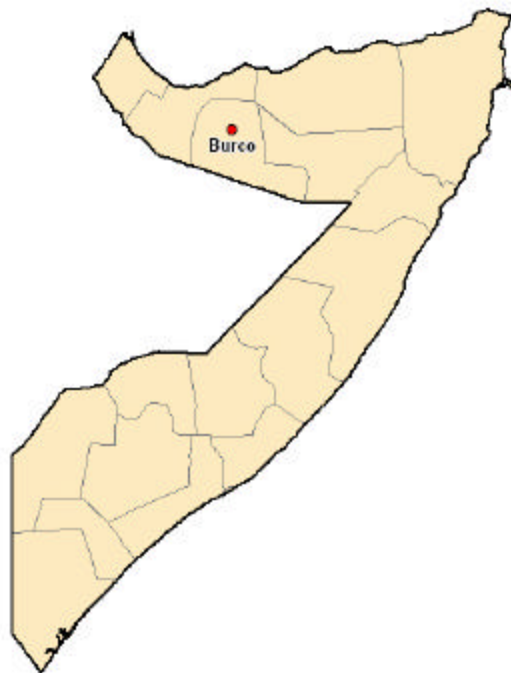


**IDP Profiling Project Somaliland**

**REPORT ON PROFILING OF  
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS  
BURCO**

**FINAL DRAFT**



**Danish Refugee Council  
UNHCR Branch Office Somalia**

**Nairobi  
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The IDP Profiling Project Somalia is a Somalia Protection Cluster/IDP Task Force pilot initiative that has developed and tested tools for profiling of internally displaced persons (IDPs) with the aim of providing overall information on IDPs for global monitoring as well as providing context specific information to facilitate preparation of local assistance to IDPs. The project has been guided and monitored by a core group of agencies consisting of UNHCR, UNOCHA, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Danish Refugee Council (DRC), with support from UNHABITAT, UNICEF and other members of the Protection Cluster Work Group/IDP Task Force. Implementation in the field has been led by DRC while UNHCR has been handling data management and providing support to report production. The project has been based on the draft Guidelines for IDP Profiling developed by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

The project applied simple random sampling in defined IDP settlements. Given the nature of these IDP settlements, this sampling method was found appropriate and sufficient. The sampling was made on the basis of an *estimation* of the IDP population in any given settlement. This estimation, in turn, was based on previous surveys, reports and updates from agencies operating in the area, and information from local authorities and IDP settlement leaders. The tools applied were focus group discussions/participatory assessments and household interviews. Focus group discussions were held with small groups of selected settlement representatives such as elder, religious leaders, and settlement management. They served partly as a 'door opener' to the settlements and partly as a way of providing a certain basic knowledge of the settlement against which the interviewers could assess the information obtained in the household interviews. This basic knowledge also served as a simple frame of reference in the subsequent process of data analysis. Household interviews were considered the most appropriate and effective way of systematically gathering the type of data wanted for the profiling.

The project developed a long questionnaire and a shorter version with a selection of the questions from the long version. However, after testing both of these in Bossaso, it became clear that the long questionnaire took too long time and discouraged people to take part in the interviews. It was therefore decided that after Bossaso, the short questionnaire should be the only one used, but in a slightly extended version.

Data from the questionnaires were transferred to the database at UNHCR Branch Office Somalia in Nairobi. A Standard Report was then been produced on the basis of the raw data in the database. In principle, such a report lists all the answers provided by the respondents in the household interviews. Based on the Standard Report, the present profiling report provides simplified overviews of selected parts of the raw data, makes minimal analyses, and points to potential fields of interests for further analysis. While this will be sufficient in some situations, there will in other situations be a need for more sector-specific in-depth analyses or a need to focus on specific settlements or sections of the IDP population. This may be done by consulting the database directly, thus getting more details than the present report provides, and by linking the different data fields in the database. The present report provides examples of such linking. Agencies with more detailed or sector-specific interests are encouraged to contact Protection Unit, UNHCR Branch Office Somalia, Nairobi, for assistance in more advanced data extraction.

