



A report on the profiles Internally Displaced Persons living in camps of Kismayo

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ACRONYMS

ERW-	Explosive Remnants of War
IDPs-	Internally Displaced Persons
JRIA-	Jubba Land Refugee and Internally Displaced person's agency
MS	Micro Soft
SPSS-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UXOs-	Unexploded Ordinance

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Jubbaland refugees and Internally Displaced Commission (JRIA) wishes to express its deepest appreciation to those participated and supported and all the highly informative respondents who took part in this assessment. Our special appreciation goes to UNHCR, GTZ, NRC, ARC and the government line Ministries. To mention others but a few, the data collection team with diverse academic backgrounds without who the data would not be gathered and the data processing team without whom the data would be literally meaningless. We do not forget the respondents without whom the study would be unwarranted, and the plight of IDPs misconstrued.

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Executive summary

The conflict in Somalia dates back to almost three decades when President Mohammed Siad Barre was ousted from power. The overall impact of Somalia conflict on the people living in Jubba Land region has been severe as many people have been displaced through forced and involuntary migration of huge groups of people. This has resulted in humanitarian crises where human rights have been violated, reduced resilience of large populations due to lack of critical services which further increases vulnerability of individual groups to both social and environmental problems and greater exposure to natural disasters due to pressure on the local environment which making individual groups unable to sustain their families. Jubba Land Refugee and Internally Displaced person's agency (JRIA) in partnership with the other key actors undertook the profiling of all internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in Kismayo so as to obtain updated data for better planning and decision making.

The purpose of the assessment was to improve availability and quality of background demographic data on IDPs, identify specific needs of target community; understand the history of displacement and migration; obtain comprehensive information to support the advocacy agenda for sustained intervention that will ensure adequate measures are put in place measures to protect and get information on IDPs plans/intentions for the future. Data was obtained by administering semi-structured questionnaires to selected heads of households. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) based on a review of data drawn from 61 MS excel files (camps). Out of the 15,503 respondents as per the original excel sheets, only 4,650 respondents were used in the analysis and the rest was found to be redundant.

Findings of the survey indicate that almost 48% of the respondents were male and (52%) were female. The mean age of the respondents was 39.47 years that deviated on both sides of the mean by 13.76 years with majority being aged 30 years representing, 11.3% of all the respondents. The youngest respondent interviewed was 15 years old whereas the oldest was 90 years old. The average household size was 6.3 members per family. Out of the nine regions Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) reported to have originated from, over 90% of the respondents reported to have come from Lower and Middle Jubba regions, with 64% of the respondents stating that Lower Jubba was their region of origin and only 26.8% of the respondents indicating to have come from the Middle Jubba region. The rest reported to have originated from Banadir, Bakool or Bay regions. Conflicts and fighting were reported as major causes of displacement by 87% of the respondents while economic crises and evictions were reported by 7% and 5% of the respondents respectively. Natural disasters like floods and drought were a negligible cause of displacement as it was reported by only 0.5% of the respondents. It can be therefore be deduced that most of the displacements are caused by man-made factors. Majority of respondents have no intentions of relocating due to security concerns as reported by 86% of the respondents. Only 8% of the respondents indicated their willingness to go back to their original homes. A negligible 0.2% of the respondents indicated their willingness to move to another place other their original homes.

The main reason cited for staying in the current locality was security as reported by about 30.4% of the respondents. According to them, the camps are more secure than their original homes. About 10.5% of the respondents indicated that they were well integrated into the camps while 4.1% of the respondents reported that their main reason for stay was because they were receiving humanitarian assistance. A total of 65% of the respondents' access water from protected sources while 23% get their water from unprotected sources. Education was the most common of education received by most of the IDPs as 46% of the respondents indicated that they had received Quranic education, 7% indicated that they had completed primary school (basic) education as 22% indicated that they did not complete primary educations while 25% of the respondents indicated that they had not received any form of education, With respect to shelter, almost 70% of the respondents live in Buuls while 12% live in tents. About 10% and 5% of the respondents live in tins-built and traditional houses respectively. Although majority of respondents (54%) receive treatment from hospitals, almost a third (30%) of the population do not seek any medical care at all while a small proportion (1.9%) seek medication from traditional healers.

In conclusion, Middle Juba and Lower Juba recorded the highest number of internally displaced persons representing 90.6% of the total population. To address the problem of internally displaced persons concerted effort must be directed to these two regions by way of education, irrigation of arid land, supply of clean water among other measures. On the same context further studies need to be carried out to ascertain other causes of population displacement that are not captured in this survey. As such, there is need for further and detailed research to be undertaken camps in Jubba Land to understand the push and pull factors that make IDPS and refugees move from their points of origin so as to develop specific interventions and programs to alleviate their conditions.

1.0 Background of the study

Somalia has experienced civil strife for over two decades now after the ouster of President Mohammed Siad Bare that resulted into protracted conflict at the both national and the other regions. The situation has been compounded by the difficult geography and harsh climatic conditions, which has made the country prone to disasters including drought, flash floods and disease outbreak. The cumulative impact of these challenges on the Somalia population and in particularly Jubba Land has been severe.

