

REACH Somalia

Shelter Cluster Quarterly Meeting

9 July 2015



A world map with a red overlay, primarily covering the African continent. Overlaid on the map is a cloud of white text containing various humanitarian and technical terms. The text includes: Assessments, Somalia, Information Management, Partnership, Mobile Data Collection, Analysis, Jordan, Databases, Maps, Niger, Emergency response, Kyrgyzstan, Remote Sensing, Coordination, Satellite Imagery, Philippines, Clusters, Mali, Preparedness, Peru, Web-mapping, REACH, Informing more effective humanitarian action, Iraq, Recovery, Shelter, South Sudan, and Humanitarian Program Cycle.

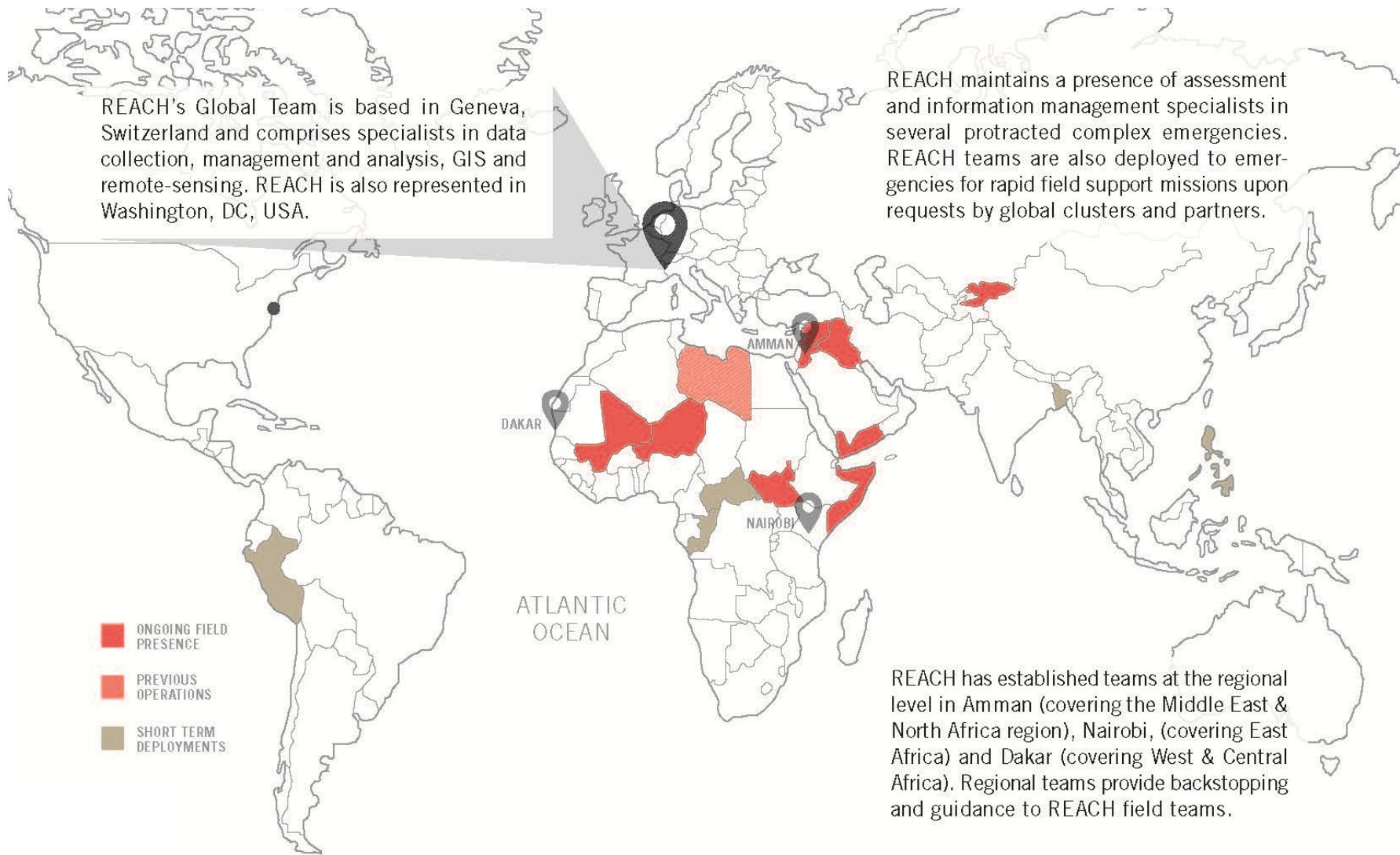
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