The project carried out surveys in five locations: Bossaso and Gaalkacyo in Puntland, Mogadishu and Baydhaba in South/Central, and Burco in Somaliland. Reports on findings have been prepared for each of these locations. In addition, a separate Process Documentation Report has been prepared describing and analysing the process of developing and implementing the project and lessons learned. Some of the lessons concerning inappropriate formulations of questions in the questionnaire were learned so late

in the process that they could not be corrected before the work was done. Where this is the case, a note is made in the present report to explain apparent discrepancies.

## 1.1 Burco

The town of Burco in Somaliland was the fifth location for IDP profiling under this project. The implementing partner was the local NGO, Candlelight, who worked under supervision of DRC project staff and staff from UNHCR Hargeisa.

Burco was chosen for the profiling because it was known that the settlements there had mixed groups of inhabitants with returnees from Ethiopia, local IDPs from the region, IDPs from South/Central Somalia (who by the authorities of the self-declared independent state of Somaliland are regarded as refugees), and asylum seekers, but details of the situation were not known. It was expected that the 'proper' IDPs might make up a relatively small portion, so in order to get a certain minimum volume of data on these IDPs, the sample size was chosen to be 20%.

GPS readings were taken for the surveyed settlements in Burco with the aim of producing a map showing their exact location. However, as an appropriate electronic background map of the Burco area is not yet available, the map of the settlements can not be produced yet.

### Basic data on Burco survey

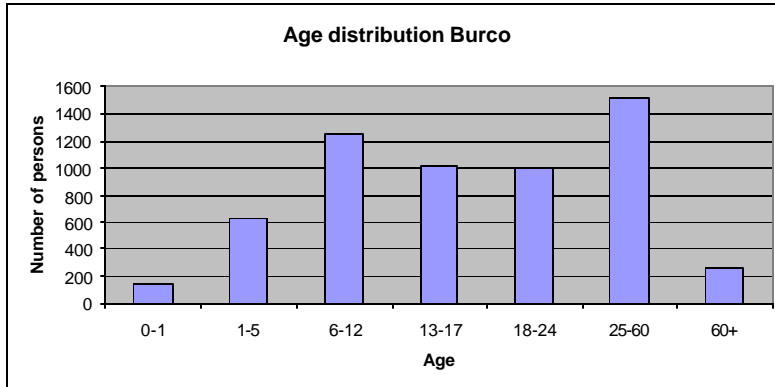
|   |   |
|---|---|
| Location:                               | Burco District, Togdheer Region, Somaliland             |
| District code (UN code system):         | SO0602  |
| Estimated total IDP population:         | 25,000 persons (3955 households)                        |
| Number of settlements surveyed:         | 10 (see list of settlements in Annex 1)                 |
| Period of survey:                       | 4-15 April 2007   |
| Total number of households interviewed: | 790   |
| Respondents:                            | Female: 594 (75.2%), male : 185 (23.4%), (1.4% no data) |
| Sample size:                            | 20% of estimated total IDP population                   |

## 2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HOUSING

### 2.1 Age and gender distribution

While the Standard Report gives age breakdown for each of the 10 settlements in the survey, the following table and chart provide a summary overview of age breakdown for the total IDP population surveyed in Burco .

| Age            | 0-1 | 1-5  | 6-12 | 13-17 | 18-24 | 25-60 | 60+ | Total |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| No. of persons | 150 | 627  | 1254 | 1018  | 998   | 1517  | 269 | 5833  |
| % of total     | 2.6 | 10.7 | 21.5 | 17.5  | 17.1  | 26.0  | 4.6 | 100.0 |

