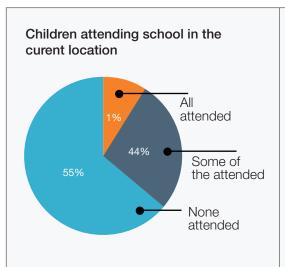
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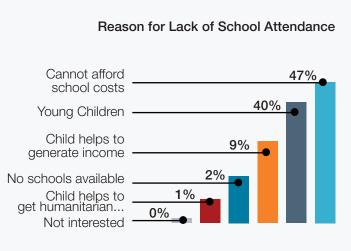




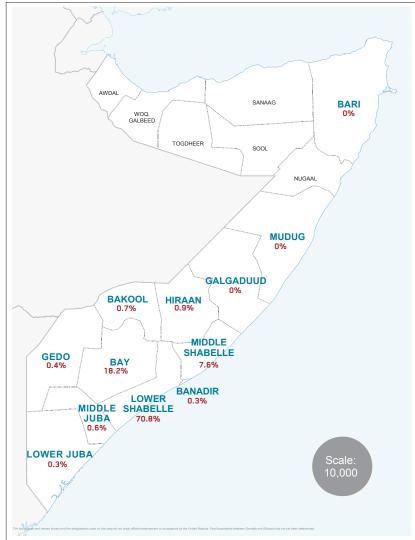
DRC in collaboration with the Cash Alliance and funded by ECHO conducted a comprehensive intention survey from a sample of 2012 HHs in 45 IDP settlements in Mogadishu to provide analytical report to be used by the Cash Alliance to inform post-drought recovery programming in 2018.







#### **REGION AND DISTRICT OF ORIGIN**





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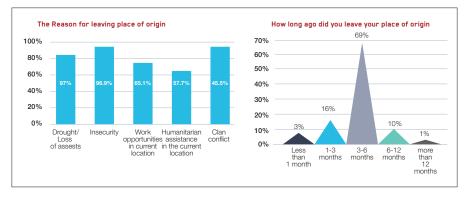


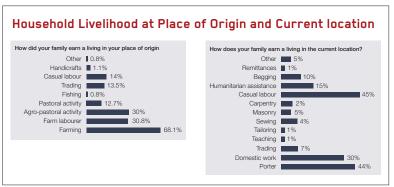
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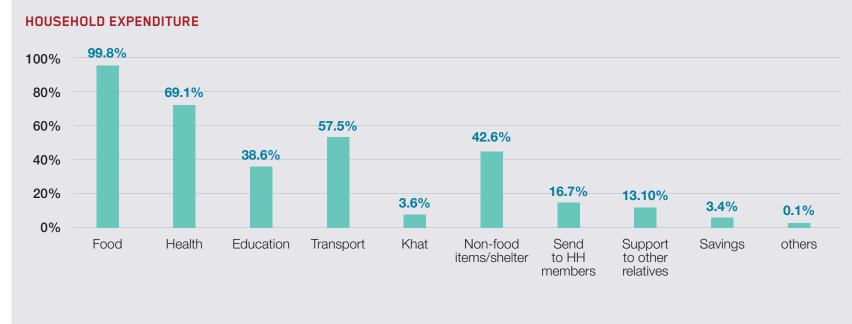
# REASONS FOR LEAVING PLACE OF ORIGIN

Almost all the respondents (97%) reported drought, loss of assets and insecurity to be the most important/significant factor influencing their decision for leaving their places of origin. Drought continues to be a key push factor in the displacement of rural populations to migrate to urban centers in search of assistance. The UNHCR reported<sup>1</sup> that 859,000 people have been displaced due to drought since November 2016<sup>2</sup>. Further, the survey result shows clan conflict (34.3%) and access to humanitarian assistance (30%) in their current locations played a significant role in their decisions for leaving their places of origin. The Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) reported over 12,000 new displacements predominantly from Marka and Qoryoley districts in Lower Shabelle to IDP sites in Mogadishu in the month of august 2017 due to conflict or insecurity. Cumulatively, conflict related displacements in the period; November 2016 to September 2017 is approximately 163,000<sup>3</sup>.

- 1. PRMN Drought Displacements To 31 May 2017
- 2. Food assistance fact sheet, Somalia, September, 2017, USAID
- Displacements dashboard | Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), Internal Displacements during September 2017









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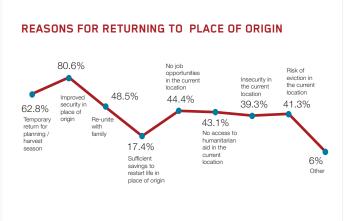


