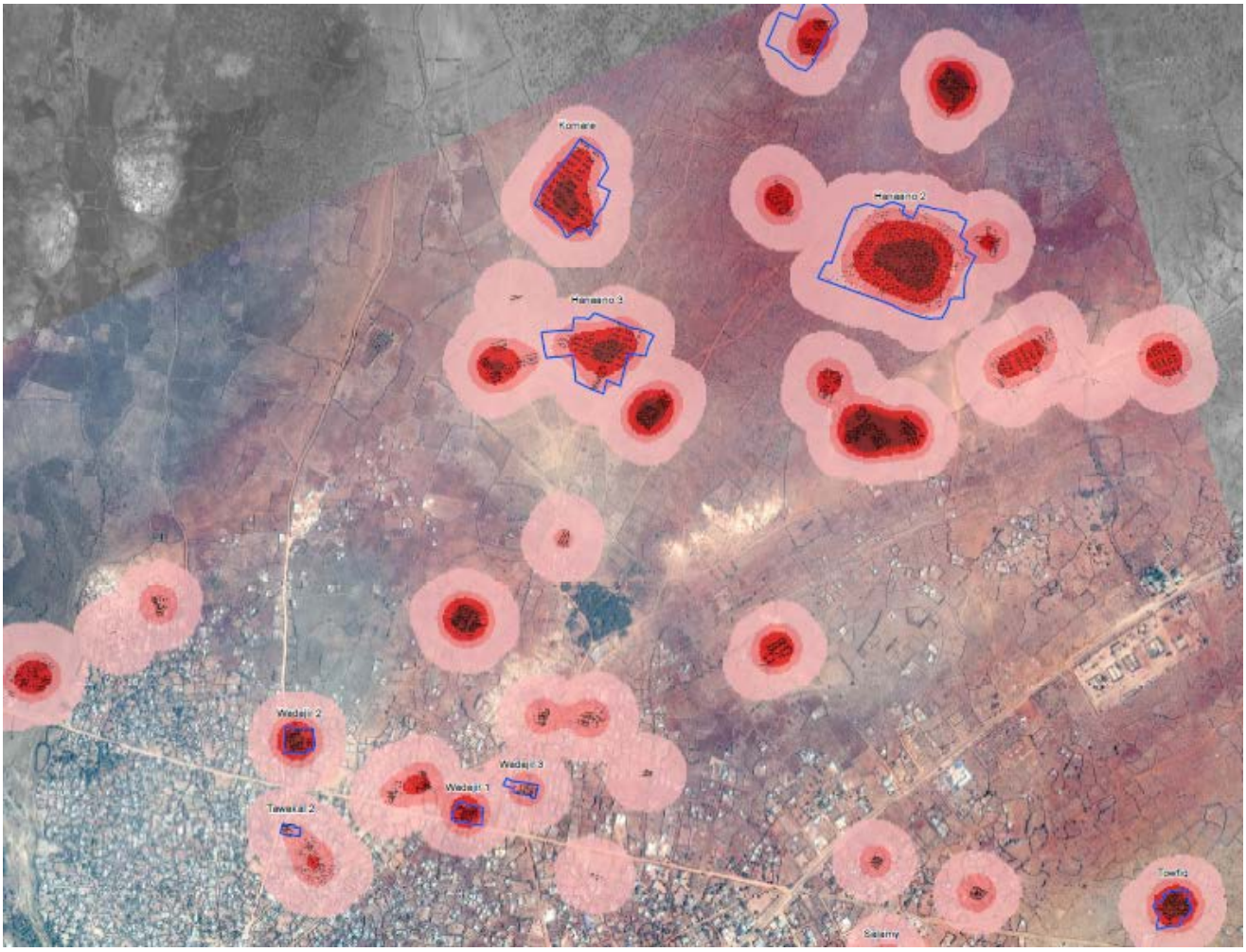
SOMALIA TRI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT

Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town

APRIL 2014



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INTRODUCTION

This factsheet summarizes data collected between 4 and 16 December 2013, on the humanitarian needs of displaced populations in 18 settlements of Baidoa Town, with a specific focus on Shelter, Education and Water, Hygiene and Sanitation. This factsheet is not intended or able to provide detailed programmatic information, rather it is designed to share with a broad audience a concise overview of the current situation in this area.

It is important to note that settlements in Baidoa consist of IDP and host community members residing within their boundaries and claiming to be settlement members. Data collected may reflect IDP and host community needs.

It is also important to note, community resources despite proximity to IDP settlements may not be made available to IDP households.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied for this interagency assessment includes fourphases of data collection and analysis: primary data collection tools; secondary data review; remote sensing analysis; geographic information systems and mapping. Drawing on background information from a secondary data review conducted by the assessment team in Nairobi, the assessment engagedcluster member agencies in Baidoato conduct primary data collection.

Three tools were developed and used during the primary data collection phase: (1) a household survey questionnaire; (2) direct observation and (3) a settlement asset survey. The survey was conducted using mobile phones. The data was collected by non-technical staff engaged through cluster partners in Baidoa and trained by REACH staff to collect primary data using these tools.

Before beginning data collection, the assessment manager conducted a two-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on the tools, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders in Mogadishu. The REACH team then conducted a 4 day assessment training in Baidoa for enumerators. Discussions about bias and proper respondent interview techniques were also reviewed. The exercise consisted of 5 assessment teams. Each team consisted of 1 team leader and 5 enumerators responsible for data collection and reporting.

In consultation with the WASH, shelter and educationclusters, key settlements within Baidoa town were identified for the assessment. A random sample of IDPs from each of the settlement areas was then derived from secondary data available.

The assessment employed a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval. Households were randomly sampled from each of the target displacement sites using a randomized household walk methodology. Population estimates were derived by multiplying average household size (calculated from the household survey) and the number of shelters per settlement (estimated by UNOSAT using satellite image analysis).

