

SHELTER SECTOR THREE PHASE RESPONSE EVALUATION Preliminary Findings Factsheet

**GAALKACYO - SOMALIA
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INTRODUCTION

This factsheet provides preliminary findings of data collected across three planned settlements that had received permanent shelter assistance in Gaalkacyo Town. Data collection took place 19-27 April 2014.

This factsheet is part of a series of three factsheets examining emergency, transitional, and permanent shelter responses within the framework of an evaluation for the Somalia Shelter Cluster. The evaluation covers three stages of the response: emergency shelter in Mogadishu, transitional shelter in Bossasso, and permanent shelter in Gaalkacyo. This factsheet covers the findings from Gaalkacyo.

The purpose of the evaluation is to understand the respective shelter response achievements and challenges in meeting the immediate, medium and long term shelter needs of the affected population and making recommendations on future coordination and shelter response.

The evaluation examines the shelter situation across three different response stages using a standardised set of indicators. These indicators measure IDP shelter type, condition, and materials used, the displacement profile of the IDP population, intentions, land tenure issues, protection, host community relations, and access to critical infrastructure and services.

Gaalkacyo Town is home to an estimated 42,900 IDPs. The majority of these individuals live in tents and buuls located in unplanned, informal settlements. In 2012, vulnerable IDPs living in Gaalkacyo's informal settlements were provided support to locally integrate at three planned settlement sites, all position approximately eight kilometres to the north of the town.

This evaluation is conducted by REACH in the framework of its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster and in collaboration with the Somalia Shelter Cluster.

METHODOLOGY

MIXED METHOD DATA COLLECTION

The evaluation consists of two lines of inquiry with separate methodologies: an evaluation of the effect of coordination on the shelter response and the effect of that shelter response on the IDP population. The methodology applied for the shelter response portion of the evaluation includes two types of data collection: secondary data review and primary data collection at the household-level as well as remote sensing and focus group discussions. Using these data, quantitative and spatial analysis is conducted to present the findings below.

Drawing on background information from a secondary data review conducted by the evaluation team in Geneva, Nairobi, and Mogadishu, the evaluation team engaged cluster member agencies in Gaalkacyo to conduct primary data collection. Two tools were developed and used during the primary data collection phase: 1) a household survey questionnaire, and 2) a direct observation tool. The infrastructure mapping used for spatial analysis was completed by REACH using the Somalia Shelter Cluster infrastructure mapping tool in April 2014.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

IDP settlements within Bossasso were identified for the evaluation in consultation with the Somalia Shelter Cluster and based on secondary data providing numbers of households that had received assistance. Where possible, a control group was also used to compare assisted to non-assisted households.

The household survey employed a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval calculated for the the entire assessed area in Gaalkacyo. The sample size was calculated from the entire reported permanent shelter distribution numbers and then divided proportionally among the settlements based upon the number of households located within each

settlement. Households not provided with permanent shelter were sampled using the same methodology.

The households in Gaalkacyo were stratified into three groups according to the settlements in which they lived. Group one consisted of households living in Halaboqad, group two consisted of households living in Salama One, and group three consisted of households living in Tawakal.

FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected by cluster partners present in Gaalkacyo. Enumerators were trained by REACH staff and used mobile data collection to conduct the household survey. The training consisted of a two-day training of trainers on the tools, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders in Gaalkacyo. A two-day data collection training followed for the remaining 25 enumerators.

Five evaluation teams were involved in data collection, each consisting of one team leader and five enumerators. Teams were comprised of male and female enumerators.

Access to the settlements was negotiated through dialogue with the local authority, umbrella, and settlement leaders. When conducting the household survey and direct observation, each enumerator was directed to a specific location within the settlement by the team leader. The enumerator would then walk the entire section, skipping every three houses. This ensured that households in different parts of the settlement were assessed.

The data were uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork online platform for analysis by teams based in Mogadishu and Nairobi.

