

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.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by INTERSOS SYPD, NRC, DRC, WVI, UNHCR, UNOCHA, ACTED, READO and GREDO during the month of April in Baidoa. 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 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 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 6 case-studies and random sampling in the other settlements.
- 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.

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

¹ IDP: Internally Displaced Person

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

- 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 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 \$6,000⁸. 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.

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.

NRC through the CHF allocation 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.

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 Baidoa 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 Baidoa, 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 Baidoa 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 Baidoa. 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.

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 8549 **households** living in **61 settlements**. On average, 4% of the households were reported to be from the host community.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII

62 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	8549
Abo asharow	111
Adc1	254
Adc2	281
Adc2 towfiq	50
Adc3	185
Al furqaan	280
Ala amin	170
Allaweyn	70
Alle Magan	280
Alle Qabe	65
Awal barwaqo	107
Aykiilaban	95
Bakarweyn	400
Barwaaqo	125
Bay bakool	95
Beladul amin 1	65
Beladul amin2	114
Berahnoy	75
Bohol Galanjo	137
Boonkay	115
Bulo uusley 1	75
Bulo Sheeb	125
Bulo uusley 2	85
Bulo uusley 3	48
Buur fuule 1	105
Buur fuule 2	95
Daarusalam	140
Deeq Alle	72
Duceysane	90
Dulmadiid	182
Eedkiyal	125
Fatxu raxman	97
Gadiidka	127
Garasgoof	60
Horseed 1	140
Idaale weyn	150
Idale1	347
Kormari	250
Mursal	128
Qasab 1	44
Qasab 2	78
salama idale	350
Salamey 1	93
salamey 2	156
Sharif gacamey	44
Tawakal	83
Tawakal Adc	200
Towfiq buulo nuuriyo	80
Towfiq 1	173
Towhiid	190
Wadajir 1	115
Wadajir 2	150

Wadajir 3	140
Wadajir 4	55
Warsan nafada	110
Xanano 1	60
Xanano 2	515
Xanano 3	236
Yaaqdi 1	57
Yaaqdi 2	45
Yaaqdi 3	60

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.

Table: % of place of origin reported in KII¹¹

DISTRICT	%
Lower Juba	2%
Middle Juba	2%
Gedo	23%
Bay	74%
Bakool	77%
Banaadir	21%
Hiraan	2%
Galgaduud	2%
Nugaal	%
Mudug	%
Middle Shabelle	3%
Lower Shabelle	13%
Bari	2%
Sanaag	%
Sool	%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi-Galbeed	%
Awdal	%

Table: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	2%
three_6_months_ago	5%
one_2_years_ago	15%
two_5_years_ago	39%
five_10_years_ago	28%
more_10_years	11%

¹¹ In all tables and figures, if the data is null, data will be shown as “-” % (blank).

KII stated that the closest **health** facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a **35** minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a **19** minute walk.

In 2% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 52% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**.

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that 51% of IDPs live in a planned¹² settlement while 49% lives in an un-planned settlement.

Table: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a planned settlement	51%
Living in an un-planned settlement	49%
Living in a public building	%
Living with host families	%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**, it was reported that 5% reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 28% reported a diseases outbreak and 26% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

89% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. 48% reported there was No Land Tenure Agreement, while 11% reported permanent LTD. 3% of KII responded that they were currently paying rent.

Table: different land tenure agreements (LTA)¹³

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	48%
Informal LTA, clan consent	2%
Individual permanent LTD	5%
Communal permanent LTD	25%
2-5 year LTA	2%
5-10 year LTA	3%
>10 year LTA	15%
Don't know	2%

¹² Definition planned settlements: settlements with a minimum level of site planning with fire-breaks and areas for communal space.

¹³ 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.

When discussing access to protection services, 93% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**¹⁴ living in the settlement. 21% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement. 90% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total 891 households arrived in the last month.

Table: % of groups of Refugees reported in the settlements

Group	%
Ethiopia	86%
Djibouti	%
Yemen	8%

10% of KII reported access to psychological counselling. 10% of KII reported access to legal counselling.

18% 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 2% had received an eviction notice.

64% of settlements reported having committees. 11% reported that the committee addresses security concerns.

Table: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
Evictions	14%
Disputes with host community	71%
Conflict with police	%
Conflict with local militia	%
GBV	43%
Conflict with Amisom	%
Discrimination	57%
Violence against children	71%
Other	%
None	%

¹⁴ Includes unaccompanied minors, separated children, single-headed families persons with disabilities, etc.

