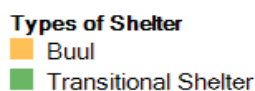
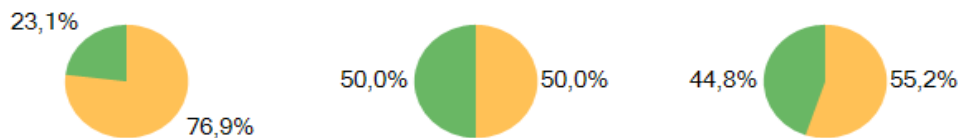
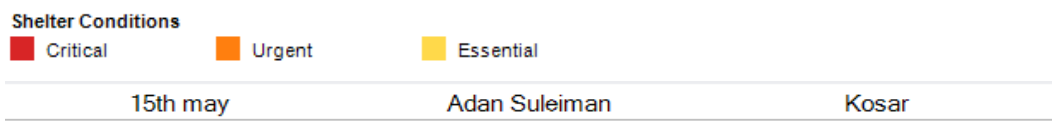
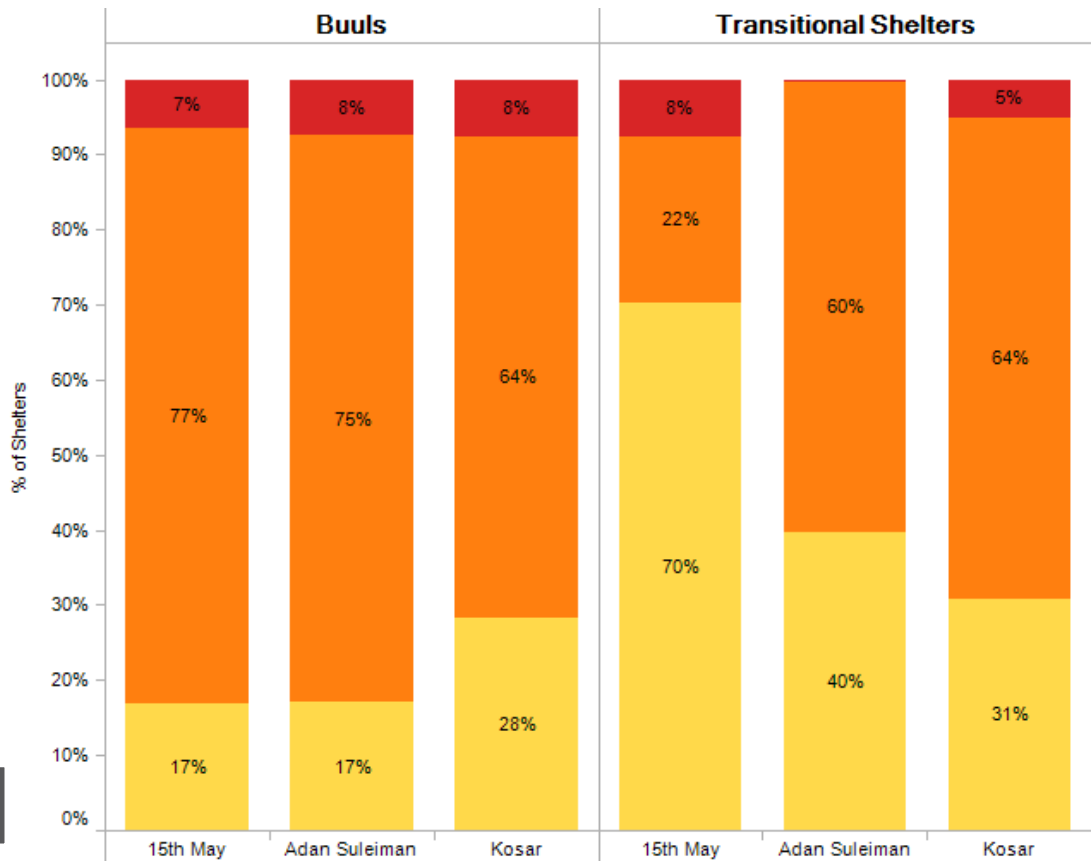




# SOMALIA SHELTER SECTOR REVIEW

## FACT SHEET # 2: BURAO

NOVEMBER 2012



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**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

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This fact sheet covers the IDP camps located in and around the city of Burao in Somaliland, to 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 targeted 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 Burao 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 tool. Enumerators hired by the shelter cluster members present in Burao 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.

