

KISMAYO IDP SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT

SOMALIA

ASSESSMENT REPORT

DECEMBER 2016

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org or somalia@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

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List of Acronyms

CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
KII	Key Informant Interview
NFI	Non-Food Items
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
SWALIMS	Water and Land Information Management
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOSAT	United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme

Geographical Classifications

State	Highest form of governance
Region	Highest form of governance below the national level
District	Regions are divided into districts
Settlement	Districts are divided into settlements
Neighbourhood	Settlements are divided into neighbourhoods

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INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains volatile following the 2011 drought and an unsatisfactory deyr season (i.e. short rain season from October to January) with significant risks for continuous drought conditions to develop in most parts of the country. The ongoing elections and Ethiopian forces pull-out of the country have increased insecurity and intensified population movements within Somalia. Furthermore, Kenya's commitment to close down Dadaab by mid-2017,¹ the world's largest refugee camp hosting over 300,000 Somalis, has significantly increased returns and in turn puts more pressure on service delivery and infrastructure in Somalia. By October 2016, an estimate of 31,226 Somali people have returned from Kenya, the majority of which are heading to Kismayo, Baidoa, Luuq and Mogadishu.² While the caseload of returnees is expected to continue growing over the coming months, there is no clear understanding of movement patterns of returnees or internally displaced persons, which further complicates humanitarian response.

A large number of both IDPs and returnees have settled in Kismayo district, located in Lower Juba, which hosts a total of 79 IDP sites, among the largest number in Somalia.³ Some of the IDP settlements in Kismayo East/West were established immediately after the fall of the Somali Central Government in 1992. IDPs have also started arriving in the area more recently as a result of prolonged drought and pressure from Al-Shabab in their area of origin. Dalxiska is the largest IDP area in Kismayo District, hosting more than 30 settlements.

In order to support humanitarian response, and internally displaced and returnee populations, REACH conducts a series of assessments on the main IDP settlements in Somalia. The Kismayo IDP settlement assessment was triggered as a result of the need for a multi-cluster, area-based and coordinated information approach for humanitarian planning and service delivery in informal IDP settlements. This report reflects the findings from a multi-cluster needs assessment of three selected areas around Kismayo town: Dalxiska, Kismayo East and Kismayo West.⁴ Kismayo was selected as the

first district of intervention due to the large number of IDPs and increase in returnees from Dadaab.

Data collection was conducted from 27 September to 12 November 2016, through 1,217 household interviews, 75 key informant interviews (KIIs), facility mapping and spatial analysis in Dalxiska and Kismayo East/West.

The assessment is funded by ECHO and OFDA, designed in collaboration with UNOCHA, the IMWG and the humanitarian clusters (WASH, Shelter & NFIs, Education, Food Security, Health, Nutrition and Protection). Data collection in Kismayo will continue on a regular basis to allow for comparison of services, facilities, humanitarian needs and displacement patterns over time. This report provides a detailed description of the methodology used to conduct the assessment and outlines the key assessment findings, organised into the following sections:

- 1) Population & Vulnerabilities;
- 2) Displacement Profile;
- 3) Humanitarian Situation

Map 1: Kismayo Location Map⁵



¹ The closure of Dadaab was first planned to take place by the end of November 2016. However, the plans were postponed amid international pressure for another six months.

² UNOCHA; Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017, October 2016

³ IOM; Somalia, Displacement Tracking Matrix – Preliminary Report Somalia, June 2016

⁴ Kismayo East and West have been used as working names by REACH and refers to the clusters of settlements that make up the eastern and western parts on the border to Kismayo town.

⁵ Data, designations and boundaries contained on maps in this report are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners or associated donors mentioned on this map.

METHODOLOGY

Based on the needs raised by humanitarian actors and the projected influx of IDPs/returnees in the area, Dalxiska and Kismayo East and West were selected as the two target IDP sites for the assessment. Dalxiska, Kismayo East and Kismayo West consist of a number of smaller settlements. In order to provide an accurate picture of the service availability and facilities for the households, an area based approach was deployed. In this regard, the settlements in Kismayo East and West have been assessed as one combined area and Dalxiska as one separate.

Closed ended key informant (KI) and household questionnaires were deployed concurrent to a full assessment of available facilities in the selected settlements. Therefore, the assessment provides information on both the needs of IDPs in the settlements and the available service access to meet these needs. Secondary data review was conducted prior to the assessment based on existing secondary data from partners, previous site mapping exercises conducted by REACH, Shelter Cluster Mapping Exercise, UNHCR secondary data review, IOM DTM, FSNAU seasonal analysis, FEWSNET, SWALIM, JIPS Settlement Profiling. Data available on settlement names and estimated population count, as well as information from cluster partners on facilities and services was used to prepare the sample and targeting of facilities and households. The activity has also confirmed and added to information provided through the secondary data review.

10 Enumerators from Kismayo were deployed to conduct the household interviews, KIIs, facility and perimeter mapping. Prior to the data collection, they were trained on mobile data collection and informed of the purpose and content of the assessment.

Household Interviews

Quantitative data collection was conducted between the 1st and the 12th of November 2016. 623 households in Dalxiska and 594 in Kismayo East/West were interviewed. Questions were asked on their displacement profile, WASH, health, shelter, nutrition, education services and needs, as well as protection issues and community structures. Households with children aged 1-3 were also asked to conduct a Middle-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement to assess malnutrition rates in the target areas.

A sampling plan, consisting of random cluster sampling with settlements as the basic clusters, was prepared prior to the data collection, ensuring a 90% confidence level and +/-5% margin of error of the sample in the target areas. 30 settlements were covered in Dalxiska and 29 in Kismayo East/West.

