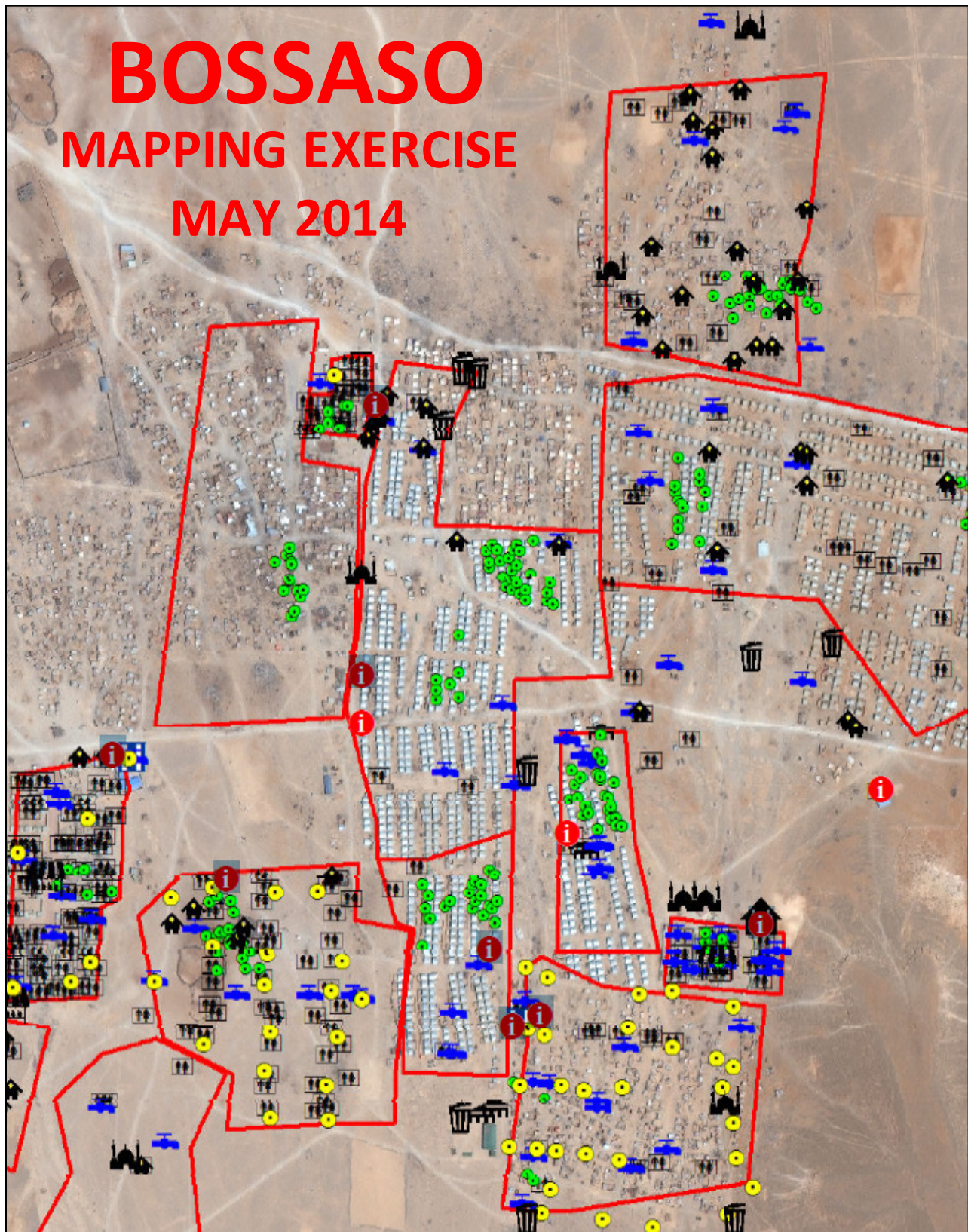# BOSSASO
## MAPPING EXERCISE
## MAY 2014

## INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVE

*Bossaso is the capital city of Bari region in Puntland State of Somalia and the economic capital of Puntland. It has a main sea port and large business centre, providing livelihoods for many people from various parts of Somalia, including IDPs. It is being used as a transit point for mixed migratory movements coming from Southern and Central Somalia, and Ethiopia, who are en-route east to Yemen, as well as west from Somaliland, Ethiopia and Sudan to Libya and other Gulf States. Furthermore, there are approximately 207 non-Somali Mandate refugees and 3,446 asylum seekers registered with UNHCR and the Puntland authorities.*

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by DRC, NRC, UNHABITAT, ASOL and CARE during the month of April in BOSSASO. 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 'snap-shot' of the IDP[1] settlements[2] in BOSSASO, 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. Settlements in Somalia are often divided by natural land boundaries belonging to one or more landowner.

