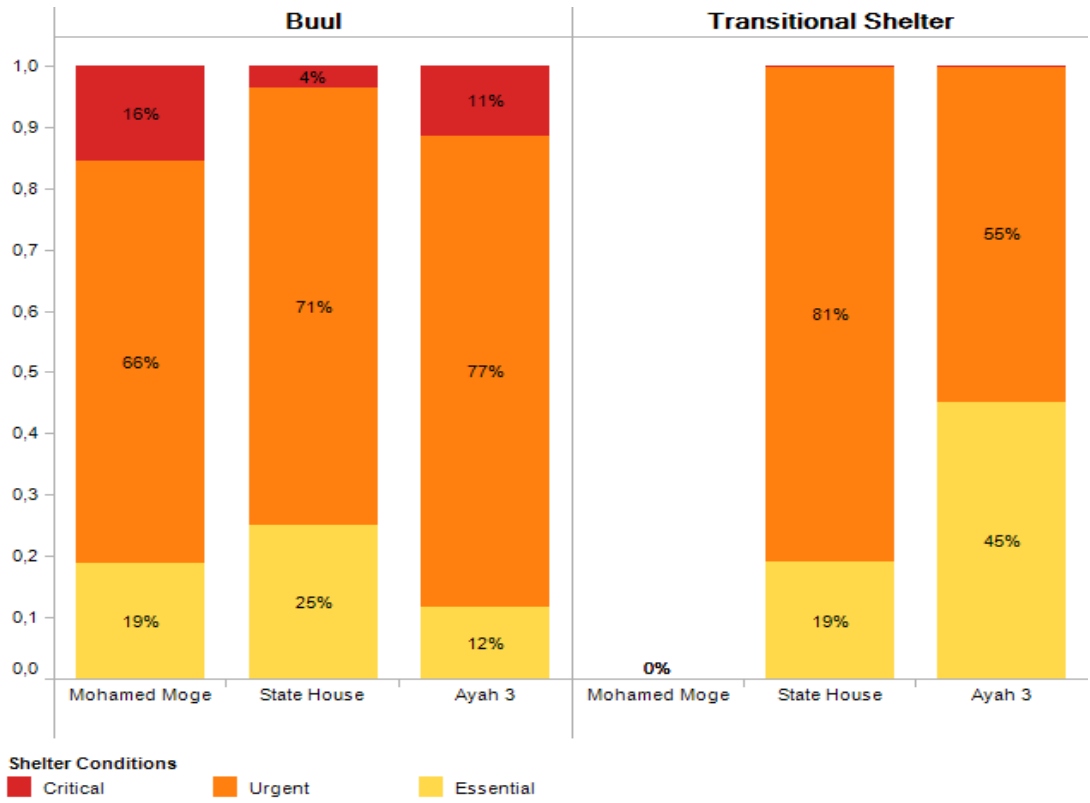




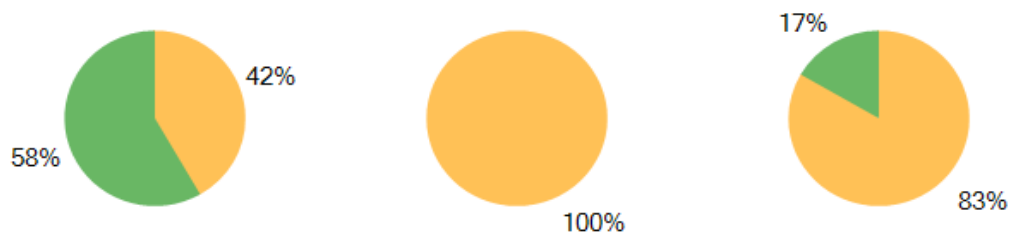
SOMALIA SHELTER SECTOR REVIEW

FACT SHEET #1: HARGEISA

NOVEMBER 2012



Type of Shelter per IDP camp



Types of Shelter
Buul Transitional ..

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This fact sheet covers the IDP camps located in and around the city of Hargeisa in Somaliland, in the north of Somalia. Data was collected from households in a sample of IDP camps to give an indication of the shelter, NFI and health situation.

METHODOLOGY

The shelter sector review includes four components of data collection and analysis. First, there are the secondary data sources of governments and agencies. Second, there are the primary data collection tools that serve as the backbone of the assessment. Third, remote sensing analysis was done by UNOSAT in each of the target locations. And finally, there is the GIS and mapping component of all the aforementioned data collected, collated and analyzed.

Drawing on background information from a secondary data review conducted by the assessment team in Geneva, the shelter sector review engaged shelter cluster member agencies in Hargeisa to conduct primary data collection.

Two tools were used during the primary data collection phase of the sector review: (1) a household survey questionnaire; and (2) a direct observation form. Enumerators hired by the shelter cluster members present in Hargeisa collected primary data using these two tools.

In consultation with shelter cluster members, target IDP settlements were chosen using purposive sampling in order to have data from camps with different population make-ups and both short and long histories of displacement. The settlements chosen were: (1) 15th May; (2) Kosar; and (3) Adan Suleiman amongst more than 10 camps as per OCHA census.

Before beginning data collection, the assessment manager conducted a half-day training of the tools, methodology and data collection plan. Discussions about bias and proper respondent interview techniques were also reviewed.

Households were randomly sampled from each of the target IDP settlements using a common randomized household walk methodology. Each team of two enumerators (one man, one woman, when possible) was directed to a specific location within the IDP settlement by the assessment manager and would then walk the entire section, skipping every two houses. This ensured that households in different parts of the camp were assessed. The assessment manager oversaw each team for at least an hour each day to ensure that they followed the correct methodology.

The questionnaires were then delivered to a data entry team who entered the data into a central database and cleaned the data for analysis.

In addition to individual analyses, 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 10 criteria. These criteria include: (1) shelter condition score, (2) age of shelter, (3) number of shelters per household space, (4) "availability" of separated sleeping spaces, (5) material of the floor, (6) material of the walls, (7) material of the roof, (8) presence of a door, (9) number of layers, (10) holes in the roof coverage. See Annex I for more details.

However, please note that the main criteria for humanitarian intervention remain unchanged; that is vulnerability of the household, type of shelter of the households and related conditions. The scoring grid provides an additional analysis layer for strategic and operational prioritization exercises.

This fact sheet provides a synopsis of the key issues and summary of the data that has been collected. It is not intended or able to provide detailed programmatic information in its current form. This is designed to make the fact sheet useful for a broader audience.

All of the reports, web-maps, static maps, fact sheets and more can be accessed through the REACH portal of IMPACT Initiatives:

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

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

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

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In addition, the database is available to interested parties, with confidential information removed where necessary. Further analysis can be conducted, if needed.

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS

Shelter Type	Ayah 3	Mohammed Moge	State House
Bul	47,1%	100%	83,3%
	11,4%	15,6%	3,7%
	76,9%	65,6%	71,2%
	11,7%	18,8%	25,1%
Transitional Shelter	58,3%	0%	17,3%
	0%	0%	0%
	55%	0%	81%
	45%	0%	19%

The following results pertain only to the direct observation portion of the sector review. The household survey results will be presented in a follow-up fact sheet. Based on the primary data collected for the three target settlements, the following overall analysis can be made:

According to the sample, in Ayah 3 each households have an average of 1,5 shelters, while 1,2 in Mohamed Moge and 1,7 in State House.

The relationship between bul age (and therefore displacement date) and bul conditions is self evident in Hargeisa. The older is the bul, the better it is in term of conditions, materials and protection from weather hazards.

Among those observed very few buuls were in so bad conditions to not being able to provide any type of shelter to the interviewed households. The majority of buuls are therefore in medium conditions which still require humanitarian response but offer a minimum short term solution to the IDPs households. Buuls in fair conditions do not meet minimum humanitarian standards either and will require intervention as well. But these households could be prioritized in a second phase of interventions, if resources are not sufficient to meet all the needs.

Transitional shelters are providing good shelter arrangement to the IDPs households and are commonly provided by humanitarian and aid actors. State House transitional shelters are generally in less good conditions than the one of Ayah 3 and may require some small maintenance. However, IDPs households should have capacities to run these maintenance actions if not belonging to a particular vulnerable group.
























KEY FIGURES

Shelter types

Based on enumerator observation, the majority of shelters in Mohammed Moge and State House consisted of traditional buuls (100% and 83.33%, respectively). Ayah 3, on the other hand, had a much larger percentage (58.33% versus only 41.67% bul) of transitional shelters, mainly provided by humanitarian actors. Regarding the buuls, it is important to remark that State House buuls are generally in better conditions (less holes in the cover, more layers) than Mohamed Moge buuls. State House is one of the most ancient camps in Hargeisa and therefore IDPs households have improved their shelter over years while Mohamed Moge households have settled recently in that area.