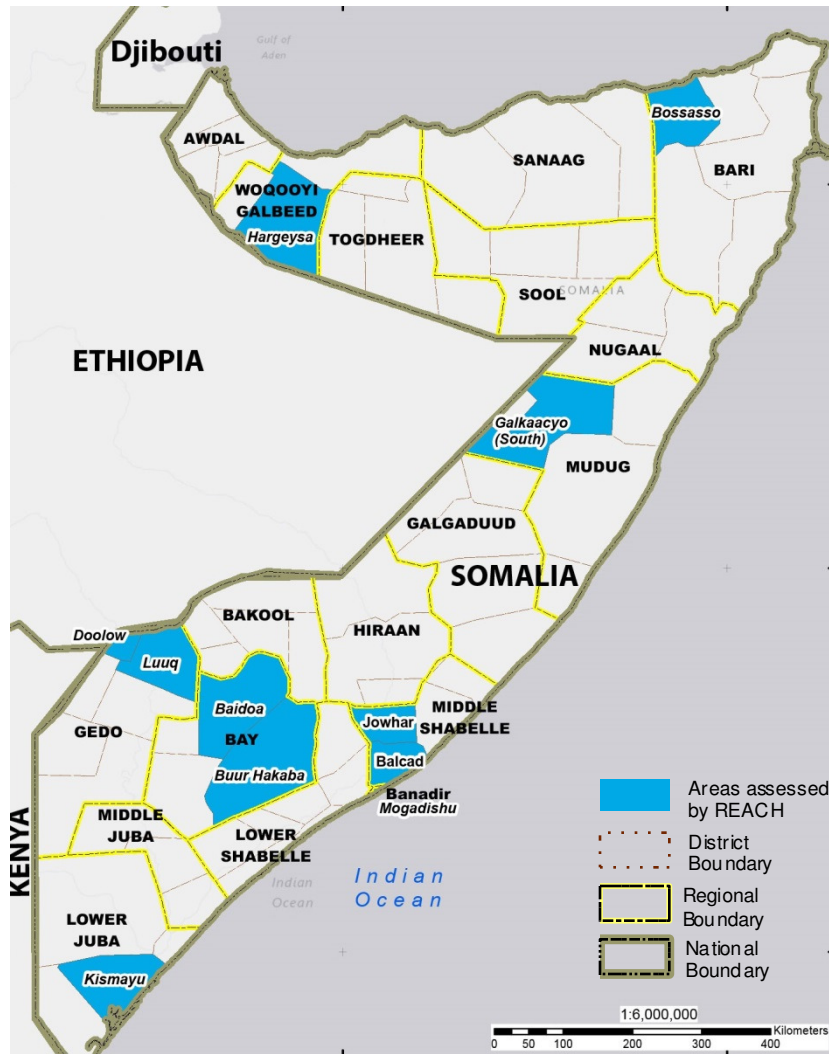
REACH Consortium



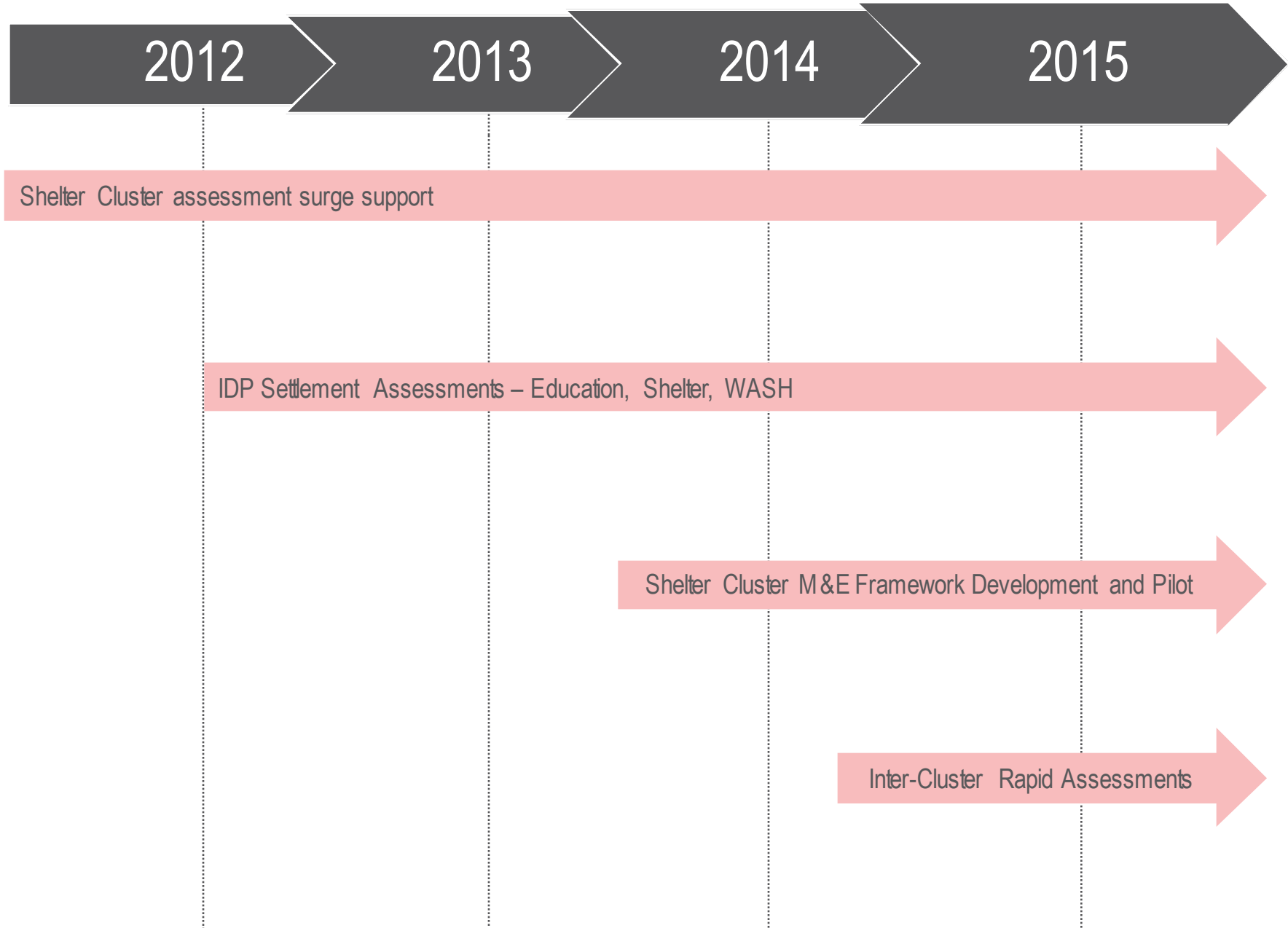
Where We Work



Areas of Intervention



REACH Somalia & the Shelter Cluster



Slide 5

GVDES

this slide (and the ones above) should be for all of Somalia REACH programs, not only for shelter-cluster related things. Only the program slides should focus on the shelter cluster

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

REACH Objective with the Shelter Cluster

The projects aim to increase the information management capacities of the cluster at both the operational and decision-making levels through assessment management support, assessment reporting, and M&E technique trainings.