There are a variety of causes of displacement notably Human made disasters including armed conflict, generalized violence and extreme violations of human right; and natural disasters (drought, flash floods and disease outbreak).

Unfortunately, it is not always easy to clearly identify the factors that force individuals or groups to flee, as the causes of the displacement in Jubba Land state by extension whole of Somalia are often multi-causal and multi-faceted. The impact of the on-going conflict and human rights violations may be compounded by a natural disaster, while the lack of critical services in an area may reduce the resilience of populations, making them unable to sustain their families in their places of habitual residence. For instance, if the irrigation system in a village is destroyed as a result of aerial bombing in an area experiencing drought, and families can no longer productively farm their land. It is a combination of both conflict and natural disaster that forces them to leave their villages. If there is no effective follow-up in the wake of a natural disaster, i.e., no implementation of early recovery projects, people will be unable to return to their places of habitual residence and end up in displacement – a situation which cannot be attributed solely to “natural” disaster

Forced displacements also vary considerably with regard to the time-frame of the displacement, the frequency and the distance of the displacement. In some instances, where military engagements have taken place, displacement may be of short duration and to locations not far from people’s habitual residence; people flee the fighting and then, for the most part, are able to return to their homes weeks or months later. However, when conflict intensifies and positions of the warring parties become entrenched, displacement can be increasingly prolonged. Explosive

Remnants of War (ERW), land mines/Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs) and the destruction of crops, agricultural fields, homes and properties during fighting also have a direct impact on the ability of displaced populations to return to places of origin and to resume livelihoods.

Additional factors may result in secondary or tertiary displacement: for example, deterioration of the security situation in the places to which IDPs have fled, land disputes, seasonal weather extremes, reduction or absence of critical services and facilities, or the collapse of livelihood opportunities. In such cases, provincial centers and especially main urban centers like Kismayo, where there is more security, easier access to services such as water, health and education, as well as potential for livelihood opportunities attract people from the insecure rural areas.

In Jubba Land region, there are people who have been in displacement for long periods of time and remain isolated from livelihood options and/or services afforded to unaffected communities. For various reasons they are unable to socially and economically integrate in the areas where they took shelter. These reasons may include the fact that they do not have security of tenure for the land on which they are living, that they are of a different ethnic or tribal group from the people amongst whom they settled and are perceived as outsiders, or because local authorities are prepared to offer them “temporary sanctuary” but not permanent residency. As a result, they continue to have special unmet needs associated with their status as displaced populations.

Despite the varied causes of displacement, two common criteria have been observed among all causes: (a) the movement is forced, there is an element of coercion, involuntariness or lack of options involved; and (b) the displaced remain within the national borders of the country.

The scale of displacement in Jubba Land, and the fact that the region is still in the midst of a protracted war, has resulted in a situation in which thousands of people, more than half of them children and adolescents, are living under emergency conditions where basic needs are not being met across the health, food, nutrition and protection sectors. The fact that these conditions may be further impacted by recurrent and slow onset, as well as rapid onset, natural disaster, underlines the need for a unified response at all levels of government with support from national and international humanitarian actors.

Jubba Land Refugee and Internally Displaced person’s agency (JRIA) in partnership with the other key actors undertook the profiling of all IDPs and Returnees in Kismayo and got updated

data for the purpose of planning and decision making. The exercise was meant to improve the availability and quality of information on IDPs to obtain figures through a collaborative process that can be used for the operations. This is expected to lead to timely and reliable data for better understanding and planning to protect and assist them. The profiling exercise helped to establish the figures of the IDPs living in sixty one different camps in Kismayo.

It is the primary responsibility of government of Jubba Land to provide protection and assistance to IDPs and returnees within its jurisdiction. As such, through its commission (Jubba Land Refugee and Internally Displaced person's agency) to provide the leadership and coordination for effective management of humanitarian assistances in the region.

2.0 Purpose of the study

The study was conducted to determine the following:

1. The general statistical data and demographic background of the population;
2. The specific needs of the target community;
3. To understand the history of the displacement and migration issues in a given region;
4. To get comprehensive information upon which to plan an intervention including advocacy issues and direct assistance;
5. To determine the protection issues and risks
6. To determine the IDPs own intentions for the future

3.0 Approach to data analysis

A review of data drawn from 61 MS excel files was conducted after which it was established that over 50 of them contained more than one worksheets. The coded data drawn from these files was combined into one MS excel master sheet. A codebook was developed for purposes of conducting further analysis using SPSS software. Data contained in the MS excel master sheet was then exported into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software and further data entry was done with assistance of four (4) data entry clerks under the supervision of the data analyst. Based on the initial analysis, it was realized there were numerous elements of duplication, omission and miscoding that called for data cleaning. Out of the 15,503 respondents as per the original excel sheets, only 4,650 respondents were used in the analysis. The rest of the

