



# SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

AINABO DISTRICT | 2023

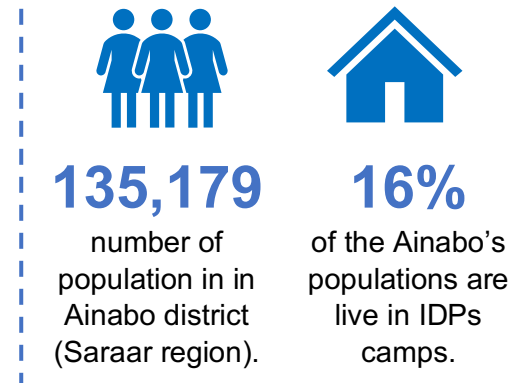
Date of document	
Date of assessment	5 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> of June 2023
Location	AINABO, SARAAR- SOMALILAND
Coordinates	
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# 1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Aynabo District (Somali: Degmada Caynaba), colloquially known as Sarar (Somali: Saraar), is a district in the northern Sool region of Somaliland. Its capital lies at Aynabo. Other settlements in the district includes Wadaamagoo, War Idaad, Berkad Ali Hersi, Godheeli, Habariheshay, Ceeldhaab, Ceegaag, Oog, Badweyn, Gowsaweyne and Qoridheere. The total population of the district is (170- 270,188)<sup>1</sup>. Whereas the average value (*Mean*), which could be considered as the factual figure in extent, is 135,179 individuals. Whereas, a sumptuous total of 22,000<sup>2</sup> of the population live in IDPs.

The Ainabo town and its surrounding villages, administratively, are completely under the control of government of Somaliland, an independent and/or autonomous state from the entire Somali government. The overall security situation, however, is controlled by Somaliland security forces, mainly police. Based on the results of Security and Risk matrix, there is no major problems in terms of security while progress is being made in different parties of the community development.



Caynaba district, a target village for BMZ TDA project, hosts many people within the district, whereas the majority of the population live in the surrounding villages as pastoralist. Though, the recurrent droughts in the region, similarly as many parts in in Somaliland, there's an increase of displacement to IDPs for the sake of livelihood opportunities.

The displaced pastoralists from the effects of droughts are currently hosted by two IDPs in Ainabo district, as their livelihood conditions are severely poor. Aynabo is a town that has been expanding in the recent years, despite the exposure of climate driven disasters as of the droughts. The main economic activities are related to livestock trading and civil travellers that regularly travel to other regions of Somaliland, as such lascaanood and buroa towns, as Ainabo is the epicentre to connect between the two.

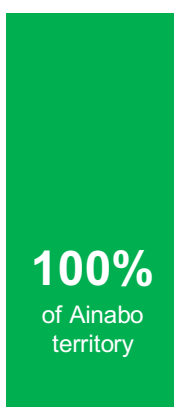
In the specs of development and the access to INGO/LNGO operations in the region, currently, there's ongoing and therein completed projects funded by the government (*Somaliland*), United Nations, INGOs and LNGOs; including Taakulo, implementing 2 FSL projects in Ainabo with the partnership of World Food Programme WFP and SOS. Those project, at large, have increased the satus of communal livelihoods in extent, specifically to those refer to FSL and WASH.

<sup>1</sup> EASO Country of Origin Information Report, Somalia Security Situation, 2020., [https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1158113/1226\\_1457606427\\_easo-somalia-security-feb-2016.pdf](https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1158113/1226_1457606427_easo-somalia-security-feb-2016.pdf)

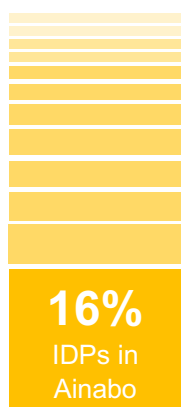
<sup>2</sup> CCCM Cluster Somalia Map., 2022., [https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/cccm\\_somalia](https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/cccm_somalia)