Slide 6

GVDE3

Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Upcoming Assessment in Mogadishu

- Increased capacity of Education, Shelter and WASH clusters to collect and analyse data for information management and humanitarian planning, programming and targeting, through an inclusive process of JIPS & REACH conducted assessments.
 - 60 enumerators
 - 4-5 weeks of data collection
 - Collection of data within all IDP settlements in Mog
- Deliverables
 - Situational Overview
 - Zonal FactSheets
 - Infrastructure Mapping
 - Analysis Mapping

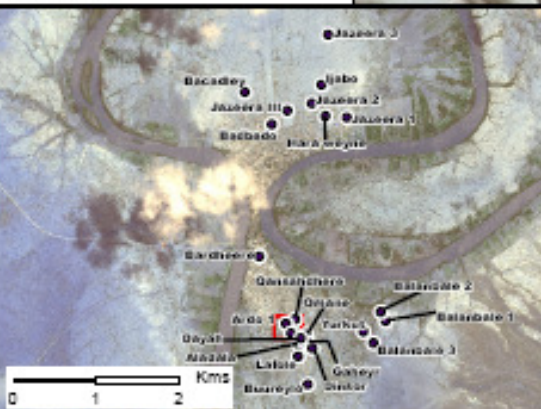
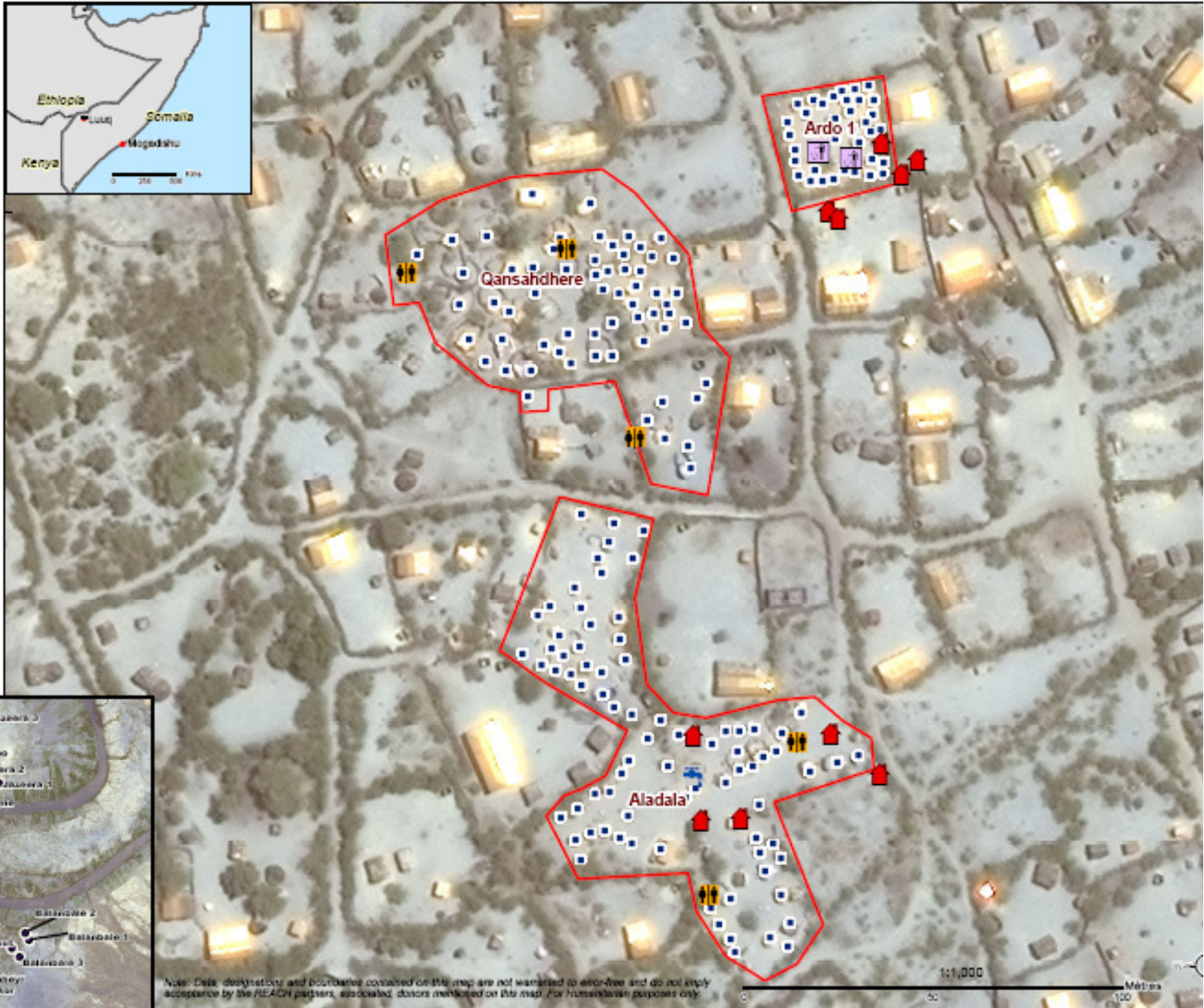
Slide 7

