UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Results of the Rapid Population Assessment of IDP Settlements in Afgooye

Introduction

UNHCR in consultation with the Somalia UNCT and operational partners undertook an assessment of the IDP settlements in Afgooye. In order to not duplicate previous efforts, and to maximize the utility of the assessment it was decided to collect information which could fill important "information gaps". These were:

- Overall population broken down by age and sex
- Basic information on vulnerable groups
- Information on future intentions of these IDP populations.

In addition to these it was also seen as an important opportunity to attempt to shed more light on the question related to how many of the "protracted" Mogadishu IDPs had left Mogadishu.

It was these 4 elements that were used in designing the methodology and the questionnaire itself.

Methodology

In the early planning stages, it was agreed that a balance had to be struck between accuracy and timeliness. While the agencies responding in the Afgooye corridor needed information that was as accurate as possible in order to maximize the effectiveness of their interventions, it was clear that given the scale of the area (140 settlements), size of the population (roughly estimated at 200,000), very limited international access, and resources available, a thorough IDP profiling would not be possible. Even if it were, the rapidly changing situation would make any information collected become quickly dated. It seemed more prudent to spend a few weeks to collect information rather than a few months.

As a result of this compromise between accuracy and timeliness it was agreed that the general approach would be to collect detailed information (household questionnaires) from a representative sample of the settlements in Afgooye. The first objective was to select a sample of settlements in which all the types of settlements were represented. The basis for identifying the samples was the OCHA mapping exercise which took place in January 2008. OCHA identified all the settlements in Afgooye (thereby creating a standard list of 140 settlements, of which 122 had their boundaries mapped.) These settlements were then divided by OCHA into levels of density; (Low, Medium, High, and Very High). Using GIS, and the boundaries of these settlements it was possible to calculate the area of each settlement, determine the median size for settlements in the different zones, and therefore divide all the settlements into "small" and "big" ones. In the end, all 122 of the mapped settlements were classified into strata based on their Zone,

(Ceelasha, Xawa Cabdi, Lafoole, Faculty of Agriculture, and Km13-Km15), their density, and their size. The sample settlements therefore represent 1 settlement of each strata (i.e 1 settlement was chosen that had a Very High density, big size, and was in Ceelasha. Another settlement was chosen that had a Low density, big size, and was in Ceelasha, and so on.) The end result was 28 settlements that represented the characteristics of the other 94. It was in these 28 settlements where the household questionnaires would be given to 20% of the households. The questionnaires were completed by 4 local NGOs in the field, all of whom were monitored by UNHCR's field office in Mogadishu. Of the 28 sample settlements, 7 were visited twice, to ensure the accuracy of our teams. A map of the sample camps is in **Annex 2**.

Lesson Learned: In order to improve the accuracy of our population estimation, an effort was made to use Very High Resolution satellite imagery to count the number of dwellings in all 122 settlements. 4 settlements were chosen and the dwellings were counted using the satellite imagery. When that was complete, the same 4 settlements were physically visited by a local NGO. The number of dwellings counted using the satellite imagery and the number counted during the visit to the settlements were not even close. It became clear that given the resolution of the images available it was not feasible to use satellite imagery to count dwellings in locations as densely and randomly settled as the settlements in Afgooye. This effort to use satellite imagery postponed the actual assessment several weeks. Nevertheless, it was felt to be a worthwhile experiment, the results of which can inform future efforts to use remote sensing in IDP operations. It should be noted however that satellite images were instrumental in mapping the settlements in the first place. *For more information on the use of satellite imagery, feel free to contact UNHCR-Somalia or OCHA-Somalia both of who were involved in this activity.*

Given that using technology to remotely count dwellings in the settlements was not possible, nor was it feasible to visit all the settlements in the area to physically count dwellings, it was decided to simply count the dwellings in the 28 sample settlements. By knowing the population of 20% of the households, one can estimate the total population of these settlements. By knowing the representation of each strata in our sample and the representation of each strata in the total population, it was possible to calculate the relative weight of each strata in the total distribution of camps. This weighting system allowed us to extrapolate the results of our sample to the rest of the 122 mapped settlements. This gave us an estimated total camp population. To estimate the individual camp population, the zonal populations were divided among the camps in proportion to its size (i.e. a camp with 4% of the area "received" 4% of the zone population.) This is how the population characteristics for the settlements which were not visited were estimated. <u>It should be noted</u> that there are 18 settlements on the OCHA list that were not mapped, due to security constraints. At the time of writing there are estimates that there could be 30-40 newly established camps since the OCHA mapping in January. These 18 unmapped and 30-40 new camps were not at all considered in the scope of this assessment.