Households were randomly sampled from each of the target IDP settlements using a common randomized household walk methodology. Each team of two enumerators was directed to a specific location within the IDP settlement and would then walk the entire section, skipping every two houses. This ensured that households in different parts of the camp were assessed.

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 Pressing (Yellow), based on the observations of the enumerators on 14 criteria. These criteria include: (1) shelter condition score, (2) age of shelter, (3) number of shelters per household space, (4) shelter size, (5) surface per person, (6) "availability" of separated sleeping spaces, (6) material of the floor, (7) material of the walls, (8)

material of the structure, (9) material of the roof, (10) presence of a door, (11) number of layers, (12) 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 intention is to provide 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.

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

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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## 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:

According to the sample, in 15<sup>th</sup> of May settlement, each household has an average of 1,5 shelters, while in Adan Suleiman, each household has 1,9 shelters and in Kosar, an average of 2 shelters.

The link between the age of the buul (and therefore displacement date) and its conditions is self-evident in Burao. The older the buul is, the better it is in terms of conditions, materials and protection from weather hazards. This is particularly true in camp 15<sup>th</sup> May. However, despite their age, buuls from the assessed camps are not matching minimum humanitarian standards and therefore there is a need for shelter upgrade to transitional shelter type.

| Shelter Type         |           | 15 <sup>th</sup> May | Kosar | Adan Suleiman |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------|---------------|
| Buul                 | Total     | 76,9%                | 50%   | 55,2%         |
|                      | Critical  | 6,6%                 | 7,6%  | 7,5%          |
|                      | Urgent    | 76,6%                | 64,1% | 75,4%         |
|                      | Essential | 16,8%                | 28,3% | 17,1%         |
| Transitional Shelter | Total     | 23,1%                | 50%   | 44,8%         |
|                      | Critical  | 7,6%                 | 5,1%  | 0%            |
|                      | Urgent    | 22,2%                | 64,1% | 60,4%         |
|                      | Essential | 70,2%                | 30,8% | 39,6%         |

Table 1: Shelter Condition Score by Location

Among those observed, only very few buuls were in such bad conditions that they could not provide any type of shelter to the interviewed households. The majority of buuls are therefore in urgent conditions which still require humanitarian response but offer a minimum short-term solution to the IDP households. Buuls in essential 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 intervention.

Transitional shelters are generally providing adequate shelter arrangement to IDP households and are commonly provided by humanitarian aid actors. Findings show that

transitional shelters in Kosar settlement are generally in better conditions than the ones in the other camps (15<sup>th</sup> May and Adan Suleiman).

Land ownership issues are more relevant in 15<sup>th</sup> May camp where very few households claim to own the land they occupy. In the other camps ownership status seem to be clearer. However further enquiries should be made over those households claiming to be allowed to occupy their plots without any fee to pay or ownership status.

