COMPREHENSIVE SITE ASSESSMENT

BAIDOA DISTRICT

May 2018

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Severe drought conditions prevail in significant portions of Somalia after four successive seasons of below average rainfall. In September 2017, the Displacement Tracking Matrix[1] round 6 estimated that 2 million people in the 58 assessed districts of Somalia were displaced, the majority of whom were children (under 18 years) and women. In search for food supplies, income sources and humanitarian assistance, displaced populations have moved towards urban areas where new internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites are established. However, the continuing increase in the displaced population has intensified the strain placed on existing sites and service provision.

A Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), conducted by REACH between October 2017 and March 2018, aimed to get a snapshot of the situation of the IDPs across Somalia through key informants interviews. To support the DSA, a Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) was conducted. The CSA is a household-level survey conducted amongst a representative sample of all IDP sites in each targeted district. It provides detailed information about the available infrastructure and services for IDPs living in the sites as well as their needs and vulnerabilities in the targeted districts (Afgooye and Baidoa). Detailed information at district level will enable operational partners to plan

appropriate responses to fill the needs gaps identified across sectors. Based on the severity score from the DSA and accessibility, Baidoa and Afgooye districts were selected for the first round of CSA.

IDP households were sampled for statistical representativeness at the district level, with a 95 % confidence level and a 5.25 % margin of error. 346 household surveys were conducted across 265 sites in Baidoa during April 2018 and May 2018.

In addition to the household interviews, all identified education, health and nutrition facilities accessible to IDPs in each district were mapped. A snowballing sampling strategy was used starting with the information provided by the humanitarian partners. The enumerators asked to the person in charge of the facility if other facilities were accessible until exhaustion in order to ensure that all facilities were reached.
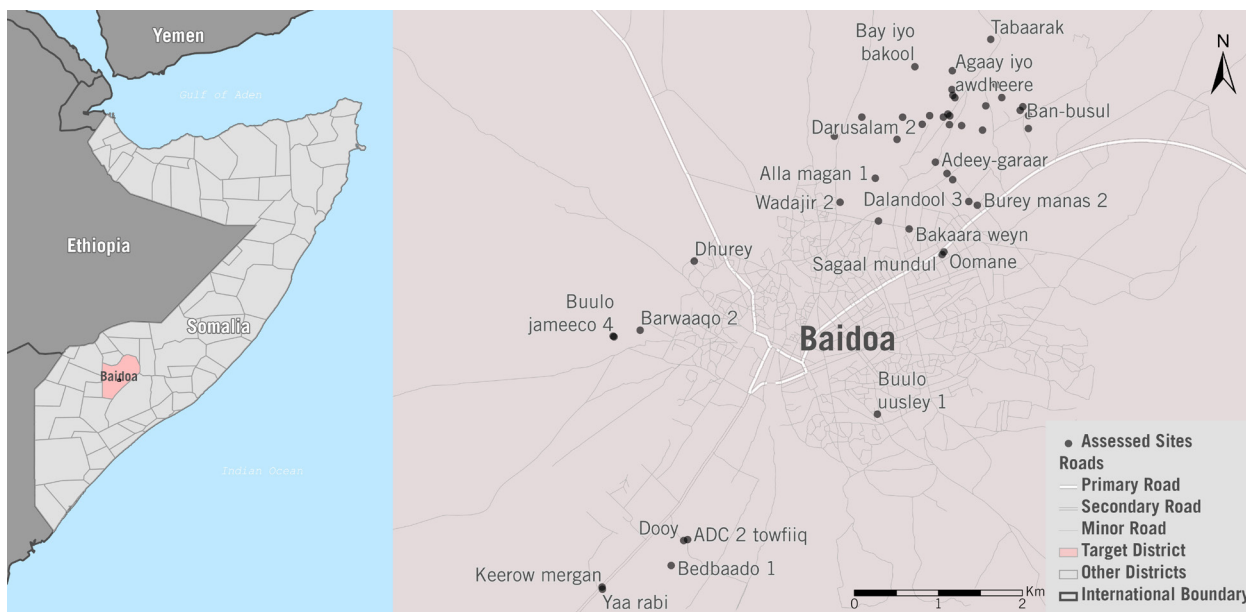
Number of assessed households: 346
Estimated number of IDP households in Baidoa[2]: 40,067
Estimated number of IDP individuals in Baidoa[2]: 164,733

DSA SEVERITY SCORE

As part of the DSA, REACH in coordination with the CCCM cluster developed a severity score index to describe the needs and gaps of each IDP site, and identified and aggregated these scores for each district. Two key informants were interviewed per site. 24 indicators were selected to represent seven sectors and then aggregated for an overall score. Each answer was given a weigh and each sector had a maximum score of 10. The overall score was determined by summing the scores of each sector, with a maximum score of 70. For each sector, the severity category is given according to the score; 0: none; 1-2: low; 3-4: medium; 5-7: high; 8-10: critical. The overall severity category is given according to the following; 0: none; 0-19: low; 20-39: Medium; 40-59: High; 60-70: Critical. Below are the scores for Baidoa district.