Road	Distance and travel time	Road condition	Comments
Ainabo-Lasanod	130km, 2hours	Good condition but some certain areas, there is Potholes.	This road that passes through the town of Ainabo is a very busy road, it is highly used by vehicles and public transport from the east and west of Somaliland. It is the only road that connects the regions of Sool, Togdheer and Marodijeh. There are no obstacles in accessing this road, it's a safe and controlled by Somaliland police – with safety checkpoint in key villages in the highway.
Ainabo-togdheer	120 km, 2 hours	Tarmacked but with potholes	Services commercial trucks and other vehicles use this road and it's safe.
Inabo – Hargeisa capital city of somalland	480km, 6 hours	Tarmacked but with potholes	Services commercial trucks and other puplic vehicles use this road regularly and it's safe.

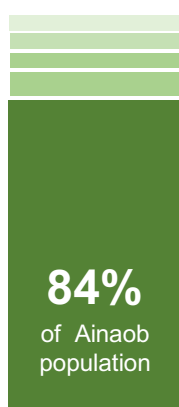
## KEY HIGHLIGHTS



**GOVERNED BY SOMALILAND**



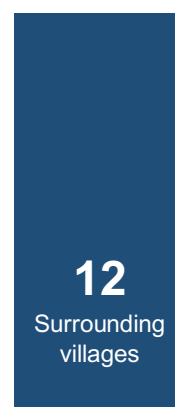
**POPULATION LIVING IN DENSELY PECKED IDPS**



**LIVE IN RURAL VILLAGES AND ARE PASTORALISTS**



**DENSELY PECKED IDPS LOCATED IN AINABO DISTRICT**



**MAJOR VILLAGES GOVERNED BY AINABO**

Ainabo and its administered villages, locally known as Saraar, which accentuates the fact, that security parameters are reliably in good conditions.

There are on-going development and emergency projects implemented by UN agencies, mainly WHO, INGO's LNGO's including Taakulo

