

Impacts of displacement

Flood displacement in Beledweyne, Somalia

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Women at a displacement camp for people affected by intense flooding in Beledweyne, Somalia, on December 14, 2019.

(Photo by LUIS TATO / AFP via Getty Images)



Executive summary

Addressing and reducing internal displacement linked with floods is a priority of the Somali government and its partners. To inform planning for flood-related crises and better assistance to affected populations, IDMC conducted an assessment in 2021 of the impacts of flood displacement on the livelihood, housing conditions, health, education and security of displaced people and their non-displaced neighbours in Beledweyne, a city in Somalia heavily affected by recurring floods. This report presents the assessment's key findings.

Impacts on livelihoods

Lack of livelihood opportunities is an issue for everyone in the area. When floods occur, displaced and non-displaced people are affected either by the destruction or inaccessibility of their place of work, or the closure of most of the city and its markets. Most people, however, can resume their activities as soon as the flooding comes to an end.

Living standards are affected not only by the reduction in financial resources but also by the destruction of roads and the resulting increase in the price of food and other commodities.

In times of displacement, about 17 per cent of displaced households receive financial support from organisations, including UN agencies and NGOs.

Impacts on housing

The degradation of housing conditions is one of the most immediate and systematic impacts of displacement. Not only are displaced people separated from their property and their home. They are often forced to live in difficult conditions. In Beledweyne, most displaced people either find refuge in someone else's home in less affected parts of the city or they move to customarily uninhabited lands out of town that become de facto camps for IDPs. Their housing conditions vary greatly depending on which group they fall into.

In the settlements that emerge out of town, people use tents or makeshift shelters that they build out of sticks, cardboard or fabric.

Displacement can also affect the housing conditions of non-displaced people, particularly when they share their homes with IDPs, as often happens in Beledweyne. Most non-displaced respondents reported overcrowding and a lack of privacy. They also said that they incurred additional expenses when they last shared their home with people displaced by the floods.

Impacts on security

People's security can be severely affected when they are forced out of their homes and communities to live in tents or makeshift shelters in overcrowded settlements. Over a quarter of the displaced respondents said they felt less safe during their last displacement than they had in their regular home. Most of those reported a rise in theft and a lack of police protection. Another issue is eviction or secondary displacement when owners ask IDPs to vacate their land. Insecurity, however, was not a problem for most IDPs. Twenty-two per cent said they felt equally safe and 37 per cent felt safer.

The impact of displacement on the security of non-displaced people was much more evident. Two-thirds of non-displaced respondents said that flood-related displacement had affected the security of their neighbourhood, and 73 per cent of those felt less safe now than they had before displacement.

Impacts on education

When the floods come, education is interrupted. Children leave their homes, and schools become inaccessible or are used for emergency shelter. Parents focus on taking essential items, like mattresses and blankets, with them, but learning materials, such as books, are sometimes washed away.



Poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene in areas where IDPs find refuge can lead to a deterioration in children's health from, among other causes, waterborne diseases and malaria. Sick children are unable to go to school or learn properly. Insecurity in displacement camps can also discourage parents from sending their children to school, particularly in the case of girls.

Children may also be unable to study upon returning to their homes. Many schools need to be renovated first. Nearly all displaced children experienced an interruption in their education as a result of their displacement.

Impacts on health

Several organisations provide emergency health support to people affected by floods in Beledweyne, but this support is insufficient.

Non-governmental organisations provide some primary healthcare. Secondary and tertiary healthcare is unavailable. Frequent outbreaks of water-borne diseases were reported, and are said to affect many children in the displaced and non-displaced communities. Pregnant women also find it extremely difficult to access healthcare facilities or healthcare professionals when they give birth, putting them and their babies at grave risk.

Mental health is heavily affected by internal displacement. Eighty per cent of displaced respondents said they felt more worried and 74 per cent more sad during their displacement. Impacts on the mental health of non-displaced respondents are also visible, although slightly less pronounced.

Covid-19's impacts

The Covid-19 pandemic added another layer of challenge for Beledweyne and its inhabitants.

Awareness of Covid-19 in the city and compliance with sanitary measures to stop its spread were very low in 2020, and remained so in 2021, although there was some improvement. Cases were also reportedly low, but this could be linked with a lack of testing.

Inadequate information and compliance and a lack of resources affect people's ability to protect themselves. Social distancing and hygiene practices are also nearly impossible in displacement camps. Livelihoods and education have been highly affected by the pandemic, and its effects have been particularly severe for IDPs.

Conclusion

This assessment highlights the repercussions flood displacement has on both displaced and non-displaced citizens. Despite widespread awareness and understanding of the issue among those affected, and among government authorities and international and non-governmental organisations, longer-term interventions to prevent future displacement and ensure durable solutions are lacking.

A promising start is the recognition by Somalia's government that addressing flood-related displacement is a national priority, particularly along the Shabelle and Juba rivers. So is the planning of future interventions in Beledweyne. This report's assessment of the needs of the affected population is intended to inform such interventions. It is intended to help guide more inclusive, comprehensive and durable solutions for IDPs and their host communities.

Introduction

Somalia, with nearly three million internally displaced people (IDPs) at the end of 2020, is one of the countries most affected by internal displacement.¹ Conflict and violence displaced many people, but so did disasters, including drought and floods. Nearly a million new displacements were recorded as a result of floods alone in 2020.²

Floods were the main driver of new displacements in 2020, but most of the research by IDMC and others has focused on displacement linked with conflict, violence and drought. As floods become more frequent and intense, this knowledge gap needs to be urgently addressed. Information on how many times people are displaced by floods, how many people are affected, for how long and under what circumstances is hard to come by. Investing in early and long-term solutions to prevent flood displacement is a priority for Somalia's government, particularly along the Shabelle and Juba rivers. This is evident in the new durable solutions strategy.³

A consultation conducted with humanitarian organisations in Somalia at the end of 2020 also called for additional information on displacement in secondary cities to allow for more localized responses.⁴ Data related to the impacts of displacement on IDPs and host communities' access to livelihood, security and essential services is also lacking.

As a first step to bridge these gaps, IDMC conducted an assessment of the impacts of internal displacement linked with floods on IDPs and their non-displaced neighbours in Beledweyne, a city in central Somalia's Beledweyne District. The city is located in Hiiraan province and is regularly affected by flood displacement.

There were 393,000 new displacements from floods in Beledweyne in 2020. That was almost 40 per cent of total disaster displacement in the country.

Beledweyne is surrounded by mountains and traversed by the Shabelle river. When heavy rains cause the river to overflow, much of the city floods. The areas of Beledweyne that are most affected by the resulting displacement are Hawo-Tako and Kooshin, but parts of Bundoweyn and Howlwadag can also be affected.⁵ Displaced people find refuge in parts of the city that are on higher ground or in surrounding villages, mostly in Ceel Jaale or near the airport. This recurring pattern is now well known, and many people manage to plan their displacement some time in advance.

*"We predict when flooding is going to occur by looking at the river and following flood-related information. People then start to move their food, shelter items and other needed belongings - **Community leader in Halgan and Filtare***

Several informants explained that the floods had gotten more severe during the past few years and that the 2019 floods were particularly intense. Some link this deepening of the problem with climate change. Others point to urbanisation and land management issues.

*"The floods [have] been recurring for the last five years during both the Gu'u season (the main, long rainy season) and Deyr (the second rainy season). Flooding previously occurred only every five, eight or even ten years. The reasons for these (more) recurring floods include siltation and the blockage of water flow." - **Local health professional***

It appears that the last floods, which occurred in October 2020 at the time of the data collection, caused less damage. Several informants explained that the community and the city authorities had taken defensive measures, such as elevating barriers along the river, and that these were paying off.



“People were not affected as much by the latest floods as by the ones we had in previous years. This is because the Beledweyne flood committee, in its mandate to ease floods in the area, came up with effective methods, such as using sandbags to divert water and channel it from the main town back into the river. This helped greatly and minimised the amount of destruction and displacement, thus reducing the influx of people into our area.” - Community leader in Iftin

With each new displacement, vulnerability and needs increase. People repeatedly displaced in Beledweyne

are in dire need of support to achieve durable solutions. Inhabitants of the city areas not affected by floods often shelter their displaced neighbours and are also likely to be affected by the additional stress on their resources.

There have not been as many investments in durable solutions in Beledweyne as in other areas affected by internal displacement in Somalia. This report is intended to present results that can help inform future interventions there or inform interventions in similar situations.

Box 1: Sample description

Beledweyne was chosen for this case study as it is one of the areas most severely and most regularly affected by flood-related displacement in Somalia. Several humanitarian organisations are operating in the area to support IDPs, and longer-term interventions are being planned that could benefit from more information on the main impacts of displacement on IDPs and on their host community.

This study focuses on people who have had to leave their home in Beledweyne over the past 12 months because of floods. In addition to floods, eight per cent reported they also had to leave their home because of conflict or violence. The average number of times the displaced respondents have had to leave their home is very high, at 5.4. More than 75 per cent of them reported having been displaced three, four or five times. Nearly 20 per cent said they had been displaced seven times or more.

Two-thirds of displaced respondents used public transportation to move to their area of refuge at the time of the floods, and about 24 per cent used their own vehicle. About 83 per cent of them received money, shelter or other aid from their family, including 34 per cent from family abroad. Another 17 per cent got support from friends, and three per cent got it from organisations, including the UN and NGOs.

