INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT PROFILING IN HARGEISA

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UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

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REPORT

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The capital city of Somaliland, Hargeisa, is an expanding urban metropolis. Over the years, it has become host to various population groups that have been displaced as a result of conflict, insecurity or drought, and those who migrated to the city for economic purposes. The last decades have seen internally displaced people (IDPs), refugee returnees from Ethiopia and elsewhere, refugees and economic migrants arrive in the city; the majority join communities residing in government-recognised settlements, while others mingle with the host populations across the city.

Before this profiling exercise, a limited amount of data existed on displacement-affected populations in Hargeisa. In this context, where a population of people with varying migration and displacement histories and the urban poor population are mixed, no attempt had been made to systematically identify different population groups and understand their respective needs and living conditions. Additionally, no systematically collected and analysed data existed on the displaced populations living outside of settlements. To obtain comprehensive, reliable and agreed upon data on displacement-affected populations, authorities, UN agencies and local and international NGOs decided to undertake a collaborative profiling exercise in Hargeisa led by UNHCR together with the Ministry of Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, with the intention of using the data to inform durable solutions.

The profiling in Hargeisa covered 14 settlements across the city and 5 neighbourhoods where IDPs were residing among host communities. In all, the total of the population of interest for this report came to 12,225 households or 71,753 individuals.

WHAT DOES THE PROFILING TELL US?

1   In terms of population profiles, economic migrants make up the majority (56%) of the population living in Hargeisa settlements. IDPs from Somaliland, mainly displaced by natural disasters like floods and drought, make up 19%, while refugee returnees, i.e. people originally from Somaliland who returned from refugee camps in Ethiopia make up 11%. Settlements also host 412 refugee and asylum-seeker households, as well as households displaced from south-central Somalia. 263 households who fled from south-central Somalia were also found living out of settlements.

2   The profiling found that the majority of households originate from Somaliland and would like to continue staying in Hargeisa, often for economic/livelihood reasons. Hargeisa is not a unique example for this, and the analysis of the situation offers insights into global trends of rural to urban migration. Although Somaliland has one

of the lowest gross domestic products in the world and high unemployment rates, the profiling confirmed increasing economic motivations for migration to the capital. However, the communities profiled indicated high levels of unemployment and the majority of those who do work claim to work in petty trade and other precarious livelihoods.

3   The target groups interviewed share similar socio-economic standards, quality of living and needs. Overall, there are more commonalities than differences in the targeted communities living in settlements, which have morphed into urban slums. The similarities between target groups show that the daily struggle for better living conditions is not unique to the displaced population but it is a challenge shared by other inhabitants of the settlements, which means that displacement-specific needs have diminished. However, the findings also suggest that displaced people from south-central Somalia (particularly those living out of settlements) generally are worse off than other target groups profiled in a number of thematic areas under consideration, including food security and access to livelihoods, healthcare, education and documentation. Though often non-critical, this difference will likely impact their ability to integrate as they lack the social ties other communities originating from Somaliland have, which allows for stronger coping mechanisms and local integration capacity.

4   The difficulties that IDPs from south-central Somalia face in integrating in the local environment are reflected in the profiling results concerning their future settlement intentions. Only 57% of south-central IDPs living out of settlements and 69% of those living in settlements, intend to stay permanently in Hargeisa, while the overall intentions of the other surveyed groups leave very little doubt: the overwhelming majority would like to stay permanently in Hargeisa (98% of IDPs from Somaliland, 97% of refugee returnees and 93% of economic migrants). The reasons for staying differ by groups: those from south-central Somalia wish to stay primarily for security reasons, while economic and security reasons are almost equally important for other groups.

5   As the majority of the profiled households wish to permanently stay in the city and the overall challenges they face are similar to those of the local population (urban poor), there is a great need to address their situation and needs through necessary development interventions.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1   **Longer-term urban solutions as part of urban poverty reduction strategies and development plans:** What are currently called IDP settlements in Hargeisa have morphed into urban slums, where a number of population groups live together under seriously impoverished circumstances. Therefore, long-term urban solutions for the displaced living in those settlements must be pursued in a serious and concerted effort to reduce urban poverty. The Somaliland Government should include durable solutions for IDPs in all relevant urban development plans.

2   **Upgrading living standards and inclusion of settlements in urban upgrading plans:** What were called IDP settlements are now de facto urban slums. Especially given the fact that the majority of the inhabitants are impoverished economic migrants and IDPs from Somaliland itself, authorities are encouraged to invest into upgrading living conditions for inhabitants of the settlements as part of a longer-term inclusion of the settlements in citywide urban planning. Living conditions can also be upgraded through the development and implementation of relocation plans, where relocations indeed improve the living conditions and allow for a longer-term durable solution, often requiring permanent land allocation and issuance of title deeds to the relocated families. More permanent land tenure would foster the sustainable local integration of these communities and facilitate their moving away from transitional shelters into permanent ones in relocation sites. However, relocation plans need to consider that communities are engaged in market livelihood activities that relocation must not disrupt, as this would further impoverish families, the community and the city.

3   **Need to strengthen land tenure security:** As part of a wider local integration effort and measures to upgrade the informal settlements or relocation sites, increased attention needs to be afforded to improve the land tenure security of the inhabitants of such sites. Tenure security is an important element of feeling safe and protect from secondary displacement due to forced eviction. Authorities, together with relevant humanitarian and development organizations, are therefore called upon to strengthen the land tenure security.

4   **Focus on urban livelihood creation:** Enhancing the development of relevant skill sets among the persons living in settlement will increase their chances for economic integration in Hargeisa, which should be a priority in a local integration strategy. Of those profiled, the majority that had livelihood opportunities were self-employed, which emphasises a pull towards microenterprise that should be prioritised by relevant development interventions.

5   **Need for birth registration and official documentation:** Overall, the findings of the profiling show that birth registration and official documentation are scarce. While this is likely to represent a systemic challenge and not a displacement-specific one, lack of documentation can hinder access to formal livelihood opportunities as well as access to services. It is recommended that relevant authorities promote birth registration and legal documentation, thereby ensuring that impoverished members of the society are not excluded.

6   **Raise protection monitoring and advocacy on behalf of displaced people from south-central Somalia:** Displaced people from south-central Somalia exhibited the most remaining displacement-specific needs, mostly linked to discrimination and lack of social and protective networks due to their displacement. While the differences identified were often not critical, their situation requires continued protection monitoring and advocacy interventions, in particular regarding access to public services.

7   **Looking at protection needs of refugees and asylum seekers:** In line with its mandate, the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) should address the situation of refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements with a view to support their protection needs.

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ACRONYMS

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FSNAU: Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

IDP: Internally Displaced Person

JIPS: Joint IDP Profiling Service

MRRR: Ministry of Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

NGO: Non-Governmental Organizations

OoS: Out-of-settlement

UN: United Nations

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

SC: South Central Somalia

SL: Somaliland

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The capital city of Somaliland, Hargeisa, is an expanding urban metropolis. Over the years, it has become host to many different population groups that have been forcibly displaced as a result of conflict, insecurity or drought, or migrated to the city for economic purposes. Over the last decades, internally displaced people, refugee returnees from Ethiopia and elsewhere, asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants have arrived in the city, where the majority join communities residing in government-recognised settlements, while others have mingled with the host populations across the city.

Before this profiling exercise, little data existed on displaced and displacement-affected populations in Hargeisa. In a context where people with varying migration and displacement histories are mixed with the urban poor population, no previous attempt had been made to systematically identify different population groups and understand their respective needs and living conditions. Additionally, no systematically collected or analysed data existed on the displaced populations living out of settlements. It was to address this lack of comprehensive, reliable and agreed upon data on displaced and other displacement-affected populations, that UNHCR, with the support of the Ministry of Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MRRR) and partners, conducted a collaborative profiling exercise of different target groups in Hargeisa's IDP settlements between January and June 2015, with the intention of informing stakeholders' work in support of durable solutions.

Somaliland finalised the drafting of its policy framework on internal displacement in 2014, which is currently in Cabinet for adoption.[1] Developed in a participatory and consultative way, the policy aims to provide common guidance on improving IDPs' living conditions, protecting their rights and facilitating durable solutions and establish a systematic, coordinated and principled response to displacement. The need to establish a coordinated response is particularly pertinent given the changing institutional setting in Somaliland with the phase out of the Protection and other clusters. Moreover, in a context of declining humanitarian funding, the Somaliland Development Fund makes considerable resources available that could be made fruitful to support durable solutions, through a Ministry with access to these resources. The emphasis on development interventions presents an opportune moment to inform and shape how the needs of displaced and other communities living in Hargeisa's settlements could be incorporated in the development agenda.

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[1] IDMC, Workshop Report: "Adopting and implementing Somaliland's draft policy framework on internal displacement", March 2015.

The overall aim of the profiling was to provide an evidence-base to inform solutions for displaced populations in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions of 2010. The profiling obtained information in the following thematic areas:

- Estimate of IDP population figures disaggregated by age, sex, location, and diversity, including clan affiliation;

- Displacement and migration history of target populations in Hargeisa;

- Current situation of target populations, including their socio-economic situation, living conditions and protection concerns;

- Needs, capacities, and coping mechanisms of target populations that inform their choice regarding local integration, return to their place of origin or settlement elsewhere.

METHODOLOGY

The exercise was carried out by UNHCR profiling coordinators, with the support of the IDP Profiling Taskforce of the Hargeisa Protection Cluster, which included authorities, local and international NGOs, and UN partners[2]. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) provided technical support throughout the process. The data for the profiling study was collected between February and June 2015.

Central to the profiling approach was the engagement and participation of key target groups and stakeholders in Somaliland – including formal and informal settlement committees, local leaders, authorities and development actors – so that the findings and recommendations put forward as part of this exercise reflect these stakeholders' views and are ultimately realistic to implement.

The profiling covered a total of 14 settlements[3] across Hargeisa city and 5 neighbourhoods where IDPs reside among host communities. The total population of interest for this report is 12,225 households or 71,753 individuals.

The following is an outline of the methods employed to elicit broad participation and collect reliable profiling data.

Desk Review and mapping: Existing data from authorities' baselines, as well as assistance and distribution data from humanitarian partners, was reviewed. The secondary data was triangulated into a consolidated table. This highlighted many discrepancies in figures for settlement populations. In addition, there were settlements that were not identified or disputed. Furthermore, the desk mapping yielded extremely vague figures and locations for IDPs who were not living in settlements.

In order to fill this information gap, and ensure that all settlements existing in the city were included in the profiling, the profiling team conducted meetings with organisations and community groups that assisted and conducted field visits to these settlements. Through utilising community focal points (imams, elders, teachers and community organisation), the profiling team was able to map main locations and numbers for IDPs from south-central Somalia living out of settlements. The information gap was also addressed with a broad enumeration exercise (see next section).

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[2] The taskforce members were: Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNICEF, Candlelight, Save the Children, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Action Africa Help (AAH), Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland (CCBRS), UN-HABITAT, Garsoor, Finnish Church Aid.

[3] Five of the 14 settlements are official relocation sites, where the MRRR and humanitarian actors relocated communities over the past years. However, there are 9 additional informal settlements, which the government recognises. For the purpose of this profiling, we make a distinction between relocation and non-relocation sites as relevant for the analysis on certain topics. However, when referring to "settlements" we mean all settlement (the total of 14).

In order to generate relevant durable solutions data, the profiling adopted a comparative analysis framework of different target groups identified in the settlements. In this regard, the profiling utilised a wider displacement lens, since various communities reside in mixed situations with those who are internally displaced. The profiling exercise focused on the following categories:

Refugee returnees: persons originally from Somaliland, who left the country between 1988-1991 to seek refuge in neighbouring countries and have returned to Somaliland.

IDPs from Somaliland (also referred as "SL IDPs" hereinafter): persons originally from Somaliland, who have been displaced to Hargeisa from another location in Somaliland, mainly as result of conflict, insecurity or disaster (floods and drought).

IDPs from south–central Somalia (also referred as "SC IDPs" hereinafter): persons originating from Somalia (south-central) who were displaced and found refuge in Somaliland mainly as a result of armed conflict, insecurity or disaster. During the profiling exercise, a second group of IDPs from south-central Somalia was identified: out-of-settlement South Central IDPs (also referred as "OoS SC IDPs" hereinafter) living outside of the targeted settlement.

Economic migrants: persons who have left their place of habitual residence and migrated to Hargeisa for livelihood and economic incentives.

Refugees and asylum seekers: persons who are not of Somali origin and have fled to Somaliland to escape persecution and for safety and security reasons. This group largely consists of persons of Ethiopian and Eritrean origin.

