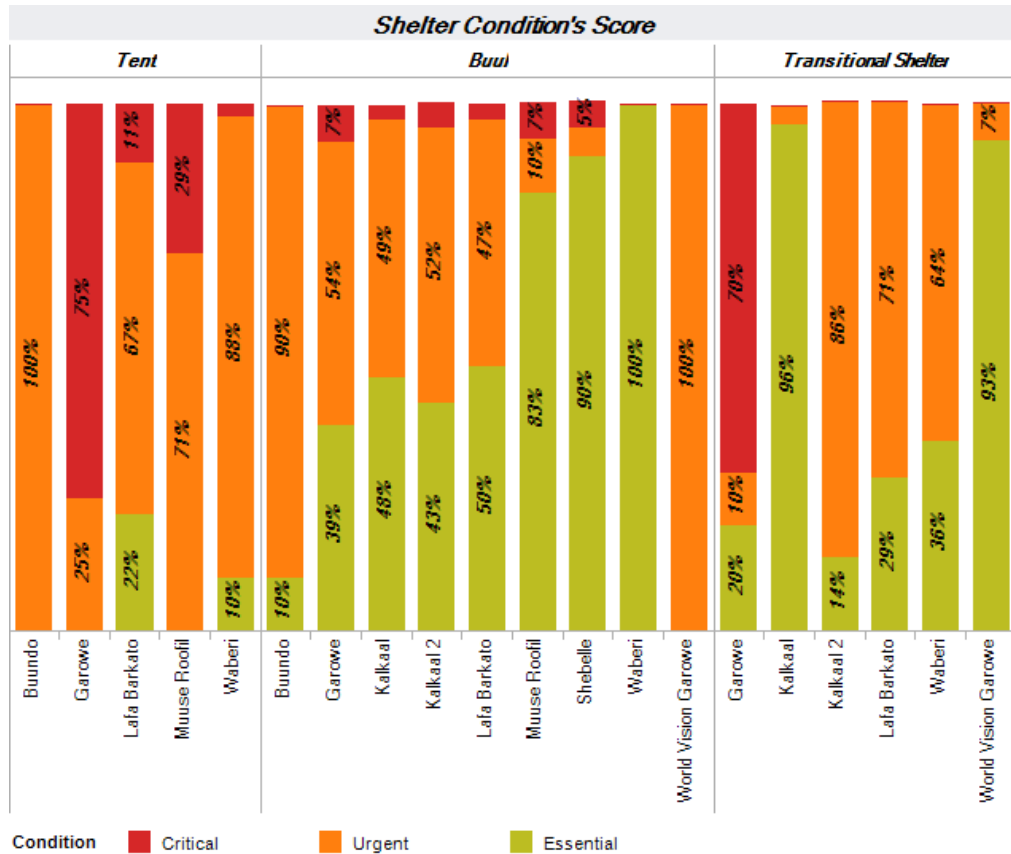




# SOMALIA SHELTER SECTOR REVIEW

## FACT SHEET # 5: GAROWE

NOVEMBER 2012



A product of



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Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

*Type of Shelter per IDP settlement*

	Buundo	Garowe	Kalkaal	Kalkaal 2	Lafa Barkato	Muuse Roofil	Shebelle	Waberi	World Vision Garowe
Tent	4.9%	9.5%		1.5%	8.3%	10.4%		50.6%	1.3%
Buul	95.1%	66.7%	58.2%	64.6%	81.7%	89.6%	100.0%	17.7%	12.5%
Transitional Shelter		23.8%	41.8%	33.8%	10.1%			31.6%	86.3%

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This fact sheet covers the IDP camps located in and around the city of Garowe in Puntland, 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 Garowe 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 Garowe 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) Buundo; (2) Garowe; (3) Kalkaal; (4) Kalkaal 2; (5) Lafa Barkato; (6) Muuse Roofil; (7) Shebelle; (8) Waberi and (9) World Vision Garowe.

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.

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/Pages/default.aspx>

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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.