As a result of this methodology UNHCR is able to provide 3 sets of information, each with different degrees of accuracy. We are able to speak with total confidence about the 2,985 families who were interviewed during this assessment. We are also able to speak with strong confidence about the 28 settlements that were visited, this is because 20% of the households were interviewed in 20 of the settlements, and 40% were interviewed in

the 7 settlements that were visited twice. This is a large sample on which sound assumptions can be made about the rest of the settlement. Lastly, we can speak with some confidence about the 94 settlements which were not visited. Although these settlements were not visited (75% of the total), settlements with similar characteristics were. This allows us to provide estimated information on the population as a whole, bearing in mind our methodology.

Field Work

The 4 local NGOs – HIJRA, Sahan Research and Development Organization (SRDO), Bani-Adam, and Center for Education and Development (CED) were trained on using the questionnaire on 2 March, 2008. The field work was completed between 3 and 8 March. Each team visited 9 settlements which meant that 20 settlements were visited once, and 7 were visited twice (the results from one camp visit was discounted). The reports from the settlements visited twice reveal consistent reporting on the part of the NGOs, since the reports from both NGOs that visited a given site were similar enough given the circumstances and difficulty in counting dwellings in such crowded and chaotic settlements. The average difference between reports for the same settlement was a 16% difference. The biggest such difference was a difference of 25% in one of the larger settlements. Despite these discrepancies, UNHCR is confident that data collected in the field is of reasonable quality.

A major concern raised by the NGOs before the exercise was about "gatekeepers" or IDP "leaders" who could hinder access to the settlements. Most of the settlements have a leader who's "job" it is to attract aid to the settlement. In return for this service he receives either payment (1,000 Ssh a day was quoted as an average fee) or a percentage of the aid given to the IDPs. People in such a position would not be interested in there being an accurate count of the population of the settlement and would prefer instead to provide their own (usually inflated) figure for the settlement population. Fortunately during the course of the field work, only 2 settlements strongly resisted the assessment but eventually relented after the intervention of UNHCR. Overall, the number of families living in the settlement was sometimes different from what was reported by the IDP leaders. Nevertheless there are certain settlements which have genuine committees comprised of the host community and IDP themselves who provided figures close to the actual number of IDP families in their settlements.

Another difficulty encountered were settlements located in public buildings. Our methodology was based around an IDP settlement with individual dwellings (huts or tukuls) per family. Some settlements, particularly those in the former buildings of the Faculty of Agriculture and in the Lafoole area are comprised partially or totally of large buildings. Inside these buildings the families divide the space amongst themselves. The NGOs were instructed to count the families living together in these buildings as individual households.

In addition to the information collected by the questionnaires, some additional information was provided by the NGOs. Many of the IDP families complained of such problems such as Malnutrition, TB, Malaria, as well as poor sanitation and hygiene which were causing diseases such as scabies, itching, and other problems.

The completed questionnaires were consolidated by the UNHCR Field Office in Mogadishu and sent by pouch to the Branch Office in Nairobi. A team of 3 interns and

temporary assistants supported the Data Manager in entering the forms into a database where they were analyzed. The results are below.

Household characteristics of the Afgooye IDP settlements

Figure 1

In total 2,985 households were interviewed as part of this assessment. However, several questionnaires were discarded because it was suspected that the NGO visited households outside the assigned sample camp. For population-related questions only 2,877 household questionnaires were considered. The total number of people living in these households is 21,624.

The average household size for all the households visited is **7.5 persons per household**.

The average household size per Zone is shown in Figure 1, at right.