### KEY TRENDS

#### Shelter types

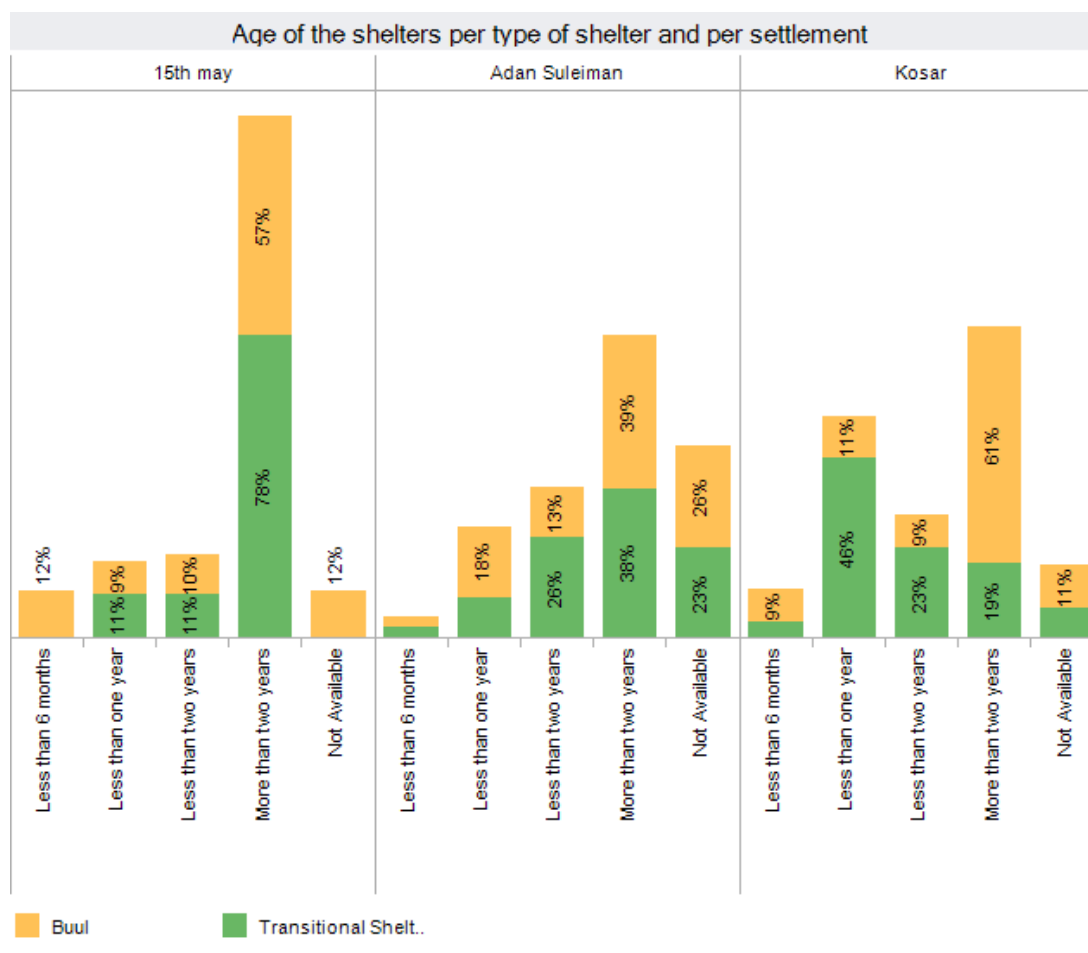
Based on enumerators' observations, the majority of shelters in 15<sup>th</sup> May are buuls (76,9%) while in Kosar and Adan Suleiman buuls and transitional shelters are almost equally represented. Regarding the buuls, it is important to note that 15<sup>th</sup> May buuls are generally in better conditions (less holes in the cover, more layers, more doors, better materials) than Kosar and Adan Suleiman buuls.

The main reason is that 15<sup>th</sup> May buuls are older (more than 2 years of existence) than the others. Over the past years, IDP households had the opportunity to invest in order to "upgrade" their shelters.

