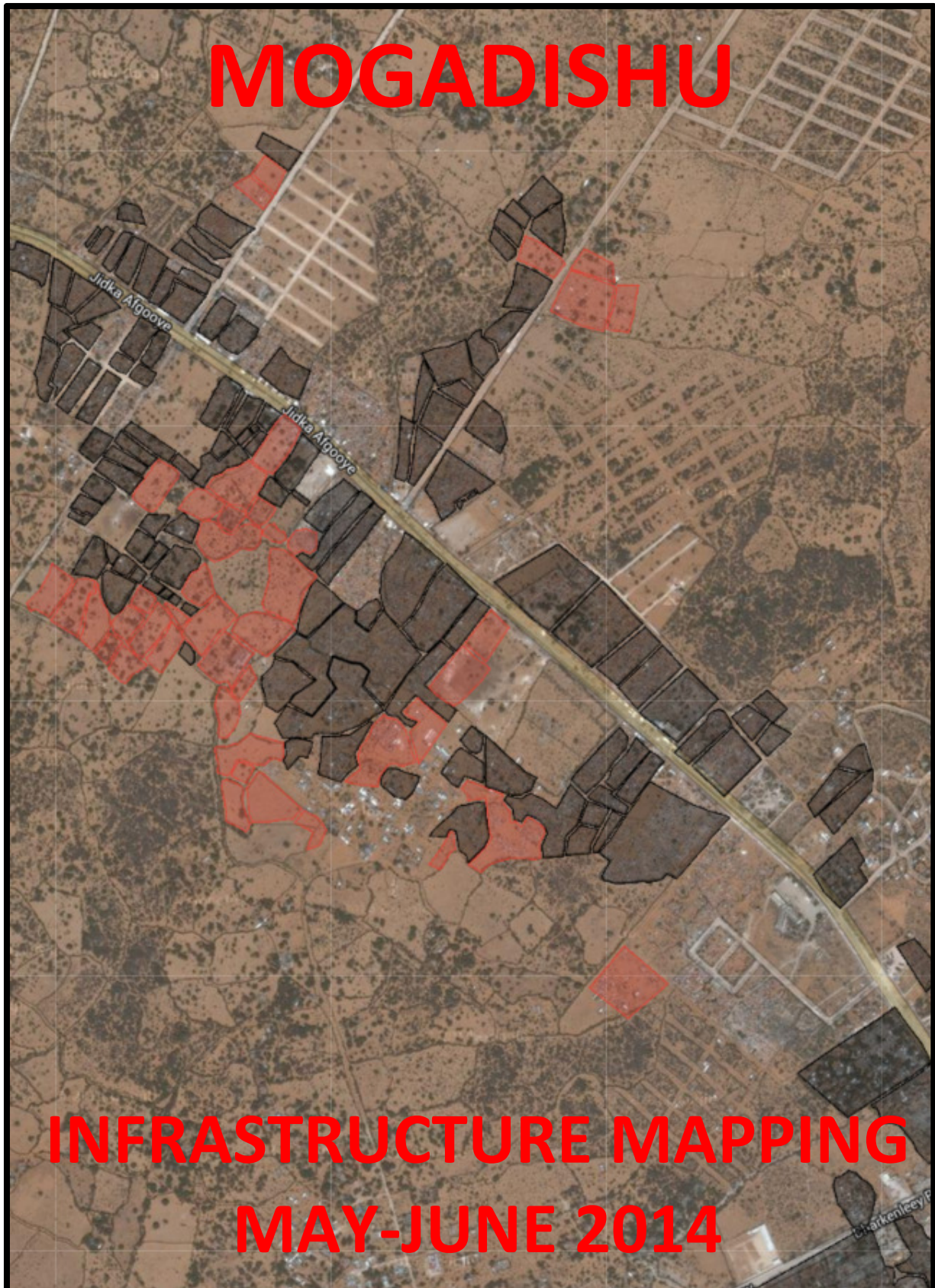




RED = New settlements since January 2014

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVE

There is little reliable statistical information on IDP population figures in Mogadishu. Estimates of IDPs in Mogadishu range between 200,000 and 370,000, with an average household size between 6 and 7.4 members. According to a 2012 ICRC survey, there were some 61,500 households (corresponding to 369,288 IDPs) living in IDP settlements spread out over the 16 districts of Mogadishu. More than 60% of the IDP settlements and 55% of the total IDP population of Mogadishu were concentrated in just three districts: Hodan, Dharkenley and Wadajir. In 2013, there have been IDPs returning back due to spontaneous and organised returns.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by **ORDO, WOCCA, NRC, DRC, ACF, HINNA, WAMMY, SSWC, DBG and SCC** during the months of April to May 2014 in Mogadishu. The collection of data was closely supervised by the Shelter Cluster in Somalia.

