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# THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT ON CROP PRODUCTION IN SOUTH WEST STATE, SOMALIA

## Authors

*Mohamed Osman Abdulkadir<sup>1</sup>, Abdirahman Haji Ahmed<sup>2</sup>, Ismail Hassan Wehliye<sup>3</sup>, Mohamed Dayib sh. Abubakar<sup>4</sup>, Abdullahi Hassan Hussein<sup>5</sup>*

1. Somali Natural Resource Research Center (SONRREC), [mohamedshokri@sonrrec.org](mailto:mohamedshokri@sonrrec.org)
2. Somali Natural Resource Research Center (SONRREC), [maalcade@sonrrec.org](mailto:maalcade@sonrrec.org)
3. Somali Natural Resource Research Center (SONRREC), [ismailhassan@sonrrec.org](mailto:ismailhassan@sonrrec.org)
4. Somali Natural Resource Research Center (SONRREC), [dayib@sonrrec.org](mailto:dayib@sonrrec.org)/ [agriculturebaro@gmail.com](mailto:agriculturebaro@gmail.com)
5. Somali Natural Resource Research Center (SONRREC), [Abdullahi@sonrrec.org](mailto:Abdullahi@sonrrec.org)/[cabdallaxasan@gmail.com](mailto:cabdallaxasan@gmail.com)

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### Abstract

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are some of the most neglected vulnerable populations in the world. They are often neglected due to lack of laws that protect them so this study aims to examine the impact of internal displacement on crop production in South-West state in Somalia and the effect of Food Aid on internal displaced persons South-West state in Somalia. The focus was to understand households' food security, economy, labour shortage and asset loss by displaced persons of farmers, and how food aid affects the internal displaced persons in the IDPs camps. The Study practices questionnaire survey and interview. It also uses descriptive Research. The survey respondents were asked to rate eighteen questions developed from the three objectives of the study and followed by interview research instrument. The study results showed that a high level of decrease in quantity of crop production which as a result of the number of farmers who stay in IDPs Camps outside of Mogadishu for many years has been identified. And also inadequate labour supply that is less than what was before the displacement. It shows that internal displacement has bad consequence on the development of the country as farmers stay out of farmlands.

Finally the key recommendations of the research are for the government at all levels, to develop clear return and resettlement strategies that are in line with international guiding principles and economic empowerment programs for IDPs should be initiated during their deployment to where they displaced from that have built-in guidelines for their protection, and local legislation or ordinances should be developed to institutionalize these guidelines.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Internal displacement has become the norm in far too many countries, often in places with some of the lowest development indicators and the highest levels of violence. In many places it is fuelled and perpetuated by unresolved inter-ethnic, religious or political tensions. Displacement affects food security, also provides fertile ground for human rights abuses including torture, rape, killings, as well as forced evictions and loss of heritage.(Ijeoma G.U.Ayuba & Longji .I. Ayuba, 2016).

Internal displacement affects food security as degradation of Agro- ecosystem area, also provides fertile ground for human rights abuses including torture, rape, killings, as well as forced evictions and loss of heritage.

There were 27.8 million new displacements in 127 countries during 2015, roughly the equivalent of the populations of New York City, London, Paris and Cairo combined. Internal displacement in Somalia has multiplicity of causes, in 2014, estimates of the displaced population have roughly tripled to 1.1 million, including some 370,000 in Mogadishu and its outskirts, 500,000 or more in other parts of southern and central Somalia, about 130,000 in Punt land and 40,000-80,000 in Somaliland.

Displacement in Somalia has historical patterns and multiplicity of causes. The character of displacement is further complicated by the fluidity and ever-evolving movement's patterns amongst the displaced. In addition, displacement is affected by the related but distinct trends of cyclical pastoralist movement, labor migration and shortage on agricultural production and high rate of urbanization. Given these links it is often hard to distinguish where the 'forced' element of displacement ends and other population movement dynamics begin (GPDFD, 2014).

