SOMALIA TRI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT

Fact Sheet: Kismayo Town

May 2014

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

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INTRODUCTION

This factsheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by the Somalia Shelter Cluster in November 2013, and through an assessment carried out by REACH between 23 February and 1 March 2014. This assessment was undertaken within the framework of an ongoing partnership between REACH and the Education, Shelter and Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) clusters in Somalia.

The factsheet focuses on the **humanitarian needs of the internal displaced people (IDPs) in 44 settlements in Kismayo Town**, covering the **specific sectors of Shelter, Education and Water, Hygiene and Sanitation**. This factsheet does not aim 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.

Settlements in the town of Kismayo are overseen by the Juba Land Authority and are divided into numerous umbrellas. Each umbrella is made up of multiple IDP settlements within each district of town. Umbrella leaders are responsible for oversight and management of settlements. Each of these settlements has an elected leader responsible for multiple IDP settlements and landowner engagement. Settlements are often divided by natural land boundaries belonging to one or more than one landowner.

The report takes into account several limitations in the collection of data: 1) security in the areas of assessment which restricted movement; 2) spatial interference which limited GPS data collection from settlements located in government buildings; and 3) the presence of both IDPs and host community members in settlements in Kismayo. **Data collected may therefore reflect both IDP and host community needs.**

As part of the presentation of key findings for each of the sector covered by the tri-cluster assessment, **suggested priority interventions are included to inform aid actors in planning timely and appropriate responses.**

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied for this interagency assessment included four phases of data collection and analysis: primary data collection; secondary data review; remote sensing analysis; and spatial analysis and mapping.

Drawing on background information from a secondary data review conducted by the assessment team in Nairobi and Mogadishu, the assessment engaged cluster member agencies in Kismayo to conduct primary data collection. Three tools were developed and used during the primary data collection phase: 1) a household survey questionnaire; 2) direct observation tool and 3) a settlement infrastructure mapping survey, which included interviews with key informants.

The surveys were all conducted with mobile phones by non-technical staff, engaged through cluster partners in Kismayo and trained by REACH staff. Before beginning data collection, the assessment manager conducted a two-day training of trainers on the tools, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders in Kismayo. A four day assessment training followed for all enumerators. This included a review about bias and appropriate interview techniques.

The exercise itself was undertaken by five assessment teams, with each team consisting of one team leader and five to six enumerators responsible for data collection and reporting.

In consultation with the WASH, Shelter and Education clusters and based on secondary data, IDP settlements within Kismayo town were identified for the assessment. The household survey employed a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval calculated for each of the following districts: Farjano, Fanoole and Alanleey. The sample size was calculated for each IDP settlement located in each district by proportionally dividing the district-level representative sample size among each IDP settlement based on its estimated number of households.

For the infrastructure mapping exercise, assets and infrastructure were mapped across the entire settlements. The mapping exercise collected data from 18 settlements:

- Dhudho
- Dano
- Pass 1
- Pass 2
- Wamo 1
- Wamo 2
- Haji Camp
- Baraawe
- Maalim Madey
- Central Bank
- Cymis 2
- Wakaalada Biyaha
- Tayatarka, Injii
- Marino 1
- Wershada Harage 1
- Wershada Harage 2
- Wershada Harage 3
- Wershada Harage 4

In the case of Dhudho, Dano, Pass 1, Pass 2, Wamo 1, Wamo 2, Haji Camp, Baraawe and Maalim Madey teams captured only the perimeters and facilities to validate data collected by the Shelter Cluster in 2013. Final analysis was conducted using both data from REACH and the shelter cluster.

Population estimates for each settlement were derived by multiplying average household size (calculated from the household survey) by the number of shelters per settlement (estimated by UNOSAT using satellite image analysis).

Access to the settlements was negotiated through dialogue with the Juba Land Authority and umbrella and settlement leaders. When conducting the household survey and direct observation tools 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 settlement 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. Enumerator teams were responsible for one mobile phone, data collection and reporting. When possible a female enumerator was paired with a male counterpart for the sampling.