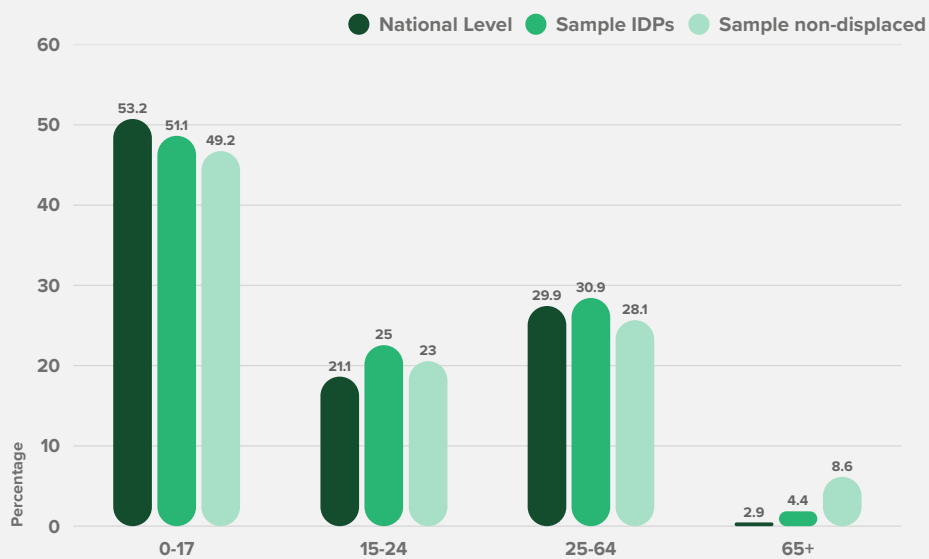
Nearly 45 per cent of the respondents were displaced for periods lasting between two weeks and one month during their last displacement, and 43 per cent between one and three months. Nearly all were able to return to their home.

A total of 164 IDPs and 169 members of the local non-displaced community were interviewed. Women comprised 56.1 per cent of displaced respondents and 47 per cent of non-displaced ones. The average age of respondents was 38 for both IDPs and non-displaced people. Interviews with both groups were distributed among four areas in Beledweyne: Hawal Wadaag, Kooshin, Bundoweyn and Hawa-Taako.

All of the non-displaced respondents reported having hosted at least one IDP, with 28 per cent having hosted five people or more. About 55 per cent said they shared their home for one to three months and 40 per cent for two to four weeks. More than half reported that the people they sheltered were members of their family, and another third said those they sheltered were friends or acquaintances. Nearly ten per cent also took in people they had not met before.

The demographic distribution of the displaced and of the non-displaced samples does not differ greatly from that of the national population, but both surveyed groups are slightly older than it (Figure 1). The proportion of young people aged 15 to 24 is higher in the displaced and non-displaced sample than in the national population, but the proportion of younger children is smaller. Although 46.1 per cent of the national population is below the age of 15, only 39.7 per cent of the displaced sample and 40.2 per cent of the non-displaced sample is. On the other hand, the proportion of people over the age of 65 is much higher in Beledweyne than nationally.

Figure 1: Percentage of members of the displaced and non-displaced households surveyed and of the national population by age group (survey data and UN World Population Prospects data 2020)



Out of 164 surveyed IDPs, six respondents (four per cent) were identified as having disabilities themselves, using the Washington Group Short Set of Questions. Some displaced respondents also said that another member of their house-

hold was living with disabilities. Overall, 25 per cent of the surveyed displaced households have at least one member living with disabilities, compared with 24 per cent of non-displaced households (see spotlight on page 14).

Impacts on livelihoods

The main types of employment in Beledweyne are manual labour, such as agricultural, construction or mechanical work for men, and household chores for women. Some people also work in businesses or services. Lack of livelihood opportunities is an issue for all in the area. When floods occur, displaced and non-displaced people are affected, either through the destruction of their work place or the elimination of another source of income, or through the closure of most of the city, including the markets. Most people can, however, resume their activities as soon as the floods end.

“When floods come they affect everyone regardless of their status. (...) You need to understand that the markets are closed and most of the places where people work are not operating. Some people move their businesses from or to the affected areas.” - Community leader, Halgan and Filtare

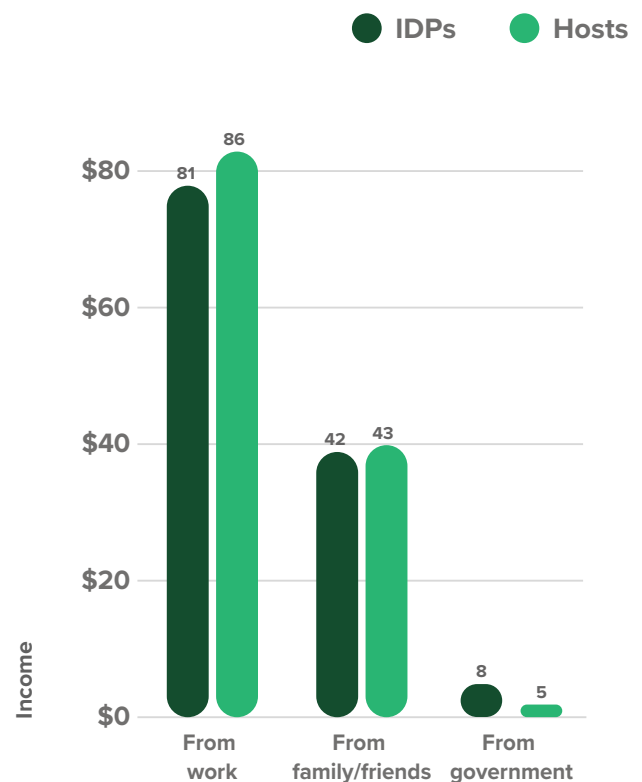
Living standards are affected not only by the reduction in financial resources. They are affected by the increase in the price of food and other commodities that is linked with the destruction of roads.

In 81 per cent of the displaced households that were surveyed at least one person earned an income from work before displacement. It should be noted that the proportion of households earning an income from work decreases based on how many times the family has been displaced. All households displaced one to three times earn an income from work. That is in contrast to the 81 per cent of those displaced four to seven times and 67 per cent of those displaced eight times or more. These figures for displaced households are slightly lower than for non-displaced households, 86 per cent of whom earned an income from work. Average monthly income is also similar for both groups but slightly higher for non-displaced households, at \$286 compared to \$274 for IDPs.

Results are similar for other sources of income as well. About 42 per cent of displaced households and 43 per cent of non-displaced ones received financial support from their families or friends, for an average of \$140 and \$162, respectively. The amount received by IDPs and the proportion who receive remittances increase slightly in times of displacement, to 45 per cent and a monthly average of almost \$179.

Nearly eight per cent of displaced households also receive money from the government, compared with five per cent of non-displaced households. The amount varies greatly: Displaced households receive on average \$138 per month compared with \$38 for non-displaced households.

Figure 2: proportion of displaced and non-displaced households receiving an income from work, or financial support from family, friends or the government



In times of displacement, about 17 per cent of displaced households receive additional support from organisations, including UN agencies or NGOs. Some receive between \$30 and \$200 a month, but most receive a lump sum of \$50 on average.

“[Non-governmental] organisations such as Save the Children helped in a big way. They (...) gave out \$60 to displaced households. The World Food Programme came with biometric cards and helped the affected (...) a month after their displacement. (...) The Danish Refugee Council (...) distributed cash assistance of \$70 each. Others like the International Rescue Committee also played a great role and gave \$160 to each household. (...) The beneficiaries were selected from vulnerable groups, from both the displaced and the non-displaced. - Community leader in Iftin

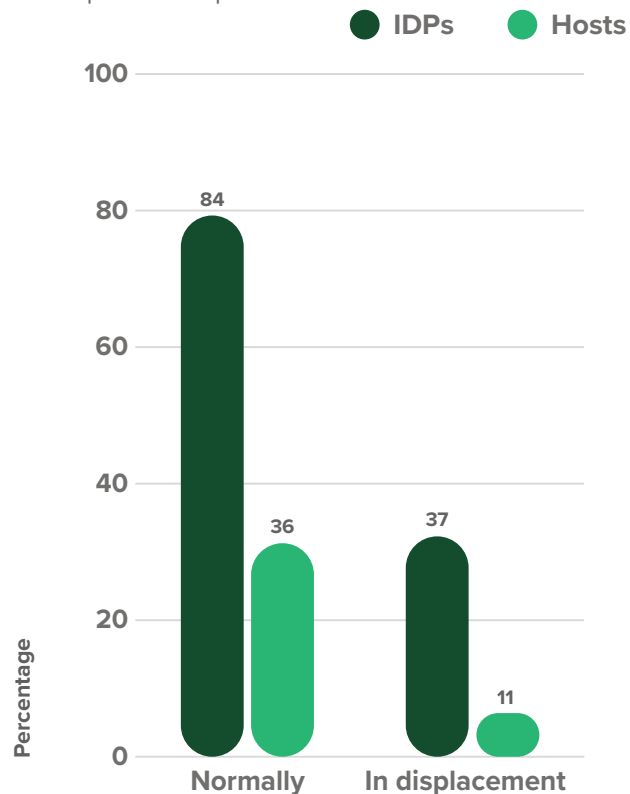
“Support has been available from all over. The people of Beledweyne have received support from the UN, including the World Food Programme. That came to the rescue, registering people in the tens of thousands and giving them food. There was UNICEF and also the International Committee of the Red Cross. (...) but the displacement was huge, so the support did not have a big impact.” - Local youth representative

Displacement affected the income of eight per cent of displaced respondents: 92 per cent continued to earn money in the same way as before they were displaced, seven per cent continued to earn money but in a different way, and one per cent lost their income from work entirely.

