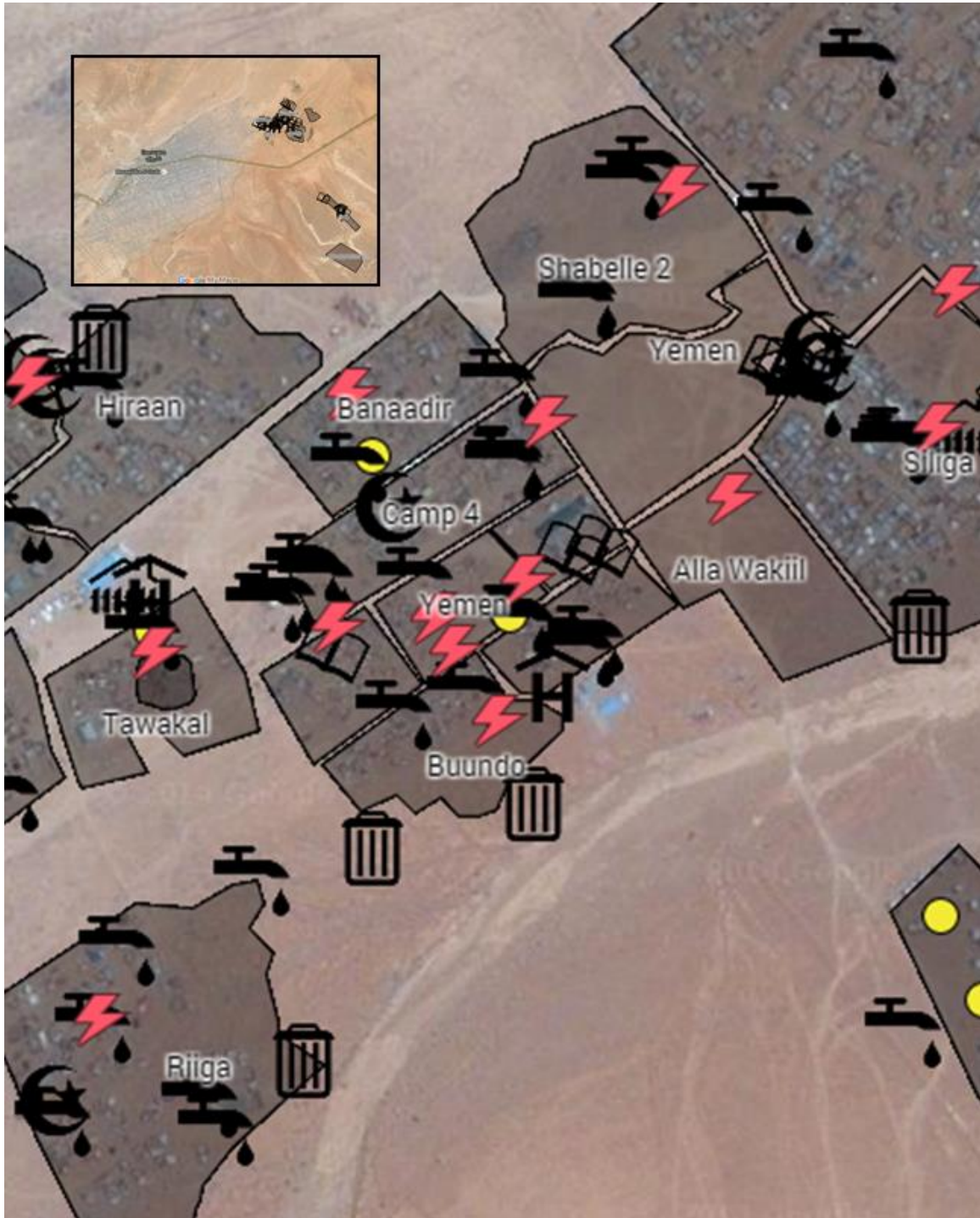# GAROWE

MAPPING EXERCISE
MAY 2016

BACKGROUND

Garowe (Somali: Garowe),is the administrative capital of the autonomous Puntland region in north eastern Somalia. Garowe is located in the Nugaal region, and is the seat of the Puntland parliament, presidential palace and government ministries. A fast-growing city, it has also evolved into a local media and cultural hub.