Shelter Type	Tents	Buuls	Transitional Shelters
Buundo	4,9%	95,1%	0%
	0%	0%	0%
	100%	90%	0%
	0%	10%	0%
Garowe	9,5%	66,7%	23,8%
	75%	7%	70%
	25%	54%	10%
	0%	39%	20%
Kalkaal	0%	58,2%	41,8%
	0%	3%	0%
	0%	49%	4%
	0%	48%	96%
Kalkaal 2	1,5%	64,6%	33,8%
	0%	5%	0%
	100%	53%	86%
	0%	43%	14%
Lafa Barkato	11,5%	79,5%	9%
	11%	3%	0%
	67%	47%	71%
	22%	50%	29%
Muuse Roofil	19,4%	80,6%	0%
	29%	7%	0%
	71%	10%	0%
	0%	83%	0%
Shebelle	0%	100%	0%
	0%	5%	0%
	0%	5%	0%
	0%	90%	0%
Waberi	50,6%	17,7%	31,6%
	2%	0%	0%
	88%	0%	64%
	10%	100%	36%
World Vision Garowe	1,3%	12,5%	86,3%
	0%	0%	0%
	100%	100%	7%
	0%	0%	93%

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

Settlement	Sample Size	Estimated Population
Buundo	72	280
Garowe	43	NA
Kalkaal	67	222
Kalkaal 2	65	198
Lafa Barkato	73	300
Muuse Roofil	71	270
Shebelle	80	450
Waberi	76	360
World Vision Garowe	83	600

## ASSESSMENT RESULTS

### PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS

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:

In Garowe IDP settlements, mainly three typologies of shelters were observed: tents, buuls and transitional shelter (CGI shelters). In most of the IDP settlements, the majority of observed shelters are buuls except for the World Vision settlement where 86% of them are transitional shelters. Therefore, shelter actors should identify and prioritize appropriate shelter support for households living in buuls.

The main reported issue related to shelter is weather related: heat and/or rain. However, space and thieves are also significantly reported. In the World Vision settlement, no issues were reported during the assessment.

The link between the age of the buul (and therefore displacement date) and its conditions is explicit, as it is also in other IDP settlements in Somalia. Therefore the following assumption is still valid: the older the buul is, the better it is in terms of conditions, materials and protection from weather hazards.

The majority of buuls scored as “essential” and will require a humanitarian response, offering short to medium term solutions for IDP households. Buuls in “essential” conditions do not meet minimum SPHERE standards but these households could be prioritized, as potential beneficiaries, in a second phase of intervention.

Transitional shelters generally provide adequate shelter for IDP households and are commonly provided by humanitarian aid actors. Additional support for households living in transitional shelter rated as “urgent” or “essential” should be formulated under a durable and development perspective where land ownership is also taken into consideration.

## KEY FIGURES

### Shelters profiles

In Waberi, half of the observed shelters (50,6%) were classified as tents and among them 88% were scored as “urgent”. A significant number of tents have been observed in Muuse Rofil as well: 19,4% of shelters have been identified as tents with 29% in critical condition and 71% in “urgent” condition. Therefore, immediate shelter response should be activated to support vulnerable households living in tents in Waberi and Muuse Rofil. Generally speaking, tent capacity to provide adequate shelter is limited: their conditions are exposed to several external factors. Tents should have a lifespan of maximum two years. The older the tent is, the more it is exposed to damage and wearing and the sooner it should be replaced. In contrast to buuls and transitional shelters, tents usually get worse when used month after month; this is why households living in tents should be considered as a first priority for shelter support.

**In terms of priorities for humanitarian response, households living in tents should be targeted first for shelter support, when possible.** Tents do not provide adequate space, privacy or protection from weather conditions, theft or aggression.

Buuls have been identified as the most recurrent type of shelter in Garowe settlements besides the World Vision (12,5%) and Waberi (17,7%) settlements. The households living in those buuls should be targeted by shelter interventions as early as possible. Buuls scored as “urgent” were identified in Buund (90%), Garowe (54%), Kalkaal (49%), Kalkaal 2 (52%) and Lafa Barkato (47%). Households living in buuls in “urgent” conditions should also be assisted in the short term as their shelter do not provide any short-term adequate solutions.