CCCM	Protection	Food Security	Health/Nutrition	WASH	Shelter/NFI	Education	Overall
High	Medium	Medium	Critical	High	Critical	Critical	High

SITE LOCATION AND ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

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FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Female (47 %)	Age	Male (53 %)
1 %	60 +	1 %
4 %	41 - 59 y	5 %
11 %	18 - 40 y	8 %
6 %	13 - 17 y	10 %
14 %	5 - 12 y	18 %
8 %	6m - 4y	9 %
2 %	0 - 6 m	2 %
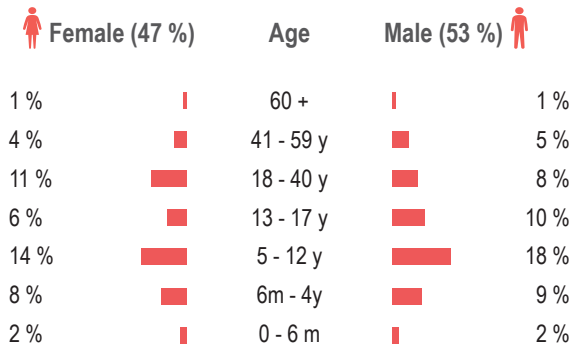
Proportion of households that reported at least one member having the following vulnerabilities[3]:

Pregnant and lactating women	47 %
Person with disability	6 %
Unaccompanied or separated child	4 %

Average reported household size: **6**

DISPLACEMENT

Primary districts of origin:

1. **Baidoa** **(33 %)**
2. **Qansax Dheere** **(15 %)**
3. **Waajid** **(12 %)**
4. **Other** **(40 %)**

75 % of households reported **that they were not planning on returning to their area of origin** at the time of the data collection.
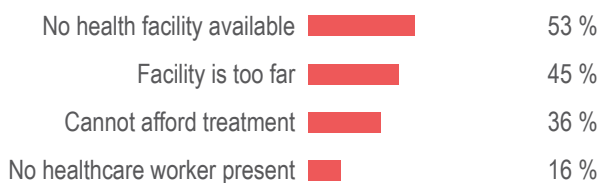
HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services:

The average reported time taken to reach the closest functional healthcare facility was **36 minutes** by walking.

62 % of households reported **having access to a formal healthcare facility.**

Top four most commonly reported challenges to accessing healthcare reported by the 38 % of households who reported not having access to formal healthcare facility[4,5]:

No health facility available	53 %
Facility is too far	45 %
Cannot afford treatment	36 %
No healthcare worker present	16 %

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Reported source of livelihood:

49 % of households reported **depending on daily labour as their primary source of income.**

1 % of households reported **only having one source of income.**

Top three most commonly reported challenges to accessing food reported by households[4]:

Limited economic resources	77 %
Lack of cooking utensils	49 %
Lack of cooking fuel	18 %

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[3] This visualization is composed of three different indicators: households with at least one pregnant or lactating woman, households with at least one person with disability and households with at least one unaccompanied or separated children.
[4] Respondents could select multiple responses.
[5] Findings relating to the 134 households reporting not having access to a formal healthcare facility.

SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

PROTECTION

93 % of households reported **their household had been registered in their settlement.**

Proportion of households that reported the following housing and property characteristics[6]:

They own the land they are settled on	2 %
They pay[7] to stay on this land	2 %
They are at risk of eviction	1 %

97 % of households reported that all members were able to move freely in their community and surrounding area .

97 % of households described **their relations with the host community as good or very good.**

6 % of households reported **experiencing insecurity, intimidation or violence in their current location** in the 3 months prior to the assessment.

20 % of households reported **women and girls do not feel safe in certain areas** in the site they are living in.

Top three most commonly reported areas where women and girls do not feel safe reported by the 20 % households reporting women and girls not feeling safe in certain areas[8,9]:

Inside the site	45 %
At the bathing areas	23 %
At the latrines	22 %

Top three most commonly reported areas where men and boys do not feel safe reported by the 4 % households reporting men and boys not feeling safe in certain areas[8,10]:

At the schools	40 %
Outside the site	32 %
Inside their shelters	23 %

EDUCATION

36 % of children are **reportedly attending school.**

54 % of households reported having a **school inside the settlement or within a walking distance.**

Proportion of children reportedly attending school disaggregated by age and sex:

36 %	5- 12	40 %
33 %	13 - 17	31 %

[6] This visualization is composed of three different indicators: land ownership, rent and perception of risk of eviction.
[7] To pay money or give goods or service.
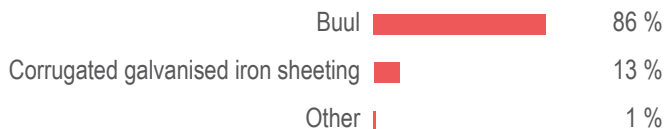[8] Respondents could select multiple responses.
[9] Findings relating to the 80 households reporting women and girls not feeling safe in certain areas in the site they are living in.
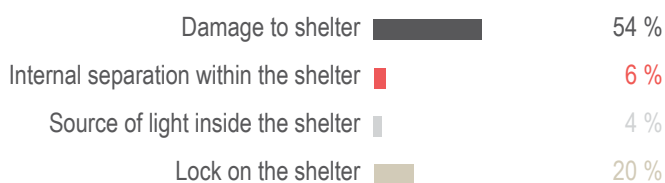[10] Findings relating to the 19 households reporting men and boys not feeling safe in certain areas in the site they are living in.

