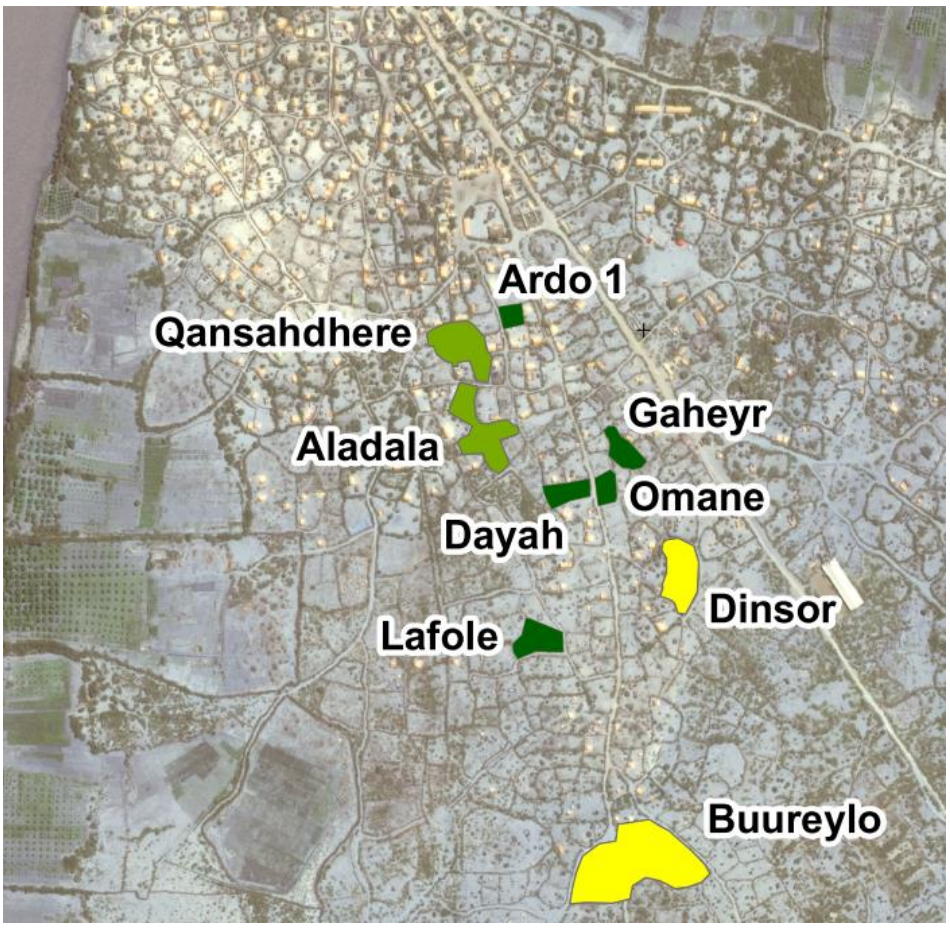
SOMALIA TRI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT

Fact-sheet: Luuq

September 2014



Population estimates for a subset of settlements in Luuq (September 2014)

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

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INTRODUCTION

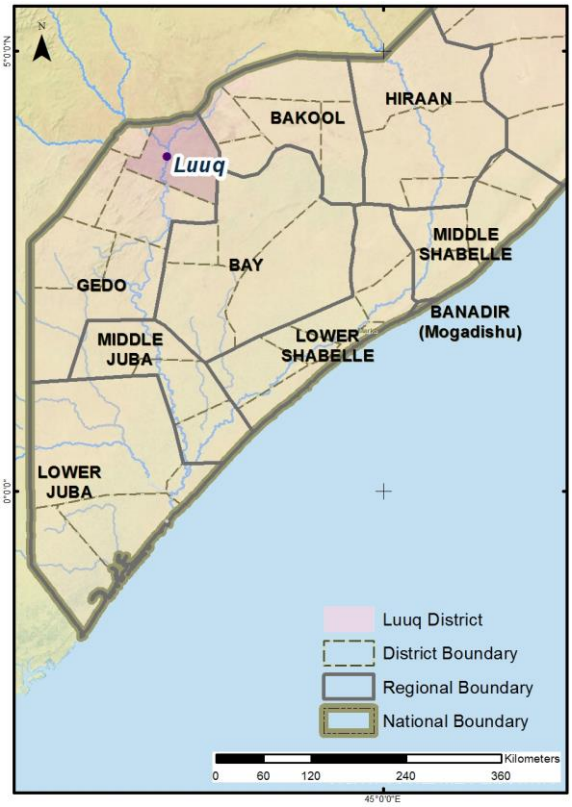
This factsheet presents an **analysis of primary data collected between 30 August and 4 September in Luuq town, in Somalia**. This assessment was undertaken within the framework of an ongoing partnership between REACH and the Education, Shelter and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) clusters in Somalia.

This factsheet is designed address a lack of up-to-date information on the needs and intentions of IDPs in Luuq and focuses on the **humanitarian needs of IDPs in 21 informal settlements**, covering the specific sectors of **Shelter, Education and Water, Hygiene and Sanitation**.

Luuq is a town in the south-western Gedo province of Somalia. It is one of the older towns in the area, and is located in the geographic centre of Luuq District. The town is located at a bend of the Juba River and borders Ethiopia and Kenya. Luuq is controlled by the Somali National Government (SNG) and is host to approximately 16,380 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)[1], living in settlements belonging to one or more landowner and often divided by natural land boundaries. These settlements are grouped into "umbrellas", which are controlled by umbrella leaders and ultimately overseen by the District Commissioner (DC).