### **Objective of the Study**

The purpose of the study will be examined the impact of internal displacement on crop production in South-West state in Somalia

### **Specific of the Objective**

- to identify the Effect of Food Aid on internal displaced persons
- to explore the Effect of Internal Displacement on Food Security.
- to examine the Effects of Labor Shortage on Crop Production.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Study area

The study area lies between the longitudes 41°53' and 46°09' East and between the latitudes 0°16' South and 5°04' North. It covers south-west state of Somalia which composed three regions; Lower Shabelle, Bay and Bakool regions in southern Somalia as shown figure 2.1 of Geographic map.

The study areas are Tabelaha and Wedow localities which are in the outskirts of Mogadishu and are the most populated areas occupied by the IDPs who fled from the nearby regions to the capital city.

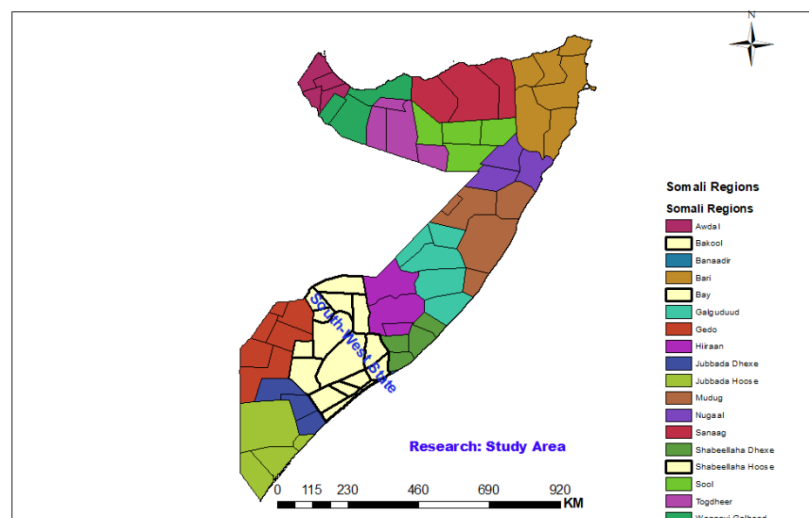


Figure 1.1: Location of Study Area

### RESEARCH DESIGN

The study was conducted through descriptive study; the descriptive research approach also it was employed the quantitative method. In analytical research, the researchers have used facts or information already available, and analyse them to make a critical evaluation of the material.

### RESEARCH POPULATION

This study mainly focused all those IDPs targeted by internal displacement which were infinite and unknown but the characteristics of the target population of this study were the IDPs who fled from their farm lands in the southwest state of Somalia and study population was 1815 IDPs in different camps outside south of Mogadishu.

## **SAMPLE SIZE**

From the target population of 1815 IDPs, the researchers selected 328 respondents as the sample size. The key respondents comprised of the IDPs who fled from their farm lands in the southwest state of Somalia.

The researchers used Slovene's formula to select the respondents of the study from the population; using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n is the required sample size, N is the target population size and e is the standard error or level of significance, which is popularly known to be =0.05 or 5%.

So the sample size was calculated as follows;

$$n = \frac{1815}{1 + 1815(0.05)^2} = 328$$

## **SAMPLE PROCEDURE**

The sampling procedure of this study was used non-probability sampling procedure particularly purposive sampling or judgmental sampling.

## **RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

The data for the study was collected through survey questionnaire. Questionnaire tool was administered to collect quantitative data from the selected respondents. It was divided into two sections, A and B. While section A had items on the demographic characteristics of the respondents, section B contained items on the Impact of Internal Displacement on crop production.

# **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter shows the presentation of data analysis and interpretation. The data analysis and interpretation was based on the research questions as well as research objectives, the presentation was divided in two parts. The first part presents the respondents profile or demographic information, while the second part deals with presentation, interpretation and analysis of the research questions and objectives.

