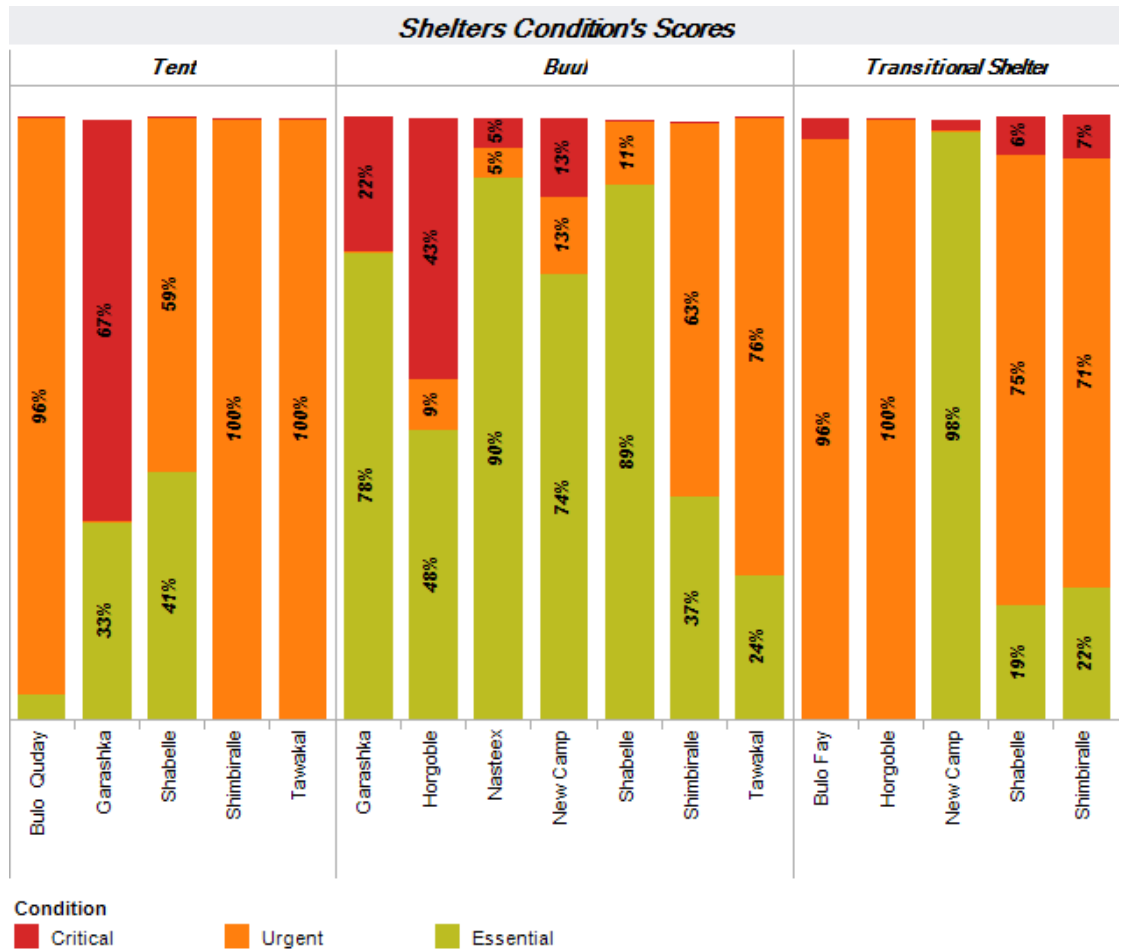




# SOMALIA SHELTER SECTOR REVIEW

## FACT SHEET # 4: QARDHO

NOVEMBER 2012



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Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

*Type of Shelter per IDP settlement*

	Buulo Fay	Buulo Qodah	Garash..	Horgoble	Nasteex	New Camp	Shabelle	Shimbir..	Tawakal
Tent		100,0%	19,7%				38,0%	3,1%	50,0%
Buul			80,3%	79,3%	100,0%	21,6%	39,4%	73,8%	50,0%
Transitional Shelter	100,0%			20,7%		78,4%	22,5%	21,5%	
Public Building									1,5%

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This fact sheet covers the IDP camps located in and around the city of Qardho in Puntland, in the northern part 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 Qardho 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 Qardho 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) Buulo Fay; (2) Buulo Qodah; (3) Shabelle; (4) Garashka; (5) Tawakal; (6) Horgoble; (7) Nasteex; (8) New Camp; and (9) Shimbiralle.