Table: Host community relationship¹⁵

Perception	%
Very Bad	%
Bad	2%
Varies	5%
Good	64%
Very good	30%
I don't know	%

2% of KII reported they did not know their preferred option for **Durable Solutions**. 49% opted to locally integrate, 5% was willing to resettle, while 42% preferred to return.

Table 8a: preferred option for durable solution

Durable solution	
Local Integration	49%
Return	42%
Resettlement	5%
Do not know	2%
Other	2%

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

Time-period	%
No on-going conflict	75%
Access to land	15%
Access to improved shelter	%
Access to health care	%
Access to education	%
Access to markets	3%
Other	7%

Table 8b: Vulnerable populations

Time-period	%
Disabled	60%
Elderly_living_alone	96%
Female_Headed_HH	86%
Child_Headed_HH	35%
People_with_chronic_illness	16%
People_with_mental_health_problems	28%
Traumatized_survivors_of_violence	%
Other	%

¹⁵ 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, 4256 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are **4.75 persons per household** and each household occupies **1.13 buuls**. In total, 68% of all the structures are fixed with **doors**, of which 60% are **lockable**. In total, 58% of all shelters are categorized as buuls.

Table 9: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	46%
Buul with 2 layers	11%
Buul with >2 layers	1%
Vernacular Buul	%
Tents	%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	%
Timber shelter	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	42%
Solid house	%

In general, the IDP population has 56% access to **mats**, 91% access to **jerry cans**, 23% access to **blankets** and 95% access to **cooking pots**.

Table 10: Access to NFIs

Time-period	%
Mats	56%
Plastic Sheetting	24%
Blankets	23%
Jerry can	91%
Washbasin	26%
Knives	80%
Cooking pots	95%

WASH FACTS

In total, 420 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 1043 **dropping holes** were reported¹⁶. 92% of latrines were categorized as **functional** and a total of 329 households were reported using them. 16% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 72% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 82% were reported as **lockable**. In total, 53% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 28 of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 32% of hand washing stations had soap.

Table 11: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	48%
Super structure cracked	9%
Security	%
Septic tank not connected	%
Other	42%
Unknown	6%

In total, 32 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 75 taps. 19% are connected to the **municipal water system**.

Table 12: Typologies of water points

Time-period	%
Burkad	9%
Water tank	3%
Tank and tap	9%
Water-trucking	9%
Water Kiosk	13%
Other piped systems	13%
Protected well w/o pump	13%
Protected well with pump	9%
Unprotected well	19%
River	%
Other	3%

56% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 2064.39 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can. The **storage** capacity of all the water-tanks is around 145 m². 44% of the surrounding communities had said that the price of water had increased.

¹⁶ 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	%
Taps broken	21%
Water contaminated	%
Water trucking stopped	7%
Pump or generator broken	7%
Unknown	36%
Other	28%

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

7 **Health facilities** were captured. Of this 71% of them are **functioning** and 57% of health facilities reported to have a **lockable room**. In total, 23 **rooms** were reported in all the health facilities.

Table 14: Typologies of Health Facilities

Typology	%
Health Centres	86%
Primary Health Care Unit	%
Mobile clinics	14%
Hospital	%
Other	%

Table 15a: Services available

Services	%
Maternal health services	14%
Vaccination services	43%
Paediatric services	14%
Outpatient services	43%
Inpatient services	14%

Table 15b: Running of the health facility

Services	%
INGO	29%
LNGO	29%
Private	14%
Public	29%

43% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. % % of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

In total, there are 4 **nurses**, 3 **community health workers**, 2 **doctors** and 3 **midwives** employed in the health facilities.

EDUCATION FACTS

59 schools were mapped out of which 98% were functioning. In total, 110 classrooms were reported.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 64%. Of these 87% are **functioning**, and 40% are **segregated** male/female.

5% 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	5%
Rainwater harvesting	2%
Access to borehole	3%
Access to watertank	2%
Access to shallow well	5%
Other	10%
None	73%

In total, 2277 **male** students and 1988 **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 4201 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 6 **markets** and 74 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be 'open after dark' for respectively 33% and 34%.

Table 16: Items for sale at kiosks.

Reason	%
Grains	88%
Vegetables	77%
Pulses	61%
Meat	9%
Fish	9%

Table 16: typology of the Kiosk

Reason	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	55%
Kiosk in durable materials	%
Local sticks + cloth + CGI	4%
Local sticks and plastic (fixed location)	22%
Local sticks and plastic (moveable)	22%

Table: price of Sorghum (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	%
Cheaper than normal	3%
Normal	48%
Higher than normal	49%
Much higher than normal	%

Table 16: Price of Maize (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	2%
Cheaper than normal	2%
Normal	38%
Higher than normal	54%
Much higher than normal	5%

In total, 4 **solar lighting posts** were mapped out, with a functionality rate of 50%.