Access to the settlement was negotiated through dialogue with local authorities, the district commisioner, umbrella and settlement leaders. Each enumerator was directed to a specific location within the IDP settlement by the Team Leader. The enumerator would then walk the entire section, skipping every five houses. This ensured that households in different parts of the camp were assessed.

Enumerators used a pencil dropped on the ground to identify the direction of the walk, repeating each time the boundary of the assigned area was reached. Team leaders oversaw each enumerator to ensure that they followed the correct methodology.

The data was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork Shelter Cluster platform for analysis in Mogadishu and Nairobi. The assessment database, as well as the methodology and data collection tools, are available upon request, with confidential information removed when needed.

Table 1: Population size, estimated from secondary data, and derived sample size for the assessment

Settlement	Sample Size	Estimated Population
ADC 1	165	1956
ADC 2	211	2460
Bay/Bakool	55	336
BuuloGalanji	117	533
Buulo Sheep	85	577
Faduma Abo Asharaw	64	329
Hannano 1	160	445
Hannano 2	221	4628
Hannano 3	154	2102
Komare	202	2533
Onat	118	942
Salamay	118	511
Tawakal 2	66	212
Towfiq	119	1212
Wadajir 1	78	737
Wadajir 2	90	1000
Wadajir 3	114	927
Wadajir 4	77	964

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Displaced populations were distributed fairly evenly between males (51%) and females (49%).

The average household size is seven members. Households have approximately 2 children under five.

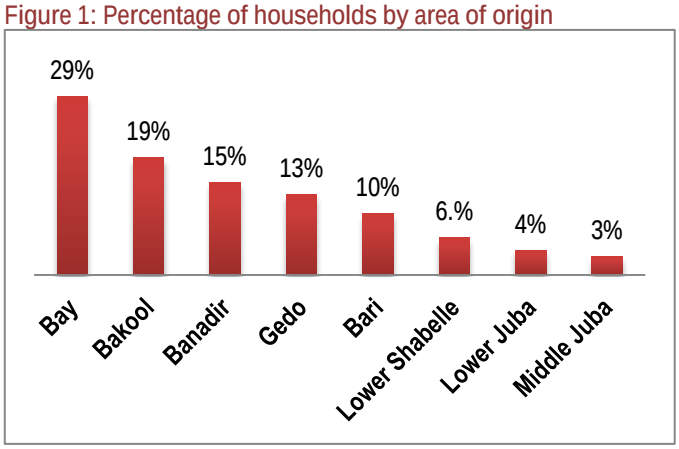
Over one third (36%) of respondents were single female heads of households. The majority of female-headed households come from Salamay (64%), Towfiq (64%), Wadijir 2 (52%), Bay/Bakool (58%), Faduma Abo Asharaw (59%), and Onat (50%).

Throughout the settlements, a relatively low number (16%) of women of child-bearing age were found to be pregnant or lactating. With the exception of displaced households assessed in Mogadishu, Dharkenley X-Control to K13 (66%), this is consistent with findings from assessments carried out in Gedo and Banadir.

ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Almost one third (29%) of displaced households reported originating from Bay. The other assessed IDP households reported coming from Bakool (19%), Banadir (15%) Gedo (13%), Bari (9%), Lower Shabelle (6%) and Middle Shabelle (4%), while less than 2% originated from Galagduud, Hiran or Toghdeer each.

Figure 1: Percentage of households by area of origin



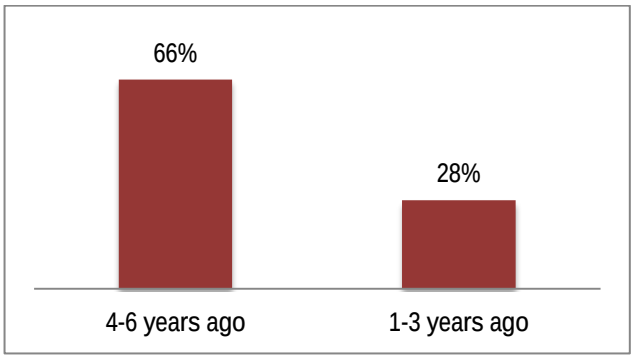
IDPs coming from South and Central Somalia are known to be from the Rahanweyn clan (Digil and Mirifle). IDPs from Lower Shabelle are more often made up of minority clans. Anecdotal evidence supports displacement from this region is often due to ongoing fighting between Habar Geder (Hawiye) and Bimyal (Dir). Area of origin and movements of displaced households are closely linked to clan dynamics and should be explored further, notably to inform relation planning and assistance.

CAUSES AND CYCLE OF DISPLACEMENT

73% of respondents reported leaving their place of origin due to loss of livelihoods and 24% reported leaving due to insecurity, conflict and drought.

The majority of surveyed households reported having been already displaced from different locations 4-6 and 1-3 years ago (66% and 28% respectively).

Figure 2: Percentage of households per displacement duration

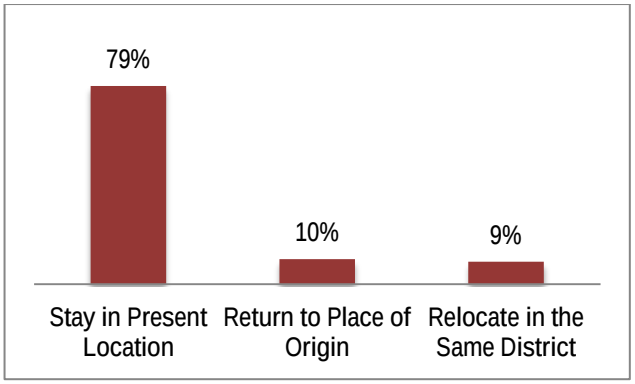


78% of respondents reported arriving to their present location more than one year ago. A low percentage of respondents reported having arrived 6-12 months and 1-5 months ago - 15% and 6% respectively. However, this figure is likely to increase in the coming months due to current humanitarian return efforts and its focus on relocation and transit in Baidoa.

INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED POPULATION

In the 6 months period following the assessment, the majority (79%) of IDPs had planned to remain in their present location while a smaller portion (10%) planned to return to their place of origin or relocate in the same district (9%).

Figure 3: Percentage of households per category of intentions



Interestingly, in the Livestock market (Eyle minority clan settlements) a large number of households from Faduma Abo Asharaw (45%) reported a desire to relocate in the same district while households in Siliga, Salamay (61%) and Towfiq (34%) expressed the same. It is recommended actors further explore households' intentions and potential linkages to issues of land tenure, age of the settlement and resource based intra-settlement movements.

Of those that wished to stay in their present location, 89% reported a willingness to remain longer than one year. 37% and 34% respectively, reported 'no information' about or 'no relations' in their place of origin as the main reason for remaining in their present location.

49% of respondents reported lack of employment opportunities as the main obstacle to local integration. Basic services (29%) and land tenure (14%) were reported second and third.

Of those that wish to return to their place of origin, 46% reported willingness if there were chances of a good harvest and 24% tied return to improved security. Interestingly, 32% reported a willingness to return under any condition. It is recommended that shelter actors further explore the reasons for them not being able to return.

Overall, of those wishing to return, a low number of households (20%) reported a willingness to sell their shelters while others reported they would either give away (43%) or take the shelters with them (31%). On average, households willing to sell shelters expected to earn 295 USD.

Of those that wished to relocate in the same district, rather than to their place of origin, a higher percentage (29%) reported a willingness to sell their shelters. On average, these households expected97 USD from the sale. When compared with those who wish to return to their place of origin, this discrepancy in shelter value should be further investigated.

The majority of respondents (95%) reported that a family member initiated the relocation of the household to their present location. 73% of respondents reported movement as individual households while 27% reported moving as a group of households. Anecdotal evidence suggests that all group movements are organized by camp leaders and gatekeepers.

LAND AVAILABILITY AND TENURE ISSUES

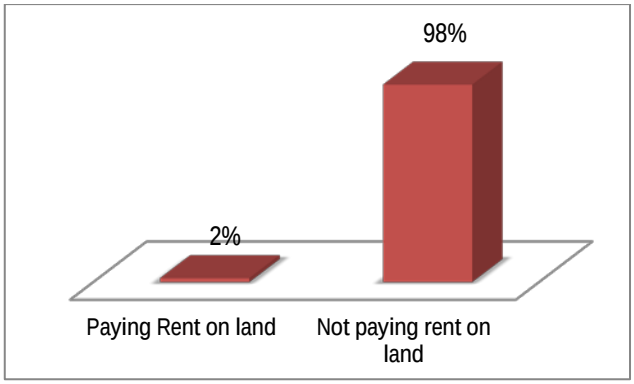
Settlements are located on both public and private land. Enumerator observation and focus group discussions with settlement leaders suggest that in some cases IDP communities have purchased the land they live on. Only one settlement leader, in Buulo Galanji, claimed to have a formal contract or permanent land agreement.

Settlements in Baidoa town are overseen by one District Commissioner and are divided into 4 umbrellas. Each umbrella is made up of multiple IDP settlements dispersed across the town. Umbrella leaders are responsible for oversight and management of settlements. Each of these settlements has an elected leader responsible for multiple IDP camps and landowner engagement. Settlements are often divided by natural land boundaries, belonging to one or more than one landowner.

The majority of settlements reported to have been formed either 5 to 10 years (38%) or 1 to 2 years (14%) ago while 24% reported to have formed 3 to 6 months ago. This is consistent when compared with the displacement data presented above. However, it is recommended that actors further explore the linkages between the age of the settlement establishment and the roles and intentions of host and IDP communities residing within them.

98% of households reported not paying rent on the land they occupy. The remaining 2% reported paying rent by handing over humanitarian aid (51%) or paying cash (34%).The rest reported other modes of payment.

Figure 4: Percentage of households paying rent on land they occupy



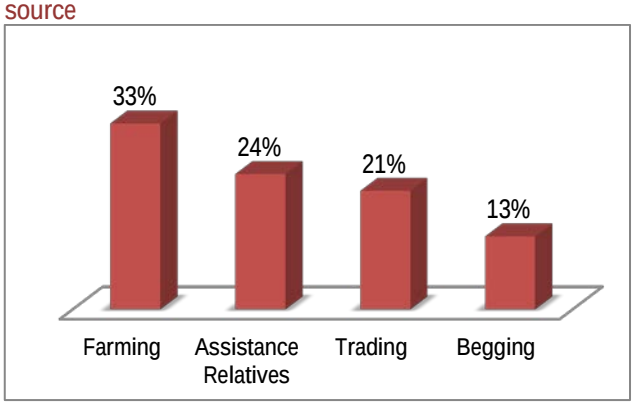
69% of households reported owning their own house and land before displacement. At the time of the assessment, the enumerators observed IDP relocation between settlements due to private land evictions and other pull factors, mainly aid interventions. More information should be gathered about settlement landlords and the nature of household tenure status.

LIVELIHOODS AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS

A majority of households reported farming (73%) and pastoral activities (25%) to be their main source of income prior to displacement.

Current sources of income were more varied. 33% of households reported their current source of income to be farming, 24% assistance from relatives, 21% from trading and 13% begging. A few households (4%) confirmed securing income from selling aid items.