Facility Mapping

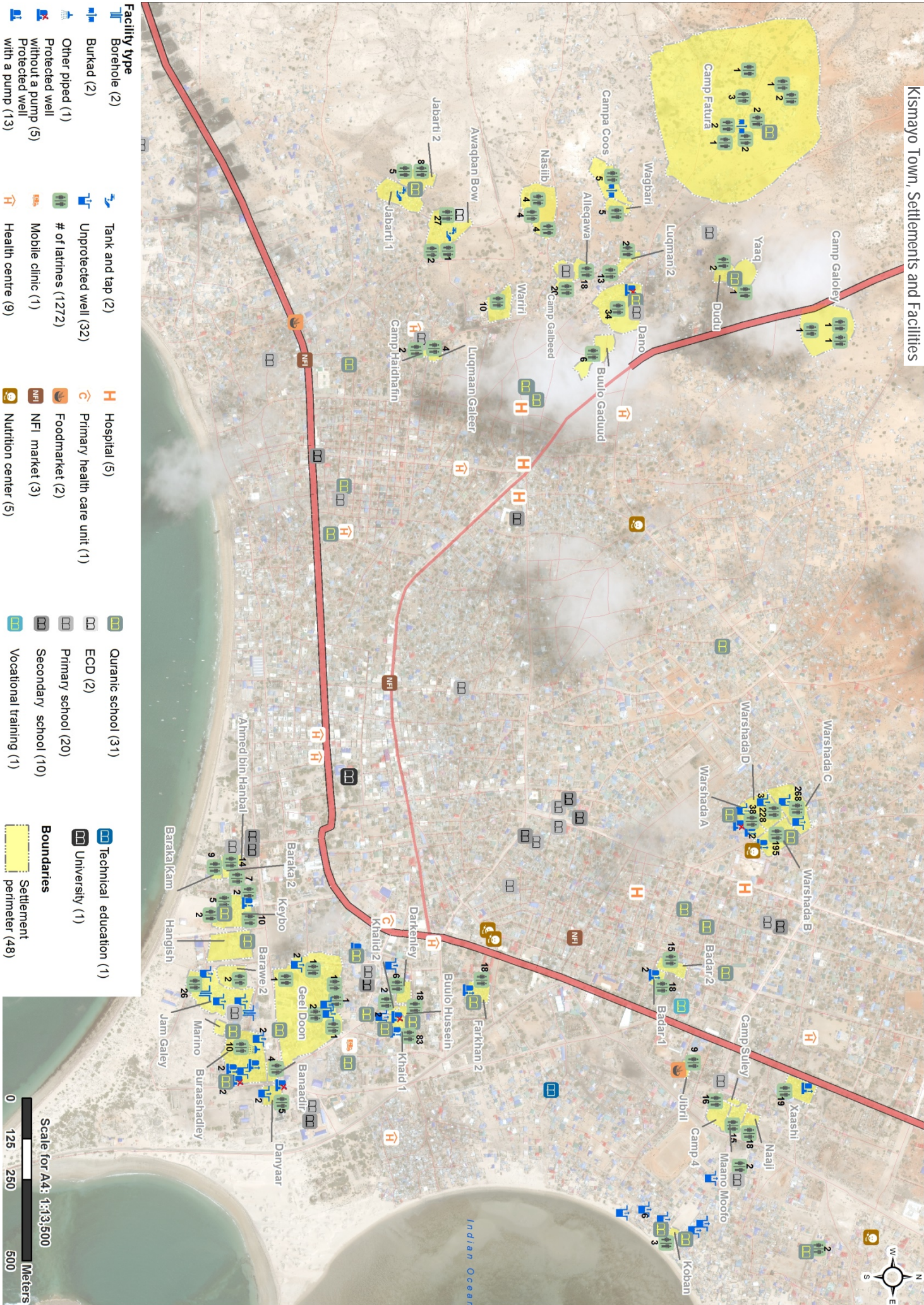
Facility mapping was conducted from the 28th September to 1st October 2016. Enumerators were asked to cover all available facilities in the settlements. Markets, health facilities, nutrition facilities and schools were captured in and around the settlements. Latrines and water points inside as well as outside the settlement perimeters were also covered but only those falling inside the two target areas are reported here.

Through UNOSAT shelter count integrated with the household surveys (household size and shelters per household), an estimated population size was acquired. The household survey provided an average household size which was then multiplied with the count of shelters in the areas as provided by UNOSAT. Based on this information, it can be measured whether the Sphere standards for all households are met (e.g. in terms of distance to water points and number of people per latrine).

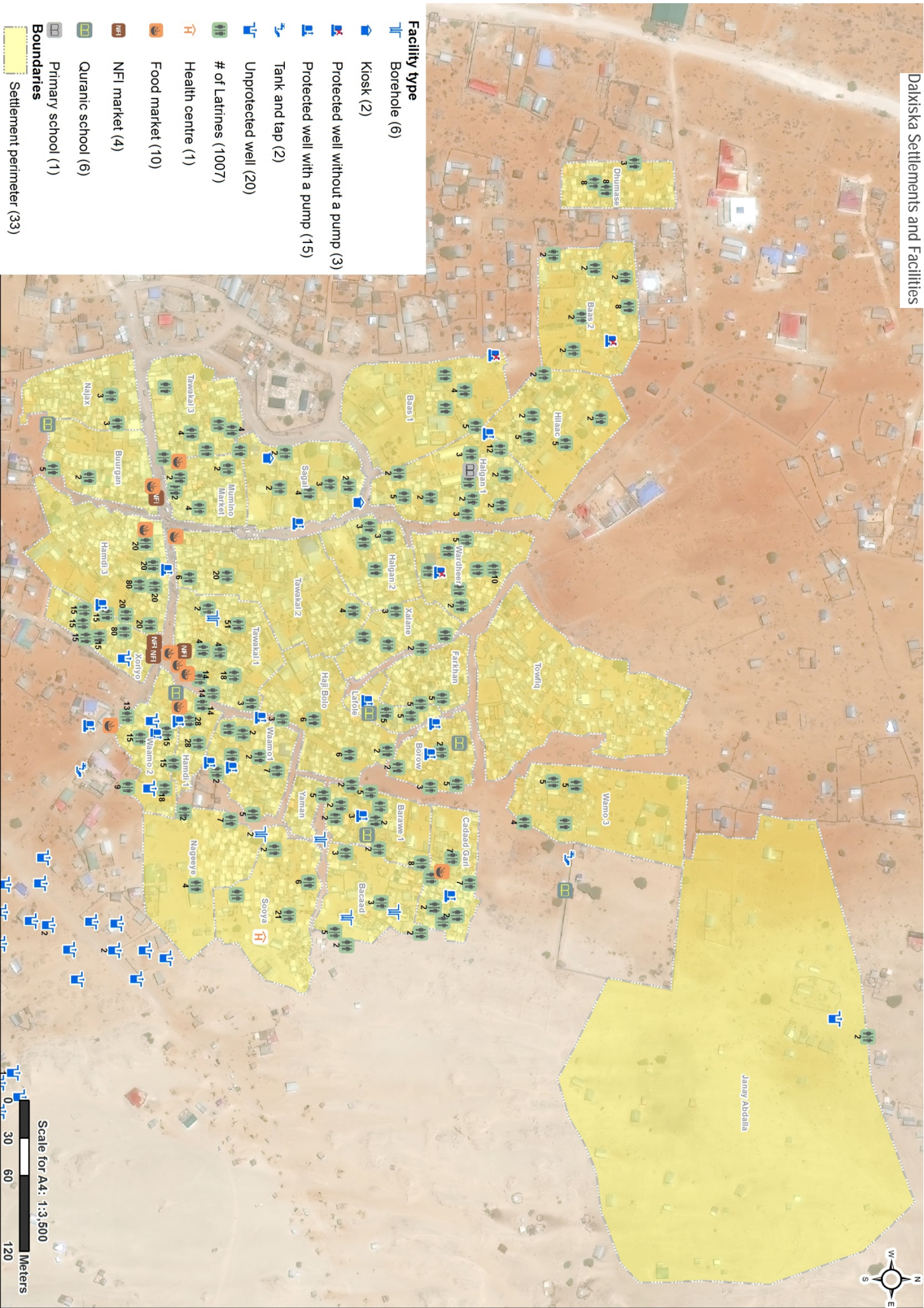
Key Informant Interviews

Between the 27th September and 1st October, 2016, 75 key informant interviews were conducted (32 in Dalxiska and 43 in Kismayo East/West). KIs were selected on the pre-condition that they had knowledge of the humanitarian situation, the facilities and services in the settlements and/or the community demographics. The data collected represents the response from 21% women and 79% male. Information from the KIs was used to triangulate findings from the household assessment and to inform the development of the household questionnaire.

Kismayo Town, Settlements and Facilities



Dakiska Settlements and Facilities



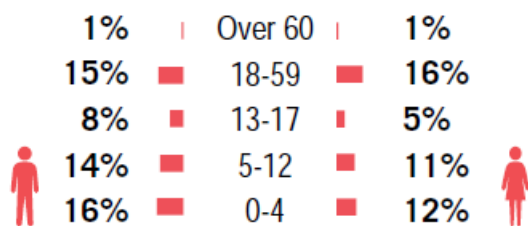
FINDINGS

This section presents the main findings from the multi-cluster needs assessment in Dalxiska and Kismayo East/West. The section is structured around the cluster specific findings from the household survey, KIIs and facility assessment.

POPULATION & VULNERABILITIES

Based on the UNOSAT shelter count and the household survey's information on the average number of members in the household, the estimated population size of Dalxiska is 10,507.⁶ **The majority of the population (66%) is below 17 years of age.** Women make up 46% of the overall population in Dalxiska, while 54% are male.

Figure 1: Dalxiska Demographics (% of male and female in respective age group)



In Kismayo East/West, the estimated population size amounts to 20,688 people. **66% of the population is below the age of 17**, with a 46% female and 54% male representation of the overall population.

Figure 2: Kismayo East/West Demographics (% of male and female in respective age group)



The household representatives were asked how many of the following members were part of the household:

- Pregnant or lactating women
- Persons with disabilities or chronically ill
- Sick children

- Members suffering from psychological stress
- Unaccompanied or separated children

Just below 50% of the households in the two assessed sites reported to have pregnant or lactating women. Of the households with children (97%), 5% reported to accommodate unaccompanied or separated children. 4% of the assessed households reported to have members that have been separated from the household. Of these, 50% were said to have been separated from their direct family voluntarily, while 40% were reported the family members had been forcibly separated. 10% and 8% of the households respectively in Kismayo East/West and Dalxiska reported of persons with disabilities and/or chronic illness.

When asked who in the household is contributing with income, **23% of the households reported that a woman was the only income generator.** In order to counter skewed estimations of Female Headed Households (FHH), the questionnaire presented a range of separate questions to assess whether a woman is the sole person responsible for household income and security.

When asked to identify their three main humanitarian needs, **food, water and shelter** were by far the most pressing needs as reported by the household representatives.

Figure 3: Importance of humanitarian needs, ranked by the household representatives.

Rank	Dalxiska	Kismayo E/W
First priority	Food (97%)	Food (92%)
Second priority	Shelter (94%)	Water (89%)
Third priority	Water (76%)	Shelter (68%)

DISPLACEMENT PROFILE

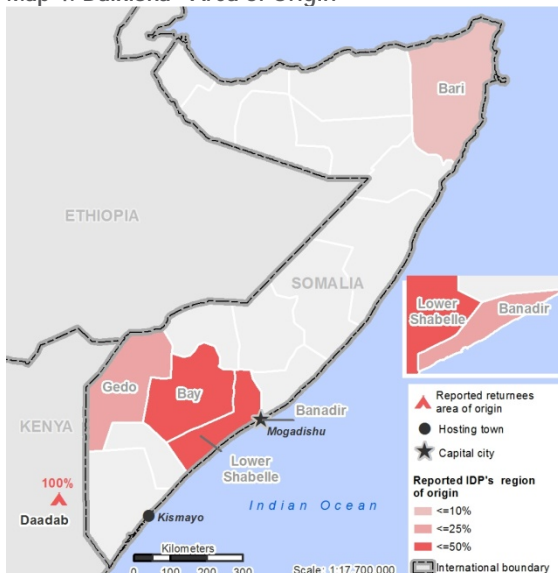
Dalxiska is an area with a large influx of IDPs. Based on the household survey, 94% of its inhabitants are IDPs that have mainly arrived from Middle Juba and from other parts of Lower Juba, and 5% of the population in Dalxiska reported to be returning from

⁶ The population estimates presented here is reflecting the population calculation presented in the methodology, based on UNOSAT shelter count and REACH household survey.

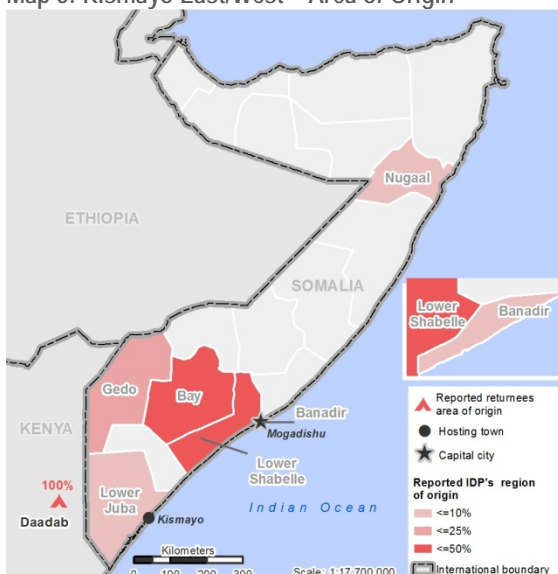
Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, while 1% reported to be displaced from Ethiopia. Similar pattern is found in Kismayo East/West where 95% of the households reported to be IDPs and 5% reported to have returned from Dadaab.

Returnees' main reason for leaving Kenya was reported to be a lack of livelihood opportunities (24%). Pressure from authorities (16%) as well as return packages offered to the returnees (16%) were the second most reported reasons to return. When asked why leaving their previous area of long term residence, IDP households reported conflict in the community (38%) and in surrounding areas (48%) as the main reason. 8% of the respondents reported eviction as one other reason for leaving their last long-term residence.

Map 4: Dalxiska - Area of Origin



Map 5: Kismayo East/West – Area of Origin



HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Only a small proportion of the assessed households reported that they had received any type of humanitarian assistance from external actors since they arrived in the settlement, 3% in Dalxiska and 11% in Kismayo East/West. Of those who had received assistance in Dalxiska, more than 50% had received these types of assistance between 1-3 months earlier, while in Kismayo East/West, more than 92% of them received it more than 6 months ago. The most commonly reported types of assistance received were NFIs, food and food vouchers in Dalxiska, whereas 60% of the households that had received assistance were provided with shelter materials in Kismayo East/West.

Protection

The KIs reported theft as the main protection issue present in both assessed sites (78% in Dalxiska and 81% in Kismayo East/West). **General assault on community members was also reported by 43% of the KIs across the two sites.** Two of the 32 KIs interviewed in Dalxiska mentioned kidnapping as a present security threat in the settlement. However, when household representatives were asked if any member of the household had experienced any violence, threat or intimidation in their current location, only one of 623 in Dalxiska answered positive. Assessed households in Kismayo East/West also reported a low rate of violence against community members, with only 5% responding yes. Across the two sites, beating and gender based violence (GBV) were reported by 2.38% of the households. Female respondents reported slightly higher levels (2.05%) of threat and intimidation towards household members than male respondents (0.33%). The generally low rate of household respondents in the two assessed areas reporting violence and insecurity can be a result of the high sensitivity of these issues, as well as household members' unwillingness to share their experiences.

The majority of all the households (98%) across the two assessed areas reported that they could move freely in their respective settlements. Of the households reporting restrictions to their movement (2%), roadblocks (84%), gatekeepers (42%) and GBV (11%) were regarded as the main issues.

When household representatives were asked about the risk of eviction from their current location, 31% in

both assessment sites reported that they fear having to leave their shelter due to threat of eviction.

In Dalxiska, only 2% of the households reported to own the land they are living on. Of the remaining 98%, 2% of the households pay rent in cash to a business man (40%), community leader (30%), the host community (20%) or to a land owner (10%).

