

SHELTER SECTOR THREE PHASE RESPONSE EVALUATION Preliminary Findings Factsheet

MOGADISHU - SOMALIA
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INTRODUCTION

This factsheet provides preliminary analysis of data collected across 140 settlements between X-Control and Kilometre 13 on the Daynile and Dharkenley sides of the road in Mogadishu, Somalia. Data collection took place 22-27 October 2014.

The purpose of this assessment is to inform an evaluation on the outcomes of the shelter sector response on IDP populations to better understand the role that coordination played on the response. The evaluation covers three stages of the response: emergency shelter in Mogadishu, transitional shelter in Bossasso, and permanent shelter in Galkayo. This factsheet covers the findings from Mogadishu.

In order to further report on the quality of the response, the evaluation team also gathered feedback from the affected population with regard to satisfaction with assistance received and prioritization of own needs. Further analysis and connections with a qualitative study of the impact that coordination had in the response will be presented in a final report.

This assessment was 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 methodology applied for the shelter response portion of the evaluation included four phases of data collection and analysis: secondary data review, primary data collection; remote sensing analysis; and spatial analysis and mapping.

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

Mogadishu 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 the Somalia Shelter Cluster in July 2014.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

IDP settlements within Mogadishu were identified for the assessment in consultation with the Somalia Shelter Cluster and based on secondary data. The household survey employed a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval calculated for the entire assessed area Mogadishu.

The settlements in Mogadishu were stratified into two groups according to their location along the road. Group one consisted of settlements located between X-Control and Kilometre 9. Group two consisted of settlements located between Kilometre 10 and Kilometre 13. The sample size was calculated from the entire estimated population of IDP households in each of these two areas and then divided proportionally among the settlements based upon the number of households located within each settlement. A 20% buffer was then added to the sample required for each settlement to ensure an adequate sample was collected should some settlements not exist anymore.

FIELD DATA COLLECTION

The surveys were all conducted with mobile phones by non-technical staff, engaged through cluster partners in Mogadishu and trained by REACH staff. Before beginning data collection, the evaluation team members conducted a two-day training of trainers on the tools, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders in Mogadishu. A two-day assessment training followed for all 25 enumerators. This included a review on bias and appropriate interview techniques.

Five assessment teams were involved in data collection, with each team consisting of one team

leader and five enumerators responsible for data collection and reporting. Assessment teams were comprised of male and female enumerators.

Access to the settlements was negotiated through dialogue with the local authority as well as umbrella and settlement leaders. When conducting the household survey and direct observation, 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 three houses. This ensured that households in different parts of the settlement were assessed.

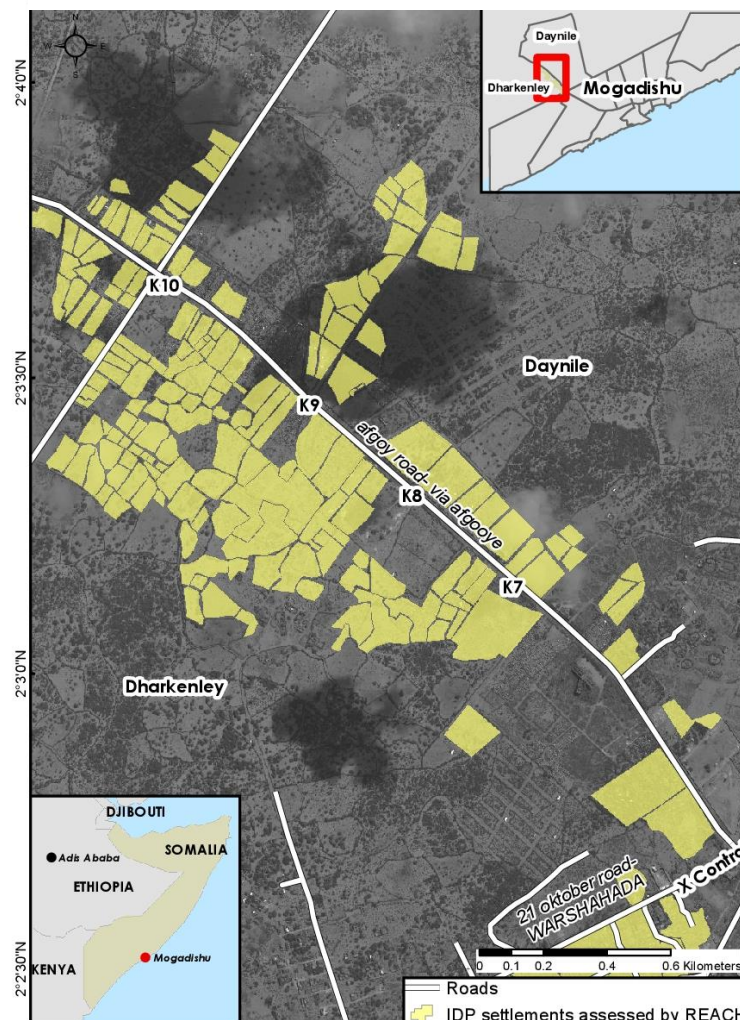
Enumerators used a pencil dropped on the ground to identify the direction of the walk, repeating each time until the boundary of the assigned area was reached.