GVDE11 Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

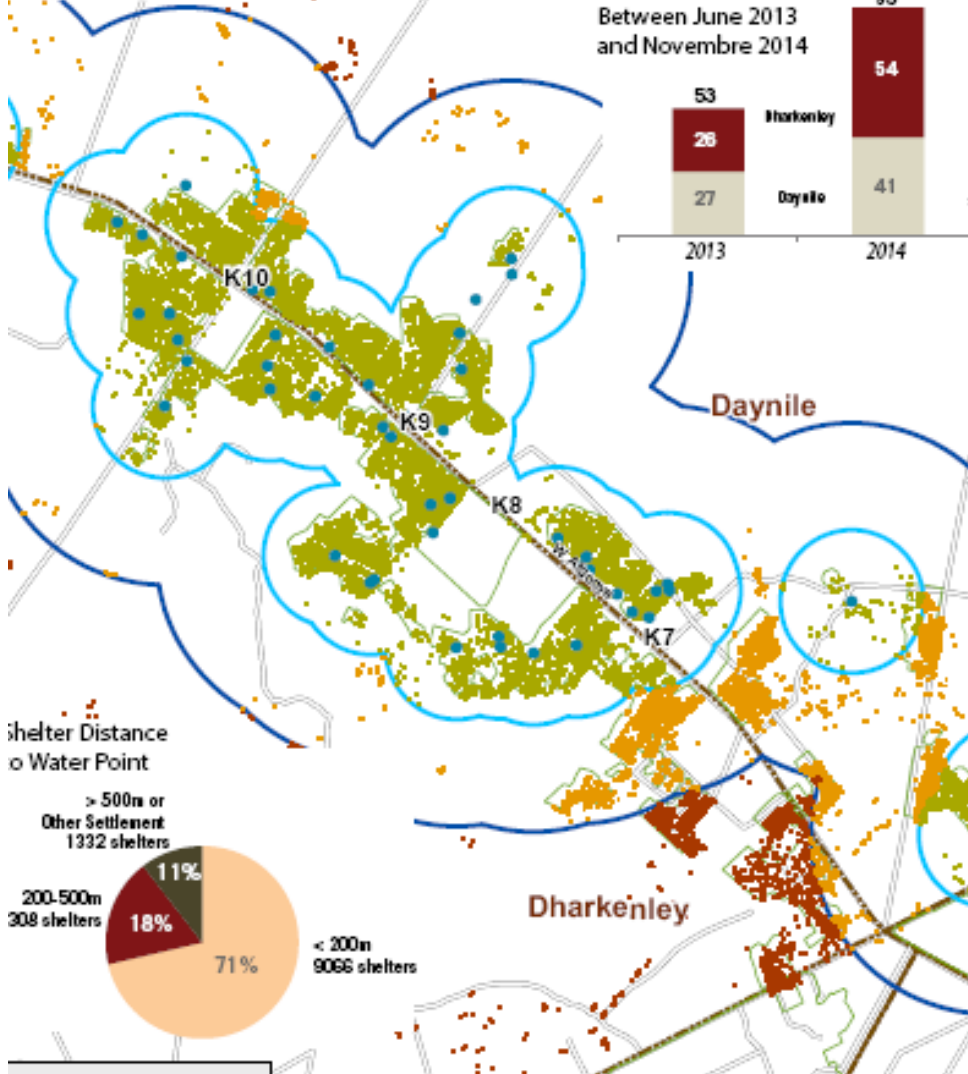
- Schools**
- Primary school
- Adults
- Water points**
- Other Piped System
- Protected Well-without Hand Pump
- Tank and Tap
- Water Kiosk
- Water Trucking Distribution Point
- Latrine**
- Household latrine
- Communal latrine
- Facilities**
- Community centre
- Garbage collection point
- Health Facility
- Kiosk
- Market
- Mosque
- Assessed IDP settlement
- Shelter (UNOSAT analysis June 2014)

Data sources:
Facilities and IDP sections: REACH assessment
Shelter Points: UNOSAT
Admin level: OCHA CDD
Imagery Date (1): 14 June 2014
WorldView-2/DigitalGlobe
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
File:
SOM_Luuq_IDP_06june2014_A3_AladalaArdo1Qans
Contact : reach_mapping@impact-initiatives.org
Funded by

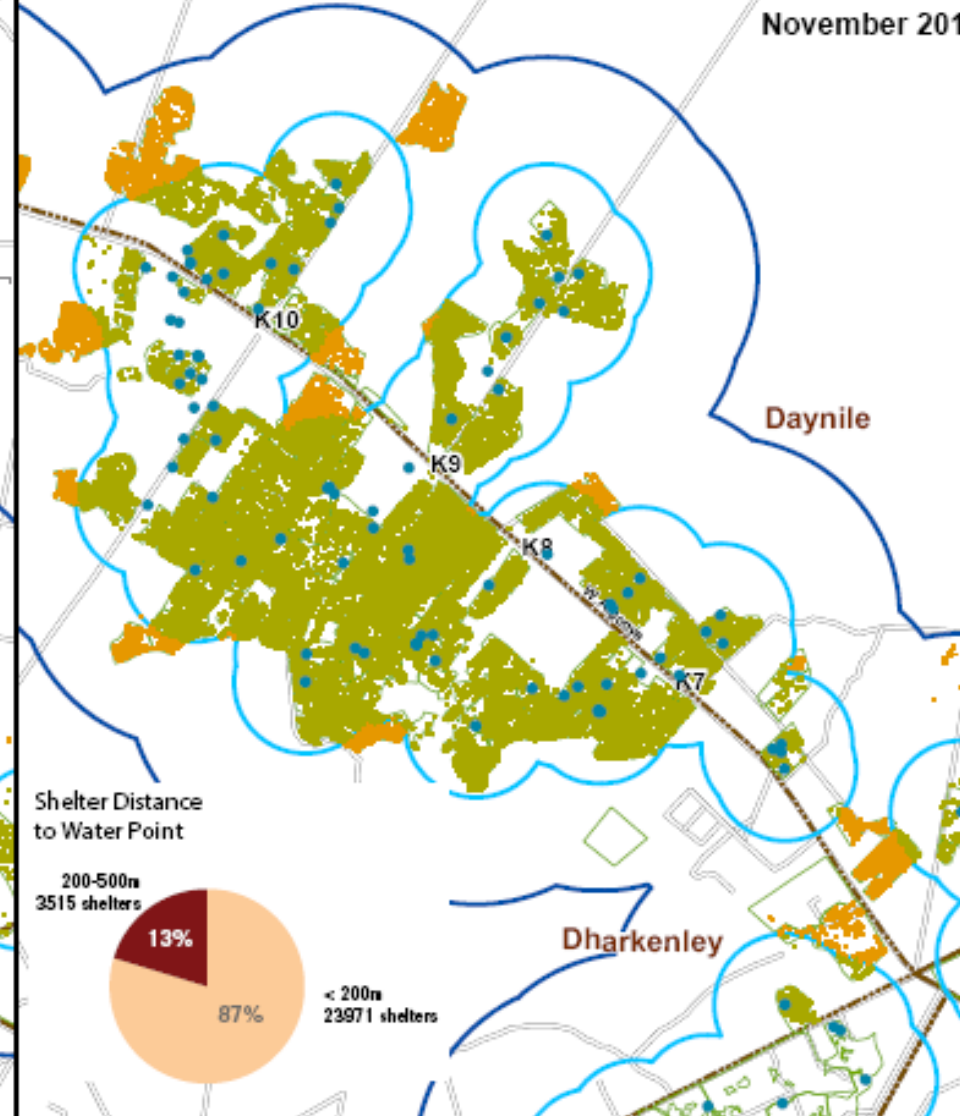


Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated donors mentioned on this map. For humanitarian purposes only.

