





Severity of needs in IDP-hosting districts

Detailed Site Assessment
Somalia, September 2018 - January 2019

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Region	District	Sites	Individuals in sites	CCCM	Protection	Food security	Health / Nutrition	WASH	Shelter / NFI	Education	Cross- sector ⁶
Awdal	Borama	12	14,398								
	Lughaye	12	14,156								
Bakool	Ceel Barde	3	3,606								
	Waajid	6	10,074								
	Xuudur	4	971								
Banadir	Mogadishu Abdulaziz	17	See note on population figures								
	Mogadishu Boondheere	6									
	Mogadishu Daynile	259									
	Mogadishu Dharkenley	13									
	Mogadishu Hamar Jaab Jab	7									
	Mogadishu Hamar Weyne	8									
	Mogadishu Hawl Wadaag	24									
	Mogadishu Heliwa	6									
	Mogadishu Hodan	96									
	Mogadishu Khada	258									
	Mogadishu Karaan	8									
	Mogadishu Shangaani	9									
	Mogadishu Shibis	16									
	Mogadishu Waaberi	7									
	Mogadishu Wadajir	12									
	Mogadishu Wardhiigleey	29									
	Mogadishu Yaaqshiid	20									
Bari	Bossaso	18	59,266								
	Qardho	6	7,980								
Bay	Baidoa	391	323,191								
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	17	15,404								
	Cadaado	3	3,650								
	Dhuusamarreb	6	3,506								
Gedo	Baardheere	3	4,070								
	Belet Xaawo	1	7,620								
	Ceel Waaq	2	300								
	Doolow	2	30,000								
	Garbahaarrey	3	1,680								
	Luuq	11	28,470								
Legend:								Low/none	Medium	High	Critical

6. Average cross-sector score of a district



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Region	District	Sites	Individuals in sites	CCCM	Protection	Food security	Health / Nutrition	WASH	Shelter / NFI	Education	Cross- sector ⁶
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	31	41,828								
Lower Jubba	Afmadow	14	10,307								
	Kismayo	133	63,468								
Lower Shabelle	Wanla Weyne	6	7,720								
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	35	9,481								
Mudug	Galdogob	5	10,890								
	Gaalkacyo	72	92,097								
	Hobyo	3	1,602								
Nugal	Burtinle	3	6,769								
	Garowe	21	45,626								
Sanag	Ceel Afweyn	11	15,440								
	Ceerigaabo	13	13,563								
Sool	Caynabo	11	29,260								
	Laas Caanood	22	40,825								
	Taleex	5	3,860								
	Xudun	18	14,010								
Togdheer	Burco	16	73,448								
	Buuhoodle	15	18,680								
	Owdweyne	2	1,600								
Waqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	8	7,920								
	Gebiley	7	8,120								
	Hargeysa	27	107,867								

Legend:

Low/none

Medium

High

Critical

Severity ranking:

Twenty-five (25) indicators were selected from across seven sectors and then aggregated for an overall score. Each answer was given a weight and each sector had a maximum score of 10. The overall score was determined by summing the scores of each sector, with a maximum score of 70. For each sector, the severity category was given according to the score; 0: none; 1-2: low; 3-4: medium; 5-7: high; 8-10: critical. The overall severity category was given according to the following; 0: none; 0-19: low; 20-39: Medium; 40-59: High; 60-70: Critical.

Indicators per sector:

Site management: Site capacity, pathway between shelters, camp management, existing committees if any, sufficient information about existing services and assistance, woman representation.

Shelter/NFI: Shelter support received, NFI market available, NFI market safe to access.

WASH: Sufficient number of latrines available (as per Sphere Standards), hand-washing facilities available, access to potable water.

Food Security: Food distribution available, main source of food, safe access to a food market if any.

Health and Nutrition: Health facility available, women giving birth with skilled healthcare workers, nutrition services available, challenges for women accessing healthcare.