Team leaders oversaw each enumerator to ensure that they followed the correct methodology. Each enumerator was responsible for one mobile phone, effective data collection and reporting.

The data was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork online platform for analysis by teams based in Mogadishu and Nairobi. The assessment database, methodology, and data collection tools are available upon request, with confidential information removed, when necessary.

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

Map 1: Location of settlements assessed



SHELTER RESPONSE

SHELTER TYPE & MATERIALS

85% of all households in the surveyed area are buuls with the remaining shelter types consisting of tents and transitional shelters. On average, the age of shelters in the assessed area is about 6 months.

Transitional shelters are reportedly most often owned by host community members who settle within the IDP settlements. However, a small portion of transitional shelters likely represent IDPs who were evicted from government quarters and moved with their transitional shelters.

Table 1: Shelter type

	% Dwellings
Tent	8%
Buul	85%
Transitional	7%
Permanent	0%

73% of these households use plastic sheeting for the external covering and/or roof of their shelter with the remaining using iron sheeting or earth. 77% of households use wood for the internal structure of their shelter, while the remaining use metal.

Nearly all shelters consist of one-room structures, with only 5% having more than one room. 84% of households reported having upgraded their shelters recently – 92% report extending the size of their shelter.

SHELTER USE

On average, **each household has about two structures on its plot of land**. Every household has at least one structure used for its main shelter. 39% report having a structure used for a kitchen, while 32% report having a structure intended for children.

A small proportion of households report that they are using their plot of land for growing crops (11%) or holding livestock (10%).

LAND TENURE

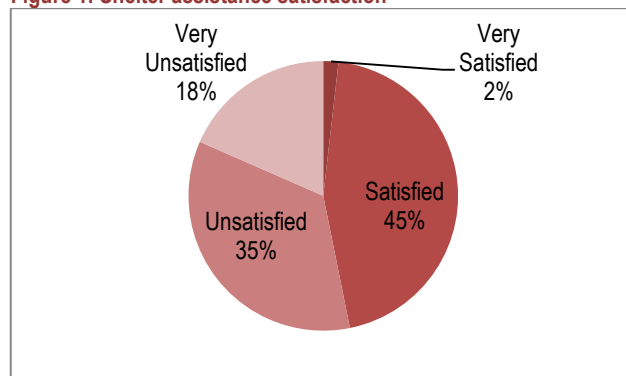
10% of households report paying rent on their land using a mixture of cash and trading of aid items. 69% of rent-paying households report paying rent at least in part, by trading aid items. Consistent use of aid items for rent is unlikely, because no settlement receives humanitarian aid at a regular interval. Rather, households may periodically use aid items to supplement rent payment, in addition to the often agreed percentage of aid items that is given to land owners whenever assistance is received.

66% of households own their house – given that they built it themselves – and live on a rent-free lot with the consent of the owner. 12% of households report owning their house and living on a rent-free lot without the consent of the owner.

SHELTER ASSISTANCE SATISFACTION

18% of households report being very unsatisfied with the assistance they received. On a four-point scale from very unsatisfied to very satisfied, most respondents report being either satisfied (45%) or unsatisfied (35%).

Figure 1: Shelter assistance satisfaction



For those households that did report receiving assistance, **30% reported waiting in line for distributions for longer than three hours**.

One possible contribution to the dissatisfaction is the fact that households were not well consulted during the planning process, nor trained on shelter issues. 99% of households report having not been involved in the planning process and 92% report having not received shelter-related training.

SHELTER NEEDS

89% of households report needing improvements to their shelter. The majority of these report needing a better location (89%) and/or more space (69%), with somewhat fewer needing more light or better materials.

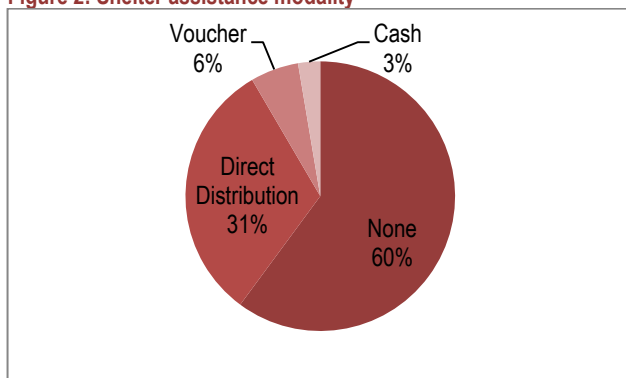
Households report a variety of issues with their shelter that they would like to address. The most prevalent issue is temperature, with 31% of households reporting this as a main concern. Rain, space, wind, and privacy follow with 13%-19% of households reporting these issues.