June 2013



November 2014



Waterpoint Number Trend

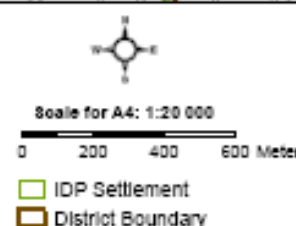
- Water Point

Distance to Waterpoint

- 200 m
- 500 m

Shelter Distance to Water Point

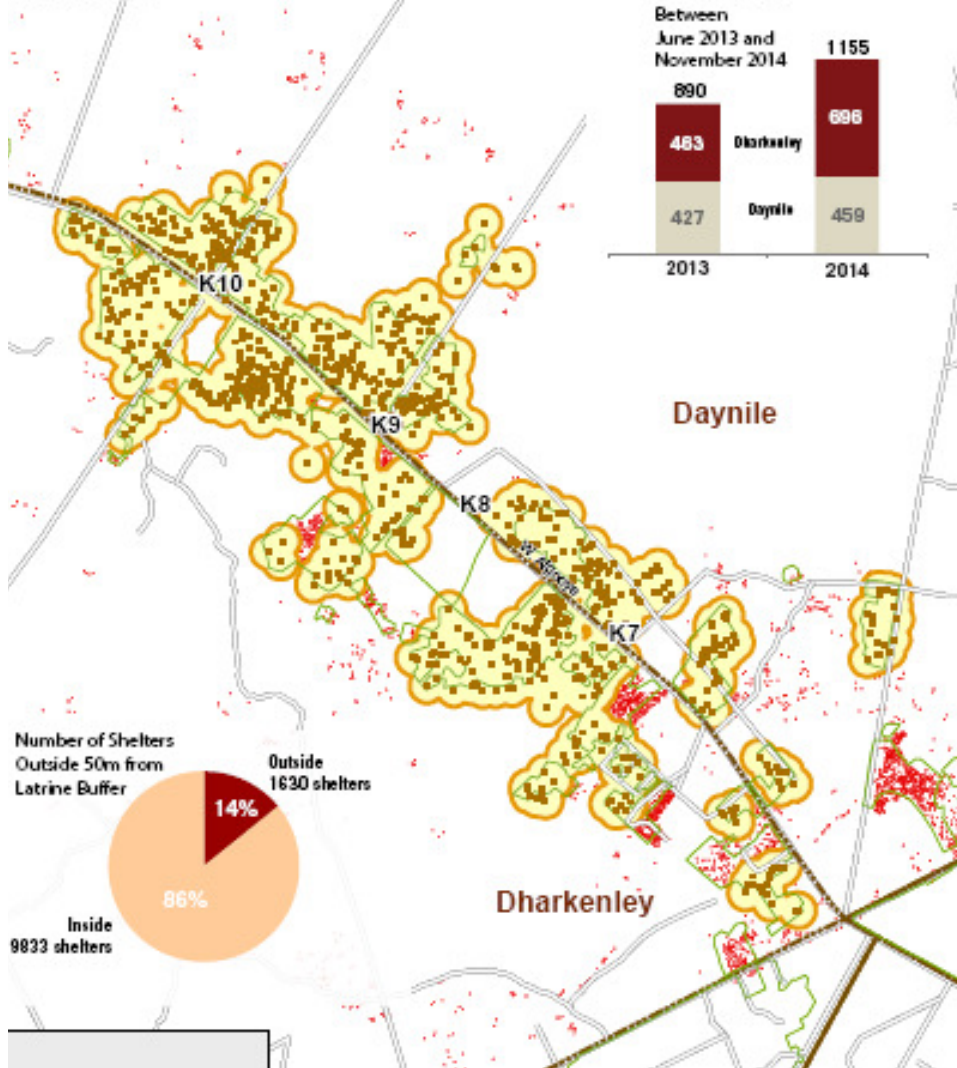
- Less than 200
- 200 - 500



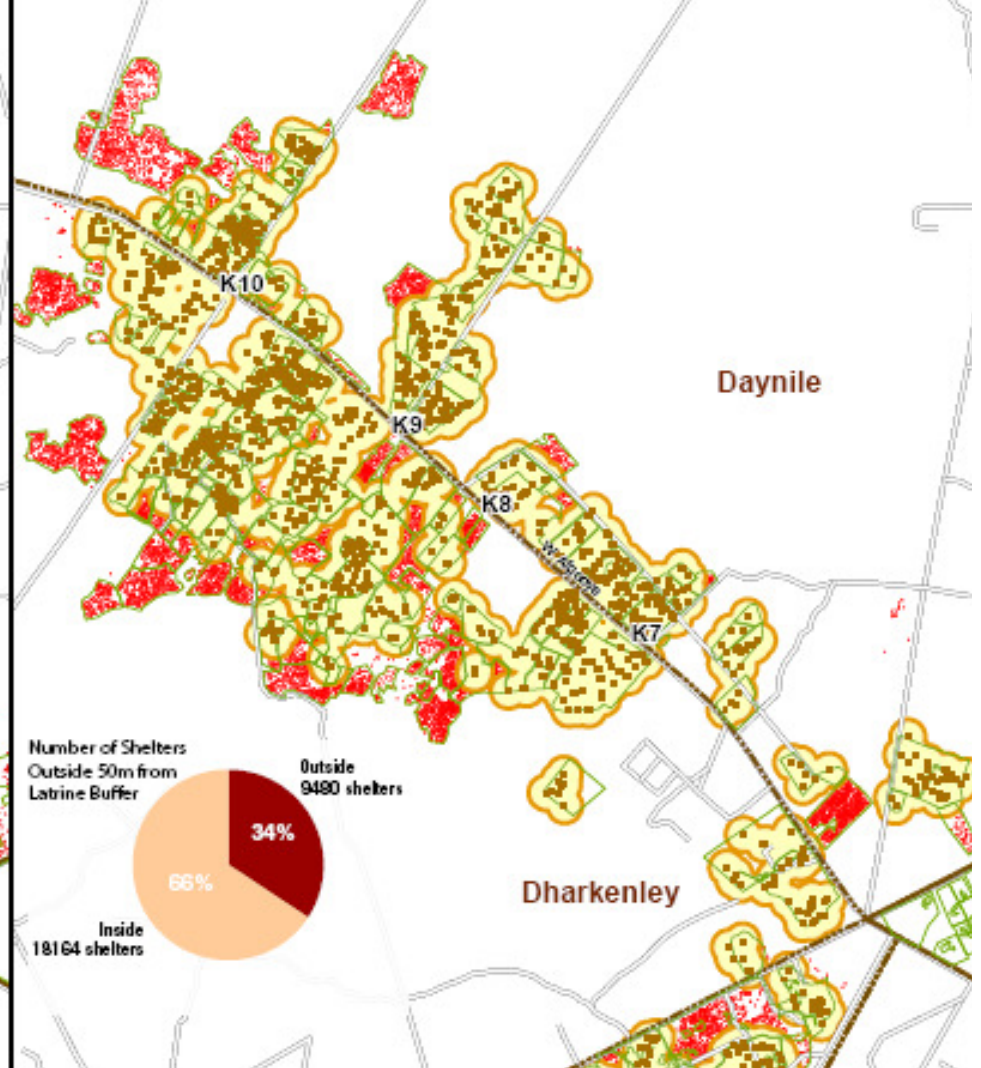
Shelter Assessment Data: UNOGAT and REACH
Roads: OSM
Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 39N
File: REACH_BOM_Map_Mogadishu_WaterPointsChanges_25Nov2014_A4
Contact: reach.mapping@impactinitiatives.org