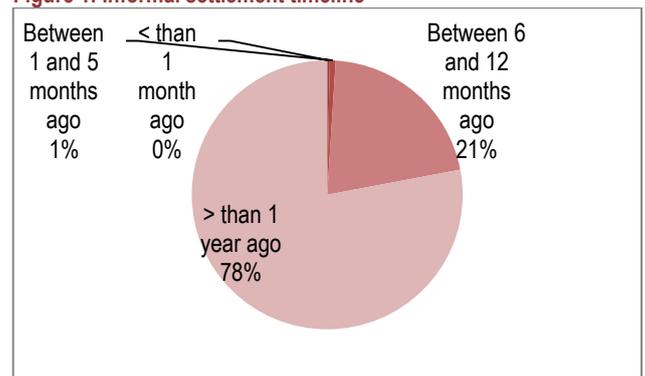
For the mapping exercise, assets and infrastructure were mapped across all settlements using the Somalia Shelter Cluster infrastructure mapping tool in April 2014.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD MOVEMENT

The proportion of male to female members of the household is 50% male and 50% female for all three settlements.

78% of households settled in the assessed settlements over a year ago, with 21% reporting that they arrived 6-12 months ago. Very few arrived less than 5 months ago (1%).

Figure 1: Informal settlement timeline

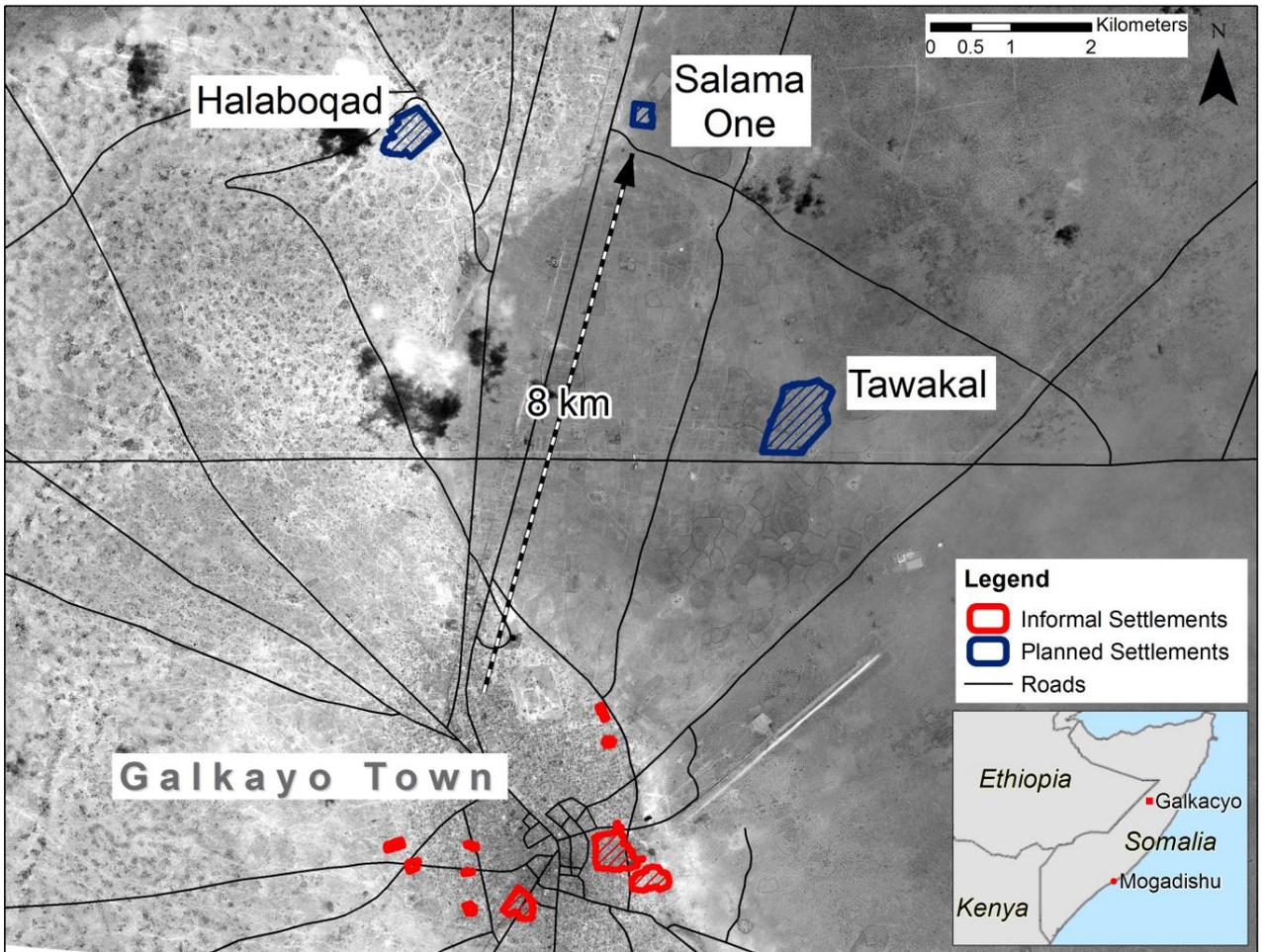


In Salama One, 89% of households planned to remain in their current location, while 98% of households in Tawakal and 80% of households in Halaboqad planned to do so. Across all three settlements, 5% planned to return to their place of origin and an additional 5% planned to relocate within the district. For those wishing to return to their place of origin, most would go under any condition.

LAND TENURE

Only 2% of households report paying rent on their land. 90% of households in the three settlements reported to be the original beneficiaries and owners of the plot. The majority of households in Tawakal and Halaboqad (94% and 96%, respectively) reported to be in possession of permanent land certificates, while a low number (12%) in Salama One reported the same.

Map 1: Settlements assessed



SHELTER RESPONSE

SHELTER TYPE & MATERIALS

100% of all households in the surveyed area were permanent shelters. With room sizes of 16 square metres, 80% of shelters in all three settlements were estimated to be providing less than the 3.5 square metres covered floor space per person recommended by Sphere.

Throughout the planned settlements, two main shelter designs were observed: brick and CGI shelters. In Halaboqad, 533 stone houses were constructed, while in Tawakal, 471 stone houses were constructed. In Salama One, 250 CGI shelters were constructed.

