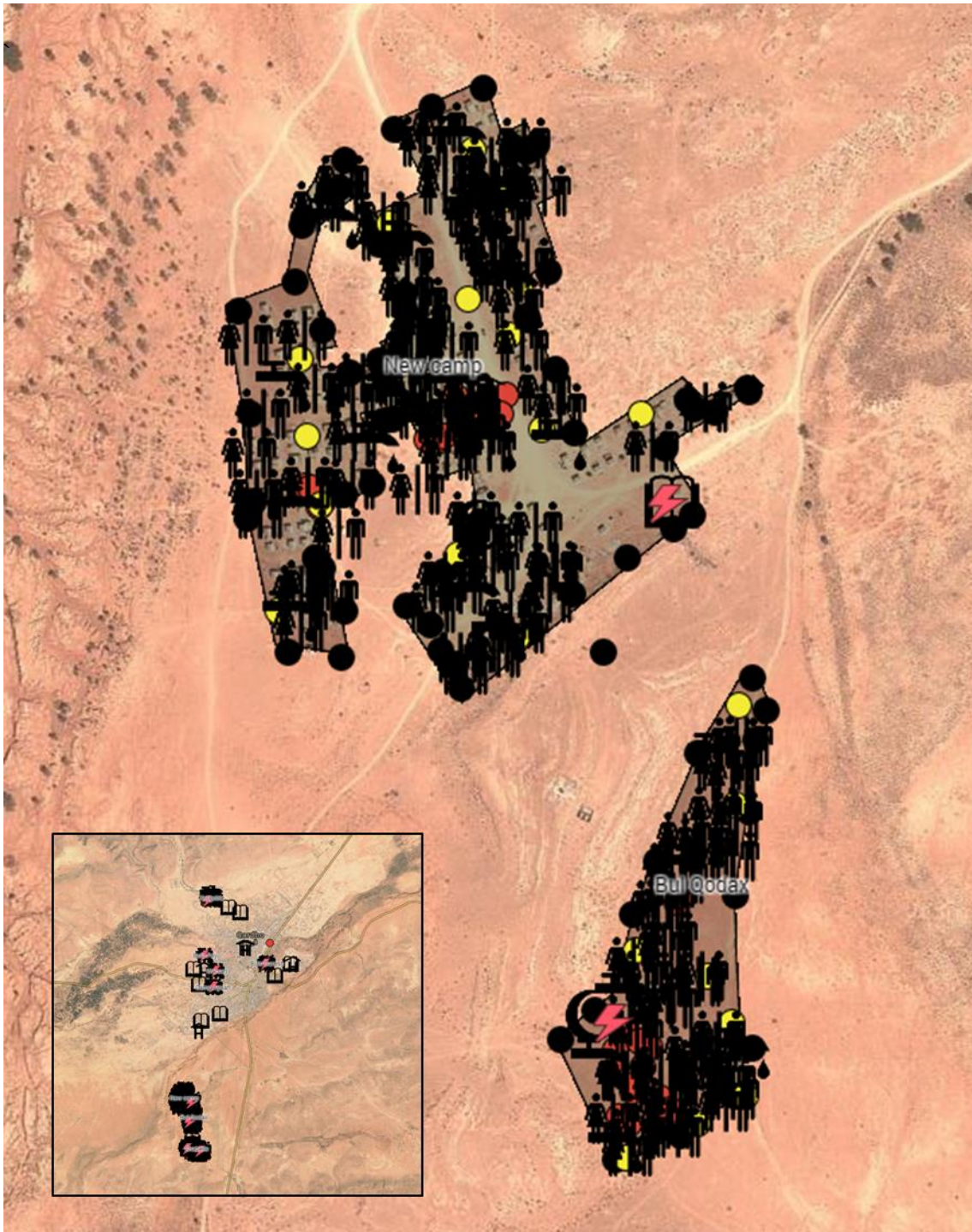


QARDHO



MAPPING EXERCISE MAY 2016

BACKGROUND

Bossaso is the capital city of Bari region in Puntland State of Somalia and the economic capital of Puntland. It has the main sea port and large business centers, providing livelihoods for many people from various parts of Somalia, including IDPs. It is been used as a transit point for mixed migratory movements coming from Southern and Central Somalia, and Ethiopia, who are enroute to Yemen and other Gulf States.

Shelter cluster partners estimates that approximately 2200 IDP households live in Qardho, with most requiring improvement in their shelter conditions in line with the Cluster objective of contributing towards the effective and equitable provision of emergency shelter assistance to the affected population by the shelter actors. The local municipality in Qardho has guaranteed IDPs access to permanent land, which will go a long way in ensuring that the IDPs are not displaced further due to land issues.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by **DRC, UNHCR, UNOCHA and NRC** 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 **Bari Qardho** region, **Qardho** district and in the city of **Qardho**, 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. In total, 939 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

¹ IDP: Internally Displaced Person

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

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.

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 78% 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 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.

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.

- 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

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

⁷ See page 10 for more detailed explication

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-

and serve as a starting point for improved programming interventions.

