

1. Background

The ground offensive by the Somali National Army (SNA) and AMISOM led to displacement of hundreds of people and disrupted livelihoods. As a result many households fled to neighboring districts and villages in Ceel Waaq and Garbahaarey. OCHA had organized a meeting with partners operating in Luuq on 23 July and agreed to conduct Initial a preliminary understanding of the impact of the population movements identify needs and gaps.

Following these developments, OCHA together with partners (NAPAD, Soma-action, HARD and SADO) undertook Initial investigations. The findings of the assessment were to inform identify immediate need and form basis for initial response by humanitarian partners in the region. Using the initial investigation tool, the assessment teams visited most of the Baardheere IDP settlements that host most of the newly displaced as well as parts of Ceel Waaq town to see those integrated with the host community.

2. Findings

The assessment team identified that majority IDPs have not settled in settlements but are staying with relatives and in government old buildings while others joined other displaced people within Ceel Waaq district.

The ground offensive and airstrikes affected nearly all surrounding settlements; the most affected areas are riverine villages and the main town of Baardheere. People also fled to other villages in southern Gedo such as Gariley, Cawsqurun and El-cade areas.

The offensive led to displacement of about 120 households that reached Ceel Waaq district (720 people), with an average of eight households arriving per day. The local authority and key leaders interviewed mentioned that the numbers can be more since the households have not been documented upon arrival.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Majority of the IDPs reported that they do not have enough food to feed themselves,
- Over 70 percent of the interviewed families are dependent on gifts/food from the host community
- Newly displaced from Baardheere had been affected in a successive seasons of drought and
- 100 percent of the displaced do not brought any livestock to their current location
- Food is available in the market, but due to low purchase power, households IDPs were not able to access those food in the market
- 50 percent of the IDPs borrowed food from friends and relatives, while about 40 percent reported using less preferred food and reducing the number of meals per day
- All the respondents indicated that they do not have access to charcoal since it's expensive and households mentioned that they cannot afford to buy. Majority households rely on wild woods collected from outskirts of the town by members of the

WASH

- Poor hygiene practice
- Limited latrines for those in the camps and public buildings

Nutrition

The assessment team had just some observation; households indicated that there is signs of malnutrition among newly displaced IDPs in Baardheere, which is different from the normal season

Shelter

- Majority of newly displaced are staying using buuls
- Majority of the households did not carry their non-food items

Health

- Households have access to the district health centre which offers limited services of the affected persons. There is also health centre 7Km away from the IDPs settlements. Ceel Weaq health centre has also had low drug supply.

Protection:

- 75% of the respondents mention the main protection concern is for the women and children, who in need for assistance such sanitation facilities and child protection program

Recommendations

1. Emergency shelter construction for the newly displaced households
2. NFI, hygiene, dignity kits and mosquito nets distribution
3. Food assistance is need as the people do not brought any food here
4. Water purification tablets and
5. Construction of latrines to improve sanitation .

Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD)