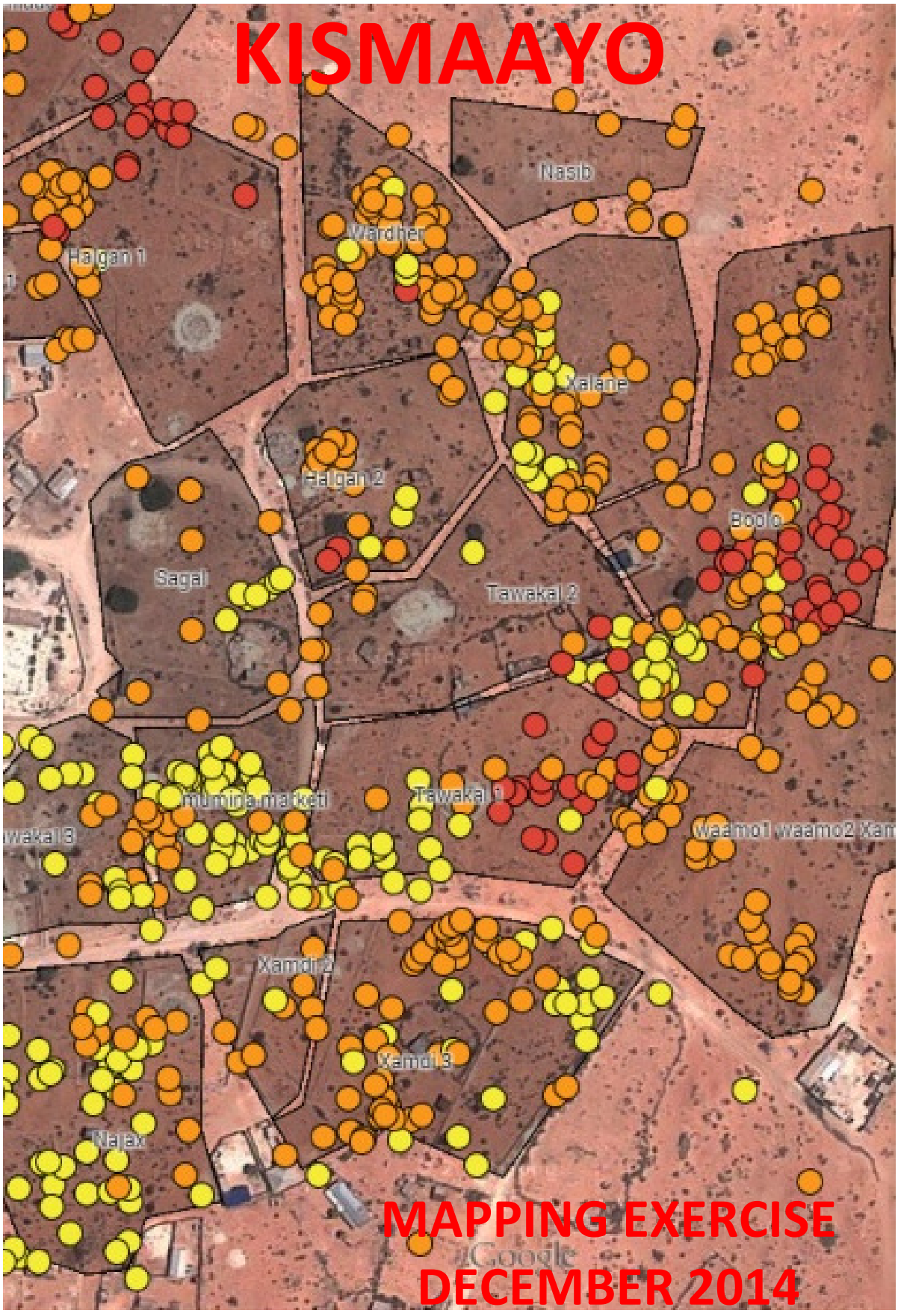
KISMAAYO
Nasib
Wardher
Halgan 1
Xalane
Halgan 2
Sagal
Tawakal 2
mumina market
Tawakal 1
Xamdi 2
Xamdi 3
Najax
MAPPING EXERCISE
DECEMBER 2014

BACKGROUND

Kismayo, the second largest city in south-central Somalia has been devastated by civil conflict, floods, famine and the prolonged presence of AS, until October 2012. Most IDPs in Kismayo live in former government buildings, or their ad-hoc settlements occupy the former government land. Some IDPs have spend over 21 years in these camps. On November 21, 2013, the Jubba Interim administration (JIA), Office of the President, issued an eviction notice for all IDPs living in the government owned properties to vacate them before January 20, 2014. An assessment of the impact of the eviction process performed by UNHCR/ARC in the camps in January 2014 shows that 2,578 families in 23 camps/ buildings are affected by the eviction.