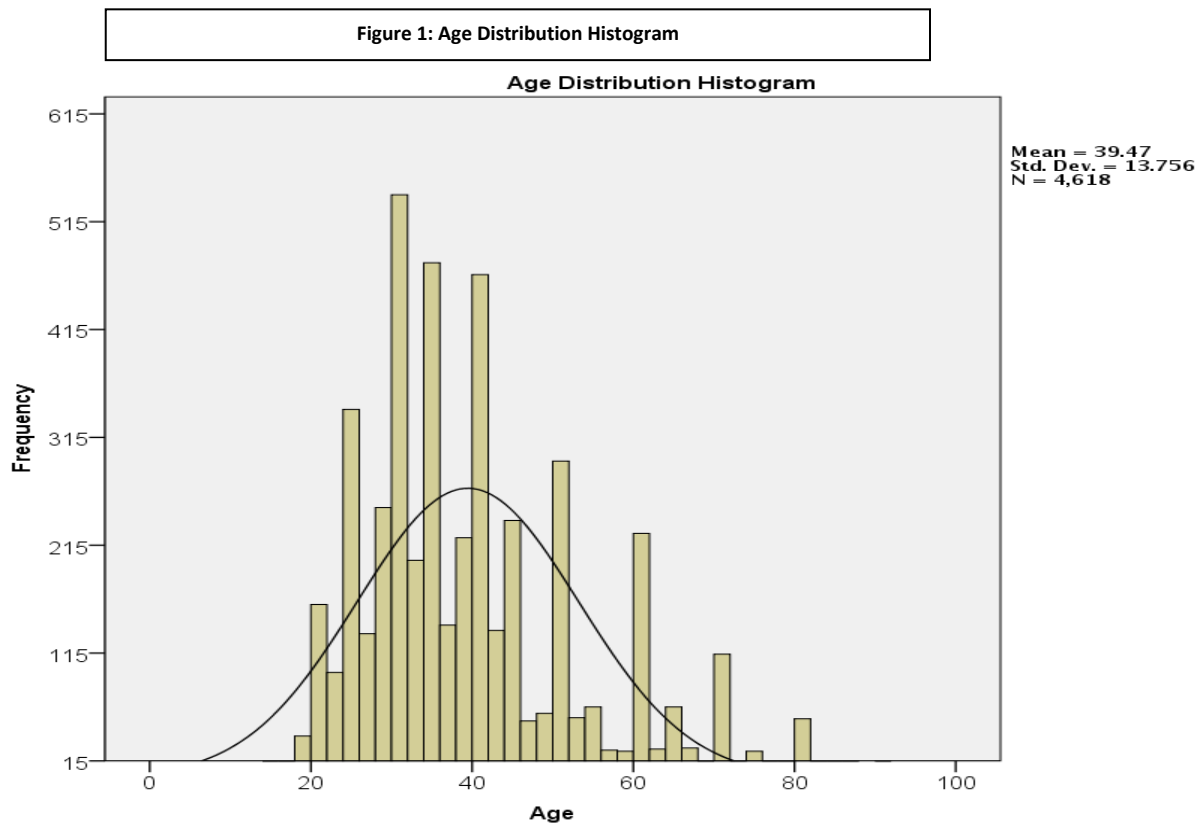
data was redundant to the effect that it was either duplicated or substantially incomplete. In some cases, analysis brought out complete outliers like for example having an individual with over 500 hundred years or a household that has 55 members. Were these to be incorporated in the analysis, they were bound to distort and skew the findings. Transmission errors were reduced as much as possible through data cleaning and proper coding. The following sections present the findings of the survey.

4.0 Findings

4.1 Socio-economic and characteristics of respondents

4.1.1 Age of respondent

The mean age of the respondents was 39.47 years that deviated on both sides of the mean by 13.76 years with majority being aged 30 years representing, 11.3% of all the respondents. The youngest respondent interviewed was 15 years old whereas the oldest was 90 years old. The data was deemed suitable for further analysis once it was cleaned and took up the shape of the normal curve as presented in the figure below



From the above, findings, it can be deduced that the respondents were mature enough to provide sufficient information on the key variables that informed the findings of the survey.

4.1.2 Gender of respondents

About 48% of the respondents were male and (52%) were female. This indicates that more women participated in the survey than men.