In 15<sup>th</sup> May camp, both buuls and transitional shelters are older than 2 years (56,9% and 77%). In Adan Suleiman, age of shelter seems to be less homogeneous but the high number of no answer (26% and 23%) defuses any reliable assumption. In Kosar buuls are generally older than 2 years (60,8%) while transitional shelters are usually more recent (46% less than one year old).

|               |                      | Shelter issues reported by interviewed households |       |      |              |           |
|---------------|----------------------|---|-------|------|--------------|-----------|
|               |                      | Weather   | Space | Land | Agression(s) | No issues |
| 15th may      | Buul                 | ■   |       | ■    |              | ■         |
|               | Transitional Shelter | ■   |       | ■    |              | ■         |
| Adan Suleiman | Buul                 | ■   |       | ■    | ■            | ■         |
|               | Transitional Shelter | ■   |       |      |              | ■         |
| Kosar         | Buul                 | ■   | ■     | ■    | ■            | ■         |
|               | Transitional Shelter | ■   | ■     | ■    |              | ■         |

|                      |              | Shelter issues reported by interviewed households |               |        |
|----------------------|--------------|---|---------------|--------|
|                      |              | 15th may  | Adan Suleiman | Kosar  |
| Buul                 | Weather      | 95,00%  | 86,84%        | 83,02% |
|                      | Space        |   |               | 1,89%  |
|                      | Land         | 1,67%   | 2,63%         | 5,66%  |
|                      | Agression(s) |   | 2,63%         | 3,77%  |
|                      | No issues    | 3,33%   | 7,89%         | 5,66%  |
| Transitional Shelter | Weather      | 72,22%  | 92,11%        | 86,05% |
|                      | Space        |   |               | 2,33%  |
|                      | Land         | 16,67%  |               | 2,33%  |
|                      | No issues    | 11,11%  | 7,89%         | 9,30%  |



**Issues related to Shelter**

Weather conditions (rains, heat and cold) are the main issues reported by the majority of the households in all three camps of Burao, regardless of the shelter type. This result differs significantly from other locations targeted by the Shelter Sector Review. Usually, households living in transitional shelter are likely to report no significant issues about their shelter.

It is worth mentioning that in 15<sup>th</sup> May camp, 16% of households living in transitional shelters reported land issues as major concerns which is probably related to property documents availability.

**Shelter Materials**

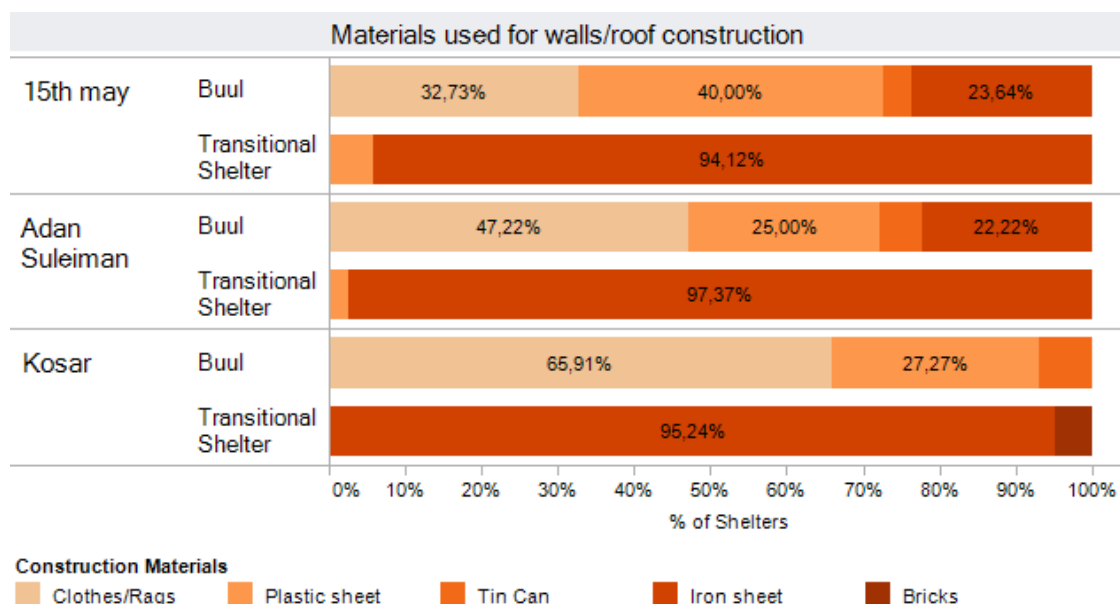
The results of the direct observation questionnaires are quite consistent regarding the materials used to build different shelter types.