This fact sheet presents key assessment findings together with recommendations **to inform aid actors in planning timely and appropriate responses.**

Map 1: Location of Luuq in South-Central Somalia.



METHODOLOGY

A secondary data review, conducted by the REACH assessment teams in Nairobi and Mogadishu, informed the development of the primary data collection tools and the identification of IDP settlements in Luuq. 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 household survey employed a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval, calculated for the assessed IDP settlements in Luuq. The sample size was calculated using a combination of existing demographic data and satellite image analysis to estimate the number of shelters in 23 IDP settlements. A total of 586 household surveys were conducted to represent an estimated 12,426 individuals. Table 1 shows the estimated population in each settlement.

[1] Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), December 2012.

Table 1: Assessed settlements and estimated population

Settlement	Estimated population
Aladala	348
Ardo 1	162
Asharaf	289
Bacadley	238
Badbado	187
Balanbale 1	76
Balanbale 2	374
Balanbale 3	510
Bardheere	119
Buureylo	374
Dayah	170
Dinsor	178
Gaheyr	110
Hara weyne	221
Ijabo	230
Jazeera 1	901
Jazeera 2	544
Jazeera 3	238
Lafoole	264
Omane	255
Qansahdhere	264
Yurkut	153

Enumerators were recruited through cluster agencies operational in Luuq and trained by REACH on interview technique, bias, and the use of mobile phones for data collection. Team leaders, who also received training on methodology, tools, and planning data collection, were each responsible for five enumerators.

A total of five assessment teams, including both male and female enumerators, were responsible for collecting primary data across Luuq. When conducting the household survey and direct observation, team leaders directed each enumerator to a specific location within the IDP settlement. The enumerator was instructed to conduct a random sample of household interviews in this location, using a pencil dropped on the ground to identify the direction of the walk and skipping every three houses to ensure a spread of interviews across each settlement.

Team leaders oversaw each enumerator to ensure that they followed the correct methodology. Data collected was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork online platform[2] and analysed by REACH teams based in Mogadishu and Nairobi. The assessment database, detailed methodology and data collection tools are available upon request, with confidential information removed where necessary.

All assets and infrastructure (including water points, schools, latrines, etc.) were also mapped across the assessed IDP settlements using the Somalia Shelter Cluster Infrastructure Mapping Tool, a cluster tool to collect key demographic and geographic information at settlement level[3].

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

A number of challenges were faced during data collection in this context. Among them, was the presence of host community members within IDP settlements, making it difficult to differentiate between these groups. Data collected therefore reflect the needs of both IDPs and some members of the host community**.** In addition, several new IDP settlements were identified during primary data collection, which are reported to have appeared as a result of recent conflict. These settlements were not included in this assessment, and therefore needs and intentions of IDPs in these locations are not represented in this report.

[2] http://mfieldwork.com

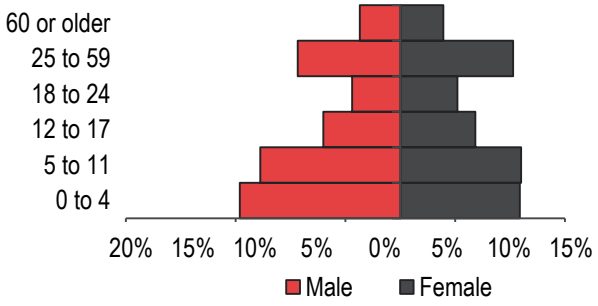
[3] Somalia Shelter Cluster (2014) Introduction to Infrastructure Mapping: https://www.sheltercluster.org/Africa/Somalia/Documents/2.1%20Shelter%20training%20mapping%20exercise.pdf

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Demographic Profile

The assessment found that the average household consisted of 8.5 members.[4] The displaced population contained a relatively even distribution of males (52%) and females (48%).

Figure 1: Age and sex of displaced population



Over three quarters of displaced households (84%) included children under five. Nearly half (46%) of households included members aged 60 or above. These figures point to a high dependency ratio.

Across the IDP settlements in Luuq, nearly three quarters (72%) of households included women who were pregnant and/or lactating, which represents a particularly vulnerable group with specific needs.

Origin of Displaced Population

Data collected on the areas of origin of displaced households varied across the settlements. **Almost half (47%) of households reported originating from Bakool.** Other assessed IDP households reported originating from Gedo (27%), Bay (22%), and Banaadir (3%), while up to 1% originated from Galguduud or Hiiraan.

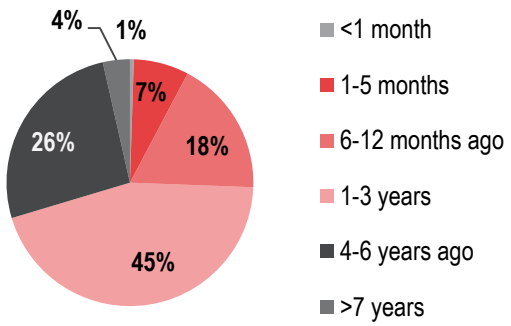
Field observations and focus group discussions suggest that **the Rahanweh clan (Digil and Mirifle) is the largest clan to which IDPs in Luuq are affiliated.** The majority clan among host communities in Luuq is Maarihan. Minority clans have been identified in Balanbale 2—an Arab minority clan—and Buureylo—an Eyle minority clan. Minority clans are often marginalised and may be considered the most vulnerable.

