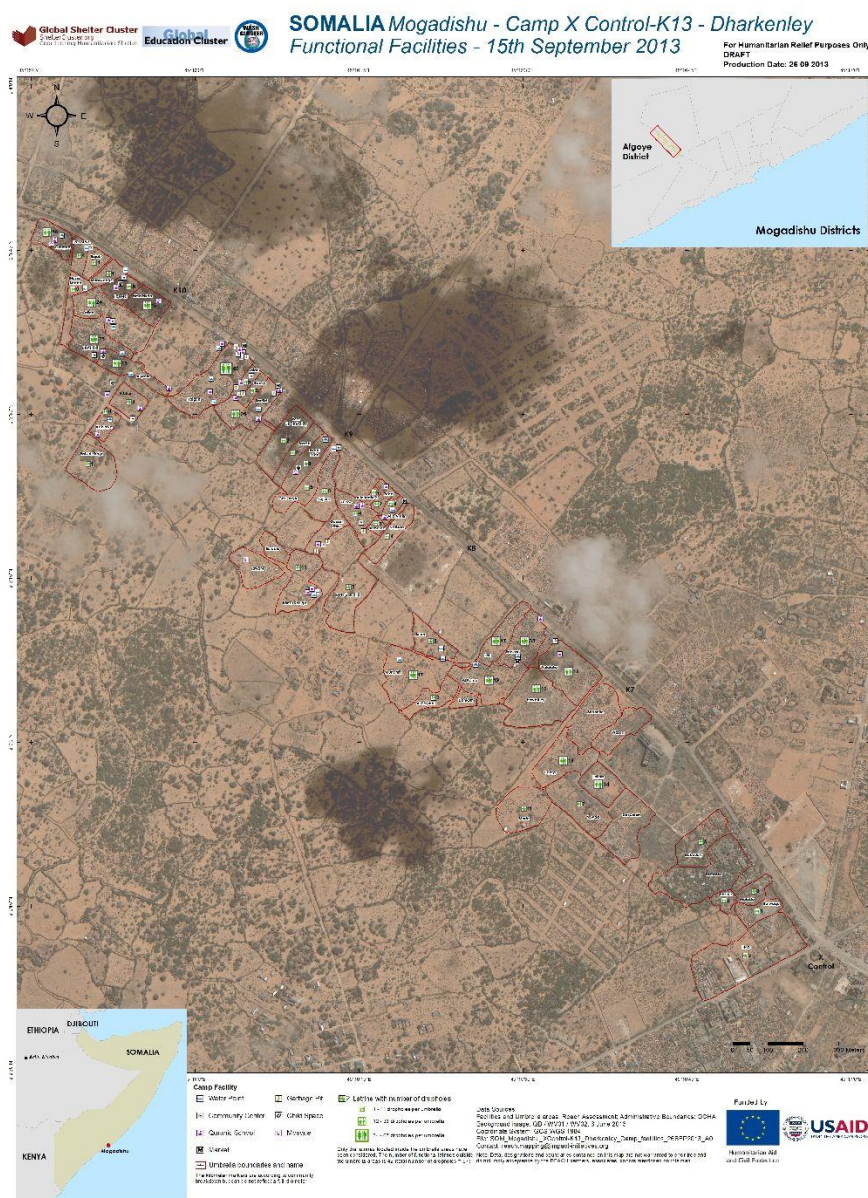


SOMALIA TRI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT

Fact Sheet: Mogadishu, Dharkenley

X-Control - K13

9- 17 September 2013



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INTRODUCTION

This factsheet summarizes data collected between 9 and 17 September on the humanitarian needs of displaced population in Dharkenley, X-Control to K13, with a specific focus on Shelter, Education and Water, Hygiene and Sanitation. This factsheet is not intended or able 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.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied for this interagency assessment includes four phases of data collection and analysis: primary data collection tools; secondary data review; remote sensing analysis; geographic information systems and mapping. Drawing on background information from a secondary data review conducted by the assessment team in Nairobi, the assessment engaged cluster member agencies in Mogadishu 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 and (3) a settlement asset survey. The survey was conducted using mobile phones. Enumerators were hired through cluster partners in Mogadishu and trained by REACH staff to collect primary data using these tools. Before beginning data collection, the assessment manager conducted a four-day training of the tools, methodology and data collection plan. Discussions about bias and proper respondent interview techniques were also reviewed.