The data was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork online platform[1] 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 necessary.

Table 1: Population size, estimated from secondary data, and derived sample sizes

District	Sample Collected	Estimated Population
Frajano	683	2,272
Alanley	127	108
Fanoole	512	762

[1] http://mfieldwork.com

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Demographic Profile

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

The average household consisted of 8 members. For comparison, in Gedo, Banadir and Bay, the average household is comprised of 7 members.

One quarter of displaced households (25%) include children under 5 with approximately 2 children under 5 per household.

There was a **high proportion of (39%) of female-headed households**, which might be an underestimation of the real figure though as distant male relatives can sometimes be perceived as the head of household when in-fact they don't provide direct support to the household.

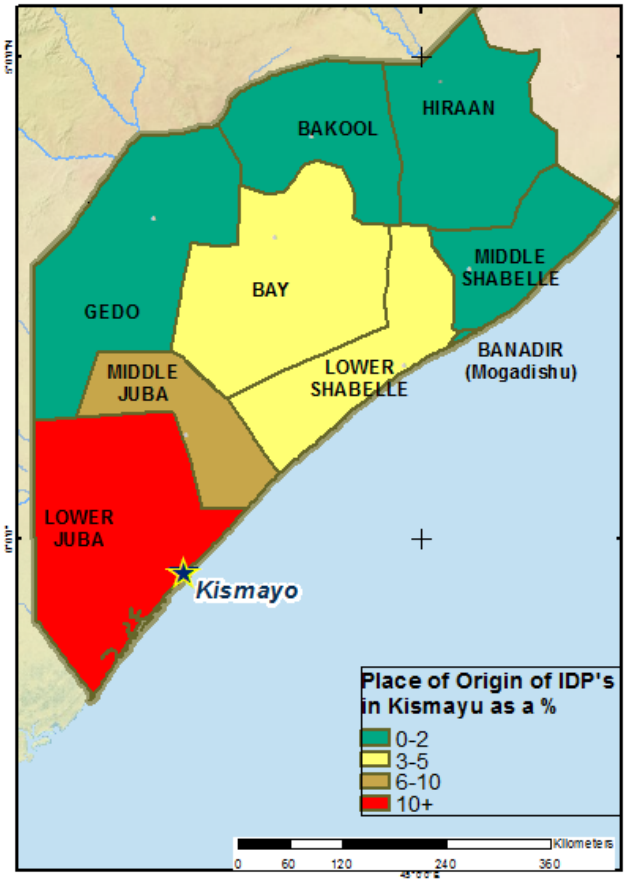
Throughout the settlements, a relatively low number (20%) of women of child-bearing age were found to be pregnant or lactating.

Origin of Displaced Population

Data collected on areas of origins of displaced persons was fairly consistent. The **majority of IDPs originated from Lower Juba (80%)**, Middle Juba (9%), and Banadir (4%). The balance, originated from Bay (3%) and Lower Shabelle (3%) while less than 1% originated from Bakool, Gedo, Hiran or Middle Shabelle.

Field level observation and focus group discussions suggest **the majority of IDPs in Kismayo are Bantus, a coastal minority clan**. Minority clans are often marginalized and may be considered the most vulnerable. Their presence in the settlements and possible marginalization by the host community should be further explored.

Figure 1: Displaced households' place of origin



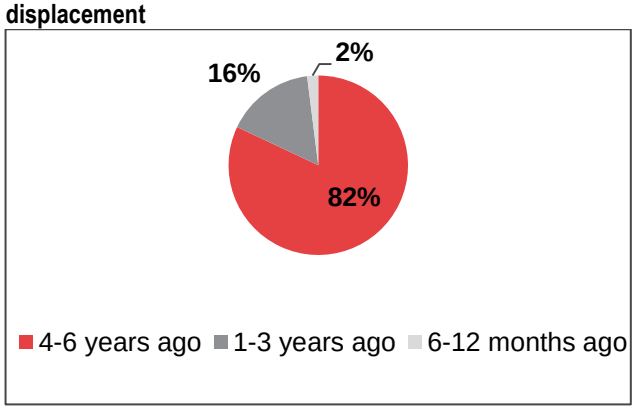
Causes and Cycle of Displacement

51% of respondents reported leaving their place of origin due to insecurity, conflict or drought while 45% reported leaving due to loss of livelihoods.

