

# **SHELTER SECTOR THREE PHASE RESPONSE EVALUATION Preliminary Findings Factsheet**

**BOSSASSO – PUNTLAND (SOMALIA)  
OCTOBER 2014**



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## INTRODUCTION

This factsheet provides preliminary findings of data collected across 12 settlements that have received transitional shelter assistance in Bossasso Town. Data collection took place 25-28 October 2014.

This factsheet is part of a series of three factsheets examining emergency, transitional, and permanent shelter responses within the framework of an evaluation for the Somalia Shelter Cluster. 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 Bossasso.

The purpose of the evaluation is to understand the respective shelter response achievements and challenges in meeting the immediate, medium and long term shelter needs of the affected population and making recommendations on future coordination and shelter response.

The evaluation examines the shelter situation across three different response stages using a standardised set of indicators. These indicators measure IDP shelter type, condition, and materials used, the displacement profile of the IDP population, intentions, land tenure issues, protection, host community relations, and access to critical infrastructure and services.

Bossasso is the capital city of the Bari region in Puntland State of Somalia and the economic capital of Puntland. IDP settlements in Bossasso are both formalized and informal with shelter types ranging from emergency to permanent structures. This evaluation examines the transitional shelters in Bossasso.

This evaluation is 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 evaluation consists of two lines of inquiry with separate methodologies: an evaluation of the effect of coordination on the shelter response and the effect of that shelter response on the IDP population. The methodology applied for the shelter response portion of the evaluation includes two types of data collection: secondary data review and primary data collection using household-level data as well as remote sensing. Using these data, quantitative and spatial analysis is conducted to present the findings below.

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 Bossasso 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 April 2014.

### SAMPLING STRATEGY

IDP settlements within Bossasso were identified for the evaluation in consultation with the Somalia Shelter Cluster and based on secondary data providing numbers of households that had received assistance. Where possible, a control group was also used to compare assisted to non-assisted households.

The household survey employed a 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval calculated for the entire assessed area in Bossasso. The sample size was calculated from the entire reported transitional shelter distribution numbers 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 households not be present anymore.

The settlements in Bossasso were stratified into two groups according to the length of their land tenure agreement. Group one consisted of households with a land tenure agreement of less than five years. Group two consisted of households with a land tenure agreement of five to ten years.

### FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected by cluster partners present in Bossasso. Enumerators were trained by REACH staff and used mobile data collection to conduct the household survey. The training consisted of a two-day training of trainers on the tools, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders in Bossasso. A two-day data collection training followed for the remaining 26 enumerators.

Five evaluation teams were involved in data collection, each consisting of one team leader and five or six enumerators. Teams were comprised of male and female enumerators.

Access to the settlements was negotiated through dialogue with the local authority, umbrella, and settlement leaders. When conducting the household survey and direct observation, each enumerator was directed to a specific location within the 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.

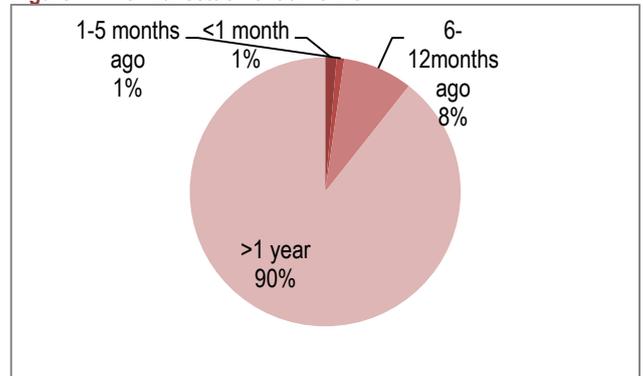
The data were uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork online platform for analysis by teams based in Mogadishu and Nairobi.

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

## POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD MOVEMENT

**89% of households settled in the assessed settlements over a year ago**, with 8% reporting that they arrived 6-12 months ago. Very few arrived less than 5 months ago (2%).