The objective of the infrastructure mapping exercise is to provide a useful and timely ‘snapshot’ of the IDP¹ settlements² in Mogadishu, with a main aim to **map out the basic services** that IDPs can access in their respective settlements. This factsheet does not aim to provide detailed programmatic information; rather it is designed to share with a broad audience a concise overview of the current situation in this area.

Settlements in Somalia generally are divided into numerous ‘umbrellas’. Each umbrella is made up of multiple IDP settlements. Umbrella leaders are responsible for the oversight and management of the settlements. Each of the settlements generally have an elected leader or ‘gatekeeper’ responsible for multiple IDP settlements and landowner engagement. The gatekeepers are sometimes from the displaced community, but more often in Mogadishu they are landowners or businesspeople from the local clan who have access to land and links to local clan militia or local authorities.

Settlements in Somalia are often divided by natural land boundaries belonging to one or more landowner.

¹ IDP: Internally Displaced Person

² Majority of the settlements are IDPs but the data collected comprises both IDPs and urban poor.

The report takes into account several key limitations in the collection of data:

- Due to budget restrictions and the short time-scale, general data on each settlement was collected through a key informant interview (KII).³
- Due to security restrictions and the capacity of field staff, the methodology used for density-estimates was limited to 1 density check per approximately 150 households consisting of 15-20 households per density check.
- In some settlements, the host communities are mixed with the IDP population. Data collected may therefore reflect both IDP and host community needs.
- Other approaches based on probability sampling, including cluster and area sampling⁴, were considered but were not used due to budget restrictions and non-availability of updated Satellite imagery. Emphasis was given to collecting reliable GPS data for the perimeter, density and facility purposes, which resulted in less representative data at the household level.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study was to produce quick turnaround ‘baseline data’⁵ that would enable further production of a map of all settlements including a perimeter, a density check and a plot of all facilities accessed by IDPs. The study was conducted on a limited budget and consequently a restricted timeframe. This, combined with security considerations, led the data collection team to adopt a methodology **that was appropriate for the Somalia context and for the scope of this particular exercise**. The following provides an overview of the methodology developed:

³ Key Informants are categorized as follows IDP community leader, IDP elder, Host community leader, Host community elder, religious leader or a focus group.

⁴ This methodology is often used to conduct rapid needs assessment of affected communities after natural disasters through household questionnaires.

⁵ As the methodology adopted does not provide a basis for a statistical assessment, the results are suggestive and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions. Nevertheless, as there is a lack of base-line data, this report can be seen as suggestive for base-line purposes.

- General data is collected through a key-informant interview⁶ (see also footnote 3)
- Perimeter of each settlement: The data-collectors walk around the settlement and capture one in every ten households who resides on the boundary of the settlement. Data in the household survey is collected through direct observation by the data-collector.
- Density check (1 per 150 households): The aim of this part of the study is to conduct a quick turnaround household assessment to produce an estimate of population density in the respective settlement.⁷ The surveys were conducted among what was determined to be a natural cluster of households in each settlement as selected in the field on a *non-probability basis* and involved a minimum of 15 households in each cluster.
- Facilities mapping: All basic services that IDPs access in their respective settlement are recorded. This includes latrines, water-points, schools, health facilities, kiosks, markets, mosques, garbage collection points, police posts, solar lighting posts and community centres. Most data is collected through direct observation and through meetings with staff available at the facilities or IDPs and host community members living around the facility.

The total study was produced in 2 months of field work during the months of April-May-June and to a budget of under \$23,500⁸. The methodology adopted does not provide a basis for a statistical assessment of the resulting density estimate and so p-values and/or confidence intervals could not be prepared. It is therefore strongly recommended that, time and budget permitting, future surveys of this type be conducted on a probability basis to permit the preparation of a full statistical analysis.⁹ Nevertheless, the results are extremely suggestive and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions.