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 1= 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 household and related conditions. The scoring grid intention is to provide 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
Buulo Fay	0%	0%	100%
	0%	0%	4%
	0%	0%	96%
	0%	0%	0%
Buulo Qodah	100%	0%	0%
	0%	0%	0%
	96%	0%	0%
	4%	0%	0%
Garashka	19,7%	80,3%	0%
	67%	22%	0%
	0%	0%	0%
	33%	78%	0%
Horgoble	0%	79,3%	20,7%
	0%	43%	0%
	0%	9%	100%
	0%	48%	0%
Nasteex	0%	100%	0%
	0%	5%	0%
	0%	5%	0%
	0%	90%	0%
Shabelle	38%	39,4%	22,5%
	0%	0%	6%
	59%	11%	75%
	41%	89%	19%
New Camp	0%	21,6%	78,4%
	0%	13%	2%
	0%	13%	0%
	0%	74%	98%
Tawakal	50%	50%	0%
	0%	0%	0%
	100%	76%	0%
	0%	24%	0%
Shimbiralle	3,1%	73,8%	21,5%
	0%	0%	7%
	100%	63%	71%
	0%	37%	22%

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 (HHs)	Estimated Population (HHs)
Buulo Fay	28	40
Buulo Qodah	79	450
Garashka	61	165
Horgoble	33	50
Nasteex	39	65
New Camp	70	260
Shabelle	71	265
Shimbiralle	65	200
Tawakal	35	55

## 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 Qardho IDP settlements, mainly three typologies of shelters have been observed: tents, buuls and transitional shelter (CGI shelters). Most of the IDP settlements have are homogenous in terms of shelters. Beside Shabelle and Tawakal, it is possible to indentify in each IDP settlement a shelter profile that corresponds to the majority (70% or more) of households. Therefore, it will be an easier task for the shelter actors to identify and priorityze appropriate shelter support.

The main reported issue related to shelter is weather related: heat and/or rain. There are no other relevant reported issues during the assessment.

The link between the age of the buul (and therefore displacement date) and its conditions is less explicit than in other IDP settlements in Somalia. However 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” will require humanitarian response but offer a short to medium term solutions to the 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 are generally providing adequate shelter arrangement to IDP households and are commonly provided by humanitarian aid actors. Additional support for households living in transitional shelters 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 Bulo Qodah, the totality of shelter observed are tents. Tents have been significantly observed in other IDP settlement as well such as Tawakal (50% of shelters), Shabelle (38%) and Garashka (19,7%). Tents in critical conditions have been observed in Garashka (67%) otherwise most of these type of shelters have been scored as “urgent”.

Generally speaking, tents 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 worst months after months; 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 and aggression. Therefore Bulo Qodah IDP camp should be considered for immediate shelter support by shelter actors present in Qardho (if no relocation is foreseen and if in a sustainable shelter strategy). Tawakal, Shabelle and Garashka should also be considered by shelter actors as camps in high needs of shelter support.

Buuls have been observed in seven IDP settlements in Qardho: Nasteex (100%), Garashka (80,3%), Horgoble (79,3%), Shimbiralle (73,8%), Tawakal (50%), Shabelle (39,4%) and New Camp (21,6%). Buuls in critical conditions have been observed mainly in Horgoble (43%), Garashka (22%) and New Camp (11%). In Shimbiralle, 63% of buuls could be scored as “urgent” conditions. Otherwise, in Qardho the majority of buuls have their conditions scored as “essential”.

**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 to “upgrade” them into transitional shelters, provided that land issues are allowing this type of support. Horgoble, Shimbale and Garashka should be prioritized for shelter responses targeting households living in buuls.

