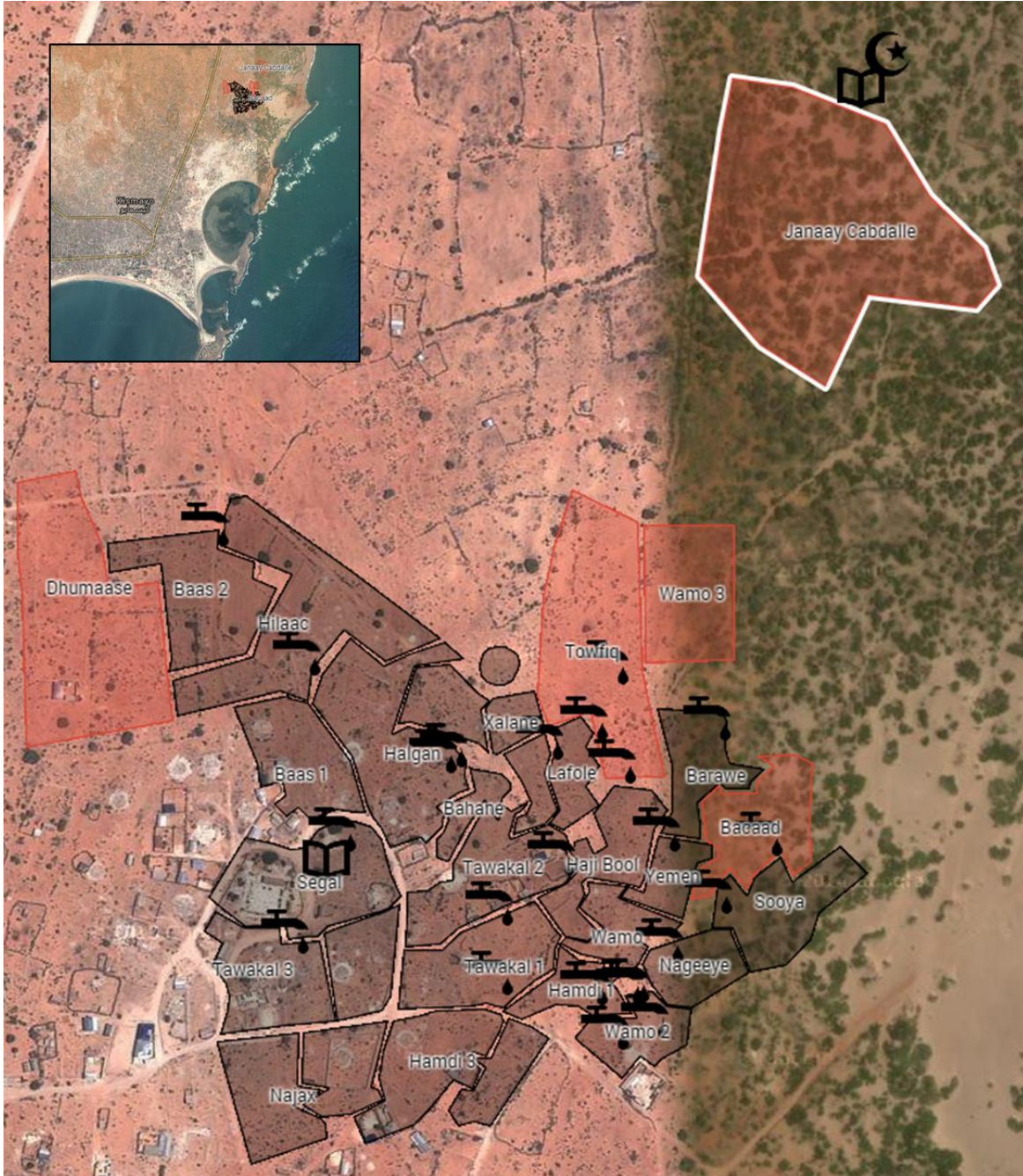


KISMAAYO



MAPPING EXERCISE MAY 2016

BACKGROUND

The largest city of Jubaland is Kismaayo, which is situated on the coast near the mouth of the Juba River. The Lower and Middle Juba regions comprise the districts of Kismaayo, Jilib, Jamaame, Hagar, Afmadow, Badaadhe, Bua'ale and Sakow. They have a combined area of 1085sq Kms with a coastline of 530 Kms. The regions are bordered on the south by Kenya, on the north by the Gedo region, Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, with an estimated population of 852,228 people (Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS) 2013-2014). The IDP population in Jubaland is estimated to be 135,000 IDPs (UNHCR total IDPs per region report, September 2014). Kismaayo is believed to have the largest IDP population in the region mostly located in Farjano and Fanole areas. Recent IDPs profiling conducted by NRC indicated that there are 6,059 IDPs households in Kismaayo towns in 80 settlements. Kismaayo, the second largest city in South - central Somalia has been devastated by civil conflict, floods, famine and the prolonged presence of Al Shabaab, until October 2012. IDPs in Kismaayo are mostly from Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba, Banadir, Gedo and Bay. The majority of the IDPs are of Bantu origin.