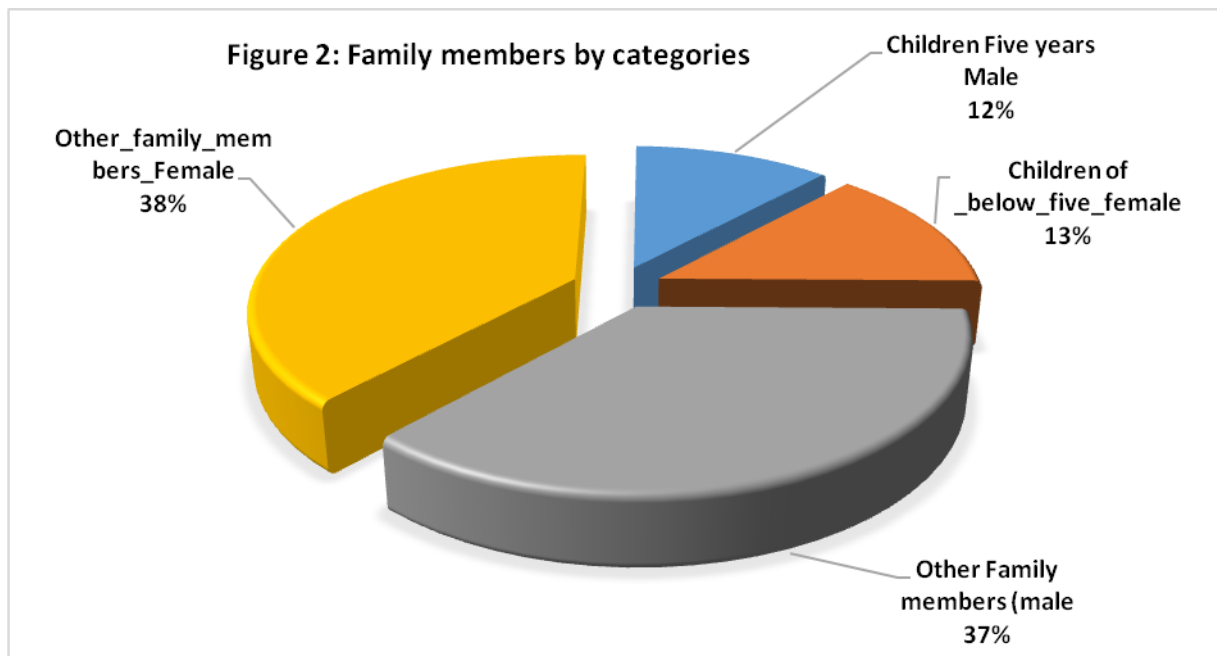
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	2213	47.9	48.0	48.0
	Female	2402	52.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	4615	99.9	100.0	

4.1.3 Different Categories of family members

The survey also sought to establish the different categories of family members within the household. This were categorized on age and gender focusing on children (male and female) aged five years and below and other family members above the age of five years. The analysis also captured missing entries for each category implying that there are households that did not fill this section (was left blank). The findings are presented in table 2 below.

Measures of Distribution		Children below five years Male	Children below five years female	Other Family members (male)	Other family members (Female)	Total family members
N	Valid	4459	4517	4553	4574	4601
	Missing	163	105	69	48	21
Mean		.76	.87	2.36	2.48	6.2752
Std. Deviation		.843	.907	1.376	6.185	2.54804
Minimum		0	0	0	0	1.00
Maximum		5	9	9	410	22.00
Sum		3409	3920	10755	11322	28872.00

On average, there were more female members in the families than men. This is represented by the means of 0.87 of female children below five years representing 13% of the total population and 2.48 of “other family members” which represented 38% of the total population. On the other hand, men on average constituted 0.76 of children of five years which represented 12% of the total population and “other family members” of 2.36 that constituted 37% of the total population as shown in the pie chart below. The average household size was 6.3 members per family. This may partially explain why there were more women respondents than male.