### **4.1 Demographic information of the respondent**

Demographics of the respondents like gender, age, education qualification, years of displacement, district displaced from, land grown in hectares and crops grown. In the study **71.6%** Of the study respondents were female and **28.4%** were male. This emphasizes that the

female contributed more than the male in the study. **42.7%** of the respondents were at the age of 20-30. **26.2%** of the respondents were at the age of 30-40, **6.7%** of the respondents were at the age of 10-20. Respondents above forty were **24.4%**, thus these points out that majority of the respondents aged between 20-30. **93.3%** of the respondents which are majority of the IDPs were no school, **6.1%** of respondents were primary Level, and **0.6%** was secondary Level.

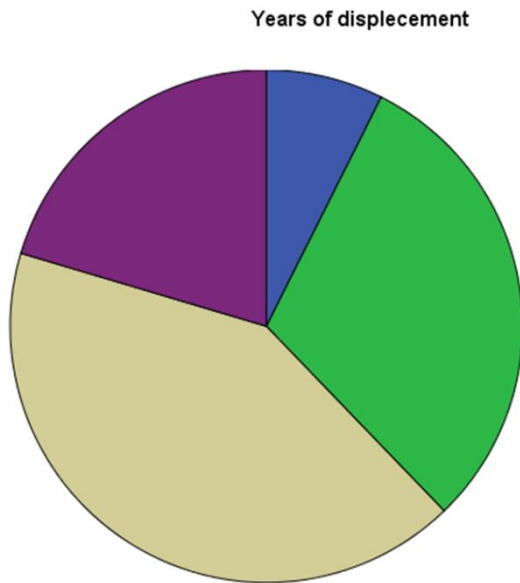


Figure 3.1: Years of Displacement

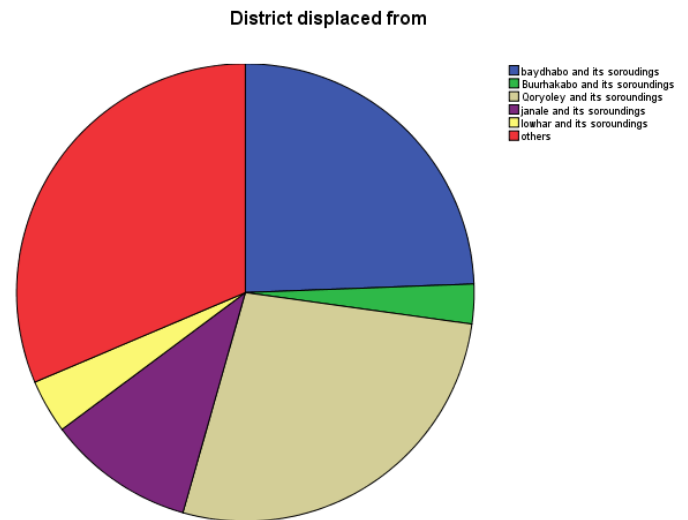


Figure 3.2: origin of the IDPs

**43.0%** of the respondents were in displacement in b/w 2-4years, **35.7%** of the respondents were in displacement in 1-2years, **and 9.8%** of the respondents were in displacement in less than 1 year, respondents who were in displacement more than more than 4years were **11.4%**. This indicates that majority of the respondents were in displacement in b/w 2-4years.

**20.1%** of the respondents displaced from Baidoa and its surroundings, **3.0%** of the respondents displaced from Burhakaba and its surroundings, **31.7%** of the respondents displaced from Qoryoley and its surroundings, **13.7%** of the respondents displaced from Janale and its surroundings, **1.2%** of the respondents displaced from Jowhar and its surroundings, and **30.2%** of the respondents displaced from other districts in south-west state of Somalia, like Baladul-Amin, Muuri and bulomarar.

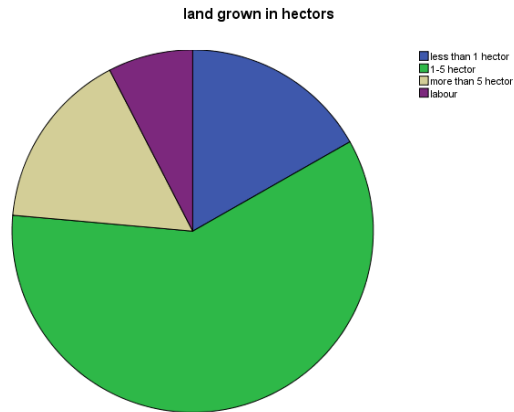


Figure 3.3: Land grown in Ha

**16.2%** of the respondents used to grow in land less than 1 hector, **62.5%** of the respondents used to grow in land between 1-5 hectors, **11.6%** of the respondents used to grow in land more than 5 hector, **9.8%** of the respondents were farm laborers. This emphasizes that majority of the respondents used to grow in land between 1-5 hectors.