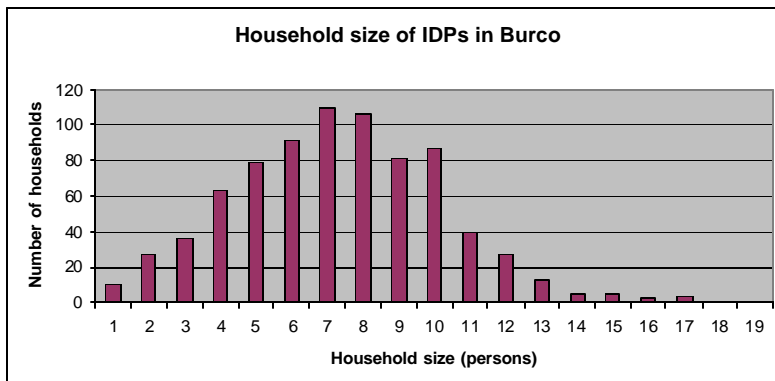


The relatively high number of people in the 25 -60-year column is due to the simple fact that this age category covers more years than any of the others. The database does not provide breakdown beyond the age categories shown here.

Gender distribution is 53.5% female and 46.5% male. Gender breakdown by age category and settlement is available in the Standard Report.

### 2.2 Number of persons per household

While the following chart gives a breakdown of number of households with number of persons from 1 to 19, the following table provides a summary overview of selected groups.



| No. of persons per household | 1-3 | 4-6  | 7-9  | 10-12 | 12+ | Total |
|------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| No. of households            | 73  | 233  | 298  | 154   | 32  | 790   |
| % of total                   | 9.2 | 29.5 | 37.7 | 19.5  | 4.1 | 100.0 |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>Average no. of persons per household</b> | <b>7.4</b> |
|---|------------|

The average number of persons per household is considerably higher than the number of 6.0-6.5 which many agencies work with. The survey staff do not actually count the persons in the households but only note the numbers given by the respondents. There is no immediate explanation for the apparently high number in Burco, but one suggestion is that IDPs in Burco might want to exaggerate the number of household members in order to attract more aid.

### 2.3 Housing units

To facilitate aerial counting in order to arrive at a total number of IDPs in a given area, should that option be chosen, the survey included information on the number of separate housing units used by each household. The results are given in the table below.

| No. of separate housing units per household | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4   | 5   | 6   | Total | No data |
|---|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| No. of households                           | 265  | 312  | 70   | 14  | 2   | 1   | 664   | 126     |
| % of total                                  | 39.9 | 47.0 | 10.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 |         |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Average no. of housing units per household</b> | 1.76 |
|---|------|

The types of housing units in the surveyed settlements in Burco are mixed. In some settlements (such as 15 May) they are traditional, round or oval structures with a frame of wooden sticks covered by pieces of cardboard, sacks, plastic bags etc. In an aerial counting, these huts would be easily distinguishable from the rectangular brick structures with tin roofs typically associated with town dwelling. However, in other settlements (such as Kosar) many permanent constructions, rectangular with tin roof, have been build, some of them as part of an ILO low-cost housing project. An aerial counting will therefore have to incorporate a certain margin of error.

### 2.4 Land ownership in IDP settlements

The question of landownership was formulated as ‘Who owns most of the land in you settlement?’ However, the question intended was ‘Who owns the land that you live on?’ and it was this question which was actually asked during the survey.<sup>1</sup>

As can be seen from below table, the majority of 74.3% of the inhabitants in the settlements in Burco own the land they live on. This is explained by the fact that the municipality has given land to inhabitants of the major settlements that houses returnees and locally displaced persons. Linking data on land ownership with data on place of origin reveals that indeed those who acquired land in Burco are for the most those originating from the area. People from the host region of Togdheer account for 484 cases (82.5% of landowners) and those from the neighbouring region of Woqooyi Galbeed account for 60 cases (10.2% of landowners).

| Land owner                | No. of households | % of total |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Government                | 31                | 3.9        |
| Individual IDP households | 587               | 74.3       |
| Municipality              | 2                 | 0.3        |
| Private landlord          | 105               | 13.3       |
| Public institution        | 4                 | 0.5        |
| No data                   | 61                | 7.7        |
| Total                     | 790               | 100        |

<sup>1</sup>This inconsistency will be addressed in revision of the questionnaire and/or the survey procedure.