Shelter partners (INGO and UN) 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 **Qardho** 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 **Qardho**, 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 **Qardho** 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 **Qardho**. 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 3 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

methodology ensures an accurate calculation of surface area per household for each sampled density check.

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

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

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 970 **households** living in 9 **settlements**. On average, 1% of the households were reported to be from the **host community**.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII¹⁴

9 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	970
Ayaaan	60
Bul qodax	120
Bulo fay	30
Bulo Garash	40
New camp	250
Shabelle	310
Tawakal	50
Warsan	70
Xorgoble	40

In determining the **place of Origin** of the Displaced Population, the KIIs suggest that the majority of IDPs in Qardho are from Banadir.

Table: % of place of origin reported in KII¹⁵

DISTRICT	%
Banadir	56%
Bari	22%
Mudug	11%
Awdal	%
Bakool	%
Bay	11%
Galgaduud	%
Gedo	%
Hiraan	%

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.

Lower_Juba	%
Lower_Shabelle	%
Middle_Juba	%
Middle_Shabelle	%
Nugaal	%
Sanaag	%
Sool	%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi_Galbeed	%

Table: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	%
three_6_months_ago	%
one_2_years_ago	33%
two_5_years_ago	11%
five_10_years_ago	56%
more_10_years	%

KII stated that the closest **health** facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a 41 minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a 25 minute walk.

In 89% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes. % of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**¹⁶.

Table: Kinds of nutrition programs reported

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

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that majority of the IDPs live in

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

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

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	11%
Living with host families	22%
Living in a planned settlement	56%
Living in an un-planned settlement	11%

Table: % of IDPs reporting former location

Group	%
In another settlement in town	78%
From another city	22%
From the home village	%
Other	%

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

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

67% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. **land tenure is a very complex issue in Somalia. Although transitional projects have been implemented in Qardho, most IDPs say that they have no land tenure agreement.**

Table: different land tenure agreements (LTA)¹⁹

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	89%
Under 5- year LTA	%
5-10 year LTA	%
>10 year LTA	%
Communal permanent LTD	%
Individual permanent LTD	%
Informal LTA, clan consent	%
Don't know	11%

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

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

When discussing access to protection services, 89% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**²⁰ living in the settlement. 11% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement. 78% of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total **47** households arrived in **9** settlements in the last month.

Table: % of groups of Refugees reported in the settlements

Group	%
Ethiopia	%
Djibouti	%
Yemen	100%
Zanzibar	%
Tanzania	%
Eritrea	%
Other	%

22% 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	%
Unsafe places	22%
Work related accident	%
Hazardous places	%
Car-accidents	%
Civil_violence	%
Armed conflict	%
Others	33%
Being recruited by armed groups	%
I don't know	44%

100% of settlements reported **having committees**. 67% reported that the committee addresses security concerns.²¹

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.

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

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

Perception	%
Very Bad	%
Bad	%
Varies	%
Good	67%
Very Good	22%

Table: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
Evictions	17%
Disputes with host community	%
Conflict with police	%
Conflict with local militia	%
Conflict with Amisom	%
Violence against children	%
Discrimination	%
GBV	%
None	%
Other	83%

Table: Host community relationship²²

Perception	%
Very Good	22%
Good	67%
Fair	%
Bad	%
Very Bad	%
I don't know	11%

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

Time-period	%	Nr
Disabled	25%	28
Elderly living alone	87%	37
Female Headed	100%	84
Child Headed	12%	1
Chronic illnesses	25%	0
Mental health	12%	0
Traumatized survivors	%	0
Other	%	0

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.

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 0 % had received an eviction notice.

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, 239 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are 6.38 **persons per household** and each household occupies 1.6 **buuls**. In total, 99% of all the structures are fixed with **doors**, of which 99% are **lockable**.

Table: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	2%
Buul with 2 layers	%
Buul with >2 layers	%
Vernacular Buul	1%
Tents	5%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	5%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	72%
Timber shelter	11%
Solid Wall House	5%

Table: Access to NFIs and animals

Time-period	%
Cooking pots	51%
Knives	66%
Wash basins	49%
Mats	56%
Blankets	49%
Animals	19%
Plastic sheeting	15%
Jerry Cans	5%

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.

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

What	%
Emergency intervention	%
Transitional intervention	101%
Permanent intervention	%
NFIs	%
Site planning	%
Trainings	%
Other	%

LATRINE FACTS

In total, 219 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 281 **dropping holes** were reported²⁵. 83% of latrines were categorized as **functional**. 1% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 16% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 51% were reported as **lockable** on the inside and 69% lockable on the outside. In total, 28% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 0% of the latrines had hand washing next to it.

Table: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	59%
Super structure cracked	54%
Floor is cracked	11%
Septic tank not connected	24%
Security reason	%
Other	54%
Unknown	3%

In total, 6% had **private latrines**, of which 100% were functioning and 100% were considered to be maintained. 100% were lockable on the outside and 100% on the inside. 7% had hand washing stations and 102% had access to soap.