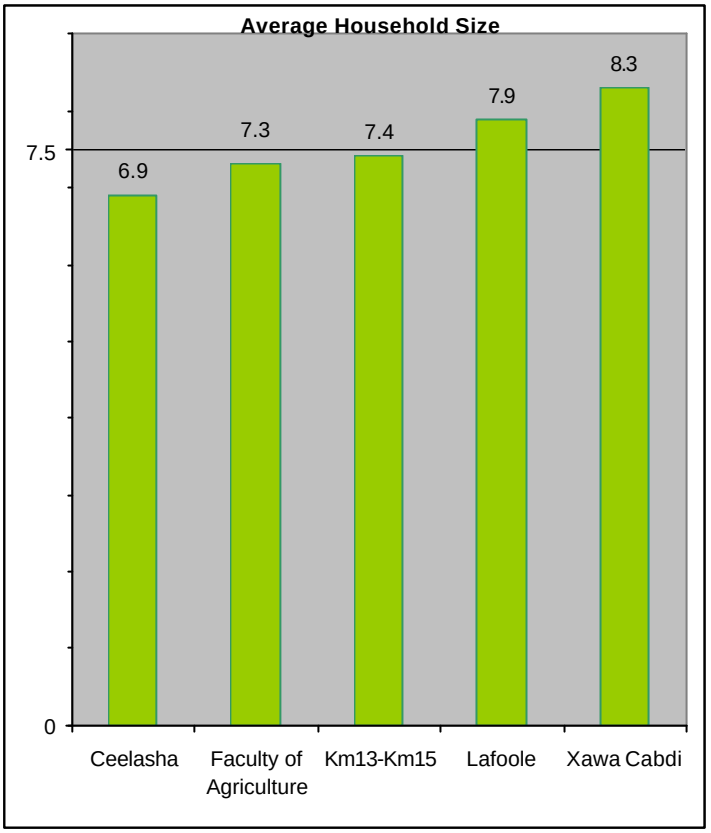
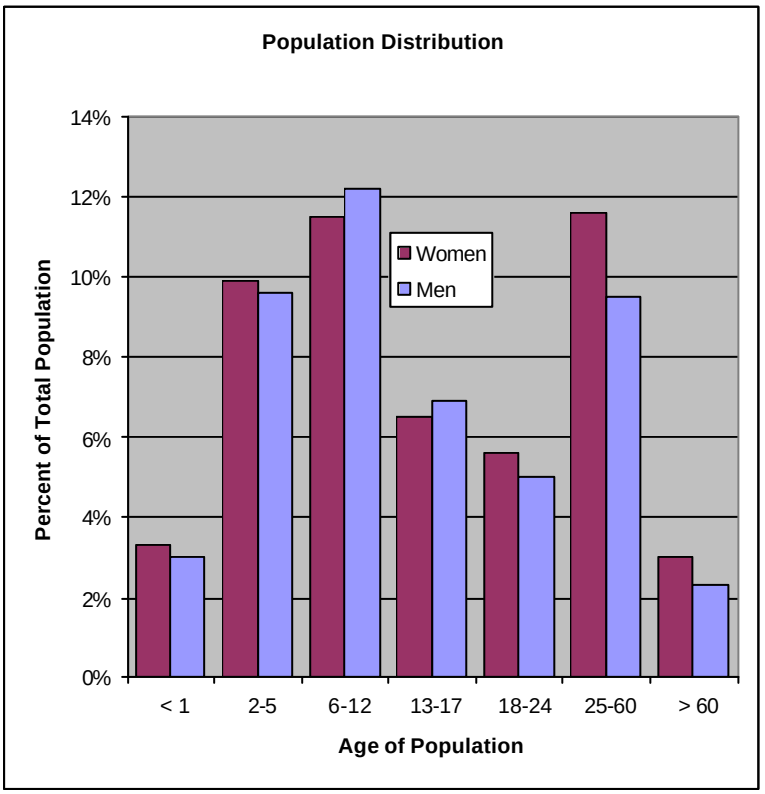


Figure 2



The age / sex breakdown for all 2,877 of the families interviewed is illustrated in Figure 2 at left.

The overall population was 51.4% female and 48.6% male. This was surprising given that the general impression has been that families were split with the men still in Mogadishu looking after the home and the women and children in the camps. These results may reflect problems in the way the questionnaire was translated into Somali by our local partners. Nevertheless,

the difference between Men and Women aged 25-60 (9.5% vs. 12.6%) may reflect this phenomenon of split families.