On the issue of land owned by the individual IDP household, it is known that individual land ownership can take several forms that might be of interest to organisations working specifically with land issues. Such details did not come out of the present profiling.

## 2.5 Payment of rent and relationship with owner and residents

With the large number of households owning the land they live on, only a small number would be expected to pay rent. Of the 203 households not living on own land, only 39 reported to pay rent. The monthly rent varied from 8,000 SLSh<sup>1</sup> at the lower end (nine cases) to 90,000 SSh at the higher end (one case). The distribution is given in the table below.

| Rent per month (SLSh) | No. of households | % of total |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 0-20,000              | 29                | 74.4       |
| 20,001-40,000         | 6                 | 15.4       |
| More than 40,000      | 4                 | 10.3       |
| Total                 | 39                | 100.0      |

Of the 119 households who answered the question, practically all reported to have a good (100 respondents) or normal (13 respondents) relationship with the landowner. Only 3 respondents said that they were having problems but no reasons were given.

Practically everyone reported to have a good (769 respondents) or normal (2 respondents) relationship with the surrounding host community. Only three said they were having a bad relationship and one explained that this was because villagers were displeased with IDPs having settled on the road.

## 3 CLAN AFFILIATION

A word of caution is necessary before dealing with clan affiliation. The issue of clan affiliation in connection with the present IDP profiling is complicated because the clan structure is complex and referred to in varying ways depending on socio-political context and time. The clan structure is often described as having a small number of clan families at the top which branch off into a number of clans, lineages, and smaller socio-political groups as you move down in the system. The clan system is dynamic in the sense that it reflects both political and demographic developments, illustrated by the creation of new offshoots when demanded by circumstances, or, for instance, elevation in status of what used to be a sub-section of a larger clan entity. As this happens over time and in a political environment, there will often be questions as to whether a particular entity is a clan or rather a sub-clan, and whether a particular clan name is associated with one or the other level in the clan structure. Besides, asked about clan and sub-clan affiliation, Somalis can choose different points of entry depending on the context. Given this complexity, the clan data in the present survey are difficult to handle. Respondents may refer to a clan that others would regard as a sub-clan and visa versa. This inconsistency means that data on clan affiliations often can not be treated straightforward if a detailed and 'fully correct' picture is desired. However, for the purpose of the present report, no attempt has been made to 'clean up' clan data by joining data on clans that might actually refer to the same entity (or one being a sub-section of the other) - clan data are presented as given by the respondents. If more advanced analysis involving clan affiliation is wanted, data cleaning will have to be done first.

A majority of 86.2% of the respondents belong to the Isaaq clan, native to the host region (see table below). Two other clans account for 4.9%, while the rest belong to seven other

<sup>1</sup> At the time of survey, the local exchange rate was 1 USD = 6,000 SLSh (Somaliland shilling).

clans with a smaller representation. The full list of 10 clan affiliations can be seen in the Standard Report that also has a list of 46 sub-clans given by the respondents.

| Clan affiliation | No. of households | % of total |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Isaaq            | 681               | 86.2       |
| Rahanweyn        | 23                | 2.9        |
| Gabooye          | 16                | 2.0        |
| 7 others         | 22                | 2.8        |
| No data          | 48                | 6.1        |
|                  | 790               | 100.0      |

Linking data on clan affiliation with data on place of origin (see next section) shows the following places of origin for the three largest clan groups.

| Clan affiliation | Place of origin | No. of households                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Isaaq            | Somaliland      | 644 (of these, 571 from Togdheer) |
|                  | Puntland        | 1                                 |
|                  | South/Central   | 16                                |
|                  | Ethiopia        | 2                                 |
| Rahanweyn        | Puntland        | 2                                 |
|                  | South/Central   | 20 (of these, 17 from Bay)        |
| Gabooye          | Somaliland      | 15 (of these, 14 from Togdheer)   |

This clearly shows that the majority of the inhabitants in the settlements in Burco are native to the area.