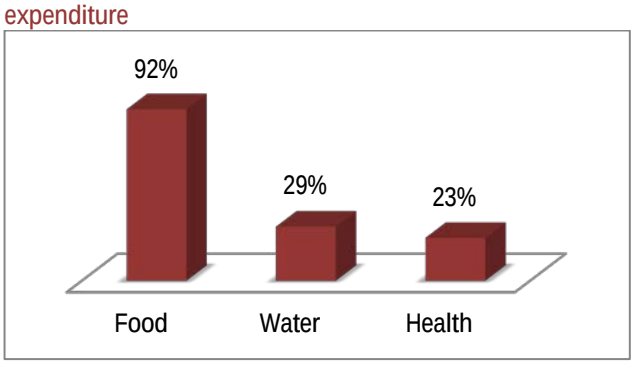
Figure 5: Percentage of households per type of income source



On average, households reported earning 33 USD and spending 32 USD per week.

92% of households ranked food (not including the cost of cooking fuel) as their highest cost. Water (29%) and health (23%) made up the second and third highest expenditures. Actors should therefore consider integrated livelihoods programming, in particular cash for work activities.

Figure 6: Percentage of households per highest household expenditure



The main source of cooking fuel was reported to be wood (96%). 79% and 11% of households respectively, reported collecting fuel from around the settlement area or purchasing locally. The type of wood fuel collected by IDP households and the impact of it on the natural environment should be further researched, notably as this may be a cause of tensions and disputes between the IDP population and the host communities.

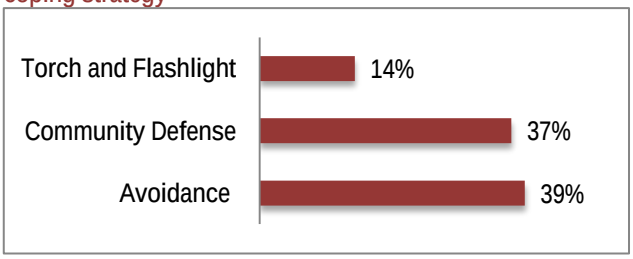
A majority of households (76%) reported not having access to adequate markets. 24% reported having access to markets within an average of 23 minutes on foot. Of these, households reported grains (90%), vegetables (86%), pulses/beans (45%), construction materials (39%) and meat/fish (32%) to be available.

Security at the Displacement Site

The majority (67%) of assessed households reported they did not fear for their physical safety within the settlements. The main areas of protection concern and security were outside camp (62%), inside the settlement at night (23%) and markets (19%).

Coping strategies reported by displaced households were varied: 39% practiced avoidance, 37% organized community defense groups and 14% use a torch or flashlight. 89% of respondents reported their primary source of light to be a torch or flashlight.

Figure 7: Percentage of displaced households per type of coping strategy



Key Shelter Findings

The assessment scored each shelter type in every settlement as Critical (Red), Urgent (Orange) and Essential (Yellow), using the following 8 criteria:(1) shelter condition score, (2) age of shelter, (3) separate sleeping space (4) material of the floor, (4) material of the walls, (5) material of the roof, (6) presence of a door, (7) number of layers (8) holes in the roof coverage.

These criteria do not replace, but rather complement the overall criteria for humanitarian intervention that remained unchanged: (1) vulnerability of the household, (2) type of shelter of the households and (3) related conditions. The scoring grid is intended to provide an additional analysis layer for strategic and operational prioritization.

Shelter Types

In the settlements, two main typologies of shelters were observed: buuls and transitional shelters. The vast majority (76%) of shelters are buuls. The remaining shelter types are transitional shelters (23%). Less than 1% of the population reported to be living in tents, makeshift shelters or public buildings. 20% and 26%of buuls observed were reported as category 4 uninhabitable and category 3in need of immediate assistance.

The majority (87%) of transitional shelters observed were found to be category 1 and therefore in good condition. As outlined, above the categorization weighs heavily in overall shelter condition score.

The link between the age of a buul (and therefore displacement data) and its condition is not explicit in the settlements. Furthermore, the assumption that the older the buul the better it is in terms of condition, materials used and protection from weather hazards is not consistent throughout these settlements. Buuls within the settlement were found to be of an average age of 27 months old.

The majority of buuls (64%) were scored as urgent. 12% and 24% respectively, were scored as critical or essential. Buuls scored as "critical" and "urgent" require immediate humanitarian response while short to medium term support should be offered to buuls scored as essential. Buuls in "essential" condition do not meet minimum SPHERE standards, but these households could be prioritized as potential beneficiaries in a second phase of intervention.

Table 2: Shelter condition score by shelter type

Shelter Type	Shelter Score
Buul	12% Urgent
	64% Critical
	24% Essential
Transitional Shelter	0% Urgent
	20% Critical
	80% Essential

80% and 20% of the transitional shelters are classified as "essential" and "urgent", respectively. Transitional shelters are generally provided by aid actors and considered an adequate short-term solution for displaced households. Additional support for households living in transitional shelters rated as urgent and essential should be formulated under a durable and development perspective where landownership is taken into account.

Buuls (32%) and iron-sheeted housing (28%) are predominantly chosen by the displaced population as their preferred choice of shelter. These structures should be improved and supported by humanitarian efforts. Most buuls observed were in need of maintenance and repair to reach the minimum humanitarian standard of shelter.

30% of respondents reported an interest in occupying more permanent structures constructed of stone.

Issues Related to Shelter

88% of households ranked weather conditions (rain, heat and cold) as the main shelter issue. Over one third of the respondents also reported the lack of space (36%) and privacy (31%) were ranked second and third respectively.

Shelter needs were varied across the settlements. 37% of households ranked their immediate needs to be emergency shelter support. Transitional shelter (27%) and financial support (22%) were ranked second and third.