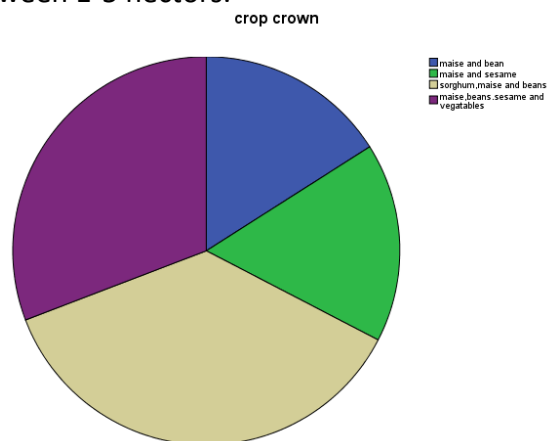


Figure 3.4: Crops grown

**13.7%** of the respondents used to grow maize and beans, **10.1%** of the respondents used to grow maize and sesame, **36.0%** of the respondents used to grow sorghum, maize and beans, **40.2%** of the respondents used to grow maize, beans, Sesame and vegetables.

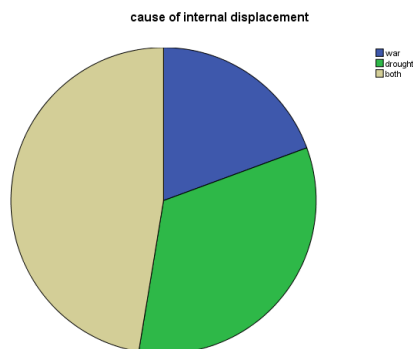


Figure 3.5: Causes of Internal Displacement

16.8% of the respondents displaced as a result of war, 32.3% of the respondents displaced as a result of drought, 50.9% of the respondents displaced as a result of both war and drought. This emphasizes that majority of the respondents displaced as a result of both war and drought.

#### The Effect of Food Aid on internal displaced persons.

N0	The Effect of Food Aid on internal displaced persons	Mean	Standard deviation	Interpretation
Q1	The food aid results negligence of crop production.	3.42	0.49	Very High
Q2	The food aid weakens the skill, capacity and efficiency of labor's work force.	3.50	0.52	Very High
Q3	The food aid directly influences the socio-economic status of IDPs	3.42	0.50	Very High
Q4	As a result of permanent settlement, food aid causes loss of crop production.	3.50	0.54	Very High
Q5	Complete cease of food aid results tremendous increase in crop production.	3.60	0.51	Very High
Q6	Food aid enhances the donor country exports.	3.44	0.49	Very High
<b>Mean index</b>		<b>3.48</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>Very High</b>

Source: Survey Data 2017

The results (Table above) indicate that food aid undermine agricultural crop production and results negligence of IDPs ambition for cop production as it weakens the proficiency, ability and competence of labor's work force. The study also emphasized that food aid results total loss of crop production as it creates permanent settlement. The evaluation of the Effect of food aid o internal displacement in south-west state is very high. It is **3.48** and this was emphasized by the respondent's satisfaction with the standard deviation of **0.50**

#### The Effect of Internal Displacement on Food Security

N0	The Effect of Internal Displacement on Food Security	Mean	Standard deviation	Interpretation
Q1	Internal displacement lowers the sufficient production of food	3.50	0.50	Very High
Q2	Internal displacement causes lack of access to safe food.	3.44	0.49	Very High
Q3	As a result of internal displacement, production of nutritious food is totally vanished	3.48	0.50	Very High
Q4	Internal displacement has negative impact on nutritional status on IDPs	3.55	0.52	Very High
Q5	Continuing internal displacement would finally result total damage of national food staple	3.53	2.13	Very High
Q6	Internal displacement undermine long-term agriculture	3.45	0.52	Very High