The permanent shelters at Halaboqad and Tawakal are 23.5 square metres consisting of one 16 square metre room and one 7.5 square metre veranda. The structures were constructed with brick, mud mortar, and finished with cement rendering. The walls contain two steel windows with ventilation slots above each, while the roof is composed of CGI sheets with white wood roof trusses.

The permanent shelters at Salama One consist of a 4x4 metre room constructed using a wood frame covered in iron sheeting with a simple pitched roof.

60% of households at Salama One reported making improvements to their shelters, the majority of which were partitions or extensions. Decoration was the most common form of improvement at Tawakal, with 40% of households reporting improvements. Only 10% of households reported having made improvements in Halaboqad.

SHELTER SOURCE

100% of households received their shelter as humanitarian assistance. According to the majority of focus group participants, most households participated in the settlement planning and decision-making, while almost none were included in the

construction process. No households reported knowing whether there existed a settlement plan.

SHELTER USE

On average, **each household has only one structure on its plot of land.** Every household has at least one structure used for its main shelter. 14-20% in each settlement report occupying two shelters and between 4-7% of occupants in Salama One and Tawakal occupy three shelters. Approximately two-thirds of second shelters were reported to be used for the kitchen; the rest were used for children and animals.

The most commonly reported use of the households' main shelter is to host friends and family. **70% of households reported hosting other family members in their house or on their property.** A very low numbers (4%) of households reported charging rent. Similarly, only 10% of households in all three settlements reported knowing of owners selling their shelters, while 14% reported knowing of shelter owners renting out their shelters.

