Bulo Bartire IDP Settlement Profile

Kismayo, Lower Juba, Somalia

Somalia Displacement Crisis

November 2016

Summary

Situated on the outskirts of Kismayo town, Bulo Bartire was a space of open land owned by the government. The site has formed into an informal settlement by IDPs, returnees and landless households. A majority of all returnees have arrived from Dadaab in the past 11 months.

This factsheet presents an overview of Bulo Bartire IDP settlement located in Kismayo district. The objective of the assessment is to support multi-sectoral and area-based approaches to intervention in IDP settlements, through needs assessments and facility mapping, development of community information and coordination structures, and qualitative information on community needs, communication and demographics.

Findings are based on primary data collection through household surveys conducted on 31st October 2016. Data is stastically representative of the site population with a confidence of 90% and a margin of error of +/- 5%. Additional data from a facility mapping in Kismayo conducted by REACH has been used to complement data from the household survey.

Assessment Overview

Estimated Population:	344
Settlements Households:	54
Average Household size:	6

Priority Concerns

Top 3 priority needs reported by households were:*

Water	100%
Shelter	97%
Food	77%

* Households could choose multiple answers

Demographics

51% male / 49% female

children 0-17: 129

% of male and female in respective age group:

1%	Over 60	1%
16%	18-59	17%
8%	13-17	7%
9%	5-12	11%
17%	0-4	13%

Location Map

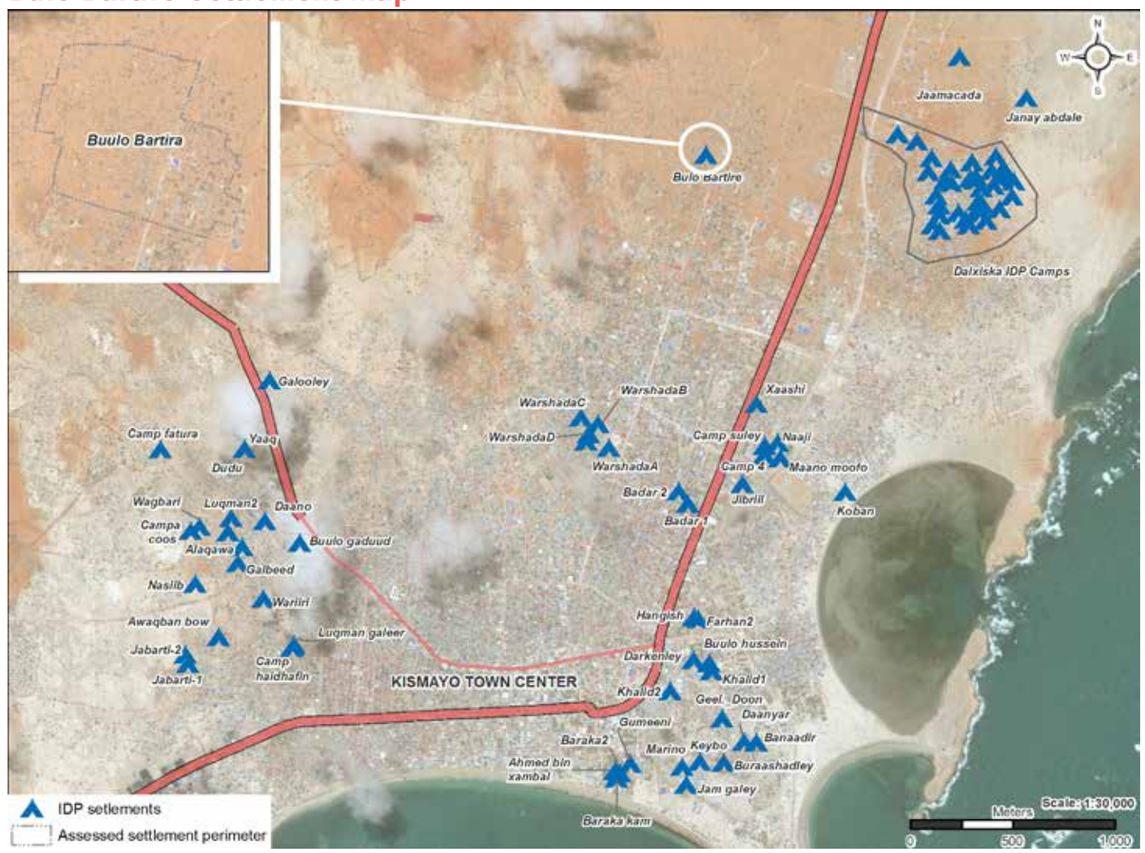
Displacement

% of households reporting the following profile:

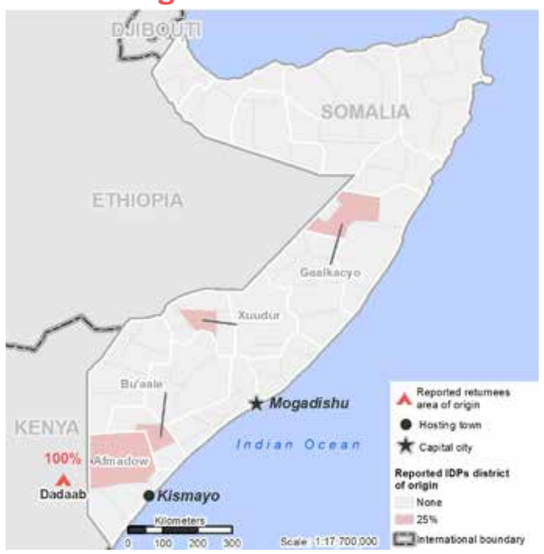
Host Community	32%
Returnee	52%
IDP	13%
Foreign Displaced	3%

* Household displaced from another country including refugees and economically displaced

Bulo Bartire Settlement Map



Area of Origins



Primary reported pull factors for arriving in the settlement, by profile:*

	IDPs	Returnees
1	Services Available (100%)	No Conflict (88%)
2	Availability of Aid (25%)	Original Area of Origin (44%)
3	N/A	Freedom of Movement (31%)

Primary reported push factors for arriving in the settlement, by profile:*

	IDPs	Returnees
1	Conflict in the Community (50%)	Return Package Available (100%)
2	No Livelihoods (25%)	Desire to Return (88%)
3	Drought (25%)	N/A

* Households could select multiple answers

Most reported date of arrival, by profile:

Returnees	Oct - 2016
IDPs	Jun - 2015
Foreign Displaced	Apr - 2001

Of the assessed households that have returned to Somalia, 81% plan to remain in the current settlement, while 13% plan to settle in a different city in the district and 6% to go to a different area in Somalia.

		Target[1]	Current Situation	
Education	% of boys aged (5-17) enrolled in school	100%	32%	●
	% of girls aged (5-17) enrolled in school	100%	26%	●
Food	% of HH reporting an acceptable food consumption score	100%	71%	●
	% of HH reporting low or negative coping strategies	0%	13%	●
Shelter/ NFIs	% of HH with access to at least one 20L Jerry can in good condition	100%	52%	●
	% of HH reporting any damage to shelter	0%	19%	●
Health	% of HH with children aged 6 months to 15 years that have received BCG and Measles vaccinations	100%	39%	●
	% of HH with children aged 6 months to 15 years that have received Polio and DTP vaccinations	100%	45%	●
CCCM	% of IDP households reporting to be registered in the settlement [2]	100%	10%	●
	% of HH reporting to own the land they are settled on	100%	10%	●
Water & Sanitation	% of HH reporting hand washing with soap or ash	100%	13%	●
	% of HH within 50m of a functioning latrine	100%	97%	●
Nutrition [3]	% of girls age 1-3 with acceptable MUAC rating ≥ 12.5 cm	100%	53%	●
	% of boys age 1-3 with acceptable MUAC rating ≥ 12.5 cm	100%	71%	●

1) Targets are based on minimum Sphere or UNHCR standards. ● Target reached , ● Target more than 50% reached, ● Target less than 50% or not at all reached.
2) Households were registered with Local Government, Community Leader or UN body 3) Data on Middle-Upper arm Circumference (MUAC)

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For more information on this profile please contact:
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http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/countries/somalia

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Kismayo IDP Settlement Assessment: Bulo Bartire, November 2016

Vulnerabilities

% of households reporting the following members:

Pregnant/Lactating Women	8%
Disable or Chronically ill	2%
Sick Children	2%
Psychologically Stressed	3%
Unaccompanied/Separated Children	0%
Female Main Income Generator	19%

Food Security/Livelihoods

% of households reporting a change in food spending per week since previous month:

Increase	10%
Decrease	29%
No Change	61%

Average food spending per week **17 USD**

3 primary livelihood sources in the past year:

1. Day Labour
2. Humanitarian Assistance
3. None

Shelter

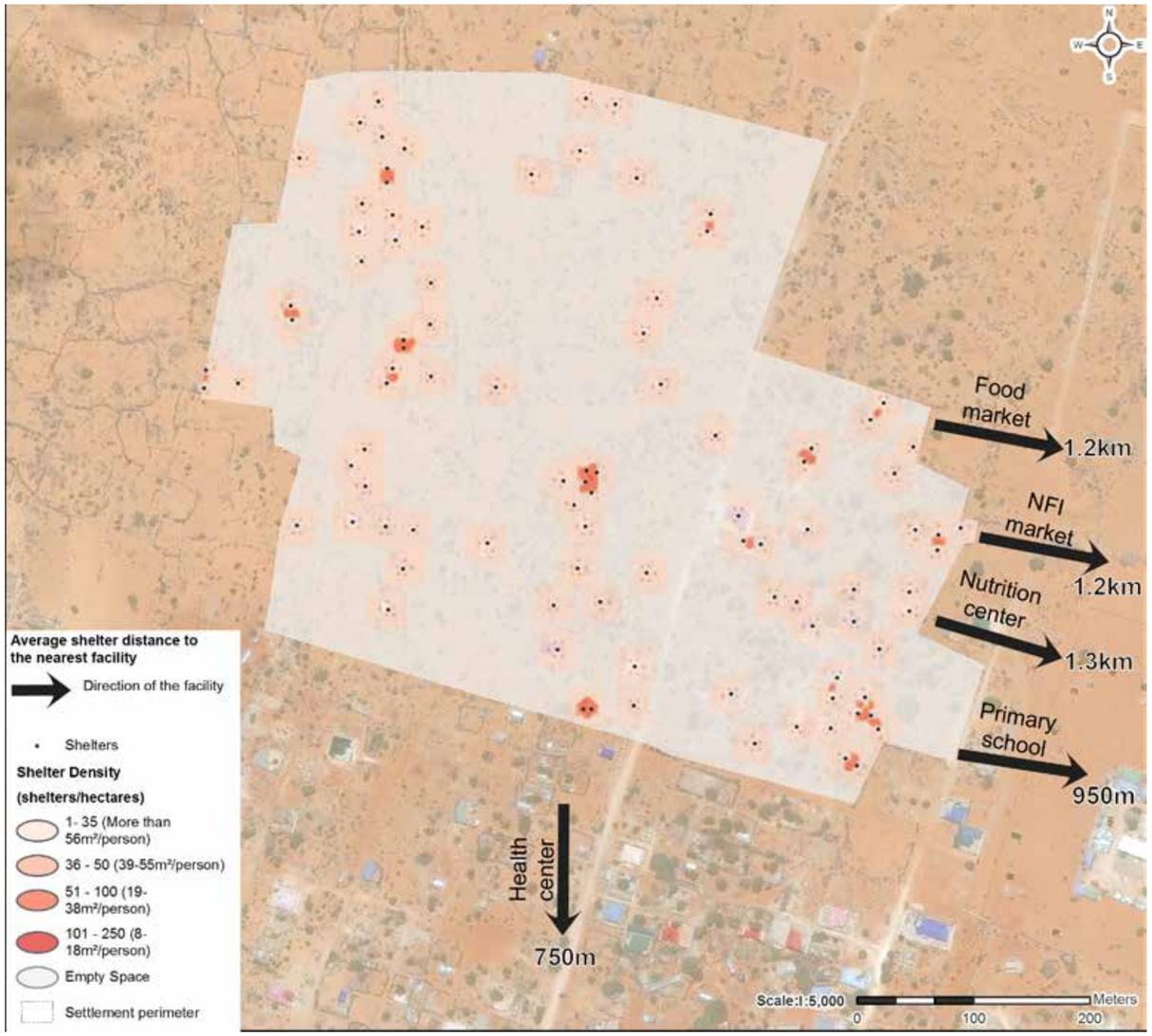
% of reported shelter types

CGI Sheeting	58%
Semi Permanent	29%
Temporary	10%
Tent	3%

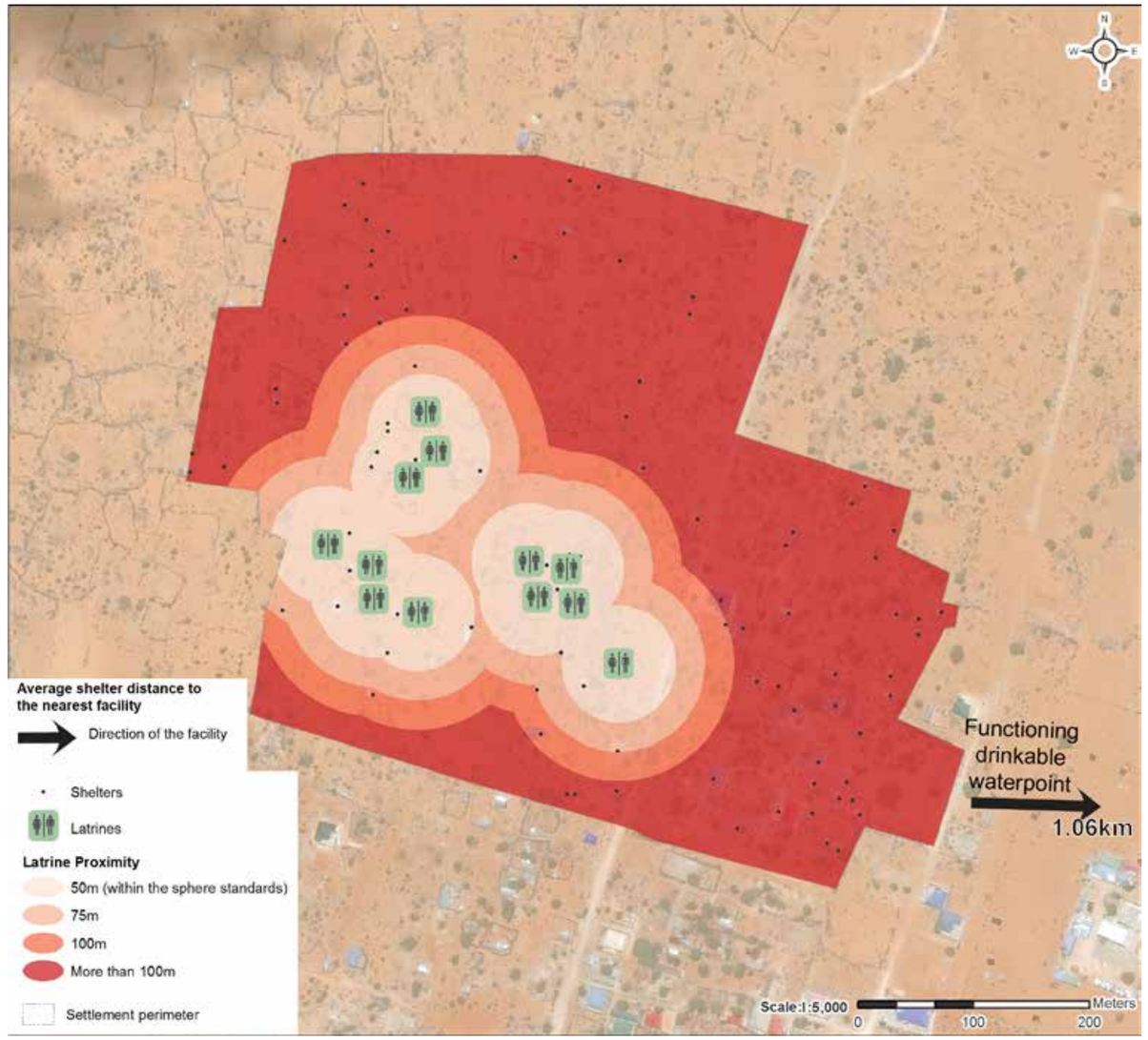
Primary shelter materials:

Floor	Earth (52%)
Main Structure	Metal (68%)
Wall & Roof	Iron Sheet (61%)

Shelter Density & Access to Services



Latrine & Water Access



Education

4 schools are operational within 1km from the assessed shelters. Of these 4, the following types of schools are available:

Primary	75%
Quranic	25%

Health

19 functioning health facilities are available within 5 km of the households in Bulo Bartire. The following types of health facilities are available:

Health Centre	58%
Hospital	26%
PCU	11%
MCH	5%

Water & Sanitation

No water points were captured in Bulo Bartire. The 3 most commonly accessed water sources as reported by households are:

1. Trucking Distribution (35%)
2. Kiosk (26%)
3. Piped System (19%)

% of reported latrine types by households:

Communal	90%
Private	6%
No Latrines	4%

Average number of people per latrine: **12**

Note Maps: Shelters were mapped across settlements in Kismayo town by UNOSAT satellite image analysis. The shelter count used a satellite image acquired on 08/09/2016. The shelter density presented in this map was then calculated from the shelter count and population density has been calculated with an average of 6.3 persons per shelter.
Latrines were mapped during a REACH assessment in September 2016. The number of shelters within and outside a 50 m buffer of the latrines was calculated using spatial analysis. The shelters were mapped by UNOSAT using satellite image analysis. The analysis represents the shelter locations as of 08/09/2016.

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