In Kismayo East/West, 11% of the assessed households own the land they are settled on. 2% of the households that are renting their shelter pay cash to a community leader (52%), business man (33%) or to the host community (15%)

In both Dalxiska and Kismayo East/West, the community representation is based on groups of elders and elected committees. Only 32% of the households in Dalxiska and 23% of the households in Kismayo East/West reported to have registered in the settlement. The majority (97%) of the households in both sites had registered with the community leader (horjooje).⁷ In Dalxiska, 11% of the households had registered with three registration bodies: the horjooje, the local government and the UN.

Food & Livelihoods

Households in both of the assessed sites have access to 14 functioning food markets within a distance of 5km. Assessment of the food markets in Kismayo East/West and Dalxiska area revealed that most food groups are available. Foods that were covered in the assessment include: sorghum, cereals, rice, milk, meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables, fats sugar and condiments.

Only small price increases were reported for most of the foods available at the markets during the month prior to the facility assessment. Price of meat, eggs and condiments had decreased considerably during the last assessment month.

Figure 4: % of markets with the following food groups, their price and % change from previous month

Food Group	Available in markets ⁸	Price SoS ^{9,10}	% Change
Sorghum	67%	7500	1%
Cereals	58%	8250	1%
Rice	92%	15077	3%
Milk	100%	20357	8%
Meat	75%	37667	-16%
Eggs	42%	12717	-51%
Fruits & Veg	83%	13917	1%
Fat	75%	15571	3%
Sugar	92%	15571	3%
Condiments	92%	18071	-19%

Households in the assessed areas reported to regularly employ coping strategies in order to compensate for the lack of food or high food prices. 88% of the households in Dalxiska and 96% in Kismayo East/West reported to be using one of the below coping strategies at least one day a week:

- Choosing less preferred and less expensive foods
- Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives
- Limiting portion size at mealtimes
- Restricting consumption by adults in order for children to eat.
- Reducing the number of meals eaten in a day

Figure 5: Coping Strategy Index (CSI) ¹¹

Level of CSI	Dalxiska	Kismayo E/W
High	33%	60%
Medium	12%	19%
No or low coping	55%	21%

⁷ Horjooje is sometimes translated as "gatekeeper". However, in this report we refer to them as "community leaders" to respect their important role for the community and community cohesion.

⁸ Market prices for food types were collected during through facility mapping by REACH enumerators

⁹ Price reflect the costs during data collection, 28th September – 1st October.

¹⁰ 1 USD = 23000 Somali Shilling as of 30th November 2016

¹¹ Reduced CSI method was adopted for calculating the CSI in this report. Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. The CSI was based on the above list of behaviours (coping strategies). CSI combines: (i) the frequency of each strategy (how many times each strategy was adopted?); and (ii) their severity (how serious is each strategy?) for households reporting food consumption problems. Higher CSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa.

Choosing less expensive foods was reported to be the most frequently applied coping strategy (80% in Dalxiska and 89% in Kismayo East/West). Assessed households reported to use this coping mechanisms three days a week on average. Reducing the size of meals was reported as the second most commonly used mechanism (69%) in Dalxiska, while in Kismayo households reported to be reducing meals (81%). Restricting the consumption by adults was the least employed strategy, as reported by households in both assessed areas (41% in Dalxiska and 38% in Kismayo East/West).

The majority of the responding households had experienced no change (63%) in the quality of food consumed, or a decrease (37%). Across the two settlements, only 14% of the households reported to consume meat and/or fish and 17% to consume vegetables more than 3 times a week. 63% of the households did not consume meat any day of the week. The main food types used by households were reported to be cereals, sweets and fats.

Comparing the two assessment areas, the average food consumption score in Dalxiska is considerably more severe than in Kismayo East/West. 66% of the assessed households in Dalxiska reported a poor food consumption score. In Kismayo East/West only 23% of the households were reported to have a poor FSC.

Figure 6: Food Consumption Score (FSC)¹²

FSC Boundary	Dalxiska	Kismayo E/W
Acceptable	14%	49%
Borderline	20%	28%
Poor	66%	23%

In Kismayo East/West, the average food spending per week amounted to 253,000 SoS (11 USD), compared to 207,000 (9 USD)¹³ in Dalxiska. Only 8% and 7% of the households in Kismayo East/West and Dalxiska respectively reported an increase in the amount spent on food over the month prior to the assessment.

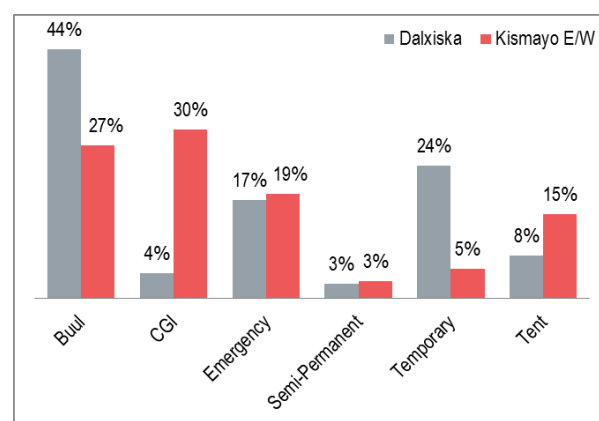
Over the past year, 92% of the households were relying on day labour as their primary support source

while humanitarian assistance played a secondary role for household sustenance (42%).

Shelter

Of the assessed households, a considerable number reported to live in emergency (15% in Kismayo East/West and 24% in Dalxiska) or temporary shelters, 19% in Kismayo East/West and 17% in Dalxiska respectively. In Kismayo East/West, the majority of the assessed households (30%) resides in CGI shelters and buuls (27%). In Dalxiska, buul is the main shelter type for 44% of the assessed households. The majority of the shelters have wooden structure and nearly all of the assessed households reported earthen floor in their shelters.