Transitional shelters have been observed in Bulo Fay (100%), New Camp (78,4%) Shabelle (20%), Shimbiralle (21,5%) and Horgoble (20,7%). In terms of conditions, in all the above settlements the majority of transitional shelters are scored as “urgent” which means that probably some case by case repairs and maintenance are required. In New Camp almost the totality of transitional shelters are in “essential” conditions and that means that no further intervention are required unless if made under a development and durable solution perspective.

**Therefore, there are no major concerns in terms of transitional shelters conditions in Qardho.**

**Reported Shelter Issues**

		Weather	Space	Land	Privacy	Thieves	Agressio..	No issue reported
Tent	Buulo Qodah	79,75%	3,80%			1,27%		15,19%
	Garashka	83,33%	8,33%		8,33%			
	Shabelle	66,67%						33,33%
	Shimbiralle	100,00%						
	Tawakal	100,00%						
Bul	Garashka	89,80%	4,08%				6,12%	
	Horgoble	91,30%						8,70%
	Nasteex	84,62%						15,38%
	New Camp	75,00%						25,00%
	Shabelle	71,43%						28,57%
	Shimbiralle	85,42%	12,50%					2,08%
	Tawakal	100,00%						
Transitional Shelter	Buulo Fay	96,43%		3,57%				
	Horgoble	83,33%		16,67%				
	New Camp	34,48%						65,52%
	Shabelle	43,75%		6,25%				50,00%
	Shimbiralle	50,00%	50,00%					

**Age of shelters**

IDP Camp	31_shelter_t..	Less than 6 months	Less than one year	Less than two years	More than two years
Buulo Fay	Transitional ..			■	■
Buulo Qodah	Tent	■		■	
Horgoble	Bul			■	
Nasteex	Bul			■	
New Camp	Bul	■			
	Transitional ..	■		■	
Shabelle	Tent			■	■
	Bul			■	■
	Transitional ..			■	■
Shimbiralle	Tent			■	■
	Bul	■	■	■	■
	Transitional ..		■		■
Tawakal	Tent			■	■
	Bul	■		■	■

### Shelter Materials

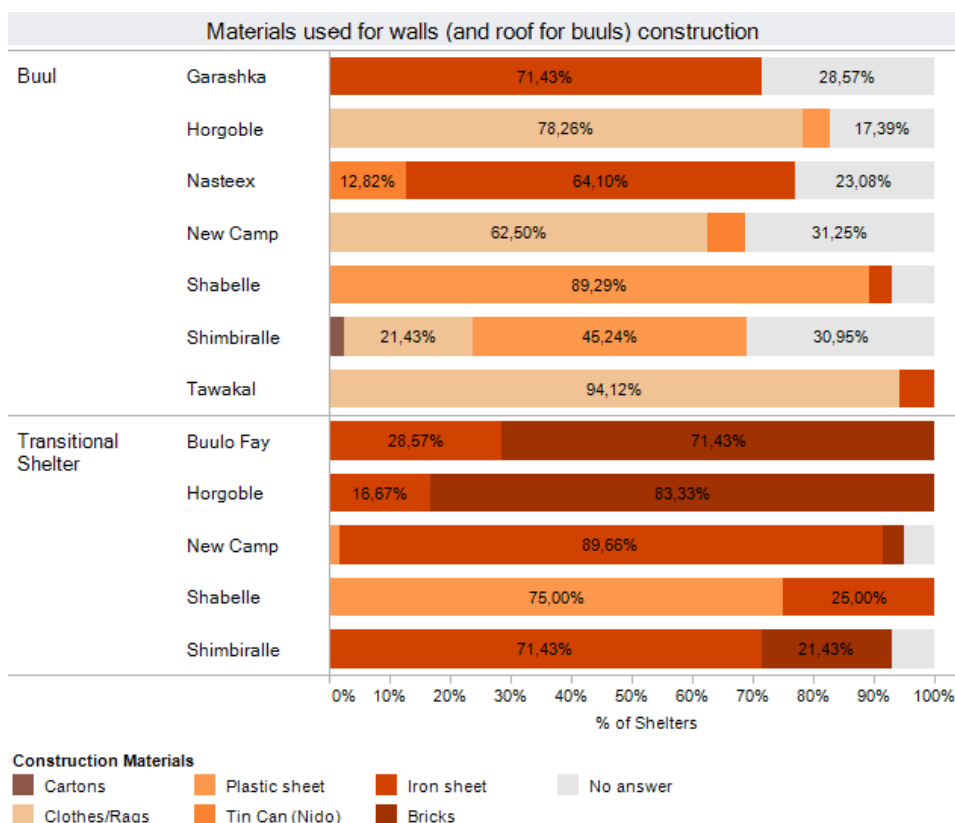
In terms of materials used to build walls and roofs of the buuls, figures show different trends according to the settlement we are looking at. Buuls in Garashka and Nasteex are mainly made out of clothes, rags and tin can (that provide a better type of coverage). In Shabelle and Shirimballe, plastic sheeting is the main material used by the households to build their buuls. In Horgoble and Tawakal, buuls are made only out of clothes/rags and therefore these buuls are vulnerable to weather conditions and external factors (such as damage from aggressors for example).