**However, buuls get better over time because the households manage to gather resources to improve**

**them.** For the buuls that aren’t in critical condition, shelter aid actors should consider “upgrading” them into transitional shelters, provided that land issues allow this type of support.

Transitional shelters have been observed in the World Vision Garowe settlement (86,3%) were almost all of them are less than 6 months old (as reported by IDPs). A significant presence of transitional shelters has been observed in Kalkaal (41,8%), Kalkaal 2 (33,8%) and Waberi (31,6%). In terms of shelter conditions, the few transitional shelters present in Garowe (70%) were mainly scored as “critical” which means that they likely need substantial maintenance. Further information should be gathered to assess the extent of these substantial maintenance operations and household capacity to cope with these needs on their own. Some attention should also be paid to transitional shelter rated as “urgent” in Kalkaal 2 (86%), Lafa Barkato (71%) and Waberi (64%).

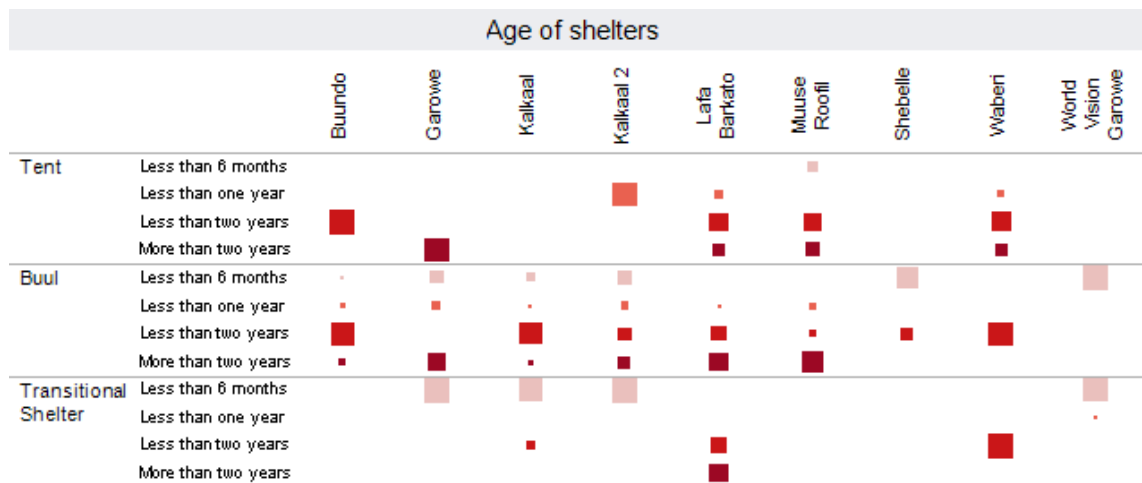
**Some transitional shelters in Garowe settlements may require substantial maintenance. It should be assessed if the concerned households have the capacities and resources to repair such shelters.**

In terms of issues related to shelters reported by the households, Garowe present heterogeneous figures and trends, when compared to other cities of Puntland. We can identify two types of trends: a) a trend specific to the shelter typology and b) a trend specific to the settlement where the household is located.

Households living in tents tend to report mainly weather conditions (heat, rain and wind) as the main issue related to shelter. Very few households, and only in one camp (Lafa Barkato) did IDPs not report any issue at all. Households living in buuls reported weather as a primary main issue but there was a significant number of them that reported available space and thieves as main issues as well. We can assume that households living in buuls are still concerned by heat and rain, but weather conditions are probably more bearable when living in buuls compared with a tent. This is why other priorities/concerns will appear as more relevant. Finally, households living in transitional shelter generally report fewer issues (for example 100% of households report no issues at all in the World Vision settlement).

If we compare shelter issues across IDP settlements we are able to note that thieves are very often a main issue in two IDP settlements, namely Garowe. In both of these camps, buuls are the majority of observed shelters and it is likely that they are not providing any significant protection against theft. Shelter actors and local authorities should pay attention to this trend in Garowe settlement and verify if thefts are indeed hiding any other important protection concern. In Kalkaal, Kalkaal 2 and Waberi, space is also often reported as a main issue. This concern is related to a) shelter “design” and b) shelter density of the settlements. Shelter actors in those settlements could consider supporting an upgrade for more adequate shelter construction and, with local authorities, to intervene through some basic site/settlement layout.