Figure 7: % of shelter types, as per typology of the Shelter Cluster



Based on the household reports, the quality of the shelters in Kismayo East/West is slightly better compared to Dalxiska, with 49% of the households in Dalxiska reporting shelter damage compared to 27% in Kismayo East/West. The main reported issues across both sites were damage to the structure (44%), roof (52%) and/or the walls (53%). 21% of the shelters in Dalxiska were reported as totally destroyed. In Kismayo, 13% of the households reported their shelter to be totally destroyed.

In Dalxiska, cloths and rags is the most commonly used covering material while in Kismayo East/West iron sheeting is most common.

¹² The FCS is calculated based on the past 7-day food consumption recall for the household and classified into three categories: poor consumption (FCS = 1.0 to 28); borderline (FCS = 28.1 to 42); and

acceptable consumption (FCS = >42.0). The FCS is a weighted sum of food groups. The score for each food group is calculated by multiplying the number of days the commodity was consumed and its relative weight.

¹³ 1 USD = 23000 Somali Shilling as of November 2016

Figure 8: Most commonly used shelter material

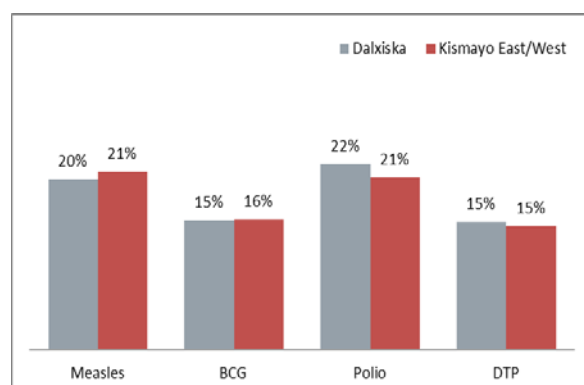
	Dalxiska	Kismayo East/West
Structural	Wood (89%)	Wood (88%)
Covering	Clothes/Rags (42%)	Iron Sheet (51%)
Floor	Earth (98%)	Earth (95%)

Health

The assessment covered 19 functioning health facilities; including 11 health centres, five hospitals, one maternal and child health clinic (MCH) and two primary health care units (PCU). All households were within 5km of a health centre. Eight of the assessed health centres and two of the hospitals provide maternal health services. Two of the health centres, three hospitals and one PCU have surgery facilities.

Households in both Kismayo East/West and Dalxiska reported a very low percentage of vaccinations among children in the age of 6 months to 15 years.

Figure 9: % of children aged 1-3 that have received vaccination (target of vaccinations is 90%)



Nutrition

On average, more than half of the children aged 1-3 years have an acceptable Middle-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)¹⁴ score of 125mm or above, 54% in Dalxiska and 51% in Kismayo East/West. However, the rating is lower among boys (47%) than it is among girls (69%).

Only 9% of the households in both settlements had accessed nutrition services in the past three months. When asked what nutrition facilities are available for

the settlement community, 51% responded none. However, five nutrition facilities were assessed during the facility assessment. Of these, four provided Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) services, and one facility provided Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and Stabilization Centre (SC). This indicates an issue in the awareness of services available to households.

Education

The facility assessment in Dalxiska covered one primary and six quranic schools that are operational. All of the assessed schools were within 1km of the targeted settlements. The assessed school facilities reported current enrolment of students to be 1,240, with 58% male and 42% female students. The drop-out rate over the last year was up to 19% of the male students and 9% of female. 55% of the operational schools reported an acceptable teacher-student ratio of 1 teacher to every 45 students. In one quranic school, one teacher served 100 students.

In Kismayo East/West, 66 schools were operational. The most common school levels were quranic (31), primary (19) and secondary (10).¹⁵ 15,229 students were enrolled in school at the point of the assessment of which 44% were female students and 56% male. The drop-out rate in Kismayo over the year before the assessment was 11% female and 10% male. 72% of the assessed schools in Kismayo East/West reported an acceptable teacher-student ratio of 1:45.

Two primary and two secondary schools in Kismayo East/West provided school feeding programmes. None of the schools in Dalxiska were reported to provide the same service.

The facility assessment of the schools in both areas reported relatively high student enrolment rates. However, when households were asked how many school aged children attend education, only 9% of the children in Kismayo East/West and 14% in Dalxiska were enrolled in school. The discrepancy can be explained by the fact that children from surrounding areas have access to the education facilities. The household assessment also revealed

¹⁴ MUAC score is a way of assessing the level of malnutrition by measuring the middle-upper arm of children. 125mm or above is an acceptable score, 115-124mm is considered as moderate while below 115mm is a sign of severe malnutrition.

¹⁵ One university was assessed but is not included in report on enrollment rate, drop-out rate and school feeding programme.

that the main reason for the low school attendance was the inability to pay for school fees.

Water & Sanitation

31 water points inside Dalxiska and 23 in Kismayo East/West were assessed during data collection¹⁶. **In Kismayo East/West, 22% of the households were more than 500m away from a water point**, which is the suggested maximum distance to a water source according to the Sphere standards.

During the facility assessment, three water points in Dalixska and 8 in Kismayo East/West were reported to be out of function. The two most commonly reported problems were broken pipes and broken pump generators. Two water points in Kismayo East/West were reported to be having contaminated water. In Kismayo East/West, a large proportion of the water points were reported to be providing water that is not drinkable (73% of the functioning water points). When asking the households if they are treating their water, 76% in Dalxiska and 84% in Kismayo East/West responded that they do not. Of the households that did treat their water, the majority (82%) used chlorination as the treatment method.