The **majority (82%) of surveyed households reported having first been displaced four to six years ago or longer**. The balance reported to have been displaced one to three years and 6-12 months ago (16% and 2%, respectively).

Concurrently, 93% of respondents reported arriving at their present location more than one year ago. A relatively low number reported arriving 6-12 months and 1-5 months ago (6% and 1%, respectively).

Figure 2: Percentage of household, by period of displacement

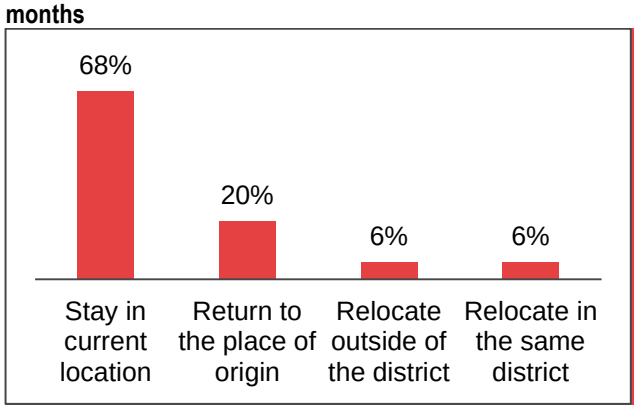


89% of respondents reported moving as a group of households while 11% reported moving as individual households. Anecdotal evidence suggests that all group movements are organized by camp leaders and gatekeepers.

Intentions of displaced population

In the next six months, the majority **(68%) of IDPs planned to remain in their present location** while a smaller portion (20%) planned to return to their place of origin. A relatively low number planned to relocate outside of the district (6%) or relocate in the same district (6%).

Figure 3: Displaced households' intentions in the next 6 months



Of those that wished to stay in their present location, **99% reported a willingness to remain longer than one year.** 44% and 32%, respectively, reported 'no relations' in or 'no information' about their place of origin as the main reasons for wanting to remain in their present location. **24% reported a willingness to remain in their present location permanently.**

Of the 6% that wish to relocate in the same district, 41% of respondents reported lack of job opportunities as the main obstacle to local integration. Issues surrounding land tenure (32%) and basic services (22%) were reported second and third. **46% intended to integrate and remain in Kismayo permanently.**

Households reporting a willingness to remain in Kismayo or in their present location permanently must be prioritized for durable solutions and development planning.

Of those that wish to return to their place of origin, 87% reported willingness if security improved and 10% tied return to chances of a good harvest. Interestingly, 16% 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.

Of those wishing to return, a low number of households (8%) reported a willingness to sell their shelters while others reported they would either give their shelters away (71%) or leave them behind (12%). 10% reported a willingness to take the shelters with them.

Of those that wished to relocate in the same district, rather than to their place of origin, 87% reported a willingness to give away their shelters. 10% reported they would move with their shelters, while a low number (1%) reported a desire to sell their shelter.

The data shows the majority of IDPs expressed a willingness to give away their shelters. Actors should further examine these findings and their potential linkages to households' receipt of humanitarian items, taxation from local militias and the cost of transport

Land availability and tenure issues

Settlements are located on both public and private land in Kismayo. Enumerator observations and key informant suggest that **95% of the settlements in Kismayo have no land tenure agreement.**

The majority of settlements (84%) reported to have been formed more than 10 years ago. This is consistent when compared with the displacement data above. 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.

92% of households reported not paying rent on the land they occupy. The remaining 8% reported paying

rent in cash (95%) and by handing over humanitarian aid (5%). 3% reported other modes of payment. On average, these households reported paying 84 USD. The regularity of payments was not reported.

53% of households reported owning their own house and land before displacement while 11% reported owning their house on land rent-free without the owners' consent.

At the time of the assessment, enumerators observed IDP relocation between settlements due to public land evictions. More information should be gathered about the timeframe and nature of these evictions. Specifically, tri-cluster members should coordinate interventions with the local authority to ensure appropriate contingency planning for evicted and vulnerable households.

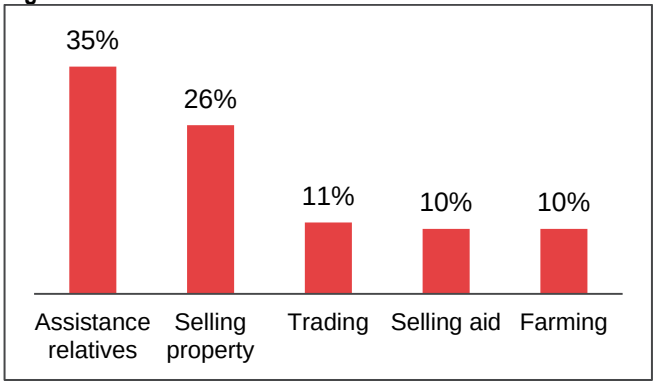
Livelihoods & Expenditure Trends

A majority of households reported **farming (81%) and pastoral activities (30%) and trading (23%) as their main sources of income prior to displacement.**

Current sources of income were more varied. 35% of households reported their current source of income to be assistance from relatives, 26% acquired an income from the sale of property and 11% from trading. 10% confirmed income from the selling of aid items or farming.

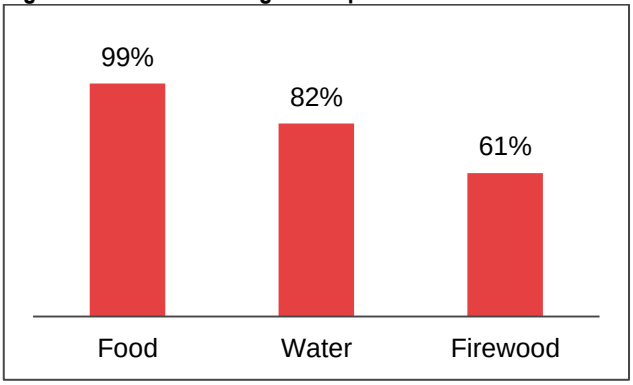
On average, households reported earning 53 USD and spending 35 USD per week.

Figure 4: Households' main source of income



99% of households ranked food as their highest cost (not including the cost of cooking fuel). Water (82%) and firewood (61%) made up the second and third highest expenditures, respectively.

Figure 5: Households' highest expenditure item



The main source of cooking fuel was reported to be wood (56%). Charcoal (38%) and garbage (6%) were reported second and third, respectively. The majority of households reported collecting fuel from around the settlement area (65%) or purchasing locally (28%). 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 cause tensions and disputes between the IDP population and the host communities.

A majority of households (71%) reported not having access to adequate markets. 29% reported having access to markets within an average of 19 minutes on foot. Of these, households reported vegetables (95%), grains (81%), meat/fish (49%), construction materials (48%) and pulses/beans (38%) to be available.

Security at the Displacement Site

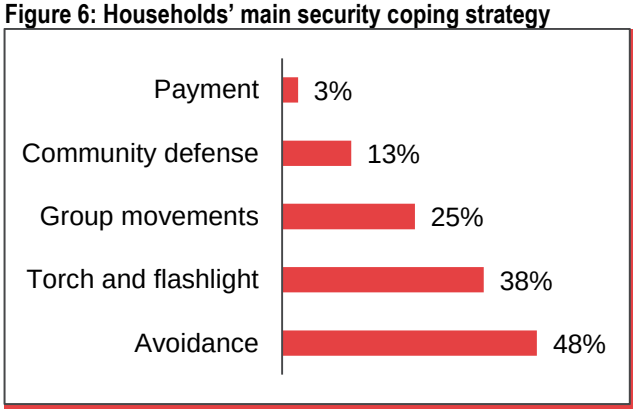
The majority **(81%) of respondents reported they did not fear for their physical safety within the settlements.** This is consistent with data above which suggests strong settlement leadership.

Respondents ranked areas of protection concern in relation to their security as: 1) outside the settlement (60%), 2) inside the shelter at night (43%), and 3) markets (27%).

Coping strategies were varied. 48% practiced avoidance of the areas, 38% use of a torch or flashlight, 25% moved in groups and 13% reported protection by community-organized police groups. A very low number (3%) reported paying for protection.

91% of respondents reported their primary source of light to be a torch or flashlight.

Figure 6: Households' main security 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 and (8) holes in the roof coverage.

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

Shelter Types

Throughout the settlements, two main shelter typologies were observed: **buuls (51%) and transitional shelters (33%).** 8% of the population reported to be living in public buildings, while less than 2% reported to be living in either makeshift amorphous shelters or tents.

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 17 months old.**

The majority of buuls (68%) were scored as urgent. While 4% and 28%, 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	4% Critical
	68% Urgent
	28% Essential
Transitional Shelter	5% Critical
	79% Urgent
	15% Essential

The majority of transitional shelters (79%) were scored as urgent. 5% and 15% scored as critical or essential, respectively. Transitional shelters provided by aid actors are generally an adequate short-term solution for displaced households.

Transitional shelters within the settlements were found to be in average 33 months old. Additional support for households living in transitional shelters rated as urgent and essential should be formulated under a durable solutions and development perspective where land ownership is taken into account.

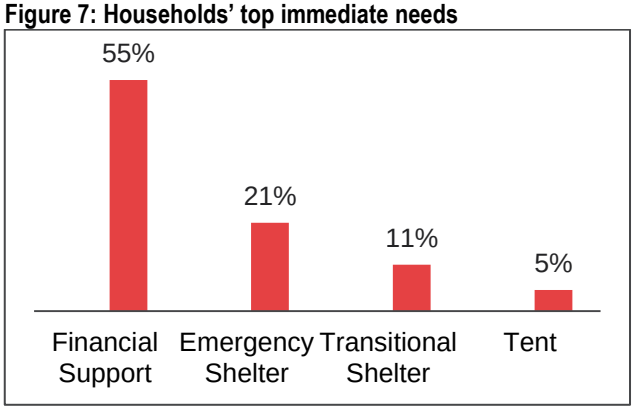
46% of households reported an interest in occupying more permanent stone structures. 26% and 17% reported an interest in occupying buuls or iron sheet structures respectively. These structures should be improved and supported by humanitarian efforts.

Issues Related to Shelter

When asked to identify shelter issues, **89% of households' ranked weather conditions (rain, heat and cold) as the main shelter issue.** Land (53%) and space (40%) were ranked second and third, respectively.

Shelter needs were varied across the settlements. **55% of households ranked their immediate needs to be financial support**. Emergency shelter (21%) and transitional shelter (11%) were ranked second and third. A low number (5%) reported their immediate need to be tents.

Figure 7: Households' top immediate needs



When disaggregated by settlement, the majority of households in Badar 1 (52%), Badar 2 (58%), Pass 3 (79%), Tawakal 2 (54%) and Tawakal 3 (67%) reported their immediate needs to be emergency shelter support, while 58% of respondents in Banadir 1 reported an immediate need for tents. **It is recommended that actors consider these settlements for immediate intervention.** Households prioritizing the need for transitional shelter and financial aid should be considered for a second phase of intervention.

In the assessment areas, **85% of respondents reported building their own shelters**. Of these, **67% reported purchasing materials for construction locally**. 26% and 7%, respectively, reported either bringing the materials from elsewhere or collecting for free.

At the time of the assessment, **98% of respondents reported not having received shelter assistance.** A low number of respondents reported to have received support in Badar 1 (6%), Badar 2 (11%), Buulo Hassen (4%), Camp 4 (17%), Dano (11%), Dhudhu (1%), Injii (5%), Pass 3 (3%) and Wakaalada Biyaha (5%)**.**This can be attributed to access and security in Kismayo town.