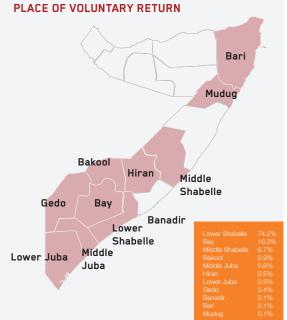
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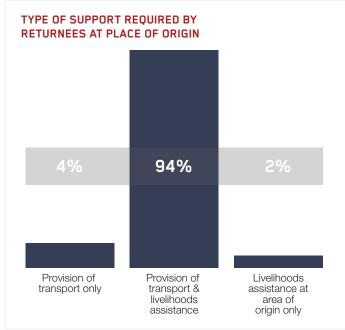
### HOUSEHOLD PROTECTION CONCERNS AT CURRENT LOCATION

Forced displacement	67.5%
Arbitrary detention	7.2%
Evictions	45.6%
Forced relocation	15.6%
Family separation	6.2%
Recruitment and Use of children by armed groups	8.2%
Threats to life	20.3%
Sexual abuse and exploitation	18.5%
Abduction	2.0%
Denial of humanitarian access	13.1%
Loss of livelihoods	46.2%
Other	10.7%











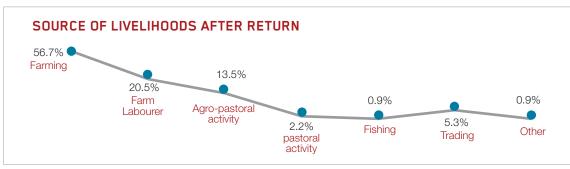
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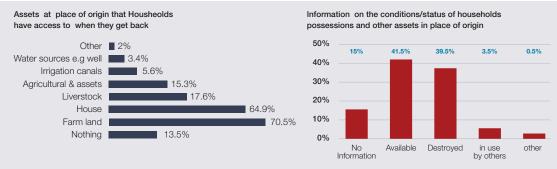
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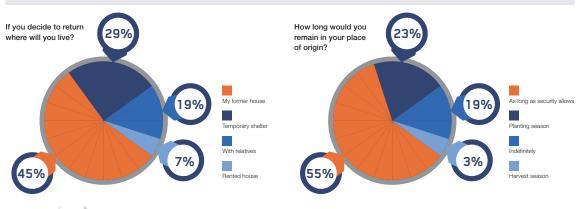




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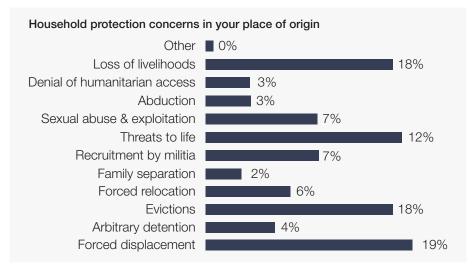






MAIN CHALLENGES HOUSEHOLD WILL FACE IN FLACE OF ORIGIN AFTER RETORN	
Limited access to food	83.8%
No rain	14.0%
Insecurity	69.1%
No work	49.4%
No land	9.3%
No health services	51.7%
No education	28.5%
Other	0.3%

MAIN CHALLENGES HOUSEHOLD WILL FACE IN PLACE OF ORIGIN AFTER RETURN



NOVEMBER 2017

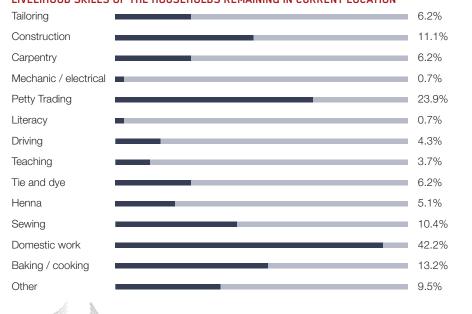


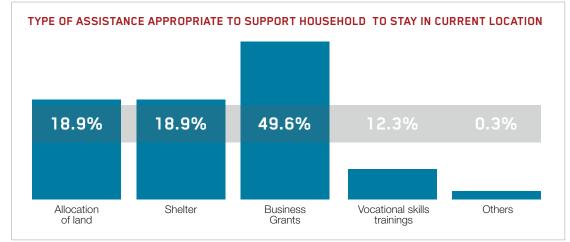


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# Relocation (Elsewhere)

Few respondents

(1%, n=29)

intend to relocate to elsewhere other than their place of origin.

#### Undecided

Few respondents

(1% n=20)

were undecided about their plans for the coming 6 months.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### Returning to original place

- Provide transportation and livelihood support to the IDPs returning to their original place.
- provide return packages that could sustain voluntary IDP returnees' household income until planting and harvesting of the farms happen at the place of origin,
- 3. Provide agricultural inputs to enhance sustainable and durable solutions for the returnees.
- provide building materials for shelter to improve the households living condition and increase protection.

#### IDPs staying in the current location

- 5. Provide building materials for shelter to improve the households living condition and increase protection,
- 6. Invest in livelihood training skills especially for the youth and women who are staying in the current location
- Provision of small grants especially for women to improve their livelihoods and,
- Address the main protection concerns including; loss of livelihoods, denial of humanitarian access and other vices in partnership with the respective administration and putting checks and balances.