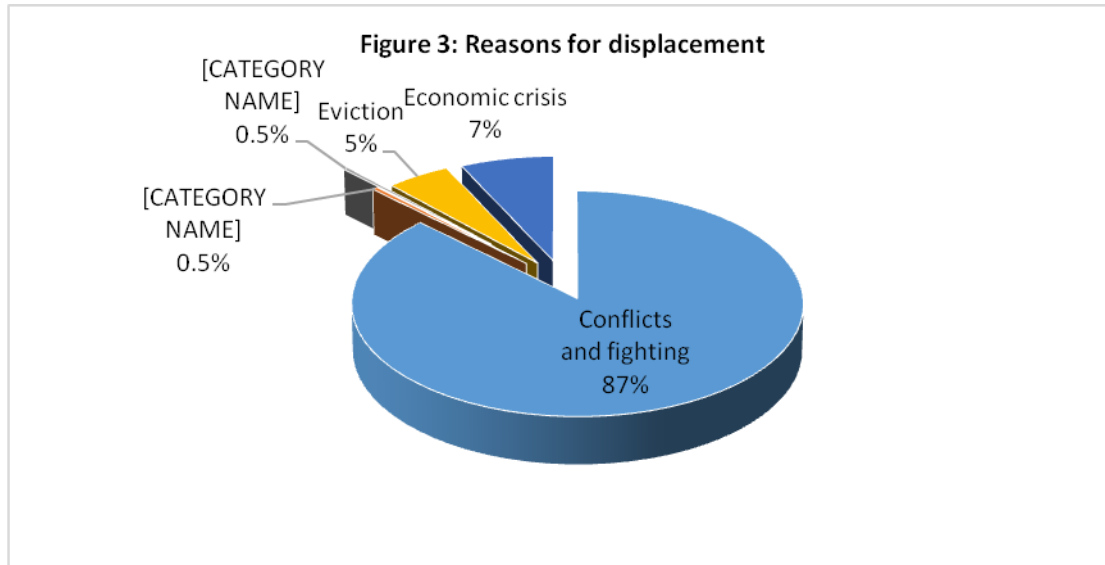
4.1.4 Original Region

Out of the nine regions Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) may have originated, over 90% of the respondents were reported to have come from two regions; namely Lower and Middle Jubba regions. About 64% of the respondents reported that Lower Jubba region was their area of origin whereas 26.8% reported to have come from Middle Jubba region. The percentage of the respondents who originated from Banadir, Bakool and Bay regions were 2.7%, 1.8% and 1.6% respectively. Less than 4% of the respondents came from the remaining four regions (Hiran, Gedo, Hiran and Lower Shebelle). Out of the 4622 respondents; only seven (7) did not indicate their region of origin. This is presented in table 3 below:

Regions		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Lower Jubba	2955	63.9	64.0	64.0
	Lower Shebelle	53	1.1	1.1	65.2
	Middle Jubba	1236	26.7	26.8	93.0
	Banadir	170	3.8	3.8	95.6
	LaxashYaman	3	.1	.1	95.7
	Hiran	6	.1	.1	95.8
	Gedo	36	.8	.8	96.6
	Bay	74	1.6	1.6	98.2
	Bakool	82	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	4615	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	7	.2		
Total		4622	100.0		

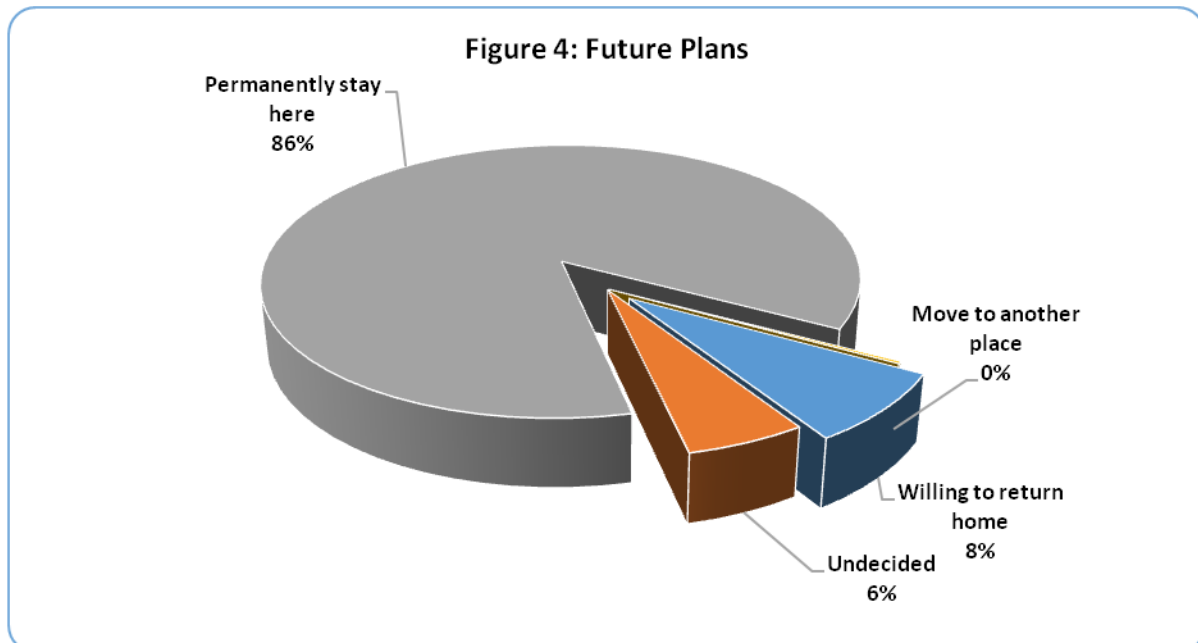
4.1.5 Reasons for displacement

The findings of the survey indicate that conflicts and fighting were the major causes of displacement as reported by 87% of the respondents. Economic crises and evictions were reported by 7% and 5% of the respondents respectively. Nearly 0.5% of the respondents reported that floods and drought were the cause of their displacement, with a similar percentage of respondents (0.5%) attributing lack of water as the main cause of their displacement. From the above finding, it can be concluded that most of the displacements are attributed to man-made factors.