This mapping exercise was launched by the Shelter Cluster and targets only the IDP settlements in the area called Dalxiiska, which is located to the Northern part of Kismaayo. This report therefore only provides data on Dalxiiska and is not representative of all the IDP settlements in Kismaayo.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by **NRC, IOM, UNHCR, WRRS, HAPPEN and ARC** during the month of **May 2016**. 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 **Lower JubaKismaayo** region, **Kismaayo** district and in the city of **Kismaayo**, 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

¹ IDP: Internally Displaced Person

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

broad audience a concise overview of the current situation in this area. In total, 1526 gps points were taken during the exercise, of which facilities.

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 one or two key informant interviews (KII).³ 39% of all KII were female.
- Due to security restrictions and the capacity of field staff, the methodology used for average shelter density was limited to **0** 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

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.

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 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 and provides data on household shelters and NFIs. Through random sampling⁸, sections within each settlement are surveyed. The enumerators will use a circular surface area (that is derived from a rope of 100 meters) and assess all households living within the rope.⁹

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 explanation

⁸ Random sampling will be done by dividing the settlement into 6 sections. By throwing a dice, a random quadrant is taken for sampling. Starting from the centre of the quadrant, the enumerators will randomly walk three times 20 meters in a random direction (spinning the bottle).

⁹ A circle with a circumference of 100 meters, has a diameter of 32 meters and a surface area of 800m². The rope-methodology ensures an accurate calculation of surface area per household for each sampled density check.

Further analysis and research needs to be done with the rope methodology to make it more statistical and scientific. For the time being, 1 random density check (800m²) per 100 households are included in the mapping exercise.

The total exercise was produced in 2 weeks of field work and to a budget of under \$2,000¹⁰. 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.¹¹ Nevertheless, the results are extremely suggestive and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions.

Shelter Partners 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 **Kismaayo** 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 **Kismaayo**, 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 **Kismaayo** and trained by the Shelter Cluster staff. Before beginning data collection, the assessment officer conducted a

¹⁰ Including training costs, daily allowances for the teamleaders/enumerators, but excluding salary costs, flights and other related costs for all Shelter Cluster staff.

one-day training on the tool, methodology and data collection plan for team leaders/enumerators in **Kismaayo**. 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.¹²

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 KOBO 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.

GENERAL DATA

According to data collected during the KII¹³, it was reported that there are **3636 households** living in **36 settlements**. On average, 26% of the households were reported to be from the **host community**.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII¹⁴

36 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	3636
Najax	138
Burgan	30
Hamdi 2	75
Sagal	92
Xalane	128
Towfiq	144
Dhumase	75
Halgan 2	115
Bahane	5
Bacaad	102
Wamo2	105
Hamdi 1	110
Wamo1	126
Haji bool	120

¹² This is dependent on the availability of female enumerators within the organisations.

¹³ Secondary data was layered un-top of the data provided by the KII and a best estimate was derived from the teams on the ground.

¹⁴ The KII household estimate was discussed and corrected in group, but needs to be validated through an official household estimate exercise.

Yemen	64
Sooya	120
Barawe	88
Cadad geri	85
Boorow	79
Wamo3	129
Tawakal 2	184
Tawakal 1	125
Xoriyo	56
Baas 2	120
Baas 3	125
Lafole	80
Wardher	105
Janaay cabdalle	100
Farjano	90
Halgan	114
Baas 1	68
Hilaac	65
Hamdi 3	100
Nageeye	78
Tawakal 3	144
Mumina maraketi	152

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

Table: % of place of origin reported in KII¹⁵

DISTRICT	%
Banadir	%
Bari	%
Mudug	%
Awdal	%
Bakool	%
Bay	3%
Galgaduud	%
Gedo	%
Hiraan	%
Lower_Juba	81%
Lower_Shabelle	%
Middle_Juba	17%
Middle_Shabelle	%
Nugaal	%
Sanaag	%
Sool	%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi_Galbeed	%

¹⁵ In all tables and figures, if the data is null, data will be shown as “-” % (blank).

Table: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	3%
three_6_months_ago	3%
one_2_years_ago	19%
two_5_years_ago	67%
five_10_years_ago	%
more_10_years	8%

KII stated that the closest **health** facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a 28 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 3% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. 28% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**¹⁶.