In 71% of the assessed households, an adult female collects water for the household, while in 18% of the households water is collected by a child aged 10-18 years. Households usually collect water twice a day. 98% of the households collect water in a Jerry Can and

When asked what method is deployed for washing hands, **76% of the assessed households reported that they are using only water** and 23%, with soap while only 1% used ash, as reported in the household assessment.

In terms of latrine access, 32 facilities were assessed in Dalxiska and 49 in Kismayo East/West during the

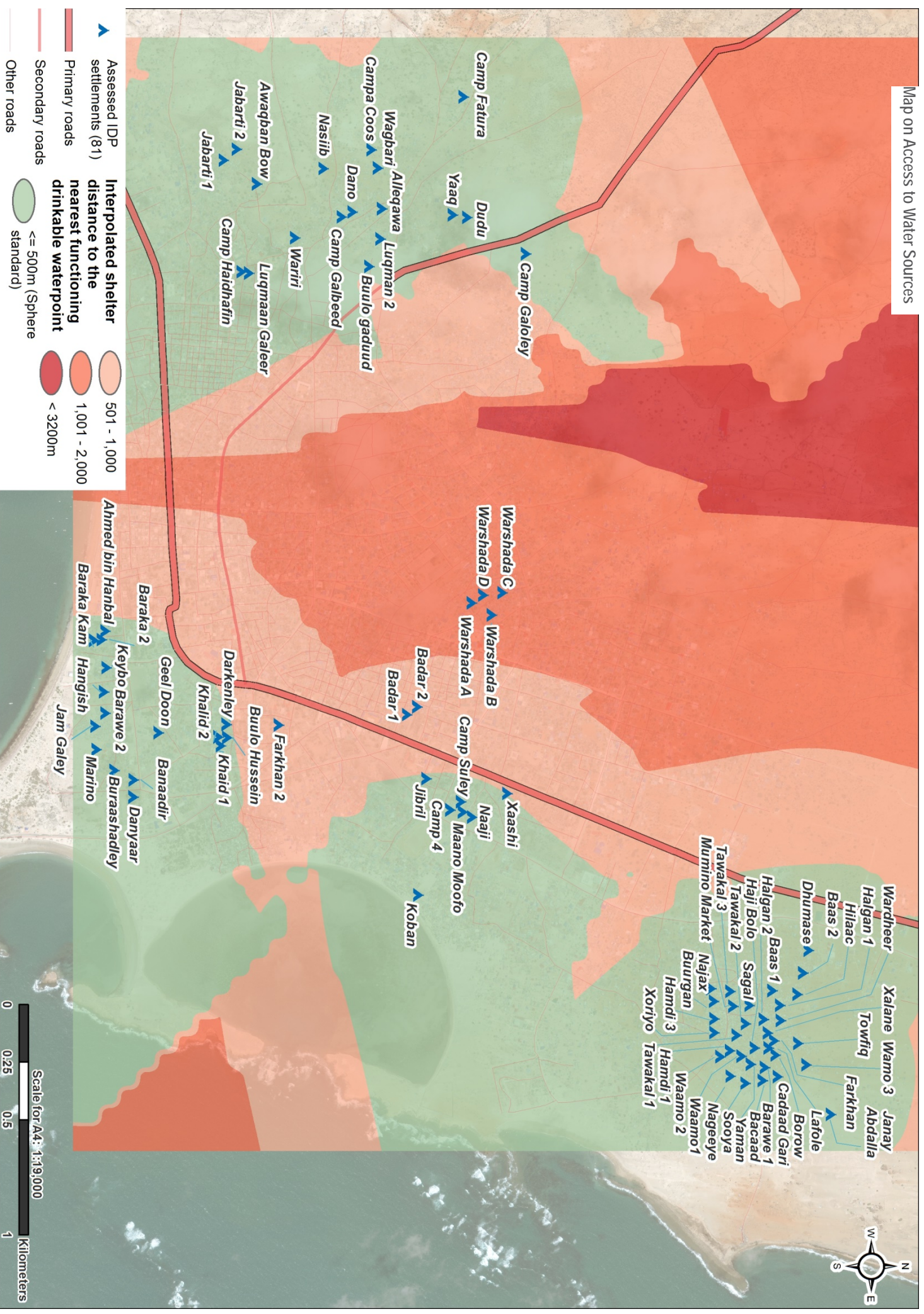
facility mapping. Based on the estimated population site and the population density in specific settlements, the average number of people per latrines is 24 and 61 in Dalxiska and Kismayo East/West respectively. Hence, in both areas, the Sphere standard of maximum 20 people per latrine is not met. In Jabarti 2, located in Kismayo East/West, the estimated number of people per latrine is as high as 484. Through the facility mapping, 91% of the shelters in Dalxiska and 86% in Kismayo East/West were within 50m of a latrine. Of the assessed households, 6% in Dalxiska and 4% in Kismayo East/West reported to conduct open defecation. However, this number can be under-reported.