Multiplying the effects caused by the large-scale evictions within the past six months, heavy rains in late May 2014 caused significant flooding in Kismayo and surrounding areas and extensive damage, including the complete destruction of four IDP camps (Joint Flood Assessment 6.14). The IJA has relocated between 2000 flood-affected IDP households from Kismayo town and the surrounding communities to a central camp deemed "Tourist Area," close to the IJA statehouse.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by ARC, IOM, NRC, UNHCR, UNOCHA, SAF and HINNA during the month of April in Kismayo. 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 Kismayo, 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 average shelter density was limited to six case-studies and random sampling in the other settlements. The perimeter was not very accurate.
- Data collected may 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 exercise was to produce quick turnaround 'baseline data'[5] that would enable the production of a map of all settlements including a perimeter, shelter-density checks and an overview of all facilities accessed by IDPs. The exercise 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:

[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.

- 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 resides on the boundary of the settlement. Data in the household survey is collected through direct observation by the data-collector.
- 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.
- Density case studies[7]: The aim of the density checks is to conduct a quick turnaround household assessment with data that helps to calculate average surface areas per household. The household survey includes questions regarding shelter-typology and shelter-density. In general, there seems to be a correlation in-between shelter-density/shelter-typology and the surface area that each household occupies in the settlement. The mapping exercise incorporates (1) case studies where all HHs living in pre-selected settlements (or sections of settlements) were mapped out as well as (2) random sampling of households within the remaining settlements.

The total exercise was produced in 2 weeks of field work and to a budget of under $5,000[8]. The methodology adopted does not provide a basis for a statistical assessment of the resulting shelter-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.

UNHCR provided the necessary support through ARC 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 Kismayo 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 Kismayo, 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 Kismayo 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 Kismayo. 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

[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] See page 10 for more detailed explication
[8] Including training costs, daily allowances for the teamleaders/enumerators, but excluding salary costs, flights and other related costs for all Shelter Cluster staff.
[10] This is dependent on the availability of female enumerators within the organisations.

analysis by teams based in Nairobi. The assessment databases as well as the methodology and data collection tools are available upon request.

GENERAL DATA

According to data collected during the KII, it was reported that there are 5486 **households** living in **53 settlements.** On average, 10% of the households were reported to be from the host community.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII[11]

53 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	**5486**
Abaqbanbow	45
Adad geri	80
Ahmed bin hambal	33
Alamin	30
Baas 1	72
Baas 2	115
Baas 3	123
Badar 1	80
Badar 2	160
Banadir	40
Barawe	95
Boolo	48
Bula hussein	113
Bulafatur	50
Burashadley	85
Camp 4	94
Dano	60
Dharkenley	120
Dhudhu	100
Dhumase	59
Farhan	200
Halgan 1	90
Halgan 2	90
Harac	50
Hilaac	60
Jabarti	45
Jibriil	98
Kabe	35
Khalid	82
Koban	80
Lafole	75
Manamuufo	55
Mudul	105
mumina marketi	120
Naaji	65
Nageye	155
Najax	180
Nasib	45
Sagal	157
Shamow	142
Sooya	160
Suuley	40
Tawakal 1	180
Tawakal 2	210
Tawakal 3	200
waamo1 waamo2 Xamdi1	260
Wardher	45
Warshada hargaha	80
Xaashi	165
Xalane	143
Xamdi 2	150
Xamdi 3	257
Yemen	65

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

[11] The KII household estimate was discussed and corrected in group, but needs to be validated through an official household estimate exercise.