SHELTER SOURCE

73% of households report having built their own shelter, while 25% report having received it in full. The 25% of households reporting to have received their shelter include the 14% of reported tents and transitional shelter along with some households living in buuls who may have received the buul from someone else.

60% of households report not having received any shelter assistance, while 31% report having received shelter or NFI support. The remaining recipients of shelter or NFI support report having received these items in the form of cash or vouchers.

Figure 2: Shelter assistance modality



Of those having received shelter or NFI support, **50% report having received construction materials**. 20-27% of households report having received shelter repair kits, lockable doors, tools or technical support.

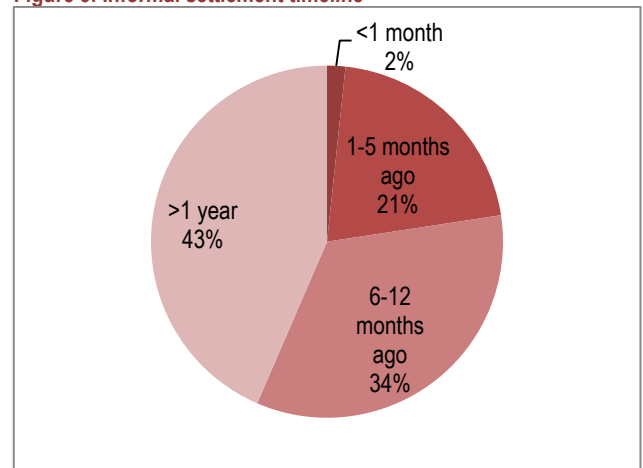
20% of households report shelter items and materials as a top three expenditure. These are largely households that report having not received shelter assistance.

Given that 60% of households report having not received assistance, it is important to understand the source of the shelter items. It is likely that some of the households that reported not receiving shelter assistance did, in fact, receive assistance in some form.. 47% of households – the largest proportion – also report assistance from relatives as their main income source, suggesting that the 60% of households that report not having received shelter assistance are being assisted by relatives, have purchased shelter items on their own or have possibly received assistance from humanitarian actors and are not reporting it for a variety of reasons.

OCCUPANCY AND HOUSEHOLD MOVEMENT

43% of households settled in the assessed settlements over a year ago, with 34% reporting that they arrived 6-12 months ago. This coincides with the forced evictions that took place in the centre of Mogadishu over a year ago.

Figure 3: Informal settlement timeline



35% of households do not know whether they plan to move or remain in their current location. A further 28% plan to remain in their current location, while 30% plan to return to their place of origin in the next six months.

For those households that plan to move, 31% plan to take their current shelter with them, while 45% plan to give it away to someone in the current settlement.

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES

56% of households report having access to markets within walking distance. Households without access to markets must utilise local kiosks where prices are much more expensive. Households that do have access to markets report being within 20-25 minutes from the market. Households report traveling to the market around four times per week.

23% of households report not having access to a latrine within 50 metres of their shelter. 76% of the existing latrines are communal, while the remaining 24% are private, family latrines. 79% of these latrines are not separated by gender.

72% of households use water tanks as their main source of water with an average walking time to the water point of about 20 minutes.

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

The proportion of male to female members of the household is 51% male and 49% female. There are, on average, 7.6 people living in each household.

83% of households have a member of the family that is under five years of age, while 30% of households have family members over 60 years old. 48% of households have a member that is pregnant or lactating, while 21% report having a member that has a physical or mental disability. 41% of households are single female-headed with 45% of households not single-headed.

19% of households report fearing for their physical safety. Most of these respondents feel unsafe at the market (74%) or the latrine (51%). Not

surprisingly, households without access to a latrine within 50 metres report higher latrine safety concerns.

Overall, relationships with the host community are positive. 98% of households report having good or very good interactions with host community. 13% do report having had issues with the host community in the past, but these issues do not seem to be long-lasting. Those who report having a very good relationship with the host community were less likely to report security fears (only 10%) when compared to other responses.

77% of households do not have a door and for those that do, 38% cannot be locked from the inside and 46% cannot be locked from the outside. 85% of households report using a flashlight as their main source of light at night, with wood fire being the next most prevalent light source at 10%. Only four households reported having no light source at night.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

78% of households report working outside the settlement they currently live in. The main form of income for surveyed households is assistance from relatives, at 47%. This is followed by begging (22%) and garbage collection (18%).

On average, households report earning 110 USD per month and spending around 92 USD per month. Other than shelter expenses, food, water, and health were the top three expenses per month.

All households have access to fuel for cooking and the majority of them (68%) gather firewood from outside the settlement. 18% do report purchasing their firewood for cooking.

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

Background

The assessment 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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