Transitional shelters are made out of iron sheets and bricks except for those in Shabelle settlement who have walls made out of plastic sheeting. This shelters should be furtherly assessed to verify the actual structural strength and if eventually a quick and simple assistance could be effective. The vast majority of transitional shelter's roofs are made out of Iron Sheets in all Qardho settlements. There are no major issues related to materials used to build transitional shelters beside those identified in Shabelle settlement.

In terms of doors, there is a clear difference if households are living in buuls or in transitional shelters.

Majority of buuls, across all settlements, are not equipped with a physical (made out of wood, tin cans or iron sheet) door. Only in Shabelle the buuls are equipped while in Garashka and Nasteek almost 50% of shelters have it. In terms of locks, figures show that generally when a buul has a physical door, the household equipped it with locks both from inside and outside. All shelters, when possible, should be provided with doors that the households can lock from both sides. Indeed, a lockable door provides to the households some protection from thieves and physical aggression.

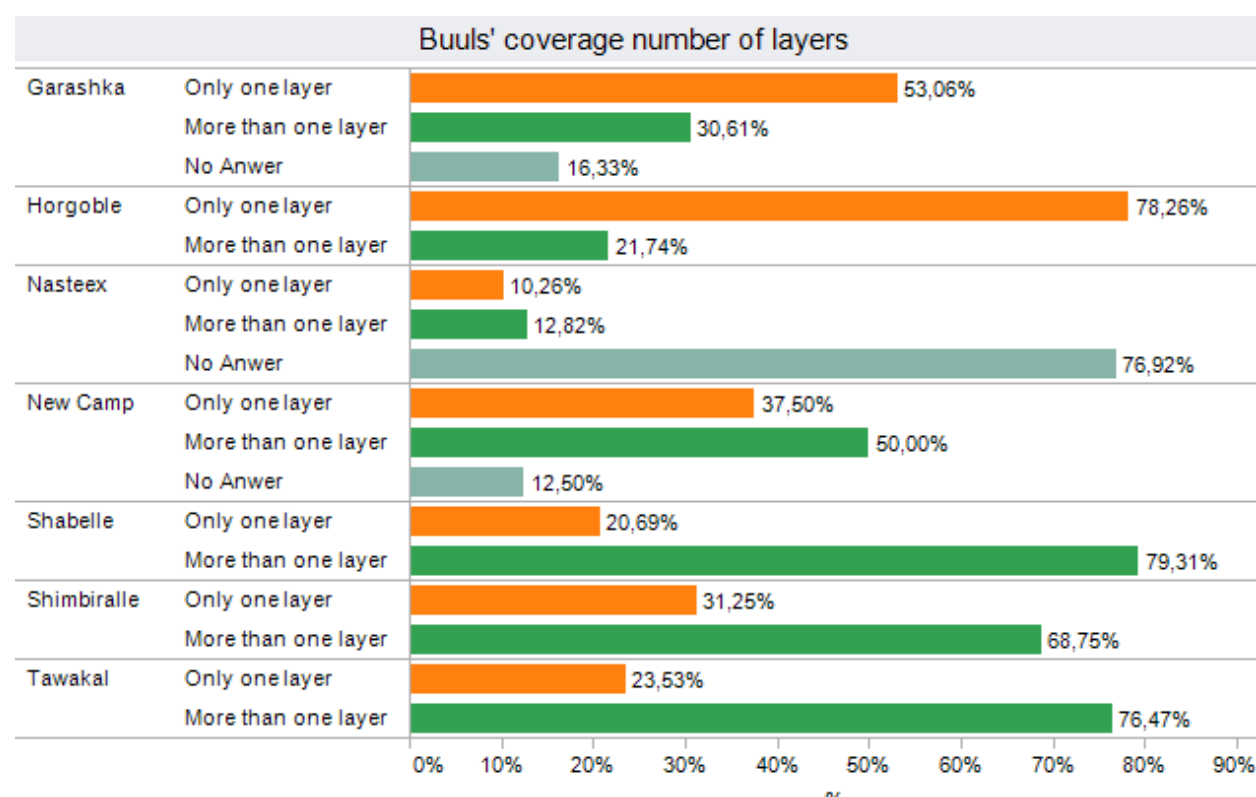
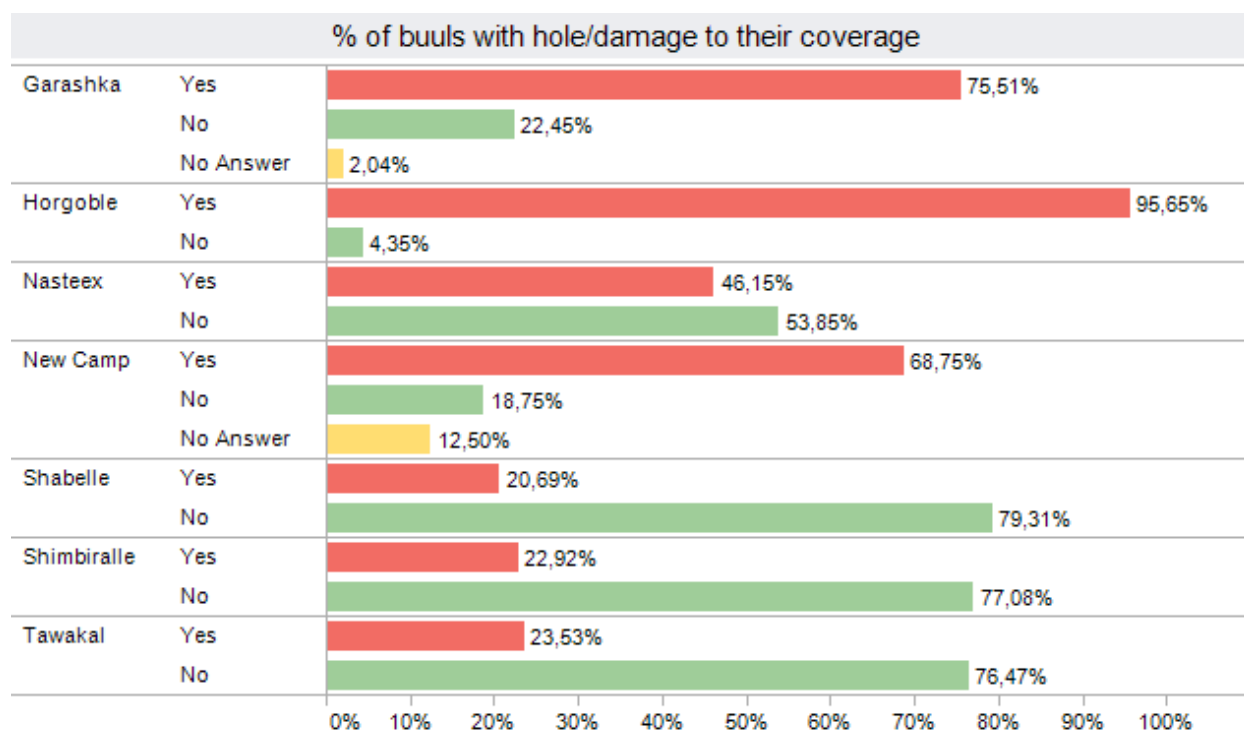
Looking at transitional shelters, most of them are provided with a doors, from 80% to 100% according to the IDP settlement we are referring to. However, it interesting to note that transitional shelters in Bulo Fay and Horgoble are not provided with locks, not allowing the door to be locked properly from outside (or inside). It is probable that the households will be able to improve their shelter autonomously however the situation should be monitored closely by shelters actors.