WATER FACTS

In total, 50 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 81 taps. 38% are connected to the **municipal water system**. It was considered by the surrounding population that 58% of the water was potable.

Table: Typologies of water points

Time-period	%
Burkad	14%
Water tank	20%
Tank and tap	18%
Water-trucking	%
Water Kiosk	48%
Other piped systems	%
Protected well w/o pump	%
Protected well with pump	%
Unprotected well	%
River	%
Other	%

81 taps were reported. 90% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 3060 **Somali Shillings** is paid per jerry can. The **storage** capacity of all the water-tanks is around NOTHING m2. 22% of the surrounding communities had said that the price of water had increased (with 13%).

Table: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	7%
Taps broken	4%
Water contaminated	%
Water trucking stopped	2%
Connection to municipal is broken	%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump or generator broken	%
Unknown	%
Other	%

Table: Reasons of non-functionality of individual latrines.

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	7%
Taps broken	4%
Water contaminated	%
Water trucking stopped	2%
Connection to municipal is broken	%
Insecurity	%

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

Dominated by host comm.	%
Pump or generator broken	%
Unknown	%
Other	%

technicians and 50% **midwives** employed in the health facilities.

EDUCATION FACTS

In total, 21% had access to a **private water tank**. 0 % was considered to be potable.

All schools were mapped out in Qardho

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

All Health centres were mapped out in Qardho/

10 schools were mapped out of which 90% are functional. In total, 91 classrooms were reported. In total, there are 93 male teachers and 18 female teachers, of which respectively 72 and 11 are paid incentives. % of the schools are considered to be religious schools.

6 **Health facilities** were captured. Of this 100% of them are **functioning**. In total, 83% reported to have a lockable room.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 100%. Of those schools having latrines, 90% were considered to be **functioning**, and 80% are **segregated** male/female.

Table: Typologies of Health Facilities

Table: Who kind of education system?

Typology	%
Health Centres	67%
Primary Health Care Unit	%
Referral health centre	%
Mobile clinic	%
Hospital	33%
Other	%

What	%
ECD	%
Primary level	90%
Secondary level	30%
Koranic	%
Adult level	%
Other	%

Table: Services available

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

Services	%
Maternal health services	17%
Vaccination services	33%
Paediatric services	50%
Outpatient services	100%
Inpatient services	67%

Table: Access to services in the school

Table: Running of the health facility

Services	%
INGO	%
LNGO	%
CBO	%
Private	%
Public	100%

Services at schools	%
Access to municipal water	%
Rainwater harvesting	10%
Access to borehole	10%
Access to watertank	80%
Access to shallow well	%
Other	%
None	10%

100% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. 100% % of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

In total, 1444 **male** students and 1832 **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 459 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

In total, there are 83% **nurses**, 83% **community health workers**, 50% **doctors**, 67% **laboratory**

Table: Who runs the school?

Reasons for	%
Government	%
Community	100%
Imam	%
Private	%

Table: Reasons for latrines not to function

Reasons for	%
Pit is full	%
Super structure cracked	100%
Floor is cracked	%
Septic tank not connected	%
Security reason	%
Other	%
Unknown	%

KIOSKS AND MARKETS

In total, 1 **markets** and 8 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be 'open after dark' for respectively % and 88%. 14 vendors were mapped out in the markets.

Table: Items for sale at kiosks.

Reason	Markets	Kiosks
Grains	100%	38%
Vegetables	100%	63%
Pulses	100%	63%
Fish/Meat	100%	75%
Construction materials	100%	25%

Table 16: typology of the Kiosk

Reason	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	75%
Kiosk in durable materials	13%
Local sticks + cloth + CGI	13%
Local sticks and plastic (fixed location)	%
Other	%

Table: price of Sorghum (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	11%
Cheaper than normal	%
Normal	%
Higher than normal	67%
Much higher than normal	22%

Table: Price of Maize (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	11%
Cheaper than normal	%

Normal	%
Higher than normal	67%
Much higher than normal	22%

Table: Primary Income Source according to KII

What	%
Casual labour	89%
Small business	%
Sale of household produced items	%
Formal employment	%
Other	11%

Table: Food source purchase according to KII

What	%
Market purchase	100%
Household production	%
Food assistance	%
Gifts	%
Borrowing debts	%

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 42 **solar lighting posts** were mapped out, with a functionality rate of 64%.

Table: Reasons of non-functionality reported²⁶

Reason	%
Battery broken	13%
Parts stolen	%
Lamp broken	40%
Other	47%
Unknown	40%

100% of solar posts are reported to improve **night activities** and 100% was reported to improve **the security**. In 62% of all cases, the community committee takes care of the maintenance.

Table: Maintenance of solar posts

Who	%
NGO/INGO	%
Community Committee	62%
Unknown	38%

0 **community centres** were mapped out.

0 **garbage collection** points in 9 settlements were mapped out.

²⁶ Multiple reasons were provided by water point.

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 and protection concerns.

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.

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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.