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**VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TO UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
(IDPS) IN SOMALIA.**

Inter-agency rapid assessment

After we received a humanitarian outcry from our partners in non-governmental organizations in the country, we who are interested in dealing with the brothers in crisis and sent a team to make an assessment.

Our Team informed us about people with different needs such as lack of food, shelter, no water and no NFI.

There are people living with special needs, such as blind people, the elderly and disabled.

It sounds like an important event. An inter-agency rapid assessment typically involves multiple organizations or agencies working together to quickly gather information and assess a situation, such as the conditions and needs at a specific location, in this case, KM50 in Lower Shabelle.



Rapid assessments are often conducted in response to emergencies, crises, or to inform decision-making processes. They help organizations understand the immediate needs of a community or area, identify gaps in services, and develop appropriate responses or interventions.

The fact that it was held today suggests that there may be ongoing issues or concerns in the KM50 area of Lower Shabelle that require attention and coordinated action from various agencies. These assessments play a crucial role in facilitating timely and effective responses to pressing challenges.

Overview

This assessment was conducted to identify the specific vulnerabilities faced by IDPs and provide insights into their living conditions, access to basic services, protection concerns, and overall well-being. Here are some key findings that have emerged from the vulnerability assessment:

1. **Displacement Trends:** The assessment analyzed the patterns and dynamics of internal displacement people in Somalia.

Findings:

The main causes of displacement, such as conflict, natural disasters, flooded related to the climate change, or other factors, and examined the scale and duration of displacement. This analysis helped in understanding the scope and complexity of the issue.

2. **Shelter and Living Conditions:** The assessment evaluated the living conditions of IDPs, including the availability and adequacy of shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities and security.



Findings:

Overcrowding, inadequate shelter materials, lack of access to clean water, and poor sanitation, which can lead to health risks and increased vulnerability.

3. **Access to Basic Services:** We assessed IDPs' access to essential services, such as healthcare, education, and livelihood opportunities.

4.

Findings:

The assessment identified barriers and gaps in accessing these services, which could be due to physical distance, lack of documentation, discrimination, or limited resources. Findings revealed disparities in service provision and highlighted the areas requiring improvement.

5. **Protection Concerns:** The assessment examined the protection concerns faced by IDPs, including issues related to physical safety, gender-based violence, child protection, and access to justice.

Findings:

The findings have highlighted the specific vulnerabilities of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, as well as identifying protection risks and gaps in existing support mechanisms.

6. **Socio-Economic Conditions:** The assessment also analyzed the socio-economic situation of IDPs, including their livelihood opportunities, income levels, and access to markets.

Findings:

High levels of unemployment, limited income-generating activities, and economic marginalization, which perpetuate cycles of poverty and vulnerability.

7. **Coping Mechanisms and Resilience:** The assessment explored the coping mechanisms employed by IDPs to deal with their situation. It identified community resilience and the support systems that enable IDPs to survive and adapt to challenging circumstances.

Findings:

Findings have shed light on local coping strategies and community-based initiatives that can be strengthened and supported. The findings recommend that we provide them with basic knowledge and financial capacity such as income-generating activities.

8. **Displacement-Related Needs:** The assessment finally identified the specific needs and priorities of IDPs, including their aspirations for durable solutions. It took into account their perspectives, concerns, and preferences regarding return, local integration, or resettlement.

Findings:

There is need to develop targeted interventions and inform policy and programming decisions.

Conclusion:

These findings from a vulnerability assessment on internal displacement in Somalia will indeed serve as a basis for designing and implementing tailored humanitarian responses to the Somali IDPs.



We've met km50 regional governor, the governor told us that these people need emergency humanitarian aid.





Meeting highlights:

Number of families	Number of people	Complains
3,000 H.H	18,000 individuals	Lack of water -Without Latrines -Without clean water -Without shelter -Shorten food -Without NFI -And he also added they have any problem that human can suffer about, he requested an emergency aid from the humanitarian agencies.