Figure 10: % of functioning water points with drinkable water, according to REACH facility assessment

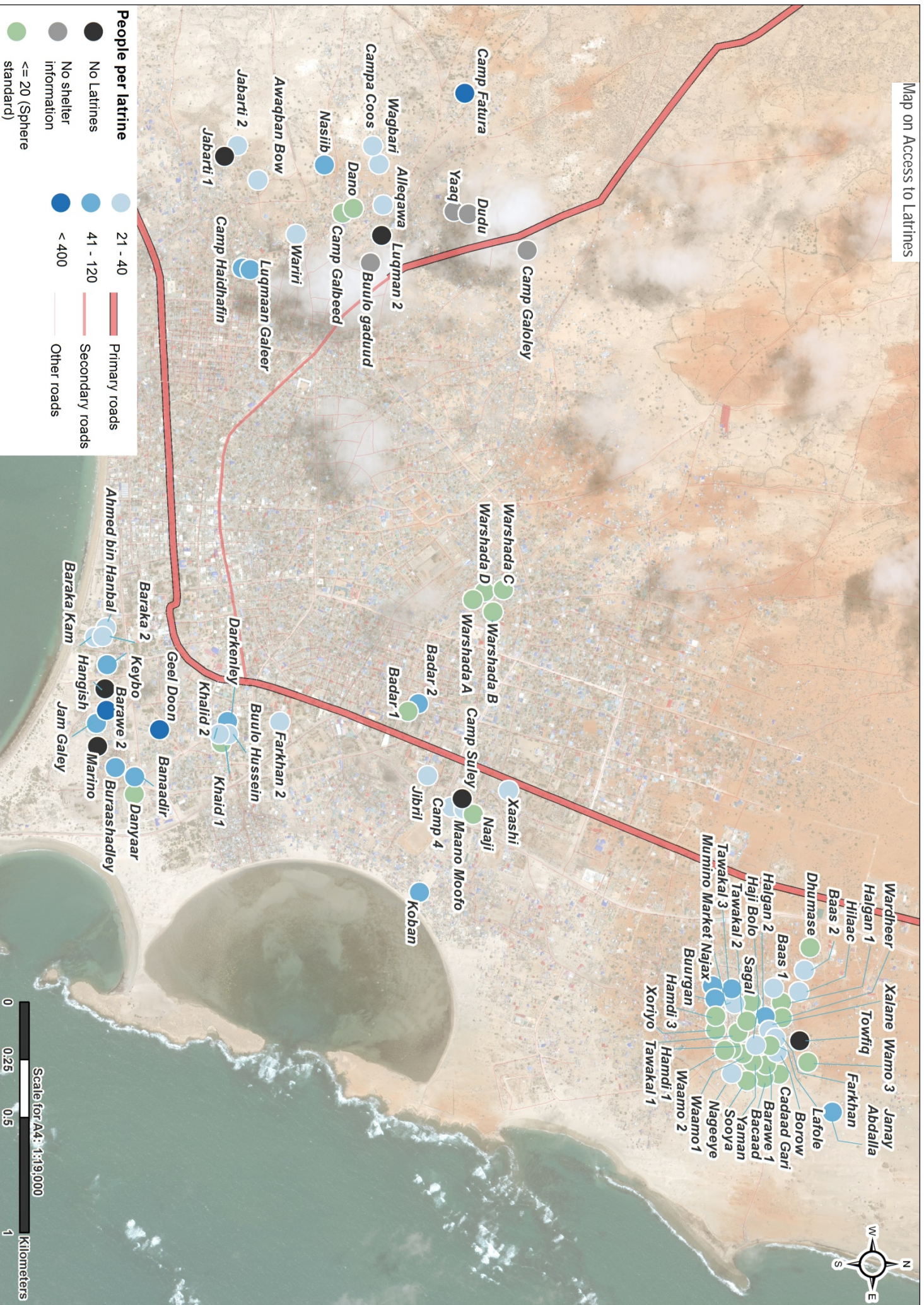
Kismayo East/West	
Tank Tap	13%
Burkad	7%
Unprotected Well	7%
Total	27%
Dalxiska	
Protected Well, Pump	54%
Borehole	18%
Unprotected Well	11%
Kiosk	7%
Protected Well, No Pump	7%
Total	96%

¹⁶ Only water points inside or within 10m of the settlement boundary were assessed

Map on Access to Water Sources



Map on Access to Latrines



CONCLUSION

This activity was initiated with the aim to inform humanitarian planning and service delivery in informal IDP settlements. The assessment of Kismayo East/West and Dalxiska areas in Kismayo district, is one part of a larger strategy to facilitate the development of stable settlement-based approaches through improved understanding of community needs.

Food security, access to water and shelter are the three main humanitarian needs reported during this assessment. In Kismayo East/West, a majority of the water points (73%) were reported to have non-drinkable water. In addition, 87% of the shelters in both assessed areas were within 50m of a latrine, which is below the Sphere standard for households distance to latrines. This is a large number that needs to be addressed in order to prevent diseases and ensure provision of clean water to all households.

The food consumption score in Dalxiska highlights the severity of food security in the area, with 66% of the assessed households reporting a poor FSC. While the percentage is considerably lower in Kismayo East/West, the overall situation in the area calls for action by local governments and humanitarian organizations alike.

The need for improved shelter conditions in the assessed areas is high, with 38% of the households residing in emergency or temporary shelters. Additionally, the percentage of reported damage to shelters by the household representatives in Dalxiska was as high 49%, with 21% of the shelters reported as completely damaged.

Considering the context whereby a large amount of Somalis from Kenya are expected to return, with Kismayo being one key destination, and with continuous and planned evictions in both Kismayo town and Dalxiska, ensuring sufficient improvements of services, and shelters in particular, should be a priority.

While availability of functioning schools in Kismayo was acceptable, only 12% of the school aged children in both areas were reported to attend education. While households were stating inability to pay for fees as the main reason for the low school attendance rate, there is a change there is also other

reasons affecting the children's restriction to education.

This report has highlighted humanitarian needs as well as key gaps in services across Kismayo East/West and Dalxiska. Continuation of the assessment on a quarterly basis will follow up on trends as more people are expected to settle in the area for a shorter term, or on a more permanent basis.