in North and South Galkacyo from March-April 2018, districts where consortium activities are being implemented. Focusing on both IDP and non-displaced households, it captured broad trends in access and barriers to services, use of public space and available employment opportunities for displaced and non-displaced groups.

Findings are based on data from a representative sample of 802 households (407 displaced, 391 host community and 4 refugees households) between 9 and 19 April 2018. Findings are generalisable to the assessed IDP and host community population with a 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error at the city level; the refugee sample is not representative.²

Map of Galkacyo North and South



Displacement

Top three push factors from original area of residence*

- 1 Conflict in community itself 70%
- 2 Drought 50%
- 3 Conflict in surrounding area 41%

Top three pull factors to current area of residence*

- 1 Lack of conflict 92%
- 2 Availability of work/income 80%
- 3 Presence of health services 37%

Access to services

Proportion of households reporting access to services

Services	IDP	Host community
Primary school	42%	81%
Secondary school	2%	23%
Healthcare centre	41%	48%
Nutrition centre	23%	42%
Food market	1%	15%
NFI market	0%	1%
Livestock market	0%	9%
Communal latrine	2%	5%
Cash distribution	1%	4%
Don't know ³	5%	5%
None	11%	6%

Most commonly reported barriers to accessing services for IDP and host community households



Host community households



IDP households

52%	Unable to afford services	39%
30%	Services are not functional	39%
9%	Services exist but it will not serve me	17%

Income sources

Top three income sources for IDP households

- 1 Day labour/casual work 87%
- 2 Humanitarian assistance 37%
- 3 Business/self-employed 36%

Top three income sources for host community households

- 1 Selling fishing 69%
- 2 Selling livestock produce 46%
- 3 Selling cash crops 32%

Top reported demographic group unable to access services

26%



26 to 30 years



Neighbourhood context

Reported demographics of the neighbourhood

IDPs reported to be living in a specific area	<div></div>	52%
Everyone reported to be living together	<div></div>	39%
Returnees reported to be living in a specific area	<div></div>	5%
Refugees reported to be living in a specific area	<div></div>	1%

Proportion of households reporting access to social spaces

Social space	IDP	Host community
Mosque	34%	44%
Restaurant	26%	32%
Tea shop	32%	24%
Community centre	14%	25%
Cyber cafe	18%	10%
Sports ground	6%	5%
None	15%	26%

Community relations: host community

Reported relationship with IDP households

Good	<div></div>	66%
Neutral	<div></div>	32%
Bad	<div></div>	1%

Top three most commonly reported positive aspects of relationship with IDP households*

1	Able to share services	<div></div>	50%
2	Respect for each other	<div></div>	47%
3	Children play together	<div></div>	30%

Top three most commonly reported sources of strain on relationship with IDP households

1	Use of markets	<div></div>	31%
2	Use of water points	<div></div>	27%
3	Competition for employment	<div></div>	12%

32% of host community households reported that they had experienced an incident of tension or violence in the six months prior to the assessment

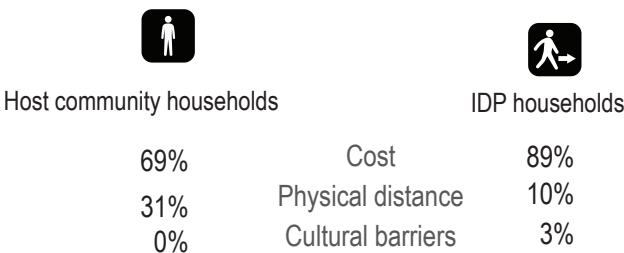
Top three most commonly reported positive changes in the community since the arrival of IDPs*

1	New friends	<div></div>	58%
2	More jobs	<div></div>	50%
3	More roads	<div></div>	39%

Proportion of households accessing vocational training services



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing social spaces for IDP and host community households



Community relations: IDPs

Reported relationship with host community households

Good	<div></div>	56%
Neutral	<div></div>	43%
Bad	<div></div>	1%

Top three most commonly reported positive aspects of relationship with host community households*

1	Able to share services	<div></div>	50%
2	Respect for each other	<div></div>	43%
3	Children play together	<div></div>	40%

Top three most commonly reported sources of strain on relationship with host community households

1	Use of markets	<div></div>	30%
2	Use of water points	<div></div>	27%
3	Competition for employment	<div></div>	12%

21% of IDP households reported that they had experienced an incident of tension or violence in the six months prior to the assessment

Proportion of all households reporting initiatives aimed at improving community relations