Shelters with a physical door				
		Yes	No	No Answer
Bul	Garashka	53,1%	46,9%	
	Horgoble	4,3%	95,7%	
	Nasteex	53,8%	46,2%	
	New Camp	12,5%	75,0%	12,5%
	Shabelle	89,3%	10,7%	
	Shimbiralle	20,8%	79,2%	
	Tawakal	5,9%	94,1%	
Transitional Shelter	Buulo Fay	96,4%		3,6%
	Horgoble	83,3%		16,7%
	New Camp	82,8%		17,2%
	Shabelle	100,0%		
	Shimbiralle	100,0%		

Can you lock the door from inside				
		Yes	No	No Answer
Bul	Garashka	55,1%	42,9%	2,0%
	Horgoble	4,3%	95,7%	
	Nasteex	48,7%	51,3%	
	New Camp	12,5%	75,0%	12,5%
	Shabelle	78,6%	21,4%	
	Shimbiralle	10,4%	89,6%	
	Tawakal		100,0%	
Transitional Shelter	Buulo Fay	3,6%	92,9%	3,6%
	Horgoble		83,3%	16,7%
	New Camp	79,3%		20,7%
	Shabelle	87,5%	6,3%	6,3%
	Shimbiralle	100,0%		

Can you lock the door from outside				
		Yes	No	No Answer
Bul	Garashka	51,0%	46,9%	2,0%
	Horgoble	4,3%	91,3%	4,3%
	Nasteex	51,3%	46,2%	2,6%
	New Camp		75,0%	25,0%
	Shabelle	78,6%	17,9%	3,6%
	Shimbiralle	12,5%	87,5%	
	Tawakal	5,9%	94,1%	
Transitional Shelter	Buulo Fay		3,6%	96,4%
	Horgoble			100,0%
	New Camp	82,8%		17,2%
	Shabelle	100,0%		
	Shimbiralle	100,0%		



## House, Land and Property

The majority of the households declared that they do not own the land that they are occupying but they do not pay any rental fee. However, more information should be gathered in order to have more in depth details about these households and their actual relationship with the land they are occupying. In the specific, shelter clusters members should assess any potential risks for future evictions, if any.

In Shabelle, 92,96% of households have to pay a rent for their shelter as well as 35,90% in Nasteex. In both these settlements, further enquiries should be made in order to verify the legitimacy of the landlords. Moreover, this information should be considered when shelter interventions will be implemented in those two camps. What will be the impact of shelters “upgrade” (e.g. moving households from buuls to transitional shelters) on landlords (will they lose income?) and beneficiaries (will the landlord raise the rent?) is a critical factor to be taken in to consideration by humanitarian actors. Shelter sector stakeholders should look for new opportunities: how to move IDPs from renting a plot to more sustainable solutions.

In Horgoble, most of the households (71,41%) claim to own the land that they are occupying and that they have legal and/or official documents to prove it. Also in Tawakal, a minority of IDPs (14,71%) are also claiming a formalized land ownerships. Therefore, humanitarian

actors could consider is owning a plot of land is not conflicting against the definition of these households as “IDPs”.

Finally, in Nasteex, 17,95% of households claim land ownership as well but do not have any document to prove it. Nasteex settlement shows a complicated pattern over land ownership: almost 36% of household are paying a rent, almost 44% do not pay any fee and almost 18% claim to own the land they are occupying. That heterogeneous sample is a potential risk for shelter actors willing to intervene in Nasteex settlement, especially if looking at medium and longer term actions. Prior discussions should be held at community and authority level to better clarify the actual land ownerships scheme and eventually identify possible options to move forward.