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SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

SHELTER

Most commonly reported shelter types, as reported by households:

Buul	86 %
Corrugated galvanised iron sheeting	13 %
Other	1 %

Proportion of households that reported the following characteristics for their shelter[11]:

Damage to shelter	54 %
Internal separation within the shelter	6 %
Source of light inside the shelter	4 %
Lock on the shelter	20 %

WASH

Top three most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water:

|	
Water trucking distribution	44 %
Water tank and tap	15 %
Unprotected well	13 %

47 % *of households reported **not being able to access enough[12] water for domestic use (drinking/cooking/washing)** at the time of data collection.*

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

31 % *of households reported **receiving enough[12] information about humanitarian assistance.***

Top five priority needs reported by households[13]:

Food	98 %
Water	79 %
Shelter	67 %
Healthcare	21 %
Nutrition services	16 %
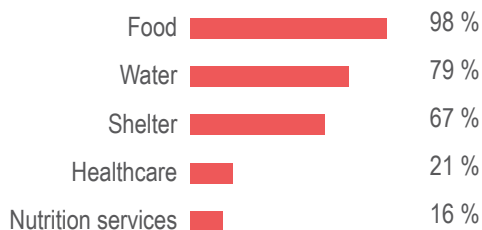
Top two reported preferred language choices to be used by the humanitarian community[14]:

Maay Somali	95 %
Benaadir Somali	4 %

Top three preferred channels to receive information reported by households[13]:

Community meetings	84 %
Telephone voice call	68 %
Radio	48 %
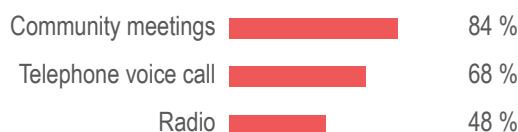
34 % *of households reported **having access to a functioning radio.***

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[11] This visualization is composed of four different indicators: damage to shelter, internal separation inside the shelter, source of light inside the shelter and lock on the shelter.
[12] Enough was determined by the respondent according to his/her perception.
[13] Households could choose up to 3 priorities.
[14] Respondents could select multiple responses.

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FACILITY MAPPING - BAIDOA

Map labels:

Bonkay · Bonkay · Tabaarak · Bay iyo bakol · Hanano2 · Garasgof · Abal · Komari · Neebsoy · Kurta · Bunbusul · Galasgof · Hanano3 · Bullofulay · Duceysane · Taagal · Warsan · Dulmidiid · Walga 3 · Istanbul · Awal barwaqo · Yaiyowkoyow · Edayin · Doora weri · Bodan1 · Sarman weyn · Waajid2 · Mooro Gaabey · Wadajir4 · Mustafa Sheikh · Wadajir1 · Mujamac Kuweit · Salamley · Bullajadid · Baidoa Janaay · Bakaro wein · Bakaro Weyn · Albraar · SOS · Maragaabey · Almacrifa · Kaafiya · Qasab one · Carafaat · Rainbow · Bardale MCH · Swiskalmo · Towfiq · Hawl Wadaag · Baidoa · Al_Furqan 3 · Al-Furqan · Barwaaqo · Bisharo · Al-Qalam · Baidoa town · Abdalla Derow · Ma'ruuf2 · Darusalam · Tawakal 1 · Hunein · Ma'ruuf1 · Bullousley · Bay regional hospital · Dr. Ayub · Sheikh Asharow · Bogolgalanjo · Bay TB Centre · Ma'amur · Awowasharow · Awowasharow · Makoon · Baidoa Airport · MCH Wadajir · Al-Hidaya · Alle Tuuk · Hafato · ADC3 · Hidayoyarey · ADC2 · Shabeelow · 11 Janaay · Lawillay · Eel Baat · Idaale 1 · Lawiilay · Mogormayo · Idaale 1 · Hassan Muumin · Yaarabi · Jubdaddexe · Hagarkaa Iyo Madi Geri

Legend

Health facilities
- 🏥 Health centre (28)
- Ⓗ Hospital (2)
- Mobile clinic (9)
- Primary health care unit (3)

Nutrition facilities
- Nutrition facility (2)

Health facilities providing nutrition services
- Health centre (12)
- Ⓗ Hospital (2)
- Primary health care unit (2)

Education facilities
- Primary (56)
- Secondary (6)

Administrative boundaries
- Baidoa town extent
- District boundary

Roads
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Other road
- ✈ Airfield

DSA IDP sites
- ▲ Planned site
- ▲ Spontaneous site

Scale: 0 · 550 · 1,100 · 2,200 m