As expected, transitional shelters are generally built with better materials: a great majority of them have walls and roofs made out of CGI (Iron Sheet). Floors are usually uncovered in Kosar and Adan Suleiman, whereas in 15<sup>th</sup> May camp, they are usually covered by plastic sheets.

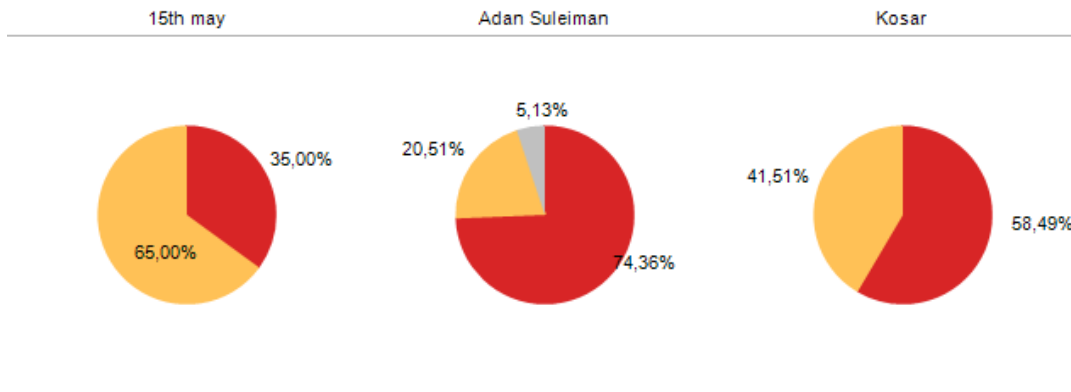
As for the buuls, as reported above, there are significant differences between those of Kosar or Adan Suleiman and those of 15<sup>th</sup> May.

Kosar. A total of 76,7% of buuls in 15<sup>th</sup> May do not have any hole or major damage in their coverage compared to 89,7% in Adan Suleiman and only 65,3% in Kosar.

Between 90% and 100% of transitional shelters have a physical door in the three camps assessed; only 48% to 60% of buuls are also equipped with a physical door. However, most of the buuls that have a physical door are unable to lock it from inside (58,3% in 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 79,5% in Adan Suleiman, 71,2% in Kosar) and from outside (75% in 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 64,1% in Adan Suleiman, 61,5% in Kosar). This might raise some protection issues because those households are unable to consistently prevent access to their shelter to thieves or aggressors.