		Shelter issues reported by interviewed households						
		Weather	Space	Land	Privacy	Thieves	Agressio..	No issue reported
Tent	Buundo	100,00%						
	Garowe	75,00%				25,00%		
	Kalkaal 2	100,00%						
	Lafa Barkato	66,67%				11,11%	11,11%	11,11%
	Muuse Roofil	100,00%						
	Waberi	47,50%	30,00%	7,50%	7,50%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
	World Vision..							100,00%
Buul	Buundo	94,81%				1,30%		3,90%
	Garowe	21,43%		3,57%	3,57%	46,43%	3,57%	21,43%
	Kalkaal	61,54%	30,77%	2,56%	2,56%			2,56%
	Kalkaal 2	64,29%	26,19%	2,38%				7,14%
	Lafa Barkato	46,07%		1,12%	3,37%	23,60%		25,84%
	Muuse Roofil	91,67%						8,33%
	Shebelle	48,05%	22,08%	1,30%	6,49%			22,08%
	Waberi	42,86%	28,57%	14,29%		7,14%		7,14%
	World Vision..	50,00%	10,00%		30,00%	10,00%		
Transitional Shelter	Garowe	20,00%				20,00%		60,00%
	Kalkaal	32,14%	39,29%	7,14%		7,14%		14,29%
	Kalkaal 2	50,00%	31,82%					18,18%
	Lafa Barkato	54,55%				45,45%		
	Waberi	40,00%	16,00%	24,00%	8,00%	4,00%	8,00%	
	World Vision..	36,23%	20,29%	8,70%	13,04%			21,74%



		Buundo	Garowe	Kalkaal	Kalkaal 2	Lafa Barkato	Muuse Roofil	Shebelle	Waberi	World Vision Garowe
Tent	Less than 6 months						17%			
	Less than one year				100%	14%			9%	
	Less than two years	100%				57%	50%		64%	
	More than two years		100%			29%	33%		27%	
Buul	Less than 6 months	3%	29%	13%	33%			76%		100%
	Less than one year	5%	14%	3%	12%	2%	8%			
	Less than two years	82%		79%	29%	35%	8%	24%	100%	
	More than two years	9%	57%	5%	26%	63%	84%			
Transitional Shelter	Less than 6 months		100%	86%	100%					98%
	Less than one year									2%
	Less than two years			14%		40%			100%	
	More than two years					60%				

## **Shelter Materials**

Generally speaking, buuls in Garowe settlements are made of plastic sheets, tin cans and in some case of iron sheets (CGI). Such buuls meet SPHERE standards but they provide a short-term solution, while other shelter priorities are addressed. In Buundo and Kalkaal, instead, buul coverage is made out of clothes and rags and this is why these buuls are usually scored as “critical” or “urgent” (see graphic on the cover page).

In terms of coverage/roof damage, there isn't a common trend across all the settlements in Garowe. Buundo, and Muuse Rofil, for example, very few observed buuls had any significant damage (holes) to their coverage and therefore should offer a better “screen” from rains and other weather hazards. However, in Lafa Barkato, the situation is definitely worse, with 88,71% of buuls reported as having roof damage, while in Waberi 78,57% and in Shabelle 64,94% of buuls were observed with such damaged conditions. However, in Waberi and Shabelle, household exposure to weather hazards is mitigated by the fact that the majority of buuls have coverage made out of more than one layer. This is not the case for Lafa Barkato where almost 49% of buuls have only single-layer coverage.