Causes and Cycle of Displacement

70% of respondents reported leaving their place of origin due to insecurity, while 27% and 3%, respectively, reported leaving due to loss of livelihoods or drought.

The **majority (45%) of surveyed households reported having first been displaced between one and three years ago**. 29% reported being displaced for four years or more, and 26% less than one year ago. Interviews with settlement leaders suggest 75% of these households arrived directly from another city.

Figure 2: Length of displacement



69% of respondents reported arriving at their present location more than one year ago, while 20% reported arriving 6-12 months ago. A low number reported arriving less than one month or 1-5 months ago (2% and 9% respectively).

89% of households reported moving as a group with others while 11% reported moving individually as a household. Over 99% of households reported that a family member was responsible for the decision to move.

Intentions of Displaced Population

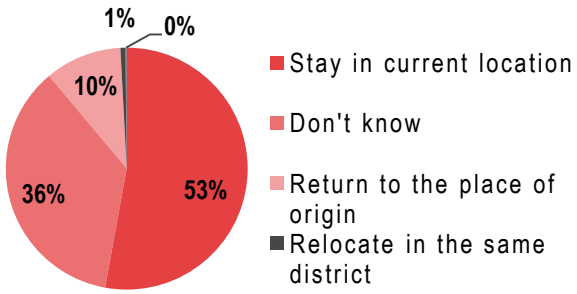
In the next six months, **53% of IDPs planned to remain in their present location,** while a smaller proportion (10%) planned to return to their place of origin. Less than 1% planned to relocate within the same district or elsewhere. The remaining 36% of

[4] A household was counted as the total number of family members residing on the same plot.

households were unsure of their plans in the next 6 months.

Among those wishing to stay in their present location, **95% reported being willing to remain longer than one year.** The main reported reasons for wishing to remain in their present location were 1) perceived insecurity in place of origin (73%); 2) no information about place of origin (41%); and 3) to continue to receive humanitarian aid (22%). **18% reported a willingness to remain in their present location permanently.** Of these, a majority of households in Badbado (94%), Balanbale 1 (75%), Bardheere, (79%), Dayah (83%), Dinsor (95%), Ijabo (93%), Jazeera 3 (75%), Lafoole (98%), Omane (100%) and Yurkut (82%) reported a desire to remain permanently.

Figure 3: IDP intentions in the next six months



Of the 10% of IDPs reporting that they intend to return to their place of origin within the next 6 months, the primary motivating factors to return included: perceived security improvement (66%); transport provision (44%); improved chances of a good harvest (33%); provision of agricultural tools and seeds (13%). 31% of these IDPs reported a willingness to return under any condition.

Of those IDPs intending to return to their place of origin, **44% reported they would be willing to give away their shelter**. 34% reported they would take the shelter with them and 15% leave it behind, respectively. A relatively low proportion of households (5%) reported intending to sell their shelter.

Land Availability and Tenure Issues

97% of settlements are located on private land. Enumerator observations and key informant interviews suggest that **approximately half of the informal settlements in Luuq have no land tenure agreement.**

97% of households reported not paying rent on the land they occupy. Of households paying rent, 75% reported payments solely in cash, with a small proportion of respondents reporting that they used humanitarian aid to pay part of their rent**.** Households who paid rent reported spending an average of 7 USD per month.

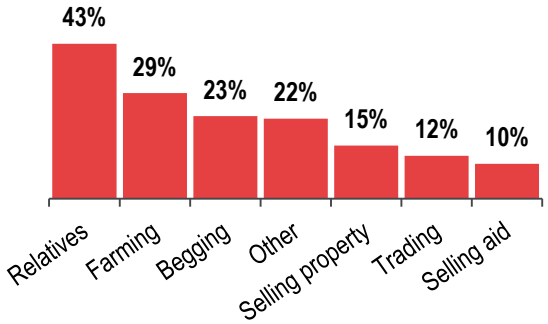
79% of households reported owning their own house and land before displacement, while 4% reported owning their house and renting the land. 8% of households reported renting both their house and land prior to displacement.

Livelihoods & Expenditure Trends

62% of households reported farming as one of their main sources of income prior to displacement. Of these households, 30% earned an income from pastoral farming, 27% from agro-pastoral farming, and 20% from trading.

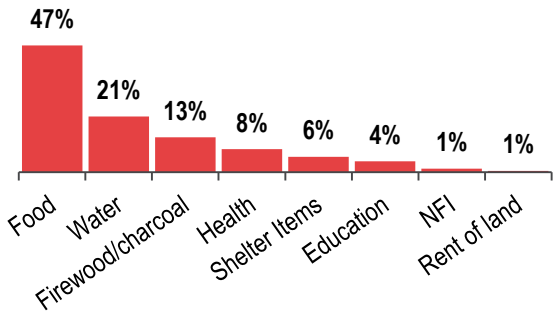
Overall, 43% of households reported that their primary source of household income came from relatives, 29% from farming, 23% from begging, 15% from selling property, 12% from trading, and 10% selling aid. A further 22% reported other methods. Households reported earning and spending an average of 4 USD per day.

Figure 4: Primary sources of household income



When asked to rank their highest sources of expenditure, IDP households reported food (47%), water (21%), and firewood/charcoal (13%) as their three highest expenditures.