In consultation with the clusters, a random sample of IDP's were selected from X-Control to K13. Households were randomly sampled from each of the target displacement sites using a randomized household walk methodology. Household estimations are then derived from comparison with UNOSAT imagery captured in June 2013.

Settlement	Sample Size	Estimated HHs	Estimated Population
X-Control - K13	879	15,783	107,009

Access to the settlement was negotiated through dialogue with local authorities, the district commissioner and camp leaders. Each team of two enumerators was directed to a specific location within the IDP settlement by the Team Leader and would then walk the entire section, skipping every five houses. This ensured that households in different parts of the camp were assessed. Team leaders oversaw each team to ensure that they followed the correct methodology. Teams were made up of either two males or one male and one female. Due to challenges in finding female enumerators, most teams comprised two males.

The data was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto a central database 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.

All of the reports, web-maps, static maps, fact sheets and more can be accessed at :

<http://www.reach-initiative.org/countries/somalia-2somal>

All static maps, reports, fact sheets and other articles can be accessed through the Shelter Cluster at:

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/Africa/Somalia/Pages/default.aspx>

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DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The assessment area showed a significant increase (21%) in IDP households from approximately 3,385 in June. Throughout the settlement, displaced populations were distributed fairly evenly between males (52%) and females (48%).

The average household consisted of 7 members. Households have approximately 2 children under 5 per household. This is a potential vulnerability indicator as is the incidence of female-headed households at 33%.

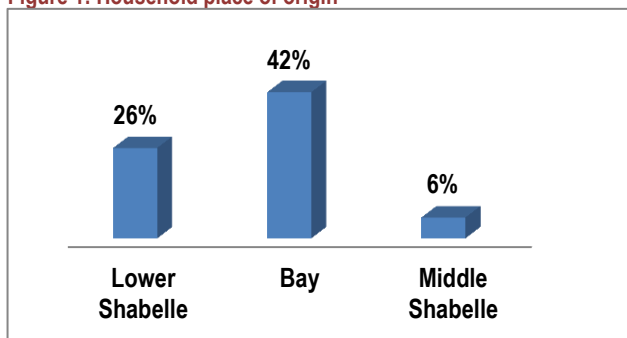
A relatively high number (66%) of women of child-bearing age were found to be pregnant or lactating.

ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

The majority of displaced persons originated from Bay (42%), Lower Shabelle (26%), and Middle Shabelle (6%). When compared with similar settlements in X-Control to K13 Daynile, a higher percentage (32%) of displaced households were found to be from Bay Region.

The majority of the IDPs coming from South and Central Somalia are known to be from the Rahanweyn clan (Digil and Mirifle). Region of origin and movements are closely linked to clan dynamics and should be explored further by partners proposing relocation and assistance in this area.

Figure 1: Household place of origin

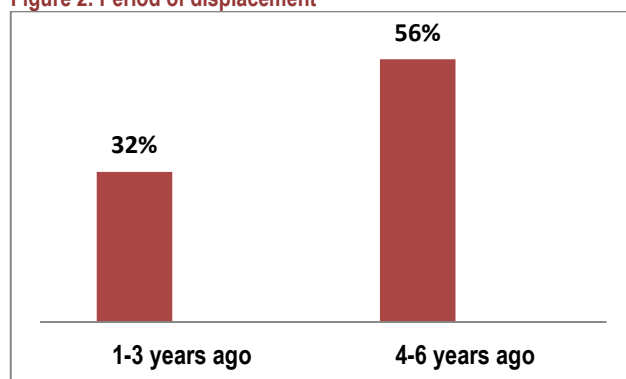


CAUSES AND CYCLE OF DISPLACEMENT

65% of households reported leaving their place of origin due to loss of livelihoods and 32% reported leaving due to insecurity; conflict and drought. When compared with place of origin, this is consistent with the assumption that famine was the main cause of displacement within the settlement.

The majority of surveyed households reported having been already displaced from different locations 1-3 and 4-6 years ago, (56% and 32% respectively).

Figure 2: Period of displacement



On average households reported moving twice prior to arrival in their current location. 59% of respondents reported arriving 1-5 months ago and 23% reported arriving 6-12 months ago.

