

BACKGROUND

Lower Shabelle is an administrative region in southern Somalia and lies to the west, northwest, and southwest of Mogadishu. It is bordered to the south by the Juba region, to the east by the Indian Ocean and Mogadishu, the Middle Shabelle region to the north and the Bay region to the west. The region consists of seven districts: Merka - the regional capital, Afgooye, Barawe, Kunturwarey, Qoryooley, Sablaale and Wenlawayn. With an estimated population of 850,651 of which 80 percent dwelling in the rural areas, Lower Shabelle accounts for 18.5 percent of the Somali population. The region hosts some 103,000 IDPs (UNHCR, September 2014), making it the third region in Somalia with the highest concentration of IDPs after Benadir and Galgaduud.

This factsheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by AVORD during the month of April in Marca. 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 ‘snapshot’ of the IDP¹ settlements² in Marca, 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 three case-studies and random sampling in the other settlements. It was not always clear if the case-studies were done for full settlements or only sections in the settlement.
- Data collected may reflect both IDP and host community needs.
- Other approaches based on probability sampling, including cluster and area sampling⁴, 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:

- General data is collected through a key-informant interview⁶.
- Perimeter of each settlement: The data-collectors walk around the settlement and

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.

¹ IDP: Internally Displaced Person

² Majority of the settlements are IDPs but the data collected comprises both IDPs and urban poor.

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 studies⁷: 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 \$4,000⁸. 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 for payments of the enumerators through AVORD and the Cluster members contributed with human resources. 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 Marca 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 Marca, 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 Marca 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 Marca. 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.

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.

GENERAL DATA

According to data collected during the KII, it was reported that there are 990 **households** living in **6 settlements**. On average, % of the households were reported to be from the host community.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII¹¹

6 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	990
Ala amin	70
Badbado	450
Beder	80
Buulo-baylow	90
Keef	150
Shirkole	150

In determining the **place of Origin** of the Displaced Population, the KIIs suggest that the majority of IDPs in Marca are from Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Bay, Banaadir, Hiraan and others.

Table: % of place of origin reported in KII¹²

DISTRICT	%
Lower Juba	33%
Middle Juba	17%
Gedo	%
Bay	67%
Bakool	%
Banaadir	17%
Hiraan	17%
Galgaduud	%
Nugaal	%
Mudug	%
Middle Shabelle	%
Lower Shabelle	83%
Bari	%
Sanaag	%
Sool	%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi-Galbeed	%
Awdal	%

Table: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	%
three_6_months_ago	33%
one_2_years_ago	33%
two_5_years_ago	%
five_10_years_ago	33%
more_10_years	%

KII stated that the closest **health** facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a **21** minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a **18** minute walk.

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

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

¹² In all tables and figures, if the data is null, data will be shown as “-” % (blank).

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that 17% of IDPs live in a planned¹³ settlement while % lives in an un-planned settlement.

Table: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a planned settlement	17%
Living in an un-planned settlement	%
Living in a public building	67%
Living with host families	17%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, it was reported that % reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 67% reported a diseases outbreak and % reported flooding in their respective settlement.

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

33% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. 83% reported there was No Land Tenure Agreement. % of KII responded that they were currently paying rent.

Table: different land tenure agreements (LTA)¹⁴

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	83%
Informal LTA, clan consent	%
Individual permanent LTD	%
Communal permanent LTD	%
2-5 year LTA	%
5-10 year LTA	17%
>10 year LTA	%
Don't know	%

When discussing access to protection services, 17% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**¹⁵ living in the settlement. % of KII reported having refugees in their settlement. % of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total 0 households arrived in the last month.

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.

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

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

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

33% of settlements reported having committees. % reported that the committee addresses security concerns.

Table: Host community relationship¹⁶

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

% of KII reported they did not know their preferred option for **Durable Solutions**. 75% opted to locally integrate, 25% was willing to resettle, while % preferred to return.

Table 8a: preferred option for durable solution

Durable solution	%
Local Integration	75%
Return	%
Resettlement	25%
Do not know	%
Other	%

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

Time-period	%
No on-going conflict	100%
Access to land	%
Access to improved shelter	%
Access to health care	%
Access to education	%
Access to markets	%
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.

Table 8b: Vulnerable populations

Time-period	%
Disabled	%
Elderly_living_alone	100%
Female_Headed_HH	%
Child_Headed_HH	%
People_with_chronic_illness	%
People_with_mental_health_problems	%
Traumatized_survivors_of_violence	%
Other	%

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, 640 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are **4.18 persons per household** and each household occupies **1.15 buuls**. In total, 7% of all the structures are fixed with **doors**, of which 76% are **lockable**. In total, 75% of all shelters are categorized as buuls.