There are two clear trends in terms of issues related to shelter: 1) Shelter type matters and 2) IDPs camp matters. Regarding the first trend, households living in buuls are more likely to report issues related to weather conditions (and especially rains and hot temperatures) rather than the households living in transitional shelter (that actually often do not report any issues at all). Regarding the second trend, it is interesting to highlight that Ayah 3 have several households reporting land issues (despite being the IDPs camp with the highest number of transitional shelters). In State House IDPs camps raised concerns related to security and protection while in the other camps almost no household raised that issue (regarding Mohamed Moge, an assumption could be made linked to the fact that IDPs pay an average 1,5 USD per month for “private” security).

Shelter issues reported by interviewed households

		Weather	Space	Land	Thieves	Agressio..	No issue reported
Bul	Ayah 3						
	Mohamed Moge						
	State House						
Transitional Shelter	Ayah 3						
	State House						
		Weather	Space	Land	Thieves	Agressio..	No issue reported
Bul	Ayah 3	42,86%		20,00%			37,14%
	Mohamed Moge	64,13%	3,26%	5,43%		1,09%	26,09%
	State House	46,25%	1,25%	7,50%	2,50%	2,50%	40,00%
Transitional Shelter	Ayah 3	14,29%	8,16%	16,33%			61,22%
	State House	6,25%	6,25%	6,25%	12,50%		68,75%

Shelter Materials

The result of the direct observations questionnaires are quite consistent regarding the materials used to build different shelter types.

As expected, transitional shelter are generally built with better materials: an overwhelming majority of them do have walls and roofs made out of CGI (Iron Sheet) and floor covered by plastic sheets, bricks or cement. There are no major significant issue to report regarding transitional shelters in Hargeisa.

Regarding the buuls, 50 to 60% of them have proper coverage done with plastic sheet, tin can or iron sheet while almost 40% are made out of clothes and rags. These buuls made out of poor materials are therefore exposing the households to climate as well as security threats.

In both Ayah 3 and Mohamed Moge, almost 55% of buuls have more than one layer in their walls/roof coverage. In State House 72,5% of buuls have more than one layer. In all three camps, the percentage of direct observations that report major holes or damage in the buuls coverage are very low (5,71% in Ayah 3, 17,71% in Mohamed Moge and 26,25% in State House).

Over 90% of transitional shelters, in Ayah 3 or State House have a physical door which can be locked from inside (87,5% in Ayah 3 and 75% in State House) and from outside (in Ayah 3 and 68,8% in State House).

Regarding buuls shelters, the findings are worrisome except maybe for State House camp, where buuls are older (and improved over years by their owners as said above). In Ayah 3 62,9% of buuls do not have a physical door while over than 80% in Mohamed Moge and only 31,3% in State House. Moreover, among the few buuls that have a door, only 17,1% in Ayah 3 and 6,3% in Mohamed Moge can be locked from inside while 20% Ayah 3 and 4,2% in Mohamed Moge can be locked from outside.

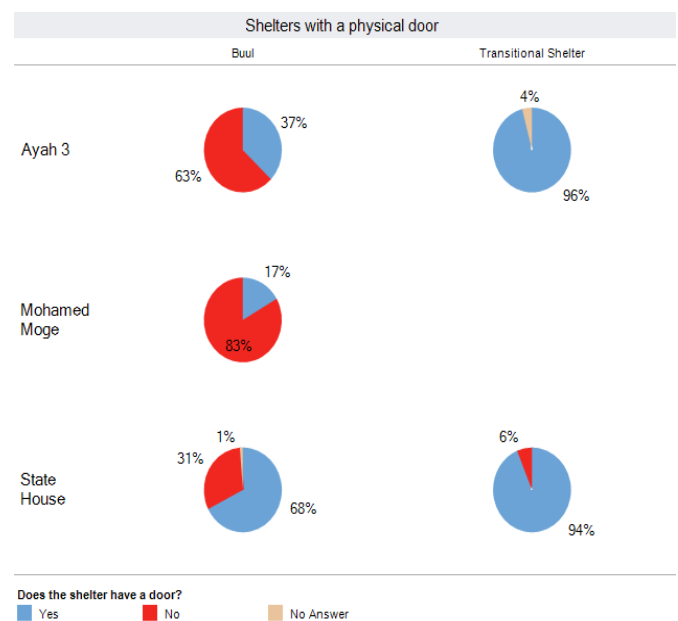
Therefore, the households living in buuls in Ayah 3 and Mohamed Moge are much more exposed to protection issues such as thefts and agressions.