⁶ Due to budget constraints, it was not possible to use the UNHCR participatory assessment methodology which would recommend the use of different focus group discussions divided according to age and gender.

⁷ The household survey results were combined with a map/surface-area of each cluster, as prepared in the field by each enumerator using GPS points, to produce an overall estimate of household density.

⁸ Including training costs, daily allowances for the teamleaders/enumerators, but excluding salary costs, flights and other related costs for all Shelter Cluster staff.

UNHCR provided the necessary support for payments of the enumerators and the Cluster members contributed with human resources and transport. The Shelter Cluster provided training and coordination during the data collection and the compilation of the final report.

DATA COLLECTION

The methodology applied for this interagency assessment included two phases of data collection and analysis: secondary data review with the Shelter Cluster partners in Mogadishu and primary data collection. Remote sensing and spatial analysis can be added to this exercise if updated Satellite Imagery could be provided.

Drawing on background information from a secondary data review from key agencies in Mogadishu, the assessment engaged cluster member agencies in the primary data collection. One tool was developed for the primary data collection phase: a settlement infrastructure mapping survey, which included a key informant interview, direct observation surveys for HH data and the facility surveys.

The surveys were all conducted with mobile phones by non-technical staff, engaged through cluster partners in Mogadishu and trained by the Shelter Cluster staff. Before beginning data collection, the assessment officer conducted a one-day training on the tool, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders/enumerators in Mogadishu. The Shelter Cluster secretariat provided feed-back in crucial intervals to the Cluster staff in the field and the team leaders.

Data collection was undertaken by **10** assessment teams, with each team consisting of one team leader and four enumerators responsible for data collection. Assessment teams were comprised of male and female enumerators.¹⁰

Access to the settlements was negotiated in advance through dialogue with the local authority as well as umbrella and settlement leaders, including gatekeepers.

The data was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the mFieldwork online platform for analysis by teams based in Nairobi. The assessment databases as well as the methodology and data collection tools are available upon request.

¹⁰ This is dependent on the availability of female enumerators within the organisations.

GENERAL DATA

According to data collected during the KII, it was reported that there are 92151 **households** living in 432 settlements, of which 76466 were reported as **IDP households**. An average of 19% households were reported to be from the host community. Most settlements were located in Dharkenley, Daynile and Hodan.

Table 1A: Settlements per District

District Mogadishu	Nr of settlements
Abdiaziz	23
Bondhere	15
Daynile	73
Dharkenley	135
Hamar_Jajab	10
Hamar_Weyne	2
Hodan	98
Howl_Wadag	8
Huriwa	6
Karan	12
Shangani	7
Shibis	5
Waberi	2
Wadajir	10
Wardhigley	17
Yaqshid	9

In determining the **place of origin** of the Displaced Population, the KIIs suggest that the majority of IDPs in Mogadishu are from Banaadir, Bay and Lower Shabelle.

Table 1B¹¹: % of place of origin reported in KII

DISTRICT	%
Lower Juba	5%
Middle Juba	5%
Gedo	3%
Bay / Bakool	30% / 17%
Banaadir	41%
Hiraan / Galgaduud	8% / 3%
Nugaal	1%
Mudug	1%
Middle Shabelle	16%
Lower Shabelle	44%
Bari	3%
Awdal / Woqooyi-Galbeed	1% / %
Togdheer / Sanaag / Sool	% / % / %

¹¹ In all tables and figures, if the data is null, data will be shown as “-” % (blank).

When asked about access to **basic services**, 15% of key informants reported access to **medical care** and stated that the closest health facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a 40 minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a 31 minute walk.

In 5% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 16% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**.

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that 7% of IDPs live in a planned¹² settlement while 49% live in an un-planned settlement.

Table 2: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a planned settlement	7%
Living in an un-planned settlement	49%
Living in a public building	37%
Living with host families	6%
Other	0%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, 28% reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 67% reported a diseases outbreak and 11% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

51% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. 57% reported there was No Land Tenure Agreement, while 28% reported a land tenure agreement of more than 2 years. 18% of KII responded that they were currently paying rent, of which 71% pay in cash.

¹² Definition planned settlements: settlements with a minimum level of site planning with fire-breaks and areas for communal space.

