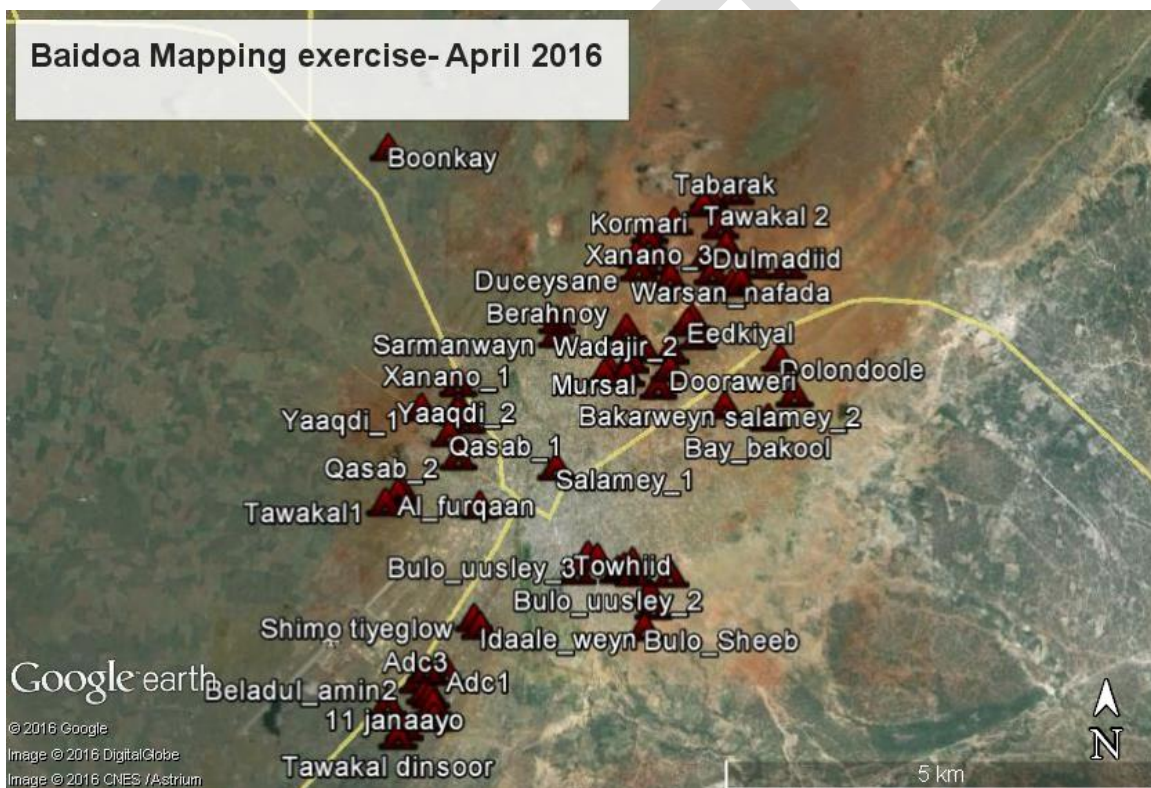


MAPPING EXERCISE APRIL 2016



BACKGROUND

Baidoa or Baydhabo, as is locally known is the capital of the Bay region; a strategic town in south-central Somalia situated approximately 250 kilometers west of Mogadishu and 240 km southeast of the Ethiopian border. The town is divided into four quarters, namely Isha, Berdaale, Horseed and, Hawl Wadaag. Each quarter is further divided into six sections. The city is traditionally one of the most important economic centers in southern Somalia, conducting significant trade in local and imported cereals, livestock and non-food items. The combined effects of drought and on-going crisis in Baidoa have had a harmful impact on economic stability and livelihoods, leading to a chronic humanitarian situation and major displacements of population. Baidoa has traditionally been a major economic center of southern Somalia. In 2006 it became Somalia's provisional capital before Al-Shabaab took control of the city for three years from 2009 to February 2012 when the group was driven out from Baidoa by TFG forces heavily backed by the Ethiopian army (Mapping exercise: Baidoa, Joint assessment, 2014).

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by INTERSOS during the month of April 2016 in Baidoa. The style, the “infrastructure” and some parts of this report have been taken from the joint assessment carried out by INTERSOS SYPD, NRC, DRC, WVI, UNHCR, UNOCHA, ACTED, READO and GREDO under the supervision of the Shelter Cluster in Somalia in December 2014: the present document can be considered as an update of that exercise (actually a partial one because some parts were omitted). The objective of this work is to give continuity to the joint assessment of 2014 and for this reason, in order to strengthen this approach, the same template for the report has been used adding new data, leaving some parts as they were and changing and adapting some others.