Host communities: persons originating from Hargeisa who have never left the city and are settled amongst displaced communities and in the same socio-economic status.

Enumeration: Overall, 11,962 households were enumerated during the exercise. The objectives of the enumeration were to conduct a full census of the number of households living in the 14 settlements identified in the mapping phase, and to be able to have an accurate breakdown of each of the target populations. The enumeration utilised a 12-question questionnaire, which was collected through a mobile data collection platform - KoBo Collect. The questions asked – current place of residence, place of origin, reason, length and date of displacement – were designed to classify those living in settlements into the above mentioned target groups.

For each household interviewed a barcode was scanned and was handed to the interviewee. This, along with the household's telephone number(s), was used to select the relevant household samples for the household survey. GPS coordinates were not obtained. *The enumeration form is in an Annex.*

Household Survey: A representative sample of 2,510 households was surveyed. In order to capture representative samples of the different target populations outlined above, the survey used two different sampling approaches: a probabilistic sampling approach for IDPs from Somaliland, refugee returnees, economic migrants and host community living in settlements. The sample in the settlements was stratified by population group and was representative at the total population level. The distribution of

each population group was proportionate to their size in each settlement and was considered when distributing the sample across the settlements.[4] For the IDPs from South Central Somalia and refugees/asylum seekers, a non-probabilistic sampling approach was adopted due to the relatively small size of these population groups and scattered distribution in the urban area of Hargeisa.

The distribution of the final sample per settlement and per target population can be seen in the table below.

Table 1: Surveyed Target Population by Location

Settlements	Economic Migrant	Host Community	SC IDP	OoS SC IDP	SL IDP	Refugee Returnee	Total
Ayaha I	16	18			13	1	48
Ayaha II	37	5	4		38	23	107
Ayaha III	27	1	4		10	2	44
Ayaha IV	23	1	6		1		31
Digale	30		9		38		77
Dami A	73	37	18		51	8	187
Dami B	26	31	3		12	13	85
Kaydka biyaha		1			13		14
Lafta 150ka & daloodho	15	16	1		2	2	36
Nasahablod A	28	9	5		6	1	49
Nasahablod B		4	29		2		35
Stadium	119	60	10		59	109	357
Sh.Nuur	38	174	14		205	213	644
Statehouse	147	154	20		103	107	531
No settlement				263			

For the IDPs originating from south-central Somalia and residing in the urban areas of Hargeisa outside of the known settlements, the profiling deployed respondent-driven sampling, whereby the individuals being surveyed referred the data collectors to people they know. In turn, the next individuals surveyed referred the data collectors to people they know, and so forth (snowball sampling). This activity started with the well-connected members of the community. Therefore, results cannot be generalised to the total population, but can give a good indication of the situation of the SC IDPs living outside of settlements. In addition, this method introduced a bias in the sample, as only the households linked to the initial network could be reached. *The household survey questionnaire is in the Annex.*

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[4] Sample size details: the confidence level for the survey is 95% (the confidence level is the amount of uncertainty you can tolerate: "we are 95% certain that the true value of the parameter is in the confidence interval") and margin of error 5% (the margin of error is the amount of error that you can tolerate: answers may vary by 5 points of percentage).

Analysis: The enumeration and household survey data was entered into a database, cleaned and verified, after which relevant tables and graphs required for the analysis were produced, disaggregated for the different target groups and organized by thematic area of the survey. In this study, the findings are presented for IDPs from Somaliland, IDPs from south-central Somalia, refugee returnees, economic migrants and host community living in settlements. The margin of error is 5 per cent at the confidence level of 95 per cent.

LIMITATIONS TO THE PROFILING EXERCISE

While the profiling aimed to provide a comprehensive study on the nature of displacement in Hargeisa and the methodology was tailored to this purpose, certain limitations were encountered along the process:

Difficulty in accessing the enumeration area: Accessing Sheikh Noor, a long-standing settlement that has blurred into a neighbourhood, proved very difficult for enumerators. During the enumeration exercise the enumeration teams were asked to stop enumerating in the settlement. Some of the population residing there did not want to be recognized as living in a settlement for IDPs. Many people living in this location considered themselves to be part of the local community. This caused confusion on the number of households in the sample framework and explains why the total population of the settlement is lower than what was expected. It also highlights the complexity of identifying settlements in such contexts: while government and humanitarian agencies designate Sheikh Noor as a settlement, those residing there view it in a different light.

Difficulty in accessing refugees and asylum seekers: The profiling teams faced difficulty accessing refugees and asylum seekers during the household survey data collection phase. Many refugees and asylum seekers rent their shelters in these settlements, and the barcodes they received during the enumeration were collected by their landlords. Despite repeated advocacy initiatives with camp committees and government, it was still difficult to access refugees and asylum seekers directly. In some cases, when the profiling team found and asked refugees and asylum seekers to be interviewed, they were reluctant and often declined, often appearing fearful. To adhere to the 'do no harm' principle, it was decided to omit them from the household survey. However, this access constraint hints at protection needs on account of disclosure and dependency on landlords/gatekeepers.

Difficulties distinguishing between target groups: Due to the fact that many of the households in different target groups had stayed in the settlements for extended periods of time, classifying them was sometimes challenging, especially as the target groups proved to have a lot of commonalities. This was particularly true for the target groups that originate from Somaliland – economic migrants and IDPs.

Focus group discussions: Focus group discussions did not form part of the methodology due to security issues as well as time and resource constraints.

DEMOGRAPHIC & HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The enumeration findings indicate that 11,962 households (70,465 individuals) are living in formally known settlements in Hargeisa. In addition, 263 IDP households from south-central Somalia were found living out of settlement. This brings the total of the population of interest for this report to 12,225 households or 71,753 individuals.

Findings from the enumeration exercise and the household survey confirm that the settlements are home to six main target groups (the 7th group is outside of settlement). The largest target population enumerated is economic migrants (56% of the total population) and the majority of them (86%) originate from Somaliland. The data also indicates that there are a limited number of IDPs residing in the settlements: 2,534 households (14,343 individuals). The majority of IDP households that are present are mainly from Somaliland and represent 19% of the total enumerated population.

Table 2: Total number and percentage of the enumerated household population by target group

Target Group	Household	% of HH	Individuals
Economic migrants	6'844	56%	39'941
Somaliland IDPs	2'271	19%	13'671
Refugee returnees	1'373	11%	8'352
Host community	941	8%	5'439
Refugee, asylum seekers	412	3%	2'390
Out-of-Settlement South Central IDPs	263	2%	1'288
South Central IDPs	121	1%	672
TOTAL	12'225	100%	71'753

The high number of refugee returnees (1,373 households, 11% of the enumerated population) identified during the profiling is likely the result of households being unable to meet their integration needs when they returned from Ethiopia 10 to 15 years ago. Many found themselves in a situation of protracted displacement upon return due to their socio-economic condition. Host communities (941 households, 8%) present in the settlement are equally impoverished and face socio-economic hardship.

The findings of the profiling data are only captured for 6 target communities. Refugees and asylum seekers could not be included in the household survey (see limitation).

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

50% of the population surveyed was below the age of 18. There are no significant age differences between the different target groups. The gender distribution shows a slightly higher percentage of female among interviewees: roughly 52% female and 48% male. There are no significant gender differences between the different target groups. The below graph shows a majority of males are among the 5 to 18 years old group age, while a majority of females are within the 19 to 49 years old group age.[5] The gender breakdown by age category, target group and location is available in the Annex database.

Graph 1: Breakdown of age and gender for the overall population surveyed
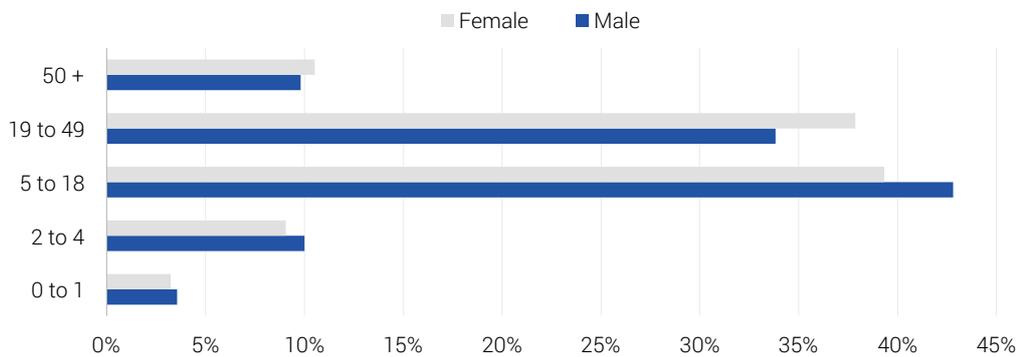
The dependency ratio measures the percentage of dependent people (not of working age) by the number of working people (age between 16 to 65). A ratio of 100 indicates that for every 100 workers, there are 100 people not of working age: the population that can support youth and elderly needs (such as education and health) is extremely low. The ratio is much higher among out-of-settlement south-central IDP households (109, more than 1 dependent for one active) than for other target groups. This is an indication of vulnerability and is likely to impact the resilience of the target group.

Graph 2: Dependency ratio by target group

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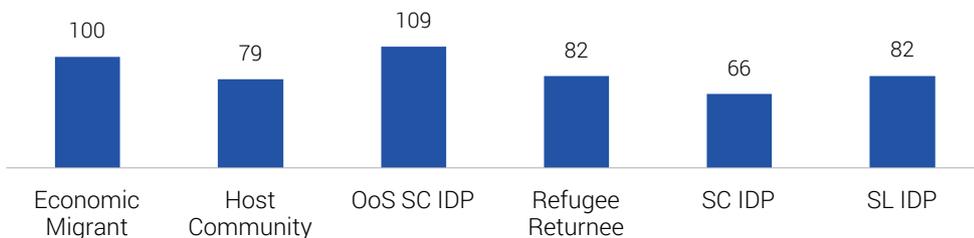
[5] The reason for this difference is not clear from the findings of this study.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

On average, the 2,510 households surveyed have slightly more than 5 members. It is interesting to note that one group seems to have a lower average of members: the IDPs from south-central Somalia.

Graph 3: Average number of person per households and per target population

Economic migrants	Host community	OoS SC IDP	Refugee returnees	SL IDP	SC IDP
5.3	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	4.4
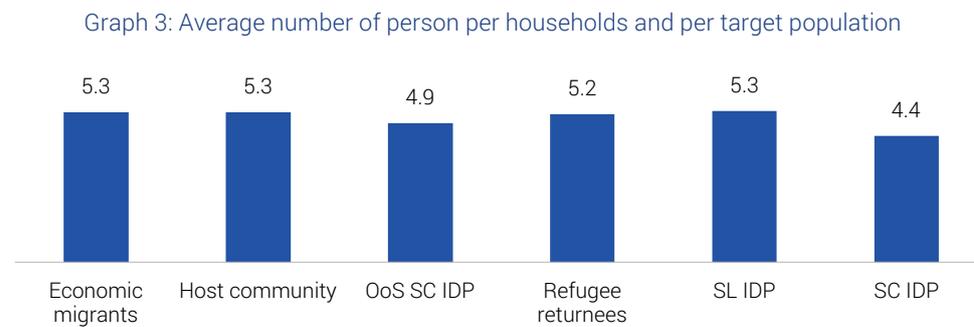
Special needs and vulnerabilities related to the health conditions of the households surveyed are indicated in the following table. The findings show very little variation between the different target groups.

Table 3: Health issues and specific needs per target group and per household

	Economic Migrant	Host Community	Refugee Returnee	OoS SC IDP	SC IDP	SL IDP
Physical disability	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Mental disability	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Pregnant women	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Single parent	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Seeing impairment	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%
Hearing impairment	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%
Chronical illness	5%	4%	5%	6%	8%	4%
Child without parents	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION HISTORY

The household survey confirms a spike in displacement in 1988 due to the conflict, and demonstrates steady new displacement over the years. Place of origin of the targeted population indicates that a vast majority of the surveyed population is from Somaliland (86%),12% are coming from south-central Somalia and 2% coming back from abroad. Only 6 households, out of 2,512 surveyed, are coming from Puntland.