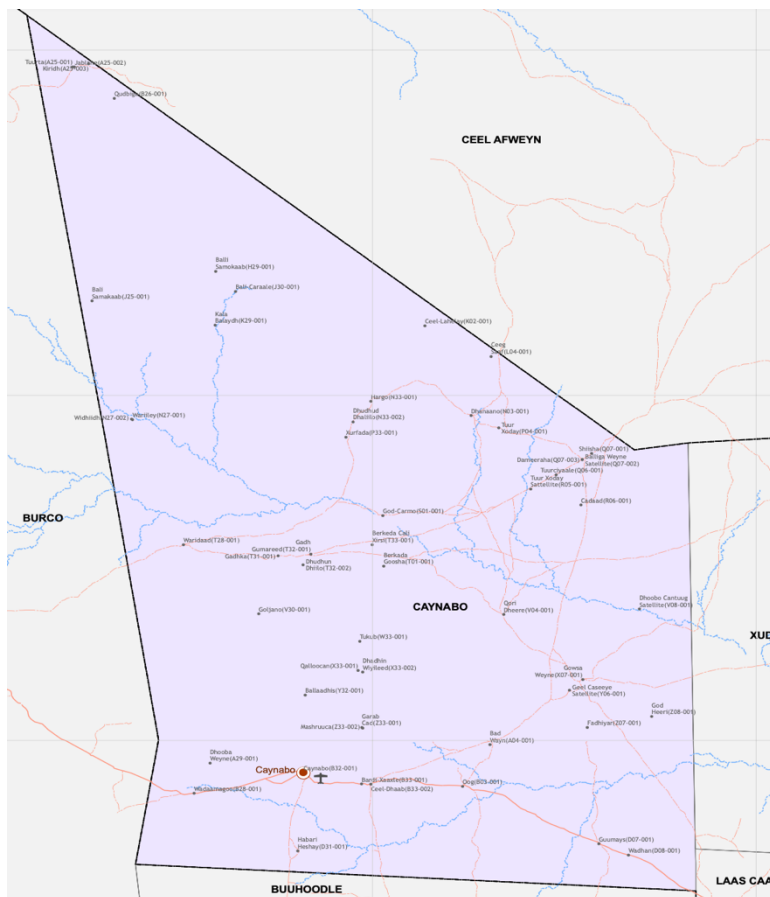


## 2. Infrastructure

### 2.1 Roads

In Saraar The road that connects Ainaba and its surroundings such as Oag, Lasanood and Burco, in a linear line with improved status, is the highway-line was built by the former Somali government in the 1970s, though, many parts of the road/highway has been renovated in many certain places as such full-fillments of asphalts and removal of sideway plants which in the past, imperilled the lives of those accessing the road, but the fact, there's sumptuous potholes all along the line. The roads along the root-line of Ayinaba, Lasaanod and Burco (*Sool and Togdheer regions*) and others in Somaliland are always under the control of the Somaliland government especially Ministry of Roads, and any damage that occurs is dealt with and repaired.

The secondary roads that lead to rural villages, numerically 8, are controlled and/or managed by Ainabo district authorities and are dry roads, physically. The challenge, however, those secondary roads, explicitly in the rainy seasons (*locally know as G'u*), imposes a problems for the vehicles due to muds or highly wet silts, especially to lorries (tracks) that's regularly used by most of the rural people, this, sometimes lead the break-up of the transport for the people traveling between the surrounding villages.



Map 1.0: © OCAH 2023, Saraar Map.

NB: Data of roads are interpreted from Map 1.0.

1

number of primary roads in Ainabo (Saraar) that's a easily **accessed for transportation and public uses** – and have **active police stations**.

8

number of secondary roads (*locally known as xagaaf*) in Ainabo, Saraar, that is **accessed by neighboring rural villages for transportation of commodities and livestock milk**.

## 2.2 Communication

In general, Somaliland and especially in the district of Ayanna, there is a good and reliable communication service provided by companies such as Telesom, Somtel and Solteeco. The competition of the companies has made it possible to have good communication and Internet services.

The mobile phone communication has shown a good reputation in Somaliland, and it has been going through different periods, but now it is going to the top, they also innovated and added their services to give the community a chance to send a mobile money transference which has changed a lot in the country's economy and made it easy to the community to send money to each other while they are staying in different places of the whole country.

## 2.3 Water and Electricity

Electricity is usually available 24/7 in Ainabo villages, but sometimes it happens to switch off due to some technical problems and perhaps to be away for many hours.













The city's electricity is provided by a company called Beder, which was founded by citizens' businessmen. On the other hand, the water comes from long wells, pools and barkads, the water from the long wells is all bitter and not used to drink, there is a well in the city that has been sweetened for the community to use for drinking and implemented this project by an international agency. There is no water supply to the city and the surrounding villages, during the winter seasons the wells and other reservoirs dried and the community faced lack of water and meets huge challenges faced for their lives and animals. Dams, wells and barkads are cooperated among the government, community and other agencies working in the regions.

## Hospitals/Medical Centers



There are two health centres in the city of Aynaba, which are all public, including the Aynaba Regional Hospital and MCH. These regional health centres are not fully equipped but can only provide basic life-saving services. People who need additional services are referred to hospitals and clinics in Buroa and Hargeisa.

### 3. Security Risk Assessment

Conduct security risk assessment and analysis in the identified sites on Terrorism, Political conflicts, clan conflicts, crimes, resource conflicts, incidents, vehicle accident, land disputes i.e.

SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT – SOMALILAND						
Threats	Indicators / Threat Detail Description	Impact	Likelihood	Initial Risk Level	Key Mitigation Steps	Residual Risk Level
<b>Terrorism</b>	Somaliland was attacked by terrorists in 2008, they targeted Somaliland's presidential palace and headquarter of UNPD resulting in loss of life and property. After that attack there, there was no terrorist attacks in Somaliland .	Severe 	Low 	High 	- Increase neutral security level by building different security forces to prevent the security issues problems - Increase the community awareness to be ready and work to gather for the security forces.	
<b>Cross-fire (Political, clan, criminal and resource competition clashes)</b>	Political controversy is the most common in Somaliland during elections such as parliament, president and regional councils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competition for pasture, water also occurs in most areas</li> <li>Inter-communal wars also occur sometimes related to pasture and land</li> </ul>	Moderate 	Medium 	High 	- Suspend movement during active violence and when reported such incident to avoid being caught in a retaliatory attack. - If it is clan related violence, Be aware of the staff clans and do not send the staff where there is active clan tension between their clan and other clan as they might be targeted as a revenge - Broaden extensive networking within the areas of our operations and entire region.	
<b>Harassment, Threats or Assault:</b>	This can happen during program periods as sometimes the beneficiaries complain about the implementation of the program. If this happens, it should be resolved using different procedures to satisfy the community and allow the work to continue.	Moderate 	Medium 	Medium 	- Follow and get community acceptance - Conflict resolution should be make and equipped to the staff - Incidents are immediately reported to management for follow-up. - Establish good relations with the local authority, community leaders	



					and also influential actor between the community	
<b>Vehicle Accident</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The infrastructure of the region was not good as attended</li> <li>Less skill and experience of drivers who do not follow the traffic rules and sometimes get a license without much experience.</li> <li>Road accidents are the most frequent in this area causing loss of life and sometimes property.</li> </ul>	Severe	Likely	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A professional driver is employed</li> <li>Restrict license and take exams for the new drivers</li> <li>Drive the cars for the allowed KM</li> <li>Make the roads with the traffic signs</li> </ul>	
<b>Accidents related to facilities/offices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of safety mechanism of fire accidents. Poor knowledge skill of the staff and other surrounding community.</li> </ul>	Moderate	Likely	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire safety equipment must be on place</li> <li>Frist aid should be available in the working places</li> <li>Equipped the staff</li> </ul>	

		IMPACT				
LIKELIHOOD		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
	Certain/ imminent	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Unacceptable
	Highly likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Likely	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Possible	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Unlikely	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low

### 3.1 Terrorism

Somaliland has been peaceful in 30 years of independence compared to neighbouring Somalia, but in recent months, there have been armed conflict in Lasanod, the capital city of Sool, the government (*Somaliland*) has accused of the potential involvement of terrorist groups, although the local community, reflected negative and thus responded they are in fighting with the Somaliland's own army,

Lasanod's distance to Ainabo is just 120 km in the eastern side, many people died and many others were injured in this armed conflict, where hundreds of thousands of citizens were displaced to neighbouring villages and towns, as such Ainaba and Buroa .

Somaliland, was recorded a terrorist attack in 2008, when terrorists attacked the presidential place of Somaliland and headquarters of UNDP in Somaliland, where civil people are killed and some were injured. The latter of that time, The various forces in Somaliland were on full alert to protect the security and stability of all regions of Somaliland. The country, in extent, has achieved peace and political stability for the past 33 years, after the re-establishment of Somaliland's independence.

### 3.2 Political Conflict

Somaliland's hard-earned stability might seem under difficulty, for many. However, last November and December of 2022, was supposed to bring two important elections: one to be presidential election, and the other, to be the vote for new multi parties that will be allowed to participate the next upcoming elections of Somaliland. But the first, the presidential election, has been delayed and both are mired in schedule-related controversy.

The ruling party and opposition both see the evolving electoral calendar as central to their political fortunes, and both are trying to control it. Tensions already boiled over into violence in August, when government forces and opposition protesters frustrated with the electoral process clashed, resulting in five deaths. The opposition threatens to no longer recognise the government led by President after 13 November, which was the scheduled date for the presidential election until the parliament's upper house, the Guurti, agreed to extend mandate by two years. To defuse the risk of unrest, Somaliland's international partners should push its political elites to chart a consensus path forward, offer to mediate if they fail and volunteer to serve as guarantors for whatever resolution emerges.