The objective of the infrastructure mapping exercise is to provide a useful and timely ‘snap-

shot’ of the IDP¹ settlements in Baidoa, 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 has 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).²
- Given the need of having reliable data in short time, perimeters, density checks and Durable solution section (included in the joint assessment of 2014) were not carried out in the framework of the present exercise.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of the exercise was to produce quick turnaround ‘baseline data’ that would enable the update of the information collected during the mentioned 2014 joint assessment. 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

¹ IDP: Internally Displaced Person

² Key Informants are categorized as follows IDP community leader, IDP elder, Host community leader, Host community elder, religious leader or a focus group.

activity has been organized considering two main categories of IDPs settlements:

- 60 IDPs settlements already included in the 2014 mapping exercise;
- 12 new IDPs settlements not included in the 2014 mapping exercise.

Considering these two types of settlements, the following provides an overview of the methodology developed:

- General data is collected through a key-informant interview³.
- Facilities mapping: All basic services that IDPs access in their respective settlement are recorded. This includes water-points, schools, health facilities, kiosks, markets, mosques, garbage collection points, police posts, solar lighting posts and community centres. **All the latrines have been mapped for the 12 new settlements while for the 60 “old” settlements a sample of latrines has been considered.** 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.
- Sampling of latrines: as mentioned above, a sample of 100 latrines from the settlements mapped out in 2014 joint assessment has been considered out of the total number of 420 latrines. Simple random sampling has been used and a list of 100 latrines with gps coordinates has been provided to the field teams.

The total exercise was produced in 12 days of field work by 2 teams. The methodology adopted for the sampling of latrines provide a basis for a statistical assessment of the condition of the sanitation facilities in the IDP camps already assessed in 2014. The confidence level and the margin of error for the sample of 100 latrines have been calculated as 95% and 9% respectively.

INTER SOS through internal funds provided the necessary support for payments of the enumerators and team leaders (including transport) as well as for management,

³ 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.

supervision and elaboration of the final report. The Somalia Shelter Cluster provided an initial training in the field for the enumerators as well as 6 smartphones used during the data collection.

DATA COLLECTION

The methodology applied for this assessment included two phases of data collection and analysis: secondary data review (done by INTERSOS supervisor of the exercise using the information coming from the interagency assessment of 2014) and primary data collection.

The tool used for the primary data collection phase was derived by the one of the 2014 assessment adding some questions on WASH, Health and Education sections as well as on presence of Returnees from Kenya. The tool is finally a settlement infrastructure mapping survey that includes a key informant interview and the facility surveys.

The surveys were all conducted with mobile phones by INTERSOS non-technical staff trained by the Shelter Cluster staff as well as remotely by the INTERSOS WASH Advisor. 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 Baidoa. The INTERSOS WASH Advisor provided feed-back on a daily basis to the staff in the field engaged in data collection.

Data collection was undertaken by 2 assessment teams, with the first team consisting of 1 team leader and 2 enumerators and the second team consisting of 1 team leader and 1 enumerator. Assessment teams were comprised of male and female enumerators.

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 Kobotoolbox online platform for analysis and elaboration of the final report by the INTERSOS WASH Advisor based in Nairobi.

GENERAL DATA

According to data collected during the KII, it was reported that there are **9327 households** (8549 in 12/2014) living in **72 settlements** (61 in 12/2014).

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII

72 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	9327
11 janaayo	135
Abal	155
Abo_asharow	111
Adc1	252
Adc2	136
Adc2_towfiq	50
Adc3	185
Al_furqaan	280
Ala_amin	210
Allaweyn	70
Alle_Magan	280
Alle_Qabe	65
Awal_barwaqo	137
Aykiilaban	95
Bakarweyn	186
Bakool 1	126
Barwaaqo	127
Bay_bakool	70
Beladul_amin_1	75
Beladul_amin2	114
Berahnay	75
Bohol_Galanjo	137
Boonkay	115
Bulo_uusley_0	75
Bulo_Sheeb	125
Bulo_uusley_2	85
Bulo_uusley_3	48
Buur_fuule_1	20
Buur_fuule_2	75
Daarusalam	140
Deeq_Alle	125
Dolondoole	114
Dooraweri	137
Duceysane	90
Dulmadiid	192
Eedkiyal	70
Fatxu_raxman	65
Gadiidka	127
Garasgoof	60
Gelgelweyn	120
Horseed_0	140
Idaale_weyn	150
Idale0	347
Kormari	250
Mursal	128
Qasab_1	44
Qasab_2	78
salama_idale	350
Salamey_1	83
salamey_2	130
Sarmanwayn	147

Sharif_gacamey	44
Shimo_tiyeglow	75
Tabarak	76
Tawakal 2	102
Tawakal dinsoor	100
Tawakal_Adc	200
Tawakal1	60
Towfiq_buulo_nuuriyo	80
Towfiq_0	130
Towhiid	190
Wadajir_1	56
Wadajir_2	60
Wadajir_3	75
Wadajir_4	117
Warsan_nafada	110
Xanano_1	244
Xanano_2	509
Xanano_3	236
Yaaqdi_1	57
Yaaqdi_2	45
Yaaqdi_3	60

In 50% of the 72 settlements returnees from Kenya have arrived in the last 3 months for a total number of 359 households.