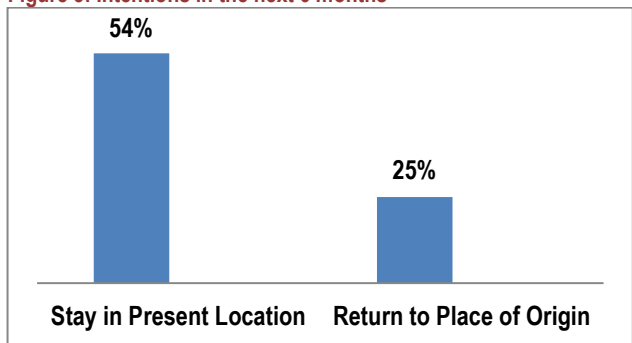
16% of respondents reported arriving less than 1 month ago. Anecdotal evidence suggests much of the displacement due to public and private evictions in Mogadishu.

56% of households reported owning their own house and land before displacement.

INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED POPULATION

In the next 6 months, the majority of IDPs planned to remain in their present location (54%) while a smaller portion planned to return to their place of origin (25%).

Figure 3: Intentions in the next 6 months



41% of respondents reported land ownership issues as the main obstacle to local integration. Basic services (28%) and job opportunities (22%) were reported second and third.

Of those that wish to relocate, a relatively low number of households (9%) reported a willingness to move with their shelters while the majority (90%) was unsure of what to do with their shelters.

The majority of respondents (73%) reported a family member initiated the relocation of the household to their present location. 18% reported the umbrella leader or gatekeeper organized the movement.

65% of respondents reported movements as a group while 35% reported moving as an individual household. This is contradictory to anecdotal evidence that suggests that all group movements are organized by camp leaders and gatekeepers.

Interestingly, 91% of IDPs reported not to be aware of the Daynile government relocation site located 6 kilometers from 21st October road.

LAND AVAILABILITY AND TENURE ISSUES

The area is privately owned with the exception of X-control which is owned by the government. The site is governed by the Dharkenley District Commissioner and comprise approximately 55 umbrellas. Umbrellas are overseen by 1 umbrella leader, consisting of multiple gatekeepers and camps leaders. Umbrellas are often divided by natural land boundaries, belonging to one or more than one landowner. Given camp dynamics and leadership issues, size and settlements are known to change rapidly.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that informal and formal rents are paid by displaced households IDPs on both privately and publicly owned lands.

At the time of the assessment, the area was seeing an increase in IDP households' evictions from public and private land, in Mogadishu.

More information should be gathered about landlords in the settlement and household tenure status in regards of the land where they are currently settled. Specifically, shelter actors should work with protection actors to assess and to mitigate the risk of private landowner evictions and rents on the land they currently occupy.

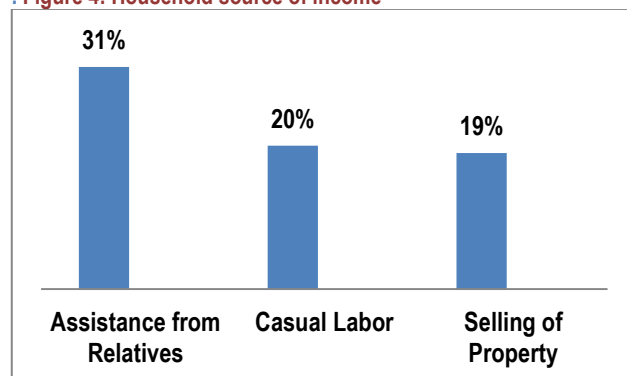
Shelter actors should work with local authorities and camp leaders prioritizing camp planning and resource management.

LIVELIHOODS AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS

The majority of households reported agricultural related activities - farming at 58% and agro pastoral activities at 12% - to be their main source of income prior to displacement.

Current sources of income were more varied. 31% of households reported their current source of income to be assistance from relatives, 20% from casual labor, and 19% from selling property.

Figure 4: Household source of income

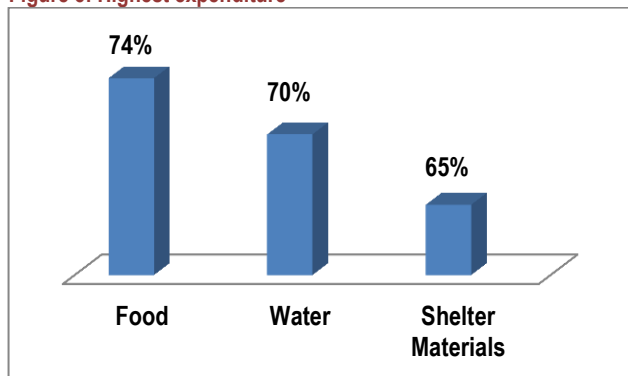


In the case of evicted households, anecdotal evidence suggests that humanitarian shelter items are among the items sold upon relocation. Selling of humanitarian items for relocation may be used to facilitate transport and rents.