UNHCR reported in 2012 that Garowe hosts around 10.000 internal displaced persons, but the latest official estimate is outdated. IDP settlements in Garowe are very protracted (some more than 15 years) and have fewer intentions to go back to their places of origin. The existing IDP settlements have expanded and grown since the last estimate due to droughts, the recent Yemeni crisis (with many Somali refugee-returnee families have come), rural-urban migration and other displacement options. Therefore, UNHCR is funding a registration exercise in all existing IDP settlements in Puntland led by the government and starting in Garowe. This will help to get an updated number on the internal displaced populations that are residing in the urban centres.

This fact-sheet presents an analysis of primary data collected by **NRC, UNHCR, WVI, OCHA DRC ,UNHABITATCARE and the Garowe local authority 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 'snap-shot' of the IDP[1] settlements[2] in **Nugaal Garowe** region, **Garowe** district and in the city of **Garowe**, 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, 2571 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] 32% 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 sampling[4], 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:

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[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.
[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.

- General data is collected through a key-informant interview[6].
- 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 studies[7]: 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 sampling[8], 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 $2,000[10]. 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 (both UN and INGOs) 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 **Garowe** 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 **Garowe**, 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 **Garowe** 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 **Garowe**. 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]

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[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 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-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.

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 KII[13], it was reported that there are 5392 **households** living in 21 **settlements.** On average, 15% of the households were reported to be from the **host community**.

Overview table: Settlements and estimated HHs according to KII[14]

21 settlements	HH estimate KII
TOTAL	5392
Siliga	435
Ajuuran	500
shabeele	500
Alla wakiil	450
Yemen	400
Lafo barkato	120
Kaam 1	100
Tawakal	330
Buundo	100
Riiga	250
Muusa rootile	119
Alkhayraad	250
shabelle 2	91
banaadir	87
Camp 4	75
Hiiraan	120
waaberi	120
Marka	85
Jilab	600
Jawle 2	575
Alla aamin	85

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

Table: % of place of origin reported in KII[15]

DISTRICT	%
Banadir	55%
Bari	%
Mudug	14%
Awdal	%
Bakool	%
Bay	14%
Galgaduud	%
Gedo	5%
Hiraan	5%
Lower_Juba	%
Lower_Shabelle	%
Middle_Juba	%
Middle_Shabelle	%
Nugaal	%
Sanaag	%
Sool	9%
Togdheer	%
Woqooyi_Galbeed	%

Table: existence of the settlements in time.

Group	%
less_than_one_month	%
one_3_months_ago	%
three_6_months_ago	9%
one_2_years_ago	9%
two_5_years_ago	68%
five_10_years_ago	14%
more_10_years	%

KII stated that the closest **health** facility that IDPs/host community have access to is on average a 23 minute walk from their place of residence. The closest **school** where IDPs have access to is reported to be (on average) a 21 minute walk.

In 0% of the KII, it was reported that the population had access to **nutrition** programmes.

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[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.
[15] In all tables and figures, if the data is nill, data will be shown as "-" % (blank).

5% of KII reported the existence of **Child Friendly Spaces**[16].

When determining the **type of settlement**, it was concluded that majority of the IDPs live in unplanned settlements[17]. This is according to the verification by the validation committee of stakeholders who indicated that only three settlements have been planned: Jawle2 (CGI site), Jilab (Permanent site), Part of Ajuran IDP settlements (120 hybrid shelters only have site plan out of 479 HHs registered by NRC).

Table: % of different settlement options

Group	%
Living in a public building	%
Living with host families	%
Living in a planned settlement	14%
Living in an un-planned settlement	86%

Table: % of IDPs reporting former location

Group	%
In another settlement in town	14%
From another city	82%
From the home village	5%
Other	%

When asking the key informant on **past emergencies**[18], it was reported that 32% reported a fire-outbreak in the past, 18% reported a diseases outbreak and 5% reported flooding in their respective settlement.