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Graph 4: Distribution of the surveyed population by date of departure from the place of origin
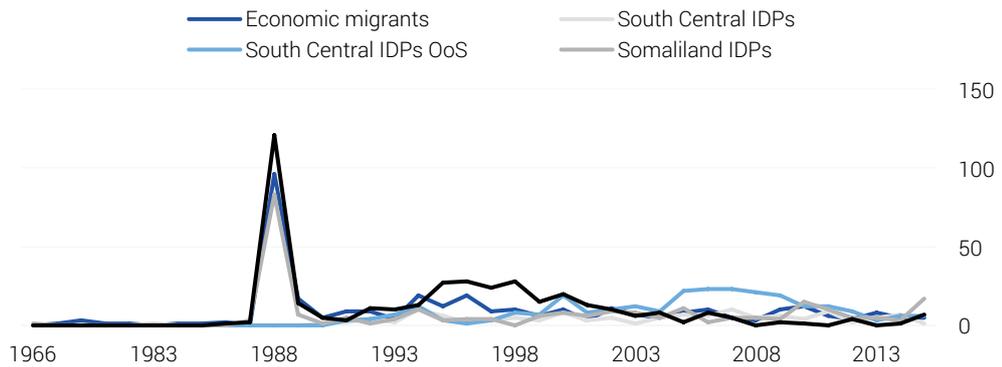
FINDINGS BY DURABLE SOLUTIONS CRITERIA

Understanding the overall living conditions of different populations in Hargeisa settlements was a primary objective of this profiling exercise, and crucial in helping identify recommendations for further targeted programs towards improvement and durable solutions.

In this chapter, the profiling results are measured against pre-selected durable solutions criteria[6] (adequate standard of living; access to employment and livelihoods; access to effective mechanisms to restore housing, land and property or to provide compensation; access to and replacement of personal and other documentation; long-term safety, security and freedom of movement) and respective indicators. Indicators and durable solutions criteria were discussed and agreed upon by the profiling task force. *The matrix of indicators for this project can be found in an annex.*

ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

FOOD SECURITY

Most of the target communities profiled reported to have less than two meals on average per day. However there is distinct variation between the different communities: host communities were on the higher end of the spectrum with an average of 2.1 meals/day, while out-of-settlement SC IDPs were on the lower end of the spectrum with 1.4 meals/day.

Graph 5: Average number of meals per households and per target population

1.7	2.1	1.4	1.6	2	1.7
Economic Migrant	Host Community	OoS Sc IDP	Refugee Returnee	SC IDP	SL IDP
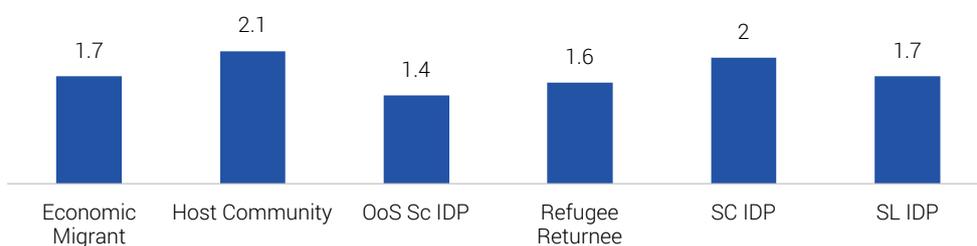
Overall, 60% of the household surveyed reported to have sometimes struggled to pay for food over the 6 months preceding the survey. This holds particularly true for SC-IDPs living out of settlements, where above average 71% reported having struggled to pay for food in the last 6 months.

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[6] These indicators are in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, 2010.

As their overall living expenses were high, this finding indicates that this group prioritised food less, in light of their overall living expenditures. However, as the table below explains, SC-IDPs whether living in or outside settlements struggle more to afford food than other target populations.

Table 4: Percentage of household by target group indicating not being able to pay for food at least once in the past 6 month

Economic migrants	Host community	OoS SC IDP	Refugee returnees	SC IDP	SL IDP	Overall
59%	63%	71%	52%	69%	57%	60%

Despite indicating to enjoy an average of 2 meals or more per day – host communities presented the third largest target group that reported struggling to pay for food over the last 6 months (63% of the sampled host households).

Findings on food security coping mechanisms emphasised that for the majority of profiled target groups, family and neighbours are the most likely to help covering food expenses. IDPs from south-central Somalia responded predominantly that they have no one to ask for help covering food expenditure, which indicates their limited social ties as opposed to other target populations.

Graph 6: Distribution of the main entity likely to support payment of food expenses by target group
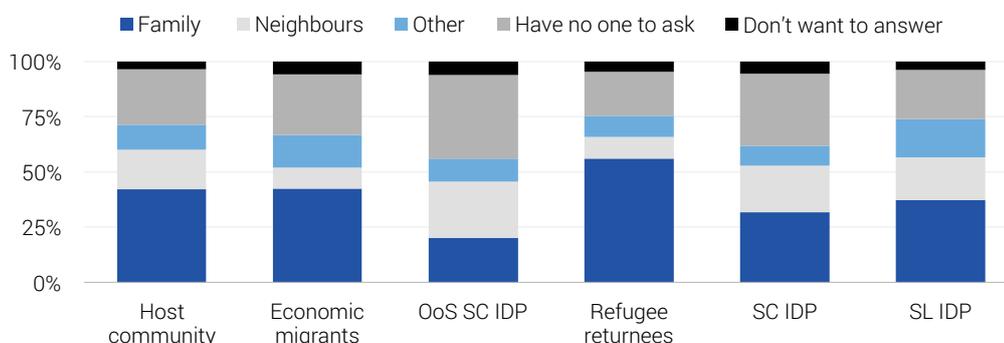
The overall food security analysis indicates that the food security situation of the populations profiled is not at the required standard. This coincides with the analysis of the Integrated Food Security (IPC) of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), which has previously classified displaced settlements in Hargeisa in "crisis" phase.[7]

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[7] FAO-FSNAU: Somalia Acute Food Security Situation Overview – Rural, Urban and IDP populations: August – December 2015, most likely scenario. http://www.fsnau.org/ipc/ipc-map

WATER

87% of the households interviewed get their drinking water from tank delivery and pay for it. There is little difference between target groups. OoS SC IDP have lower access to water tanks and rely a bit more on bottled water (11% of respondents among this category, against 5% on average for all other target groups) and water from wells. This could also indicate that water affordability for OoS SC IDP is higher. Access to waste, excreta and sewage disposal is low across all target groups (less than 20% of surveyed household can access it near the place of residence).

HEALTH

On a whole, communities profiled indicated healthy wellbeing with little discrepancy among the different profiled target populations. However, data indicates that IDPs from south-central Somalia living in settlements are both more prone to health issues and less likely to be able to afford treatment. 47% of them indicated that at least one member of the household had been ill in the 3 months preceding the administration of the HH survey.

Graph 7: Distribution of household with at least one member ill
in the past three months by target population

Economic Migrant	Host Community	OoS SC IDP	Refugee Returnee	SL IDP	SC IDP
40%	41%	42%	35%	31%	47%
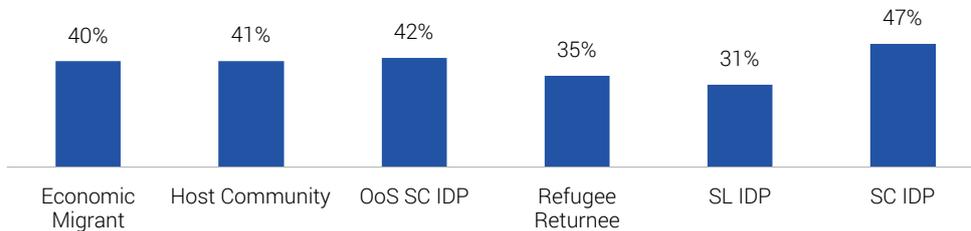
The profiling data indicates there is a good level of access to seek treatment for health issues in Hargeisa. For those who indicated that one member of the household had been sick, 68% sought medical treatment for the illness and among them 68% went to private hospitals.

However, the percentage of those who sought medical treatment is much lower among IDPs from south-central Somalia (46%) compared to other target populations, for example host communities (73%) or refugee returnees (76%). The use of private health clinic and hospital facilities is widely spread among all target groups. For those who did not seek treatment the main reason put forward is the lack of financial means. It was the main reason for all target group surveyed.

Graph 8: Proportion of households with household members ill in last three months who sought medical treatment

68%	73%	46%	76%	59%	74%
Economic migrants	Host community	OoS SC IDP	Refugee returnees	SC IDP	SL IDP
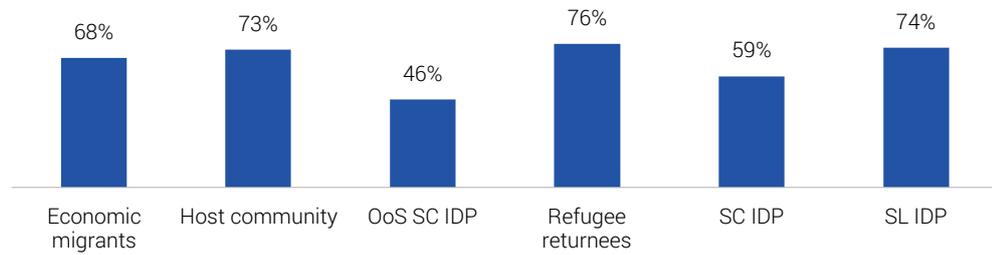
EDUCATION

67% of children (5 to 18 years old included) in the households surveyed are able to read and write. The highest literacy rate is found among children from the refugee returnees and IDPs from SL with 72%, while the lowest literacy rate is found among the out-of-settlement IDPs from south-central Somalia (44%).

School attendance for this year for children between 5 and 18 is high across the board with an average of 94% of children attending school. All communities ranged between 91% for IDPs from SC and 97% for SL IDP. Positively, the difference between girls and boys with regards to attendance are not significant.

Graph 9: Children between 5-18 attending school this year by target group
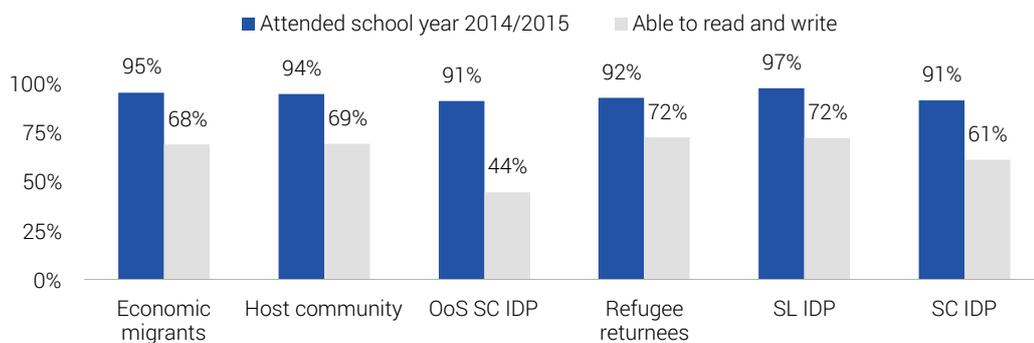
However, there are significant differences with regards to the type of school (Quranic, Primary, Secondary, other levels) attended this year by children from the different target groups. Overall, 38% of children who attended school this year were going to Quranic school. Quranic School is the main level attended by IDP children from south-central Somalia living out-of-settlements (58% of this population range attending school within this target group). This result might explain in part the gap shown in the previous graph between school attendance and literacy rate.

Interesting is the drop in school attendance from primary to secondary school. Reasons for this the fact that secondary schools are not as easy accessible as primary schools, as they are fewer and further away from most settlements. Children at the age of secondary school are also more likely to support the family income and therefore are less likely to attend secondary education.

Graph 10: Distribution of school level attended this year by children (5 to 18) registered in school by target group

SHELTER

68% of all profiled households reported owning the shelter they are living in and 29% renting it. This trend is reversed for the out-of-settlement SC IDP households: 91% of them are renters. There are no particular differences from a gender perspective. The majority of renters (66%) declared difficulties to pay rent in the last 6 months. 79% of the households do not have official papers to prove the ownership of their dwelling.