Education: Access to an education facility.

Protection: Evictions in the past 3 months, eviction notice provided, type of land tenure agreement, community space available, Child friendly space (CFS) available.

6. Average cross-sector score of a district





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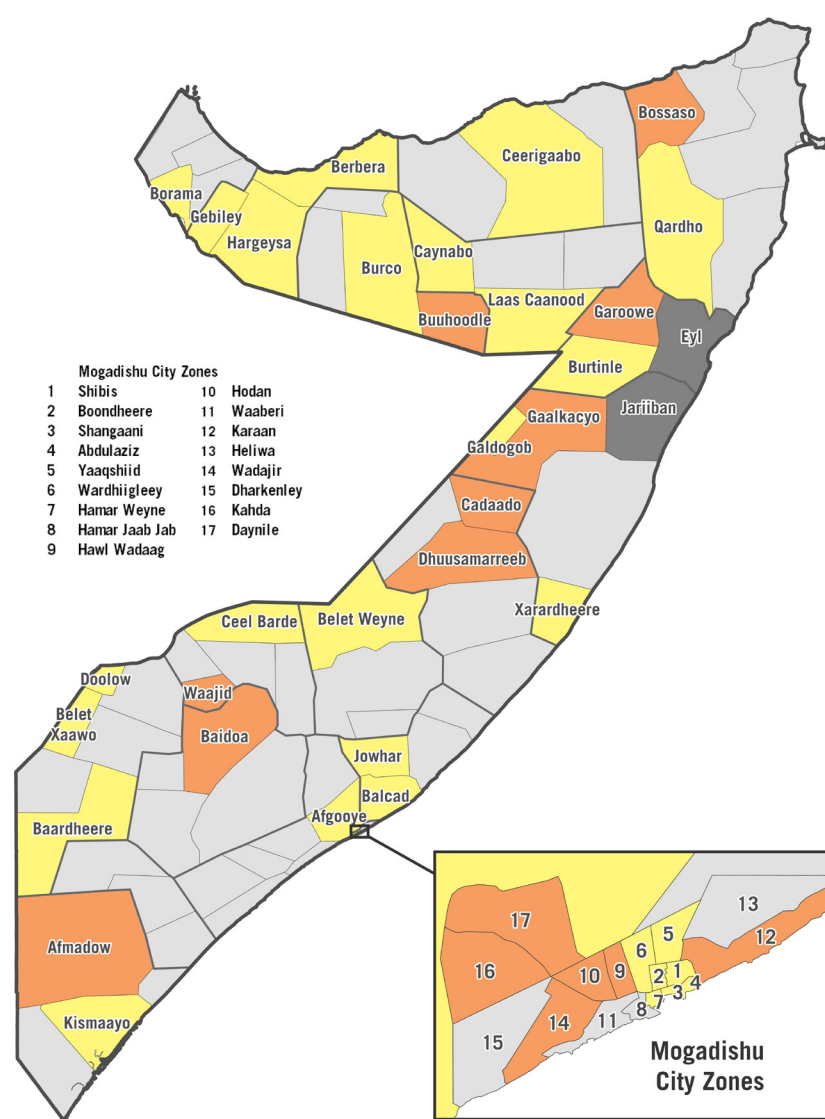
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Somalia, September 2018 - January 2019