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PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS

</div>

95% of KII reported that they were residing on privately owned land. **Some settlements in town are being evicted and the government has received a land with potential for local integraiton projects.**

Table: different land tenure agreements (LTA)[19]

(LTD=land title deed)	%
No LTA	64%
Under 5- year LTA	9%
5-10 year LTA	14%
>10 year LTA	%
Communal permanent LTD	14%
Individual permanent LTD	%
Informal LTA, clan consent	%
Don't know	%

When discussing access to protection services, 68% of KII reported the existence of **persons with specific needs**[20] living in the settlement. 45% of KII reported having refugees in their settlement. 73%[21] of all KIIs reported to have new arrivals. In total **967** households arrived in **21** settlements in the last month according to KII.

Table: % of groups of Refugees KII reported in the settlements[22]

Group	%
Ethiopia	30%
Djibouti	%
Yemen	20%
Zanzibar	%
Tanzania	%
Eritrea	%
Other	50%

5% of KII reported access to psychological counselling. 23% of KII reported access to legal counselling.

5% of KIIs reported having war remnants in the settlement and 23% of KIIs mentioned the existence of un-safe places. Nevertheless, there are many places where children are at risk.

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[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.

[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.

[21] This information has been provided by the Key Informants. There is no other data-sets in Garowe to validate this.

[22] This is according to the information provided by KII. There is the tendency of IDPs to recognize Somali returnees from Yemen as Refugees. The recorded number of Refugees living in Garowe, according to UNHCR, is: Yemenis 29 individuals, Ethiopians 19 cases. Refugee information is directly managed by UNHCR in close collaboration with Ministry of Interior/Refugee Affairs Department, however, the refugee information regarding percentage breakdown per nationality does not exist. UNHCR also recognizes Qalaafe community as Somalis, and not Ethiopian

Table: % of risks that children face

Risk of children	%
Unsafe objects	5%
Unsafe places	23%
Work related accident	5%
Hazardous places	5%
Car-accidents	9%
Civil_violence	%
Armed conflict	%
Others	68%
Being recruited by armed groups	%
I don't know	%

55% of settlements reported **having committees**. 33% reported that the committee addresses security concerns.[23]

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

Perception	%
Very Bad	%
Bad	9%
Varies	18%
Good	45%
Very Good	27%

Table: % of different security concerns addressed by the committee

Security concern	%
Evictions	75%
Disputes with host community	%
Conflict with police	%
Conflict with local militia	%
Conflict with Amisom	%
Violence against children	%
Discrimination	%
GBV	25%
None	25%
Other	%

Table: Host community relationship[24]

Perception	%
Very Good	36%
Good	64%
Fair	%
Bad	%
Very Bad	%

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

Time-period	%	Nr
Disabled	100%	357
Elderly living alone	60%	179
Female Headed	20%	310
Child Headed	7%	30
Chronic illnesses	7%	0
Mental health	27%	0
Traumatized survivors	%	0
Other	%	0

EVICTION FACTS

The data reflected under the eviction section is derived from the response of the KII.[25]

Regarding **evictions**, it was reported through the KII, that 23% had received an eviction notice.

Table: When eviction notice was received?

Eviction notice	
One day ago	%
One week ago	%
Two weeks ago	%
One month ago	%
1-3 months ago	20%
Longer	79%

Table: When will the eviction take place?

Eviction notice	
In less than a month	%
1-2 months	%
2-4 months	%
Next 6 months	40%
Next year	20%
Other	40%

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[23] For more information on committees, see Annex: overview dataset.

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

[25] For more information on evictions see Annex: overview dataset.

Table: Reason of the eviction?

Eviction reason	
Rehabilitation gov building	%
Former Owner returned	59%
Government relocation	%
I don't know	40%
Other	%

Table: What will they do with their NFIs and Shelters after the eviction?

Eviction reason	NFIs	Shelter
Sell them	%	%
Leave them	%	%
Bring them	99%	99%
Giver them away	%	%
Other	%	%

Table: How was eviction received?

Eviction how	
Discussion with landowner	40%
Discussion with agent	%
Telephone contact	%
Informal sources	%
Public announcements	%
DCS office	%
Police/Militia	%
IDP/community leaders	59%
Other	%

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 form[26]) to capture a surface area where all IDP household-shelters will be assessed.