Figure 5: Highest ranked sources of household expenditure



The main source of cooking fuel was reported to be wood (85%). Garbage (14%) was reported as the second main source of fuel, with the remaining 1% reporting they used charcoal. The majority of households reported collecting fuel from either around the settlement (83%) or inside the settlement (7%). 10% reported they purchased fuel locally. 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.

Of the 36% of households reporting access to markets, the average distance was 23 minutes by foot.

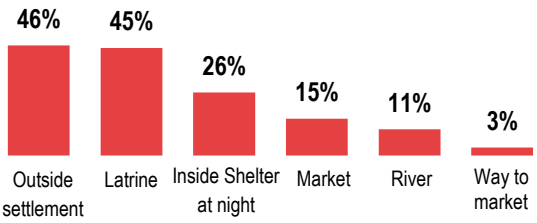
Households with access to markets reported that the following goods were available: vegetables (90%); grains (85%); pulses/beans (73%); meat/fish (3%); and construction materials (11%).

Locally available natural resources for construction were: wood (98%), grass (71%) soil (49%), sand (45%) and stone (37%). Market availability varied significantly between settlements, as shown in figure 6. Assessment Team Leaders explained that households located within the inner ring of Luuq reported facing difficulties using existing routes to access the local market.

Security at the Displacement Sites

85% of respondents reported that they did not fear for their physical safety within their settlement. Of the 15% of households that feared for their safety, the places that were reported to feel included secure included outside the settlement (46%); latrines (45%); inside the shelter at night (26%); markets (15%); and at the river (11%).

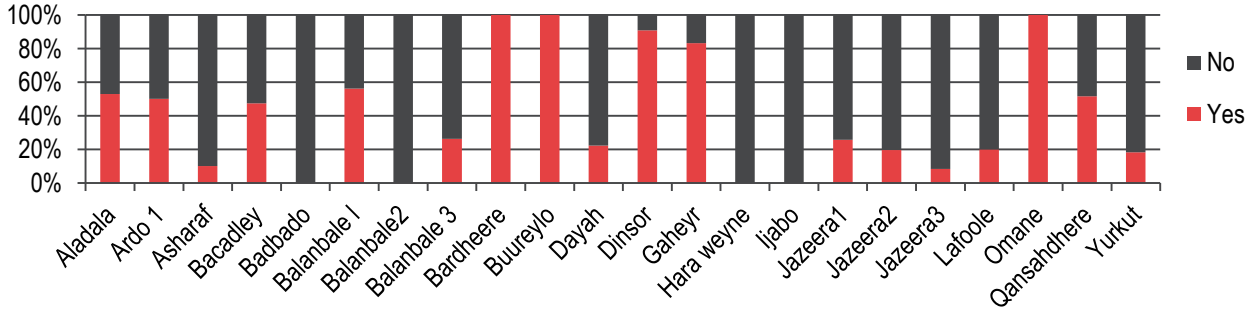
Figure 7: Reported locations of security concerns



Reported coping strategies to deal with security concerns were varied. 47% avoided the areas where they felt insecure, and 33% moved as a group. 24% reported using lighting and 19% reported paying for protection, while 10% used community defence groups.

Half of those using lighting (**49%) reported their primary source of light to be a torch or flashlight,** while 31% used fire.

Figure 6: Percentage of households with access to markets



When disaggregated by settlement, the highest reported security concerns were in Balanbale 2 (44%), Dinsor (36%), Hara weyne (35%), Dayah (33%), and Asharaf (30%). These settlements are not located in one particular area of town but are distributed between the inner and outer ring of Luuq.

Team leader discussions highlighted a positive relationship between IDPs and the host community. Host community members reportedly provide shelter to IDPs during heavy rains or flooding and offer charitable support to IDPs in need.

KEY SHELTER FINDINGS

SHELTER TYPES

Buuls, made of sticks, rags and other materials, were the primary shelter type observed for 83% of households assessed. 11% reported living in tents and 4% reported living in transitional shelters. The remainder of the population reported living in various makeshift amorphous or other shelter types.

As demonstrated in figure 8, preference for different shelter types varied across settlements. Overall the most preferred shelter types were permanent stone structures (28%), buuls (27%) and iron sheet structures (25%), these were followed by traditional Somalia huts (15%) and mud huts (5%).

SHELTER SCORING

The assessment scored each shelter type in every settlement in order of immediacy of need as "Critical" (**Red**—requiring priority humanitarian intervention); "Urgent" (**Orange**—in need of humanitarian intervention); and "Essential" (**Yellow**—does not meet minimum sphere standards).

Scores take into account the following eight 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.

The shelter score complements the overall criteria for humanitarian intervention: household vulnerability; shelter type; and living conditions. Table 2 shows the average scores of three different types of shelter assessed.

