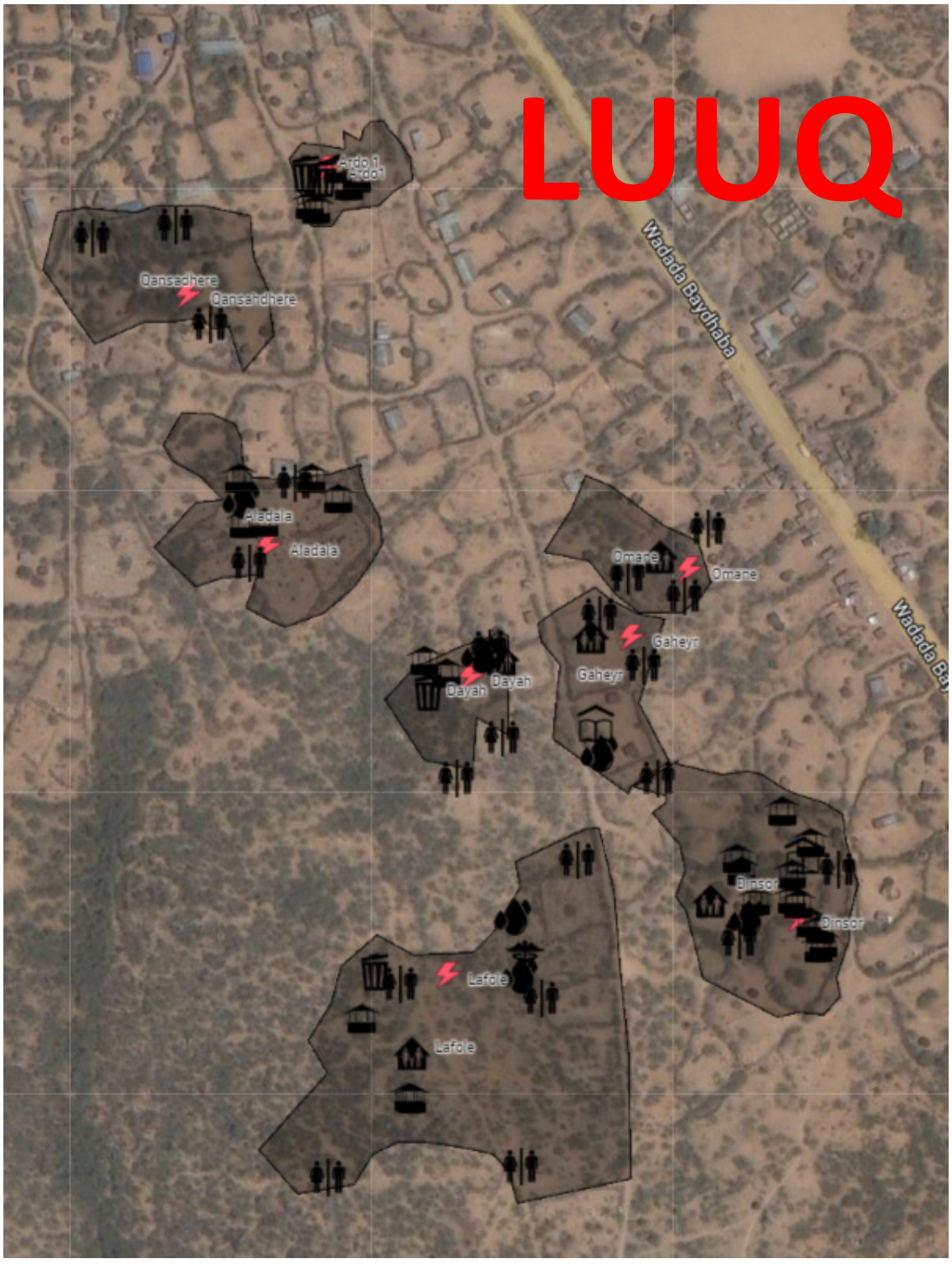

MAPPING EXERCISE
AUGUST 2014

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVE

Luuq is a town in Southwestern Gedo region of Somalia.The town is located in a bend of the Juba river where watercourse flows down from north to south in a horseshoe shape.