Table 3: different land tenure agreements (LTA)¹³

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	57%
Informal LTA, clan consent	4%
Individual permanent LTD	2%
Communal permanent LTD	%
2-5 year LTA	22%
5-10 year LTA	4%
>10 year LTA	2%
Don't know	8%

When discussing access to protection services, 55% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**¹⁴ living in the settlement. Data regarding refugees, returnees and migrants in the settlements is not very clear and has been removed from this report. 50% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals in the last month.

Table 5: % of arrivals reported versus timeframe

Time-period	%
During the last month	50%
1-3 months ago	30%
3-6 months ago	5%

16% of KII reported access to psychological counselling. 16% of KII reported access to legal counselling.

Regarding **evictions**, it was reported through the KII, that 33% had received an eviction notice. In 83% of those cases, the whole settlement was at risk of eviction¹⁵. This follows the trend whereby 11,000 persons, mainly IDPs, have been forcibly evicted in Mogadishu between January-July 2014.

43% of settlements reported having committees. 84 out of the 432 settlements reported that the committee addresses security concerns.

Table 7a: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

¹³ The categorization of land tenure used will be further defined through a Housing, Land and Property working group under the protection cluster. This survey cannot confirm the authenticity of the LTA or LTDs.

¹⁴ Includes unaccompanied minors, separated children, single-headed families persons with disabilities, etc.

¹⁵ More information is available on protection issues and evictions (available on request).

Security concern	%
GBV	8%
Disputes with host community	56%
Conflict with police	24%
Evictions	48%
Conflict with local militia	10%

5% of KII suggest that the overall security situation in the settlement is “*very bad*” while 23% suggest it is “*very good*”.

Table 7b: Security situation in the settlements

Perception	%
Very Bad	5%
Bad	7%
Varies	34%
Good	28%
Very good	23%

When asked about the relationship with the host community, 1% of KII described the relationship as “*very bad*” and 1% as “*bad*”. However, the fact that IDPs and host community members were often both present during discussions may have skewed the accuracy of these responses.

22% of KII reported that they could not determine their preferred option for **Durable Solutions**. 12% opted to locally integrate, while 39% preferred to return.

Table 8a: preferred option for durable solution

Local Integration	12%
Return	39%
Settle elsewhere	26%
Do not know	22%
Other	1%

Table 8b: Main reasons reported during the KII to end their displacement.

Reason	%
No on-going conflict	58%
Access to improved shelter	6%
Access to health care	%
Access to education	2%
Access to markets	1%
Access to land	29%
Other	2%

SHELTER FACTS

The data reflected under the shelter facts are derived from the data collected of the perimeter and density points. The surveys were conducted among what was determined to be a natural cluster of households in each settlement as selected in the field on a non-probability basis and involved a minimum of 15 households in each cluster. Therefore the data of the shelter facts are more suggestive than representative.

In total, 9622 density and perimeter points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are **5.63 persons per household** and each household occupies **1.99 buuls**. In total, 47% of all the structures are fixed with **doors**, of which 72% are **lockable**. In total, 86 % of all shelters are categorized as buuls.

Table 9: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	41%
Buul with 2 layers	19%
Buul with >2 layers	25%
Vernacular Buul	1%
Tents	4%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	5%
Timber shelter	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	5%
Solid house	%

In general, 42% of the IDP population has access to **mats**, 66% has access to **jerry cans**, 12% has access to **blankets** and 89% has access to **cooking pots**.

Table 10: Access to NFIs

What	%
Mats	42%
Plastic Sheetting	15%
Blankets	12%
Jerry can	66%
Washbasin	54%
Knives	79%
Cooking pots	89%

WASH FACTS

In total, 3121 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 4694 **dropping holes** were reported¹⁶. 90% of latrines were categorized as **functional** and a total of 43367 households were reported using them. On average 13.93 households were sharing each dropping hole and 28% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 83% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 80% were reported as **lockable**. In total, 73% of all latrines are reported to be maintained.

Table 11: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Reason	%
Pit is full	97%
Super structure cracked	10%
Security	%
Septic tank not connected	3%
Other	1%
Unknown	%

In total, 339 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 999 taps. 45% are connected to the **municipal water system**.