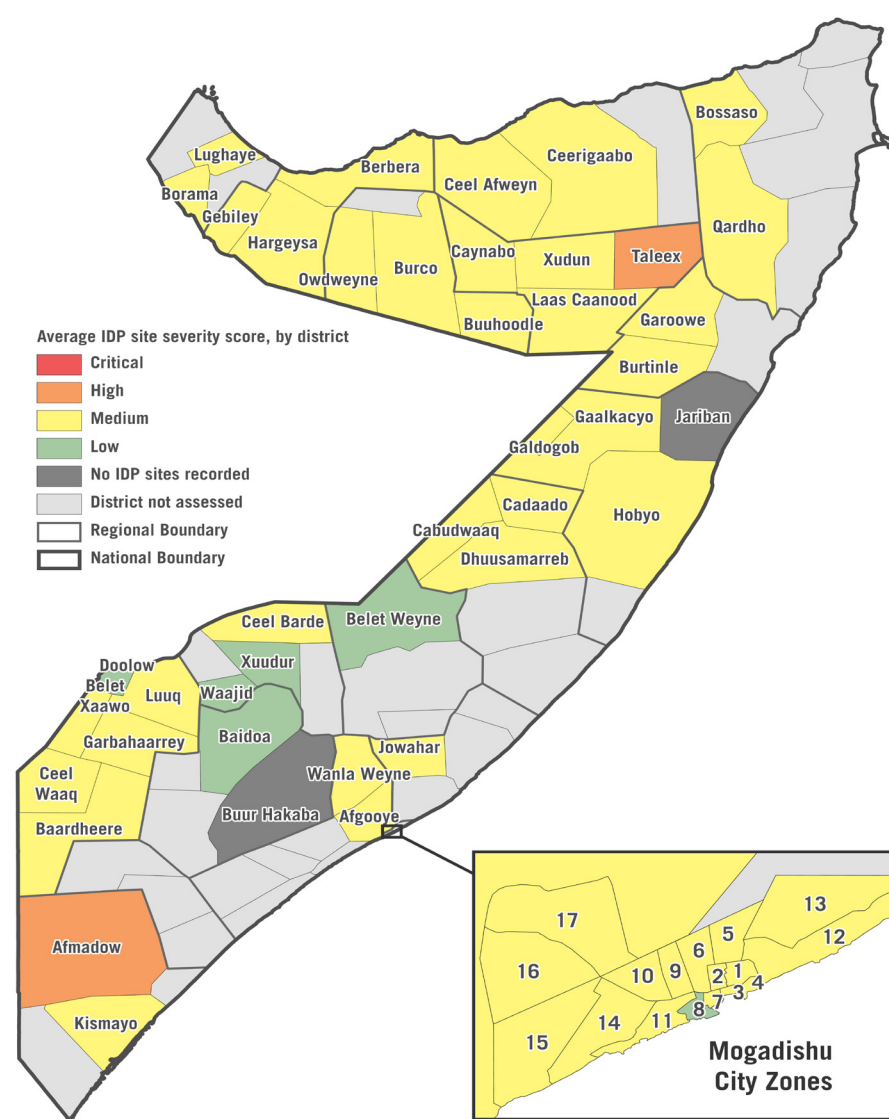
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Trend analysis for severity maps at district level 2018-2019



Severity map at district level - DSA I March 2018



Severity map at district level - DSA II January 2019

The coverage of the DSA increased from 48 to 59 districts from the first round to second round. In addition to the extension of districts covered, in Sool and Sanag the coverage of the DSA was also extended to rural areas to include locations where people are fleeing from the on-going tensions. Four districts that were covered in the first round (Zeylac, Baki, Balcad and Eyl) were not included in the second round of the DSA as partners in the field confirmed that there were no IDP sites in those locations. In Buur Hakaba and Jariban, no IDP sites were found. Finally, data from Afgoye has been removed from this dataset due to an error in the data collection.

Overall, no district has seen a deterioration in the overall cross-sectoral severity score between the first and the second rounds of the DSA. Additionally, only two districts (Afmadow and Taleex) were classified having a high severity score, compared with ten in the first round of the DSA. In a further indication of improvements in site conditions, four districts (Bossaso, Garowe, Buuhoodle, Dhussamarreeb) saw a reduction in cross-sectoral severity from high to medium, whilst five districts (Doolow, Waadjiid, Baidoa, Xudur and Belet Weyne) saw a reduction from medium to low severity. This is a marked improvement from the first round of the DSA, in which no districts were found to have a low severity score.