Figure 1: Informal settlement timeline



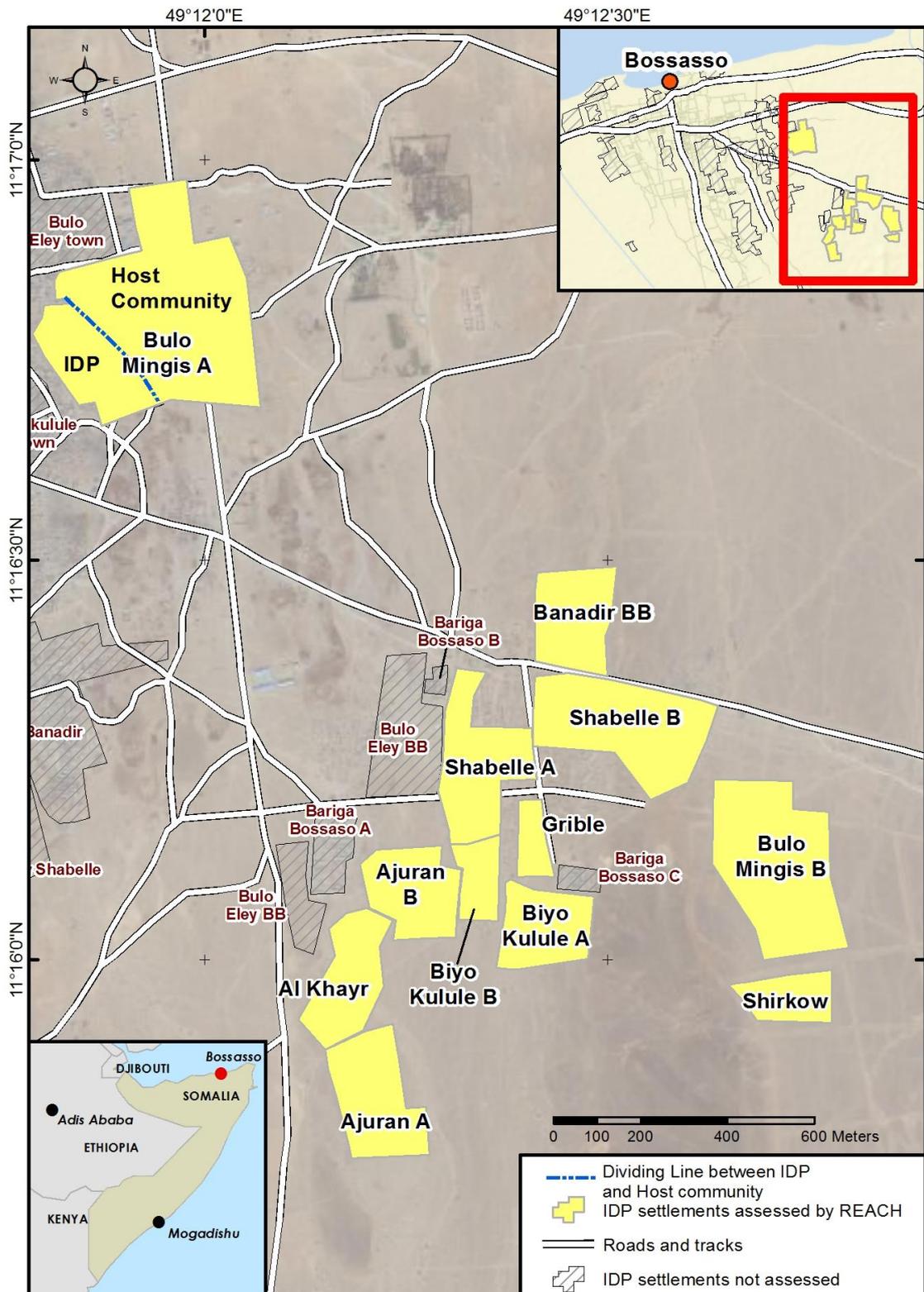
83% of households plan to remain in their present location. 15% plan to return to their place of origin. For those wishing to return to their place of origin, most would go under any condition and/or if transportation was provided.

For those households that plan to move, 42% plan to sell their current shelter, while 23% plan to leave it behind or give it away to someone in the current settlement (20%).

### LAND TENURE

**25% of households report paying rent on their land using mostly cash (98%).** On average, these households pay a monthly amount of 13 USD. Only 2% of rent-paying households report trading their aid items in exchange for rent. 64% of households own their house and live on a rent-free lot with the consent of the owner. 21% of households report owning their house and lot outright. Only 25% of households report having a certificate proving their land status.

Map 1: Settlements assessed



## SHELTER RESPONSE

### SHELTER TYPE & MATERIALS

**100% of all households in the surveyed area were transitional shelters.** On average, the age of the shelters in the assessed area is about 23 months. The dimensions of the shelters averaged to 3 metres wide, by 3 metres long, by 3 metres high.

**80% of these households use iron sheeting for walls, while 33% exhibited plastic sheeting. Roofs were covered with iron sheeting for 81% of the shelters and plastic sheeting by 32%. 81% of households use wood for the internal structure of their shelter, while the remaining use metal (54%) or cement (20%).** The floor was most commonly made of earth (78%), plastic sheeting (33%) and/or cement (23%).

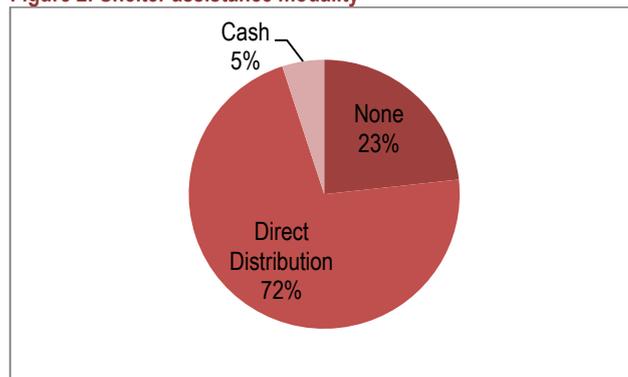
**61% of shelters consist of one-room structures,** with 39% having more than one room. 86% of households reported having upgraded their shelters recently – 74% report extending the size of their shelter, while 57% report partitioning their shelter in some way or adding decoration (49%).