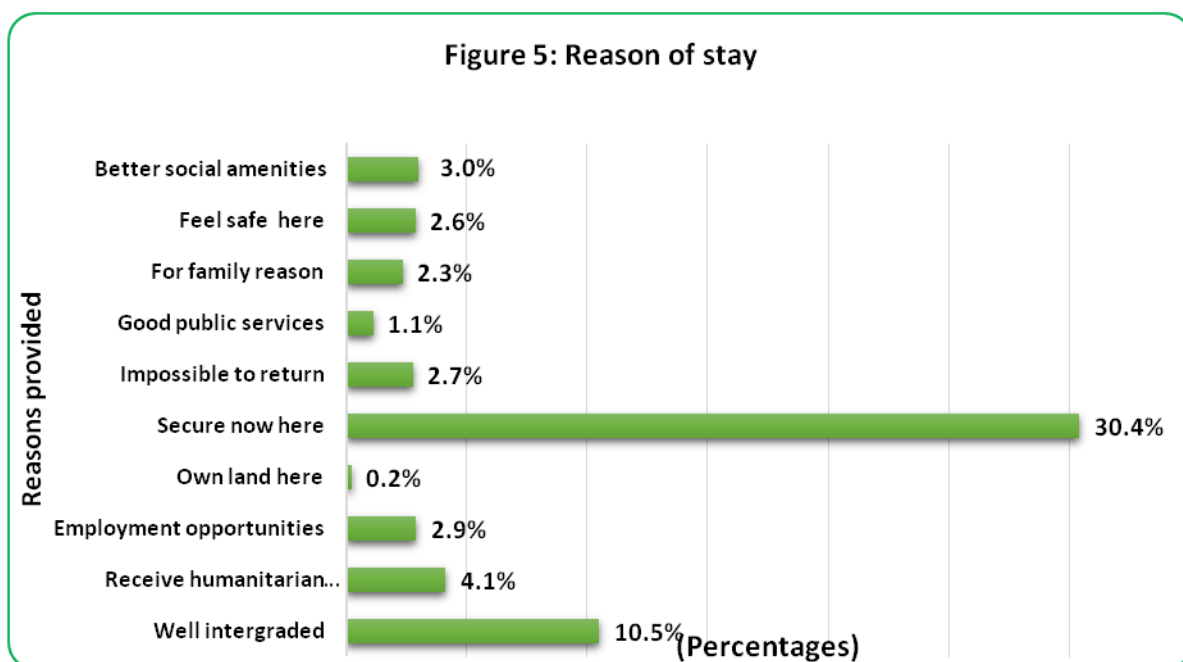
4.1.6 Future plans of respondents

The findings of the survey indicate that majority of respondents have no intentions of relocating due to security concerns as reported by 86% of the respondents. Only 8% of the respondents indicated their willingness to go back to their original homes, 6% of the respondents were undecided on their future plans. A negligible 0.2% of the respondents indicated their willingness to move to another place other their original homes. The reason for not wanting to go back to their original homes is due to increased level of insecurity in those regions.