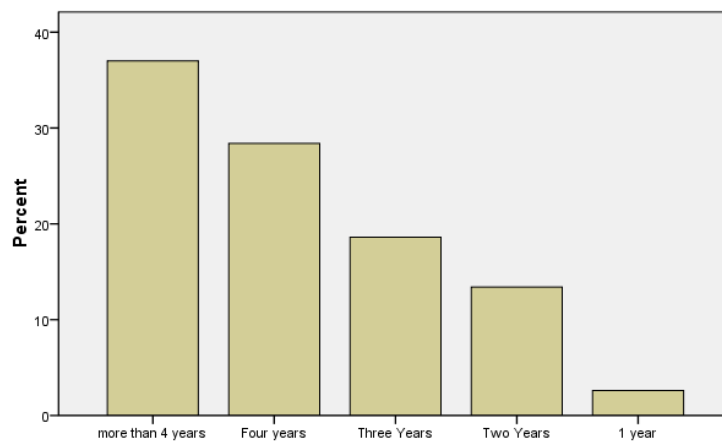


	economic development			
<b>Mean index</b>		<b>3.49</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>Very High</b>

**Source:** *Survey Data 2017*

The results (Table above) point out that that internal displacement causes loss of safe, nutritious and sufficient production of food. The study also found that Continuing internal displacement would finally result total damage of national food staple. Majority of the respondents strongly agreed that internal displacement has negative on food security as emphasized by the mean which reached **3.49** and the standard deviation of **0.77**.

### The Effects of Labor Shortage on Crop Production



*Figure 3.6* period of Labor work in the farm field

As a labor of their household's farms or other farms, **25.3%** of the farmers didn't work in the farm field in more than 4 years, **31.4%** of the IDPs didn't work out in the farm in Four years, **22.9%** of the IDPs didn't work out in Three Years, **17.1%** of the IDPs didn't work out in Two Years, **3.4%** of the IDPs didn't work out in the field in 1 year.



*Figure 3.7* a labor work out in the field per hour

As a labor of their household's farm or other farms, **71.0%** of the IDPs used to work out in the field in 6 hours per day, **14.9%** of the IDPs used to work out in the field in 8 hours per day, **8.2%** of the IDPs used to work out in the field in 4 hours per day, **5.8%** of the IDPs used to work out in the field Above 8 hours.

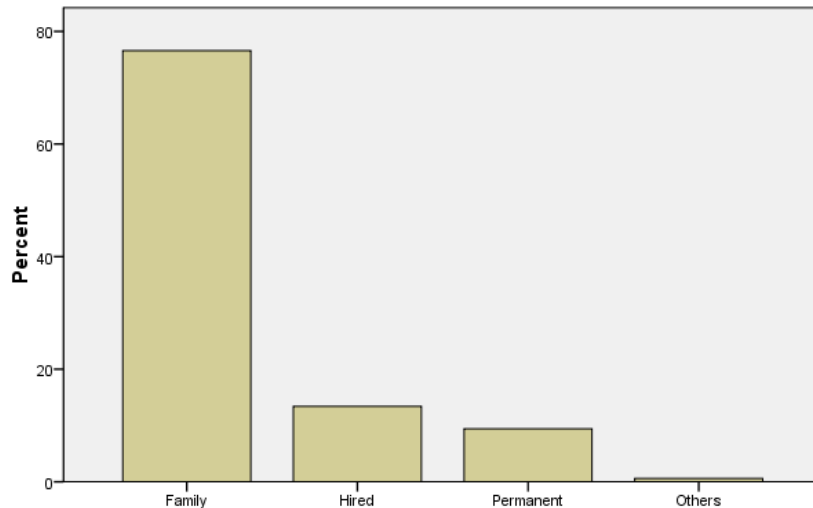


Figure 3.8 the status of labor

In the status of labor, **73.8%** of the IDPs respondents were family-owned farm labor, **14.9%** of the IDPs respondents were hired labor, **10.7%** of the IDPs respondents were permanent labor of other farms rather than their own family farm, **0.6%** of the IDPs respondents were other labor.