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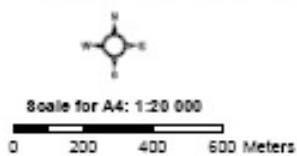
June 2013



November 2014



- Latrine Number Trend**
- Latrine
 - 50m area around latrines
 - Shelter outside 50m from latrines
 - IDP Settlement
 - District Boundary



Shelter Assessment Data: UNOGAT and REACH
Roads: OSM
Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 39N
File: REACH_SOM_Map_Mogadishu_LatrineChanges_25Nov2014_A4
Contact: reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

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M&E Framework

- **Increased capacity of Shelter Cluster members to incorporate M&E techniques, inclusive of those in the Shelter Cluster M&E framework developed by REACH in 2014.**
 - 60 individuals
 - 20 organizations
 - 4 trainings
- **Key Needs**
 - **Trainings that build the cluster partners' capacities to better help improve their ability to collect, clean and analyze data.**
 - **Trainings on data collection, upload and tools modification through mFieldwork platform**

Slide 11

GVDE10

Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Project Cycles



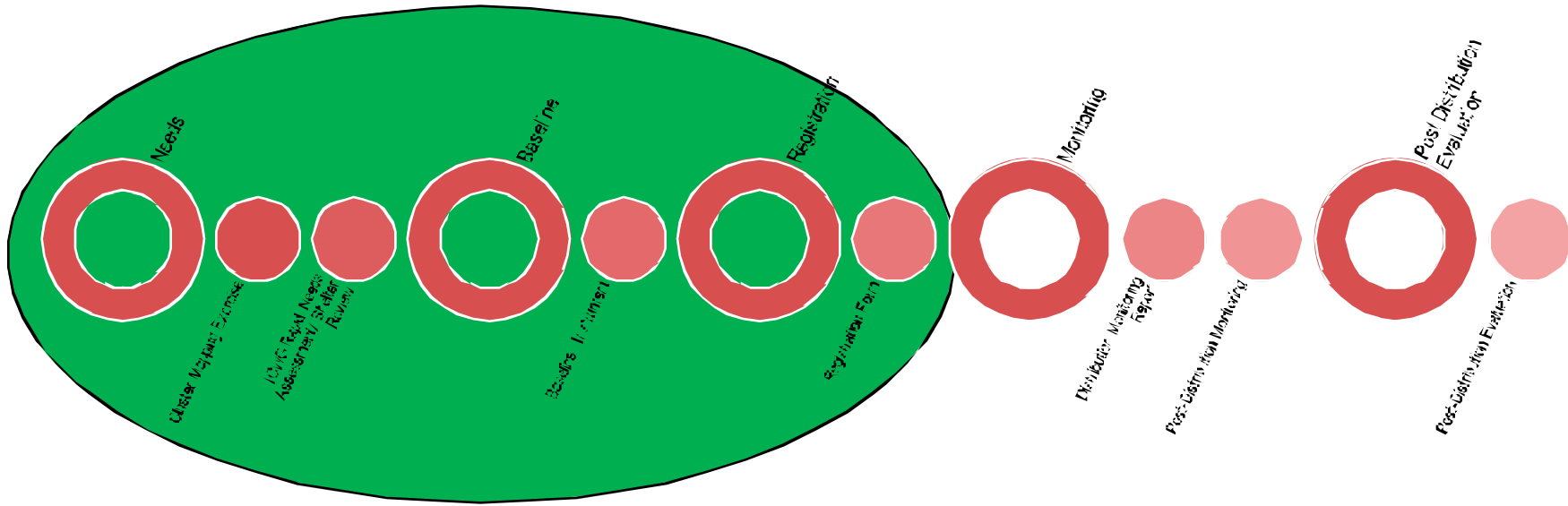
Slide 12

GVDE19

Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

M&E Framework – Timeline and Upload



Slide 13

GVDE20

Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

The ICCG (Inter Cluster Coordination Group) in close collaboration with REACH has developed a multi-sectorial needs assessment tool building on-top of the former MIRA tool (SIRNA: Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment). The tool will be rolled out through mobile technology using the KOBO on-line system (managed by UNOCHA).

REACH has committed to support the ICCG with emergency assessments through funding with ECHO.

The report itself serves to inform the humanitarian response in the assessed villages and therefore is directly relevant to partners implementing programmes in the three districts who may use this report for advocacy and resource mobilization, as required.