In determining the **place of Origin** of the Displaced Population, the KIIs suggest that the majority of IDPs in Baidoa are from Bay and Bakool (confirming the findings of 2014 mapping exercise).

Table 1: % of place of origin reported in KII⁴

DISTRICT	%
Lower Juba	6%
Middle Juba	%
Gedo	11%
Bay	57%
Bakool	88%
Banaadir	4%
Hiraan	1%
Galgaduud	%
Nugaal	%
Mudug	%
Middle Shabelle	%
Lower Shabelle	6%
Bari	%
Sanaag	%
Sool	%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi-Galbeed	%
Awdal	%

The following table highlights since how long the settlements have been in the same place.

⁴ In all tables and figures, if the data is null, data will be shown as “-” % (blank).

Table 2: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	4%
three_6_months_ago	%
one_2_years_ago	11%
two_5_years_ago	36%
five_10_years_ago	39%
more_10_years	10%

KII stated that the closest **water point** that IDPs have access to is on average a **11** minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **health facility** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a **26** minute walk. The same parameter related to **school** is on average **21** minute walk.

In 1% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 6% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces** (it was 52% in December 2014).

When determining the **shelter typology**, it was concluded that the majority of IDPs live in Buuls.

Table 3: % of different shelter typology in the settlements

Shelter type	%
Buul	64%
CGI (Corrugated Galvanized Iron shelters)	25%
Metal frame	3%
Block (not Adobe-Mud block)	4%
Other	4%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, 1% reported a diseases outbreak and 1% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

PROTECTION

60% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land (it was 89% on 2014). 99% reported that there was No Land Tenure Agreement (48% on 2014), while 1% reported permanent LTD. 1% of KII responded that they were currently paying rent.

When discussing access to protection services, 99% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**⁵ living in the settlement. Apart from the above mentioned returnees from Kenya, 49% of KII reported having returnees in their settlement. 36% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total 326 households arrived in the last 3 months.

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

Country	%
Ethiopia	40% (86% in 2014)
Yemen	40% (8% in 2014)
Other	46%

1% of KII reported access to psychological counselling (10% in 2014). 1% of KII reported access to legal counselling (10% in 2014).

None of KIIs reported having war remnants in the settlement (it was 18% in 2014) as well as none of KIIs mentioned the existence of unsafe places (8% in 2014).

Regarding **evictions** it was reported through the KII that no settlement had received an eviction notice (2% in 2014).

50% of settlements reported having committees. 86% reported that the committee addresses security concerns (it was 11% in 2014).

Table 5: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
Evictions	10%
Disputes with host community	61%
Conflict with police	3%
Conflict with local militia	13%
GBV	26%
Conflict with Amisom	3%
Discrimination	26%
Violence against children	39%
Other	3%
None	%

⁵ Includes unaccompanied minors, separated children, single-headed families persons with disabilities, etc.

Table 6: Host community relationship⁶

Perception	%
Very Bad	%
Bad	%
Varies	%
Good	17%
Very good	83%
I don't know	%

Table 7 : Vulnerable populations

Type of vulnerability	%
Disabled	97%
Elderly_living_alone	69%
Female_Headed_HH	45%
Child_Headed_HH	%
People_with_chronic_illness	11%
People_with_mental_health_problems	24%
Traumatized_survivors_of_violence	1%
Other	%

WASH FACTS

Latrines were mapped out in this exercise only for the 12 new IDP camps (“new” has to be intended as not assessed in 2014), while for the “old” camps a representative sample has been targeted.

For the “new” camps in total 12 latrines were captured and in total 99 dropping holes were reported⁷. 92% of latrines were categorized as functional (just 1 latrine not in use because of the cracked floor) and a total of 900 households were reported using them. 66% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 100% of all latrines were categorized as communal and 83% were reported as lockable. In total, 91% of all latrines are reported to be maintained (53% in 2014). 50% of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 33% of hand washing stations had water and none of them had soap.

⁶ However, the fact that IDPs and host community members were often both present during discussions may have skewed the accuracy of these responses.

⁷ All latrines were mapped out, but according to their structures and not according to the dropping holes.

As far as the “old” camps are concerned a total number of 60 latrines were successfully identified by the field teams: the resulting confidence level and margin of error are 90% and 10% respectively. 53% of latrines were categorized as functional (92% in 2014) and a total of 438 households were reported using them. 38% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, all latrines were categorized as communal and 53% were reported as lockable. In total, 47% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 7% of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 32% of hand washing stations had soap. 50% of hand washing stations had water and none of them had soap.