Table: Kinds of nutrition programs reported

Group	%
Stabilization centre	%
Outpatient therapeutic centre	100%
Supplementary feeding	100%
Maternal child health and nutrition	100%
Infant and young child	%
None	%
Do not know	%

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that majority of the IDPs live in un-planned settlements¹⁷. Nevertheless, this question has often been mis-interpreted by the enumerators and the Key Information.

Table: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a public building	3%
Living with host families	3%
Living in a planned settlement	31%
Living in an un-planned settlement	64%

¹⁶ For more information on emergencies, see Annex: overview dataset.

¹⁷ Definition planned settlements: settlements with a minimum level of site planning with fire-breaks and areas for communal space.

Table: % of IDPs reporting former location

Group	%
In another settlement in town	8%
From another city	42%
From the home village	50%
Other	%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**¹⁸, it was reported that % reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 69% reported a diseases outbreak and 3% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

39% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. **Land tenure in Kismaayo remains a very complex issue.**

Table: different land tenure agreements (LTA)¹⁹

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	64%
Under 5- year LTA	33%
5-10 year LTA	%
>10 year LTA	%
Communal permanent LTD	3%
Individual permanent LTD	0%
Informal LTA, clan consent	%
Don't know	%

When discussing access to protection services, 72% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**²⁰ living in the settlement. 14% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement. 67% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total **419** households arrived in **36** settlements in the last month.

¹⁸ For more information on emergencies, see Annex: overview dataset.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Includes unaccompanied minors, separated children, single-headed families persons with disabilities, etc.

Table: % of groups of Refugees reported in the settlements

Group	%
Ethiopia	%
Djibouti	%
Yemen	20%
Zanzibar	%
Tanzania	%
Eritrea	%
Other	79%

14% 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. Nevertheless, there are many places where children are at risk.

Table: % of risks that children face

Risk of children	%
Unsafe objects	8%
Unsafe places	58%
Work related accident	53%
Hazardous places	11%
Car-accidents	39%
Civil_violence	%
Armed conflict	%
Others	28%
Being recruited by armed groups	%
I don't know	6%

56% of settlements reported **having committees**. 84% reported that the committee addresses security concerns.²¹

Table: Overall perception of the security situation by the Key Informant

Perception	%
Very Bad	22%
Bad	8%
Varies	8%
Good	56%
Very Good	6%

²¹ For more information on committees, see Annex: overview dataset.

Table: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
Evictions	%
Disputes with host community	12%
Conflict with police	%
Conflict with local militia	%
Conflict with Amisom	12%
Violence against children	24%
Discrimination	89%
GBV	47%
None	12%
Other	%

Table: Host community relationship²²

Perception	%
Very Good	31%
Good	33%
Fair	36%
Bad	%
Very Bad	%
I don't know	%

Table: Vulnerable populations that have been reported during the Key Informant interview.

Time-period	%	Nr
Disabled	93%	110
Elderly living alone	89%	192
Female Headed	93%	267
Child Headed	31%	19
Chronic illnesses	73%	0
Mental health	42%	0
Traumatized survivors	%	0
Other	%	0

EVICITION FACTS

The data reflected under the eviction section is derived from the response of the KII.²³

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

²² However, the fact that IDPs and host community members were often both present during discussions may have skewed the accuracy of these responses.

²³ For more information on evictions see Annex: overview dataset.

SHELTER FACTS

The data reflected under the shelter facts are derived from the data from the density HH surveys. The mapping exercise incorporates density checks that are randomly chosen within each settlement. A rope of 100 meter is used (in a circular form²⁴) to capture a surface area where all IDP household-shelters will be assessed.

In total, 605 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are **5.71 persons per household** and each household occupies **1.1 buuls**. In total, 71% of all the structures are fixed with **doors**, of which 71% are **lockable**.

Table: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	55%
Buul with 2 layers	1%
Buul with >2 layers	%
Vernacular Buul	2%
Tents	16%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	11%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	3%
Timber shelter	12%
Solid Wall House	%

Table: Access to NFIs and animals

Time-period	%
Cooking pots	99%
Knives	88%
Wash basins	54%
Mats	44%
Blankets	32%
Animals	3%
Plastic sheeting	39%
Jerry Cans	46%

Table: According to KII, Shelter support provided to settlements in the past.

What	%
Emergency intervention	44%
Transitional intervention	%
Permanent intervention	%
NFIs	58%
Site planning	15%
Trainings	29%
Other	15%

²⁴ By using a rope of 100 meters in a circular form, we know that the surface area of this section is 800m². By taking random samples in all settlements, a household estimate could be derived.

LATRINE FACTS

In total, 248 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 453 **dropping holes** were reported²⁵. 95% of latrines were categorized as **functional**. 18% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 69% were reported **as lockable** on the inside and 83% lockable on the outside. In total, 50% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 15% of the latrines had hand washing next to it. 38% of hand washing stations had soap.