Figure 8: Percentage of households per type of immediate shelter needs

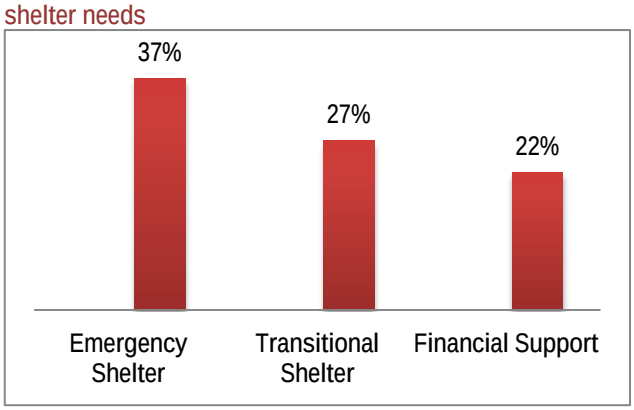


Figure 9 shows the majority of households in Bay/Bakool (93%), Salamay (98%), Towfiq (95%), and Faduma Abo Asharaw (84%) prioritized the need for emergency shelter and should be considered for immediate intervention. Settlements prioritizing the need for transitional shelter and financial aid should be considered for a second phase of intervention.

In the assessment areas, 66% of respondents reported building their own shelters. Of this, 47% reported purchasing materials for construction locally.

The rest, 26% and 19% respectively, reported either collecting materials for free or bringing materials from elsewhere.

At the time of the assessment, 45% of respondents reported having received shelter assistance. Of this, 40% received newly constructed shelters. 27% and 12% received tents and shelter repair kits, respectively.

Figure 10 below shows that when disaggregated by settlement, households in Buulo Galanji (2%), Wadajir (4%) and Onat (6%) reported a very low proportion in the receipt of assistance. Figure 11 demonstrates aid distribution per-settlement.

The majority of households reported that the provision of material support (93%) or financial support (93%) could be absorbed to upgrade their shelters, while 72% reported technical support would be necessary.

Shelter Materials

The results of the direct observation are varied regarding the materials used to build different shelter types.

Buuls observed most commonly used wood (87%) for the internal structure and cloth and rags (79%) for walls and roofs. A large number of buuls (47%) consisted of more than one layer. 88% of buuls are not equipped with a physical door. The quality as well as the costs of these materials must be explored further.

Transitional shelters observed most commonly used wood (95%) for the internal structure while iron sheet was most common for walls and roofs. Households' exposure to harsh weather conditions while inside the structures should be further explored.

97% of transitional shelters in the settlements are equipped with a physical door. In terms of locks, figures show that 99% are equipped with locks from the inside and outside. This can be considered a large contribution to the protection findings in the section above.

Figure 9: Percentage of households per type of immediate shelter needs, per settlement

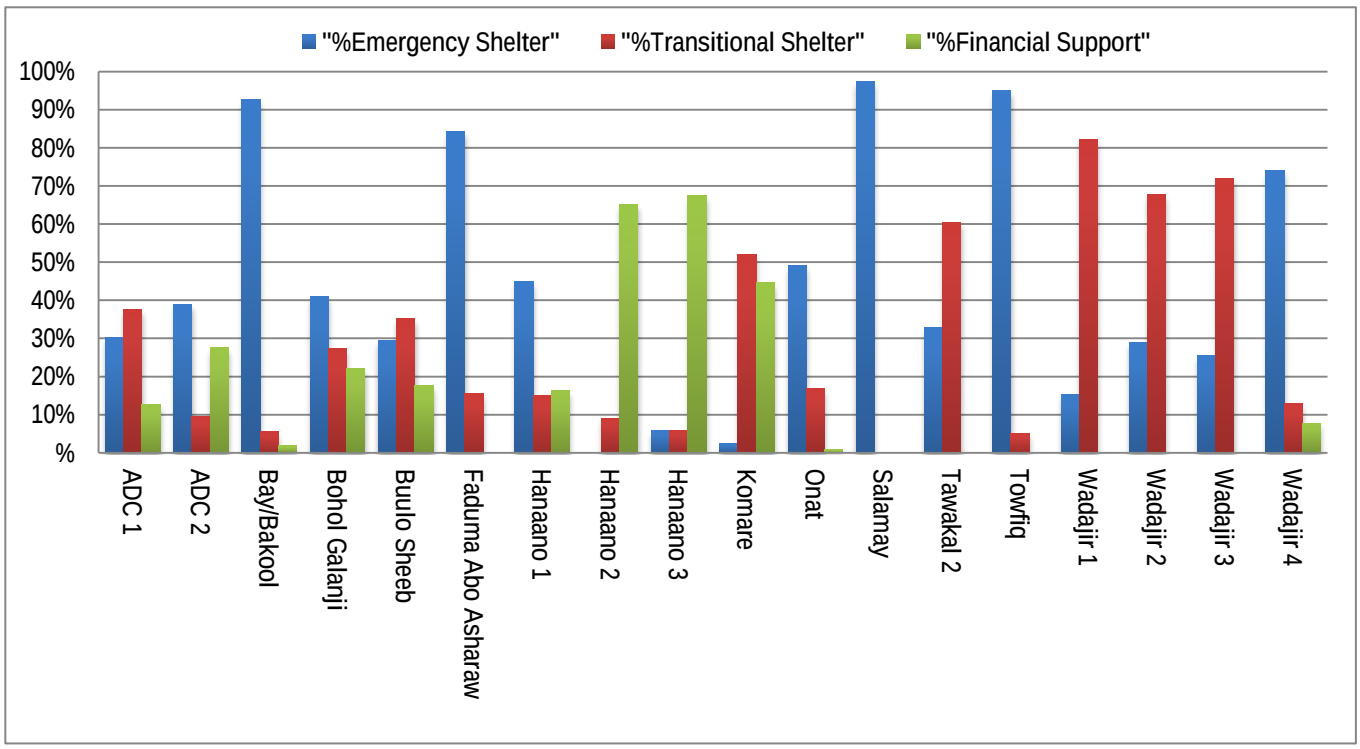


Figure 10: Percentage of households who reported receiving shelter support, per settlement