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.
- Data collected may therefore reflect both IDP and host community needs.
- Other approaches based on probability sampling, including cluster and area sampling[4], 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:

- General data is collected through a key-informant interview[6].
- Perimeter of each settlement: The data-collectors walk around the settlement and capture one in every ten households who

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[1] IDP: Internally Displaced Person
[2] Majority of the settlements are IDPs but the data collected comprises both IDPs and urban poor.

[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.
[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.

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 weeks of field work and to a budget of under $3,500[8]. 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.

*UNOCHA provided the necessary support for payments of the enumerators and the Cluster members contributed with human resources and transport. The Shelter Cluster ensured a coordination task 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 BOSSASO 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 BOSSASO, 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 BOSSASO 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 BOSSASO. 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 *4* 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.

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[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 team leaders/enumerators, but excluding salary costs, flights and other related costs for all Shelter Cluster staff.

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[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 16907 **households** living in 37 settlements, of which 13454 were reported as **IDP households.** An average of 20% households were reported to be from the host community.

**Overview table:** Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII and secondary data.

| 37 Settlements | HH estimate |
|---|---|
| 10 Bush | 185 |
| 100 Bush | 973 |
| 55 Bush | 400 |
| Abowe A | 110 |
| Abowe B | 748 |
| Absame A | 483 |
| Absame B | 478 |
| Ajuran A | 361 |
| Ajuran B | 350 |
| Al Khayr | 400 |
| Balaade | 300 |
| Banadir BB | 261 |
| Banadir town | 570 |
| Bariga Bossaso  A/B/C | 181 |
| Biyo Kulule A | 380 |
| Biyo Kulule B | 240 |
| Biyokulule town | 360 |
| Bulo eley BB | 600 |
| Bulo Eley town | 385 |
| Bulo Mingis A | 750 |
| Bulo qodax | 180 |
| Farjano | 470 |
| Grible | 180 |
| Hafatal  Arab | 370 |
| Inji | 130 |
| Bulo Mingis B | 1700 |
| New Shabelle | 470 |
| Raf & Raho | 800 |
| Saylada xoolaha | 251 |
| Shabelle A | 630 |
| Shabelle B | 751 |
| Shirkow | 325 |
| Suato | 640 |
| Tawakal | 780 |
| Turjale | 370 |
| Ugbaad | 70 |
| Hadole | 275 |

In determining the **place of Origin** of the Displaced Population, the KIIs suggest that the majority of IDPs in BOSSASO are from Lower Shabelle and Woqooyi-Galbeed.

**Table 1[11]:** % of place of origin reported in KII

| DISTRICT | % |
|---|---|
| **Lower Juba** | 5% |
| **Middle Juba** | % |
| **Gedo** | % |
| **Bay / Bakool** | 16% / 8% |
| **Banaadir** | 30% |
| **Hiraan / Galgaduud** | 3% / 3% |
| **Nugaal** | % |
| **Mudug** | % |
| **Middle Shabelle** | 16% |
| **Lower Shabelle** | 32% |
| **Bari** | 35% |
| **Awdal /  Woqooyi-Galbeed** | % / 30% |
| **Togdheer / Sanaag  / Sool** | 3% / % / % |

When asked about access to **basic services,** 43% 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 28 minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a 25 minute walk.

In 35% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 14% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**.

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that 43% of IDPs live in a planned[12] settlement while 54% lives in an un-planned settlement.

**Table 2:** % of different  settlement options

| Group | % |
|---|---|
| **Living in a planned settlement** | 43% |
| **Living in an un-planned settlement** | 54% |
| **Living in a public building** | % |
| **Living with host families** | 3% |
| **Other** | 0% |

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, it was reported that 62% reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 41% reported a diseases outbreak and 22% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

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[11] In all tables and figures, if the data is nill, data will be shown as "-" % (blank).
[12] Definition planned settlements: settlements with a minimum level of site planning with fire-breaks and areas for communal space.

## PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

89% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. 38% reported there was No Land Tenure Agreement, while 62% reported a land tenure agreement of more than 2 years. 46% of KII responded that they were currently paying rent, of which 100% pay in cash.

**Table 3:** different land tenure agreements (LTA)[13]

| (LTD=land title deed) | % |
|---|---|
| **No LTA** | 38% |
| **Informal LTA, clan consent** | 3% |
| **Individual permanent LTD** | 3% |
| **Communal permanent LTD** | % |
| **2-5 year LTA** | 24% |
| **5-10 year LTA** | 24% |
| **>10 year LTA** | 5% |
| **Don't know** | 3% |

When discussing access to protection services, 86% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**[14] living in the settlement. 56% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement, while 41% reported migrants. 50% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals in the last month.

**Table 4:** % of groups reported in the settlements

| Group | % |
|---|---|
| **Refugees** | 56% |
| **Returnees** | 41% |
| **Migrants** | 41% |
| **Do not know** | 3% |

**Table 5:** % of arrivals reported versus timeframe

| Time-period | % |
|---|---|
| **During the last month** | 50% |
| **1-3 months ago** | 34% |
| **3-6 months ago** | 6% |

41% of KII reported access to psychological counselling. 35% of KII reported access to legal counselling.

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[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.

Regarding **evictions**, it was reported through the KII, that 41% had received an eviction notice. In 65% of those cases, the whole settlement was at risk of eviction[15].

100% of settlements reported having committees. 27 out of the 37 settlements reported that the committee addresses security concerns.

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

| Security concern | % |
|---|---|
| **GBV** | 26% |
| **Disputes with host community** | 41% |
| **Conflict with police** | 22% |
| **Evictions** | 44% |
| **Conflict with local militia** | 22% |

5% of KII suggest that the overall security situation in the settlement is "*very bad*" while 14% suggest it is "*very good*".

**Table 7:** Security situation in the settlements

| Perception | % |
|---|---|
| **Very Bad** | 5% |
| **Bad** | 5% |
| **Varies** | 16% |
| **Good** | 65% |
| **Very good** | 14% |

When asked about the relationship with the host community, % of KII described the relationship as "*very bad*" and 5% 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.

9% of KII reported they did not know their preferred option for **Durable Solutions**. 66% opted to locally integrate, while 9% preferred to return.

**Table 8a:** preferred option for durable solution

| Local Integration | 66% |
|---|---|
| **Return** | **9%** |
| **Resettlement** | 9% |
| **Do not know** | 9% |
| **Other** | 6% |

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

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

| Time-period | % |
|---|---|
| No on-going conflict | 44% |
| Access to improved shelter | 3% |
| Access to health care | % |
| Access to education | % |
| Access to markets | 3% |
| Access to land | 47% |
| Other | 3% |

## 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, 1146 density and perimeter points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are **5.75 persons per household** and each household occupies **1.44 buuls**. In total, 93% of all the structures are fixed with **doors,** of which 93% are **lockable**. In total, 59 % of all shelters are categorized as buuls.

**Table 9:** Shelter typologies

| What | % |
|---|---|
| Buul with 1 layer | 19% |
| Buul with 2 layers | 15% |
| Buul with >2 layers | 25% |
| Vernacular Buul | % |
| Tents | % |
| Timber frame / plastic sheeting | 11% |
| Timber shelter | % |
| Corrugated Iron Sheet | 20% |
| Solid house | 9% |

In general, the IDP population has 62% access to **mats**, 54% access to **jerry cans**, 34% access to **blankets** and 92% access to **cooking pots**.

**Table 10:** Access to NFIs

| Time-period | % |
|---|---|
| Mats | 62% |
| Plastic Sheeting | 34% |
| Blankets | 34% |
| Jerry can | 54% |
| Washbasin | 72% |
| Knives | 89% |
| Cooking pots | 92% |

## WASH FACTS

In total, 708 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 1330 **dropping holes** were reported[16]. 77% of latrines were categorized as **functional** and a total of 7681 households were reported using them. On average 7.36 households were sharing each dropping hole and 21% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 76% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 74% were reported **as lockable**. In total, 73% of all latrines are reported to be maintained.