It would appear that displacement had a limited impact on people’s sources of income. It did, however, severely affect their capacity to fulfil all their needs and wants. It is interesting to note that 84 per cent of displaced respondents said they had enough resources before their displacement, compared with only 36 per cent of non-displaced respondents. The latter, however, earned slightly more from work and remittances. In times of displacement, IDPs experience a sharp deterioration in their ability to meet their households’ needs, with only 37 per cent feeling they have enough resources to do so. Non-displaced respondents also feel this loss. Only 11 per cent report having enough resources when displacement occurs, possibly because they all host IDPs and face additional costs. More than half of the non-displaced respondents said displacement had an impact on their household’s income.

Figure 3: proportion of IDPs and members of the host community who feel they have enough financial resources to fulfil all their needs and wants normally, and in times of displacement

The impacts of displacement on IDPs and host commu-



nities’ livelihoods are of relatively limited duration. Most IDPs’ are able to resume work after the floods and find alternative sources of income during their displacement. They should not be overlooked in response and prevention plans, however. Non-governmental organisations already provide support and cash-based assistance, but given the scale of the phenomenon and its recurrence, it is not enough. As floods are expected to continue occurring regularly, funds could be set aside for future displacement crises so that they are immediately available for all affected, including hosts.



The degradation of housing conditions is one of the most immediate and systematic impacts of displacement. Not only are displaced people separated from their property and their home. They are often forced to live in difficult conditions. In Beledweyne, most displaced people either find refuge in someone else's home in parts of town less affected by the floods, or they move to normally uninhabited lands out of town that become de facto camps for IDPs. Their housing conditions vary greatly depending on which group they fall into.

About a quarter of displaced respondents found shelter in the same neighbourhood the last time they had to leave their home because of floods. The same proportion moved to another part of the city, while nearly half said they had to leave the city but remained nearby. A higher proportion of female respondents (52 per cent compared with 42 per cent for men) and respondents with no education (70 per cent) moved out of town.

About 21 per cent of displaced respondents shared a house with people they knew, and 12 per cent lived in a collective shelter, free of charge.

“Only 2 per cent of the population receive tents and they don't get [them] on time because organisations aren't prepared (...). The organizations plan after the floods occur, sourcing for materials that then take almost two months to be delivered. They donate shelter after people have already sought other alternatives for survival.” - Local health professional

In the settlements that emerge out of town, people use tents or makeshift shelters that they build with sticks, cardboard or fabric. The latter only protects them from the sun and the wind, and when it rains, they are often destroyed. Nearly half of displaced respondents said they lived in a tent which they had to buy (46 per cent) or received as a donation (three per cent). Another ten per cent lived in a makeshift shelter. On average, respondents spent \$80 on shelter when they were last displaced.

“You either paid rent, at roughly \$100 to \$150, bought a tent for \$35 to \$60, or were assisted. When you are displaced, securing shelter is very expensive. You could pay almost \$200 dollars for enough space and safety for your family.” – Representative of the local authorities

Water is brought to the settlements for IDPs by truck. Reportedly, it should be distributed for free, but there is not enough for everyone and many people say they end up paying from \$2 to \$4 for 20 litres. The normal price outside of the flood season is a dollar.

“The water is brought from afar by water boozers (tankers). Sometimes, even if an organisation is paying for water to be distributed for free, the drivers and those they work with charge the community.” - Community leader, Halgan and Filtare

Some families cannot afford to buy this water and use dirty water instead, leading to regular outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Lack of water and sanitation in the settlements for IDPs is a serious health issue. When there was extreme flooding in 2019, some organisations tried to build toilets in these settlements, but the funds arrived too late.

“The funds were meant to build toilets for displaced people, but they arrived very late when people were already returning to their homes. Then the local authority, in consultation with the organisations, decided to help the neediest returning families (...) rebuild their damaged toilets.” - Local health professional

The donation of tents by various organisations is also said to be insufficient, with only a few families out of the thousands displaced receiving one. Several informants also said that tents, which were supposed to be delivered free of charge, were in the end sold for \$35 to \$60 each.

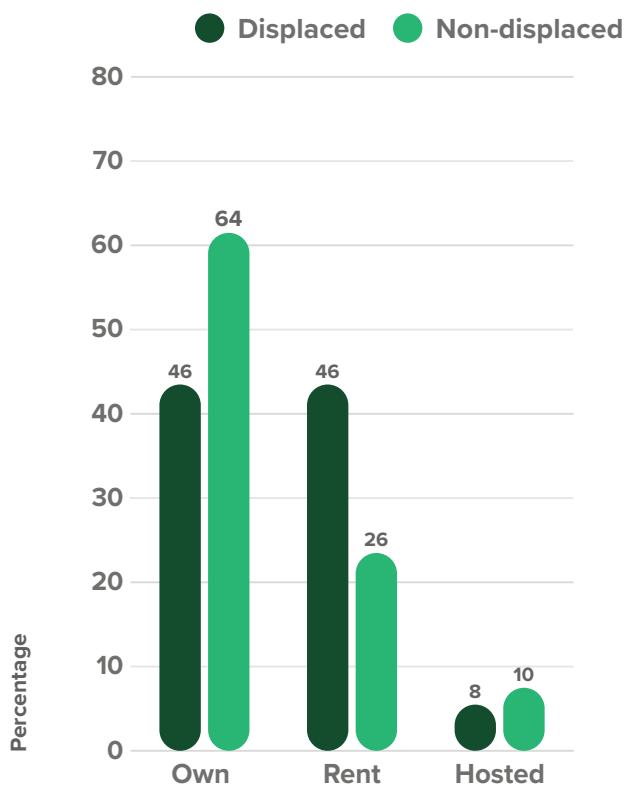
People generally spend a few weeks in settlements for IDPs or with host families. Ninety-five per cent of displaced respondents were able to go back to their home after

the last flood. Eighty-five per cent of them had to pay for repairs, at an average cost of \$146. Some non-governmental organisations help a small proportion of affected people repair their homes and rebuild water and sanitation infrastructure. These include Relief International, Save the Children and the Danish Refugee Council.

“There are people who never return. They decide to permanently stay in Ceel-Jaale, where they get displaced every time there is flooding. (...) Each time, some people don’t return, and Ceel-Jaale, which was once open land, is now a settlement.” - Private health professional

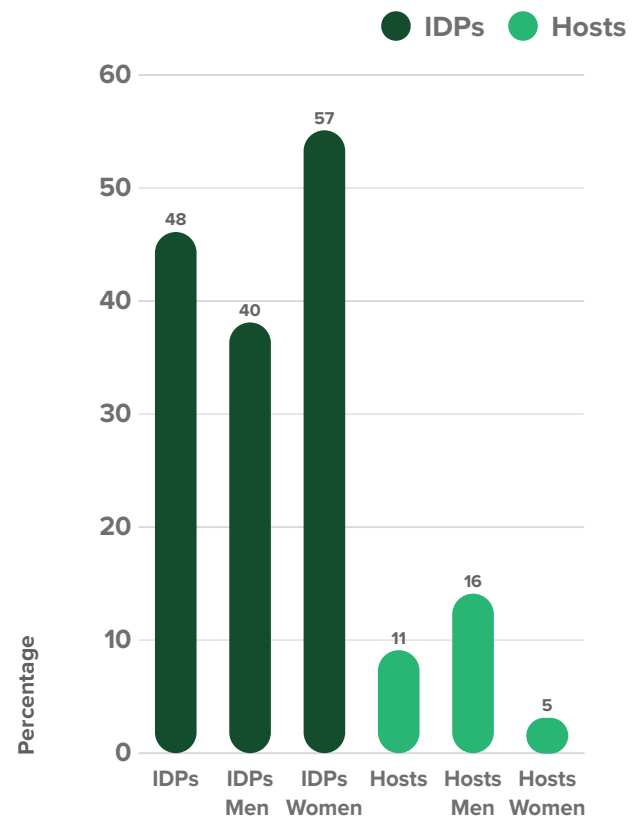
The longer-term, indirect effects of displacement on housing conditions and security are less clear. About 46 per cent of displaced respondents owned the home that they last fled. A similar proportion rented it, while eight per cent lived with someone or in a house donated to them free of charge (hosted). This compares with 64 per cent of the non-displaced respondents who owned their own home. These differences could suggest lower housing security among the displaced population, perhaps because repeated displacements have reduced the amount of capital they have, or because they prefer to rent in case they have to move again with the next flood.

Figure 4: Proportion of displaced and non-displaced respondents owning or renting their home, or living in a house free of charge (hosted)



Nearly half of displaced tenants have a written rental agreement, compared with only 11 per cent of non-displaced ones. So tenure security does not appear to be weaker in the displaced population. There are wide disparities between men and women in both groups, although in the displaced population a higher proportion of women than men have rental agreements. The opposite is true in the non-displaced population.

Figure 5: Proportion of displaced and non-displaced tenants having a written rental agreement, by sex



About 80 per cent of both displaced and non-displaced home owners have documentation that shows they own that home. There is, however, a gender gap among the displaced population as 93 per cent of the men have written deeds compared with only 75 per cent of the women. This gap is not seen in the non-displaced population.

Types of housing are similar throughout the city and vary not by displacement status but by income level. Some houses are made of iron sheets, others of stones and bricks. Some people live in Somali huts or tents. The average value of displaced respondents’ homes is similar to that of non-displaced people’s homes, at \$15,000 and \$14,000 respectively. Rent is similar too at an average of \$94 for displaced respondents and \$88 for non-displaced ones.



Displacement can affect the housing conditions of non-displaced people, particularly when they share their homes with IDPs as is the case for many in Beledweyne.

On top of overcrowding and lack of privacy, about 68 per cent of non-displaced respondents said that they had additional expenses when they last shared their home with people displaced by floods. These expenses amounted on average to \$60 per month, with average one-off costs of \$170. Many of them had to build or renovate facilities, such as toilets or walls, buy extra furniture and food, and pay higher utility bills.