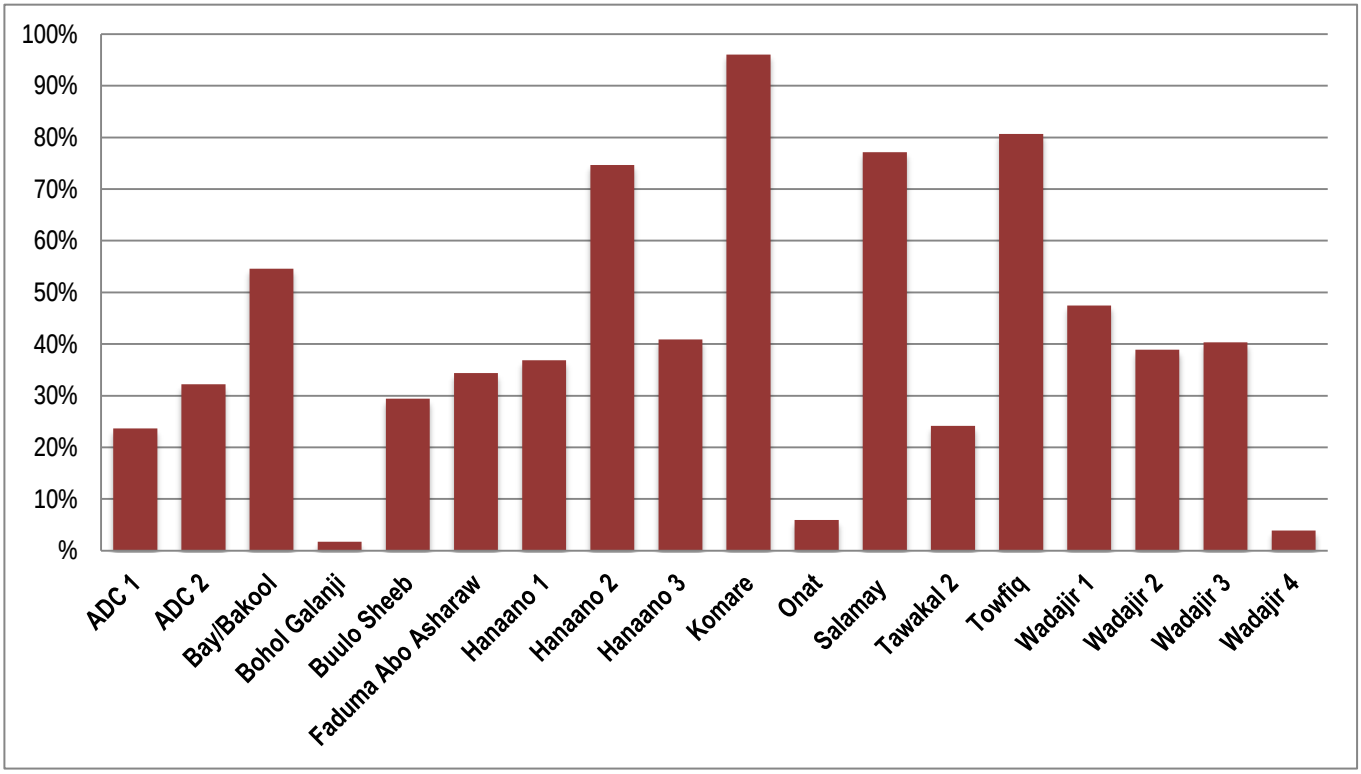
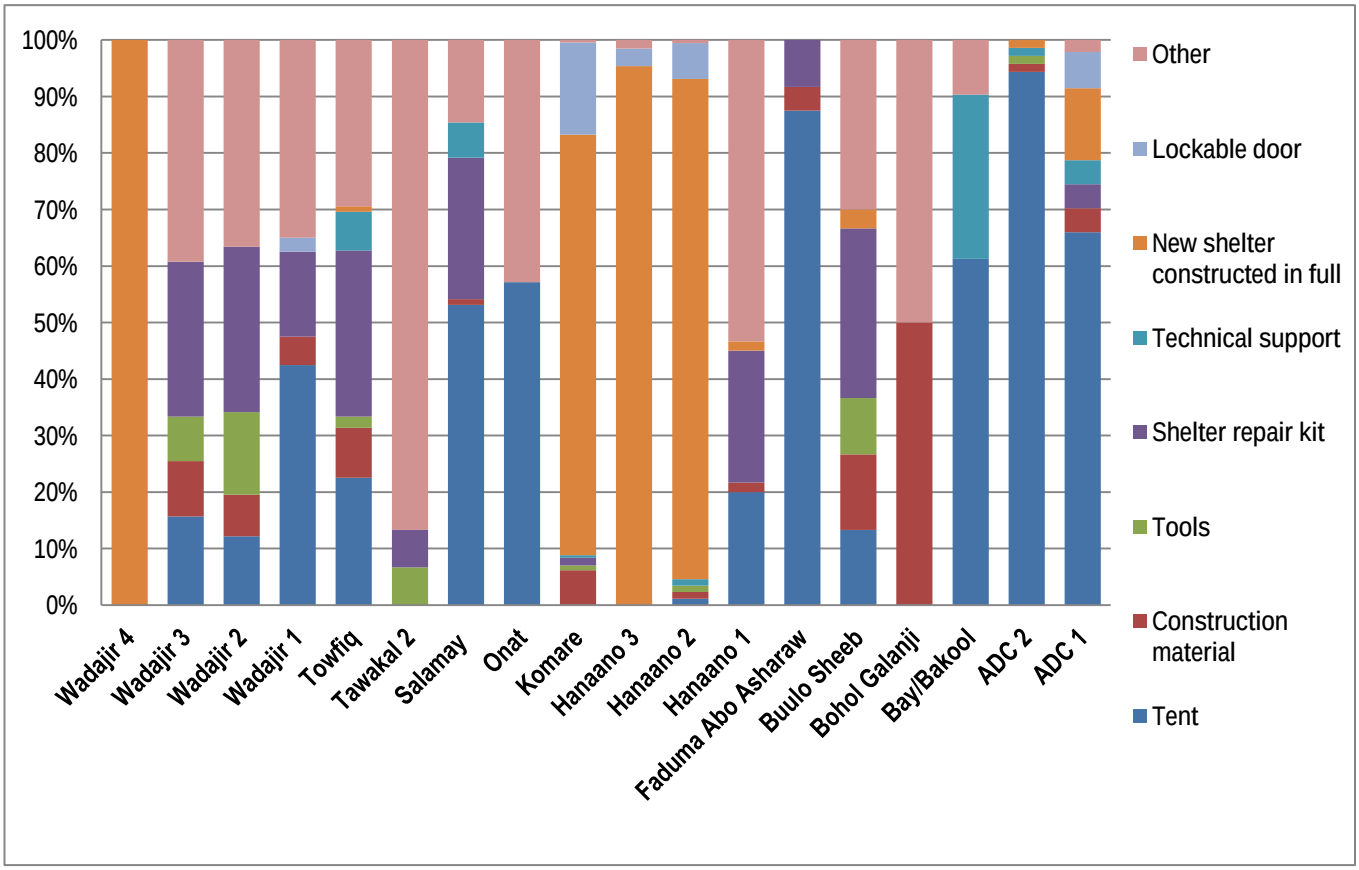