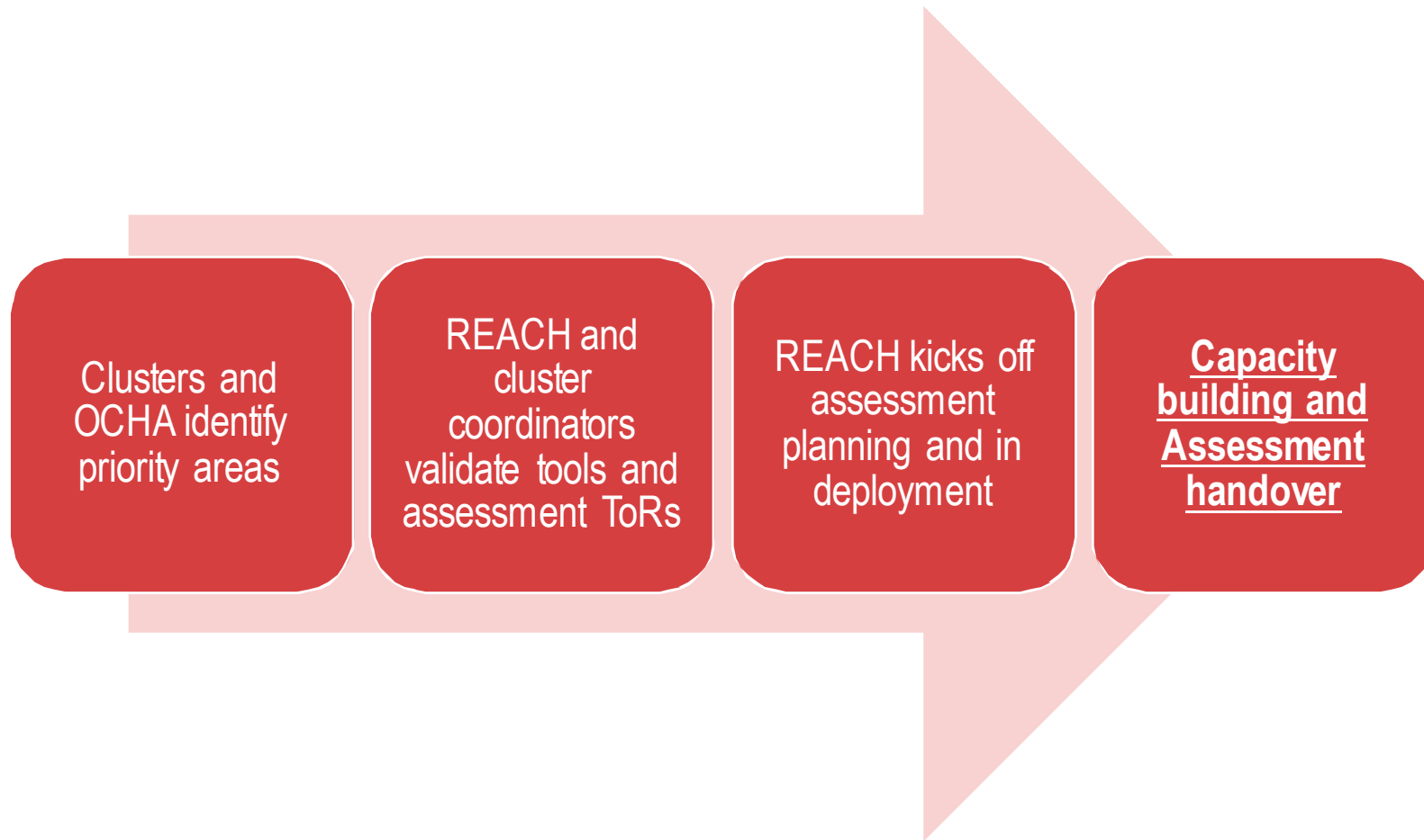
The SIRNA tool is designed to serve as a standard, easily accessible inter-Cluster tool that can provide a comprehensive needs overview of a population after a crisis is first reported.

Slide 14

GVDE12 Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Assessment Process



Slide 15

GVDE21 Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment SIRNA

Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle, Somalia

Preliminary Findings Fact Sheet

June 2015

Summary

The 2015-16 seasonal rains started in Middle Shabelle around 15 April, at a rate characterized as normal to above normal by SWALIM. The rains have flooded parts of the region and burdened the support structures along the Shabelle River, leading to breakages. On 27 May, WOODCA confirmed new river breakages between Mogaayo and Kulbis Yarow villages, further exacerbating flooding in the area.

Households are mainly small scale farmers, livestock producers and traders. Most of the farmers are gravely impacted on terms of the high river gauge and irrigation pumps are needed during the dry season (Fairfax Foundation).

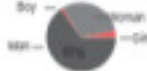
This fact sheet presents preliminary findings from a rapid inter-agency needs assessment, based on primary data collected from a representative sample of 435 households between 13 and 17 June.

Demographics

Population Sex Distribution



Head of Household



Households Including Members with Specific Vulnerability



Average Household Size

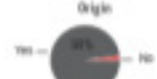
8.7

Location Map



Displacement

% of Sample Residing in Place of Origin



Intentions

Households Intending to Stay in Current Location



Sectoral Overview

WASH	% HH with access to latrine	5% with access
	Defecation point for those without access to latrine	73% in the open away from home, 13% in the open by the home, 10% other
Health	% of HH by water source	80% river, 13% unprotected river well, 7% other
	% of HH maintaining body cleanliness at a hygienic place	
Food	% of HH reporting health problems in last month	81%
	% of HH with access to healthcare	5%
Nutrition	Average distance to travel to healthcare services	133 minutes walking
	Food Consumption Score	31.8 (borderline)
Protection	% of HH reporting malnutrition in the community and/or household	64%
	% of HH who own the land settled on	38%
Education	% of HH with children accessing education	36%
	Shelter	Main shelter typology: 74% transitional shelter, 19% brick, 0% other
	HH NFI Score	

Food Security

The households are located in the high-productivity riverine areas, leading to an anticipation that the most recent flooding will likely lead to a below-average harvest and/or long delays in the lean season harvest. FEWS NET has highlighted that this would increase local cereal prices, reduce agricultural labor demand, and lead to deteriorating food security outcomes between now and the delayed harvest in 10% of households own livestock, of which goats (37%), cows (7%), and/or sheep (54%) are most common. Further contextual insight is needed before reporting on household calibration and anticipated harvest.

Key Developments

Known breakages include: Dubalka in Madoqay district; Sabaan, Mogaayo, and Kulbis Yarow in Jowhar district. The most affecting breakage in Bal'ad was also the most recent breakage: Kulbis Yarow. Most of the villages assessed in Bal'ad were only accessible via boat, limiting the assessment's ability to capture household data and, more significantly, impacting the villages themselves from accessing resources outside of their village.

