

**Protection-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment,
Hayaan IDPs settlement at South Galkayo Galmudug state of Somalia
4 January 2021**

Background

Armed conflict between local clan militia, reinforced by the Somali National Army and Al Shabab which took place in Ba'adweyne, Hobyo district resulted in massive displacement of civilians and casualties. The fighting happened on 30 November in Bacadweyne town and surrounding villages including Jirade, Quracle, Bule Sanbur, Daydo, Xaar-xaar Amina Omar and Ba'adwene town. Displaced women and children have been arriving in Gaalkacyo since then in search of humanitarian and protection assistance. According to OCHA, about 130 households settled at newly established Hayaan IDP settlement while 432 households integrated into the host community in Gaalkacyo and mainly depend on relatives for upkeep. On the other hand, Galmudug commission for refugees and IDPs (GCRI) reported that 120 HHs fled to *wisil* town near Ba'adweyne while 650 HHs arrived in Galkayo. So far, most of the displaced people have not received and humanitarian assistance. The Sub-National Protection Cluster in collaboration with OCHA and other Humanitarian actors in Gaalkacyo, Galmudug conducted a joint rapid initial assessment. This follows a request from local authority and OCHA that called for urgent life-saving humanitarian intervention for the newly displaced people from Bacadweyne, living in Galkayo, Galmudug.

On 4 January 2021, UNHCR, SO Galkayo led a multi-agency team consisting of IRC, IMC, GECPD, Nofyl, WISE, SOSDA, Cesvi, Mercy Corps, NRC PRMN partner SOSDO, GCRI and the local authority for a field mission at Hayaan IDP settlement.

Objective

To determine the actual number of displacements population residing in Hayaan IDPs settlement as well as to conduct a rapid assessment to inform decisions for effective and life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Methodology

The team used both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, supplemented by field observation. Considering gender age diversity, assessors interviewed 54 IDPs disaggregated as 15 men, 15 women, 12 boys and 12 girls. Three focus group discussions were facilitated and two key informant interviews with IDP leader and mayor of the town.

Key findings and gaps

- About 121 households (726 people) live in newly established Hayaan IDP settlement. 90 percent of them are women and children. Besides, 420 vulnerable households integrated into the host community and equally need humanitarian assistance.
- They live on rented land and have three months' tenure agreement starting from January 2021 thus facing risk eviction early months of the year. Local businessmen reportedly engaged with the landlord and settled the payment.
- All of them live in makeshift houses made up of tattered clothes that could not withstand rain and scorching sun. They have no water storage containers and NFI.
- The settlement lacks lighting system and shelters have no lockable doors exposing women to protection concerns.
- Lack of WASH infrastructure: The settlement lacks latrines and residents resorted to open defecation raising health concern. Lack of water kiosk in the town and nearest water point is 1 KM away.
- People are food insecure and live on one meal a day sourced through begging and little support from the neighbouring host families.

- Protection risks among the population are also increasing due to the conditions of the IDP sites. The space is very small and congestion risk of housing diseases outbreak. Due to large people living in one small area, there was no proper protective measure such as COVID-19 operational guidelines and facilities including handwashing and social distancing. Weak sanitation practices, it was observed only two latrines in the settlement these are increasing the risk of spread of an outbreak. There were urgent cases that needed emergency response this includes persons with specific needs were encountered, including elderly persons without family supports, persons with disabilities and mental impairments), single women and female-head households, separated children with their relatives and persons with injuries/ wounded women, during the rapid need assessment some of the above mentions cases were referred to the available service providers.
- About 21 households had their family members separated and or killed through this fighting.
- 90% of displaced people are not willing to go back due to prevailing hostilities in villages of origin.
- Displacement has contributed to [increased protection risks for women and girls](#):
- Lack of proper clothing and sanitary materials, mostly affecting members are the new arrivals from the conflicted villages of Baidweyne.
- IDP settlement lack proper lighting system for their homesteads and this installed fear among the women and girls in the IDP site during nighttime in fear of GBV related cases occurrences. Lack of dignified shelter and no security lights in Hayaan IDPs settlement which may contribute protection risks to women and girls; high risk of evictions since the settlement is currently under rent and anytime can be told to move out and are feeling security concerns; threats due to poor shelter, risk of thieves, and GBV.



Picture: newly displaced people in Hayaan IDPs settlement at South Galkayo Galmudug state of Somalia

Recommendations

The following are recommended as priority response interventions:

- In-kind food distribution and or food vouchers for 121 households living in Hayaan IDP settlement.
- Establish life-saving WASH infrastructure at Hayaan IDP settlement including communal latrines and water kiosk.
- Conduct vulnerability analysis to map and identify other displaced households who integrated into the host community for life-saving assistance.

- Provide emergency shelter to all 121 households.
- Emergency cash injection for all the 121 households to purchases NFI kits.
- Emergency distributions of food, emergency shelter, and non-food item (NFI) kits,
- Household- and/or community-level lighting, especially targeting female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and other persons with specific needs;
- Outreach health teams/health clinics;
- Provide psycho-social support and counselling to bereaved families who lost loved ones.
- Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) interventions required;
- Cash for work to enable parents to feed their families
- Establish MCH and or refer to other health service providers.

The following are recommended as secondary response interventions:

- Local authorities to provide public land to avert possible eviction of IDPs.
- Transitional and permanent shelter (temporary shelter/long terms durable solutions);
- Sustainable livelihoods (skills demanded in the market, business grants, and animal redistribution)with saving models;
- Food voucher programs/nutrition programmes;
- Advocate for sustained and long-term durable solution projects.
- Voluntary returnees support for those willing to return to their villages of origin;
- Education interventions for school-aged children

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