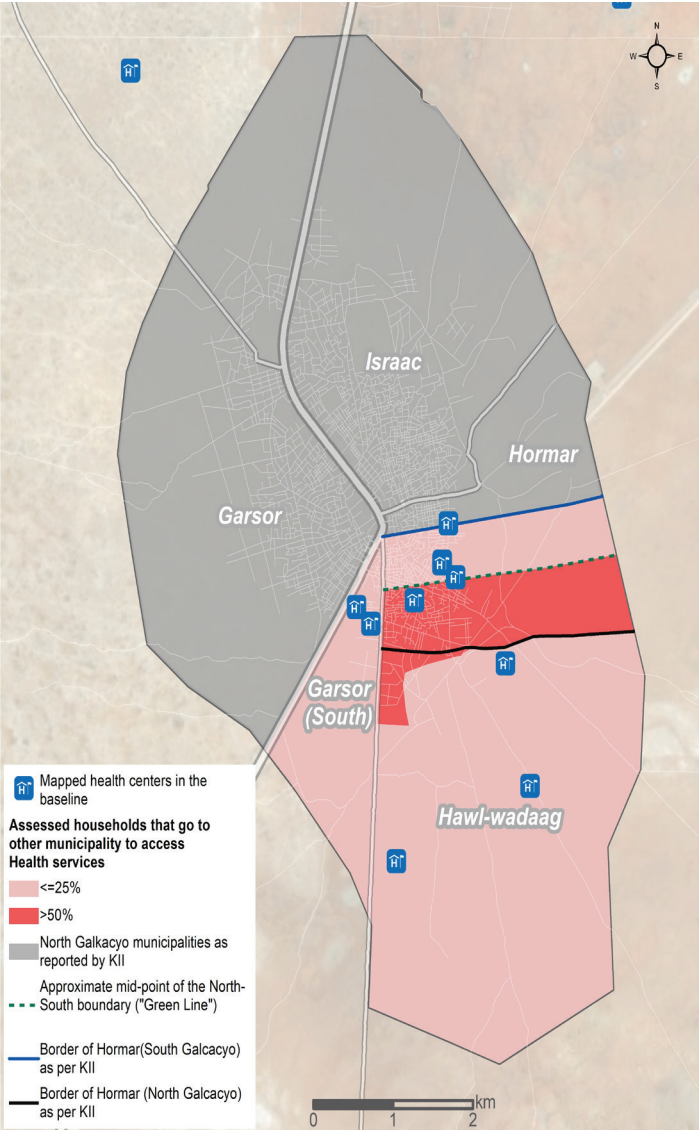
Only **3%** of households indicated the presence of initiatives aimed at improving community relations. Of the actors involved, **64%** of these initiatives are implemented by community leaders in the area.

Movement across the city

Reported movement patterns of IDPs and host community to access services

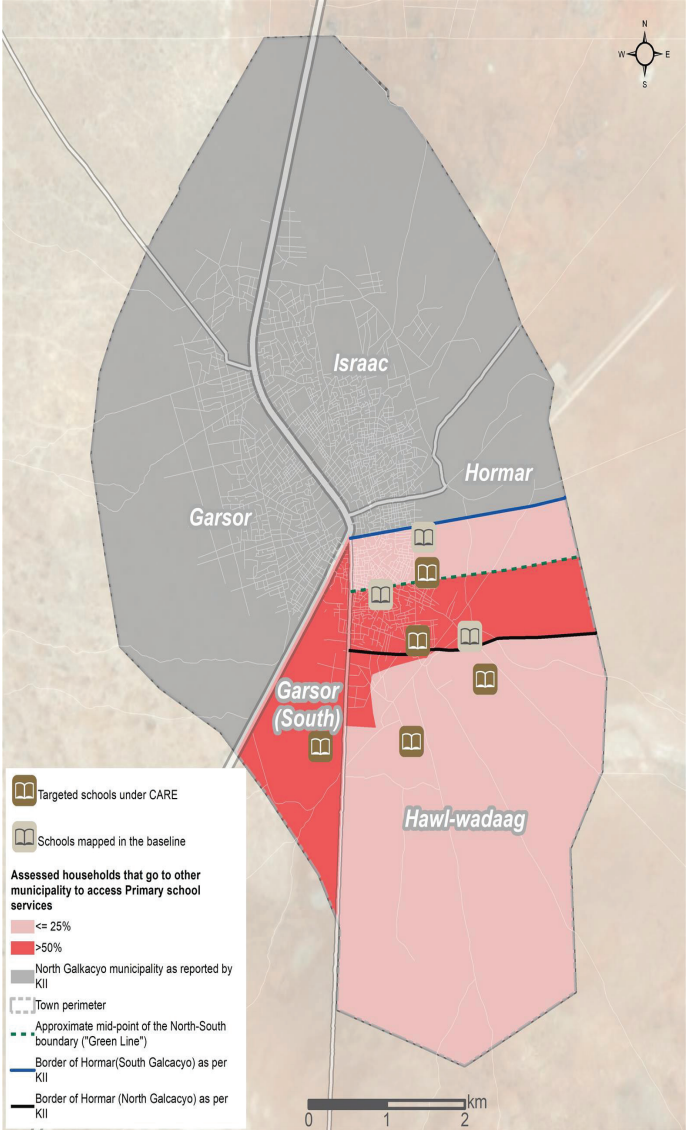
As part of the facilities mapping exercise, households within the cities were asked about their access to public schools/health centers. Those reporting in the affirmative were asked to identify the neighborhoods these facilities were located in. The below map reflects the proportion of people accessing services and their movement patterns from the neighbourhood of residence in order to access services.

Health Centers in Galkacyo South



60% of host community households reported that they cross the green line to access services

Schools in Galkacyo South



65% of IDP households reported that they cross the green line to access services

Top three reported reasons for why households cross the green line

	Host community	IDP
1 To work	67%	84%
2 To access the market	53%	24%
3 To visit relatives	14%	8%

Top three reported reasons for why households don't cross the green line

	Host community	IDP
1 No reason to cross	74%	80%
2 I don't know anyone on the other side	39%	26%
3 It's dangerous	15%	17%

Endnotes

- 1 OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia: April 2018
 - 2 The data analysis took into account host community households, IDPs within the Galkacyos as well as refugees from Ethiopia and Yemen. The refugees from Ethiopia have been considered as IDPs, as per the local definition. Due to the number of Yemeni refugees being too small to be represented separately, they have been taken into account in amalgated findings but not in disaggregated findings.
 - 3 Indicates not knowing of access to any of the above services
- * Multiple answers possible, so totals don't necessarily equal 100%