Based on the 20% (in some cases 40%) sample size in the IDP settlements which were visited, we can provide the population estimates for the sample camps. Please see **Annex 1** for the estimated population (with Age/Sex Breakdown) of the sample camps

As discussed during the methodology section, by knowing the estimated population in the 28 sample camps as well as their size (as per the OCHA mapping mission) it is possible to extrapolate and estimate the population all 122 of the mapped settlements. This was done taking into account the representation of camps in our sample and in the total population.

This was completed and the current estimated population for the 122 mapped settlements between Mogadishu and Afgooye town (not including Afgooye town) is 306,000. This figure has a calculated margin of error of 35,000, so it is more precise to say the population of these camps is estimated to be between 271,000 and 341,000.

It is, of course, impossible to know the precise population of all these camps, without visiting them all. The methodology used, is fast, easy, yet is still a statistically valid method of estimating this population. The Estimated population totals for all the settlements (**Annex 3**) is to be used as a guide, to assist planning and prioritization. It cannot be considered an accurate headcount or census. Figure 3 shows the estimated age/sex breakdown of all 122 settlements per zone.

	Female							Male							
Zone	<1	1-5	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	>60	<1	1-5	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	>60	**Total**
Ceelasha	3,000	12,000	13,000	7,000	5,000	12,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	14,000	7,000	5,000	10,000	3,000	**107,000**
Fac. Of Agr.	2,000	5,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	**54,000**
Km13-15	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	**27,000**
Lafoole	2,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	**62,000**
Xawa Cabdi	2,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	1,000	**56,000**
TOTAL	10,000	31,000	35,000	19,000	16,000	35,000	10,000	9,000	29,000	37,000	21,000	16,000	30,000	8,000	**306,000**

Figure 3

Estimated number of IDPs per zone:

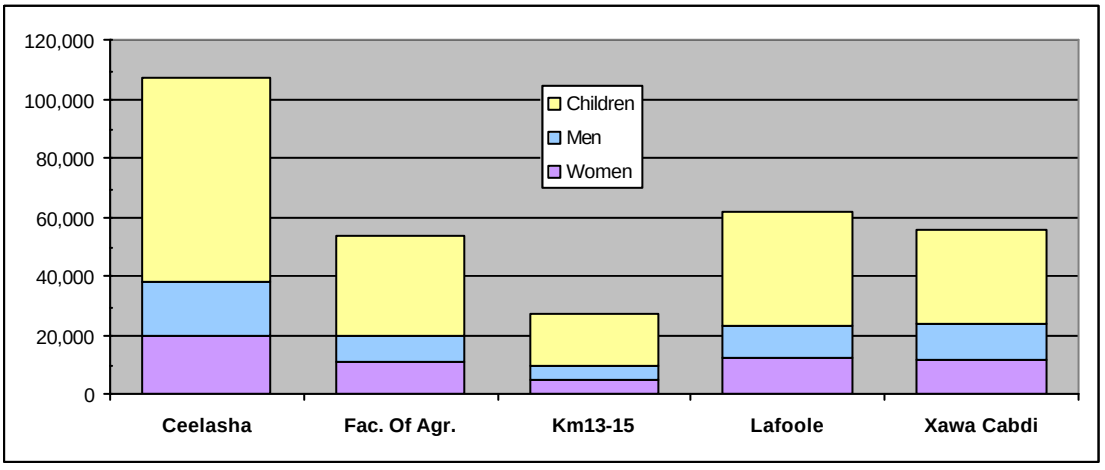


Figure 4

Identified Vulnerability in the Afgooye IDP settlements

All 2,985 households who were interviewed in this assessment were asked to identify how many members of their family, if any, fell into the categories of vulnerability that were provided. These categories of vulnerability were:

- Female Head of household
- Pregnant/Lactating Women
- Children < 6
- Elderly > 60
- Physical Disability
- Mental Disability
- Serious Illness (identified illnesses were Anemia, Coma, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Gonorrhea, Malaria, Paralysis, Polio, Typhoid, and Tetanus.)