On average, households reported spending 2.5 USD per week. Due to discrepancies in data average income cannot be determined.

74% of respondents ranked food (not including the cost of cooking fuel) as their highest cost. Water (70%) and shelter materials (65%) made up the second and third highest expenditures.

Figure 5: Highest expenditure



The main source of cooking fuel was reported to be wood (73%); waste (14%) and charcoal (12%) were reported second and third respectively. Observations confirm that the majority of displaced persons collect wood for their household from around the settlement area.

66% of households reported having access to adequate markets. Due to discrepancies in data, household distance to markets could not be determined.

It is recommended that actors further explore household average income and access to markets.

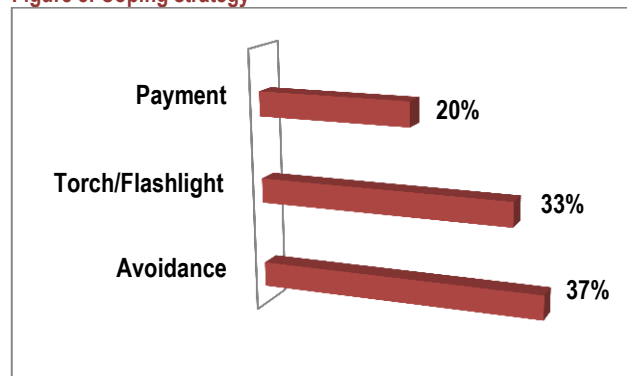
SECURITY AT THE DISPLACEMENT SITE

The majority (75%) of respondents reported they did not fear for their physical safety within the camps.

Respondents ranked areas of protection concern in relation to their security 1) outside camp 51%, 2) markets 23%, and 3) latrines 20%.

Coping strategies were varied: 37% practiced avoidance, 33% use of a torch or flashlight and 20% reported making payments for protection.

Figure 8: Coping strategy



85% of respondents reported their primary source of light to be a torch or flashlight.

SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

KEY SHELTER FINDINGS

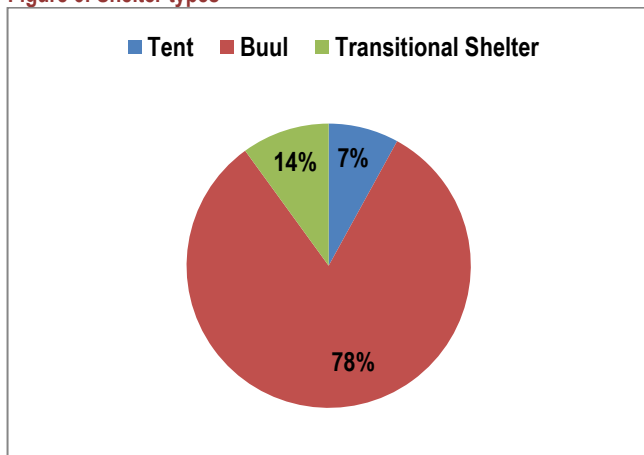
The assessment scored each of the shelter types in each settlement as Critical (Red), Urgent (Orange) and Essential (Yellow), based on the observations of the enumerators on 8 criteria. These criteria included: (1) shelter condition score, (2) age of shelter, (3) separate sleeping space (4) material of the floor, (4) material of the walls, (5) material of the roof, (6) presence of a door, (7) number of layers (8) holes in the roof coverage.

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

Shelter Types

In the settlement, three main typologies of shelters were observed: buuls, tents and transitional shelters. The vast majority (78%) of shelters are buuls. The remaining shelter types are transitional shelters (14%) and tents (7%). Less than 1%, of the population reported to be living in either a makeshift or public building.

Figure 6: Shelter types



The link between age of the buul (and therefore displacement data) and its condition is not explicit in the settlement. Furthermore, the assumption that the older the buul is, the better it is in terms of condition, materials used and protection from weather hazards does not seem to be consistent in this settlement. Buuls within the settlement were found to be an average of 8.5 months old. All but one buul, scored as “urgent”, requiring immediate humanitarian response while short to medium term support should be offered to buuls scored as essential.