### SHELTER SOURCE

**94% of households report having received their shelter as humanitarian assistance,** while 4% report having built it on their own. 33% of households report knowing of someone who has sold their shelter to someone else.

**23% of households report not having received any shelter assistance,** while 77% 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. There is some discrepancy in the data, as 94% of households report having received their shelter, yet 23% report not having received any shelter assistance. This could potentially be due to underreporting of assistance receipt for a variety of reasons.

Figure 2: Shelter assistance modality



Of those having received shelter or NFI support, **51% report having received a new shelter, while 21% report receiving construction materials and 27% report receiving technical support.** 12% of households report having received shelter repair kits with far fewer reporting lockable doors, tools or tents.

Having received shelter items in full or substantial provisions of materials to construct a shelter, only 6% of households report shelter items as one of their top three monthly expenditures, freeing income to be spent on other necessities outlined below.

### SHELTER USE

On average, **each household has about 1.4 structures on its plot of land.** Every household has at least one structure used for its main shelter. 20% report having a structure used for a kitchen, while 24% report having a structure intended for children.

A small proportion of households report that they are using their plot of land for growing crops (9%) or holding livestock (8%).

### SHELTER NEEDS

**81% of households report needing improvements to their shelter.** The majority of these report needing more space (76%) and/or more light (57%), with somewhat fewer needing a better location or better materials.

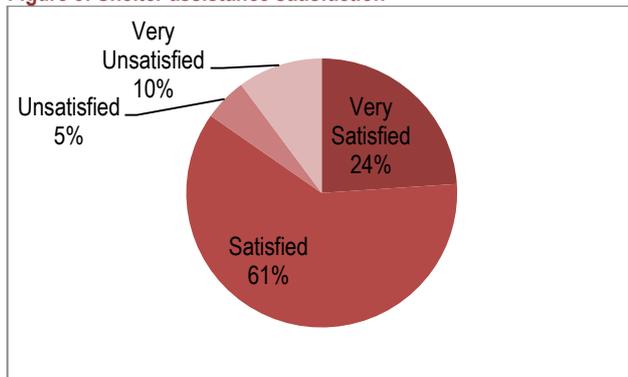
Households report a variety of issues with their shelter that they would like to address. The most prevalent issue is temperature, with 23% of households reporting this as a main concern. Rain,

space, wind, and privacy follow with 10%-18% of households reporting these issues.

### SHELTER ASSISTANCE SATISFACTION

On a four-point scale from very unsatisfied to very satisfied, **most respondents report being either satisfied (61%) or very satisfied (24%).** 10% of households report being very unsatisfied with the assistance they received.

Figure 3: Shelter assistance satisfaction



For those households that did report receiving assistance, **27% reported waiting in line for distributions for longer than three hours.**

One possible contribution to the dissatisfaction is the fact that households did not report being consulted during the planning process, nor has there been sufficient training on shelter issues. 92% of households report having not been involved in the planning process and 95% report having not received shelter-related training. Actors have addressed this concern as the contractor-driven approach, common prior to 2014, has been largely replaced by a community-driven approach in 2014.

### ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES

**75% of households report having access to markets within walking distance.** Households that do have access to markets report being within 35 minutes from the market. Households report traveling to the market around four times per week.

**87% of households report having access to a latrine within 50 metres of their shelter.** 70% of these latrines are not separated by gender. 88% of

the existing latrines are communal, while the remaining 12% are private, family latrines.

40% of households use water tanks as their main source of water with 21% using water kiosks and 33% using burkads. Households report an average walking time to the water point of about 8 minutes and an average of 8 minutes waiting at the water point. 99% of households reported paying for water at their primary source at a fixed cost of 1,500 Somali Shillings for 20 litres.

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 50% male and 50% female. There are, on average, 6.5 people living in each household.

76% of households have a member of the family that is under five years of age, while 20% of households have family members over 60 years old. 56% of households have a member that is pregnant or lactating, while 15% report having a member that has a physical or mental disability. 24% of households are single female-headed.

**25% of households report fearing for their physical safety.** Most of these respondents feel unsafe at the market (59%), the latrine (32%) or outside the settlement (29%).

Overall, relationships with the host community are positive. 94% of households report having good or very good interactions with the host community. 19% do report having had issues with the host community in the past, but these issues do not seem to be long-lasting.

**100% of households have a door on their shelter. 99% can be locked from the inside and 96% can be locked from the outside.** 84% of households report using a flashlight as their main source of light

at night, with kerosene lanterns and solar lamps being the next most prevalent light source at 5% each. Only sixteen 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 garbage disposal (40%) followed by stone mining, herding, assistance from relatives, begging and the sale of goods produced in the household – each 11-15%.

On average, households report earning 110 USD per month and spending around 157 USD per month. Water, food, and firewood were the top three expenses per month.

All households have access to fuel for cooking. Most report that wood is their fuel of choice (87%) and that they collect it from outside the settlement (43%), purchase it (29%) or collect it from inside the settlement (27%).

**Agencies and Organizations that participated in the Shelter Response Evaluation include:**

ACTED, DRC, NRC, REACH, UNHCR

**Background**

The evaluation 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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