Table 12: Typologies of water points

What	%
Burkad	1%
Water tank	6%
Water-trucking	4%
Water Kiosk	23%
Other piped systems	36%
Protected well w/o pump	8%
Protected well with pump	9%
Unprotected well	1%
River	%

86% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 1065.05 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can.

¹⁶ All latrines were mapped out, but according to their structures and not according to the dropping holes.

Table 13: Reasons for non-functionality of water points reported

Reason	%
Storage tanks broken	13%
Taps broken	21%
Water contaminated	11%
Water trucking stopped	57%
Connection to municipal is broken	%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump broken	%
Unknown	2%
Other	4%

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

11 **health facilities** were captured. Of these, 82% are **functioning** and 64% are reported to have a **lockable room**. In total, 29 **rooms** were reported in all the health facilities.

Table 14: Typologies of Health Facilities

Typology	%
Health Centres	9%
Primary Health Care Unit	45%
Hospital	9%
Other	36%

Table 15a: Services available

Services	%
Maternal health services	55%
Vaccination services	18%
Paediatric services	36%
Outpatient services	36%
Inpatient services	45%

Table 15b: Running of the health facility

Services	%
INGO	18%
LNGO	27%
Private	27%
Public	27%

82% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. 82% % of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

In total, there are 6 **nurses**, 3 **community health workers**, 3 **doctors** and 6 **midwives** employed in the health facilities.

EDUCATION FACTS

110 schools were mapped out of which 83% were functioning. In total, 247 classrooms were reported.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 36%. Of these 88% are **functioning**, and 43% are **segregated** male/female.

17% of all schools reported being connected to the municipal water system.

Table 14: Access to services in the school

Services at schools	%
Access to municipal water	17%
Rainwater harvesting	12%
Access to borehole	3%
Access to watertank	9%
Access to shallow well	2%
Other	1%
None	100%

In total, 4656 **male** students and 2966 **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 6127 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 14 **markets** and 562 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be '*open after dark*' for respectively 57% and 71%.

In total, 6 **solar lighting posts** were mapped out, with a functionality rate of 100%.

100% of solar posts are reported to improve **night activities** and 83% are reported to improve **the security**. In 33% of all cases, the community committee takes care of the maintenance.

Table 16: Maintenance of solar posts

Who	%
NGO/INGO	50%
Community Committee	33%
Unknown	17%

44 **community centres** were mapped out with 48% having access to latrines. Community support activities were reported at 52%.

Table 17: Activities reported at the com centre

Activity	%
Community support	52%
Nutrition programmes	2%
Learning opportunities	2%
Recreation	2%
Entertainment	59%

10 **garbage collection** points in 432 settlements were mapped out. It was reported that 50% of all garbage collection had been done in the past month.

RECOMMENDATIONS¹⁷

This report only comprises 50% of the collected data collected. The assessment databases as well as the methodology and data collection tools are available upon request, with confidential information removed.

It is recommended to the **WASH, Education and Health** clusters to look at the functionality of the different wash, health and school facilities.

It is recommended for UNHCR and the Protection Cluster to take into consideration the data collected that relates to persons with specific needs, protection concerns and durable solutions and to use it for programmatic and advocacy purposes.

The **Shelter Cluster** should further develop the mapping tools to become more statistically representative of the population. The methodology could also be improved by using representative Focus Group Discussions instead of Key Informant Interviews. This would help to

¹⁷ The methodology adopted does not provide a basis for a statistical assessment of the resulting density estimate and so p-values and/or confidence intervals could not be prepared. Nevertheless, the results are extremely suggestive and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions in this area.

ensure that the specific protection needs of different gender and age groups are all accounted for. In addition, IDPs and host community members should always be interviewed separately, as IDPs often cannot freely express their needs and concerns in the presence of gatekeepers and other powerful host community members. A meeting will be held in Mogadishu and Nairobi with cluster coordinators, donors and statisticians on improvements to be made.

It is recommended that the maps produced are **updated on a regular basis** with the support of inter-cluster coordination. For example, each eviction should be mapped out.

It is recommended to further continue the efforts in ensuring **improved land tenure**. Forced evictions remain a constant threat to the sustainability of short, mid- and long-term solutions. Strong advocacy towards all stakeholders will be a key activity. There is a strong need to examine the potential usefulness of setting up a separate working group on HLP.

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