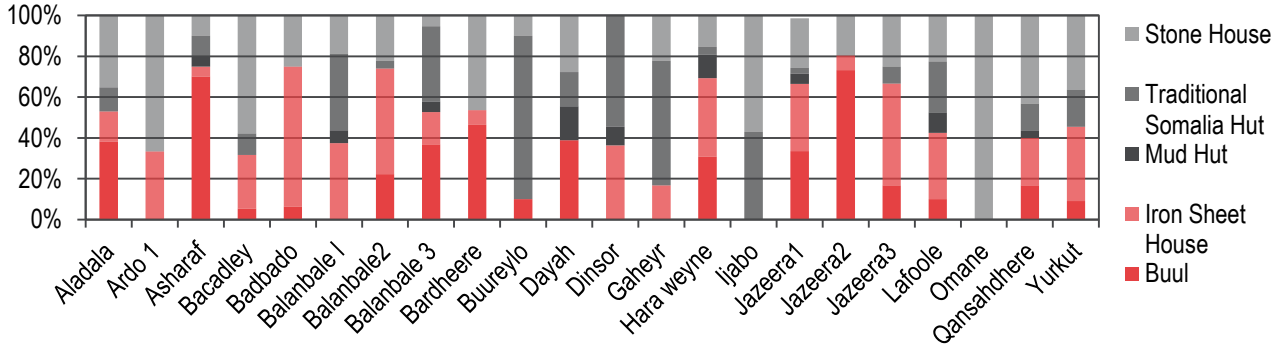
Table 2: Shelter score by shelter type

Shelter Type	Shelter Score
Buul	9% Critical
	74% Urgent
	17% Essential
Transitional Shelter	0% Critical
	96% Urgent
	4% Essential
Tent	0% Critical
	95% Urgent
	5% Essential

Of the three shelter types assessed, *buuls* were in better condition than transitional shelters or tents. **9% of buuls were scored as critical, 74% urgent, and 17% as essential.** Buuls classified as "critical" or "urgent" require immediate humanitarian intervention.

Buuls in "essential" condition do not meet minimum Sphere standards, but these households should be prioritised as potential beneficiaries in a second phase of intervention after households scored as "critical" or "urgent".

Figure 8: Household shelter preferences



The vast majority of transitional shelters assessed (96%) were scored as urgent. One transitional shelter scored as essential. Transitional shelters provided by aid actors are generally an adequate short-term to mid-term solution for displaced households.

Transitional shelters were found to be an average of 14 months old. Additional support for households living in transitional shelters rated as urgent and essential should be included in plans for durable solutions and development programming.

Tents normally have a lifespan of two years. **Tents observed were found to be an average of six months old, with 95% in urgent condition.** Tents were not found to meet minimum UNHCR space standards for covered (3.5 m² per person), nor did they provide adequate protection from harsh weather conditions and from theft.

Concerns Related to Shelter

When asked to identify problems that affected their shelter, **83% of households identified weather conditions (wind, rain, heat and cold) as a primary shelter concern.** Lack of privacy (9%) and lack of space (9%) were jointly ranked second.

The majority (77%) of households **ranked emergency shelter as their immediate need**. Financial support (18%), tents (11%), and transitional shelter (7%) were also identified as concerns.

Besides Badbado and Ijabo, the majority of respondents in each settlement designated emergency shelter, tents or transitional shelter as an immediate need, as shown in Figure 9.

94% of respondents reported building their own shelters, while 3% reported to have received their shelter through humanitarian distribution. Of households reporting to have constructed their own shelters, **55% reported finding the materials.** 22% and 17%, respectively, reported either buying materials locally or bringing them from elsewhere.

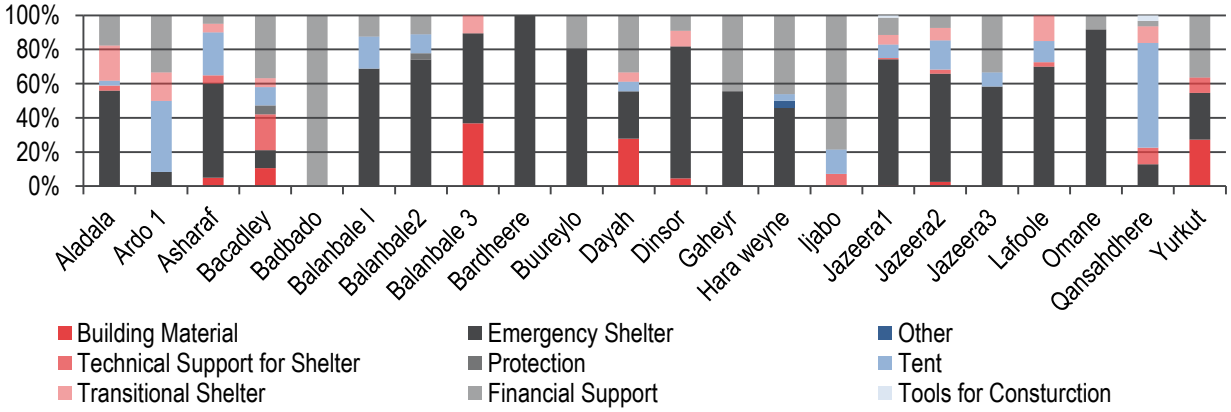
At the time of the assessment, **81% of respondents reported not having received shelter assistance.** Of those that had received assistance, the majority (73%) of households reported to have received tents. The majority of respondents reported receiving shelter assistance in only two settlements: Ardo 1 (67%) and Qansahdhere (55%).

When asked about the types of support that could be used by the household to upgrade their shelter, 98% of respondents reported that financial, technical, and material support could each be used by the members of the household to upgrade their shelters themselves. The findings above indicate that IDPs are keen to upgrade their shelters themselves and should be offered support to do so.

