

MONITORING MISSION REPORT IN NUGAAL

DATE: 24-25, May, 2017



## Introduction

Following a request from the ministry of Interior for the distribution of NFIs to people affected by the drought, the Garowe DOCC coordinated a two-day Joint mission to Burtinle and Jalam to monitoring the humanitarian situation after a prolonged drought and recent rainfall. The mission took place from 24-25 May and was led by Nugaal Shelter Cluster coordinator from NRC and other participants included the Nutrition cluster focal point from UNICEF and the Protection cluster focal point from UNHCR together with HADMA. The mission covered the following locations: Kalkaal 1, Kalkaal 2, Ladan, and Faratooyo IDPs settlements, and Jalam village.

## Meeting with Burtinle Mayor

The team met with the Burtinle district mayor Mohamed Abdi and officials of the City Council in their office. They provided brief updates on the humanitarian situation and the mayor mentioned that 42 villages come under Burtinle district and 80% of people are pastoralists whose livelihoods depend on their livestock. He added that the prolonged drought had a severe impact on the lives of the people and he mentioned that an estimated 3,000 drought affected households recently joined three IDPS in Burtinle town and a newly established IDPs settlement in Faratooyo village (15KM from South Burtinle) inhabited by an estimated 285 households. The mayor informed partners that an estimated 6,250 households (37, 500 persons???) are currently displaced within Burtinle district. These people are scattered in the 42 villages surrounding Burtinle. The mayor also added that the rainfall affected one household damaging their shelter in Jalam and there were also three children casualties who died due to floods in Raydable village.

Burtinle is also among the areas affected by AWD outbreak and resulted in 26 death cases. AWD cases are still being admitted in the Hospital.

### **Kalkaal1 IDPs settlement**

Kalkaal1 IDPs settlement is in Burtinle town and the settlement was established in 2012. Approximately 430 households (2,580 persons) live in this settlement which was constructed by WVI. 300 households (1,800 persons) are newly displaced due to the drought have joined the IDPs settlement. However, the new IDPs lack shelter and other basic services. The settlement has permanent water pipeline from nearby boreholes but there is no health facility, causing IDPs to walk one and half hours to access the nearest the health center. There is a WVI supported mobile team providing health and nutrition services in this settlement on a weekly basis and the services provided include OPD and OTP services for IDPs populations. Similarly, there is no school in this settlement and an estimated 10% of children went to schools in the town which are a long-distance walk. Elders mentioned that 30 families (180 persons) received food from WFP supported program. No other humanitarian assistance has been received. GBV cases were not reported in this settlement, but the risk remains high as IDP women and children reported feeling vulnerable as they collect firewood from places outside the settlement.

### **Kalkaal2 IDPs settlement**

The second visited site was Kalkaal 2 IDP settlement that is located in Burtinle town. The settlement was also established in 2012 where WVI had constructed 450 shelters. During the drought, 300 families (1,800 persons) from surrounding pastoral areas joined this IDPs settlement. The newly drought displaced IDPs lack proper shelter but they built makeshift shelters in the camp. Like Kalkaal 1, there is no health facility and school in this settlement, and IDP mothers and children walk long distance to schools and health services in the town. Kalkaal 2 settlement also has permanent water pipeline from near borehole. Since the peak of the drought, WFP provided food voucher to 30 households (180 persons) in this settlement while WVI health and nutrition mobile teams provide services on a weekly basis, which include OTP and OPD services. Unlike Kalkaal 1, this settlement received other humanitarian assistance as community elders mentioned. Concern was also raised regarding high risk of GBV as women and children feel vulnerable when collecting firewood from outside the settlement.

### **Ladan IDPs settlement**

The third location visited was Ladan IDPs settlement in Burtinle which hosts an estimated 600 households (3, 600 persons) of which 300 household are said to be drought affected families. Like Kalkal 1 and Kalkal 2, WVI constructed the shelters in 2012, and this settlement also lacks school and health centre. However, this settlement is different from Kalkaal 1 and Kalkaal 2 as there is no permanent water source in this settlement. IDPs uses Berkeds. The high cost of water seems to be a challenge as the water costs 12,000 Somali Shilling per 20 liters. The community elders mentioned that they didn't receive any humanitarian supports and their priority need is food.

### **Faratooyo IDPs settlement**

The team did not plan to visit this location initially, however, due to information received that the situation is very dire in this settlement the team decided to visit this location. This IDPs settlement is in Faratooyo village which is 15km South of Burtinle. The settlement was established approximately around March 2017. An estimated 285 drought affected families (1,710 persons) gathered in this location but there are no proper shelter, water, latrines, and other services. IDPs built makeshift shelters which cannot protect them from harsh climates. During the rains, the IDPs reportedly gather the children and squat at the health post and school for protection against the rains. Plastic water tanks are used in the IDP settlement, and Burtinle administration supported water tracking with cost of 70\$ per 40 barrel but the Mayor mentioned that it is for short term support which is not going to continue. There are no dedicated health services but WVI mobile team visits health post and provides OTP, EPI and OPD for both IDPs and the village. Community elders mentioned that they only received one-off food distribution. IRC conducted registration of 100 families from Faratooyo village and IDPs for cash grant worth

\$130 but this has not yet started. Some children whose families can afford the fees go to school while others that couldn't afford to pay the fee stay at home.

Majority of the IDP households are female and child headed; among them are old people and persons with specific needs and separated children. 100% of Faratooyo IDPs residents use makeshift shelters which pose a major health and protection risk as well as when IDPs woman and children are collecting firewood for cooking outside the IDPs settlement.

### **Jalam village**

The team met with community elders in Jalam and discussed the humanitarian situation in the village. The community confirmed that there is no major caseload of humanitarian crises in this village as there was no significant damage from the floods; and the village received support to evacuate high risk locations during the rainy season. The only damage due to rainfall was one family that lost their latrine due to flooding. However, the village elders mentioned that an estimated 400-600 pastoral families affected by the drought came to Jalam. The displaced families did not establish a new IDPs settlement but they joined their relatives in the village. The village elders mentioned a need for food and shelter/NFIs for displaced families. The displaced families did not receive any humanitarian supports since the drought started.

### **Priority needs for drought affected families are as follows:**

- Food for all 3 settlements
- Shelter/NFIs for all 3 settlements
- Latrines in Faratooyo IDPs settlement
- Health in all 3 settlements
- Livestock re-stocking for displaced families in all 3 settlements
- Water Source for Faratooyo IDPs.
- School in all 3 settlements

### **Recommendations**

1. Food, health, WASH, Shelter/NFIs kits, and livelihoods services are priority needs for the IDPs in the visited locations.
2. Emergency shelter response should focus on most vulnerable IDPs
3. Temporary latrines and water trucking are required for newly established Faratooyo IDP settlement
4. Provision of food assistance and cash transfer in all visited locations for recovery until the effects of the drought are completely lifted
5. Re-stocking of animals is recommended and encouragement of IDPs to return to their place of origin and resume their pastoral lifestyle.
6. Distribution of 2 water bladders in Faratooyo IDP settlement
7. Monitoring population movement due to the drought and rainfall to document and respond to associated protection issues

## Photos



*Faratooyo IDPs settlement*



*Faratooyo IDPs settlement*



*With Mayor of Burtinle*



*Garowe DOCC members meeting with Mayor of Jalam*



*Water tank in Faratooyo IDP settlement*



*Meeting with Faratooyo IDPs community members*