Even non-displaced people who are not sharing their homes with IDPs can experience the consequences of this massive displacement. Rents and prices go up in unaffected areas of town, and increased demand causes shortages of water and electricity.

“Rent for a house that was \$30 per month before displacement will rise to 100 dollars. (...) Toilets have to be rebuilt because of fill ups (...) there were water shortages and some nights [we had no] electricity because of high energy demand.” - Representative of the local authorities

The entire city is affected by such large-scale and recurring disasters. Each flood destroys roads and other infrastructure that must then be rebuilt. Markets and other economic areas are flooded and remain inactive for weeks or months. Water-borne diseases such as malaria spread throughout the city. Significant population growth occurs in areas less affected by the floods, and informal settlements emerge where people who are unable to return after the floods are forced to live.

“Recurring floods forced people to build in areas they thought of as safe. This brought congestion in some areas and the emergence of IDP settlements that look like slums. Those who have money build houses that rise several metres above the ground. This creates neighbourhoods with different ground levels, which isn’t good because when it floods, some areas are left with stagnant water from the uneven grounds. People even settle in areas that were previously prohibited, including around the airport and in places designated for roads.” - Representative of the local authorities

The phenomenon is well known among local authorities and communities who try to mitigate it by building walls along the river and improving the drainage system.

“We designate areas that need work by creating water barriers and sealing areas where water flows out of the river. We are waiting for resources. Also, we want to clean up the river by cutting trees and unwanted growth that contribute to flooding.” - Representative of the local authorities

The last floods were less severe than the previous ones, and some believe these actions are already paying off. More resources are needed, however, to better protect the city and its people.

Displacement’s impacts on housing conditions are very severe and potentially life-threatening for IDPs. Many displaced families tend to find refuge in the same areas during floods, such as Ceel Jaale or near the airport. Investments in basic infrastructure in those areas could be made for future displacement crises. This should include safer shelters with access to clean water, sanitation and electricity, and temporary health and educational facilities. A temporary public transportation system could also be set up during floods to ensure IDPs’ access to health and educational facilities in parts of town that are still accessible.

Box 2: IDPs with disabilities

People with disabilities and their families face significant hurdles when disaster strikes, including reaching safety, accessing support and achieving durable solutions to their displacement. It is not known exactly how many people live with disabilities in Somalia. Estimates vary depending on the definition and assessment tools used. Some estimates place the prevalence rate in the country as higher than the global estimate of 15 per cent because of the long period of conflict and poverty and the lack of access to healthcare throughout the country.⁶

Out of 164 surveyed IDPs, six respondents (four per cent) were identified as having disabilities themselves, using the Washington Group Short Set of Questions. This rate is lower than the global prevalence rate, but it has also been lower in other assessments of IDPs. In an assessment of IDPs in Mogadishu, for instance, two per cent of IDPs were identified as having a physical disability and one per cent a mental disability.⁷

Some displaced respondents also reported that another member of their household was living with disabilities. Overall, 25 per cent of surveyed displaced households have at least one member living with disabilities, compared with 24 per cent of non-displaced households. Difficulties in the domain of vision were the most common, affecting 8.5 per cent of displaced households (see figure *).

Key challenges

“Floods affect people with disabilities the most in this town. Almost 30 per cent of people with disabilities crawl to reach their destination. [There are] no vehicles to transport them, there are no wheelchairs that can withstand the water, and people are not well informed of their needs.” – Representative of people with disabilities in Hiiraan region

All surveyed IDPs with disabilities said that they had faced challenges moving to a new area and finding a place to stay. The majority used public transport to leave their homes the last time they were displaced. The lack of evacuation planning, transportation and coordinated assistance means that people with disabilities often have to beg others to help them pass through the waters and reach shelter. Those without family members or others to help them are at risk of being left behind.

Half of the surveyed IDPs with disabilities stayed in tents they bought the last time they were displaced. The rest stayed with people they knew or in another form of shelter. Surveyed IDPs with disabilities had difficulty accessing food, clean water, and toilet facilities, and participating in community life. They cited the distance to services, the inaccessibility of services, and the fear of violence or harassment as the main reasons for these challenges.

Figure 6: Percentage of displaced households with at least one member experiencing “a lot of difficulties” or “cannot do it at all” in the respective domains of functioning





“The worst thing is that when humanitarian organisations are supplying food and water they don’t consider people with disabilities. Their programmes are exclusive of people with disabilities (...) In certain situations when people are receiving food and clean water, there is a huge crowd. People are walking and running around. Someone in a wheelchair or who is blind finds it difficult to chase down the food and grab it from inside the delivery vehicle.” – Representative of an NGO that assists people with disabilities in Somalia

During the last floods, people with disabilities and their families tended to be displaced from their homes for longer than IDPs without disabilities. Fifty-six per cent of households with a member with disabilities were displaced for one to three months, compared with 38 per cent of households without a member with disabilities. Further research should explore why this is the case and whether people with disabilities face particular barriers that prevent them from returning.

Impacts of displacement

The findings highlight the way people with disabilities and their families can be particularly affected by the negative impacts of displacement. Three out of six surveyed IDPs said their physical health worsens during displacement, while five out of six feel worried, nervous, angry and sad more often. Forty-two per cent of displaced households with at least one member with disabilities said their access to healthcare decreases when they are displaced, compared with 37 per cent of households without a member with disabilities.

Access to healthcare is a challenge for everyone during displacement, but is especially so for people with disabilities. Some mobile teams and private individuals provide health services. They are insufficient, however, to meet demand and are often not easily accessible to people with disabilities.

In addition to facing barriers to services, people with disabilities and their families also experience changes to their financial resources as a result of displacement. Some people with disabilities engage in informal work. Many of them, however rely on less dependable forms of support, including from family and friends.

Eighty-seven per cent of households without a member with disabilities said their financial resources were enough to fulfil their needs and wants during normal times. The figure was lower for households with a member with disabilities, at 71 per cent. These figures fell for both groups during displacement, with 36.6 per cent of households with a member with disabilities saying their resources were enough to fulfil their needs, compared with 37.4 per cent of households without a member with disabilities.

In some cases, the impacts reported by respondents with disabilities were less severe than may have been expected. For instance, although people with disabilities are known to face heightened protection risks during displacement, only one surveyed IDP with disabilities said they felt less safe during their last displacement compared to the situation in their regular home.

Towards approaches that are more disability inclusive

Despite these challenges, some support is available for IDPs with disabilities living in Beledweyne, including cash grants from international NGOs. Three out of four IDPs with disabilities said they had received financial support to help with their displacement. Two out of four said they had received specialised healthcare and three out of four said they had been consulted about how assistance could be adapted to their needs.

Such findings are encouraging, but key informants note that people with disabilities are still not consulted enough, and that stigma and discrimination mean they are often excluded from participating in decision making. They suggest that to offer effective and sustainable support NGOs and the government should actively engage with people with disabilities and recognise the key role they can play in prompting change and enhancing the inclusivity of responses.

“People living with disabilities are the most affected individuals in the community. I appeal to all organisations and government institutions to have an in-depth discussion with them and offer sustainable support. If we are given tangible resources and our children are educated, for example, I believe a lot of things might change. – Representative of people with disabilities in Hiiraan region

Impacts on security

People's security can be severely affected when they are forced out of their homes and communities to live in tents or makeshift shelters in overcrowded settlements. On average, 26 per cent of displaced respondents said they felt less safe during their last displacement compared with being in their regular home, with similar results for men and women. Most of those reported a rise in theft and a lack of police protection. Another reported issue is eviction or secondary displacement that occurs when owners ask IDPs to vacate their land.

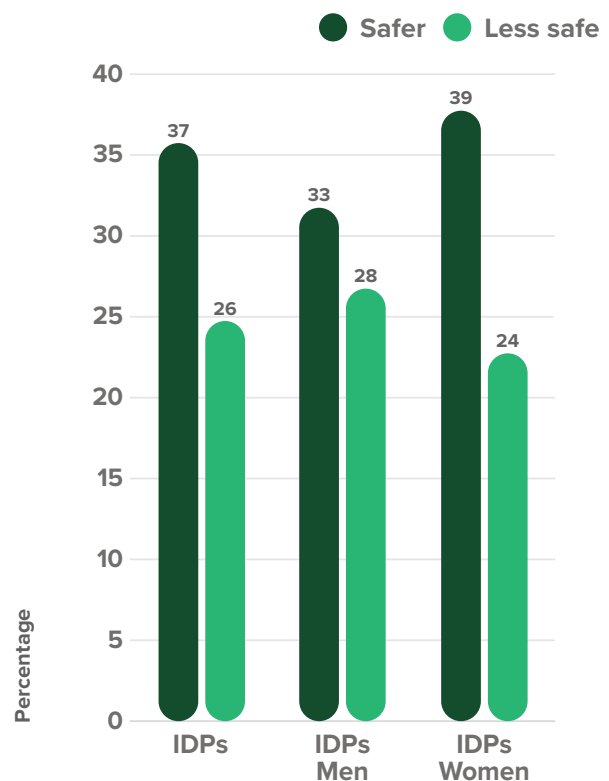
Most IDPs did not feel insecure, however. Twenty-two per cent said they felt equally safe as before their displacement, and 37 per cent said they felt safer, with an even higher proportion for women at 39 per cent. When asked why they felt safer, several mentioned the proximity of police or military forces. Others said they felt safe because they were with people they knew. This trend continues after displacement, when most people are back in their previous home or have found a new one. Forty-three per cent feel safer than compared with before they were displaced, and only 18 per cent feel less safe.

A higher proportion of displaced respondents say they felt equally safe or safer during their last displacement than they were in their regular home. Results, however, vary slightly depending on the type of shelter they found. About 31 per cent of those living in tents or makeshift shelters felt less safe, compared with 26 per cent of those living in a house with people they knew.