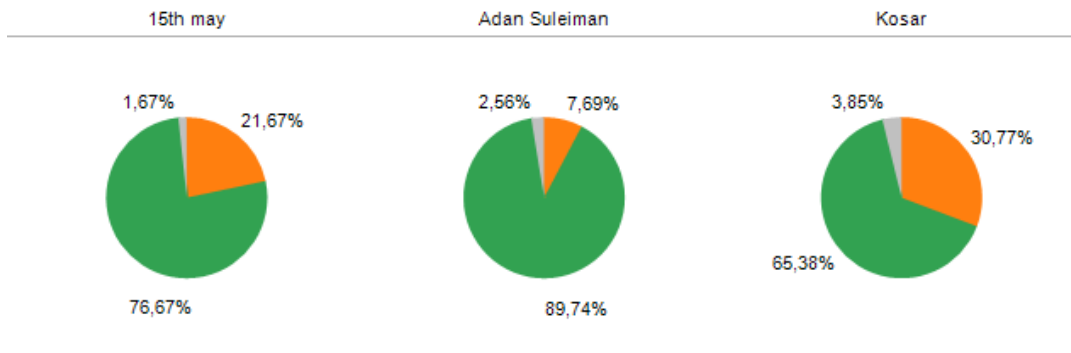


In 15<sup>th</sup> May camp, buuls are commonly constructed out of better materials (plastic sheet on the floor and tin can or plastic sheet again for the coverage) that should better protect the household living in it. Buul coverage in Kosar are usually built with weaker material, mainly only clothes and rags (65,9%). Moreover, 65% of buuls in 15<sup>th</sup> May have more than one layer of coverage compared to 20,5% in Adan Suleiman and 41,5% in



**Number of layers**

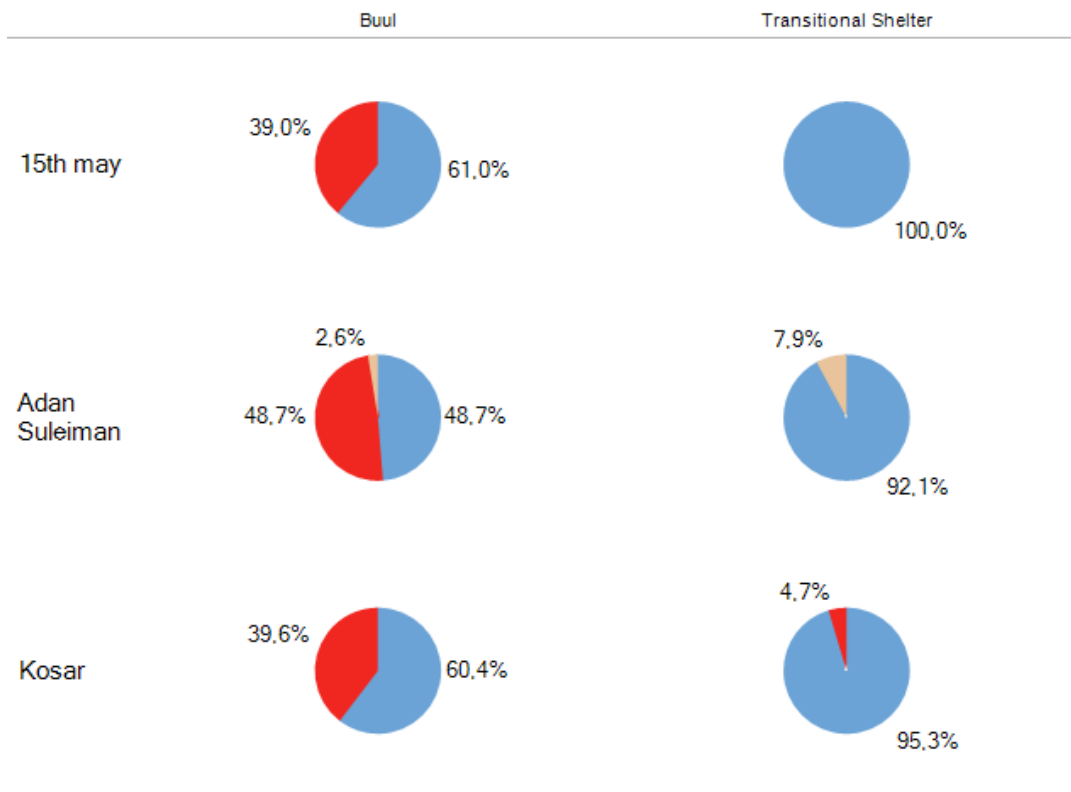
■ Only one layer 
 ■ More than one la.. 
 ■ No answer