In total, 700 density points were taken during the exercise. On average, there are 6.86 **persons per household** and each household occupies 1.6 **buuls**. In total, 81% of all the structures are fixed with **doors,** of which 81% are **lockable**.[27]

Table: Shelter typologies

What	%
Buul with 1 layer	33%
Buul with 2 layers	2%
Buul with >2 layers	%
Vernacular Buul	6%
Tents	4%
Timber frame / plastic sheeting	44%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	1%
Timber shelter	1%
Solid Wall House	8%

Table: Access to NFIs and animals

Time-period	%
Cooking pots	94%
Knives	88%
Wash basins	33%
Mats	19%
Blankets	5%
Animals	5%
Plastic sheeting	11%
Jerry Cans	83%

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

What	%
Emergency intervention	51%
Transitional intervention	46%
Permanent intervention	5%[28]
NFIs	%
Other	%

LATRINE FACTS

In total, 532 **latrines** were captured in all settlements and in total 840 **dropping holes** were reported[29]. 90% of latrines were categorized as **functional**. 3% of latrines were segregated male/female.

According to the data collected, 28% of all latrines were categorized as **communal** and 81% were reported **as lockable** on the inside and 84% lockable on the outside. In total, 70% of all latrines are reported to be maintained. 1% of the

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[26] 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.

[27] However, verification by the validation committee of stake holders indicated that most structures in the settlements do not have lockable doors except those in planned settlements.
[28] Permanent shelters provided to the Jilib Settlement.
[29] All latrines were mapped out, but according to their structures and not according to the dropping holes.

latrines had hand washing next to it. 56% of hand washing stations had soap.

Table: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	79%
Super structure cracked	35%
Floor is cracked	21%
Septic tank not connected	%
Security reason	%
Other	6%
Unknown	%

In total, 7% of the population had access to **private latrines**, of which 96% were used and 83% were considered to be maintained. 79% were lockable on the outside and 75% on the inside. 35% had hand washing stations of which 88% of those having washing stations had access to soap.

Table: Reasons of non-functionality latrines

Time-period	%
Pit is full	100%
Super structure cracked	%
Floor is cracked	%
Septic tank not connected	%
Security reason	%
Other	%
Unknown	%

WATER FACTS

In total, 88 **water points** were captured in all settlements, with a total of 226 taps. 32% are connected to the **municipal water system**. It was considered by the surrounding population that 53% of the water was potable.

Table: Typologies of water points

Time-period	%
Burkad	17%
Water tank	%
Tank and tap	1%
Water-trucking	%
Water Kiosk	26%
Other piped systems	25%
Protected well w/o pump	10%
Protected well with pump	19%

Unprotected well	1%
River	%
Other	%

226 taps were reported. 60% of all water points were categorized as **functional**. On average, it was reported that 1307 **Somali Shillings** is paid for drinking water (0.05$) per jerry can. [30]26% of the surrounding communities had said that the price of drinking water had increased (with 13%).

Table: Reasons of non-functionality water points reported

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	19%
Taps broken	30%
Water contaminated	8%
Water trucking stopped	6%
Connection to municipal is broken	23%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	2%
Pump or generator broken	4%
Unknown	8%
Other	11%

Table: Reasons of non-functionality of individual water .

Time-period	%
Storage tanks broken	19%
Taps broken	30%
Water contaminated	8%
Water trucking stopped	6%
Connection to municipal is broken	23%
Insecurity	%
Dominated by host comm.	2%
Pump or generator broken	4%
Unknown	8%
Other	11%

In total, 1% had access to a **private water tank**. 80% was considered to be potable.

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[30] The price of hard water that is collected from shallow wells, burkads and others is around 200 Somalia shillings (0.01dollars) per 20 litres jerry can, mainly used for washing. The price of price of Soft water collected from pipe systems or water trucking is on average 1307 Somali Shillings is paid (0.05$) per 20 litres jerry can, mainly used for drinking.

HEALTH FACILITY FACTS

Health centres were only mapped out in the vicinity of the settlements.

5 **Health facilities** were captured. Of this 80% of them are **functioning**. In total, 80% reported to have a lockable room.

Table: Typologies of Health Facilities

Typology	%
Health Centres	60%
Primary Health Care Unit	40%
Referral health centre	%
Mobile clinic	%
Hospital	%
Other	%

Table: Services available

Services	%
Maternal health services	80%
Vaccination services	80%
Paediatric services	60%
Outpatient services	100%
Inpatient services	20%

Table: Running of the health facility

Services	%
INGO	40%
LNGO	%
CBO	%
Private	%
Public	60%

80% of health facilities reported having access to **water**. 60% % of the health facilities reported having access to **electricity**.

