

Shelter Cluster Infrastructure Mapping Exercise in Mogadishu

The shelter Cluster conducted IDP infrastructure mapping exercise in Mogadishu and Afgooye between April and June, 2018. The purpose was to map out the basic services that IDPs can access in their respective settlements. These are existing infrastructure (WASH, schools, health, market, lighting, police posts, perimeters and population density) and how they are distributed in the site.

This is useful for settlement planning and assessing how effective the Shelter Cluster's intervention has been with the projects the Shelter Cluster partners implement.

The partners who participated in data collection were: NRC, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, AVORD, Ayuub, DBG, DRC, HINNA, ORDO, SCC, SSWC, SYPD, and WOCCA.

The data collection team adopted a combination of methodologies that was appropriate for the scope of this particular exercise.

Population data was collected through a key-informant interview; Perimeter data of each settlement was collected as data-collectors walked around the settlement and captured one point on the boundary of the settlement after every 20 steps; Facilities data was collected through direct observation and through meetings with staff available at the facilities or IDPs and host community members living around the facility.

Subject to the enumerators' impressions, they would indicate whether a settlement could be described as sparsely populated, of moderate density, or high population density. This was then triangulated with the information obtained from the key informants and the perimeter capture.

NRC through the SHF allocation provided the necessary support for enumerator training and the Cluster members contributed with human resources and transport. The Shelter Cluster developed the mapping tool, and ensured a coordination task during the data collection, data analysis, production of online maps, and the compilation of the final report.

All the data was collected using mobile phones by 22 non-technical partner staff who spent 8 days in Mogadishu, and 1 day in Afgooye to complete the exercise. The data was uploaded directly from the mobile phones onto the Shelter Cluster Kobo platform for analysis.

The team mapped out 107 settlements in Mogadishu and 12 settlements in Afgooye. In total, 477 latrines were captured and in total 741 dropping holes were reported

in Mogadishu; while 477 latrines were captured and in total 741 dropping holes were reported in Afgooye. Communal latrines in Mogadishu are shared averagely by 28 households, while in Afgooye, 16 households share 1 communal latrine averagely.

58 water points were captured in Mogadishu, 53% of them had connection to municipal water system; while 3 water points were captured in Afgooye. All were connected to municipal water system. 86% of all water points in Mogadishu and all in Afgooye were categorized as functional. The storage capacity of all the water-tanks were averagely less than 5 cubic meters. 80% of the water in Mogadishu and 67% in Afgooye were reported to be potable.

5 Health facilities were captured in Mogadishu and 1 in Afgooye. One health facility in Mogadishu was not functional. The health facility in Afgooye was functional and had electricity supply, but no water supply. 40% of health facilities in Mogadishu reported having access to electricity. While only 20% reported having water supply.

18 schools were mapped out in Mogadishu of which 83% were functioning. 2 schools were mapped out in Afgooye, both of which were functioning. In total, 1,008 male students and 643 female students are enrolled in the schools in Mogadishu. 120 male students and 50 female students are enrolled in the schools in Afgooye. 1,701 IDP children have access to these schools.

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. Nevertheless, the results are extremely suggestive and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions. Wash, Education and Health cluster should look at the functionality of the different wash, health and school facilities. It should be investigated why the population estimates by key informants are usually exaggerated that the number presented would not fit in the camps. The maps produced should be updated on a regular basis with the support of inter-cluster coordination.

To understand more, please click [Mogadishu](#), [Afgooye](#), or visit the Somalia page of the Shelter Cluster website for a view of the google maps.



Google map visualization of a Mogadishu IDP Site Infrastructure mapping