Table: % of place of origin reported in KII[12]

DISTRICT	%
Lower Juba	75%
Middle Juba	40%
Gedo	2%
Bay	4%
Bakool	2%
Banaadir	%
Hiraan	%
Galgaduud	%
Nugaal	%
Mudug	%
Middle Shabelle	%
Lower Shabelle	9%
Bari	2%
Sanaag	%
Sool	%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi-Galbeed	%
Awdal	%

Table: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	4%
three_6_months_ago	25%
one_2_years_ago	13%
two_5_years_ago	6%
five_10_years_ago	23%
more_10_years	30%

KII stated that the closest **health** facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a **58** minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a **34** minute walk.

In 17% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 6% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**.

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that 30% of IDPs live in a planned[13] settlement while 34% lives in an un-planned settlement.

Table: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a planned settlement	30%
Living in an un-planned settlement	34%
Living in a public building	15%
Living with host families	21%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, it was reported that 6% reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 74% reported a diseases outbreak and 60% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

58% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. 68% reported there was No Land Tenure Agreement, while 11% reported permanent LTD. 6% of KII responded that they were currently paying rent.

Table: different land tenure agreements (LTA)[14]

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	68%
Informal LTA, clan consent	%
Individual permanent LTD	%
Communal permanent LTD	%
2-5 year LTA	4%
5-10 year LTA	6%
>10 year LTA	8%
Don't know	15%

When discussing access to protection services, 79% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**[15] living in the settlement. 28% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement. 68% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total 526 households arrived in the last month.

[12] In all tables and figures, if the data is nill, data will be shown as "-" % (blank).

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

[14] 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.

[15] Includes unaccompanied minors, separated children, single-headed families persons with disabilities, etc.

Table: % of groups of Refugees reported in the settlements

Group	%
Ethiopia	13%
Djibouti	%
Other	87%
Yemen	%

4% of KII reported access to psychological counselling. 4% of KII reported access to legal counselling.

% of KIIs reported having war remnants in the settlement and 8% of KIIs mentioned the existence of un-safe places.

Regarding **evictions**, it was reported through the KII, that 13% had received an eviction notice.

70% of settlements reported having committees. 49% reported that the committee addresses security concerns.

Table: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
Evictions	46%
Disputes with host community	27%
Conflict with police	8%
Conflict with local militia	4%
GBV	58%
Conflict with Amisom	8%
Discrimination	54%
Violence against children	54%
Other	8%
None	4%

Table: Host community relationship[16]

Perception	%
Very Bad	%
Bad	%
Varies	2%
Good	47%
Very good	51%
I don't know	%

3% of KII reported they did not know their preferred option for **Durable Solutions**. 40% opted to locally integrate, 53% was willing to resettle, while 5% preferred to return.

Table 8a: preferred option for durable solution

Durable solution	
Local Integration	**40%**
Return	**5%**
Resettlement	**53%**
Do not know	**3%**
Other	**%**

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

Time-period	%
No on-going conflict	45%
Access to land	13%
Access to improved shelter	34%
Access to health care	%
Access to education	%
Access to markets	4%
Other	%

Table 8b: Vulnerable populations

Time-period	%
Disabled	93%
Elderly_living_alone	43%
Female_Headed_HH	43%
Child_Headed_HH	21%
People_with_chronic_illness	24%
People_with_mental_health_problems	40%
Traumatized_survivors_of_violence	%
Other	%

[16] However, the fact that IDPs and host community members were often both present during discussions may have skewed the accuracy of these responses.

SHELTER FACTS

The data reflected under the shelter facts are derived from the data from the density HH surveys. The mapping exercise incorporates (1) case studies where all HHs living in pre-selected settlements (or sections of settlements) were mapped out as well as (2) random sampling of households within the remaining settlements. The analysis of the data for shelter incorporates only 20% of the data collected in the case studies to balance out the random sampling in other settlements.

In total, 2045 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are **5.41 persons per household** and each household occupies **1.57 buuls**. In total, 82% of all the structures are fixed with **doors,** of which 77% are **lockable**. In total, 80% of all shelters are categorized as buuls.

Table 9: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	47%
Buul with 2 layers	28%
Buul with >2 layers	5%
Vernacular Buul	%
Tents	6%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	11%
Timber shelter	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	2%
Solid house	%

In general, the IDP population has 43% access to **mats**, 87% access to **jerry cans**, 27% access to **blankets** and 94% access to **cooking pots**.