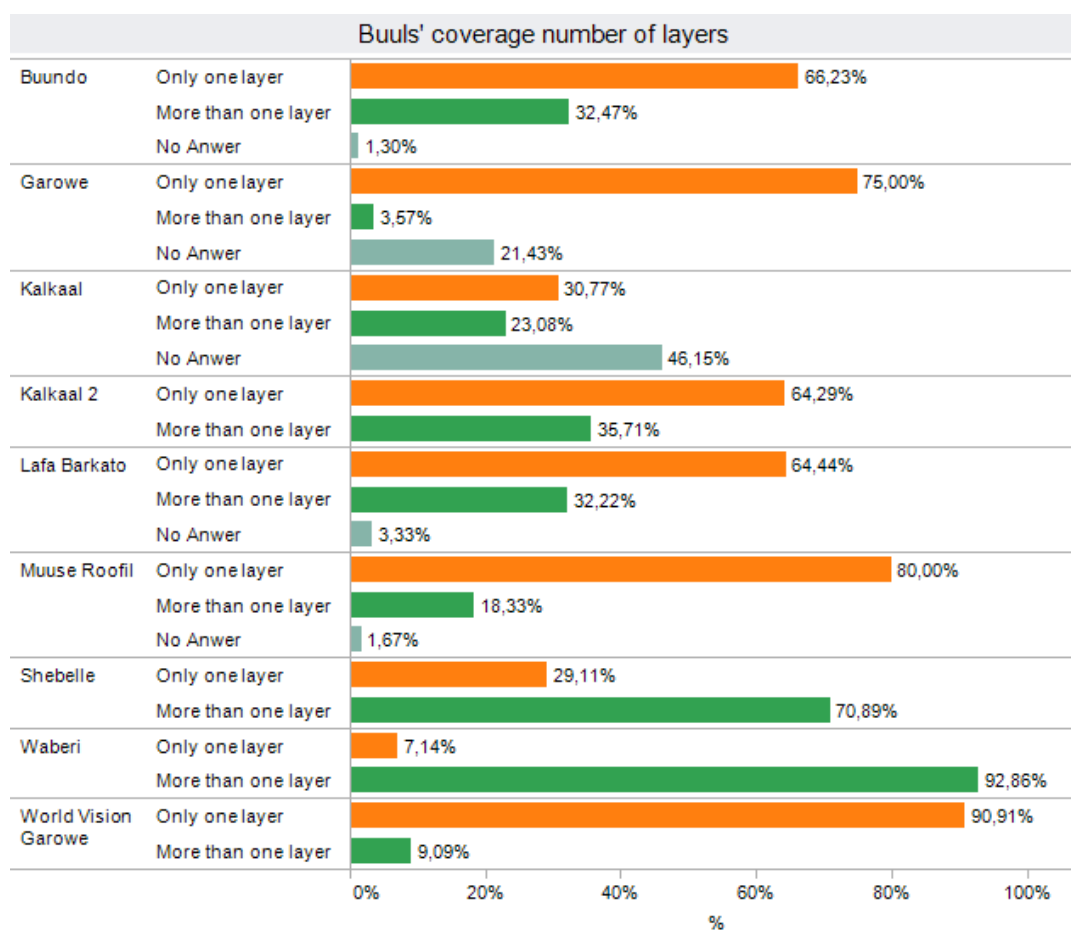
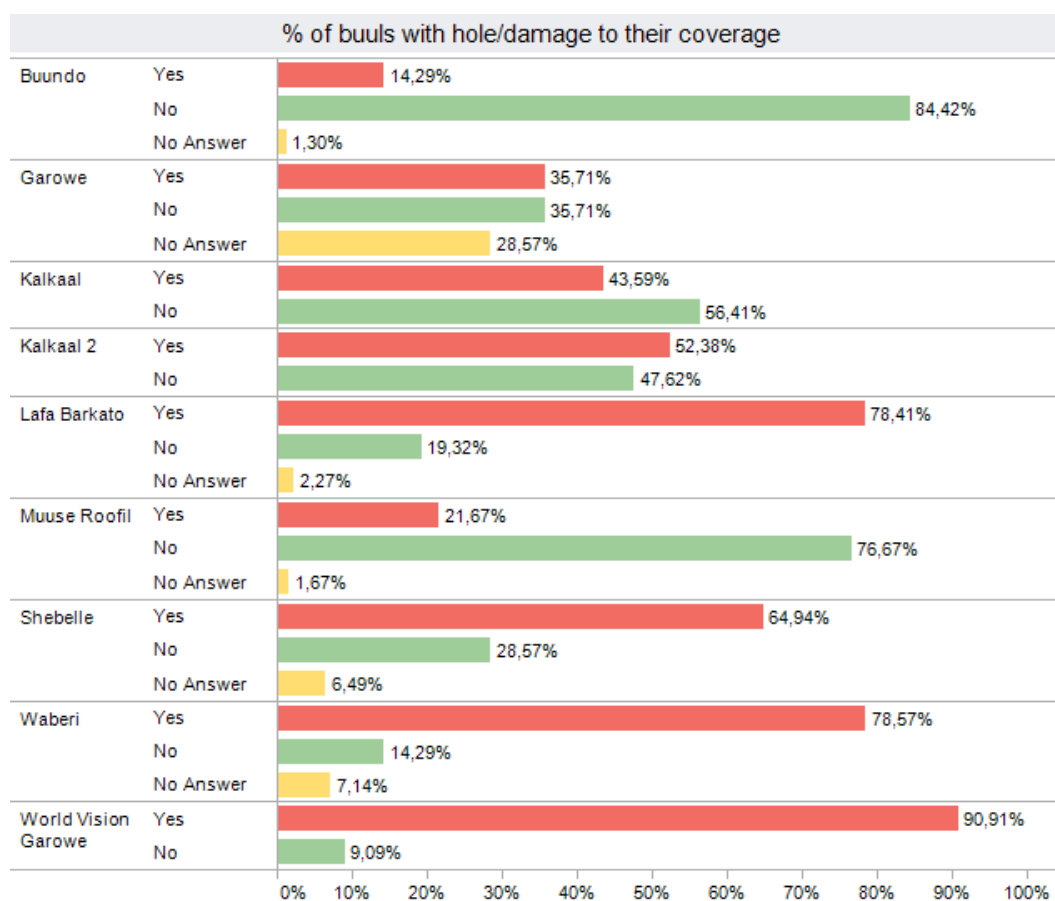
If we link these figures with the average age of shelters, we can note that the majority of buuls across Garowe settlements (besides those in Karhaad and Lafa Barkato) are less than two years old. In Shabelle and Kalkaal 2, there are a significant number of observed buuls less than 6 months old. While other types of shelter, such as tents, tend to deteriorate over time, buuls tend to get better. This is because households invest part of their income to improve their shelter over time. We can assume that, if not assisted, IDP households will improve their buuls over time but that it could have an impact on their livelihood. This is why it is suggested that shelter actors target households living in buuls with specific shelter support and it would make sense to prioritize a) vulnerable households with weak livelihood schemes and b) households in buuls rated as “critical” or “urgent”.