Table 9: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	75%
Buul with 2 layers	%
Buul with >2 layers	%
Vernacular Buul	%
Tents	%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	9%
Timber shelter	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	15%
Solid house	%

In general, the IDP population has 41% access to **mats**, 23% access to **jerry cans**, 1% access to **blankets** and 89% access to **cooking pots**.

Table 10: Access to NFIs

Time-period	%
Mats	41%
Plastic Sheeting	%
Blankets	1%
Jerry can	23%
Washbasin	17%
Knives	63%
Cooking pots	89%

WASH FACTS

In total, 22 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 26 **dropping holes** were reported¹⁷. 73% of latrines were categorized as **functional** and a total of 39 households were reported using them. % of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 36% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 41% were reported as **lockable**. In total, 55% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 0 of the latrines had hand washing next to it. #DIV/0! of hand washing stations had soap.

Table 11: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	67%
Super structure cracked	%
Security	%
Septic tank not connected	%
Other	%
Unknown	34%

In total, 4 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 1 taps. 100% 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	%
Other piped systems	25%
Protected well w/o pump	25%
Protected well with pump	25%
Unprotected well	25%
River	%
Other	%

25% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that **750 Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can. The **storage** capacity of all the water-tanks is around 10 m2. % of the surrounding communities had said that the price of water had increased.

Table 13: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	67%
Taps broken	100%
Water contaminated	33%
Water trucking stopped	33%
Connection to municipal is broken	%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump or generator broken	%
Unknown	%
Other	%

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

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

0 **Health facilities** were captured.

EDUCATION FACTS

0 schools were mapped out of which #DIV/0! were functioning. In total, 0 classrooms were reported.

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 0 **markets** and 0 **kiosks** were mapped out.

Table: price of Sorghum (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	%
Cheaper than normal	%
Normal	50%
Higher than normal	50%
Much higher than normal	%

Table 16: Price of Maize (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	%
Cheaper than normal	%
Normal	%
Higher than normal	50%
Much higher than normal	50%

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

0 **community centres** were mapped out.

0 **garbage collection** points in 6 settlements were mapped out.

RECOMMENDATIONS¹⁸

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 three case studies. Nevertheless, it was not 100% clear what the case-study area was. In many cases, sections of the case study were used. Furthermore, no services were detected. It would be recommended to capture the main schools, health centres, kiosks and markets.

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.

CONTACTS

Somalia Shelter Cluster Coordinator

Martijn Goddeeris: goddeeri@unhcr.org

Shelter Cluster Coordinator Somaliland Region

Nurta Adan: adan@unhcr.org

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-typology¹⁹ and shelter-density²⁰. 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 be 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 constraints²¹ 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 Marca surface areas

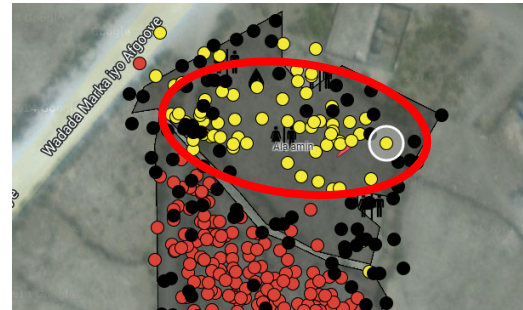
Average high	Average Medium	Average Low
23.00 m2/HH	35.00 m2/HH	35.50 m2/HH
Average buuls	Average T-Sh	Average P-Sh
23.00 m2/HH	39.00 m2/HH	40.00 m2/HH

¹⁹ All shelters were classified into three groups: buuls, transitional shelters and permanent shelters.

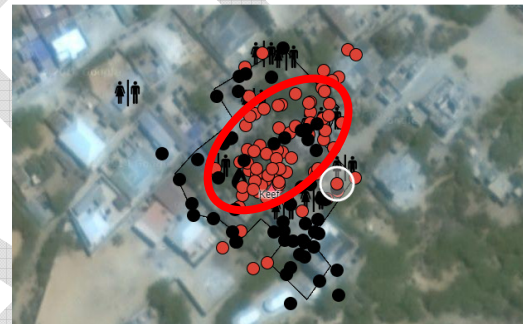
²⁰ Definition of Shelter Density: households are classified into low/medium/high shelter density. The following parameters were taken into account: free space around the shelter, width of the access roads, average space in-between the shelters...

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 Ala Amin: interesting results, but it is not clear if they had taken all the people living in the settlement or a portion. In this case, we took 50%.



Case-study 2 Keef: interesting results, but it is not clear if they had taken all the people living in the settlement or a portion. In this case, we took 50%.



Case-study 3 Bulu Baylow: interesting results, but it is not clear if they had taken all the people living in the settlement or a portion. In this case, we took 50%.