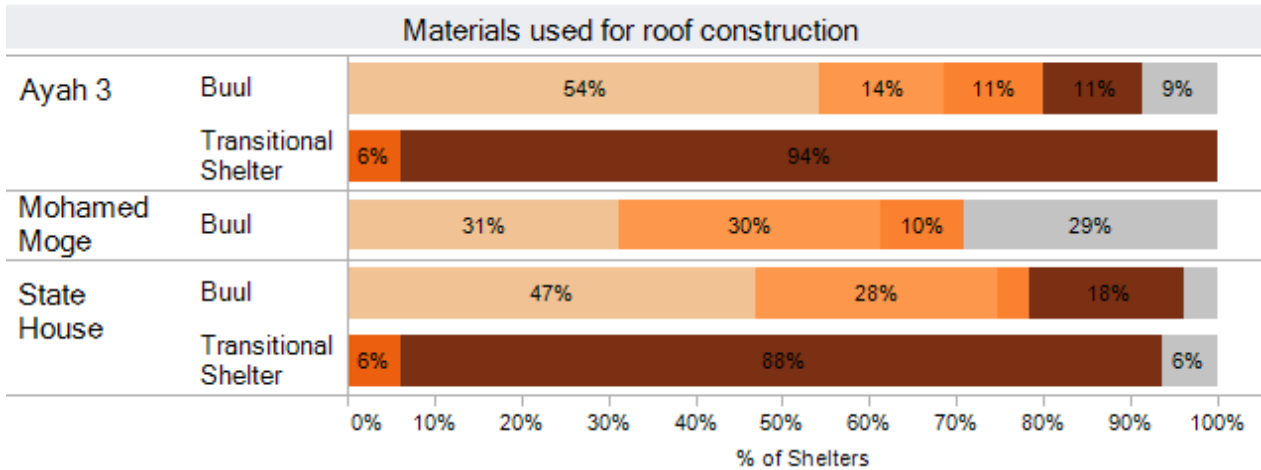
House, Land and Property

86,6 % of the households interviewed in Ayah 3 report that they own the land they are occupying and that this ownership is documented through official documents. This is particularly true for those households living in transitional shelters (59% of the respondents). The same proportion is valid for the 10% of households who claim land ownership without any documents to prove it.

70,8% in Mohamed Moge report that they are paying a rent (an average of 2,5 USD per month) to the landowner while 20% are allowed to stay for free.

In State House 55,6% of the households report that they own the land they are occupying but without official documents to proved it. The majority of the above category is occupying a transitional shelter (60%) while households that are living in buuls are less likely to perceive the land as their own. The perceived ownership from IDPs is a potential issue that can affect future interventions. The land is indeed belonging to Somaliland authorities and not to IDPs. 32% of the respondent occupy the land but do not pay any fee to any landlord or authority. In that case, most of the respondent are living in buuls (84%)





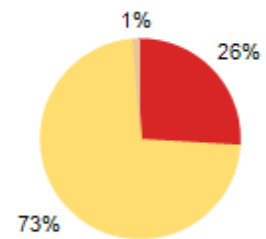
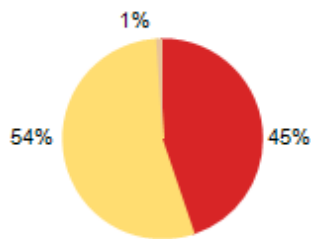
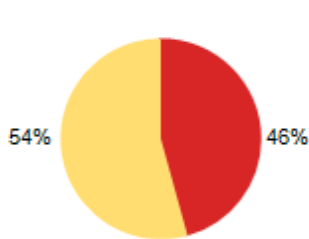
Construction Materials

- Clothes/Rags
- Tin Can
- Iron sheet
- Plastic sheet
- Bricks
- No answer

Ayah 3

Mohamed Moge

State House



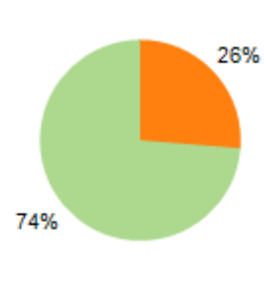
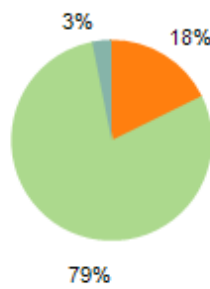
Number of buuls' coverage layers

- Only one layer
- More than one la..
- No Answer

Ayah 3

Mohamed Moge

State House



Is there any hole or damage in the coverage?