One informant reported that in settlements for IDPs women and girls face a serious risk of being assaulted when they go out for firewood, water or anything else, especially during the night.

"Before (women and girls) used to be within their compounds protected from such harm, but when they are displaced they live in the open and are vulnerable. (...) There are a lot of rape cases reported and a lot of

Figure 7: Proportion of displaced respondents feeling less safe or safer during their last displacement, compared with being in their regular home, by sex



attempted rape and sexual assault. (...) (Women and girls) are forced to look for male escorts." - Representative of displaced women

Organisations like the Danish Refugee Council, HIBO and the International Committee of the Red Cross set up protection units in the settlements for IDPs to help the victims. Displaced children are also more vulnerable in an unknown environment, where some have reportedly gotten lost or drowned in the river.

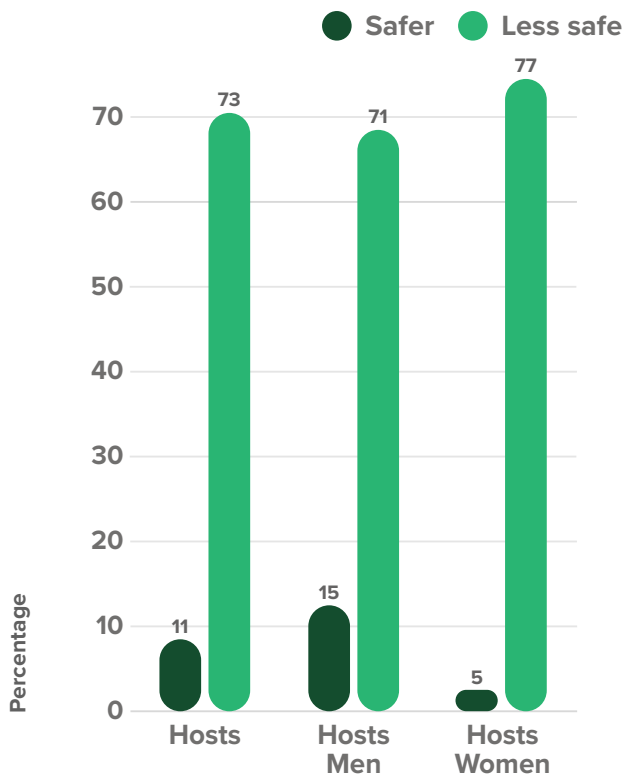
About 16 per cent of displaced respondents said they lost personal documentation during their last displacement. For more than half, it was personal identification. Others said they lost their employment contracts, diplomas, lease agreements or deeds. This can create difficulties and



deepen their insecurity if they cannot exercise their rights because of this loss.

The impact of displacement on the perceived security of non-displaced people was much clearer. Two-thirds of non-displaced respondents said flood-related displacement had affected the security of their neighbourhood, and 73 per cent of those said they felt less safe now compared with before displacement. The deterioration in perceived security is even sharper for non-displaced women.

Figure 8: Proportion of non-displaced respondents who felt the impact of displacement on their security, and who felt safer or less safe, by sex



Most of those who felt less safe mentioned a rise in theft and violence and cited the arrival of many strangers.

“As a family, we do not have more security issues, but in the neighbourhood, there are reports of thieves (...) and this has created a lot of fear that has caused us to lock the doors of the house.” – Non-displaced respondent

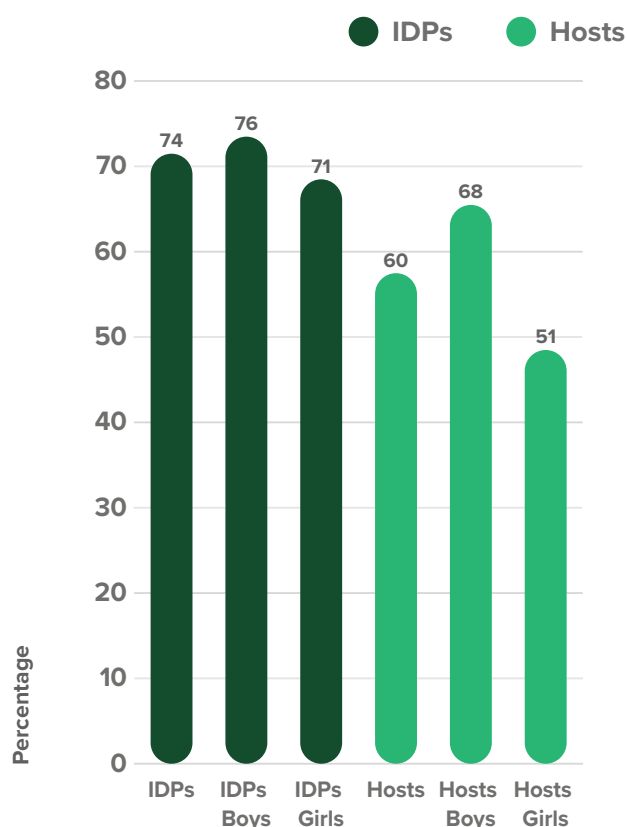
More than 37 per cent of non-displaced respondents who felt the impact of displacement on their security said they now spend more money ensuring their safety, at an average cost of about \$20 per month for security guards, or \$95 to buy locks or lights or to build walls or fences.

Security concerns appear to be more severe for displaced people who find refuge in temporary settlements and makeshift shelters. This is particularly the case for women and children. The proportion of IDPs who feel less safe in their displacement is relatively small. Guaranteeing protection for them, however, remains essential to ensuring their safety and wellbeing.

Impacts on education

School enrolment is relatively low in Beledweyne. Only 74 per cent of displaced respondents said their children go to school, with girls attending less than boys. The results are even lower for non-displaced respondents. Sixty per cent of their children go to school, with the same gender disparity as for displaced respondents.

Figure 9: Percentage of children in displaced and non-displaced households who go to school, by sex



The educational level of adult respondents is also relatively low. About 20 per cent of displaced respondents have no education, and another 18 per cent did not finish primary school. This varies significantly between male and female respondents, with 28 per cent of the latter lacking any education. About 31 per cent of the male respondents attended tertiary education compared with four per cent of the women. In the non-displaced sample, 16 per cent had

no education, ten per cent did not finish primary school and 12 per cent received tertiary education.

When flooding happens, education is interrupted as children move away from their homes and schools, and school buildings become inaccessible or are used as emergency shelters. Learning materials, such as books, are sometimes washed away by the floods as parents focus on taking essential items, like mattresses and blankets, rather than books in their flight.

Poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene in areas where IDPs find refuge can lead to a deterioration in children's health, including from waterborne diseases and malaria. Sick children are then unable to go to school or learn properly. Insecurity in displacement camps can also encourage parents to keep their children at home rather than send them to school, particularly in the case of girls.

"In the IDP settlements, teenage girls stay at home and do chores. They are vulnerable to intimidation and harassment and their parents keep them at home because they are afraid for their safety." - Local youth representative

Upon returning to their homes, children may also be unable to go to school as many schools need to be renovated first.

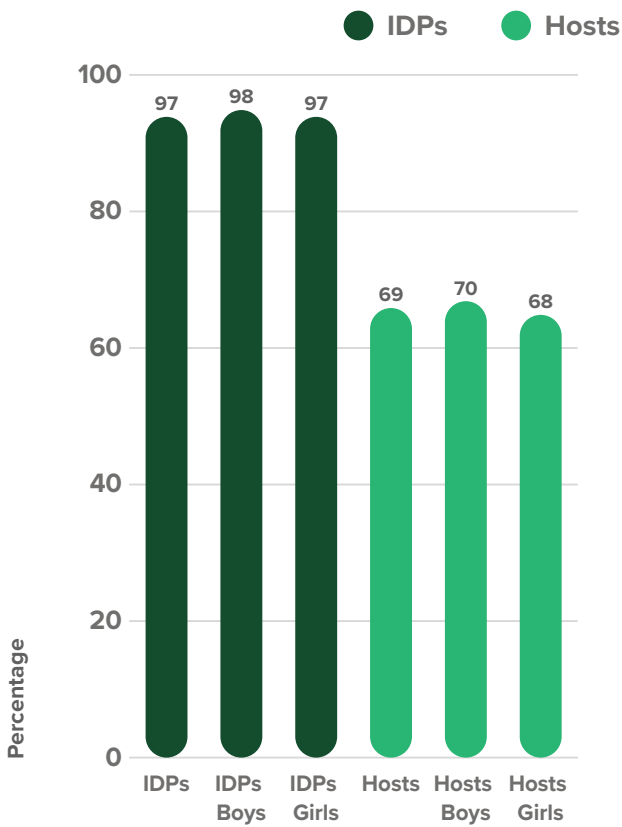
Nearly all displaced children experienced an interruption in their education as a result of their displacement. For 27 per cent of them, this break lasted less than one month. For 70 per cent of them, it lasted from one to three months. Parents said that in some cases there were no schools in the area where the family found shelter. Others said the schools were flooded or the roads too inaccessible.

About 70 per cent of non-displaced children also experienced an interruption in their schooling, mostly of one to three months.



“Owners of private schools anticipate making a profit, so they immediately renovate their buildings, spray the rooms with insecticides and open doors for business again. But public schools depend on government funding, and they take [more] time to resume normal activities. There are public schools that are still closed because of the floods [that occurred five months ago]”. - **Representative of Local NGO Working in Education**

Figure 10: Percentage of displaced and non-displaced respondents whose children experienced an interruption in their education as a result of displacement, by sex



Nearly all parents have to pay for their children’s education. This was the case for 97 per cent of displaced respondents and 95 per cent of non-displaced ones. They all report a similar monthly cost of about \$15, slightly more than five per cent of the average displaced and non-displaced households’ monthly income. They also report some one-off costs of nearly \$20 for non-displaced respondents and about \$7 for displaced respondents.