Table 10: Access to NFIs

Time-period	%
Mats	43%
Plastic Sheeting	36%
Blankets	27%
Jerry can	87%
Washbasin	46%
Knives	67%
Cooking pots	94%

WASH FACTS

In total, 352 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 745 **dropping holes** were reported[17]. 88% of latrines were categorized as **functional** and a total of 522 households were reported using them. 16% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 70% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 69% were reported **as lockable**. In total, 45% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 48 of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 67% of hand washing stations had soap.

Table 11: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	73%
Super structure cracked	12%
Security	%
Septic tank not connected	9%
Other	12%
Unknown	2%

In total, 45 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 9 taps. 22% are connected to the **municipal water system**.

Table 12: Typologies of water points

Time-period	%
Burkad	%
Water tank	%
Tank and tap	%
Water-trucking	%
Water Kiosk	2%
Other piped systems	4%
Protected well w/o pump	22%
Protected well with pump	40%
Unprotected well	24%
River	%
Other	7%

67% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. The **storage** capacity of all the water-tanks is around 297.5 m2. 71% of the surrounding communities had said that the price of water had increased.

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

Table 13: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	7%
Taps broken	40%
Water contaminated	7%
Water trucking stopped	13%
Connection to municipal is broken	%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump or generator broken	7%
Unknown	20%
Other	7%

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

1 **Health facilities** were captured. Of this 100% of them are **functioning** and % of health facilities reported to have a **lockable room**. In total, 1 **rooms** were reported in all the health facilities.

Table 14: Typologies of Health Facilities

Typology	%
Health Centres	100%
Primary Health Care Unit	%
Mobile clinics	%
Hospital	%
Other	%

Table 15a: Services available

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

Table 15b: Running of the health facility

Services	%
INGO	%
LNGO	%
Private	%
Public	100%

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

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

EDUCATION FACTS

6 schools were mapped out of which 50% were functioning. In total, 6 classrooms were reported.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 17%. Of these 98% are **functioning**, and % are **segregated** male/female.

% 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	%
Rainwater harvesting	%
Access to borehole	%
Access to watertank	%
Access to shallow well	17%
Other	%
None	83%

In total, 139 **male** students and 119 **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 259 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 17 **markets** and 177 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be *'open after dark'* for respectively 82% and 20%.

Table 16: Items for sale at kiosks.

Reason	%
Grains	81%
Vegetables	88%
Pulses	60%
Meat	8%
Fish	8%

Table 16: typology of the Kiosk

Reason	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	24%
Kiosk in durable materials	4%
Local sticks + cloth + CGI	23%
Local sticks and plastic (fixed location)	10%
Local sticks and plastic (moveable)	10%

Table: price of Sorghum (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	32%
Cheaper than normal	4%
Normal	13%
Higher than normal	49%
Much higher than normal	2%

Table 16: Price of Maize (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	25%
Cheaper than normal	8%
Normal	13%
Higher than normal	55%
Much higher than normal	%

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

6 **community centres** were mapped out with 33% having access to latrines. Community support activities were reported at 50%.

Table 17: Activities reported at the com centre

Activity	%
Community support	50%
Nutrition programmes	%
Learning opportunities	17%
Recreation	%
Entertainment	33%

4 **garbage collection** points in 53 settlements were mapped out. It was reported that % 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.

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

The data collected regarding densities was limited to six case studies. The perimeters were not very accurate and without updated satellite imagery the data will be difficult to validate. It is therefore recommended to increase the number of case studies and to ensure that random surveys are done in all other (sub-) settlements.

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

It is recommended to UNHCR to triangulate the data collected regarding shelter density in their household estimation exercise. UNOCHA, government and other stakeholders should be incorporated in the final validation workshop.

The **Shelter Cluster** should further develop the mapping tools to become more statistically representative of the population.

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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[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.

ANNEX: Household Estimate

The aim of the density checks is to conduct a quick turnaround household assessment with data that helps to calculate average surface areas per household. The household survey includes questions regarding shelter-typology[19] and shelter-density[20]. In general, there seems to be a correlation in-between shelter-density/shelter-typology and the surface area that each household occupies in the settlement. The mapping exercise incorporates (1) case studies where all HHs living in pre-selected settlements (or sections of settlements) were mapped out as well as (2) random sampling of households within the remaining settlements.