## 4 DISPLACEMENT ISSUES

### 4.1 Place of origin

The households were asked to give their place of origin by region and district. The following table provides an overview of the regions. The list of districts is provided in the Standard Report.

It appeared that the largest single group of inhabitants in the settlements is coming from the host region Togdheer with 632 respondents (80.0%), and out of these, 622 (78.7%) come from Burco district. This indicates that they are either returnees or have left neighbouring rural areas due to drought - both of these reasons were highlighted during discussions. Another 72 respondents (9.1%) are coming from neighbouring region of Woqooyi Galbeed. The third largest group is coming from Banadir and Bay with jointly 45 respondents (5.7%). They are predominantly the inhabitants of the settlement named 15 May. A map showing place of origin is provided in Annex 2.



|                 | Region          | No. of households | % of total |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| Somaliland      | No data         | 19                | 2.4        |
|                 | Woqooyi Galbeed | 72                | 9.1        |
|                 | Togdheer        | 632               | 80.0       |
|                 | Sanaag*)        | 4                 | 0.5        |
|                 | Sool*)          | 7                 | 0.9        |
| Puntland        | Bari            | 2                 | 0.3        |
|                 | Mudug           | 2                 | 0.3        |
| South/Central   | Hiraan          | 1                 | 0.1        |
|                 | Bay             | 21                | 2.7        |
|                 | Banadir         | 24                | 3.0        |
|                 | Shabelle Hoose  | 3                 | 0.4        |
| <b>Ethiopia</b> | Somali Region   | 3                 | 0.4        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    |                 | 790               | 100.0      |

\*) There is an ongoing dispute between Somaliland and Puntland as to whether the regions of Sannag and Sool belong to one or the other.

## 4.2 Time of displacement

The time the households left their place of origin and arrived at their current location is shown in the table below broken down in five-year periods.

### Time households left place of origin

| Year         | No. of households | % of total |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| Before 1985  | 10                | 1.3        |
| 1986-1990    | 703               | 89.0       |
| 1991-1995    | 35                | 4.4        |
| 1996-2000    | 18                | 2.3        |
| 2001-2005    | 15                | 1.9        |
| 2006-2007    | 7                 | 0.9        |
| No data      | 2                 | 0.3        |
| <b>Total</b> | 790               | 100.0      |

### Time households arrived at current location

| Year         | No. of households | % of total |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| Before 1990  | 2                 | 0.3        |
| 1990-1995    | 158               | 20.0       |
| 1996-2000    | 54                | 6.8        |
| 2001-2005    | 551               | 69.7       |
| 2006-2007    | 17                | 2.2        |
| No data      | 8                 | 1.0        |
| <b>Total</b> | 790               | 100.0      |

Linking data on place of origin with time of displacement shows that from most of the regions displacement has taken place gradually with small numbers of households each year. For the Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed regions, however, practically all displacement took place in the year 1988 with 600 and 69 households, respectively, leaving the area. In the year 1988, Somaliland saw heavy fighting and air bombardment of some areas that caused people to flee in large numbers, many of them became refugees in Ethiopia.

## 4.3 Reasons for current displacement

The reasons for the current displacement as given by the respondents are shown in the table below. The indications are lumped together in categories within which the differences may not always be clear (for example, 'general violence' could be because of 'clan conflict', or 'economic reason' could be because of 'drought').

| Reason for current displacement | No. of indications | % of total | % by category |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| Clan conflict                   | 221                | 28.6       |               |
| General violence                | 488                | 63.1       | 91.7          |
| Drought                         | 47                 | 6.1        |               |
| Floods                          | 5                  | 0.6        |               |
| Economic reasons                | 8                  | 1.0        | 7.8           |
| Repatriation, returnee          | 2                  | 0.3        | 0.3           |
| Insecurity                      | 1                  | 0.1        | 0.1           |
| Other                           | 1                  | 0.1        | 0.1           |
| Total no. of indications        | 773                | 100.0      | 100.0         |

NOTE! The table shows that a majority of 91.7% refer to conflict and violence for their displacement, while 7.8% refer to drought, flood and economic reasons. However, as learned during initial assessments in preparation for the survey and focus group discussions, the situation in Burco is such that the question on reason for current displacement has been confusing and figures in the above table therefore need to be explained. The majority of the people surveyed left their homes in 1988 due to conflict and became refugees in Ethiopia (see above). They have now returned to their homearea (though not necessarily to the particular place they left). When asked about reason for displacement, they were not thinking of 'coming home' as displacement and therefore gave the reason why they left in the first place (in 1988), and that answer was for the majority conflict and violence.