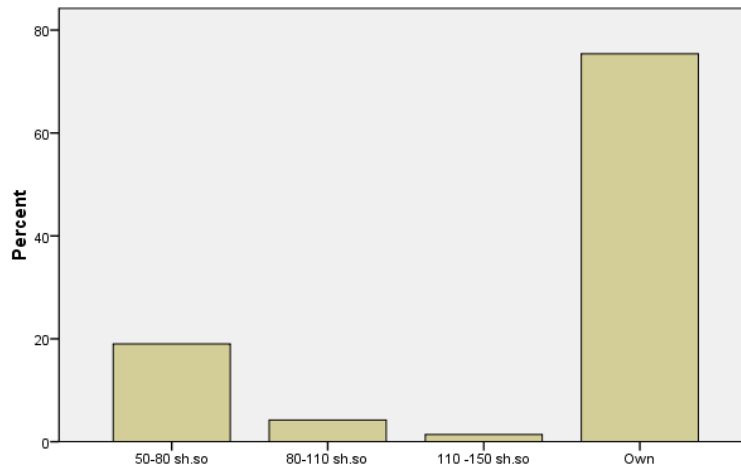


Figure 3.9 the money IPDs used to earn

In term of the money IPDs used to earn as they work on the other farms before displacement, **22.0%** of the IDPs respondents used to earn 50-80 SH.SO before displacement, **3.4%** of the IDPs respondents used to earn 80-110 SH.SO before displacement, **1.5%** of the IDPs respondents used to earn 110 -150 SH.SO before displacement, while **73.2%** were farm owners and this emphasizes that majority of the IDPs respondents were farm owners.

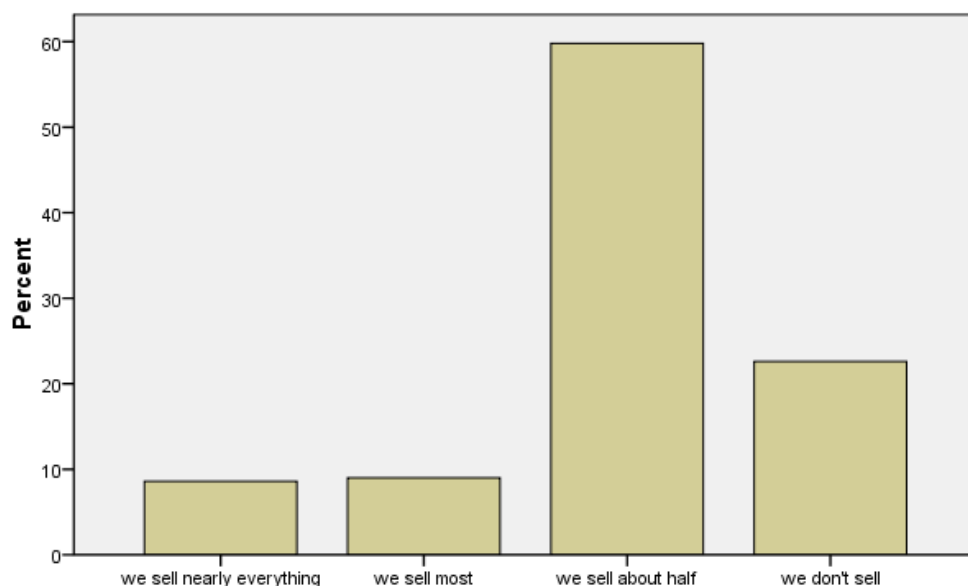


Figure 3.10 products used to sell

In terms of the share of production they used to sell in to the market, **66.8%** of the respondents used to sell half of the products they produce, **8.2%** of the respondents used to sell nearly everything, **3.4%** of the respondents used to sell most of the products, and **21.6%** of the respondents used not to sell anything but consume and store them instead.