Majority of the internally displace persons (IDPs) in Luuq fled from Bay, Bakool and Lower Juba due to the conflicts and droughts. UNHCR, (2013) estimates the IDP population in Luuq to be 16380 ocuppyimg 10 major settlements many of which were displaced 2 years ago following the 2011 food crisis in the region.

This mapping exercise was done through A REACH funded project parallel to a wider TRI cluster needs assessment (Wash, Education and Shelter). The tri-cluster factsheet provides more in-depth facts and analysis as most data is more representative at household level. This report captures the highlights of the tri-cluster report.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by REACH and UNHCR during the month of August, 2014 in LUUQ. The collection of data was closely supervised by the Shelter Cluster and REACH 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 LUUQ, 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].

[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.

- 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 weeks of field work and to a budget of under $xxxxxxThe 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.[8] Nevertheless, the results are extremely suggestive and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions.

REACH 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

[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.

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 LUUQ 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 LUUQ, 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 LUUQ 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 LUUQ. 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.[9]

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.

[9] 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 3379 **households** living in 22 settlements, of which 2989 were reported as **IDP households.** An average of 9% households were reported to be from the host community.

The estimated number of households derived from the Key Informant is often inflated. The household numbers produced by the tri-cluster needs assessment (TCNA) have a stronger credibility.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII and remote sensing of satellite imagery.

22 Settlements	KII	UNOSAT
Aladala	120	82
Ardo1	70	38
Asharaf	150	69
Bacadley	130	55
Badbado	64	45
Balanbale1	166	18
Balanbale2	133	87
Balanbale3	140	121
Bardheere	72	28
Buureylo	63	88
Dayah	150	41
Dinsor	105	42
Gaheyr	120	26
Hara weyne	370	52
Ijabo	85	54
Jazeera III	180	127
Jaziira 1	545	57
Jaziira 2	278	211
Lafole	100	62
Omane	50	61
Qansahdhere	85	62
Yurkut	203	36

In determining the **place of Origin** of the Displaced Population, the KIIs suggest that the majority of IDPs in LUUQ are from Gedo, Bay and Bakool.

Table 1[10]: % of place of origin reported in KII. The TCNA reveals that 47% of the households reported originating from Bakool.

DISTRICT	%
Lower Juba	5%
Middle Juba	5%
Gedo	64%
Bay / Bakool	55% / 64%
Banaadir	9%
Hiraan / Galgaduud	% / %
Nugaal	%
Mudug	%
Middle Shabelle	%
Lower Shabelle	%
Bari	%
Awdal / Woqooyi-Galbeed	% / %
Togdheer / Sanaag / Sool	% / % / %

When asked about access to **basic services,** 14% 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 42 minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a 24 minute walk.

In 23% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 36% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**.

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that 14% of IDPs live in a planned[11] settlement while 86% lives in an un-planned settlement.

Table 2: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a planned settlement	14%
Living in an un-planned settlement	86%
Living in a public building	%
Living with host families	%
Other	0%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, it was reported that 14% reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 95% reported a diseases outbreak and 5% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

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

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

95% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. 59% reported there was No Land Tenure Agreement, while 62% reported a land tenure agreement of more than 2 years. 9% of KII responded that they were currently paying rent, of which 50% pay in cash.

Table 3: different land tenure agreements (LTA)[12]

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	59%
Informal LTA, clan consent	14%
Individual permanent LTD	9%
Communal permanent LTD	5%
2-5 year LTA	9%
5-10 year LTA	%
>10 year LTA	5%
Don't know	%

The TCNA revealed further details and 97% of settlements were located on private land. Furthermore, 53% reported having NO land tenure agreement. 97% reported not paying rent on the land they occupy. These figures are in line with the KII discussions.

67% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement, while 17% reported migrants. 33% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals in the last month.

Table 4: % of groups reported in the settlements

Group	%
Refugees	67%
Returnees	67%
Migrants	17%
Do not know	%

Table 5: % of arrivals reported versus timeframe

Time-period	%
During the last month	33%
1-3 months ago	33%
3-6 months ago	33%

The TCNA reveals that 70% reported leaving their place of origin due to in-security. 69% of the respondents stated arriving at their present location more than one year ago.

82% of settlements reported having committees. 12 out of the 22 settlements reported that the committee addresses security concerns.