Graph 11: Dwelling terms by target group
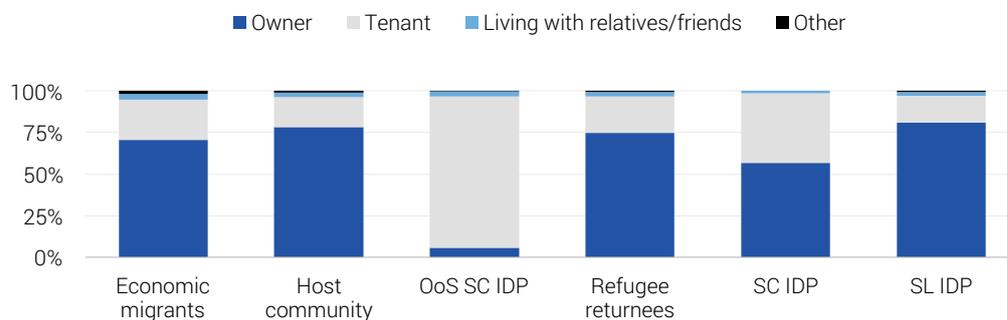
This result is supported by the fact that the majority of the profiled communities live in *buuls* (shelters made with cloth and wood) and tin shelters. Most outer walls are therefore either made of cloth and wood (48%) or tin sheets (37%), which are both transitional in the nature. *Buuls* are mainly found in non-relocation settlements and out of

settlement, while tin and brick are found in relocation sites - indicating a higher local integration probability. IDPs from south-central Somalia living out of settlements have a slightly higher proportion living in hard wall structures, having access to bricks and stones for their outer walls, however the majority lives in *buuls*.

Those residing in relocation sites in Hargeisa have land tenure documents issued by authorities. However, for those residing in settlements (IDPs, refugees and migrants) located on public land, land ownership is insecure, as they do not have land tenure documentation. Risk of forced eviction is therefore prevalent, especially following the announcements of Somaliland authorities of plans to relocate people living in the two largest informal settlements, stadium and statehouse. The area identified for relocation is yet to be confirmed. Due to the scale of such a relocation exercise, it will require detailed planning and involvement of the affected populations early on. Land tenure security will be an important element in the planning and implementation of such relocation, alongside with ensuring adequate standard of living, access to services and livelihoods.

Finally, the data collected regarding the possession of household goods does not show significant differences between target groups (see graph below). The overwhelming majority do possess a mobile phone, which is an important means to receive information and to communicate, which can facilitate the consultation and participation of IDPs in planning and decision-making of their durable solution.

Graph 12: Household possessions in current dwelling
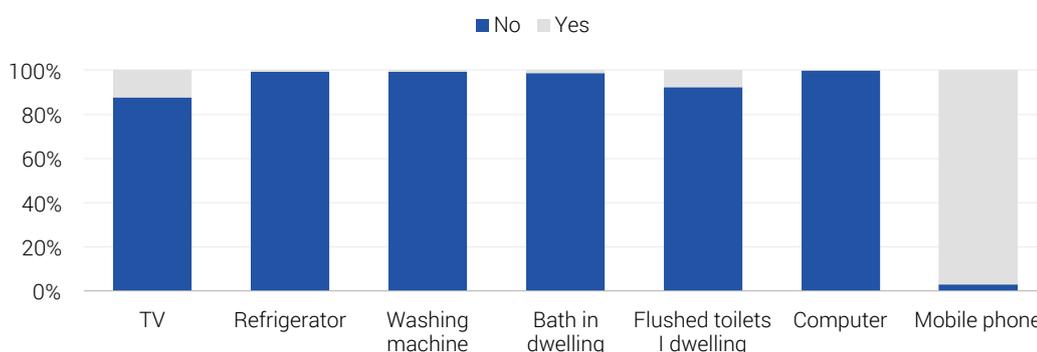
ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

On average there is less than one breadwinner per household with a lower number of breadwinners among host community and IDPs from SL (0.95 breadwinner/household). This data shows the similarities between groups in term of economic standards.

Table 5: Average number of breadwinner by target group

Economic Migrant	Host Community	Refugee Returnee	OoS SC IDP	SC IDP	SL IDP
0.97	0.95	1.01	0.97	1.03	0.95

The questionnaire does not allow calculating the employment rate. However, looking at the proportion of breadwinners per household against the population above 15 years old shows interesting results. Highest proportion of breadwinner among population above 15 years can be found in the out-of-settlement SC IDP households: 41% of breadwinner among population above 15. The Labour Force Survey conducted in Somaliland in 2012 and supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Borama, Hargeisa and Burao[8] highlights that Somaliland has very low labour force participation rates[9] compared to the surrounding countries.[10]

Breadwinners' main source of income over the last 6 months does not vary much by target group as shown in the next table. More than three quarters of every group's main source of income is earnings through employment. A larger portion of OoS SC IDP breadwinners indicated that they were mostly unemployed in the past 6 months than among other groups is observed. Their increased reliance on social assistance for income, however, can hint at a fairly good access to safety net mechanisms.

Table 6: Main breadwinners' source of income in the past 6 month by target population

	Economic Migrant	Host Community	OoS SC IDP	Refugee Returnee	SC IDP	SL IDP
Employment	78%	89%	72%	80%	76%	88%
Unemployment	7%	3%	12%	2%	8%	6%
Social assistance	11%	7%	12%	9%	8%	5%
Remittances	1%	1%	4%	2%	4%	0%
Rent	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	3%	1%	0%	5%	2%	1%
Don't know	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%

To be more precise, the survey also looked at the type of occupation of breadwinners during the week before the survey was administered. Various choices were given to the respondents: self-employment, employee, unemployed, domestic and unpaid work. Overall, self-employment was the dominating type of occupation across the target populations. The highest number of self-employed or working on their own business were identified among IDPs from SC living out of settlements, while the lowest number was among economic migrants.

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[8] Labour Force Survey Somaliland 2012, ILO, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@africa/@ro-addis_ababa/@sro-addis_ababa/documents/publication/wcms_234412.pdf
[9] Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.
[10] The Somaliland Economic Conference, Growth & Unemployment, January 2014. http://slministryofplanning.org/images/HHSurvey/GDP-and-Unemployment%202014.pdf

Graph 13: Breadwinners' main occupation last week

■ Self-employed/own business   ☐ Employed/Salaried
■ Unemployed but looking for job   ■ Unemployed but not looking for job
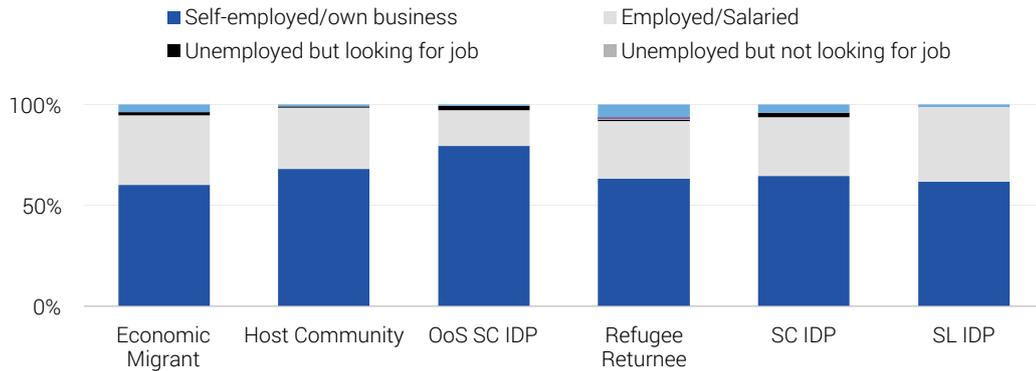
Breadwinners' main sector of activity in the week preceding the survey is almost evenly distributed among "service" and "petty trade". OoS SC IDP breadwinners have a higher presence in petty trade compared with other target groups.

Graph 14: Sectors in which breadwinners are working by target group

■ Service   ☐ Petty trade   ■ Construction   ■ Public   ■ Other
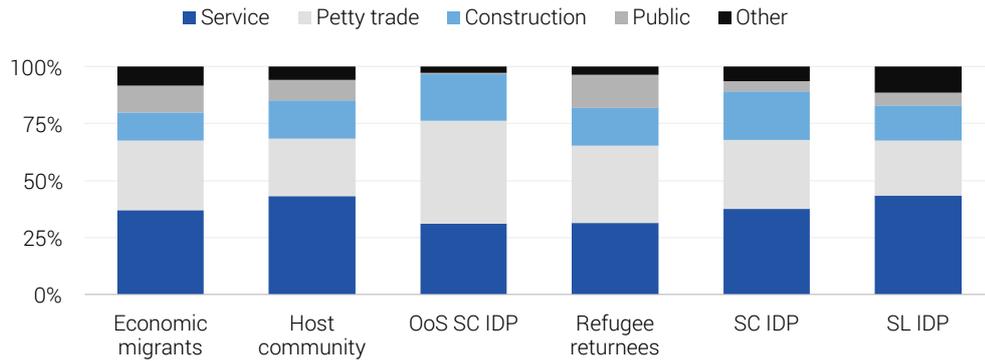
Very few breadwinners indicated having a formal contract (overall 20% of all household surveyed), most type of contract is oral agreements. This situation is the case for all target groups. The gender analysis shows that female workers are more likely to have written work contract.

With regards to access to the economic market, it is worth highlighting that IDPs from south-central Somalia both in and out of settlements indicated job market access discrimination as one of the reasons for not having a job, though it was not the main reason (overall lack of jobs and education being the main answer).

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS TO RESTORE HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY OR TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION

Profiling findings show that property and land in area of origins are very low across the board for profiled populations. Very few households interviewed indicated owning land or house in the place of origin (3%). Those who reported land or house property in the place of origin are mostly from South-central Somalia. Respectively 11% of out-of-settlement SC IDPs and 13% of SC IDPs living in settlements own land in their place of origin.

Graph 15: Proportion of household owning land or house in the place of origin by target group
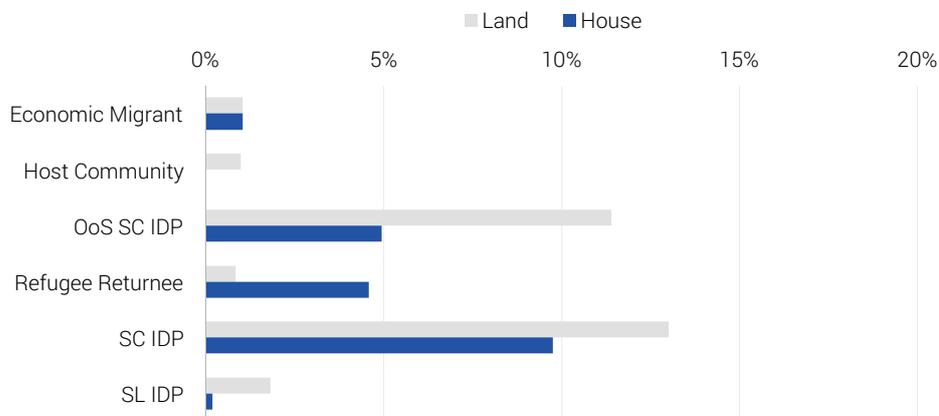
Out of all the households indicating to own land or a house (3% only), 46% indicated that their property had been damaged and 43% that it had been occupied. Nearly half of those owning land or a house have written proof of their ownership.

Graph 16: State of abandoned house/land/property by target group
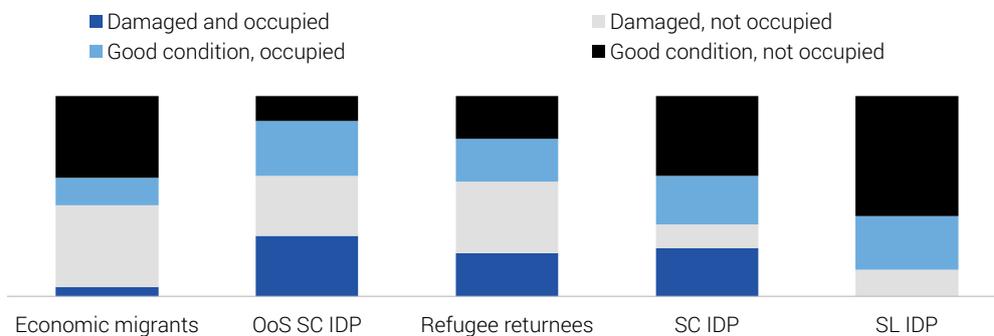
For those who left land or house, nearly a third affirmed they had already accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms[11] and of those, more than half of them have already been effectively restored or compensated. These results are to be balanced considering the low number of household owning plots of land or houses in the area of origin. As indicated by the graph below, out of the 138 South Central households owning land or a house in the place of origin, only 40 accessed a compensation mechanism and out of those 40, 20 were actually compensated.