In total, there are 80% **nurses**, 40% **community health workers**, % **doctors,** % **laboratory technicians** and 60% **midwifes** employed in the health facilities.

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

Group	%
Less than 1 month agao	51%
1-3 months ago	51%

3-6 months ago	%
6m-1 year	%
1-2 years ago	%
2-5 years ago	%
5-10 years ago	%
More than 10 years ago	%

Table: Kinds of disease outbreaks reported by the key informant.[31]

Group	%
Cholera/AWD	25%
Malaria	76%
Polio	%
Dipheteria	%
Other	%
Don't know	%
Not_applicable	%

EDUCATION FACTS

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

13 schools were mapped out of which 92% are functional. In total, 38 classrooms were reported. In total, there are 31 male teachers and 31 female teachers, of which respectively 23 and 26 are paid incentives. 38% of the schools are considered to be religious schools.

The number of schools with access to **latrines** was reported at 54%. Of those schools having latrines, 100% were considered to be **functioning**, and 43% are **segregated** male/female.

Table: Who kind of education system?

What	%
ECD	%
Primary level	46%
Secondary lavel	%
Koranic	23%
Adult level	15%
Other	23%

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

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[31] For more information on disease outbreaks, see Annex: overview dataset.

Table: Access to services in the school

Services at schools	%
Access to municipal water	%
Rainwater harvesting	%
Access to borehole	8%
Access to watertank	31%
Access to shallow well	8%
Other	%
None	54%

In total, 1538 **male** students and 1498 **female** students are enrolled in the schools. 2062 **IDP children** have access to these schools.

Table: Who runs the school?

Reasons for	%
Government	%
Community	23%
Imam	54%
Private	23%

KIOSKS AND MARKETS

In total, 3 **markets** and 305 **kiosks** were mapped out. The markets and kiosks were reported to be *'open after dark'* for respectively 100% and 68%. 8 vendors were mapped out in the markets.

Table: Items for sale at kiosks.

Reason	Markets	Kiosks
Grains	100%	87%
Vegetables	100%	71%
Pulses	100%	82%
Fish/Meat	%	23%
Construction materials	%	%

Table 16: typology of the Kiosk

Reason	%
Corrugated Iron Sheet	89%
Kiosk in durable materials	1%
Local sticks + cloth + CGI	7%
Local sticks and plastic (fixed location)	3%
Other	%

Table: price of Sorghum (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	%
Cheaper than normal	%
Normal	73%
Higher than normal	18%
Much higher than normal	9%

Table: Price of Maize (according to KII)

Reason	%
Much cheaper than normal	%
Cheaper than normal	%
Normal	55%
Higher than normal	9%
Much higher than normal	36%

Table: Primary Income Source according to KII

What	%
Casual labour	68%
Small business	%
Sale of household produced items	%
Formal employment	%
Other	32%

Table: Food source purchase according to KII

What	%
Market purchase	32%
Household production	36%
Food assistance	23%
Gifts	9%

OTHER FACILITIES

In total, 77 **solar lighting posts** were mapped out, with a functionality rate of 91%.

Table: Reasons of non-functionality reported[32]

Reason	%
Battery broken	43%
Parts stolen	14%
Lamp broken	43%
Other	29%
Unknown	14%

93% of solar posts are reported to improve **night activities** and 93% was reported to improve **the**

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[32] Multiple reasons were provided by water point.

security. In 42% of all cases, the community committee takes care of the maintenance.

Table: Maintenance of solar posts

Who	%
NGO/INGO	52%
Community Committee	42%
Unknown	6%

6 **community centres** were mapped out with 17% having access to latrines. Community support activities were reported at 67%. In total, all community centre together reported to have a capacity of 231. 67% said to have a lockable area.

Table: Activities reported at the com centre

Activity	%
Community support	67%
Nutrition programmes	50%
Learning opportunities	33%
Recreation	33%
Entertainment	33%

21 **garbage collection** points in 22 settlements were mapped out. It was reported that 67% of all garbage collection had been done in the past month. In % of the sites, garbage was being burnt.

RECOMMENDATIONS[33]

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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[33] 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.