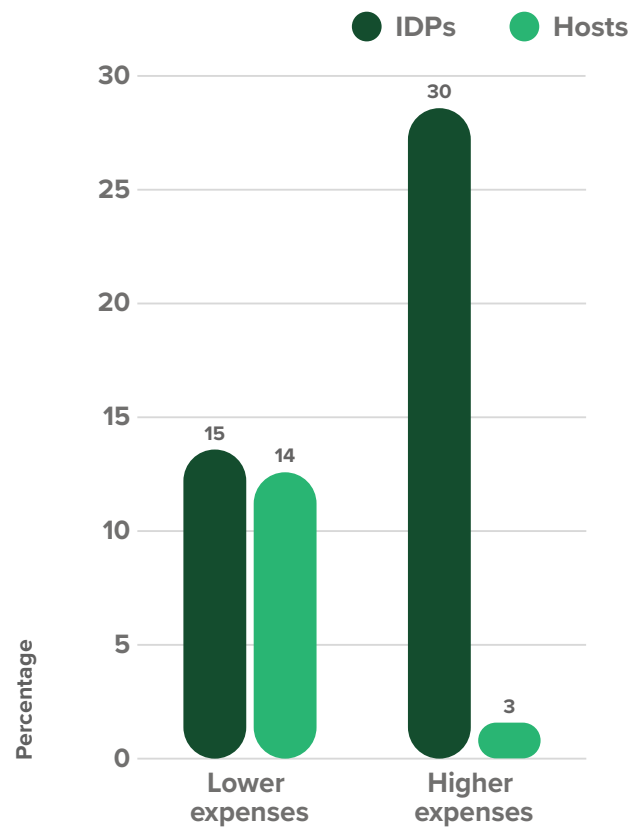
Public schools are free of charge, but most schools in the area are private. In secondary schools fees are between \$13 and \$14 per month, and in lower primary school, \$8.

Nearly all respondents listed school fees or tuition as expenses. About 20 per cent of the non-displaced respondents and 50 per cent of the displaced ones also mentioned

uniforms. Nearly 20 per cent in both groups mentioned school materials, and 14 per cent of the displaced respondents included transportation costs, compared with eight per cent of non-displaced respondents. More than 16 per cent of non-displaced respondents listed additional classes, but there were no displaced respondents that referred to this expense.

For most respondents, displacement bore no effect on the cost of their children’s education. For about 30 per cent of displaced respondents however, this cost increased to an average of \$24. These additional costs were in transportation and in uniforms that may have been lost in the flooding and had to be purchased again.

Figure 11: Percentage of displaced and non-displaced respondents who reported lower or higher expenses for their children’s education during displacement

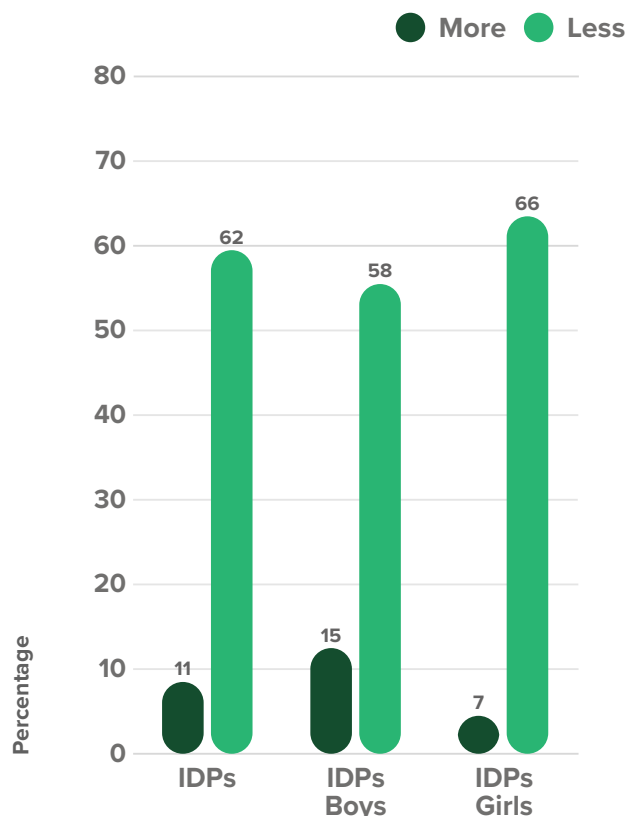


“There are welfare campaigns when the flooding seasons approach, (...) these send money [to] parents [who] in turn invest it in the education of their children. That helps the poorest families get by”. - **Local school teacher**

Most displaced respondents are less satisfied with their children’s education during their displacement. They mention a complete lack of educational opportunities or reduced time in school. They also talk of overcrowding and an insufficient number of teachers. The few who feel more

satisfied said they had managed to ensure their children's continued education.

Figure 12: Percentage of displaced respondents who are more or less satisfied with their children's education during displacement compared with being in their regular home



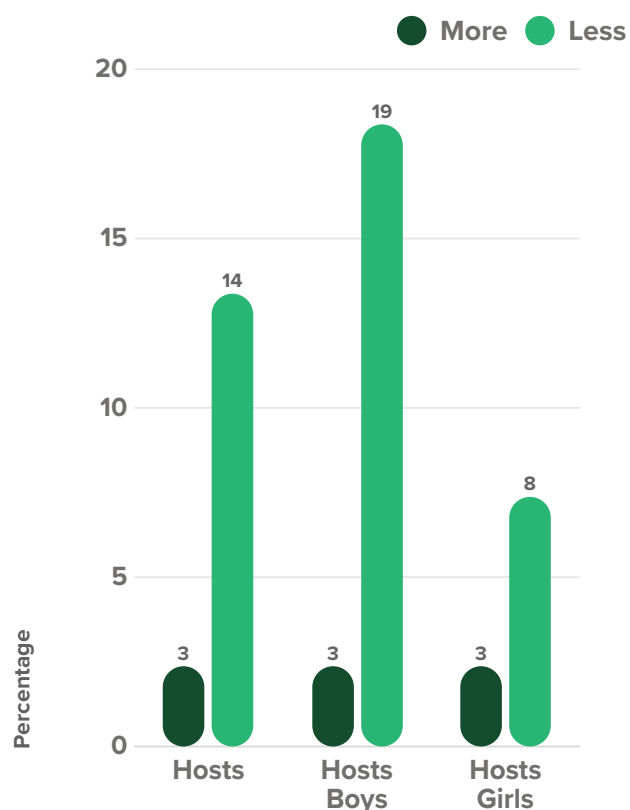
Most non-displaced respondents report no difference in their satisfaction with their children's education in times of displacement, but 14 per cent feel less satisfied. They mention overcrowding in the classrooms and overcrowding at home when they host IDPs. They say their children find it difficult to concentrate in these circumstances.

"All my children are at home. When their education is interrupted and I can't do anything about it, that makes for a difficult situation that I will never be satisfied with."
– Non-displaced respondent

Students who were already struggling with their education before displacement may drop out for good after several months of interruption. If they are displaced in the middle of the school year, they may have to repeat the year. Some get discouraged and do not return to school.

"I know of two displacement camps where free education was provided by Save The Children. I also saw another NGO called HIBO that provided educational services. Children who [receive this support] study for free". - **Representative for displaced women**

Figure 13: Percentage of non-displaced respondents who are more or less satisfied with their children's education in times of displacement



Some inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations support the education of children affected by the floods, including the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children. This support does not appear to be enough to mitigate the impacts of displacement and of the floods on education. Investing in the construction of schools in the areas of refuge on the outskirts of town or in nearby villages where IDPs repeatedly find refuge could help. So could investments in remote learning materials, which some students started using during the pandemic.



“Different seasons come with different health issues, and diseases are seasonal. When floods occur and people are displaced, the main health issue is acute watery diarrhoea, followed by measles, which is caused by overcrowding and congestion. Common colds are also an issue of concern, and then skin diseases, which occur because space is limited and people share the same mattresses, with many households under the same roof. Malaria, which is endemic, is very serious here in Beledweyne. During these periods of (flooding) there is a lot of malaria because of high temperatures and the increase in water catchment areas.” - **Local health professional**

Several organisations provide emergency health support to people affected by floods in Beledweyne. The Riverine Relief Program (RRP) offers basic, emergency lifesaving services, including basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEMONC) to beneficiaries affected by floods in Beledweyne and Jalalaqsi Districts. The programme has two centres in Beledweyne: one in Bundaweyne and the other in Hawa-taako. The International Committee of the Red Cross also provides maternal and child healthcare to those who are affected. The Development Action Network (DAN) distributes food in partnership with the World Food Programme in Beledweyne and Matabaan districts. Other non-governmental organisations set up mobile clinics in some of the areas where IDPs find refuge, and intervene in cases of cholera, malaria and other outbreaks. Still others use boats to provide life-saving treatments during floods, distribute mosquito nets to fight malaria, or deliver non-food items to IDPs.

This support, however, is insufficient to help all affected people. Non-governmental organisations provide some primary healthcare, but secondary and tertiary healthcare is unavailable. Frequent outbreaks of water-borne diseases were reported, and are said to affect many children in the displaced and non-displaced communities.

“One night I was called around 2 in the morning to attend to a mother who was in labour. She was bleeding extensively. Taking her to hospital meant going through pools of water and was very risky. She eventually died on my lap, and I could not help but cry. She was a fellow human being who had no access to healthcare and lost her life because of it.” - **Displaced women’s representative**

Mothers about to give birth have great difficulty accessing healthcare facilities or professionals. These mothers may have found refuge outside of town where there are no health facilities, or may be in areas rendered inaccessible by the floods. This puts them and their babies at grave risk.