Graph 17: Overall results on questions regarding access to compensation mechanisms and actual compensation or restoration for those who accessed the mechanism
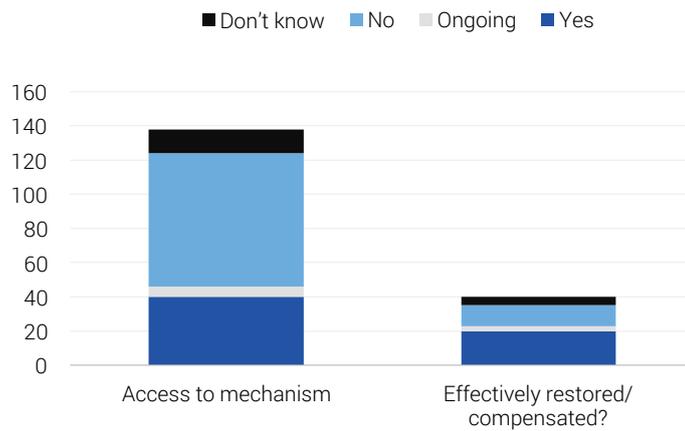
ACCESS TO AND REPLACEMENT OF PERSONAL AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION

45% of all individuals in households profiled reported to have a national identification card. Communities originating from Somaliland are better off as more than half of them hold a Somaliland ID card. South-central IDPs generally lack legal documentation as only 3% of them claimed to have a Somali identification document.

Graph 18: Distribution of the population who possesses an identification document

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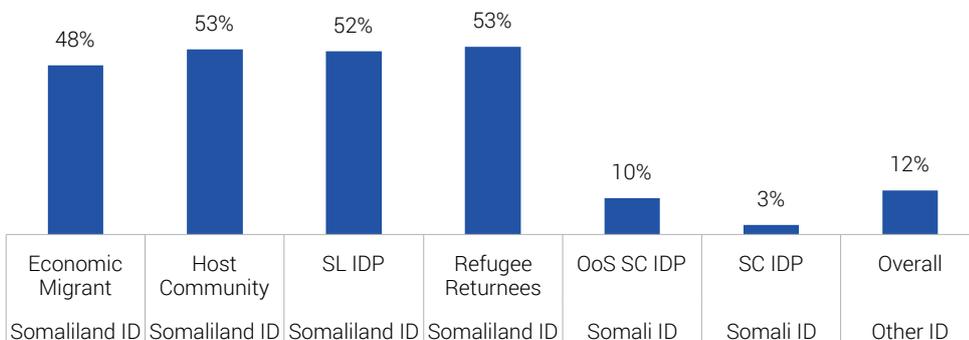
[11] The survey did not specify what types of restitution and compensation mechanisms could be accessed.

Somaliland identification documents are issued in relation to clan and families indigenous to Somaliland. 48% of economic migrants surveyed, mostly originating from Somaliland, hold a Somaliland identification document.

Possession of birth certificate (from the place of origin) is rare among all target communities profiled. 89% of households reported never having been registered. 4% have registered but have not received a birth certificate.

Lack of interest in having such a document, lack of understanding of the necessary processes to obtain it and inability in accessing identification documents, including due to discrimination, are the three main reasons given as explanation for the low proportion of possession of ID cards and registration papers among all target groups.

LONG-TERM SAFETY, SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Nearly all (98%) the population profiled reported that they never experienced a direct security problem in their current location.

Graph 19: Households with any member who experienced a security problem in current location by target group
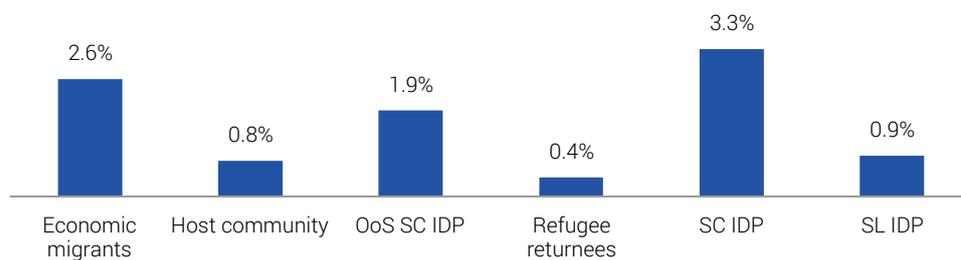
Despite the low incidence of experienced security problems, the data collected highlights a different finding with regards to the perceptions of safety and security in relation to everyday activities. There, a fourth of the population indicated not feeling safe/secure when going to work, school or to their daily business. South-central IDPs have significantly different results pertaining to their location of settlement: Out-of-settlement SC IDPs feel much safer and secure (80% of yes) than SC IDPs in settlement (54%). This can be explained by the fact that living anonymously among the community makes them less visible and thereafter creates the essence of feeling safer. In addition, this is regularly part of the reason why IDPs opt to live outside of settlements.

Graph 20: Proportion of households who feel safe/secure when go
to work/school/daily business by target group
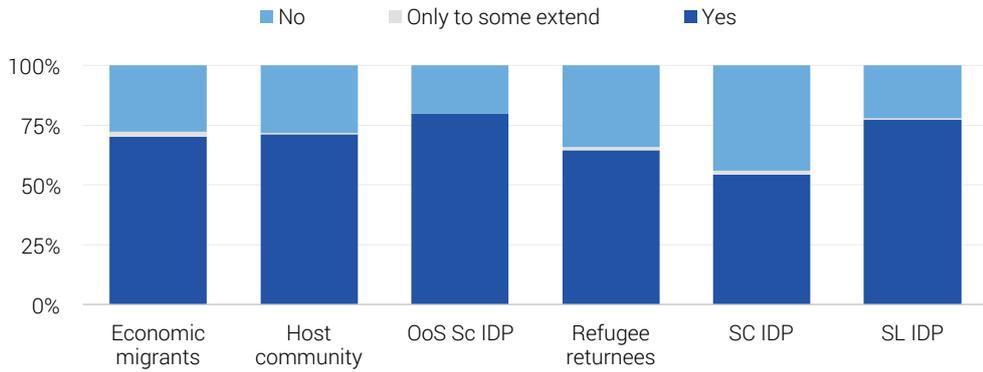
The main fear indicated by all target communities is the fear of theft (87% of all groups indicated it as their main fear), which could be interpreted as a general urban challenge in terms of high crime rates.

With regards to reporting security problems, the data highlights that while target groups originating from Somaliland, when reporting, tend to use a mix of local authorities and clan elders, IDPs from south-central Somalia report incidents to police and authorities. This can be explained by the fact that in a place where traditional justice systems still hold an importance in local social affairs and extended family and clan affiliation is an essential source of protection, SC IDPs in Hargeisa who lack such vital clan protection and connections use formal justice mechanisms instead of customary ones for that reason. Where formal justice mechanisms are weak or have access constraints, access to justice for SC-IDPs will be severely constrained.

Another difference between communities originating from Somaliland and IDPs from south-central Somalia is the access official and public places. 9% OoS SC IDPs reported difficulties accessing municipal offices with discrimination being the main reason for the difficulties. Though this might only reflect a perception, this result is significant and should be taken into account when looking at the overall durable solution prospects of the OoS SC IDPs. Safety considerations are also an inhibitor, especially for economic migrants and south central, while lack of or wrong documentation is a key obstacle for refugee returnees, IDPs from south-central Somalia as well as for host community. Only three target groups identified harassment as an inhibitor: IDPs from south-central (in and out of settlement) as well as host community.

Graph 21: Households with problems visiting official and public places in Hargeisa
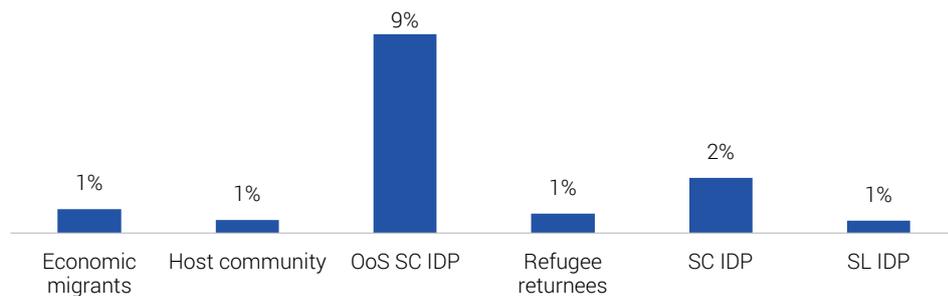
Graph 22: Main reason having problems when visiting official and public spaces
in Hargeisa by target group
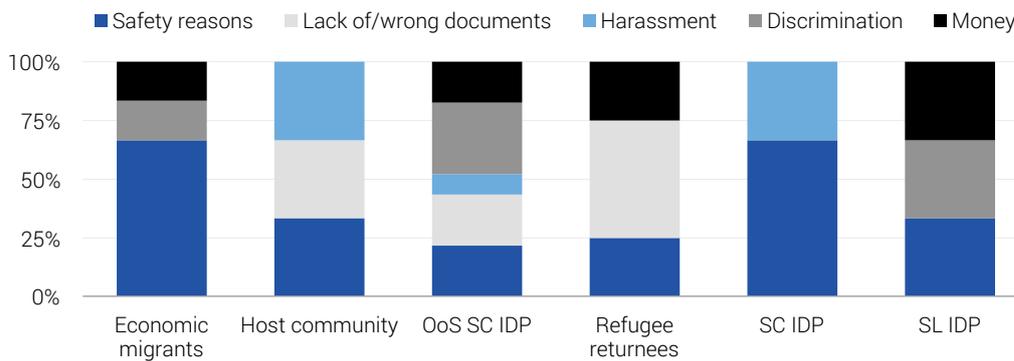
To conclude: On a whole, communities profiled residing in and out of settlement represent an urban poor status quo. Settlements have morphed them into urban slums, where different population groups largely originating from Somaliland live together under impoverished circumstances. It is noteworthy that the majority of inhabitants are economic migrants, and not IDPs as assumed prior to the profiling exercise. This is an important finding that requires stakeholders to change the lens slightly and urge for the need for durable solutions for IDPs as part of wider urban planning and development efforts.

This is further supported by the fact that while IDPs from south-central Somalia face slightly harder living conditions in most areas examined, there are more socio-economic commonalities than differences between the different target populations living in the IDP settlements. This indicates that displacement-specific needs, i.e. needs that are linked to the forced displacement rather than systemic social and economic-needs, have largely diminished and IDPs face similar hardship compared to poor host communities and economic migrants living in the settlements. IDPs from south-central Somalia, being a minority group among the overall IDP caseload in Hargeisa, fare slightly worse mostly due to limited social ties, clan protection and slightly worse living standards and perceptions of safety which can impact on their ability to achieve a durable solution and therefore must be factored into durable solution planning.

OBSTACLES & OPPORTUNITIES TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Nearly 90% of all communities profiled during the exercise indicated their intent to stay permanently in Hargeisa. For displaced people from south central Somalia, the responses were most diversified: Only 57% of those living out of settlement intend to stay permanently in Hargeisa and 40% have expressed interest to return to the place of origin. The result is fairly similar for SC IDPs living in settlement with 69% who intend to stay permanently in Hargeisa and 28% who would like to return to the place of origin.

Graph 23: Distribution of households' plan in a near future by target group
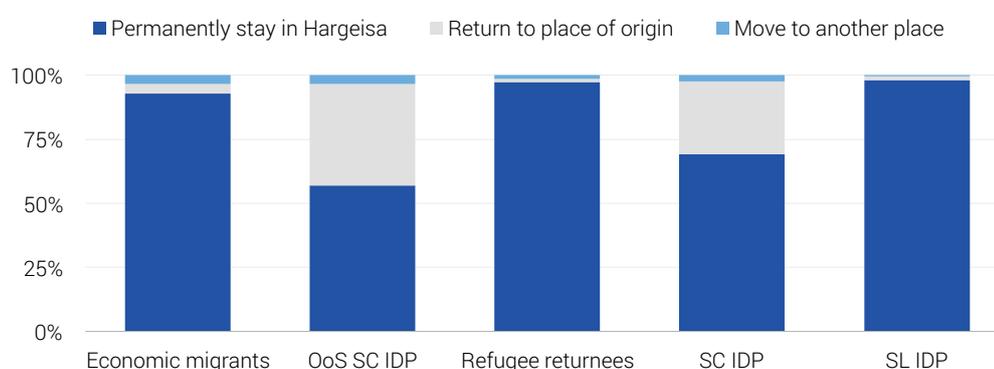
The motivations for wanting to stay are different according to target communities and can be categorized into three main namely; safety and security, better economic opportunities and family and land ties. The next table shows the various reasons by target groups and highlights the diversity of reasons and variations from one target group to another.