Now, however, the dispute delays of elections is threatening Somaliland's stability. Therefore the international community always recommend to held the elections on their time to prevent clashes and instability for the democratic government of Somaliland

### 3.3 Land Disputes

Land disputes mostly take place in the regions of Somaliland. In recent years, land disputes have been increasing both within the cities and in the rural areas, because the land tenures has become expensive, whereby its ownership is disputed by community groups. Many clan-based conflicts have resulted from land disputes along districts and most prominently rural areas, causing severe losses among the neighbouring clans. In essence, in May 2023, an armed clan-based conflict erupted between two community groups on the outskirts of Buroa, this war related the ownership of land, two communities fought in a tense and armed conflict that resulted in the death of 3 people who fought in that area.

Somaliland's highly-trained police has been deployed and therein intervened, the efforts to separate between the sides and enforcement of ceasefire has been successful.

In Ainabo, over the past years, there were no land-based conflict that's either armed and/or a dispute, communities in the region, are almost share the same clan-roots which contributed the limited exposure of clan based violences.

### 3.4 NGO Presence and communal perceptions

In general, the satisfaction of community with the intervention of NGOs is very high in general Saraar, as its considered as inclusive, relevant and responsive to humanitarian and development needs of local community. Here, UN agencies, INGO's and LNGs operate in Ainabo district, and their surroundings villages, key organization operating in Ainabo district include WFP, SCI, FOA, CARE, and TAKULO SOMALI COMMUNITY.

#### **BOX 1: The interpretation of models (Colors and numerical values) that's used to measure the magnitude of assessed factors in the Security and Risk Assessment**

**GREEN value is 1 – 5** Continue working normally by following all security procedures and directives.

**BLUE value is 5 – 6.9** Continue working normally by following all security procedures and directives and increase self-awareness of your daily surroundings.

**YELLOW value is 7 – 9** Continue working normally by following all security procedures and directives and elevate awareness to include pre trip planning and briefings. Ensure all safety equipment is in place and operational.

**ORANGE value is 9 – 10** Continue working normally by following all security procedures and directives and elevate awareness to include pre trip planning and briefings. Ensure all safety equipment is in place and operational as this is a warning phase that things can go wrong rapidly.

**RED value is 11 – 15 and** continue working with regular staff meetings, briefings and scrupulous adherence to all security directives and advice. In this phase you will operate within constrictive environments such as curfew, compulsory checking in and highly elevated state of awareness.



#### 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ Majority of population in Ainabo district are pastoralists, highly affected by the climate change imposed risks as of droughts, which highly imperils the livelihoods of pastoralists in rural range lands, the existing water infrastructure are either abandoned or insufficient – the rehabilitation of existing communal water sources and the provision of communal water sources should be considered.
- ✓ Positive relationships with community members will help the effective implementation of project. An inclusive community engagement to be maintained - whether inside the main towns or remote areas project sites. Maintain a good work ethic through promotional communications during both work and after work hours. Avoid the local politics as your views can be taken as that of the organization.