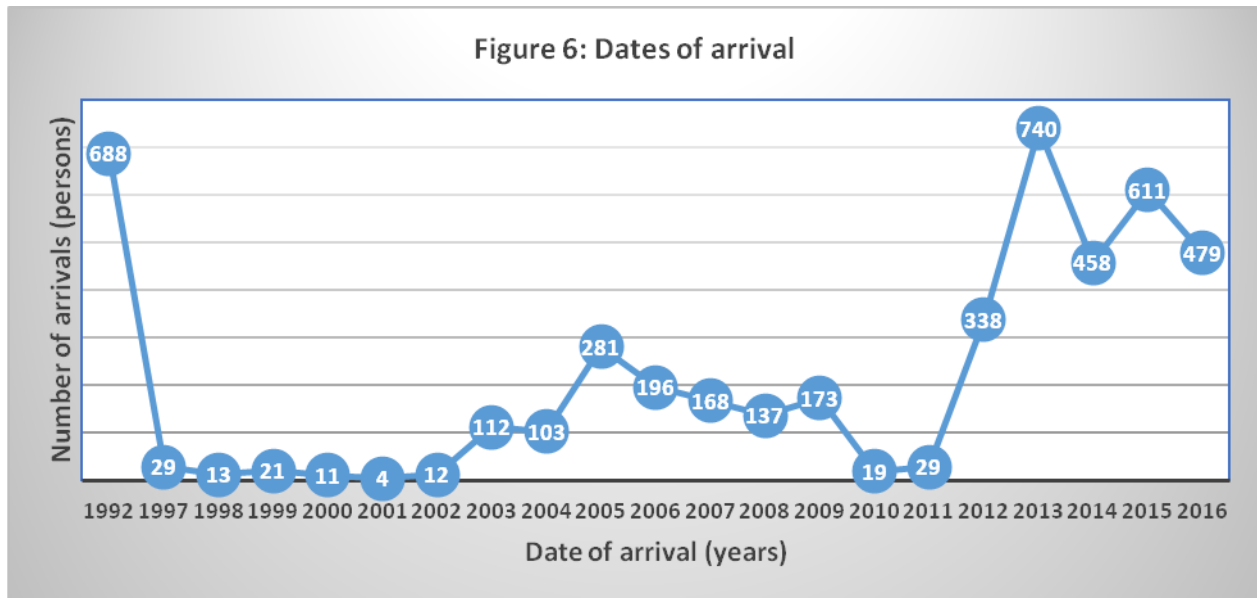
4.1.7 Reason of stay

30.4% of the respondents indicated their main reason for staying to security. According to the respondents, the camps are more secure than their original homes. This can be further supported by 10.5% of the respondent who indicated that they were well integrated into the camps. 4.1% of the respondents reported that their main reason for stay was because they were receiving humanitarian assistance. This is further supported by 3% of the respondents who cited access to better social amenities as their main reason for stay. Further, 1.1% of the respondents further identified good public services as their main reason of stay. The above percentage (1.1%) implies humanitarian agencies are providing better services than what was offered in their original homes. In addition, 2.9% of the respondents associated their reason for stay as to the safety (security) they were enjoying in the camps. A similar percentage (2.9%) of respondents reported that their main reason of stay was due to availability of employment opportunities. 2.7% of the respondents reported that it was impossible for them to return to the place of origin. From the above findings it can be concluded that security concerns among respondents was the main reason for the continued stay in internally displaced camps who also indicate that they are well integrated in these camps.



4.1.8 Arrival Date

According to the analysis, 688 respondents had lived in the camps since 1992 thus the oldest in the camps as they had stayed in the camps for the last 24 years. Those who had lived in the camps the shortest duration were 479, having lived in the camps for less than a year. The highest number of arrivals was experienced in 2013, where 740 new arrivals were registered. The lowest number of arrivals was in 2001 where only 4 respondents reported as their time of arrival.

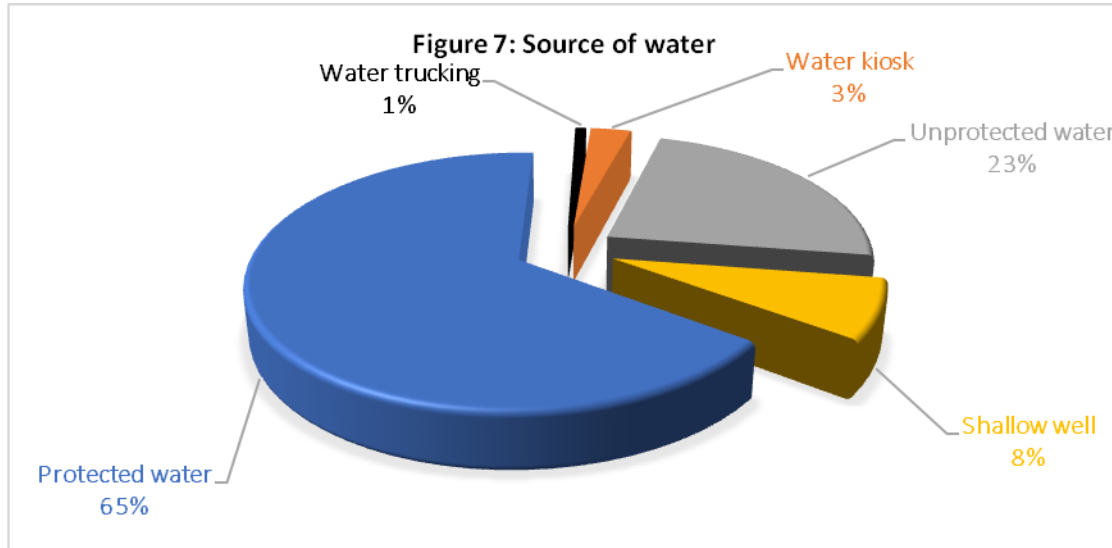


The findings from figure 6 above indicate that the highest number of number internally displaced persons arrived at the camps in 2013 that recorded 740 arrivals followed by 1992 that recorded arrivals 688 arrivals and the lowest number of arrivals were recorded in 2001 followed by eleven (11) arrivals that were recorded in 2000. The increased arrivals recorded in 2011 can be attributed to the severe drought that hit Great Horn of Africa (GHA) which affected a large population of people in Somalia.

4.1.9 Source of water

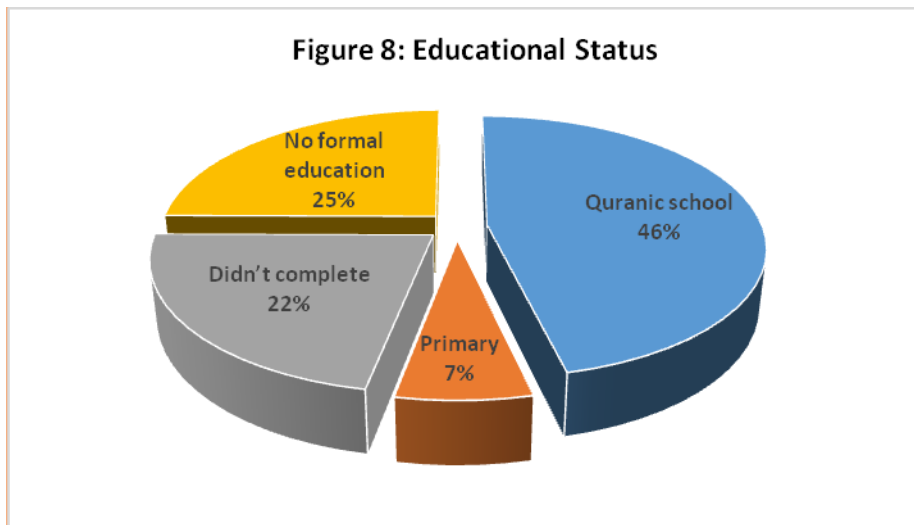
A total of 65% of the respondents reported that they get water from protected sources while 23% get their water from unprotected sources. While 8%, 3%, 1% reported that their main source of water was: shallow wells, water kiosks, and water trucking respectively. The above findings indicate that a great proportion of the internally displaced persons have access to protected water sources. This makes them not highly vulnerable to waterborne diseases. Hence, access to protected water sources can also help explain the continuous stay of internally displaced person

in these camps in view of the fact that drought problem has been prevalent in this part of the world.