The population is in dire need of support to reinforce the river embankment, and the negative repercussions of these breakages was evidenced by household data collection and facilities mapping. Ongoing responses have centered on Jowhar and Madoqay districts. However, given the impact of the Kulbis Yarow breakage, WASH and livelihood interventions should be prioritized in Bal'ad.

Displacement was reported to be more prevalent in other districts of the assessment, but key informants (community leaders) indicated that households from Bal'ad may have been displaced to Mogaayo in search of improved livelihoods due to the loss of crop production/harvest.

*Sampling was completed in 7 villages within Bal'ad: Damaley, Fatoosha, Jambeco, Korahe bar, Mogaayo, Muli-dheere, and Muli-dheere bar. The minimum statistical significance was set at 90% confidence level with a 10% confidence interval. A more comprehensive analysis report is available upon request.

For more information please contact: OCHA, sirna@un.org, REACH, index-matched@reach-initiative.org



Slide 16

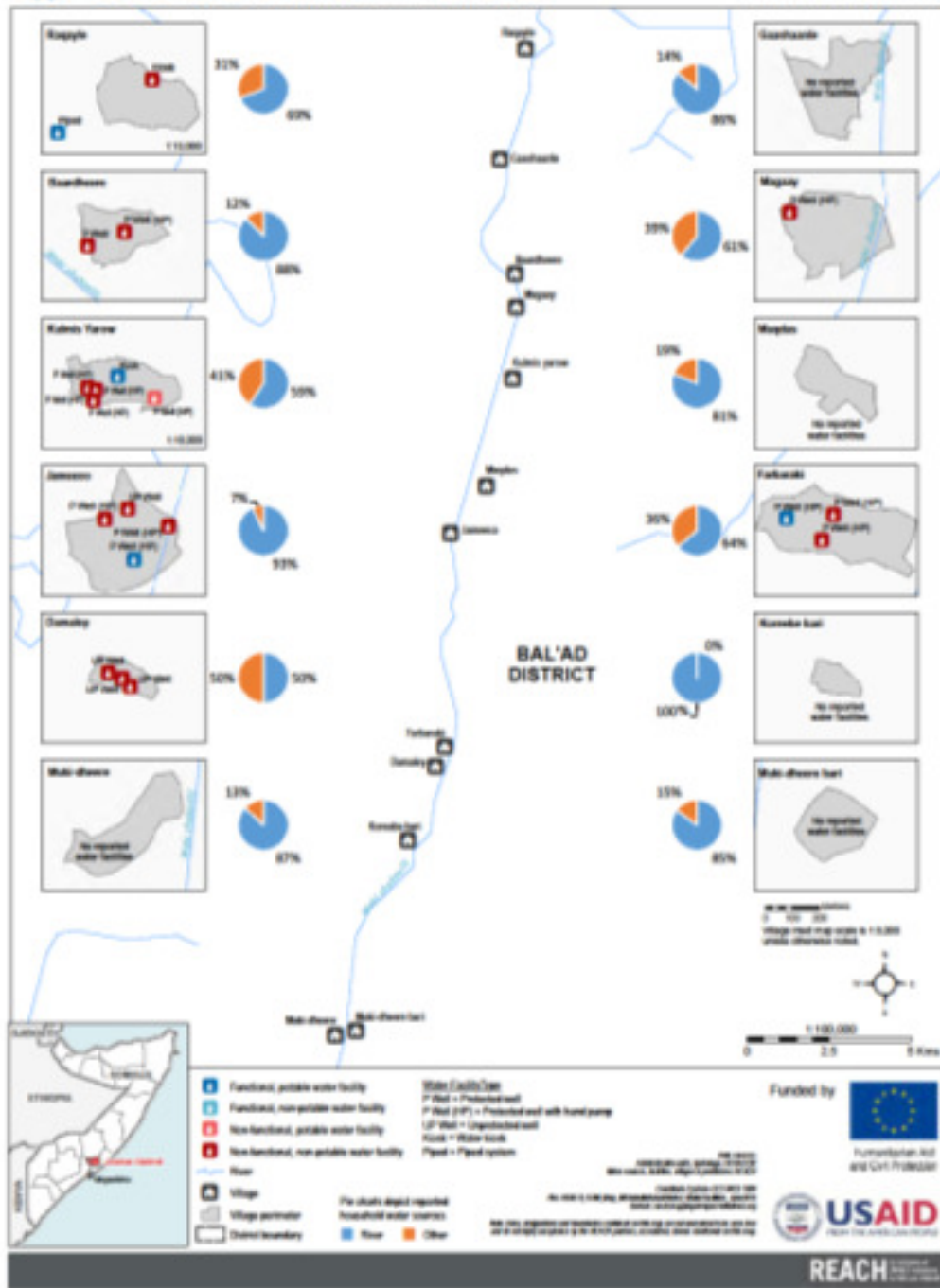
GVDE13 Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015



SOMALIA - Middle Shabelle
 Water Facility Distribution, Type, Functionality and Potability
 Bal'ad District — Assessed 13-17 June 2015

For Humanitarian Purposes Only
 Production date : 25 June 2015



Slide 17

GVDE17

Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Slide 18

GVDE18 Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?

Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015

Key Shelter Findings

- Despite the small percentage of households reporting to live in permanent shelters, anecdotal evidence and secondary data did not indicate significant shelter-related needs in the villages.
 - However, the cross-cutting nature of shelter should also be considered with regards to Protection and WASH findings.
 - Of the 56% of households who reported having a door to their shelter, 81% reported having locks.
 - 36% reported a source of light at night and only 5% of households reported a theft in the last 12 months.
- Jowhar airport caseload
 - Anecdotal evidence has indicated these households are being relocated and may need require emergency shelter support.
- Pilot of NFI Score Mechanism
 - Households averaged an NFI score of 3.5 – indicating a moderate need.
 - However, itemized NFI scores were most severe for mats and wash basins, so it is advised that Shelter actors link with WASH actors to ensure that wash basins and mats are reaching the most vulnerable households.
 - NFIs available on the market include jerry cans (reported by 84% of households), cooking pots (67%), knives (65%), blankets (57%), wash basins (50%), mats (49%), and plastic sheeting (44%).

Slide 19

GVDE22 Can we maybe add a slide to describe what this program does (key activities/outputs)?
Gaia Van Der Ech, 6/10/2015