Shelter Materials

The buuls observed most commonly used wood (91%) for the internal structure. Cloth and rags (84%) and/or plastic sheeting (36%) were reportedly used for walls and roofs. **88% of buuls were not equipped with a physical door**, with only two settlements—Bardheere (71%) and Jazeera 1 (30%)—where more than 10% of respondents reported their buuls as being equipped with doors. Of buuls with doors, 34% were equipped with outside locks, and 28% with inside locks.

Figure 9: Reported priority shelter needs



The transitional shelters observed in this assessment most commonly consisted of wood (96%) for the internal structure, with earth (39%) and plastic sheeting (35%) most commonly used for the walls. The roof composition was likely to be made from plastic sheeting (50%), vegetation (35%), iron sheeting (15%) or earth (15%). **62% of transitional shelters in the settlements were not equipped with a physical door.** Of the transitional shelters with doors, 50% had indoor locks and 50% had outdoor locks. Locks could make a significant contribution to the reported security concerns mentioned above, as doors and locks provide increased 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 mapping of the perimeter of each settlement indicates that the majority (72%) of water points were located on private land. 90% were reported to be functional, of which 83% of these reportedly contained potable water. 70% were reportedly not connected to the municipal water system.

42% of households reported their main source of water to be rivers, while 20% reported access to water through tank and tap.

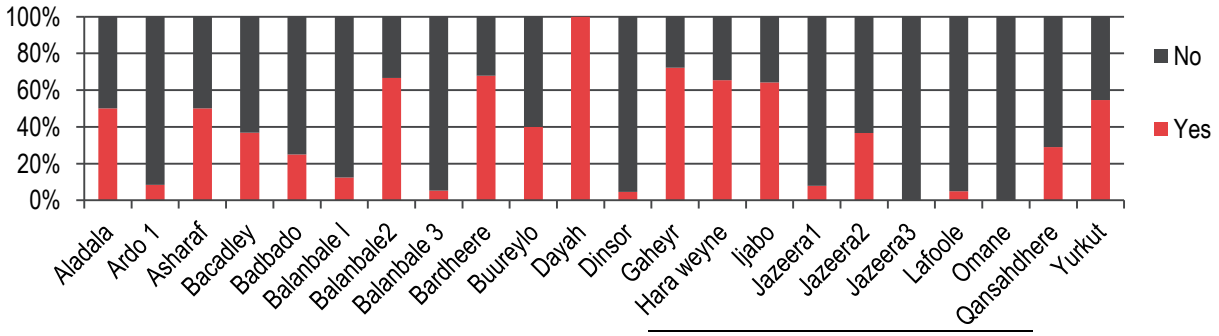
'Water tanks' and 'other piped systems' were each reported as the main water source for 16% of the households assessed. Other water sources include water kiosks (5%) and protected wells with hand pumps (1%). Around half (49%) of households reported their water source to be unreliable. 32% reported their water source to be reliable and 18% very reliable.

Respondents reported spending an average of **32 minutes walking to reach a water source and an average of 26 minutes waiting at the water point.** While the time taken to walk to and wait at water points varied between settlements, the amount of time to acquire water did not vary significantly between water sources. Team leader discussions highlighted that IDPs accessing water from the river often have to wait in queues, due to gender segregated water collection and bathing. Long lines were also reported due to the limited number of public access points. Most households reported collecting drinking water once (45%) or twice (38%) per day.

Spatial analysis of satellite imagery shows that **71% of shelters are within 200 metres of a water point.** Six settlements had no water access at all, these were: Bacadley, Badbado, Jazeera 2, Jazeera 3, Ijabo and Bardheere[5].

32% of households reported paying for water at their primary source at a fixed cost of 2,000 Somali Shillings for 20 litres. The majority of respondents from Balanbale 2 (67%), Bardheere (68%), Dayah (100%), Gaheyr (72%), Hara weyne (65%), Ijabo (64%), Yurkut (55%) reported paying for water, while 50% of respondents in Aladala and

Figure 9: Households reporting paying for water



[5] See the REACH map 'Luuq – IDP Settlement - Shelter's Distance from Water Points' for a visual depiction of this information.

Asharaf reported paying for water. On average, **50 litres of water were reportedly available to each household per day.**

61% of households reported treating their own water. Of these, two main practices were noted: **boiling (65%) and/or chlorination (34%).**

Jerry-cans were by far the most commonly used container-type throughout the settlements (95%). **93% of households use the same container for storage and transport, and 92% use the same container for drinking and washing**.

SANITATION

Across all the settlements assessed, **74% of households reported access to latrines within the Sphere standard of 50 metres from their shelters.** This is largely consistent with spatial analysis, which demonstrates 84% of shelters are within 50 metres of a latrine. Analysis of satellite imagery shows that 15 of the 22 settlements assessed contained shelters that were beyond 50 metres of a latrine. The settlements of Bacadkey and Ardo 1 were found to have no latrines at all. The majority of households in Bacadley (63%), Balanbale (69%), Dayah (61%), Jazeera 2 (66%) and Lafoole (65%) reported not having a latrine within 50 metres of their shelter.

95% of latrines were reported to be communal and only 5% private, with **less than 2% of latrines reported to be separated by gender.** Almost half of IDPs who feared of for their safety (45%) reported latrines as a location where they felt insecure. Adequate provision of gender-separated latrines could make an important contribution to addressing these protection concerns.

Of those households lacking access to latrines, 45% reported practicing open defecation in community defecation points and 6% beside their homes.