Table 7: Reasons for wanting to stay permanently at current location by target population

	Economic migrants	OoS SC IDP	Refugee returnees	SC IDP	SL IDPs
Education/health reasons	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Employment	25%	3%	17%	5%	26%
Family	17%	2%	9%	2%	17%
Feel safe here	30%	71%	29%	71%	28%
Physically impossible to return	9%	23%	16%	11%	6%
Own land here	12%	1%	18%	0%	15%
Public services	3%	1%	2%	4%	4%
Well integrated	4%	0%	8%	8%	2%

SAFETY AND SECURITY

All communities saw safety and security to differing degrees as a main motivation to stay in Hargeisa. For 71% of displaced persons from south-central Somalia, both in and out of settlement, the main reason to stay is because they feel safe in Hargeisa. For both groups, the second most cited reason is the impossibility to return home. Although these two groups are slightly worse off than other groups identified during the exercise, a majority is willing to stay and put the security and feeling of safety represents their a key priority.

Safety and the essence of feeling safe is a strong consideration for the other profiled communities, ranging from 28- 30%. Overall, safety and security being the main reason to stay in Hargeisa, it shows that the perception of Hargeisa as an urban center offers this along with other opportunities.

BETTER ECONOMIC AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Economic migrants and Somaliland IDPs chose employment opportunities as the second main reason for wanting to permanently stay in Hargeisa. Regarding economic migrants, this is probably linked to the fact that economic reasons were also the main factor for many of these families to arrive to Hargeisa, while for IDPs from Somaliland, the lack of livelihood opportunities, especially due to loss of livestock during the drought, can be an explanation for them preferring to stay in Hargeisa. For both groups, the economic reason is almost as frequently cited as the feeling of safety.

FAMILY TIES AND LAND OWNERSHIP

Once again, for all profiled communities with the exception of the IDPs from south-central Somalia family ties or ownership of land were cited as the third main reason to wish to permanently stay in Hargeisa. This is consistent with the fact the majority of those profiled hail from Somaliland and has family ties in the current place. In addition, the land ownership is another main reason to stay for those living in relocation sites.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The profiling exercise in Hargeisa responded to the need for accurate and up-to-date information on the patterns of displacement and living conditions of displaced and other displacement-affected communities in the city. Looking at different population groups, the results from the exercise aimed to inform solutions-oriented advocacy and programming, development planning and fundraising to that end.

According to the findings of the exercise, overall 12,225 households (71,753 individuals) live in Hargeisa's 14 profiled settlements, with a small number of displaced households also found out of settlements. The majority of the population residing in the profiled settlements are economic migrants (56%), mostly originating from Somaliland. IDPs generally represent less than a quarter of overall population enumerated and the majority of them originate from Somaliland too. Other target groups considered in the exercise (refugee returnees, host community members and IDPs from south-central Somalia) are in even small numbers.

Little variations were noted between target groups with regard to the overall living conditions. Overall shelter conditions are particularly difficult across all target groups. Food security aspects also show worrying results across target populations in line with the FSNAU projections. Access to livelihood and stable employment opportunities is not very different from one group to another or is sometimes reversed to what could be expected. For example: host communities have fewer breadwinners by household than some of the displaced groups profiled. This finding shows that the overall situation in the locations surveyed is one of urban poverty. The similarities between target groups show that the struggle for better living conditions is not only for the displaced population but it is a more general challenge, although IDPs from south-central Somalia are slightly disadvantaged compared to other profiled population groups. Regarding living conditions this group stands out for its difficulties in the food security, livelihood and health sectors. Furthermore, they have highlighted difficulties in accessing public offices and discrimination issues (in accessing official documents, the job market etc.). This can negative impact on local integration chances. In line with this, 40% of them prefer to return to their place of origin if conditions permit.

Overall intentions of the surveyed population leave very little doubts: an overwhelming majority of the target groups would like to stay permanently in Hargeisa: 98% of the IDPs from Somaliland, 97% of refugee-returnees and 93% of the economic migrants. For the small group of IDPs from south-central Somalia, the responses are a bit more varied. The reasons for staying differ by groups: those from south-central Somalia wish to stay mainly for security reasons, while those from Somaliland itself wish to stay for both economic as well as security reasons.

From the data collected and the analysis carried out through this study, the following recommendations emerge:

1 **Longer-term urban solutions as part of urban poverty reduction strategies and development plans:** What are currently called "IDP settlements" in Hargeisa have morphed into urban slums, where a number of population groups live together under seriously impoverished circumstances. Long-term urban solutions for the displaced living in those settlements therefore must be pursued as part of a serious and concerted effort to reduce urban poverty. Durable solutions for IDPs should therefore be included in all relevant urban development plans by the Somaliland Government.

2 **Upgrading living standards and inclusion of settlements in urban upgrading plans:** In line with the recommendation above, authorities are encouraged to invest into upgrading of living conditions for inhabitants of the settlement as part of a longer-term inclusion of the settlements in city-wide urban planning. This is particularly important given the fact that the majority of the inhabitants are impoverished economic migrants and IDPs from Somaliland itself. Living conditions can also be upgraded through the development and implementation of relocation plans, where relocations indeed improve the living conditions and allow for a longer-term durable solution. This requires permanent land allocation and issuance of title deeds to the relocated families. More permanent land tenure would foster the durable local integration of these communities and facilitate to move away from transitional to permanent shelters in relocation sites. Relocation plans also need to consider that communities are engaged in market livelihoods activities that must not be disrupted by the relocation, as this would further impoverish the families and the overall city.

3 **Need to strengthen land tenure security:** As part of wider local integration efforts and measures to upgrade the informal settlements or carry out relocations, increased attention needs to be focused on improving targeted populations' land tenure security. As the findings of the profiling confirm, tenure security is a fundamental aspect of feeling safe and protected from secondary displacement due to forced eviction. Authorities and other relevant humanitarian and development actors are therefore called upon to strengthen people's land tenure security.

4 **Focus on urban livelihood creation:** Enhancing relevant skill sets of those living in the settlements will increase their chances for economic integration in Hargeisa, which should be a priority in a local integration strategy. The findings concerning livelihoods opportunities highlighted that the majority of those profiled were self-employed, which emphasizes a pull towards microenterprise that should be prioritised by relevant development interventions.

5   **Need for birth registration and legal documentation:** Overall, the profiled population shows little percentages of birth registration and legal documentation. While this is likely to represent a systemic challenge and not a displacement-specific one, lack of documentation can hinder access to formal livelihood opportunities as well as access to services. It is therefore recommended that relevant authorities promote the need for birth registration and enhance legal documentation thereby giving specific attention that impoverished members of the society are not excluded due to problems in affording such documents.

6   **Raise protection monitoring and advocacy on behalf of displaced people from south-central Somalia:** Displaced people from south-central Somalia constitute the group exhibiting the remaining displacement-specific needs, mostly linked to discrimination and lack of social and protective networks due to their displacement. While the differences were mostly not critical, their situation requires continued protection monitoring and advocacy interventions, in particular regarding access to public services and areas.

7   **Looking at protection needs of refugees and asylum seekers:** In line with its mandate, the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) should address the situation of refugees and asylum seekers living in settlements with a view to support their protection needs.

ANNEXES

1 ENUMERATION FORM

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">**Hargeisa IDP Profiling Enumeration Form**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The enumerator fills in questions 1-8   1 to 7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Date of enumeration: **dd/mm/yyyy** *(auto generated)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Geographical coordinates: *(auto generated)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3. District: </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">5. Name of settlement: </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">6. Team member: </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">7: Team leader: </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8. Are people living in this house?   ◯ Yes   ◯ No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The enumerator asks the interviewee questions 9-11   8 to 14</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">9. Can you please tell me your mobile number?   ◯ Yes   ◯ No   *(if yes, go to question 10)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10. Mobile number: </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">11. Total number of members in the household: *(1 to 15)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">12 How long have you lived in this settlement? </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">13 Where did you move from before coming here? </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14 What was you reason for leaving </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">15 Where is your place origin? </td></tr>
</table>

2 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FORM

QUESTIONNAIRE HARGEISA

METADATA:	
Device ID:	Time Start:
Team Member code:	Time End:
Barcode scan:	Region:
Sub-location:	ID Number of the HH:
Contact Details:	Settlement: 1. Household not living in settlement, 2. Household living in Settlement.
Target Group:	

1. INTRODUCTION:	
1. **Do you consent to respond to this questionnaire?**	1. Yes 2. No
2. **In which setting does this household live?**	1. Household not living in settlement 2. Household living in Settlement
3. **How many members live permanently in this household?**	#: _____ (linked with Individual Roster)
4. **How many breadwinner are there in the household?**	#: _____ (linked with Breadwinner Roster)

2. INDIVIDUAL ROSTER (repeat as many time as # of member in the household)		
D E M O G R A P H I C S	1. **First name of the individual**:	
	2. **Relationship of [NAME] with the head of the household?** (list constraints)	1. Head 2. Wife/husband 3. Son/daughter 4. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law 5. Grandchild 6. Parent 7. Parent-in-law 8. Not related 9. Second wife 10. Stepchild 11. Extended family/clan
	3. **What is [NAME] gender?**	1. Female 2. Male
	4. **What is [NAME] age?**	#: _____
	5. **What is [NAME] marital status?**	1. Married 2. Divorced/separated 3. Widowed 4. Single
	6. **What is [NAME] nationality?**	1. Eritrean 2. Ethiopian 3. Somali 4. Other (sp.)
	7. **What is [NAME] tribe?** *(only for Ethiopian)*	1. Amhara 2. Oromo 3. Somali 4. Tigraway 5. Other (sp.)
	8. **What is [NAME] clan?** *(only for Somali)*	1. Darood 2. Dir 3. Gaboye 4. Hawiye 5. Isak 6. Rahanweyn 7. Other (specify)

	Does [NAME] have any of the following conditions/situations?	
H E A L T H	9. **Physical disability**	1. Yes 2. No
	10. **Mental disability**	1. Yes 2. No
	11. **Pregnant woman** (only if respondent woman)	1. Yes 2. No
	12. **Single parent**	1. Yes 2. No
	13. **Seeing impairment**	1. Yes 2. No
	14. **Hearing impairment**	1. Yes 2. No
	15. **Chronical illness**	1. Yes 2. No
	16. **Child without parent** (only if respondent between 0 and 18)	1. Yes 2. No
	17. **Other (sp.)**	1. Yes 2. No
	18. **Has [NAME] been immunized?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
	Which immunization has [NAME] received? *(only if yes to above) (only if child between 5 and 18)*	
	19. **Polio**	1. Yes 2. No
	20. **Measles**	1. Yes 2. No
	21. **DTP**	1. Yes 2. No
	22. **BCG**	1. Yes 2. No
	23. **Other (sp.)**	1. Yes 2. No
E D U C A T I O N	24. **Is [NAME] able to read and write?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
	25. **Has [NAME] ever attended school?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
	26. **What is the highest level of school [NAME] ever attended?**	1. Quranic School 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Vocational 5. University 6. Other (sp.) 7. Not completed any school education yet
	27. **Has [NAME] attended school at any time during the 2014/2015 year?** (for children 5-18)	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
	28. **During this school year, what level and grade is [Name] attending?** (only if yes to question above)	1. Quranic School 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Vocational 5. University 6. Other (sp.) 7. Not completed any school education yet
	29. **What is the main reason why [NAME] did not attend school?** (if no to question on school attendance this year)	1. Illness or disability 2. Had to work 3. Transportation/difficulty (too far) 4. Missing documents 5. Is not useful 6. Security reasons 7. Family reasons 8. No school 9. Wrong curriculum 10. Expensive/financial 11. Discrimination
	30. **Does [NAME] have a birth certificate?**	1. Has certificate 2. Registered (but no certificate?) 3. Never registered 4. Don't know/ Don't want to answer

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D O C U M E N T A T I O N	31.	**What is the main reason why [NAME] does not have a birth certificate?** *(if no to question above)*	1. Does not know how to obtain 2. Lack of money 3. Lost during displacement 4. Not important to have document 5. Discrimination 6. Born at home 7. Other (sp.)
	32.	**Does [NAME] have a national ID document?** *(constraints?)*	1. Somaliland 2. ID Somalia 3. Other (sp.) 4. No ID
	33.	**What is the main reason why [NAME] does not have a national ID?**	1. Does not know how to obtain 2. Lack of money 3. Lost during displacement 4. Not important to have document 5. Discrimination 6. Lack of birth registration 7. Other (sp.)
	34.	**Has [NAME] had access to mechanisms to replace any missing personal documents?** *(if no to question above)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
	35.	**Have you been able to replace the missing personal documents?** *(if yes to question above))*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.