Table 8: Reasons of non-functionality latrines in the sample for the “old” camps

	%
Pit is full	57%
Super structure cracked	29%
Floor cracked	43%
Security	%
Septic tank not connected	%
Other	29%
Unknown	%

According to the KII 28% of the IDP camps (20 camps on a total of 72) were reported without any dropping hole: according to this figure around 2400 HHs (almost 11400 individuals) do not have access to proper sanitation facilities in the IDP camps in Baidoa.

In total, 37 water points (32 in Dec. 2014) were captured in all settlements, with a total of 198 taps (75 in Dec. 2014). 43% are connected to the municipal water system.

Table 9: Typologies of water points

Water point type	%
Burkad	%
Water tank	%
Tank and tap	%
Water-trucking	%
Water Kiosk	11%
Other piped systems	82%
Protected well w/o pump	2%

Protected well with pump	%
Unprotected well	5%
River	%
Other	%

51% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. In 92% of the water points the storage capacity is less than 1 m³. On average, it was reported that around 1230 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can (2064.39 in December 2014). In 19% of the cases, people had said that the price of water had increased.

Table 10: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

	%
Storage tanks broken	%
Taps broken	%
Water contaminated	%
Water trucking stopped	22%
Connection to municipal water system is broken	17%
Insecurity	5%
Dominated by host comm.	6%
Pump or generator broken	6%
Unknown	%
Other	50%

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

10 **Health facilities** were captured. Of this 60% of them are **functioning** and 90% of health facilities reported to have a **lockable room**. In total, 13 **rooms** were reported in all the health facilities.

Table 11: Typologies of Health Facilities

Typology	%
Health Centres	10%
Primary Health Care Unit	40%
Mobile clinics	50%
Hospital	%
Other	%

Table 12: Services available

Services	%
Maternal health services	%
Vaccination services	10%
Paediatric services	0%
Outpatient services	100%
Inpatient services	%

Table 13: Running of the health facility

	%
INGO	60%
LNGO	40%
Private	%
Public	%

20% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. None of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

EDUCATION FACTS

33 schools (59 in 2014) were mapped out of which 64% were functioning (98% in 2014). In total 44 classrooms were reported (110 in 2014).

The number of schools with access to latrines was reported at 82%. Of these 67% are functioning, and 93% are segregated male/female.

None of the schools reported being connected to the municipal water system.

Table 14: Access to services in the school

Services at schools	%
Access to municipal water	0%
Rainwater harvesting	0%
Access to borehole	0%
Access to water tank	0%
Access to shallow well	3%
Other	6%
None	91%

In total, 1344 male students (2277 in 2014) and 1608 female students (1988 in 2014) are enrolled in the schools. 2598 IDP children (4201 in 2014) have access to these schools.

OTHER FACILITIES

Community centres, garbage collection points, kiosks, solar lighting posts have also been mapped out and the data is available upon request.

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the present exercise was to update the information available for the IDPs settlements in Baidoa. Considering the results obtained, the following are the main conclusions:

- The number of IDPs settlements in Baidoa has increased from 61 in December 2014 to 72 in April 2016;
- The number of households living in IDPs settlements in Baidoa has increased in the considered time period from 8549 to 9327;
- **In 50% of the 72 settlements returnees from Kenya have arrived in the last 3 months for a total number of 359 households;**
- The percentage of IDPs settlements where Child Friendly Space are available has decreased from 52% in December 2014 to 6% in April 2016;
- The majority of IDPs live in Buuls (64% of the settlements);
- 99% of the settlements reported that there is No Land Tenure Agreement (48% on 2014);
- 86% reported that the committee existing in the settlement addresses security concerns (it was 11% in 2014);
- 53% of latrines were categorized as functional (92% in 2014) in the settlements that were already mapped out in December 2014;
- None of the assessed handwashing facilities for latrines had soap;
- **28% of the IDP camps (20 camps on a total of 72) were reported without any dropping hole;**
- In total, 37 water points (32 in Dec. 2014) were captured in all settlements, with a total of 198 taps (75 in Dec. 2014);
- Of all the water points only 51% are functional;
- Only 60% of the health facilities are functioning, 20% of them have access to

water and none of them has access to electricity;

- The schools mapped out have decreased from 59 in 2014 to 33 in April 2016; 64% of them are functioning (98% in 2014);
- The number of **IDP children** having access to the schools has decreased from 4201 in 2014 to 2598 as of April 2016.

Given the above mentioned results, it is strongly recommended that the maps produced are **updated on a regular basis** with the support of inter-cluster coordination in order to facilitate the elaboration of response plans and to strengthen the efforts in advocating for additional funds.

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