The districts of Luuq, Baidoa, and Burtinle have experienced an increase of more than 40% of their IDP population. In Somaliland (Ceerigaabo, Caynabo, Buuhoodle and Borama) an increase of more than 40 % of the IDP population can also be seen which can be attributed to the extension of the coverage. On the other hand, the following districts have experienced a decrease of 40% or more of their IDP population of IDP: Dhussamarreeb, Belet Xaawo, Cadaado, Jowhar, Doolow, Laas Caanood, Bossaso, Baardheere.

In Belet Weyne, Daynile and Khada the number of sites decreased from 113 to 31, 345 to 259, and 483 to 258 respectively. The findings in Daynile and Khada are in line with the on-going evictions and relocations happening in Mogadishu⁸. While in Daynile and Khada the number of sites reduced, reflecting possible grouping of sites in the two of the biggest IDP hosting districts. On the other hand, in Baidoa (the biggest IDP hosting district in the country), the number of sites increased from 265 to 391. Findings from this assessment suggest that two displacement dynamics are taking place concurrently in Somalia. This is characterized on one hand by the number of IDP sites increasing along with the IDP population (e.g. in Baidoa), and on the other hand by the concentration IDP population in fewer IDP sites (Daynile and Khada). The former presents numerous sites but smaller number of families while the latter suggests fewer sites but more populated — a challenge which humanitarian agencies will have to adapt to in their responses.

Average cross-sector severity scores for all IDP sites in Somalia

	CCCM	Protection	Food security	Health / Nutrition	WASH	Shelter / NFI	Education	Cross sector
Round I	5	4	4	8	5	7	6	38
Round II	3	4	2	6	7	3	4	30

Similarly to the improvements at the district level, the average sectoral score at the national level also improved between the first and second rounds of the DSA in all sectors except WASH. In comparison to the previous round, where health and nutrition had the greatest severity of need, the WASH sector had the highest score in the second round of the DSA, actually increasing from 5 to 7 over the course of the year. The health and nutrition score⁷ was the only composite score that changed between the two rounds.

The severity score for the protection and food security sectors remained at medium, whilst CCCM, health and nutrition, education and shelter/NFI saw a reduction in the overall severity score. Shelter/NFI was the sector that saw the greatest improvement between the two rounds from a score of 7 to 3.

7. The indicator about outbreak of disease in the three months prior to the assessment was changed to women giving birth with skilled personnel. The change between the two rounds can be a reflection of this adjustment in the methodology.

8. Somalia Protection Cluster. 2018. [Midyear review 2018](#).



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Note on the population figures:

- The information collected during the DSA is based on KI interviews. Information from KI interviews should therefore be taken as indicative, particularly for population figures, which are difficult to estimate with a high degree of accuracy. All interviewed KI were either gatekeepers, camp managers, community leaders, or elders.
- In any site with more than 1,000 families or 5,000 persons, the KI was called back to confirm the number of families or persons living in the sites.
- Triangulation of the information was done through CCCM partners in Garowe, Burtinle, Gaalakacyo Belet Weyne, Doloow, Baidoa, and Kismayo.
- The Information Management Working Group (IMWG) compared the Banadir population figures collected from the DSA#2 with other sources (DSA#1, Displacement Tracking Matrix and Protection and Return Monitoring Network). Areas that showed the biggest increase in population were prioritised for extra triangulation with satellite imagery. In addition, further data collection was done in the north of Daynile to estimate the population density. The IMWG then used this information to triangulate population figures from the DSA#2 through remote sensing. Based on this, there is a notable discrepancy between the IMWG and DSA#2 figures. As a result, REACH decided not to publish the population figures from the DSA#2 for Banadir region to avoid any confusion with the population figures that will be published by the IMWG. The figures calculated by the IMWG are at regional level, it was not possible for REACH to adjust the figures at the districts nor site level at the time of publication.