**Table 11:** Reasons of non-functionality latrines

| Time-period | % |
|---|---|
| Pit is full | 70% |
| Super structure cracked | 42% |
| Security | % |
| Septic tank not connected | 10% |
| Other | 10% |
| Unknown | 7% |

In total, 247 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 106 taps. 20% are connected to the **municipal water system**.

**Table 12:** Typologies of water points

| Time-period | % |
|---|---|
| Burkad | 70% |
| Water tank | 13% |
| Water-trucking | 2% |
| Water Kiosk | 5% |
| Other piped systems | 2% |
| Protected well w/o pump | 2% |
| Protected well with pump | 2% |
| Unprotected well | % |
| River | % |

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

84% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 1619.14 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can.

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

| Time-period | % |
|---|---|
| **Storage tanks broken** | 28% |
| **Taps broken** | 10% |
| **Water contaminated** | 3% |
| **Water trucking stopped** | 33% |
| **Connection to municipal is broken** | % |
| **Insecurity** | % |
| **Dominated by host comm.** | % |
| **Pump broken** | % |
| **Unknown** | 40% |
| **Other** | 8% |

## HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

8 **Health facilities** were captured. Of this 75% of them are **functioning** and 63% of health facilities 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** | 75% |
| **Primary Health Care Unit** | 25% |
| **Hospital** | % |
| **Other** | % |

**Table 15a:** Services available

| Services | % |
|---|---|
| **Maternal health services** | 25% |
| **Vaccination services** | 25% |
| **Paediatric services** | 13% |
| **Outpatient services** | 50% |
| **Inpatient services** | 13% |

**Table 15b:** Running of the health facility

| Services | % |
|---|---|
| **INGO** | 63% |
| **LNGO** | 13% |
| **Private** | 13% |
| **Public** | 13% |

88% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. 38% % of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

In total, there are 5 **nurses**, 4 **community health workers**, 0 **doctors** and 0 **midwifes** employed in the health facilities.

## EDUCATION FACTS

16 schools were mapped out of which 69% were functioning. In total, 52 classrooms were reported.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 69%. Of these 91% are **functioning**, and 82% are **segregated** male/female.

31% 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** | 31% |
| **Rainwater harvesting** | % |
| **Access to borehole** | % |
| **Access to watertank** | 31% |
| **Access to shallow well** | % |
| **Other** | 13% |
| **None** | 100% |

In total, 982 amount of **male** students and 725 amount of **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 1412 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

## OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 14 **markets** and 115 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be *'open after dark'* for respectively 86% and 86%.

In total, 113 **solar lighting posts** were mapped out, with a functionality rate of 95%.

**Table 16:** Reasons of non-functionality reported[17]

| Reason | % |
|---|---|
| **Battery broken** | 53% |
| **Parts stolen** | 18% |
| **Lamp broken** | 35% |
| **Other** | % |

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[17] Multiple reasons were provided by water point.

| Unknown | 35% |
|---|---|

90% of solar posts are reported to improve **night activities** and 91% was reported to improve **the security**. In 50% of all cases, the community committee takes care of the maintenance.

**Table 16:** Maintenance of solar posts

| Who | % |
|---|---|
| **NGO/INGO** | 46% |
| **Community Committee** | 50% |
| **Unknown** | 4% |

10 **community centres** were mapped out with 50% having access to latrines. Community support activities were reported at 90%.

**Table 17:** Activities reported at the com centre

| Activity | % |
|---|---|
| **Community support** | 90% |
| **Nutrition programmes** | 30% |
| **Learning opportunities** | 30% |
| **Recreation** | 10% |
| **Entertainment** | % |

19 **garbage collection** points in 37 settlements were mapped out. It was reported that 37% of all garbage collection had been done in the past month.

## RECOMMENDATIONS [18]

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

As the HGA has not been completed, this **data needs to be triangulated** and included in the final HGA report.

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

It is recommended for UNHCR to take into consideration the data collected that relates to persons with specific needs, protection concerns and durable solutions.

The **Shelter Cluster** should further develop the mapping tools to become more statistically representative of the population. The methodology could also be improved by increasing the representativeness of focus group discussions to 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.

Emphasis should be put on evaluating the impact of transitional and permanent shelter projects in Bossaso in Bariga Bossaso.

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.

## CONTACTS

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[18] 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.