**hole/damage in the Coverage**

■ Yes 
 ■ No 
 ■ No Answer

**Shelters with a physical door**



**Does the shelter have a door?**

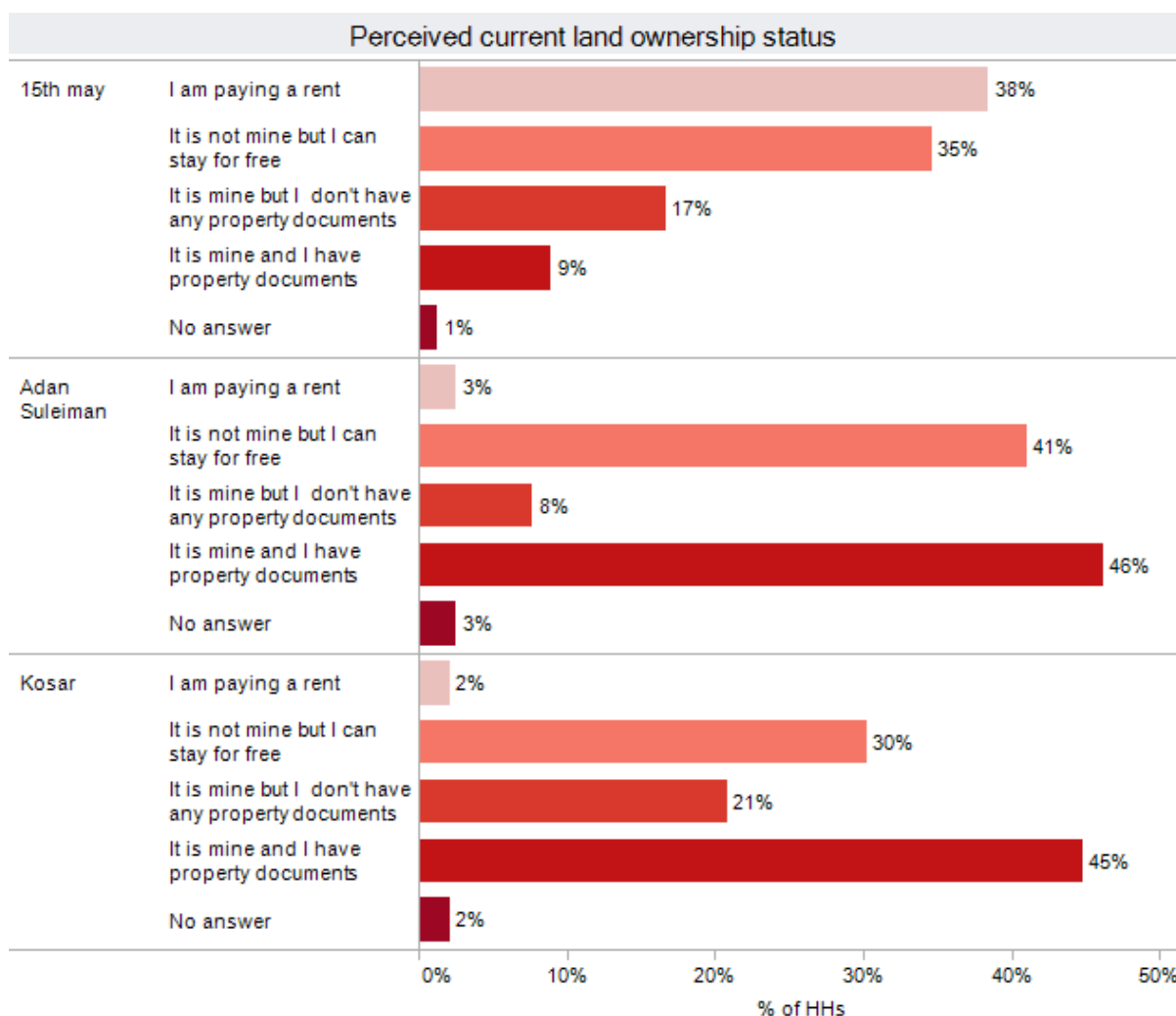
■ Yes 
 ■ No 
 ■ No Answer

**House, Land and Property**

Most of the IDP households in 15<sup>th</sup> May do not claim any ownership over the land they occupy: 38,4% pay a rent and 34,6% are allowed to stay for free. Those paying a rent are living in buuls (almost 60% of them) while those who do not have to pay are occupying transitional shelters. Only 16,6% claim to own the land but without any property documents (mainly households living in buuls). 11,6% of IDPs are able to certify their ownership with legal documents; all of which are living in transitional shelters.