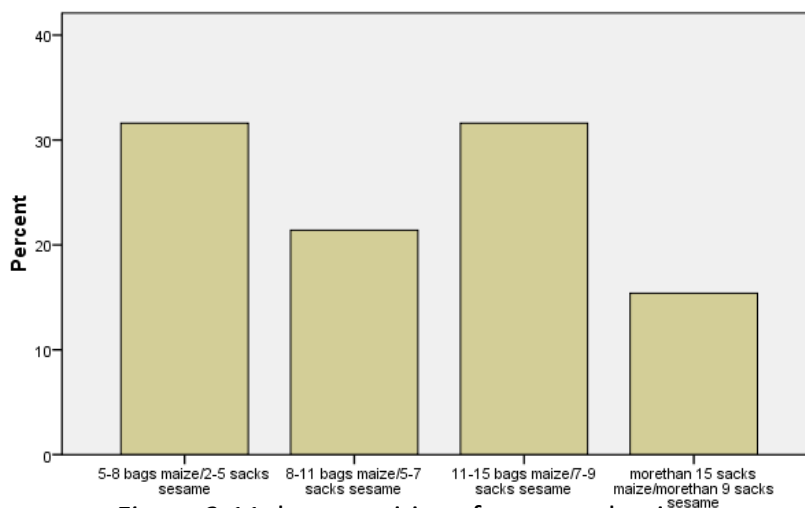


Figure 3.11 the quantities of crop production

Regarding the quantities of crop production mainly maize and sesame of the IDPs before displacement in sacks, **28.4%** of the respondents used to produce 5-8 sacks in maize and 2-5 sacks in sesame in a single season before displacement, **22.9%** of the respondents used to produce 8-11 sacks in maize and 5-7 sacks in sesame in a single season before displacement, **28.0%** of the respondents used to produce 11-15 sacks in maize and 7-9 sacks in sesame, and **20.7%** of the respondents used to produce in more than 15 sacks in maize and more than 9

sacks in sesame. This clarifies that most of the IDPs used to produce more than 5 sacks in maize and 5 sacks in sesame

## **DISCUSSIONS**

Results indicated a level of decrease in quantity of crop production which as a result of the number of farmers who stay in IDPs Camps outside of Mogadishu for many years. And also inadequate labor supply that is less than what was before the displacement. It shows that internal displacement has had a bad consequence on the development of the country as farmers stay out of farmlands.

The results supported the findings of Kopalapillai Amirthalingam and Rajith W.D. Lakshman (2014), their study examined the impact of internal displacement on agricultural livelihoods: evidence from Sampur, Sri Lanka.

The study showed that increased impoverishment risk that set in with loss of livelihoods due to conflict-induced displacement. Findings from the case studies reveal that the displacement deprived the households of their land and livestock, and thereby caused a catastrophic drop in their income. Those who engaged in fishing in Sampur could not continue their livelihood after the displacement due to the loss of equipment, the scattered family, loss of access to sea and general village environment.

According to Panthee (2007) which investigated the socio-economic impact of internal displacement due to armed conflict: A study of western Nepal showed that forceful displacement caused many people to flee to the next country for earning for the survival for their family members. By the rebel party, people are forced to leave their home, property and their land. The rebel party captured and locked their homes. The displaced people were helpless and couldn't use their land for agriculture so agricultural status after displacement seems very poor.

## **4. Conclusion and Recommendation**

The key findings of this research is that displacement due to both recurrent drought and conflict in Southern Somalia had a great impact on socio-economic of the Somali people and economic growth of the country because of the most of the internal displaced people are those who used to be farmers who cultivate farms and keeping livestock which both contributes significantly the economic development and growth of the country as agriculture both crop and livestock are the main economic backbone of Somalia.

The key recommendations of the research are for the government at all levels, to develop clear return and resettlement strategies that are in line with international guiding principles and economic empowerment programs for IDPs should be initiated during their deployment to where they displaced from that have built-in guidelines for their protection, and local legislation or ordinances should be developed to institutionalize these guidelines.

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