#### 4.4 Previous displacement

Of the 790 respondents, 337 (42.7%) said that they have been displaced more than once, the majority of those twice. The categories of reasons for previous displacement are the same as for current displacement. However, it is not possible to see from the Standard Report which respondents refer to what reasons; this would require more complex data linking that we will not do here.

Also for this question it is a problem how returnees have responded. As they would think of their time as refugees in Ethiopia as the only displacement, they do not give Ethiopia as place of previous displacement. The list of previous displacement locations therefore includes only a few cases in Ethiopia.

If the displacement history (tracking of displacement) of individuals or groups of individuals is of interest, advanced queries may be designed to link data fields in the database.

## 5 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Using only the short questionnaire, data on the following issues concerning access to basic services are unfortunately very superficial<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> It is recommended that in revising the short questionnaire, more sector specific questions will be added.

## 5.1 Food

The following table shows the main source of food for the IDP households and the average number of meals per day.

| Main sources of food        | No. of indications | Average no. of meals per day | No. of households | % of total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Purchasing                  | 706                | 1                            | 110               | 13.9       |
| Food aid                    | 2                  | 2                            | 271               | 34.3       |
| Donation                    | 22                 | 3                            | 130               | 16.5       |
| Begging                     | 20                 | Irregular                    | 255               | 32.3       |
| Animal based own production | 5                  | no data                      | 24                | 3.0        |
| Own cereal production       | 1                  | Total                        | 790               | 100.0      |

It is worth noting that during focus group discussions, it was often highlighted that begging was an important source of income for the IDPs, particularly in the settlements of 15 May that houses exclusively IDPs from South /Central Somalia (and a few from Puntland). Linking of data shows that indeed, practically all respondents in that settlement (28 out of 30) emphasising begging as main source of income.

## 5.2 Water

Though the questionnaire asks for water consumption per person, answers were given as household consumption because that was the only thing that made sense in the interview situation. By linking these answers to the number of members in the households, the following information is generated concerning water consumption per person per day.<sup>1</sup>

| No. of litres used per person per day | No. of households | % of total |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1-5                                   | 199               | 25.2       |
| 5-10                                  | 364               | 46.1       |
| 10-15                                 | 105               | 13.3       |
| 15-20                                 | 56                | 7.1        |
| 20-25                                 | 17                | 2.2        |
| 25-30                                 | 13                | 1.6        |
| 30 and above                          | 20                | 2.5        |
| No data                               | 16                | 2.0        |
| Total                                 | 790               | 100.0      |

Of the 790 respondents, a majority of 706 (89.4%) reported that they had equal access to water if they could afford it.

## 5.3 Sanitation

The survey did not provide information on availability or conditions of latrines but did ask those who had access to latrines if access was safe at any time of day or night. Of the 790 respondents, a majority of 614 (77.7%) reported that it was safe to access latrines any time of day or night. Those who did not find it safe referred mainly to insecurity, fear of wild animals, latrines in poor condition or too far away.

<sup>1</sup>This inconsistency will be addressed in revision of the questionnaire and/or the survey procedure.

## 5.4 Education

Children's school attendance was reported as follows:

| Age                                    | 6-12 | 13-17 | Total 6-17 |
|--|------|-------|------------|
| <b>No. of persons in total</b>         | 1254 | 1018  | 2272       |
| <b>No. of persons attending school</b> | 404  | 448   | 852        |
| <b>% of total attending school</b>     | 32.2 | 44.0  | 37.5       |

Of the 790 respondents, about half (391 = 49.5%) reported that their children had access to school facilities.