Table 6: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
GBV	17%
Disputes with host community	50%
Conflict with police	%
Evictions	8%
Conflict with local militia	%

18% of KII suggest that the overall security situation in the settlement is "*very bad*" while 45% suggest it is "*very good*".

Table 7: Security situation in the settlements

Perception	%
Very Bad	18%
Bad	18%
Varies	5%
Good	68%
Very good	45%

When asked about the relationship with the host community, 5% 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.

The TCNA reveals that 53% of the IDPs plan to remain in their present location while a smaller portion plans to return to their place of origin. 95% of those willing to stay reported to remain longer than one year.

[12] 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.

SHELTER FACTS

The data reflected under the shelter facts are derived from the data collected of the perimeter 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, 0 perimeter points were taken during the exercise. The perimeter points did not collect any data and were mainly used to verify the exact location of all settlements.

In the TCNA, it was reported that buuls were the primary shelter type (83%). Many of these buuls were scored as critical or urgent. 83% of the households identified cold/rain/heat as a primary shelter issue. 81% reported not having received any shelter assistance.

88% of buuls were not equipped with a physical door.

WASH FACTS

In total, 93 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 93 **dropping holes** were reported[13]. 92% of latrines were categorized as **functional** and a total of 3677 households were reported using them. On average 54.52 households were sharing each dropping hole and 11% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 99% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 72% were reported **as lockable**. In total, 69% of all latrines are reported to be maintained.

Table 8: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	81%
Super structure cracked	27%
Security	%
Septic tank not connected	%
Other	13%
Unknown	%

In the TCNA, 74% reported access to latrines within the Sphere standard of 50 meters from their shelter. Less than 2% of all latrines were reported to be separated by gender.

In total, 27 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 46 taps. 41% are connected to the **municipal water system**.

Table 9: Typologies of water points

Time-period	%
Burkad	%
Water tank	11%
Water-trucking	4%
Water Kiosk	11%
Other piped systems	26%
Protected well w/o pump	%
Protected well with pump	4%
Unprotected well	%
River	%

In the TCNA, it was reported that people needed to walk an average of 32 minutes to reach a water source. On average, they needed to wait for 26 minutes at the water point.

85% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 2211.54 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can.

Table 10: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	25%
Taps broken	25%
Water contaminated	%
Water trucking stopped	74%
Connection to municipal is broken	%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump broken	%
Unknown	%
Other	%

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

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

1 **Health facility** was captured

Table 11a: Services available

Services	%
Maternal health services	100%
Vaccination services	100%
Paediatric services	%
Outpatient services	100%
Inpatient services	%

Table 11b: Running of the health facility

Services	%
INGO	%
LNGO	%
Private	100%
Public	%

100% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. 0 % of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

In total, there are 0 **nurses**, 1 **community health workers**, 0 **doctors** and 1 **midwifes** employed in the health facilities.

EDUCATION FACTS

6 schools were mapped out of which 67% were functioning. In total, 6 classrooms were reported.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 33%. Of these 101% are **functioning**, and % are **segregated** male/female.

33% of all schools reported being connected to the municipal water system.

Table 12: Access to services in the school

Services at schools	%
Access to municipal water	33%
Rainwater harvesting	%
Access to borehole	%
Access to watertank	%
Access to shallow well	%
Other	%
None	100%

In total, 188 amount of **male** students and 129 amount of **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 321 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

In the TCNA, 40% of children received an education provided by private formal schools, not including schooling provided by NGOs or Madrasas.

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 8 **markets** and 42 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be *'open after dark'* for respectively 88% and 31%.

In total, 0 **solar lighting posts** were mapped out

8 **community centres** were mapped out with 63% having access to latrines. Community support activities were reported at 63%.

Table 13: Activities reported at the com centre

Activity	%
Community support	63%
Nutrition programmes	13%
Learning opportunities	38%
Recreation	38%
Entertainment	75%

6 **garbage collection** points in 22 settlements were mapped out. It was reported that 50% of all garbage collection had been done in the past month.

RECOMMENDATIONS[14]

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..

In the Tri-Cluster Needs Assessment provides representative information of all the IDP settlements compared to the mapping exercise. Further recommendations have been provided in this TCNA 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.

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).

CONTACTS

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[14] 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.