3. BREADWINNER ROSTER (repeat as many time as # of breadwinner in the household)			
L I V E L I H O O D	1.	**Name of the breadwinner**	
	2.	**What was [NAME] main source of income over the last 6 months?**	1. Employment 2. Unemployed 3. Social assistance 4. Remittances 5.Rent 6. Other (sp.) 7. Don't know/ Don't want to answer
	3.	**What was [NAME] main occupation the last week?**	1. Self-employed/own business 2. Employed/salaried 3. Unemployed but looking for job 4. Unemployed but not looking for job 5. Working for relatives (unpaid) 6. Domestic work 7. Student 8. Retired 9. Disabled 10. Don't Know /Refuse to answer
	4.	**In which sector is [NAME] active?**	1. Service 2. Industry 3. Petty trade 4. Agriculture 5. Construction 6. Public 7. Other (sp.)
	5.	**Does [NAME] have a work contract?** *(if employed)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
	6.	**What type of work contract does he/she have?** *(if yes to question above)*	1. Permanent written contract 2. Temporary contract 3. Oral agreement
	7.	**What is the specification of [NAME] contract/agreement?**	1. Full time 2. Part time 3. Seasonal 4. Service 5. Other (sp.)
	8.	**How many days did [NAME] work last week?** *(1 to 7)*	#: _____
	9.	**How much did [NAME] earn last week?** *(if work)*	1. 10,000- 30,000 SLsh 2. 30,000 -50,000 3. SLsh 50,000-80,000 4. SLsh 80,000-100,000 5. SLsh 100,00 plus
	10.	**Is [NAME] currently seeking work?** *(if no work)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know

11.	**What is the main difficulty that [NAME] has had to get employed or access work?** *(if no work)*	1. Health 2. Lack of education 3. No jobs Discrimination 4. Just started looking 5. No flexibility 6. Other (sp.)
12.	**What is the main reason why he/she is NOT looking for work?** *(if no work)*	1. Health 2. Responsibilities at home 3. No use, no jobs 4. Student 5. Security 6. Lack of education 6. Discrimination 7. Other (sp.)
13.	**What would be the most effective support for he/she to find work?**	1. Retraining 2. Obtaining new knowledge 3. Training in how to open a business 4. Micro loan 5. Securing contact with employers 6. Provision of agricultural land

4. MIGRATION		
1.	**What is your region of origin?**	REGIONS
2.	**What is your district of origin?**	DISTRICTS
3.	**Have you ever been displaced?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
4.	**When did you leave your place of origin?** *(if yes to question above)*	Date: _____
5.	**Where were you displaced to?**	1. Within Somaliland 2. Other regions Somalia 3. Abroad
6.	**Mention the principal reason you left you place of origin?** *(not relevant if not displaced)*	1. Clan Conflict 2. Conflict general violence 3. Drought 4. Floods 5. Economic 6. Family (e.g. marriage) 7. Other
7.	**Mention the secondary reason you left you place of origin?** *(different from first one) (not relevant if not displaced)*	1. Clan Conflict 2. Conflict general violence 3. Drought 4. Floods 5. Economic 6. Family (e.g. marriage) 7. Other
8.	**Did you move to another place before moving here?** *(not relevant if not displaced)*	1. Yes 2. No
9.	**What was your next region?** *(If yes to previous question) (not relevant if not displaced)*	REGIONS
10.	**What was your next district?** *(If yes to previous question) (not relevant if not displaced)*	DISTRICTS
11.	**Please mention the principal reason you chose to come here.** *(not relevant if not displaced)*	1. Social Security /Join relatives 2. Economic/livelihood opportunities 3. Education opportunities 4. Quality of living 5. Other (sp.)
12.	**Please mention the secondary reason you chose to come here.** *(different from first one) (not relevant if not displaced)*	1. Social Security /Join relatives 2. Economic/livelihood opportunities 3. Education opportunities 4. Quality of living 5. Other (sp.)

5. FOOD SECURITY

1.	**In the past 6 months were there any months when you were not able to pay for the food you needed?**	
How many days during last week did your household had the following foods		
2.	**Cereals** *(min 0, max 7)*	0 to 7 times
3.	**Vegetables** *(min 0, max 7)*	0 to 7 times
4.	**Fruits** *(min 0, max 7)*	0 to 7 times
5.	**Meat** *(min 0, max 7)*	0 to 7 times
6.	**Dairy** *(min 0, max 7)*	0 to 7 times
7.	**Sugar** *(min 0, max 7)*	0 to 7 times
8.	**If you had an unexpected expense, would you have to borrow money in order to be able to cover this expense?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
9.	**Who is the main person/entity you ask for help when you are not able to cover your expenses?** *(if yes to question above)*	1. Family 2. Friends 3. Neighbours 4. NGOs 5. Have no one to ask 6. Religious center/Mosque 7. Other (sp.) 8. Don't want to answer
10.	**How many meals did you and your household eat yesterday?**	#: _____

6. HEALTH

1.	**Have you, or any household member, been sick in the last 3 months?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
2.	**Short-term illness/infection** *(if one member been sick)*	1. Yes 2. No
3.	**Injury** *(if one member been sick)*	1. Yes 2. No
4.	**Dental Problems** *(if one member been sick)*	1. Yes 2. No
5.	**Pregnancy or post natal problems** *(if one member been sick) (if women among the hh)*	1. Yes 2. No
6.	**Chronical illness/disability** *(if one member been sick)*	1. Yes 2. No
7.	**Other illness** *(if one member been sick)*	1. Yes 2. No
8.	**Did you seek medical consultation and/or medical treatment for any of these?** *(if one member been sick)*	1. Yes 2. No
9.	**Why did you not seek medical consultation and/or medical treatment?** *(if one member been sick) (if member didn't seek treatment)*	1. The problem was not serious 2. Self treatment 3. Did not have the financial resources 4. Had to work 5. Too far 6. Insecurity 7. Nobody to accompany me 8. Didn't know where to go 9. Discrimination 10. Lack of documents
10.	**Which is the main health service that you use?** *(if one member been sick) (if member sought treatment)*	1. Medical clinic 2. Hospital 3. Pharmacy 4. Other (sp.)
11.	**What type of Medical clinic was it?** *(if treatment sought in medical clinic)*	1. Public 2. Private 3. Humanitarian 4. Other (sp.)

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12.	**How far is the distance by foot?** *(if treatment sought in medical clinic)*	1. < 30 min 2. 30 min - 1 hour 3. more than 1 hour
13.	**What type of hospital was it?** *(if treatment sought in hospital)*	1. Public 2. Private 3. Humanitarian 4. Other (sp.)
14.	**How far is the distance by foot?** *(if treatment sought in hospital)*	1. < 30 min 2. 30 min - 1 hour 3. more than 1 hour
15.	**What type of Pharmacy was it?** *(if treatment sought in pharmacy)*	1. Public 2. Private 3. Humanitarian 4. Other (sp.)
16.	**How far is the distance by foot?** *(if treatment sought in pharmacy)*	1. < 30 min 2. 30 min - 1 hour 3. more than 1 hour
17.	**What type of Other Service was it?** *(if treatment sought in other)*	1. Public 2. Private 3. Humanitarian 4. Other (sp.)
18.	**How far is the distance by foot?** *(if treatment sought in other)*	1. < 30 min 2. 30 min - 1 hour 3. more than 1 hour
19.	**Where did the last pregnant woman in your household deliver in your current location?**	1. Home 2. Clinic/MCH 3. Hospital 4. No delivery in household 5. Other (Sp.)
20.	**Who is the main person who attended to deliver the child?** *(if response 1, 2, 3 or 5 in previous question)*	1. Doctor 2. Nurse/Midwife 3. TBA 4. Family member
21.	**Have you, or anyone in the HH, experienced mental health issues?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
22.	**Did you seek a service to deal with it?** *(if yes to previous question)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
23.	**What is the main reason why you did not seek help?** *(if no to previous question)*	1. Did not think it was necessary 2. Did not know where to seek help 3. Too expensive 4. Lack of documentation (whatever is required in Somaliland to access) that allow me to access help. 5. Other (Sp.)
24.	**What kind of service was used?** *(if yes to question on mental health issue)*	1. Traditional/Islamic 2. Medical 3. NGO 4. Other (sp.)

7. PROPERTY	
1.	**In what kind of dwelling does the household live?**	1. Buul 2. Brick 3. Tin 4. Other (sp.)
2.	**Of what kind of material are the outer walls of the dwelling made?**	1. Tin sheets 2. Cloth and wood 3. Bricks and/or stones 4. Mixed materials 5. Other (sp.)
3.	**On which terms do you live in this dwelling?**	1. Owner 2. Tenant 3. Living with relatives/friends 4. Other (sp.)
4.	**In the past 6 months, were there any months when you were not able to pay the rent?** *(only for tenants)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
5.	**How much do you pay for rent each week?** *(only for tenants)*	1. 30,000 -50,000 SLsh 2. 50,000-80,000 SLsh 3. 80,000-100,000 4. SLsh 100,00 plus

6.	How many rooms does the household have as its disposal for sleeping?	#: _____
7.	What is the main type of energy used for cooking?	1. Wood 2. Coal 3. Oil 4. Gasseous Fuel 5. Electricity 6. Other
In the housing unit in which the household lives, do you have?		
8.	A TV?	1. Yes 2. No
9.	A refrigerator?	1. Yes 2. No
10.	A washing machine?	1. Yes 2. No
11.	A bath or shower in dwelling?	1. Yes 2. No
12.	Indoor flush toilet?	1. Yes 2. No
13.	Computer?	1. Yes 2. No
14.	Mobile	1. Yes 2. No
15.	Other	1. Yes 2. No
16.	Is this dwelling also shared / used for other purposes?	1. Yes, other households are also living here 2. Yes, it is used for other activities (shop, office, etc) 3. Yes, both of the above 4. No
17.	Does anyone in this household have a registered title or rent contract for this dwelling? *(only for renters/tenants)*	1. Yes, registered title (owner) 2. Yes, written rent contract 3. No, only an oral agreement 4. No, no contract/agreement
18.	What is the main source of drinking water?	1. Well 2. River 3. Bottled/Bought water 4. Tank 5. Other (sp.)
What possessions did you have in your place of origin?		
19.	Land?	1. Yes 2. No
20.	House	1. Yes 2. No
21.	Livestock	1. Yes 2. No
22.	Other property	1. Yes 2. No
23.	No property	1. Yes 2. No
24.	What is the current state of your abandoned house/ land/ property? *(if yes to at least one of the land, house, livestock question)*	1. Damaged and occupied 2. Damaged, but not occupied 3. In good condition, but occupied 4. In good condition and not occupied
25.	Do you have documents to prove ownership of your abandoned house/land/property? *(if yes to at least one of the land, house, livestock question)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
26.	Have you had access to restitution or compensation mechanisms for your abandoned house/land/property *(if yes to at least one of the land, house, livestock question)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
27.	Have you been effectively restored or compensated? *(if access to compensation mechanisms)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
Enumerator to fill by observation: is this household located inside, over or near (within eyesight) any of the following:		
28.	Zone at risk of landslides	1. Yes 2. No

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29.	Trash receptacles	1. Yes 2. No
30.	Industry or factory	1. Yes 2. No
31.	Other risk zone	1. Yes 2. No
32.	No vulnerability	1. Yes 2. No
33.	Does this household have access to the following services waste, excreta and/or sewage disposal	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
34.	Does your dwelling have access to electricity on a regular basis?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.