On the question of level of education of the respondents, the following answers were given:

| Level of education  | No. of respondents | % of total |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Primary level       | 151                | 19.1       |
| Secondary level     | 18                 | 2.3        |
| College             | 0                  | 0.0        |
| Religious education | 1                  | 0.1        |
| No education        | 359                | 45.4       |
| No data             | 261                | 33.0       |
| Total               | 790                | 100.0      |

## 5.5 Health

The types of health facilities that people refer to are given in the table below.

| Type of health facilities used | No. of indications |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Hospital                       | 116                |
| MCH clinic                     | 459                |
| Pharmacy                       | 149                |
| Private clinic                 | 21                 |
| Traditional healer             | 15                 |

On the issue of HIV/AIDS, 1158 persons (41.67% of the 2784 persons age 18 and above) appear to have some general knowledge of HIV/AIDS, while about half of those appear to understand ways of transmission and methods of prevention.

| How many members of the household understand: | Male | Female |
|---|------|--------|
| - HIV/AIDS                                    | 577  | 581    |
| - Methods of prevention                       | 264  | 263    |
| - Ways of transmission                        | 264  | 260    |

However, the responses to the questions on HIV/AIDS are difficult to translate since during the interviews it became obvious that there was great reluctance to talk about this generally taboo topic. The way the questions are formulated in the questionnaire and the instruction given to the interviewers need to be reconsidered.

## 6 LIVELIHOODS

The table below shows main sources of revenue for the households before displacement and during displacement. A few things stand out in comparison of the two situations:

Before displacement, 49.25% were depending mainly on casual employment (mostly construction work), while 18.6% were depending mainly on livestock. Both of these sources of revenue have decreased in importance during displacement, while trade, market activities (market labour)<sup>1</sup>, depending on aid, and begging have increased.

| Main source of revenue for the household | Before displacement |            | During displacement |            |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|  | No. of indications  | % of total | No. of indications  | % of total |
| Land cultivation                         | 17                  | 2.2        | 3                   | 0.4        |
| Livestock                                | 146                 | 18.6       | 20                  | 2.6        |
| Small scale trade                        | 79                  | 10.1       | 155                 | 20.3       |
| Market activities*)                      | 114                 | 14.6       | 133                 | 17.4       |
| Aid                                      | 23                  | 2.9        | 84                  | 11.0       |
| Begging                                  | 8                   | 1.0        | 76                  | 10.0       |
| Remittance from aboard                   | 5                   | 0.6        | 8                   | 1.0        |
| Casual employment                        | 385                 | 49.2       | 280                 | 36.7       |
| Other                                    | 6**)                | 0.8        | 4***)               | 0.5        |
| Total                                    | 783                 | 100.0      | 763                 | 100.0      |

\*) 'Market activities' in this context means carrying goods (using a wheelbarrow) at the market.

\*\*) 'Other' included: teacher, policeman, soldier, selling firewood .

\*\*\*) 'Other' included: teacher, medical staff, selling firewood.

## 7 PROTECTION ISSUES

### 7.1 General vulnerability

The general vulnerability situation was assessed in relation to a set of seven standard parameters and the option of adding others. The result was as follows:

| Type of vulnerability    | No. of cases | Type of vulnerability | No. of cases |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Female head of household | 299          | Physical disabilities | 134          |
| Pregnant women           | 120          | Mental disabilities   | 83           |
| Children<6               | 656          | Serious illness       | 29           |
| Elderly>60               | 241          | Other vulnerabilities | 1            |

### 7.2 Safety

A majority of 96.7% of the respondents said they felt safe in their current location. Of the few not feeling safe, one referred to cases of harassment. A group of 14.9% of the respondents felt that they might be more vulnerable than others for reasons such as: Poverty, female head of household, pregnancy/lactating, illness/disability, and being elderly.