- Yes
- No
- No Answer

Summary Table	Ayah 3	State House	Mohamed Moge
Estimated Population ¹	500 HHs	3296 HHs	2500 HHs
Sample	84 HHs	93 HHs	93 HHs
% of Tents	0%	0%	0%
% of Buuls	42%	100%	83%
% of Transitional Shelters	58%	0%	17%
Average # of shelters per HH	1,5	1,2	1,7
Average Age of Buuls	Less than one year	More than two years	Less than one year
Average Age of Transitional Shelters	Less than one year	More than two years	NA
Main shelter issue reported – Buuls	Weather	Weather	Weather
Main shelter issue reported – Transitional Shelter	No issue	No issue	No issue
% of buuls with only one layer	46%	45%	26%
% of buuls with holes or damage in the coverage	6%	26%	18%
% of shelters with a door	37%	17%	68%
Main land/plot ownership status	Owned with legal documents	Owned without legal documents	HH is paying a rent

¹ Somaliland Shelter Cluster estimations

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Mohamed Moge can be identified as the IDPs camp, among those assessed, to be the most in need for an immediate intervention. All the households assessed are living in buuls and while IDPs originally from Somaliland are likely to receive in the future a long term shelter support, IDPs from South Central Somalia are likely to not be able to upgrade their shelter without any support.
2. Integrated approach including WASH, Health and Protection sectors should be promoted, especially in Mohamed Moge IDPs camp.
3. Shelter support to move from buuls to transitional shelters should be provided for those Ayah 3 households having official property documents.
4. Several IDPs households in State House believe to effectively own the land and to have rights on it. That perception is misleading and could lead to future disputes, defusing possible shelter interventions.
5. Shelter conditions, and materials, are directly linked with time (since how long the household has settled in the camp) and vulnerability (according to their livelihood profiles and income generation capacities, households will improve their shelter with adequate materials). Therefore, recent IDPs who arrived in Hargeisa in the last 12 months should be prioritized, based on their socio-economic profile.
6. When possible and relevant, shelter response should focus on providing transitional shelter, with specifications agreed among all stakeholders. Transitional shelters are providing adequate protection from climate hazards as well as ensuring minimum standards of space, privacy and protection.
7. When possible and relevant, shelter interventions should consider including site layout in order to reduce shelter density in IDPs camps and provide adequate mitigation measures for fire outbreaks and violence.
8. Shelter interventions that include site layout intervention should seek prior consensus of local authorities, coordination bodies, beneficiaries and host communities/landlords (when landlords have legitimate ownership over the land).
9. Lockable doors, from inside and outside, should be considered as part of shelter compulsory requirements. It will allow strengthening IDPs protection from thefts and aggressions.
10. Land, House and Property issues are recurrent over the three IDPs camps assessed in Hargeisa and therefore the aid community should keep these issues on the top of its agenda. Proper policy and regulations will act as an enabling factor to unlock durable solutions for Somaliland IDPs.

Agencies and Organizations participating in the Shelter Cluster sector review in Hargeisa:

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- ACTED
- IMPACT Initiatives
- General Assistance and volunteer Organization (GAVO)

BACKGROUND

REACH partners with the shelter cluster as part of a global agreement to facilitate the deployment of assessment teams following humanitarian emergencies with the objective of contributing to a more informed, relevant, and timely response by actors involved in the shelter sector. REACH tools 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.

This fact sheet is integrated into the REACH/Global Shelter Cluster countrywide shelter sector review on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in Somalia. Within this framework, REACH will produce various fact sheets like this one as part of the objective to understand the complex shelter situation in the entire country with specific attention paid to diverse targeted urban or peri-urban areas. It further seeks to complement the IDP settlement mapping process in Somalia by identifying key information gaps within the shelter sector. The information consolidated in this report can inform humanitarian actors and stakeholders of priority areas and actions to take into consideration for humanitarian operational purposes.

ANNEX I