Transitional shelters are mainly made out of bricks except for those in Lafa Barkato or Waberi settlements. The vast majority of the transitional shelter roofs are made out of Iron Sheets in all Garowe settlements.

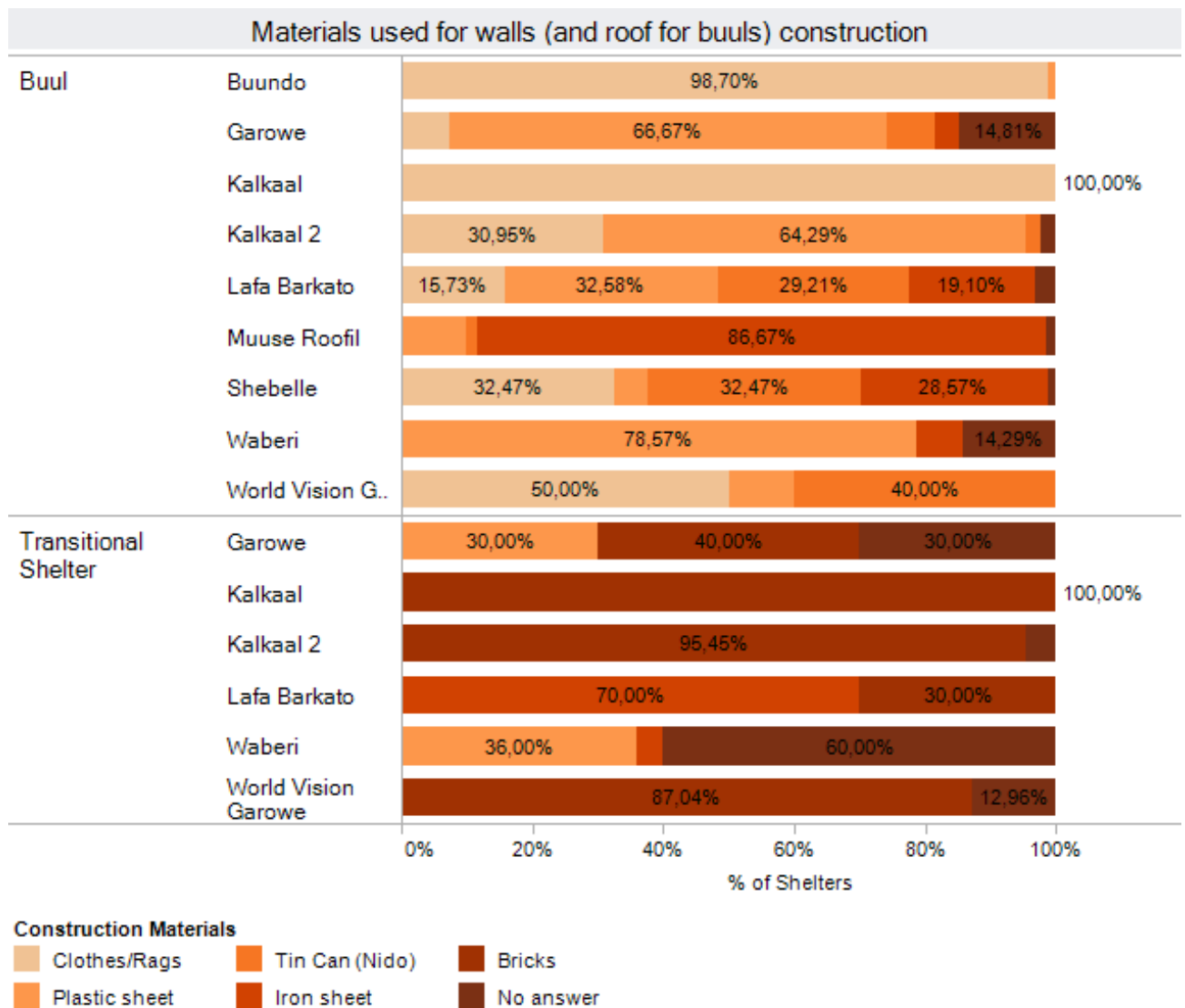
Therefore, there are no major issues related to materials used for transitional shelters.

In terms of doors, there is a clear difference between households living in buuls or in transitional shelters. The majority of buuls, across all settlements, are not equipped with a physical (made out of wood, tin cans or iron sheet) door. In Waberi and Shabelle, all the buuls are equipped with doors and in Lafa Barkato and Muuse Roofil almost 50% of shelters have it. In terms of locks, figures show that generally when a buul is equipped with a physical door, the household also has locks to shut the door both from inside and outside. All shelters, when possible should be provided with doors that the household can lock from both sides. Indeed, a lockable door provides the household with some protection from thieves and physical aggression.

Looking at transitional shelters, most of them are provided with a door, from 80% to 100% depending on the IDP settlement concerned. Garowe shelters, however, are reported to have no physical doors.



Shelters with a physical door		Yes	No	No Answer
Buur	Buundo	2,6%	97,4%	
	Garowe	28,6%	64,3%	7,1%
	Kalkaal	12,8%	87,2%	
	Kalkaal 2	14,3%	85,7%	
	Lafa Barkato	36,4%	62,5%	1,1%
	Muuse Roofil	28,3%	70,0%	1,7%
	Shebelle	94,8%	1,3%	3,9%
	Waberi	100,0%		
	World Vision Garowe		100,0%	
Transitional Shelter	Garowe		77,8%	22,2%
	Kalkaal	92,9%		7,1%
	Kalkaal 2	86,4%		13,6%
	Lafa Barkato	63,6%		36,4%
	Waberi	100,0%		
	World Vision Garowe	94,2%		5,8%



## House, Land and Property

Very few IDP households in Garowe are paying rent for their shelters – less than 3% and only in a few settlements (as shown in table below). This is quite a unique trend in Somalia.