The majority of households reported that the provision of financial support (94%) or material support (86%) could be absorbed to upgrade their shelters, while 46% reported technical support would be necessary. **IDP intentions and ability to access shelter items on the market should be further explored by actors prior to any cash distribution.**

Shelter Materials

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

The buuls observed most commonly used wood (93%) for the internal structure and plastic sheeting (73%) or cloth and rags (63%) for walls and roofs. Just over half of the buuls (53%) consisted of more than one layer and **66% of buuls are equipped with a physical door.** In terms of locks, the majority were equipped inside (73%) and outside (93%).

Transitional shelters observed most commonly used wood (82%) for the internal structure while plastic (53%) and iron (59%) sheeting were most common for walls and roofs.

94% of transitional shelters in the settlements are equipped with a physical door. In terms of locks, nearly all are equipped with locks from the inside (94%) and outside (93%). This can be considered a large contribution to the protection findings above, as doors and locks provide security from theft and violence.

Overall, the quality as well as the cost of the materials used must be explored further.

KEY WASH FINDINGS

Water

Community-led settlement perimeter mapping indicates the **majority (83%) of water points were located on public land outside the settlements**. All were reported to be functional, of which 83% were reported to hold potable water. 99% were reported not to be connected to the municipal water system.

A majority (55%) of respondents reported having access to water through shallow wells or wells. Protected wells with a hand pump (16%) and unprotected wells (7%) were reported second and third most common source of water, respectively. Other sources of water include boreholes (7%) and water trucking (5%). The majority of households (55%) reported their water source to be unreliable, while 37% reported it reliable. Household access to reliable water sources should be further explored by WASH actors.

Respondents reported spending an average of **35 minutes walking to reach a water source** and an average of 29 minutes waiting at the water point. 70% of households reported paying for water at an average payment of 6 USD.

54% and 34% of respondents, respectively, reported collecting drinking water one or two times a day. 11% reported collecting drinking water more than 3 times a day. On average, **70 litres of water are available at the household level per day.**

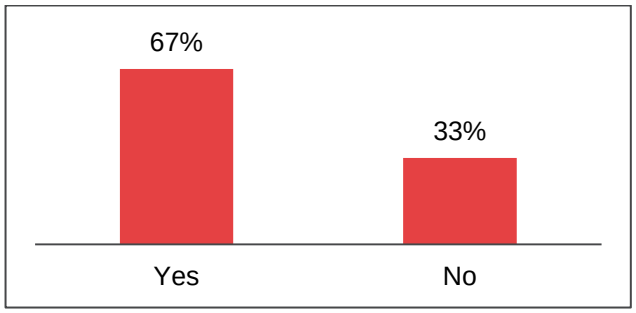
84% of households use the same container for storage and transport. 92% use the same container for drinking and washing. Household reason for reuse of containers and linkages to disease and outbreak must be further explored by WASH actors. Jerrycans were by far the most used container throughout the settlements.

43% of households reported treating their own water. Of this, **52% used chlorination, 45% practiced boiling, and 8% filtered.**

Sanitation

Across the settlements, **67% of households reported access to latrines within the SPHERE standard of 50 meters from their shelters.** Of these, 71% were reported to be communal and 29% private. 87% were reported not to be separated by gender**.**

Figure 8: Percentage of households with access to latrines within 50 meters



The majority of respondents in Dano (92%), Dhudhu (89%), Koban (71%), Maalim Madey (80%), Mundul 1 (56%), Pass1 (81%), Tawakal 2 (71%), Tawakal 3 (61%), Waamo 1 and Waamo 2 (71%) reported no access to latrines within 50 meters. This is consistent when compared with geo-spatial data. **It is recommended that households in these settlements be prioritized for intervention by WASH actors.**

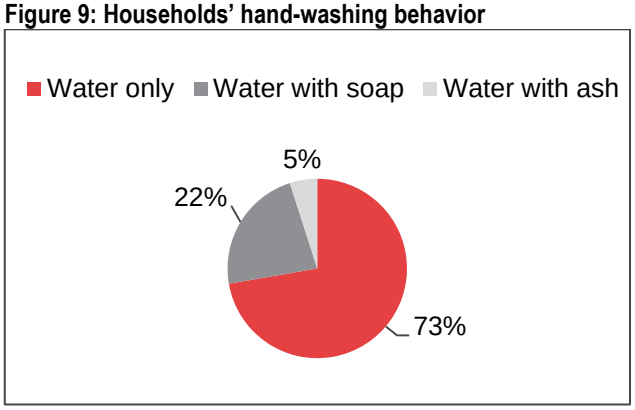
According to survey responses, 71% of households that are without access to latrines practice open defecation away from the home. 17% practice open defecation by the home or use community defecation points.