HYGIENE

Across the settlements, **94% of households reported no receipt of hygiene items in the three months prior to assessment**. Of the 6% of households that had received hygiene items, the majority reported receiving soap (90%). Washing powder was received by 11% of these IDPs, and shampoo by 6%. Aside from Ijabo (36%), Jazeera 2 (15%), Balanbale 2 (14%), Asharaf (10%), Jazeera 1 (9%), Balanbale 3 (5%) and Aladala (3%), no IDPs in the remaining 15 settlements assessed reported receiving any hygiene items.

88% of respondents reported washing their hands with water only; 9% reported used of water and ash; and 3% used water and soap. WASH actors should further explore linkages between cultural practices and the hygiene items distributed.

66% of respondents reported maintaining body cleanliness in latrines, while 21% reported maintaining body cleanliness in open space or outside the home, and 12% in a private space.

73% of households reported disposing of domestic waste. However, the majority of households in Asharaf (60%), Balanbale 1 (69%), Jazeera 2(61%), and Lafoole (63%) reported not disposing of domestic waste. The two most common modes of disposal were open-air disposal (82%) and/or burning (41%). Burning of domestic waste was reported by a majority of households in five settlements: Bardheere (100%), Dayah (89%), Gaheyr (67%), Ijabo (62%), and Lafoole (80%). **79% of households reported disposing of waste outside the settlements**. Actors should further explore the creation of community waste management committees to clear settlements of waste and to provide hygiene awareness.

KEY EDUCATION FINDINGS

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Across the settlements assessed, 60% of children were found to be of school age (5 -17). Of these, over two thirds (78%) do not attend school.

Of those households with children attending school, 82% reported access to education outside the settlement. The mapping exercise identified a total of 11 active education facilities inside settlements. The

location of these facilities may be viewed in the REACH maps of Luuq.

As shown below in figure 11, the assessment found only one settlement, Bardheere, where the majority of school-aged (61%) were children enrolled in school. **Six settlements—Balanbale I, Balanbale 3, Buureylo, Hara weyne, Jazeera3, and Yurkurt—reportedly had no school-aged children attending school.**

Type of School

Of those children attending school, 40% received formal education from private schools and 30% through NGO schools. A further 25%, of children received education through a Madrasa. Low numbers reported receiving education from the government (1%) or other schools (4%). 16% of these educational facilities were reported to provide psychosocial support, and 40% were reported to have an active community education committee at the facility.

School Fees

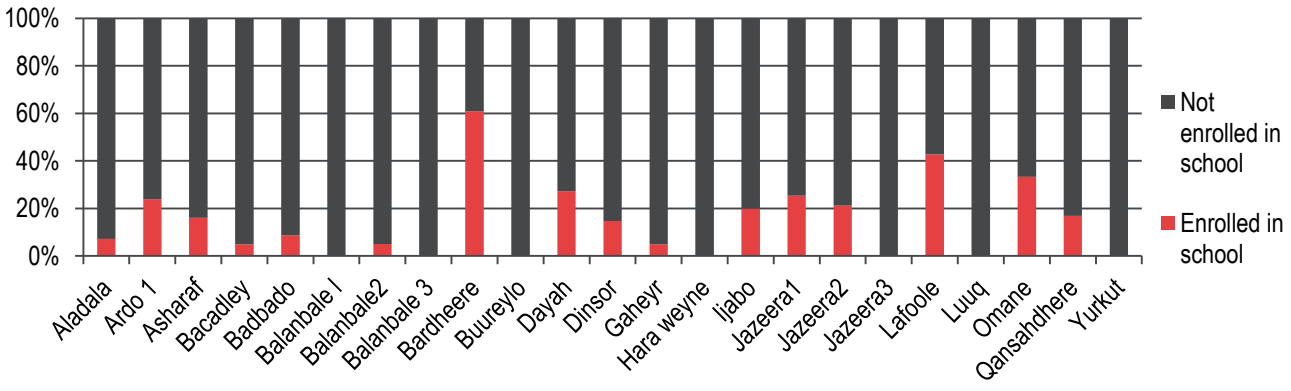
51% of households with children enrolled in schooling reported paying school fees. The average monthly fee was reported to be 5 USD.

Payment of school fees was reported to be the main obstacle to accessing education for both boys (67%) and girls (70%). Long distances to get to school were also reported as a barrier to education for 44% of boys and 45% of girls. Humanitarian actors should explore how best to help families with the cost of schooling to improve access to education.

The majority of households reported feeling safe (77%) or very safe (11%) for their children on their way to school or while at school, with little difference in concern for boys and girls. Of the households that felt their children were unsafe or in danger on the way to, or while at school, the **majority (53%) reported classroom abuse as the main reason.** Other worries included landmines (29%), armed men (24%), poor health (18%) and/or trafficking (12%).

88% of households felt their children's education could be improved. When asked to rank up three priority areas to improve their children's education, teacher training (80%), improving or repairing learning space (58%), providing additional classroom space (43%), and providing schools supplies (43%) were ranked thee highest. 22% reported access to food as a priority need of students, and 14% access to water.

Figure 11: Households with school-age children enrolled in school



RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the key findings from the tri-cluster assessment, the following recommendations are put forward to inform the humanitarian response:

SHELTER

With the vast majority (91%) of buuls, transitional shelters and tents within Luuq judged to be in "critical" or "urgent" condition, there is an urgent need for immediate humanitarian assistance to improve the condition of these shelters. Only 19% of respondents reported having received shelter assistance.