#### ANNEX I. KEY CONTACTS

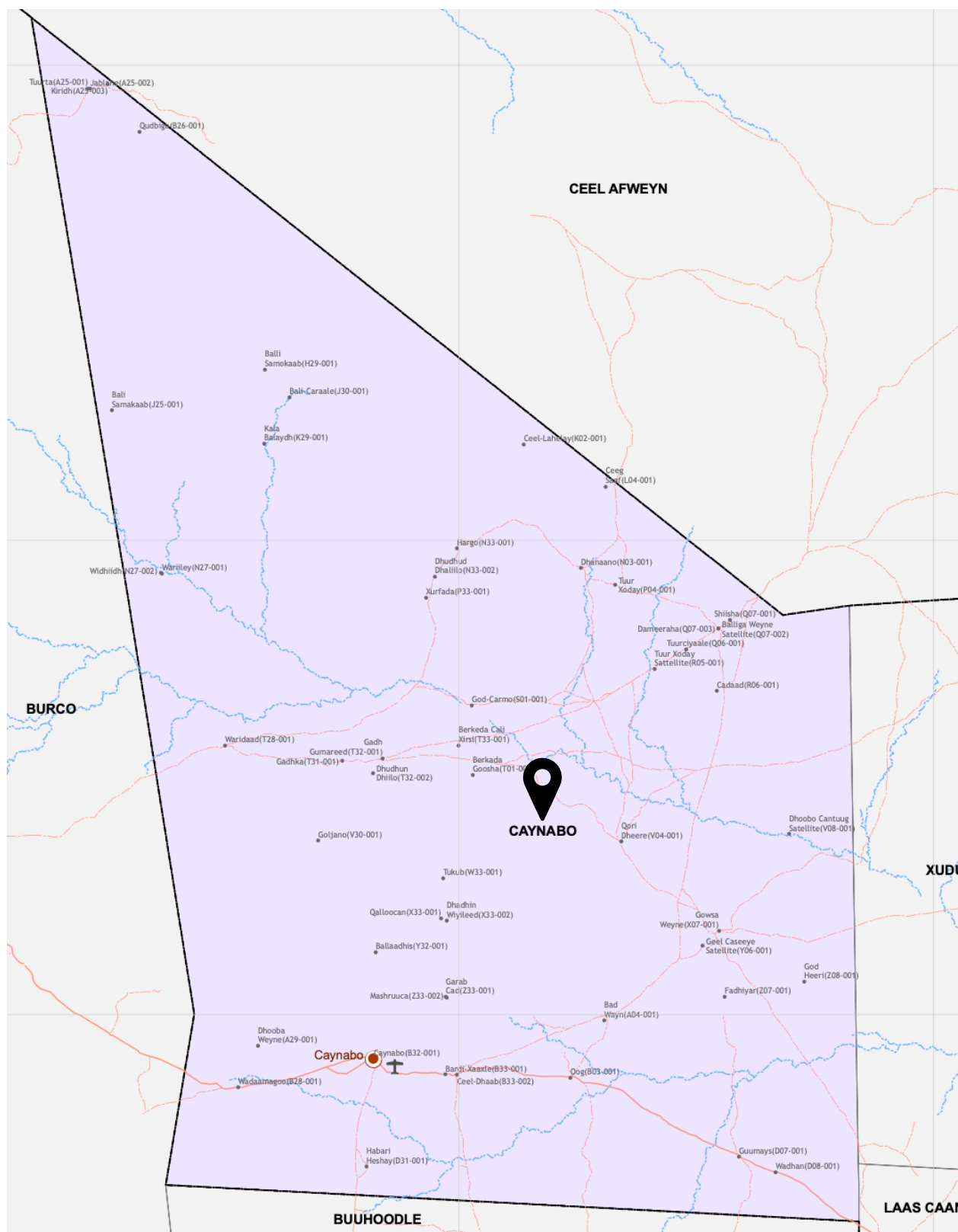
##### Local Authorities Contact Details

Location	Position	Name	Phone
AINABA	Mayor of the district	Hassan Aden Yusuf	+252 634432828
AINABA	Regional coordinator from ministry of water	Abdillahi Mohamed Warsame	+252 634240354
AINABA	Reginal coordinator of NDRA	Deeq Saleebaan Ahmed	+252 634707421

##### Medical Facilities

Facility Name	Location	Contact Person	Position	Tell
AINABA HOSPITAL	Ainaba	Mustafe Mohamoud	Director	+252 634010350
AINABA MCH	Ainaba	Faadumo Ali siciid	Manager	+252 615085013

## ANNEX 2: AINABO MAP



Map 1.0: © OCAH 2023, Saraar Map.