8. SAFETY AND SECURITY	
1.	Have you or any member of the household experienced a security problem in your current location?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
What were the security problems? *(if yes to previous question)*	
2.	Robbery?	1. Yes 2. No
3.	Threat?	1. Yes 2. No
4.	Assault?	1. Yes 2. No
5.	Discrimination	1. Yes 2. No
6.	Other (sp.)	1. Yes 2. No
7.	Don't want to say	1. Yes 2. No
8.	Did you report this event? *(if yes to question on security issue experienced)*	1. Yes, I reported to the police 2. Yes, I reported to the clan elders 3. No, the event was not very serious 4.No, I do not trust the system 5. Other (sp.)
9.	Do you and your HH feel safe/secure when you go to work/school/daily business?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Only to some extent/particular parts of the day
10.	When do you feel least safe?	1 . Early morning 2. Late night
11.	Please mention the principal reason you feel unsafe *(if unsafe on question above)*	1. Attacks 2. Theft 3. Vandalism 4. Verbal Abuse 5. Other
12.	Please mention the secondary reason you feel unsafe *(if unsafe on question above) (answer different from the one above)*	1. Attacks 2. Theft 3. Vandalism 4. Verbal Abuse 5. Other
13.	Do you have any problems visiting official and public places in the Hargeisa?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
14.	Problem visiting Religious places? *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Yes 2. No
15.	Problem visiting locations for humanitarian assistance? *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Yes 2. No
16.	Municipal offices *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Yes 2. No
17.	Social activities *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Yes 2. No
18.	Market *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Yes 2. No
19.	Other *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Yes 2. No

20.	**Please name the principal reason why you have problems visiting** *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Safety reasons 2. Lack of/ wrong documents 3. Harassment 4. Discrimination 5. Money Other
21.	**Please name the secondary reason why you have problems visiting** *(if problems of access stated above)*	1. Safety reasons 2. Lack of/ wrong documents 3. Harassment 4. Discrimination 5. Money Other
22.	**Did you or member of your household suffered specific displacement-related violations?**	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
23.	**Do you have knowledge of the existence of mechanisms to provide remedies for any human rights violations suffered as consequence of your displacement?** *(if yes to question above)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
24.	**Have you ever access such mechanisms?** *(if yes to question above)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
25.	**Did you find the remedy satisfactory?** *(if yes to question above)*	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 4. Don't know.
26.	**Please explain why it was unsatisfactory** *(if no to question above)*	

9. DURABLE SOLUTIONS *(if not host community)*	
1.	**How many times in the past year have you returned to (visited) your place of origin?**	1. Never 2. Yes, one or two times 3. Yes, three to ten times 4. More than 10 times
2.	**Why have you not been able to return?** *(if not visited)*	1. Security 2. Financial reasons 3. Not interested 4.Other
3.	**What are your households plans in the near future?**	1. Permanently stay in Hargeisa 2. Return to place of origin 3. Move to another place
4.	**Please name the principal reason why you want to stay at present location** *(if intention is to stay)*	1. Well integrated 2. Impossible to return 3. Feel safe here 4. Have employment opportunities 5. Own land here 6. Family reasons 7. Good public services 8.Education/ health reasons 9.Other (sp.)
5.	**Why is it impossible to return?** *(if intention is to stay) (if impossible to return)*	
6.	**Please name the secondary reason why you want to stay at present location** *(if intention is to stay)*	1. Well integrated 2. Impossible to return 3. Feel safe here 4. Have employment opportunities 5. Own land here 6. Family reasons 7. Good public services 8.Education/ health reasons 9.Other (sp.)

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7.	**Please name the principal reason why you want to move to another place?** *(if intention is to move)*	1. A better social system there 2. Better employment opportunities 3. It is secure there 4. Family reasons 5.Discrimination 6. Better health/education systems 7. Better public services 8. Other (sp.)
8.	**Please name the secondary reason why you want to move to another place?** *(if intention is to move)*	1. A better social system there 2. Better employment opportunities 3. It is secure there 4. Family reasons 5.Discrimination 6. Better health/education systems 7. Better public services 8. Other (sp.)
9.	**Where would you like to go?** *(if intention is to move)*	1. Another location in SL 2. Another location in SOMALIA 3.Europe 4. East Africa 5. Middle East 6. Other (sp.)
10.	**Please name the principal reason why you want to return to place of origin** *(if intention is to return)*	1. It is secure there now 2. Property has been returned 3. Better public services 4. Better health/education systems 5. Family reasons Better employment opportunities Other (Specify)
11.	**Please name the secondary reason why you want to return to place of origin** *(if intention is to return)*	1. It is secure there now 2. Property has been returned 3. Better public services 4. Better health/education systems 5. Family reasons Better employment opportunities Other (Specify)
12.	**Do you have any concrete plans for moving to place of origin at present?** *(if intention is to return)*	1. Yes, within the next month 2. Yes, within the next 6 months 3. Yes, within the next 2 years 4. No
13.	**Please name the principal reason why you do NOT want to return to place of origin** *(if intention is to move or to stay)*	1. Lack of security 2. No property 3. Demolished house 4. Land is occupied by others 5. Lack of adequate schooling 6. No jobs there 7. Lack of adequate social support 8. Risk of renewed conflict 9. Want to forget the past 10. I have no relation there anymore 11. Other (sp.)
14.	**Please name the secondary reason why you do NOT want to return to place of origin** *(if intention is to move or to stay)*	1. Lack of security 2. No property 3. Demolished house 4. Land is occupied by others 5. Lack of adequate schooling 6. No jobs there 7. Lack of adequate social support 8. Risk of renewed conflict 9. Want to forget the past 10. I have no relation there anymore 11. Other (sp.)
15.	**Please name the principal condition to be met in order for you to be able to return?** *(if intention is to return)*	1. Security is ensured 2. Property is returned 3. Access to key services available 4. Better job opportunities 5.A relevant school curriculum 6. Good governance 7. Possibility of moving around freely 8. Family and friends also move 9. Other
16.	**Please name the secondary condition to be met in order for you to be able to return?** *(if intention is to return)*	1. Security is ensured 2. Property is returned 3. Access to key services available 4. Better job opportunities 5.A relevant school curriculum 6. Good governance 7. Possibility of moving around freely 8. Family and friends also move 9. Other

3 INDICATORS

Sub- themes	Indicators
Security conditions	- Frequency of police patrolling in population areas. - Density of checkpoints in population areas. - Frequency of reintegration of former combatants. - Density of police stations in population areas. - Density of courts in population areas. - Density of trained police deployed in population areas. - Density of judicial personnel deployed in population areas.
Physical safety	- Police patrols / Community mediations / Lighting. - Proportion of target population who experienced victimizing events in their place of residence in the past 12 months. - Proportion of target population who reported victimizing events in the past 12 months to the police / judiciary system. - Proportion of target population feeling unsafe or insecure in their place of residence - Proportion of target population who are worried about being exposed to theft, crime or vandalism in their place of residence
Freedom of movement	- Proportion of population who face legal or administrative restrictions of their freedom of movement (i.e. lack of documentation, restricted movements in living area) - Average number of times that target population have visited the place of original/habitual residence in the last year
Food security	Proportion of population with access to essential food
Shelter and housing	- Proportion of population without access to basic shelter - Proportion of population living in overcrowded housing/shelter (> X persons per room) - Proportion of population living in inadequate housing conditions (according to local context)
Health care	- Proportion of target population covered by public or private health care - Proportion of population with access to essential health care when needed - Proportion of population without access to essential health care when needed, according to main reason, include mental health

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Water and Sanitation	● Proportion of target population with access to adequate source of drinking water (according to local context) ● Proportion of target population with access to basic sanitation systems
Education	● Proportion of target population of school-age regularly attending basic education (primary and secondary) ● Distribution of school-age population not attending basic education according to main reason - disaggregated by sex ● Adult literacy rate among target population ● Maximum level of education among target population
Energy	● Proportion of target population with access to electricity or other modern energy services ● Proportion of target population using solid fuels for cooking
Household assets	● Average number of assets owned by target population
Access to economic activities	● Distribution of target population by type of economic activity ● Distribution of target population unemployed according to main perceived obstacles / constrains ● Distribution of population according to primary and secondary source of income/livelihood
Employment or self-employment conditions	● Distribution of population by type of employment ● Proportion of employed population who has a written contract of employment ● Average monthly salary / net benefit from main economic activity ● Distribution of population by sector of employment (agriculture, industry, etc.) ● Proportion of informal-market employment rate
Livelihood security / resilience	● Informal market ● Proportion of target population who finds it difficult to make ends meet with total household income ● Proportion of target population who was not able to pay house rental / services in the last 12 months ● Proportion of target population capable of managing unexpected expenses without borrowing money or receiving help from others ● Average monthly/annual household expenditure on rent, food, health care, education, transport ● Proportion of population living below national poverty line

Incidence of HLP loses	• Proportion of targeted population who lost housing, land and/or property because of displacement • Proportion of targeted population with knowledge about the current situation of their lost HLP • Proportion of targeted population with documents to prove ownership of their lost HLP
Access to restitution or compensation mechanisms	• Proportion of targeted population with lost HLP who have accessed restitution or compensation mechanisms • Proportion of targeted population with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved and enforced
Incidence of documentation loses	• Proportion of targeted population in possession of birth certificates and/or national ID cards • Proportion of migrant population in possession of refugee cards, AS certificates, IDP card, and/or residence visas
Effective access to personal and other documentation	• Proportion of targeted population lacking personal documents with access to mechanisms to replace them • Proportion of population who faces no legal or administrative obstacles to obtain replacements of personal documents
Incidence of displacement related violations	• Proportion of targeted population who suffered specific displacement-related violations
Access to mechanisms to provide effective remedies, justice and reparations	• Proportion of population who suffered displacement-related violations with knowledge of mechanisms to provide remedies • Proportion of population who suffered displacement-related violations with access to mechanisms to provide remedies • Proportion of population who suffered displacement-related violations who consider that they have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored • Average time spent to repair cases of human rights violations or grave breaches of humanitarian law
Experienced discrimination	• Proportion of population who has been exposed to unfair/unequal treatment due to displacement status or personal characteristics • Proportion of population who were evicted or denied access to housing on account of displacement status or personal characteristics
Demographics	• Distribution of target population • Distribution of target population by sex • Distribution of target population by age: 0-4, 5-11, 12-17, 18-65, >65 • Distribution of target population by clan and sun clan • Distribution of target population by relationship to head of HH

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	● Distribution of target population by type of household: male-headed, female-headed, child-headed, etc. ● Proportion of target population with special needs/disability ● Average household size by target population ● Distribution of target population by marital status ● Average age-dependency ratio per target population
Displacement / Migration Patterns	● Distribution of target population by place of origin/habitual residence ● Distribution of target population by length of migration/displacement ● Distribution of target population by primary and secondary cause of migration/displacement ● Distribution of target population by initial place of settlement ● Distribution of target population by current residence type (camp/settlement, host family, private accommodation, other) ● Distribution of target population by primary and secondary reason to chose current place of residence
Intentions / future expectations	● Distribution of target population by desired intentions on future place of residence ● Distribution of target population with concrete plans on future place of residence ● Distribution of target population who intends/plans to return, according to main reasons ● Distribution of target population who intends/plans to relocate according to main reasons ● Distribution of target population who intends/plans to permanently settle in current place according to main reasons

4 ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table: Distribution of the enumerated population by settlement (#):

Settlements	Economic Migrant	Host Community	IDP SC	IDPSL	Refugee Asylum Seeker	Refugee Returnees	Total
AY1	156	61		93			310
AY2	470	10	2	238	32	187	939
AY3	334		2	118	1	1	456
AY4	298	2	7	1			308
DG	407		5	295	8	3	718
DMA	774	119	30	317	103	49	1392
DMB	283	84	1	23	6	73	470
KB	2			92			94
LD	97	10	1				108
NHA	532	1		26		25	584
NHB	87		29	79	1		196
SD	1422	187	23	409	89	469	2599
SH	190	46	2	12	1	5	256
ST	1792	421	19	568	171	561	3532
Total	**6844**	**941**	**121**	**2271**	**412**	**1373**	**11962**

Table: Distribution of the enumerated population by settlement (%):

Settlements	Economic Migrant	Host Community	IDP SC	IDP SL	Refugee Asylum Seeker	Refugee Returnees	Total
AY1	2%	6%	0%	4%	0%	0%	3%
AY2	7%	1%	2%	10%	8%	14%	8%
AY3	5%	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	4%
AY4	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	3%
DG	6%	0%	4%	13%	2%	0%	6%
DMA	11%	13%	25%	14%	25%	4%	12%
DMB	4%	9%	1%	1%	1%	5%	4%

KB	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%
LD	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
NHA	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	5%
NHB	1%	0%	24%	3%	0%	0%	2%
SD	21%	20%	19%	18%	22%	34%	22%
SH	3%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%
ST	26%	45%	16%	25%	42%	41%	30%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table: Distribution of the enumerated population by age range and population type (%):

Age range	Economic Migrant	Host Community	SC IDP	SL IDP	Refugee Returnee	OoS IDP	SC Total
0 to 1	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%
2 to 4	10%	9%	7%	9%	9%	12%	10%
5 to 18	42%	42%	38%	39%	41%	44%	41%
19 to 49	34%	36%	41%	38%	36%	35%	36%
50 +	10%	10%	11%	10%	12%	6%	10%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table: age and gender distribution (household survey)

	Male	Female
0 to 1	225	218
2 to 4	631	611
5 to 18	2703	2655
19 to 49	2137	2556
50 +	619	710
	6315	6750

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