Hygiene

Across the settlements, **92% of households reported no receipt of hygiene items in the last three months**. Of households that received hygiene items, the majority reported receiving soap (92%) or washing powder (60%).

The majority of households reported observing hand-washing behaviors. 73% used water only, 22% reported the use of water and soap and 5% used water and ash.

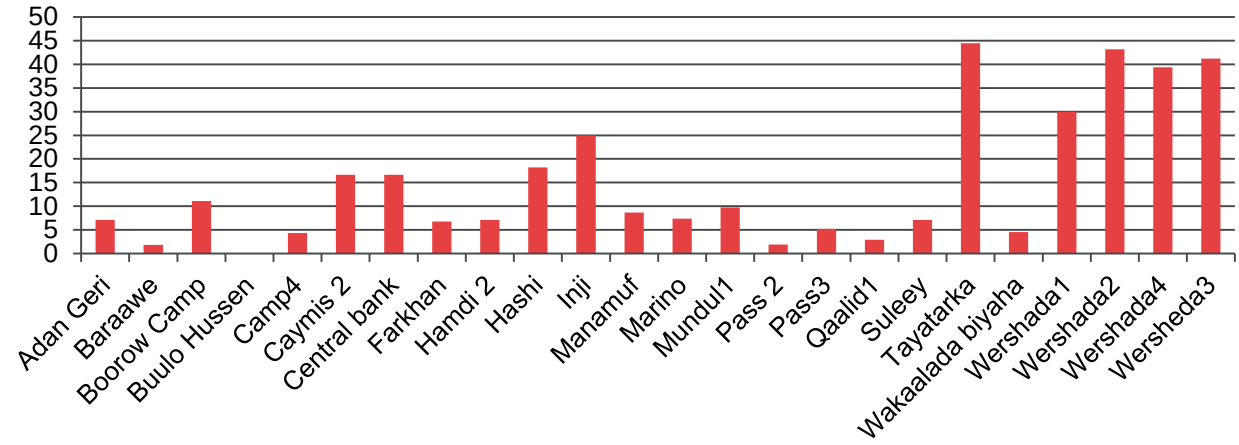
Figure 9: Households' hand-washing behavior



56% of respondents reported maintaining body cleanliness in latrines and 27% outside the home in a private space. The security at these sites should be further explored by WASH and protection actors.

67% reported disposing of domestic waste. Three main modes of disposal were noted: 1) burn (61%), 2) open-air disposal (39%) and 3) bury (37%). **84% of households reported disposing of waste outside the settlements**, while 15% of households reported disposing of waste inside the settlements.

Figure 10: Percentage of children enrolled in education per settlement



KEY EDUCATION FINDINGS

School Attendance

Throughout the settlements, the majority (92%) of children between the ages of 5 to 17 do not attend school. Of households with children attending school, an average of 2 children, 1 male and 1 female were enrolled per household.

As demonstrated in figure 11, a relatively low number of households in Wershada 1 (30%), Wersharda 2 (43%), Wershada 3 (41%), Wershada 4 (39%), Injji (25%) Hashi (18%), Ceymis (17%), and Boorow Camp (11%) reported children's enrollment in school while a low number in Camp 4 (4%), Central Bank (17%), Aden Gari (7%), Baraawe (2%), Farkhan (7%), Hamdi (7%), Manamuf (9%), Marino (7%), Mundul 1 (10%), Pass 2 (2%), Pass 3 (6%), Khalid (3%), Suleey (7%), and Wakaalada Biyaha (5%) reported the same. The rest reported no enrollment.