In Adan Suleiman the perception of land ownership is divided among two categories: those who occupy a plot without having to pay a rent (41,3%) and those who can claim a legitimate land ownership (46,3%). There are no significant trend changes between households living in buuls and households living in transitional shelters.

In Kosar, 44,8% of IDP households claim to own the land supported by official documentation while 20,8% feel that they are owners as well but do not have documents to prove it. 30,1% of households are occupying a plot without having to pay any rent. Among the households who have property documents, the majority are households living in buuls (60% vs 40%). Regarding the other category, there are no significant cleavages between families living in buuls and transitional shelters.



| Summary Table                                      | 15th May            | Kosar                      | Adan Suleiman              |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Estimated Population <sup>1</sup>                  | 300 HHs             | 1742 HHs                   | 400 HHs                    |
| Sample   | 73 HHs              | 91 HHs                     | 78 HHs                     |
| % of Tents   | 0%                  | 0%                         | 0%                         |
| % of Buuls   | 23%                 | 50%                        | 45%                        |
| % of Transitional Shelters                         | 77%                 | 50%                        | 55%                        |
| Average # of shelters per HH                       | 1,5                 | 1,9                        | 2                          |
| Average Age of Buuls                               | More than 2 years   | More than 2 years          | More than 2 years          |
| Average Age of Transitional Shelters               | More than 2 years   | Less than 1 year           | More than 2 years          |
| Main shelter issue reported – Buuls                | Weather             | Weather                    | Weather                    |
| Main shelter issue reported – Transitional Shelter | Weather             | Weather                    | Weather                    |
| % of buuls with only one layer                     | 35%                 | 74%                        | 58%                        |
| % of buuls with holes or damage in the coverage    | 22%                 | 7,7%                       | 31%                        |
| % of shelters with a door                          | 45%                 | 25%                        | 29%                        |
| Main land/plot ownership status                    | HH is paying a rent | Owned with legal documents | Owned with legal documents |

<sup>1</sup> Somaliland Shelter Cluster estimations



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Interventions focusing on households living in buuls should be prioritized. Interventions on existing transitional shelters should not be considered as part of emergency/rehabilitation interventions.
2. The majority of buuls in Burao are in urgent conditions which still require humanitarian response but offer a minimum short term solution to the IDP households.
3. The link between the age of the buul (and therefore displacement date) and its conditions is self-evident in Burao. The older the buul is, the better it is in terms of conditions, materials and protection from weather hazards.
4. Recent IDPs or households with inconsistent income sources should be prioritized.
5. There seems to be no major issues related to shelter density in Burao.
6. The main issues reported by IDP households are related to weather conditions, especially rains for those living in buuls.
7. Lockable doors, from inside and outside, should be recommended as part of minimum shelter specifications. This would strengthen IDPs' safety from thefts and aggressions.
8. Land, House and Property issues should be further assessed in Burao. More specifically, further information should be collected over 1) households claiming having property rights with official documents to prove it and 2) actual land status of the households that claim to occupy a plot without paying a rent. Better information should unlock shelter durable solutions for Somaliland IDPs.
9. A strategy about how to "upgrade" from buuls to transitional shelters should be agreed on by all actors involved in the shelter sector: governments, local authorities, beneficiaries' communities, shelter agencies and organizations.

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

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- 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 take into consideration for humanitarian operational purposes.

# ANNEX I