In the World Vision settlement and in Kalkaal 2, the overall majority of households claim land ownership and half of them have official/legal documents to prove it. Due to the specific context of these settlements, it is likely that those households that do not own property documents are in the process of obtaining them; especially in the World Vision settlement.

In Kalkaal as well, 38% of IDPs claim to own the land that they are occupying, but without any documents to prove it. The rest of the households in Kalkaal settlements do not state any land ownership, but occupy the land without paying any fee. Therefore, it is advisable to assess further the above ownership claims as it might be linked with a misplaced perception of IDP households.

The majority of the households in the other settlements declare that they do not own the land that they are occupying, but that they do not pay any rental fee. In the short term, this ownership pattern is quite favourable for IDPs as well as for shelter actors intervening in this sector. However, more information should be gathered in these settlements in order to have more in-depth details. Specifically, shelter cluster members should

assess: 1) the actual land ownership situation in order to prevent any potential risks of future evictions, and 2) eventual opportunities to activate long term shelter interventions that include durable land rights solutions.

	Buundo	Garowe	Kalkaal	Kalkaal 2	Lafa Barkato	Muuse Roofil	Shebelle	Waberi	World Vision Garowe
I am paying a rent		2,44%		1,54%	0,92%		1,30%	1,27%	
It is not mine but I can stay for free	97,53%	90,24%	44,78%	12,31%	93,58%	97,01%	94,81%	93,67%	2,50%
It is mine but I don't have any property documents		2,44%	38,81%	38,46%			1,30%	5,06%	42,50%
It is mine and I have property documents			2,99%	44,62%			1,30%		51,25%
No answer	2,47%	4,88%	13,43%	3,08%	5,50%	2,99%	1,30%		3,75%

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In Garowe IDP settlements, three main typologies of shelters have been observed: tents, buuls and transitional shelters (CGI shelters). In most of the IDP settlements, the majority of observed shelters are buuls except for the World Vision settlement where 86% of them are transitional shelters.
2. In terms of priorities for humanitarian response, households living in tents should be targeted first for shelter support, when possible.
3. Immediate shelter response should be activated to support vulnerable households living in tents in Waberi and Muuse Rofil.
4. Households living in buuls in “urgent” condition should also be assisted in the short term as their shelter does not provide any short-term adequate solution.
5. Buuls get better over time because the households manage to gather resources to improve them. For those buuls that aren’t in “critical” condition, shelter aid actors should consider “upgrading” them into transitional shelters, provided that land issues allow for this type of support.
6. Some transitional shelters in Garowe settlements may require substantial maintenance. It should be assessed if the concerned households have the capacities and resources to repair such shelters.
7. All shelters, when possible, should be provided with doors that the households can lock from both sides. Indeed, a lockable door provides the households with some protection from thieves and physical aggression.
8. Households living in tents tend to report mainly weather conditions (heat, rain and wind) as a main issue related to shelter. Households living in buuls reported weather as well as a main issue, but there is a significant number of them that reported available space and thieves as main issues as well. Weather conditions are likely more bearable if living in buuls than in a tent. This is why other priorities/concerns will appear as more relevant.
9. Households living in transitional shelters report fewer issues in general.
10. Shelter actors and local authorities should pay attention to the theft trend in Garowe settlement and verify if thefts are indeed hiding any other important protection concern.
11. In Kalkaal, Kalkaal 2 and Waberi, space is also often reported as a main issue. This concern is related to a)

shelter “design” and b) shelter density of the settlements. Shelter interventions in those settlements should support an upgrade for more adequate shelter construction and, with local authorities, intervene through some basic site/settlement layout.

12. In Garowe, shelter cluster members should assess:
  - a) the actual land ownership situation in order to prevent any potential risks for future evictions, and b) eventual opportunities to activate long-term shelter interventions that include durable land rights solutions.

### Agencies and Organizations participating in the Shelter Cluster sector review in Burao:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Vision International (WVI), IMPACT Initiatives.

## 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 country-wide 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 be taken into consideration for humanitarian operational purposes.

## ANNEX I