Figure 11: Percentage of shelter assistance distributed per type of shelter support, per-settlement



KEY WASH FINDINGS

WATER

Community-led settlement perimeter mapping indicates the majority of water points are located outside the settlements. This is consistent when compared with geo-spatial analysis of the data.

Of the water points surveyed, 64% were reported to be functional, out of which 71% hold potable water and 13% were connected to the municipal water system.

A majority (64%) of respondents reported having access to water through shallow wells or wells. Water tanks (17%) and boreholes (9%) were reported second and third, respectively. 48% and 46% reported this source to be either unreliable or reliable respectively. 99% of respondents reported they do not use another water source.

Respondents reported spending an average of 13 minutes waiting at the water source. 33% of households reported an average payment of 6 USD for water.

46% and 41% of respondents, respectively, reported collecting drinking water one to two times a day. While 12% and 2% reported collecting drinking water 3 times or more a day.

On average the data show that, on average, 64 litres of water are available at the household level per day.

91% of households use the same container for storage and transport. 94% use the same container for drinking and washing.

Jerry cans were by far the most used container type throughout the settlements.

66% of households reported treating their own water. Of this, 49% practiced boiling, 17% chlorination and 16% filtered.

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SANITATION

Across the settlements, 62% of households reported access to latrines within the SPHERE Standard of 50 meters from their shelters.

When disaggregated by settlement, all (100%) of respondents in Wadjir 4 and Onat reported no access to latrines within 50 meters, while in Bay/Bakool (96%) and Towfiq (95%) reported the same. ADC 2 (66%), ADC 1 (58%), Buulo Sheeb (61%) also reported no access within 50 meters. With the exception of Onat and Buulo Sheep this is consistent when compared with geo-spatial data.

It is recommended these settlements be prioritized for immediate intervention by WASH actors. IDPs access to community-level sanitation services and facilities must be further explored, in particular settlements reporting no access with close proximity to host community resources

The data also show that 90% of households without access to latrines practiced open defecation away from the home while 9% practiced open defecation by the home.

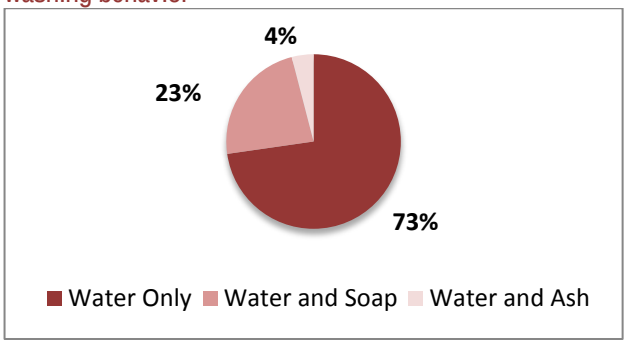
99% of households reported latrines to be communal. 65% were reported not to be separated by gender.

HYGIENE

Across the settlements, 37% of households reported receipt of hygiene items in the last three months. The majority (96%) reported receiving soap while 13% reported receiving washing powder. Households in Salamay reported receiving no hygiene items.

The majority of households reported observing hand-washing behaviors. 72% used water only, 23% used water and soap, and 4% used water and ash.

Figure 12: Percentage of households per type of hand-washing behavior



43% of respondents reported maintaining body cleanliness in latrines and 27% outside the home in a private space.

71% reported disposing of domestic waste. Three main modes of disposal were noted: burn (64%), open-air disposal (44%) and bury (13%). 85% of households reported disposing of waste outside the settlements, while 14% of households reported disposing of waste inside the settlements.

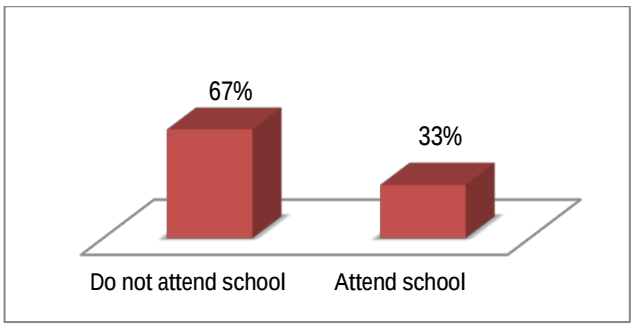
KEY EDUCATION FINDINGS

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Throughout the settlements, **the majority (67%) of children between the ages of 5 to 17 do not attend school**. 33% of children between the ages of 5 to 17 do. Of these, an average of 2 children per house were enrolled.

59% and 58% of IDPs reported school fees the main obstacle for enrollment of male and female children. 25% reported distance for both male and female children.