Table 1: Shelter condition score

Shelter Type	
Buul	1
	681
	0
Tent	4
	48
	12
Transitional Shelter	0
	126
	0

Tents in the settlement are significantly below the Sphere standards for shelter. Tents do not provide the UNHCR recommended space, 3.5 m² per person, adequate privacy or protection from weather conditions and theft. Tents normally have a lifespan of two years. Tents observed were found to be an

average of 9 months old. Very few of these were able to provide shelter from harsh weather conditions to the interviewed household. These must be the primary focus of any shelter-related intervention.

Transitional shelters provided by aid actors are generally an adequate short-term shelter solution for displaced households. Additional support for households living in transitional shelters rated as urgent and essential should be formulated under a durable and development perspective where landownership is taken into account.

As traditional housing used in the surveyed areas, buuls are predominantly chosen by the displaced population as their preferred choice of shelter, these structures should be improved and supported by humanitarian efforts. Most buuls observed were in need of maintenance and repair to reach the minimum humanitarian standard of shelter.

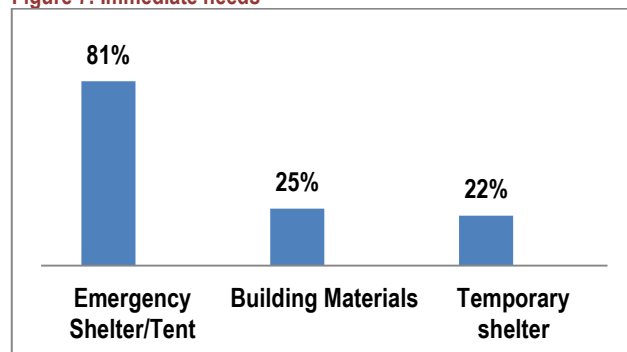
The balance of respondents, 29% and 11% reported an interest in occupying structures constructed of stone and iron, respectively.

Issues Related to Shelter

93% of households ranked weather conditions (rain, heat and cold) as the main shelter issue. Land (57%) and space (56%) were ranked second and third respectively. In the case of land, the concern is related to a) ownership and b) evictions.

The majority of households (81%) ranked their immediate needs to be emergency shelters or tents. Building materials (25%) and temporary shelters (22%) were ranked second and third respectively.

Figure 7: Immediate needs



In the assessment areas, 73% of respondents reported building their own shelters. Of this, 64% reported purchasing materials for construction locally while 22% brought from elsewhere. The balance (14%) reported either recycling previous shelter items or collecting free.

At the time of the assessment, 94% of respondents reported not having received shelter assistance. This is contradictory when compared with data in previous sections.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that displaced households may not disclose information on support received in fear of reprisal from gatekeepers or in hope of assistance.

Enumerator observations confirm, on average 70%, of recently evicted households from Mogadishu did not travel with shelter items. This could be due to time, informal tax on shelter relocation and selling of aid items to militias and gatekeepers.

Shelter Materials

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

The data shows that wood (83%) is most commonly used for the internal structure and cloth and rags (72%) are most commonly used for shelter walls and roofs. A large majority of buuls (76%) observed consisted of more than one layer. The quality as well as the costs of these materials must be explored further

67% of buuls in the settlement are equipped with a physical door. In terms of locks, figures show that 22% are equipped with locks from the inside and 23% from the outside. This can be considered a large contribution to the protection findings in the section below.

KEY WASH FINDINGS

Water

The majority (41%) of respondents reported having access to water within the settlement area through tanks. Boreholes (36%) and shallow wells (23%) were reported second and third respectively. 43% and 15%, respectively, reported this source to be either reliable or very reliable. 32% of respondents reported the source to be unreliable

98% of respondents reported they do not use another water source.

79% reported they pay for water. Evidence suggests payments are made to private landlords. The average amount could not be determined.

79% of respondents reported collecting drinking water one to two times a day. The data show that, 87% of households use the same container for storage and transport. 80% use the same container for drinking and washing.

20 liters Jerry cans were by far the most used container.

73% of households reported treating their own water. Of this, the majority were chlorinated (60%) followed by boiled (36%).

Sanitation

68% of households reported access to latrines within an average of 5 minutes walking distance. Observations confirm a high number of households, roughly 20%, use the same latrine. This is in line with UNHCR's emergency recommendations.