The majority of households in Halaboqad and Tawakal (58% and 63%, respectively) reported raising animals on their land; only 18% reported doing so in Salama One. Most households did not report growing crops given the pastoralist livelihood practices of the clans living in these shelters.

SHELTER NEEDS

44% of shelters across all three settlements need some form of repair. 2.5% need major repair, while 40% of structures in Halaboqad require some form of minor repair, 73% in Tawakal, and 18% in Salama One.

Temperature inside the shelter was the main issue for 50% of households, while 80% ranked it as one of their top three issues. Households living in CGI housing were twice as likely to highlight wind as a priority issue when compared with occupants of concrete block homes. Space was also reported as an issue for many households.

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Overall 66% of households report not having access to markets within walking distance. In Salama One, 100% of households do not have access to a market, while in Halaboqad and Tawakal, the proportions are 39% and 73%, respectively. Overall, households that do have access to markets report being within 11 minutes from the market.

Overall, 11% of households report not having access to a latrine within 50 metres of their shelter. By settlements, this breaks down to 3% in Halaboqad, 17% in Salama One, and 16% in Tawakal that do not have access. 63% of the existing latrines are private, family latrines while the remaining 37% are communal. 95% of these latrines are not separated by gender.

Table 1: Private and communal latrines, by settlement

Settlement	Private	Communal
Halaboqad	26%	74%
Salama One	78%	22%
Tawakal	99%	1%

40% of households use water kiosks as their main source of water, with 29% using piped systems, 23% using water tanks, and 6% using burkades. The remaining households use other types of water sources in small proportions. Households report an average walking time to the water point of about 8 minutes and an average of 6 minutes waiting at the water point. 99% of households reported paying for water at their primary source at an average cost of 1,948 Somali Shillings for 20 litres.

Spatial analysis using satellite imagery and the Shelter Cluster's mapping exercise will provide more information about the layout and access of the settlements.

SAFETY, PROTECTION, AND SECURITY

51% of households have a member that is pregnant or lactating, while 15% report having a member that has a physical or mental disability. 31% of households are single female-headed.

21% of households report fearing for their physical safety. Many more feel this way in Salama One (31%) than in Halaboqad (11%) and Tawakal (24%). Most of these respondents feel unsafe in their shelter at night (64%), outside the settlement (69%), on the way to the market (42%) and at the market (53%).

Overall, relationships with the host community are positive. Only 3% of households reported a bad relationship with the host community. The difficulties reported by these households were mainly related to robbery and fighting. Issues at the market were reported at Tawakal and Halaboqad.

98% of households have a door on their shelter. 100% can be locked from both the inside and outside. 89% of households report using a flashlight as their main source of light at night, with solar lamps being the next most prevalent light source at 9%. Only one household reported having no light source at night.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

60% of households report working outside the settlement they currently live in. The main form of income for surveyed households is trading (32%) followed by stone mining (18%), selling aid items (10%), and selling property (8%). Selling aid items and trading were practiced by a greater proportion of households in Salama One than the other settlements at the exclusion of livelihoods like selling property.

On average, households report earning 4 USD per month and spending around 3.5 USD per month. Food, water, and firewood were the top three expenses per month.

All households have access to fuel for cooking. Most report that wood is their fuel of choice (87%) and that they collect it from outside the settlement (68%), purchase it (29%) or collect it from inside the settlement (3%).

Agencies and Organizations that participated in the Shelter Response Evaluation include: ACTED, DRC, NRC, REACH, UNHCR

Background

The evaluation was conducted by REACH as part of its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster. In Somalia, the shelter cluster is led by the UN Organisation for Refugees (UNHCR) as cluster lead.

All of the reports, web-maps, static maps, fact-sheets can be accessed directly from the REACH Resource Centre:

<http://www.reachresourcecentre.org>

As well as through the Shelter Cluster website:

<http://www.sheltercluster.org>

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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