The impacts of displacement on the health of IDPs are complex and multifaceted. Thirty-one per cent of displaced respondents said that their physical health had improved as a result of their displacement. Thirty-six per cent said it had worsened. A slightly higher proportion of displaced men than displaced women said their health had gotten worse.

Figure 14: Percentage of displaced respondents who feel that their physical health improved or worsened as a result of displacement, by sex



Several IDPs cited the lack of clean water, sanitation and hygiene at displacement sites. This makes children sick and allows water-borne and other communicable diseases to spread. They also mentioned the distances to healthcare facilities and their inability to get treatment. Others who reported an improvement in their health cited the medical support provided to them during their displacement or their relocation to villages that had fresher air and cleaner water.

Impacts on physical health for non-displaced respondents are clearer: Most respondents reported no change in their health as a result of displacement, 30 per cent reported a deterioration, and only seven per cent felt an improvement. Those who reported a deterioration mentioned overcrowding in their neighbourhood as a result of the IDPs' arrival and the subsequent spread of diseases

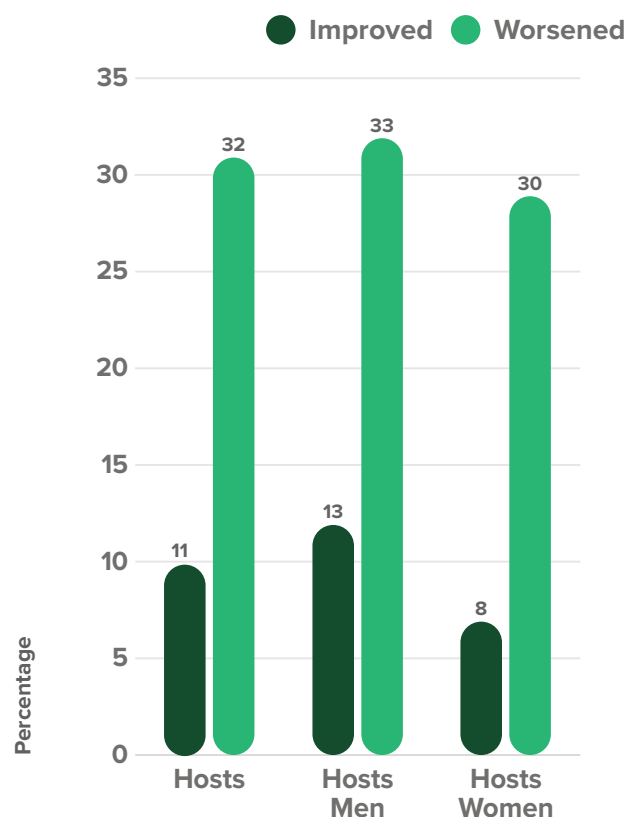
“When you are displaced, it’s not easy to find out where you can get healthcare because the providers themselves have been displaced from flooded areas. Most providers work in mobile teams and when there are complications, it is hard to access treatment centres that are well equipped (...) Ambulances also cannot move [across town].” - Representative of Local NGO Working in Healthcare

Access to healthcare became more challenging as a result of displacement for about a third of the respondents in both groups. This deterioration was noted by 43 per cent of the displaced men, the most affected group. Fifteen per cent of the displaced respondents and 11 per cent of the non-displaced ones, however, reported improved access to healthcare during displacement.

Figure 15: Percentage of displaced respondents whose access to healthcare improves or worsens in displacement, by sex



Figure 16: Percentage of non-displaced respondents whose access to healthcare improves or worsens in times of displacement, by sex



Only about ten per cent of displaced respondents and roughly 20 per cent of non-displaced ones said they had access to free healthcare. These figures do not vary much in times of displacement.

About 74 per cent of displaced respondents said they spend more money on healthcare when they are displaced, but about 10 per cent spend less. Seventeen per cent of the non-displaced respondents reported spending more on healthcare when IDPs live among them, and 23 per cent less.

The cost of a basic visit to the doctor - as reported by displaced and non-displaced respondents - is between \$5 and \$10. To this amount, the costs of exams, medication and transportation to the health facility must be added. Respondents reported slightly higher costs in times of displacement.

Mental health is also heavily affected by internal displacement. Eighty per cent of displaced respondents said they feel more worried when they are displaced and 74 per cent more sad. Fifty-seven per cent feel more nervous and 35 per cent more angry. Women are systematically more affected in each of these emotions than men. Fifty-seven



per cent of displaced respondents feel less angry when they are displaced, however, and 34 per cent less nervous.

Figure 17: Percentage of displaced respondents who spend more or less on healthcare in times of displacement, by sex

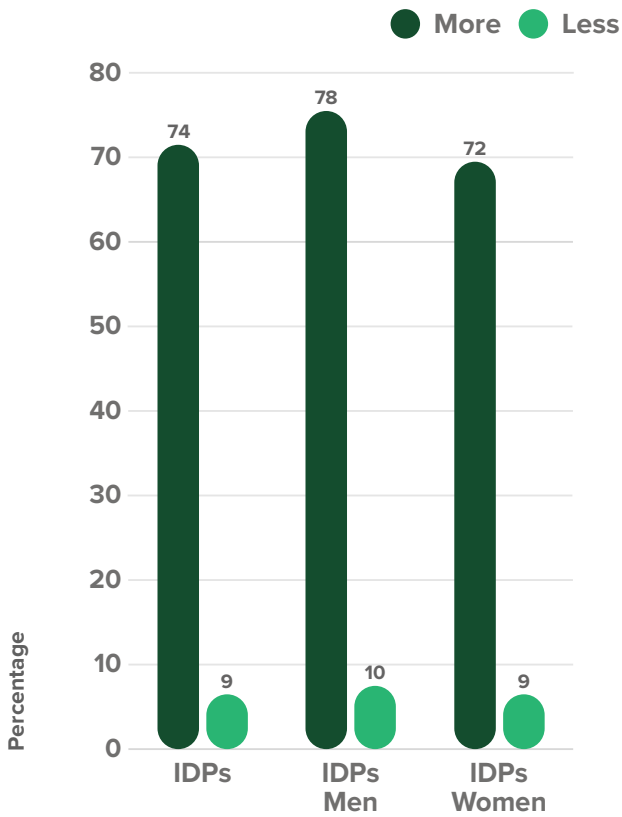
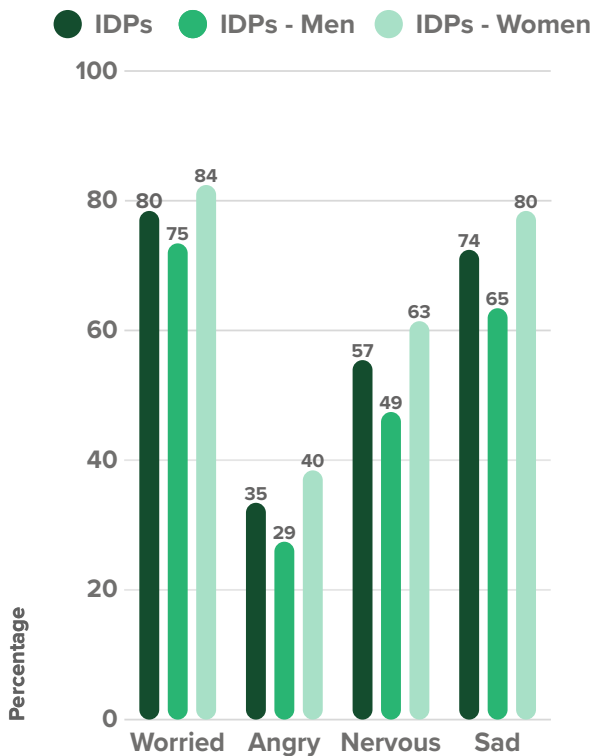
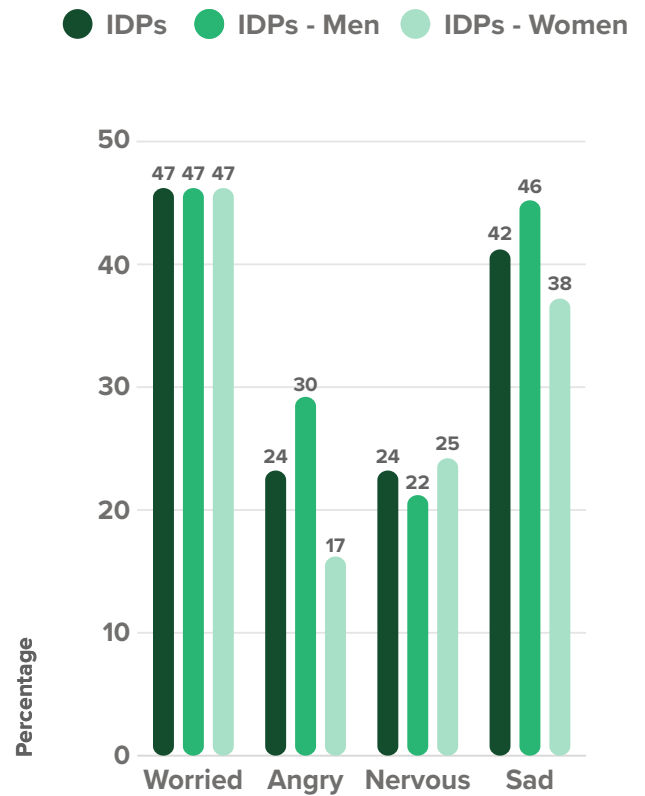


Figure 18: Percentage of displaced respondents who feel more worried, angry, nervous or sad in displacement, by sex



Impacts on the mental health of non-displaced respondents are also visible, although slightly less pronounced, as are differences between men and women. Nearly half of non-displaced respondents feel more worried when IDPs live among them, and 42 per cent feel more sad. Most of them feel less nervous and 43 per cent feel less angry, however.