	Buulo Fay	Buulo Qodah	Garashka	Horgoble	Nasteex	New Camp	Shabelle	Shimbiral..	Tawakal
I am paying a rent			6,56%		35,90%	1,35%	92,96%	1,54%	
It is not mine but I can stay for free	100,00%	100,00%	80,33%	24,14%	43,59%	87,84%	5,63%	93,85%	76,47%
It is mine but I don't have any property documents					17,95%				
It is mine and I have property documents				72,41%		4,05%		4,62%	14,71%
No answer			13,11%	3,45%	2,56%	6,76%	1,41%		8,82%

Summary Table	Bulo Fay	Bulo Qodah	Garashka	Horgoble	Nasteex	New Camp	Shabelle	Shimbralle	Tawakal
<b>Estimated Population<sup>1</sup></b>	40 HHs	450 HHs	165 HHs	50 HHs	65 HHs	260 HHs	265 HHs	200 HHs	55 HHs
<b>Sample</b>	28 HHs	79 HHs	61 HHs	33 HHs	39 HHs	70 HHs	71 HHs	65 HHs	35 HHs
<b>% of Tents</b>	0%	100%	19,7%	0%	0%	0%	38%	3,1%	50%
<b>% of Buuls</b>	0%	0%	80,3%	79,3%	100%	21,6%	39,4%	73,8%	50%
<b>% of Transitional Shelters</b>	100%	0%	0%	20,7%	0%	78,4%	22,5%	21,5%	0%
<b>Average # of shelters per HH</b>	1	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,9	1,1	1,4
<b>Average Age of tents</b>	NA	Less than 2 years	No Answer	NA	NA	NA	More than 2 years	More than 2 years	More than 2 years
<b>Average Age of Buuls</b>	NA	NA	NA	Less than 2 years	Less than 2 years	Less than 6 months	More than 2 years	More than 2 years	More than 2 years
<b>Average Age of Transitional Shelters</b>	More than 2 years	NA	NA	No Answer	NA	Less than 6 months	More than 2 years	More than 2 years	NA
<b>Main shelter issue reported – Tents</b>	NA	Weather	Weather	NA	NA	NA	Weather	Weather	Weather

<sup>1</sup> DRC estimations

<b>Main shelter issue reported – Buuls</b>	NA	NA	NA	Weather	Weather	Weather	Weather	Weather	Weather
<b>Main shelter issue reported – Transitional Shelter</b>	Weather	NA	NA	Weather	NA	No Issue	No Issue	Weather / Space	NA
<b>% of Buuls with only one layer</b>	NA	NA	NA	95,65%	46,15%	68,75%	20,69%	22,92%	23,53%
<b>% of Buuls with holes or damage in the coverage</b>	NA	NA	NA	78,26%	10,26%	37,50%	20,69%	31,25%	23,53%
<b>% of shelters with a door</b>	96,4%	0%	53,1%	83,3%	53,8%	82,8%	89,3%	20,8%	5,9%
<b>Main land/plot ownership status</b>	Stay for free	Stay for free	Stay for free	Own with legal documents	Stay for free	Stay for free	Paying a rent	Stay for free	Stay for free

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Interventions focusing on households living in tents, or in buuls scored as “critical”, should be prioritized.
2. The older the tent is, the more it has been exposed to various factors that could have had a negative impact on its condition.
3. Households living in buuls should be assisted, when relevant and possible, by providing them transitional shelter.
4. There are no significant issues related to transitional shelters in Qardho settlements.
5. Interventions on existing transitional shelters should not be considered as part of emergency/rehabilitation interventions but done under long term and development perspectives.
6. Bulo Qodah, Shabelle, Tawakal and Shimbiralle settlements are those presenting higher emergency shelter needs.
7. Horgoble seems to have a land ownership pattern favorable to long term shelter solution.
8. In Nasteex, land ownership issues are likely to emerge if not tackled before any shelter support.
9. Weather is the main issue related to shelter that IDP households are reporting. This issue is related to heat and rains.
10. Lockable doors, from inside and outside, should be recommended as part of minimum shelter specifications. This would strengthen IDP safety from theft and aggressions.

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

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Danish Refugee Council, 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 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 be taken into consideration for humanitarian operational purposes.

## ANNEX I