There seems to be a strong correlation in-between the density/typology and the average surface area each household occupies. From the data collected from the case-studies average surface areas are derived for low/medium/high shelter density and for buuls/T-shelters/P-shelters. The average surface areas (for each respective density/typology) can used to provide two different household estimates (according to typology and shelter-density).

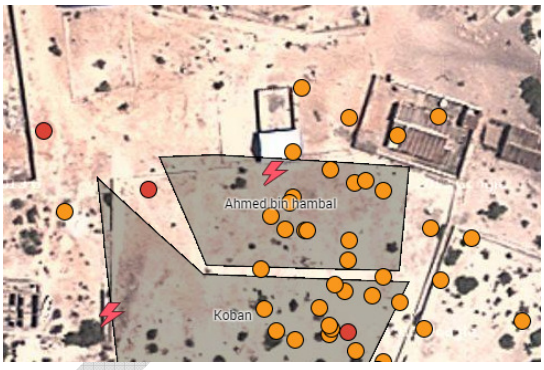
Although the exercise provides a good base for further discussions on household estimates, the exercise acknowledges the limitations and constraints[21] of the exercise. It is therefore recommended that the data collected regarding shelter density is triangulated with secondary and other primary data to validate any household estimate in close collaboration with all stakeholders (government, UNOCHA, ICCG…).

Table: average Hargeysa surface areas

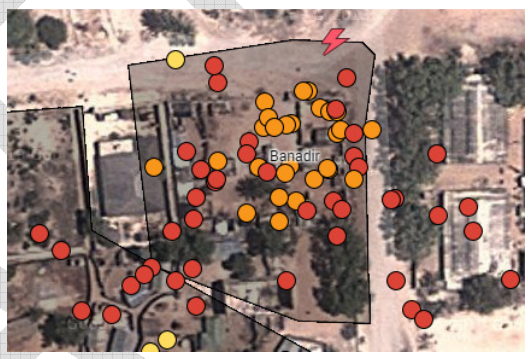
Average high	Average Medium	Average Low
53.00 m2/HH	80.00 m2/HH	100.00 m2/HH
Average buuls	Average T-Sh	Average P-Sh
67.00 m2/HH	95.00 m2/HH	120.00 m2/HH

[19] All shelters were classified into three groups: buuls, transitional shelters and permanent shelters.
[20] Definition of Shelter Density: households are classified into low/medium/high shelter density. The following parameters were taken into account: free space around the shelter, width of the access roads, average space in-between the shelters…
[21] (1) Definition of IDP needs to be clarified. Urban poor, migrants and host communities could be included in this exercise. (2) Random sampling was not done adequate (3) the classification methodology (low/medium/high) can be seen as too subjective (4) Household estimates need the buy-in of all stakeholders. (5) Perimeter is not accurate enough.

Case-study 1 Ahmed Bin Hambal: case-study was not done properly. The perimeter was not very accurate.



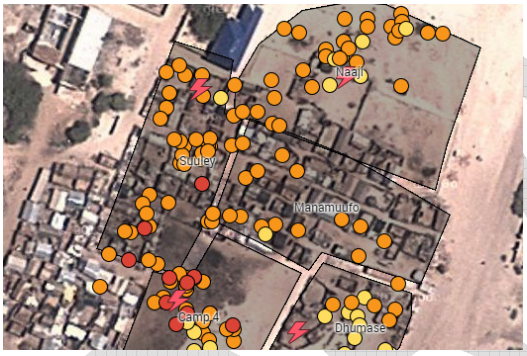
Case-study 2 Banaadir: case study area was done very well. Perimeter does not correspond exactly to all the households captured.



Case-study 3 Boolo: Perimeter was bigger than expected. There is a need to have updated satellite imagery

Case-study 4 Hilaac: Perimeter was bigger than expected. There is a need to have updated satellite imagery.

Case-study 5 Suuley: Perimeter was bigger than expected. There is a need to have updated satellite imagery.



Case-study 6 Wardher: Perimeter was bigger than expected. There is a need to have updated satellite imagery.