Table: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	77%
Super structure cracked	31%
Floor is cracked	54%
Septic tank not connected	8%
Security reason	15%
Other	8%
Unknown	23%

In total, nobody reported having access to **private latrines**.

WATER FACTS

In total, 23 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 28 taps. 13% are connected to the **municipal water system**. It was considered by the surrounding population that 65% of the water was potable.

Table: Typologies of water points

Time-period	%
Burkad	%
Water tank	9%
Tank and tap	%
Water-trucking	%
Water Kiosk	9%
Other piped systems	%
Protected well w/o pump	30%
Protected well with pump	48%
Unprotected well	4%
River	%
Other	%

²⁵ All latrines were mapped out, but according to their structures and not according to the dropping holes.

28 taps were reported. 78% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 696 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can. 18% of the surrounding communities had said that the price of water had increased (with 10%).

Table: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	6%
Taps broken	%
Water contaminated	6%
Water trucking stopped	6%
Connection to municipal is broken	17%
Insecurity	6%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump or generator broken	6%
Unknown	6%
Other	6%

Table: Reasons of non-functionality of individual latrines.

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	6%
Taps broken	%
Water contaminated	6%
Water trucking stopped	6%
Connection to municipal is broken	17%
Insecurity	6%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump or generator broken	6%
Unknown	6%
Other	6%

In total, 0 had access to a **private water tank**.

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

No facilities were mapped out. Nevertheless, this does not mean that there are no health facilities in Kismaayo.

Table: When disease outbreaks were reported by the KII in the settlements.

Group	%
Less than 1 month ago	52%
1-3 months ago	4%
3-6 months ago	24%
6m-1 year	8%
1-2 years ago	12%
2-5 years ago	%
5-10 years ago	%
More than 10 years ago	%

Table: Kinds of disease outbreaks reported by the key informant.²⁶

Group	%
Cholera/AWD	52%
Malaria	12%
Polio	%
Diphtheria	36%
Other	%
Don't know	%
Not_applicable	%

²⁶ For more information on disease outbreaks, see Annex: overview dataset.

EDUCATION FACTS

Schools were only mapped out in the vicinity of the settlements.

2 schools were mapped out of which 50% are functional. In total, 5 classrooms were reported. In total, there are 2 male teachers and 2 female teachers, of which respectively 2 and 2 are paid incentives. 100% of the schools are considered to be religious schools.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 50%. Of those schools having latrines, 100% were considered to be **functioning**, and % are **segregated** male/female.

Table: Who kind of education system?

What	%
ECD	%
Primary level	%
Secondary level	%
Koranic	50%
Adult level	%
Other	50%

% of all schools reported being connected to the municipal water system.

Table: 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	%
Other	%
None	100%

In total, 40 **male** students and 40 **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 38 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

Table: Who runs the school?

Reasons for	%
Government	%
Community	%
Imam	50%
Private	50%

Table: Reasons for latrines not to function

Reasons for	%
Pit is full	#DIV/0!
Super structure cracked	#DIV/0!
Floor is cracked	#DIV/0!
Septic tank not connected	#DIV/0!
Security reason	#DIV/0!
Other	#DIV/0!
Unknown	#DIV/0!

KIOSKS AND MARKETS

In total, 0 **markets** and 93 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be '*open after dark*' for respectively NA and 54%. 0 vendors were mapped out in the markets.

Table: Items for sale at kiosks.

Reason	Markets	Kiosks
Grains	NA	88%
Vegetables	NA	68%
Pulses	NA	67%
Fish/Meat	NA	8%
Construction materials	NA	4%

Table 16: typology of the Kiosk

Reason	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	77%
Kiosk in durable materials	2%
Local sticks + cloth + CGI	11%
Local sticks and plastic (fixed location)	10%
Other	%

Table: price of Sorghum (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	28%
Cheaper than normal	3%
Normal	8%
Higher than normal	61%
Much higher than normal	%

Table: Price of Maize (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	28%
Cheaper than normal	3%
Normal	8%
Higher than normal	61%
Much higher than normal	%

Table: Primary Income Source according to KII

What	%
Casual labour	100%
Small business	%
Sale of household produced items	%
Formal employment	%
Other	%

Table: Food source purchase according to KII

What	%
Market purchase	97%
Household production	%
Food assistance	%
Gifts	%
Borrowing debts	3%

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.

OTHER FACILITIES

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

0 **community centres** were mapped out.

0 **garbage collection** points in 36 settlements were mapped out.

RECOMMENDATIONS²⁷

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.

CONTACTS

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²⁷ 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.