Type of School

91% of children received formal private education, while 4% were provided education at the Madrasa. A low number (2%) reported receiving education from NGOs or the government. 12% of these educational facilities provide psycho-social support.

Schooling Fees

84% of households with children enrolled in schooling reported paying school fees. The cost of schooling and its relation to the access to education should be further investigated.The regularity of payments was not reported and must be further explored by education actors to understand the impact on household livelihoods.

Payment of school fees was reported as the main obstacle to access education for male (88%) and female (86%) children while distance (54% for male, 52% for female) was reported second. Education actors should further explore the cost of education and its relation to the population's access.

78% of households reported they felt their children were safe on the way to school while 8% reported very safe. 13% of households reported they felt their children were unsafe or in danger on their way to school. Of these, the **majority (62%) reported human trafficking as the cause of danger**, while 46% reported abuse and 39% the presence of armed men.

89% of households felt their children's education could be improved. Education actors must further explore this need and respond accordingly.

A more in-depth study of cultural preferences, proximity and access to education facilities 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:

General

- 70% of households reported a willingness to remain in Kismayo or in their present location permanently. These households must be prioritized by actors when considering durable solutions and developmental programming.

- Of households that wish to return to their place of origin, 16% 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 now.

- The majority of IDPs in Kismayo are Bantus, a coastal minority clan. Minority clans are often marginalized and may be considered the most vulnerable. Their presence in the settlements and possible marginalization by the host community should be further explored.

- Tri-cluster members should coordinate interventions to ensure that all settlements receive proportionate assistance to mitigate the risk of evictions and resource-based movements.

- Households reported spending 35 USD per week and earning 53 USD. Actors should further explore linkages to household vulnerabilities and needs when considering integrated livelihoods programming, in particular cash for work activities.

- 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.

Shelter

- Approximately two-thirds of Buuls and Transitional Shelters were scored as 'urgent'. Shelter actors should consider immediate interventions to support these buuls and transitional shelters under a durable solutions and development perspective.

- Durable solutions must take into account land ownership as only 95% of the assessed settlements in Kismayo were found to have a land tenure agreement.

- Issues related to heat, wind and rain are the main concerns related to shelter that IDP households are reporting. 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.

- Enumerators observed IDP relocation between settlements due to public land evictions. Shelter actors should work with Protection actors to further explore land and settlement dynamics relating to evictions and relocation.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Shelter and WASH actors should work with local authorities and camp leaders to prioritize site planning and resource management to limit resource based movements and the misappropriation of facilities.

- 67% of households reported access to latrines within the SPHERE standard of 50 meters from their shelters. Priority should be given to settlements with a majority of Households that do not have accesses to latrines within 50 meters, including Mundul 1, Farkhan, Pass 3, Hashi Camp and Warshada Hargara 2.

- 92% of households reported no receipt of hygiene items in the last three months. WASH actors should prioritize the distribution of hygiene items throughout all settlements.

- The majority of households (55%) reported access to their main water source to be unreliable. Issues of access and reliability of the water source must further explored by WASH actors.

- 84% of households reported the use of the same container for storage and transport. 92% the use of same container for drinking and washing. The reason for households reuse of containers and its potential linkages to water born disease and outbreak must be further explored by WASH actors.

Education

- 84% of households with children enrolled in schooling reported paying school fees. 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 the population's access.

- 89% of households felt their children's education could be improved. Education actors must further explore this need and respond accordingly.

- Educations actors should prioritize profiling of households' education preference in relation to formal and informal schooling. Actors should further explore the cost of education and its relation to population's access.

Agencies and Organizations participating in the Tri-cluster Assessment in Kismayo Town include:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ACTED, Impact Initiatives, American Refugee Committee (ARC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Medical Corps (IMC), Relief Development Organization (IRDO), MURDO, Muslim Aid, Social Agricultural Development Organization (SADO), Development Access Initiative Link (DIAL) Somali Aid, Somali Aid Foundation (SAF) and Kismayo Aid Foundation (KAF)

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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

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