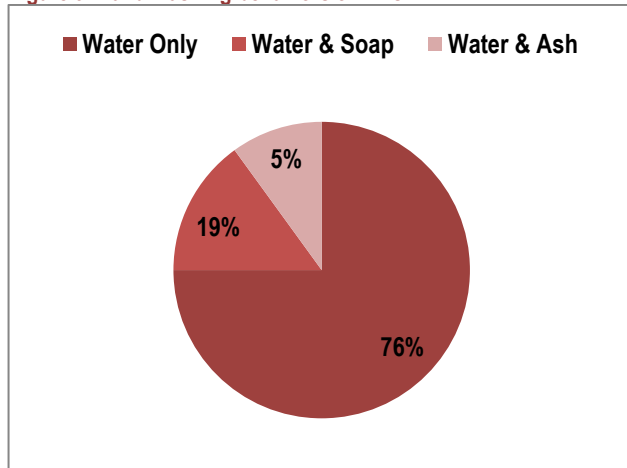
The data shows 44% of households without access to latrines practiced open defecation away from the home while 27% practiced open defecation by the home.

Anecdotal evidence suggests households who resort to open defecation comprise mainly newly arrived displaced households who have settled outside existing umbrellas.

Hygiene

100% of households reported observing hand-washing behaviors. 76% used water only, 19% used water and soap and 5% used water and ash. Actors should further explore the respondents' behaviors in the use of soap and access to it.

Figure 9: Hand-washing behaviors of IDPs



The majority of respondents (82%) reported disposing of waste. Three main behaviors were noted: (1) burn 54%, (2) bury 49%, (3) 20% throw. 52% of respondents reported to dispose of waste inside the settlement. 34% and 28% reported to dispose of waste inside the home or outside the settlement, respectively.

KEY EDUCATION FINDINGS

Education

Throughout the settlement it was reported that nearly all male (82%) and female (82%) children, between the ages of 5 to 17 do not attend school.

The majority of respondents (77%) reported distance to school was the main reason children did not attend school. This is consistent when compared with assets and humanitarian interventions.

Security was reported as the second highest reason. This could be linked to the distance necessary to reach schools.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that, despite the lack of formal schooling, children are receiving education through informal schooling; Madrasa and Quranic teaching. Access to informal education and community preference should be further explored in the settlement.

It is recommended that education actors look to prioritize access to education facilities within the settlement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Shelter actors should consider immediate interventions to support tents and buuls scored as “urgent” be prioritized in shelter actor interventions.
2. Weather is the main issue related to shelter that IDP households are reporting. This issue is related to heat, wind and rain. As mentioned above, additional layers for the buuls may mitigate this issue.
3. In the case of evicted households, shelter actors should further explore household relocation strategies and use of assets. Specifically, the sale of an informal tax on shelter items.
4. Land is also reported as a major issue in the settlement. Shelter actors should work with Protection actors to further explore land ownership issues and settlement dynamics.
5. Shelter actors should work with local authorities and camp leaders to prioritize site planning and resource management.
6. Despite the fact that 68% of households reported access to a latrine, enumerator observations confirm high numbers of displaced persons use each latrine. Actors should therefore prioritize the construction of emergency latrines throughout the surveyed area.
7. Education actors should look to prioritize access and proximity to education facilities within and in the vicinity of the displacement site.
8. Access to informal education and community preference should be further explored in the settlement.

9. A more comprehensive profile exercise is needed to identify specific vulnerabilities and among the displaced population and host communities, as well as protection risks and issues faced by displaced persons.

Agencies and Organizations participating in the Tri-cluster Assessment in X-Control - K13 Dharkenley include:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ACTED, Impact Initiatives, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Islamic Relief (IR), Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA), DBG, Women Pioneers for Peace and Life (HINNA), Mubarak Relief and Development Organizations (MURDO).

BACKGROUND

REACH partners with the Shelter Cluster as part of a global agreement to facilitate needs assessments at the onset of humanitarian emergencies with the objective of contributing to a more informed, relevant, and timely response by actors involved in the shelter sector. REACH deliverables include reports and fact sheets such as this one, as well as mapping data and the use of remote sensing to track developments in an emergency.

The assessment was carried out in partnership with the Shelter, WASH and Education clusters. It seeks to complement the IDP settlement information management process in Somalia by identifying key information gaps within the shelter, WASH and education sectors. The information consolidated in this report can inform humanitarian actors and stakeholders of priority areas and actions to be taken into consideration for humanitarian operational purposes.