Table 16: Reasons of non-functionality reported¹⁷

Reason	%
Battery broken	50%
Other	50%

25% of solar posts are reported to improve **night activities** and 25% was reported to improve **the security**. In % of all cases, the community committee takes care of the maintenance.

Table 16: Maintenance of solar posts

Who	%
NGO/INGO	100%
Community Committee	%
Unknown	%

32 **community centres** were mapped out with 31% having access to latrines. Community support activities were reported at 41%.

Table 17: Activities reported at the com centre

Activity	%
Community support	41%
Nutrition programmes	6%
Learning opportunities	3%
Recreation	53%
Entertainment	22%

10 **garbage collection** points in 61 settlements were mapped out. It was reported that 30% of all garbage collection had been done in the past month.

¹⁷ Multiple reasons were provided by water point.

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.

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-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 Hargeysa surface areas

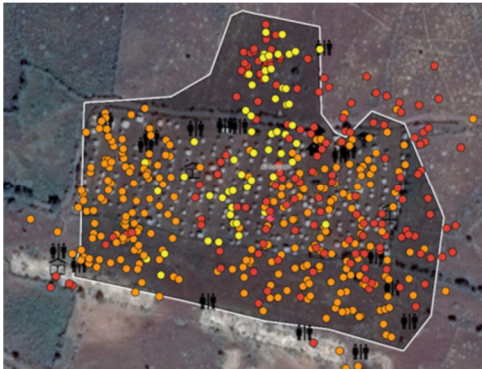
Average high	Average Medium	Average Low
33.00 m2/HH	46.00 m2/HH	75.00 m2/HH
Average buuls	Average T-Sh	Average P-Sh
32.00 m2/HH	52.00 m2/HH	88.00 m2/HH

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

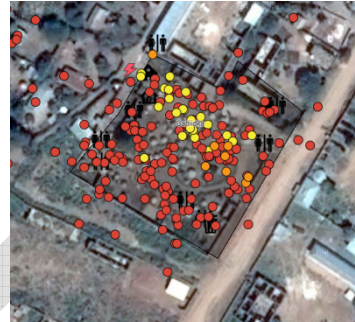
²⁰ Definition of Shelter Density: households are classified into low/medium/high shelter density. The following parameters were taken into account: free space around the shelter, width of the access roads, average space in-between the shelters...

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.

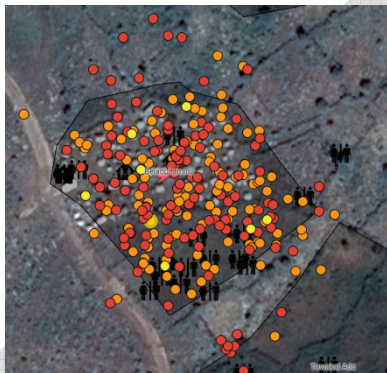
Case-study 1 ADC1: case study area was done very well. Perimeter was nicely done. There seems to be a big discrepancy in-between the KII (280) and the actual (524).



Case-study 4 Gadiika: case study area was done very well. Perimeter seems to be ok. 90% of the captured HHs are inside the perimeter. There seems to be a big discrepancy in-between the KII (127) and the actual (193).



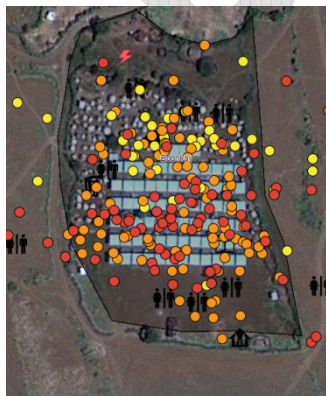
Case-study 2 Beladul Amin2: case study area was done very well. 90% of the captured HHs are inside the perimeter. There seems to be a big discrepancy in-between the KII (114) and the actual (201).



Case-study 5 Mursal: case study area was done very well. Perimeter seems to incorporate some built up area (see south). 90% of the captured HHs are inside the perimeter. There seems to be a smaller discrepancy in-between the KII (128) and the actual (160).



Case-study 3 Boonkay: case study area was done very well. Perimeter seems to be much bigger than anticipated. 90% of the captured HHs are inside the perimeter. There seems to be a big discrepancy in-between the KII (115) and the actual (205).



Case-study 6 Salama Idale: case study area was done very well. Perimeter seems to be ok. 90% of the captured HHs are inside the perimeter. There seems to be a big discrepancy in-between the KII (350) and the actual (680).