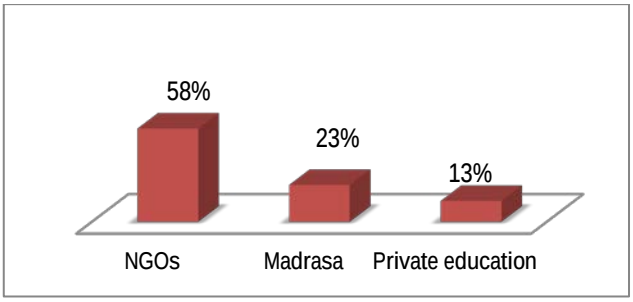
Figure 13: Percentage of children between the ages of 5 to 17 that attend school



TYPE OF SCHOOLING

Of the children who attend school, 58% of children receive formal education provided by NGOs, 23% Madrasa and 13% private education. 41% of these educational facilities provide psycho-social support.

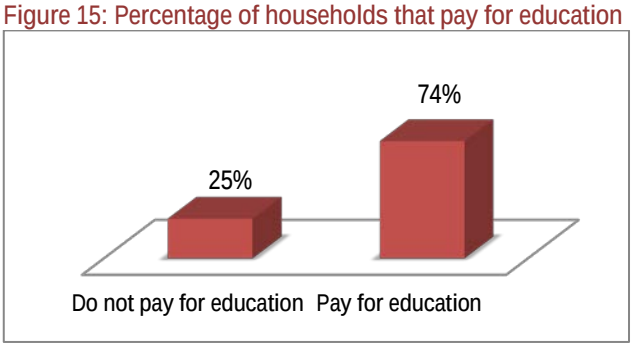
Figure 14: Percentage of children attending different sources of education



SCHOOLING FEES

Of households with children enrolled, **74% of households reported they did not pay for education**. The assumption that households not paying for education are schooled in NGO programs or in Mudrasa should be further explored. 25% reported they pay, on average 72 USD. The regularity of payments was not reported and must be further explored by education actors to understand the impact on household livelihoods

Figure 15: Percentage of households that pay for education



65% reported they felt their children were safe on the way to school while 33% reported very safe.

87% of households felt their children's education could be improved. Education actors must further explore this need and respond accordingly.

A more in-depth profiling of cultural preferences, proximity and access to education must be undertaken to complement these initial findings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the key findings from the tri-cluster assessment, the following recommendations are put forward to inform the humanitarian response to targeting displaced households in Baidoa Town:

General

- Partners participating in the Shelter, Education, and/or WASH cluster should coordinate their interventions to ensure that all settlements receive proportionate assistance to mitigate the potential negative impact of IDPs' resource-based intra-settlement movement, as well as the risk of eviction from privately-owned land. These interventions should focus on recently and newly established IDP settlements.

- A more comprehensive profiling exercise is needed to identify specific vulnerabilities among the displaced population and host communities, as well as protection risks, access to services and issues faced by displaced persons.

- Households reported spending 32 USD per week. 92% of households ranked food the highest expenditure. Actors should therefore consider integrated livelihoods programming, in particular cash for work activities

Shelter

- Shelter actors should consider immediate interventions to support buuls and transitional shelters scored as "urgent". Priority should be given to recently formed settlements which demonstrate the clearest need for immediate intervention, in particular: Bay/Bakool, Salamay, Towfiq, and Faduma Abo Asharaw. Shelter actors should further explore household needs in settlements reporting the receipt of little aid such as, BuuloGalanji, Wadajir 4 and Onat.

- Weather (temperature, wind and rain) is the main concern related to shelter reported by displaced households. Additional layers for the buuls and the provision of iron-sheet housing may mitigate weather-related issues. The provision of additional layers for the internal structure of transitional shelters may also be considered.

(Shelter)

- Space and privacy are also reported as major issues in the settlements. Despite the fact that 67% of households reported they do not fear for their physical safety inside the settlement, 88% of households residing in buuls reported the absence of a door. Shelter and Protection actors should therefore prioritize the provision of lockable doors in future distributions.

- Shelter actors should work with Protection actors to further explore land and settlement dynamics.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Shelter and WASH actors should work with local authorities and camp leaders to prioritize site planning and resource management.

- Despite the fact that 62% of households reported access to latrines within the SPHERE standards, the settlements reporting limited or no access to latrines must be considered by actors for immediate intervention. Actors should ensure latrines are separated by gender and equipped with lighting and lockable doors.

- WASH actors should prioritize the distribution of hygiene items throughout all settlements with a focus on settlements reporting the receipt of no hygiene items (Salamay)

Education

- Education actors should look to prioritize access and proximity to education facilities within and in the vicinity of the displacement sites. Actors should further explore the cost of education and its relation to population's access.

- Educations actors should prioritize profiling of households' education preference in relation to formal and informal schooling.

Agencies and Organizations which participated in the Tri-cluster Assessment in Baidoa Town include:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ACTED, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Gargaar Relief and Development Organization (GREDO), Onkod Relief and Development Organization (ORDO), Rural Education and Agricultural Development Organization (READO), Kanava Youth Development Organization (KYDO), Development Agency for Youth and Association for Humanitarian(DAYAH), Somali Children Welfare and Rights Watch (SCWRW), Women Pioneers for Peace and Life (HINNA)

Background

The assessment was carried out in partnership with the Shelter, WASH and Education clusters. It seeks to complement the IDP settlement information management process in Somalia by identifying key information gaps within the shelter, WASH and education sectors. The information consolidated in this factsheet points aid actors towards priority areas and actions for humanitarian operational purposes.

All of the reports, web-maps, static maps, fact-sheets can be accessed directly from the REACH website: http://www.reach-initiative.org/countries/somalia-2somalia

As well as through the Shelter Cluster website: https://www.sheltercluster.org/Africa/Somalia/Pages/default.aspx

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT).
REACH was created in 2010 to facilitate the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information visit: www.reach-initiative.org. You can write to us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info