Figure 19: Percentage of non-displaced respondents who feel more worried, angry, nervous or sad in displacement, by sex



Displacement's effects on the well-being of affected communities seem widespread. Very little support, however, is available in terms of psychosocial support in Beledweyne.

Box 3: Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic

Awareness of the Covid-19 pandemic in Beledweyne and compliance with sanitary measures to stop the spread of the disease were very low in 2020. They remained so in 2021, although with some improvement. Cases were also reportedly low, but this could be linked with the lack of testing. At the time of the floods, some people believed that the water had washed the virus away and that they were safe from it.

“Coronavirus has affected people a lot, especially the elderly [and those] displaced. Some people had trouble breathing and other’s perished. We think the [Covid-19] virus causes cough, but we are yet to confirm the cause because of a lack of proper testing equipment”. - Local youth representative

Most people with flu-like symptoms believe they are suffering from the usual fever or cold and do not seek medical assistance. This is exacerbated by the lack of testing capacity, which prevents confirmation of Covid-19’s presence. A free testing facility was set up at the beginning of 2021. Before that diagnoses were based solely on symptoms.

“Most people say this is the flu that they locally call “Qardoox”. It used to recur some years back when I was very young, and I had many relatives who died from it. Only a few people have good information about Covid-19. The rest are in denial or do not view it as a major concern.” - Representative of the local authorities

Authorities used vehicles with speakers to broadcast messages on how to prevent the spread of the disease and encouraged social distancing and hand washing. These campaigns, however, were insufficient. Some people were reportedly stigmatized for wearing masks and then suspected of carrying the virus. Many people do not wear masks, or wear them in a way that offers no protection to them or others, and most people do not practice social distancing.

An isolation centre was set up in Ceel-Jaale for IDPs diagnosed with Covid-19, but people refused to go. Another isolation facility, recently set up in the main hospital, has drawn more people. Awareness of the disease has also grown slightly as cases have accumulated and more people have died from it.

“The government and the organizations hadn’t prepared a treatment centre for those with Covid-19 symptoms [during the first wave in 2020]. But now I hear that an area has been designated to help those who are ill with the disease in the main hospital. Still I do not believe they have enough personal protective gear, equipment to deliver oxygen, and other necessary materials.” - Representative of a local NGO working in healthcare

In addition to the lack of information and compliance, many people are unable to protect themselves because they lack the resources. Social distancing and proper hygiene practices are nearly impossible in displacement camps. IDPs live in overcrowded shelters and do not have easy access to water, soap, masks and sanitizers. In some displacement camps, however, it was easier to convey information on the pandemic than in town. That is because people were in groups in the displacement camps and could be more readily reached. Organisations, like the International Committee of the Red Cross, provided some support, distributing masks and soap to IDPs and non-displaced people, and going door-to-door to share information on preventative measures.

The pandemic also affected health in other ways. Some people stopped going to healthcare facilities because they feared that if they tested positive they would not be able to leave. So they stayed home and relied on traditional medicines. Staying home and the resulting isolation also had negative consequences on some people with chronic illnesses, while the anxiety linked with the pandemic and the economic crisis had negative effects on wellbeing.

Impacts on livelihoods

“Many people have lost their jobs due to Covid-19. I am one of them. I was working at the airport. The airline I was working with was stationed in Nairobi and cancelled its usual flights because of the pandemic, and I have stayed at home ever since. Other people have been forced to work from home, which is depressing in-and-of itself”. - Displaced women’s representative.

With many ignoring the pandemic and few reported cases, the pandemic has mostly affected people’s livelihoods. Some businesses, including hotels and private schools, closed or dramatically slowed down as a result of movement restrictions, and people were afraid to take their usual trips to the market, a phenomenon widely affecting



incomes. Remittances also fell as a result of the pandemic's impacts around the world.

“As you know most families receive remittances from the diaspora, but because of restrictions, remittances fell to their lowest level ever.” - Representative of the local authorities

The price of certain products increased. The cost of mobile phones, for instance, reportedly rose by 150 per cent, and became inaccessible for many in Beledweyne. The price of essential items like food also went up, increasing the pressure on those whose income had already been reduced.

“You need to understand that we only produce fruits and vegetables. Our staple foods, like rice and pasta, come from other countries, and Covid restrictions have caused farmers in other countries to produce less.” - Representative of a local NGO working in healthcare

These consequences were felt by all in Beledweyne regardless of their displacement status. The most vulnerable, including IDPs, also suffered from the reduction in funds granted to organisations that usually support them.

Some families have left Beledweyne and resettled in remote villages because of the economic crisis resulting from the pandemic. There they can live from pastoralism or agriculture. Others have moved to larger towns, like Mogadishu, in the hope of finding more livelihood opportunities.

Impacts on education

When Covid-19 started to spread in Somalia at the beginning of 2020, schools were closed for three months. When they reopened in the spring of 2020, some handwashing facilities and sanitising gels were provided for students. For most students, especially IDPs or those from lower income groups, the pandemic only added to flood-related school closures. In the beginning of 2021, schools closed again to prevent a second wave of the pandemic.

“In the first phase of the pandemic, learning institutions were closed for three months. That affected how much of the syllabus could be covered. It has been a double tragedy: Children's education has been really affected by both the floods and the pandemic.” - Representative of a local NGO working in education

All children in Beledweyne saw their education affected, but internally displaced children faced even steeper challenges. Non-displaced children could continue studying at home. They had books, electricity and parents to help them. Many displaced children, on the other hand, lost their school materials in the floods and lived in crowded makeshift shelters where their family's priority was to survive, an environment not conducive to learning.

Conclusion

The impact assessment conducted in Beledweyne at the beginning of 2021 highlights the repercussions internal displacement linked with recurring floods has had on displaced and non-displaced citizens. Those affected, as well as government authorities and international and non-governmental organisations supporting the population, are aware of the issue and understand it. Longer-term interventions to prevent future displacement and ensure durable solutions, however, are still lacking.

“What was given cannot be enough to be considered assistance. Some people received tents while others were given 20 litres of water and [a] basin for washing clothes. (...) Most organisations request assistance only when floods occur, and that delays its delivery. They do not work on preventing floods from occurring.” – Representative of the local authorities

The recent investments by local communities to curb the floods by building walls along the river, among other measures, seem to have been a good step forward, and the last floods have been less damaging than previous ones. More could still be done, however, to plan ahead and ensure better emergency shelters and the continuity of essential services, like healthcare and education, in areas of refuge.

Most internal displacement occurring in Beledweyne is relatively short-term, lasting from a few weeks to a couple of months. It is also short-distance, as most people manage to remain within the city or go to nearby villages. Its impacts, however, are widespread and severe. The livelihoods, housing conditions, security, education and health of everyone in the city deteriorate in times of displacement, and the consequences are particularly felt by those who are displaced. Similarly, the added burden of the Covid-19 pandemic has been felt by everyone, but even more so by IDPs.

The displacement phenomenon is a recurring one. The average number of displacements for this survey’s respondents was above five, and 20 per cent of them were displaced seven times or more. This makes the impacts even more severe and the need for prevention measures and solutions more urgent.

The recognition by Somalia’s government that addressing flood-related displacement is a national priority, particularly along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, is a promising start.⁹ So is the planning of future interventions in Beledweyne. The assessment of the affected population’s needs presented in this report is intended to inform such interventions and help guide more inclusive, comprehensive and durable solutions for IDPs and their host communities.



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- 2 IDMC, [Country profile : Somalia](#), accessed 27 July 2021.
- 3 Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), [National Durable Solutions Strategy \(NDSS\) 2020 – 2024](#), March 2021.
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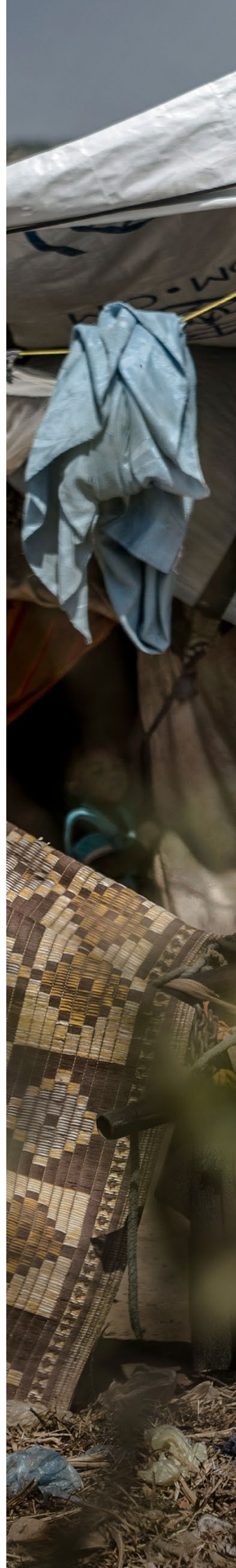
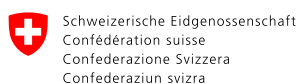
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Cover photo: Residential areas and farming fields remain flooded at the outskirts of Beledweyne, Somalia, on December 14, 2019. (Photo by LUIS TATO / AFP via Getty Images)





A girl and her brother stand next to their tent at a displacement camp for people affected by intense flooding in Beledweyne, Somalia, on December 14, 2019. (Photo by LUIS TATO / AFP via Getty Images)

Every day, people flee conflict and disasters and become displaced inside their own countries. IDMC provides data and analysis and supports partners to identify and implement solutions to internal displacement.

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