4.1.10 Educational status of respondents

46% of the respondents indicated that they had received Quranic education, 7% indicated that they had completed primary school (basic) education, 22% indicated that they did not complete primary educations while 25% of the respondents indicated that they had not received any form of education as indicated in figure 8 below.



From the above findings it can be concluded that majority of the respondents received Quranic education as opposed to a paltry (7%) that completed primary education. This could be attributed to the fact that Quranic education is run alongside Islamic religious teachings that are mostly

undertaken in mosques. In view of the high number of mosques in these camps access to Quranic education is open to all and supported by the teachings of the Quran. Other forms of education are not highly supported. This may help explain the low percentage of basic education completion that may also suffer from manpower shortages. The findings further indicate that the level of illiteracy in the camps is very high standing at 47% as reported by the respondents where (22% did not basic education and 25% who did not attend to any form of education). Such high illiteracy levels may be a hindrance in sensitizing the internally displaced persons to go back to their original homes.

4.1.11 Type of Shelter

Almost 70% of the respondents live in Buuls while 12% live in tents. About 10% and 5% of the respondents live in tins-built and traditional houses respectively. A very small proportion live in brick houses with a negligible (0.2) of the respondents not having any type of structure for shelter. From the above findings it can be concluded that most of the internally displaced persons reside in Buuls with 1.6% residing in brick shelter an indication that shelter remains a challenge among the internally displaced persons.

		Frequenc y	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Traditional	244	5.3	5.3	5.3
	Tins	454	9.8	9.9	15.2
	Tents	561	12.1	12.2	27.4
	Public house	84	1.8	1.8	29.2
	No house	7	.2	.2	29.4
	Buul	3175	68.7	69.1	98.4
	Brick	72	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	4597	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	25	.5		
Total		4622	100.0		

4.1.12 Health facilities available

A total of 54% of the respondents indicated receiving treatment from hospitals whereas almost 30% of the respondents reported having received no medical care at all. A small proportion (1.9%) seeks medication from traditional healers while another 2.4% and 11.8%) get their medication directly from pharmacies and MCH respectively. The findings indicate that 68.2% of the respondents had cumulatively received treatment from hospitals, directly from pharmacies and MCH. Cumulatively 31.9% of the respondents indicated that they received treatment from traditional healers (1.9%) and others did not receive medical care at all (29.3%). This percentage (31.9%) could be attributed to high levels of illiteracy among the internally displaced persons and pose a danger to the matter health if not addressed.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Traditional healer	90	1.9	2.0	2.0
	Pharmacy	110	2.4	2.4	4.4
	No medical care	1355	29.3	29.7	34.1
	Mch	545	11.8	11.9	46.0
	Hospital	2462	53.3	54.0	100.0
	Total	4562	98.7	100.0	
Missing	System	60	1.3		
Total		4622	100.0		

5.0 Summary of key outcomes and recommendation

Based on the key outcomes of the survey the following recommendations are made:

- (i) Majority of respondents residing in camps were over 30 years of age. This age bracket represents the economic productive individuals. Given that there are no economic activities in camps, there is need to sensitize them on the need to embrace peace and education. This can be achieved through sensitizing religious and community leaders

who are in constant touch with the wider populace. Education will help them acquire relevant knowledge and skills required to counter both natural and manmade catastrophes they are subjected to. This will also help them see the need of going back to their original homes.

(ii) Over 7,329 children under the age of five years are residing in internally displaced camps representing 25.4% of the total population. Given that a high proportion of the population is illiterate, this group poses a future threat to peace and tranquility in this region. This call for concerted effort to reduce the level of illiteracy by establishing more schools in the camps and encouraging parents to enroll their children in both Quranic and other formal schools.

(iii) Middle Juba and Lower Juba recorded the highest number of internally displaced persons representing 90.6% of the total population. To address the problem of internally displaced persons concerted effort must be directed to these two regions by way of education, livelihood diversification through irrigation and skills development, supply of clean water and resilience building among other measures. On the same context further studies need to be carried out to ascertain other causes of population displacement that are not captured in this survey.

(iv) There is need for further and detailed assessments to be undertaken in all camps in Jubba Land region to understand the push and pull factors to the camps and from their points of origin so as to develop specific interventions and programs to alleviate their conditions.

Photos taken during the assessment