Respondents in all but two settlements designated emergency shelter or tents as an immediate need. This was reported by the majority of respondents in Aladala (56%), Asharaf (55%), Balanbale I (69%), Balanbale 2 (74%), Balanbale 3 (53%), Bardheere (100%), Buureylo (80%), Dinsor (77%), Gaheyr (56%), Jazeera 1 (74%), Jazeera 2 (63%), Jazeera 3 (58%), Lafoole (70%), and Omane (92%), while Ardo 1 (42%) and Qansahdhere (61%) reported tents as the immediate need.

Over two-thirds (83%) of households reported harsh weather conditions (wind, rain, heat and cold) as a primary shelter concern. The strong winds in Luuq were a likely contributor to the finding that 95% of tents were in critical condition, despite their average age of 6 months. The majority of transitional shelters and buuls were reportedly not equipped with a physical door and only a small percentage were equipped with locks.

- Shelter actors should consider immediate interventions to support structures scored as "critical" or "urgent".
- Shelter actors should consider immediate interventions to support households that prioritised emergency shelter or tents, and consider a durable solutions approach where land ownership is taken into account. Tent distribution should be avoided as the brutal weather conditions in Luuq have led to rapid deterioration of tents.
- Market or cash approaches could be explored for settlements where households prioritised the need for financial aid. This was reported in both Badbado and Ijabo.
- Shelter actors should consider distributing both internal and external shelter provisions to mitigate wind-related problems throughout the settlements assessed.
- The provision of materials for the construction of doors and locks may also be considered. 62% of transitional shelters and 88% of buuls were not equipped with a physical door. Of the buuls with doors, a minority were equipped with inside (28%) and/or outside (34%) locks.
- The type of wood fuel collected by IDP households and the impact of this on the natural environment should be further researched, notably as this may cause tensions and disputes between the IDP population and the host communities. Means of collecting fuel is also a protection concern, particularly when IDPs gather fuel outside of the settlement. The main source of cooking fuel was reported to be wood (85%).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

42% of households reported their main source of water to be rivers, while only 20% reported their main water source to be tank and tap.

Priced water was set at a fixed-rate of 2,000 Somali Shillings for 20 litres. This finding is consistent with water costs across South and Central Somalia and may be considered a contributing factor to household consumption of river water.

The majority of households reported water purification practices: boiling (65%) and/or chlorination (34%). Nearly all households used the same container for water storage and transport, and for drinking and washing. 74% of households reported access to latrines within the Sphere standard of 50 metres from their shelter. While 73% of households reported disposing of domestic waste, the majority of households in Asharaf (60%), Balanbale 1 (69%), Jazeera 2(61%), and Lafoole (63%) reported not disposing of domestic waste.

- WASH actors should further investigate the health and sanitation implications related to the consumption of river water as well as reported protection concerns at the water source.
- The construction of latrines should be prioritised to address a lack of access to sanitation facilities in many IDP settlements and provide an alternative to open defecation. Settlements in which over half of households lack latrine access within 50m include: Bacadley (63%), Balanbale (69%), Dayah (61%), Jazeera 2 (66%) and Lafoole (65%).
- The distribution of hygiene items should be prioritized throughout IDP settlements in Luuq, the vast majority of which have received no hygiene items in the past three months.
- Hygiene promotion committees should be created to increase awareness of personal hygiene and waste disposal at community level. Asharaf (60%), Balanbale 1 (69%), Jazeera 2(61%), and Lafoole (63%) should be prioritised for sanitation related interventions as the majority of households reported not disposing of domestic waste.

EDUCATION

School enrolment was limited across the settlements, with over two thirds (78%) of school age children not attending school. The cost of schooling was the reported as the main obstacle to enrolment. This is consistent when compared with average household income and expenditure and may be related to the priority expenditure needs of food and water.

The majority of education facilities were reportedly outside the IDP settlement and distance to school was also noted as a barrier to enrolment. Enumerators also reported households protection concerns—snakebites and abductions—for their children when traveling outside of the settlement. Of the households that felt their children's education could be improved, the top priorities were teacher training (80%) and improving and/or repairing learning space (58%). Generally, a more in-depth study of cultural preferences, proximity, and access to education facilities for households in Luuq is needed to complement these initial findings.

- Education actors should prioritise intervention in settlements reporting no student enrolment: Balanbale I, Balanbale 3, Buureylo, Hara weyne, Jazeera3, and Yurkurt.
- Assistance to pay for school fees could be provided to increase access to education. Fees were reported as a barrier to education for over half (51%) of households assessed.
- School feeding programmes could also be considered to encourage school attendance.
- Education facilities should be made available within or close to IDP settlements, to address reported concerns that distance to school was a barrier to education for 45% of school-age children.

Agencies and organisations who participated in the tri-cluster assessment in Galkayo include: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ACTED, Impact Initiatives, the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT), Solidarity International, Cooperazione Internazionale (Coopi), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Active in Development Aid (ADA), Community Activity for Development and Relief Organization (CAFDARO), Community Empowerment and Development Action (CEDA), Center for Research and Integrated Development (CERID), Elbon Development and Relief Organization (EDRO), Integrated Peace and Development Program (IPDP), Rebuild Initiative Organization (RIO), Somali Humanitarian Relief Action (SHRA), Somali Relief and Development Consortium (SORDEC), Somali Relief and Development Action (SRDA).

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