NOTE! This high score for safety is contrasted by the general impression among agencies working with protection issues. The explanation for this apparent discrepancy may be that IDPs in Burco generally feel safe in their new locations compared to what they fled from, and that many of them would say that they are home. Also, many of the threats appear hypothetical or not even realised. It may also be a factor that during a household interview, safety is just one of many issues, and the interview does not create a special focus on safety. This is opposed to the participatory assessment focus group discussions done with a particular protection focus that are likely to result in more concerns about safety.

<sup>1</sup> The term 'market activities' was initially chosen in this context to mean carrying goods (using a wheelbarrow) at the market. However, the term has caused some confusion as it is generally understood by readers as related to some sort of trading. Revising the questionnaire, the term will be changed to 'market labour'.

### **7.3 Restrictions on movements**

A majority of 92.0% of the respondents said they did not feel any restriction on movements in their current location.

### **7.4 Eviction threats**

In Burco, eviction threats appear not to be an issue of concern. Only 29 respondents (3.7%) said they were facing eviction threats. Only one respondent tried to explain and said they were living on land that was not theirs.

### **7.5 Disputes**

In case of dispute, 282 respondents (35.7%) said they would refer to the traditional *xeer* system, 149 respondents (18.9%) said they would refer to the *Sharia* courts, while 316 respondents (40.0%) would be referred to the secular court system. 541 respondents (68.5%) said they found these systems helpful. A few respondents said they would refer to the police or international agencies. The survey did not provide information on any cases actually being pursued.

## **8 PROPERTY ISSUES**

Of the respondents, 24.7% said they owned land and/or houses in their place of origin. 36.2% of the respondents said they would refer property reclaim issues to the traditional *xeer* system, 20.6% said they would go to the *Sharia* courts, while 37.5% suggested using secular courts. A few would refer to the police, local government, or local committees. The survey did not provide information on any such cases actually being pursued.

## **9 INTENTIONS FOR THE FUTURE**

### **9.1 Wish to return**

Of the 790 respondents, only 52 (6.6%) expressed that they would like to return while 695 (88.0%) said they would not (5.4% no data). Of those who would like to return, half of them wanted to go back to their place of origin and the other half to their previous place of residence.

Conditions for returning generally included – in order of priority: physical safety, job opportunities available, housing available, access to basic services, after other households have returned first, and land and livestock available.

### **9.2 Wish to stay or resettle**

Of the 695 respondents who would like to remain in current location, 96.7% said they would like to settle permanently while the rest said they would stay for a period. Only 26 respondents expressed the wish to be resettled in another location in Somaliland or Somalia (different from their place of origin).

## 10 ACCESS TO INFORMATION

On the question of sources of information concerning conditions relevant to IDPs and the military and political development in Somalia, the following answers were given.

| Main source of information  | No. of indications | % of total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| BBC Radio (Somali language) | 709                | 80.2       |
| Local radio                 | 0                  | 0.0        |
| NGOs working in the area    | 0                  | 0.0        |
| Clan elders                 | 26                 | 2.9        |
| Family                      | 62                 | 7.0        |
| Friends and others          | 87                 | 9.8        |
| Total                       | 884                | 100.0      |

**IDP SETTLEMENTS IN BURCO**  
covered by the project

| No. | Name of settlement | Settlement codes | Estimated total no. of households | 20% sample (no. households) |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1   | Kossar             | KS               | 1742                              | 347                         |
| 2   | Ali Hussien        | AH               | 553                               | 111                         |
| 3   | Aden Suleiman      | AS               | 400                               | 80                          |
| 4   | 15 May             | MY               | 150                               | 30                          |
| 5   | October            | OT               | 300                               | 60                          |
| 6   | Aqibo              | AQ               | 300                               | 60                          |
| 7   | Mohammed Ali       | MA               | 200                               | 40                          |
| 8   | Yiroowe            | YO               | 80                                | 16                          |
| 9   | Kabadhere          | KD               | 30                                | 6                           |
| 10  | Sheikh Bashir      | SB               | 200                               | 40                          |
|     | Total              |                  | 3955                              | 790                         |