Identified Vulnerabilities:

		VULNERABILITIES						
Zone	Total Households Interviewed	Female HoH	Pregnant/ Lactating	Children<6	Elderly>60	Physical Disability	Mental Disability	Serious Illness
Ceelasha	628	79.8%	46.5%	80.1%	29.8%	16.1%	5.6%	0.3%
Fac. Of Agr.	652	80.4%	48.3%	82.8%	34.0%	17.9%	4.9%	19.5%
Km13-15	497	23.1%	51.3%	87.9%	27.6%	9.3%	1.8%	1.2%
Lafoole	669	74.7%	44.7%	83.4%	41.6%	23.6%	6.6%	21.4%
Xawa Cabdi	539	42.9%	54.2%	78.5%	29.7%	20.2%	6.5%	5.4%
Total	**2,985**	**62.7%**	**48.7%**	**82.4%**	**33.0%**	**17.8%**	**5.2%**	**10.3%**

Figure 5

There are several observations that can be made about the information collected. It is noteworthy that a significant amount (62.7%) of the households that were interviewed had a female head of household. In fact, the percentage of female headed households reaches 80% in the Ceelasha and Faculty of Agriculture zones. It is also interesting to note that nearly 50% of the households have a pregnant or lactating woman. Lastly, it is odd to see that both the Faculty of Agriculture and Lafoole reported far more people with serious illnesses than the other zones. One possible explanation for this huge difference in reported illnesses is that the "seriousness" of an illness can be subjective.

When this data is extrapolated to all 122 settlements in Afgooye, and the relative weight of the sample settlements when compared to the total distribution of settlements is taken into account, the percentage of camps which is estimated to have families with these vulnerabilities are:

Female HoH	Pregnant/ Lactating	Children<6	Elderly>60	Physical Disability	Mental Disability	Serious Illness
66.7%	48.3%	83.4%	34.2%	19.2%	5.5%	10.0%

Figure 6

Previous IDP status of the Afgooye IDP population

The third section of the questionnaire, asked the household if they were living in an IDP settlement in Mogadishu. There are several reasons why we didn't simply ask if they were an IDP. For one, there is no way to verify if someone meets the criteria for what the international community **generally** considers an Internally Displaced Person. There is no possibility to collect information, conduct interviews, and do the kind of investigation which is done, for example, when deciding whether an asylum seeker qualifies for refugee status. Secondly, the main reason for this question was to gauge how many of the IDPs in Afgooye were part of the protracted, or long-term IDP population of Mogadishu. If the household was not living in one of the generally acknowledged IDP settlements of Mogadishu, then chances are that they were never counted as part of this protracted population.

To see how many of the interviewed IDP households were among the protracted Mogadishu IDP population we asked them in which IDP settlement and district they lived. If the family claimed they lived in a Mogadishu IDP settlement, but it was not included on UNHCR's list of 327 settlements[1], then the household was not counted as being an IDP in Mogadishu. This is not a perfect system since IDP settlements can be known by a variety of names; however every effort was made to match the IDP settlements on the list and those identified by the IDPs. The table at right, (Figure 7), shows that of the 2,985 households interviewed, only 552 were from IDP settlements that resembled a settlement on the UNHCR list. 2,361 either stated that they were not from an IDP settlement, or in some cases, claimed to be from an IDP settlement but one that was not able to be identified.

Figure 7	Number of households	Percentage of Households
No data	72	2.4%
No	2361	79.1%
Yes	552	18.5%

It is difficult to extrapolate these findings to the settlements that were not visited. This is because our assessment has shown that, generally speaking, the majority of the IDPs in a given settlement seem to be from the same place in Mogadishu. If that place in Mogadishu was an IDP settlement, then a very high percentage of the IDPs were IDPs in Mogadishu. This was the case with Ex-Stadium Mogadishu 1, in which nearly the entire population was from IDP settlements in Wardhiigleey. Nevertheless, it can be said that a large majority of the IDPs in the Afgooye corridor were not living in IDP settlements in Mogadishu.

For those households that were living in IDP settlements in Mogadishu, the vast majority came from either Hodan (Tarbuunka, Taleex, Kasa Balbalaare, Barmuudo, and Carwo) or Wardhiigleey (Stadium Mogadishu, and Isbartiibo). Figure 8 on the next page shows the percentage of households that were living in IDP settlements, by district in Mogadishu.

[1] This list was compiled from all the locations visited by SAACID, a Mogadishu-based NGO, during the January 2007 IDP profiling of Mogadishu, and the June 2007 and November 2007 Rapid Assessments.

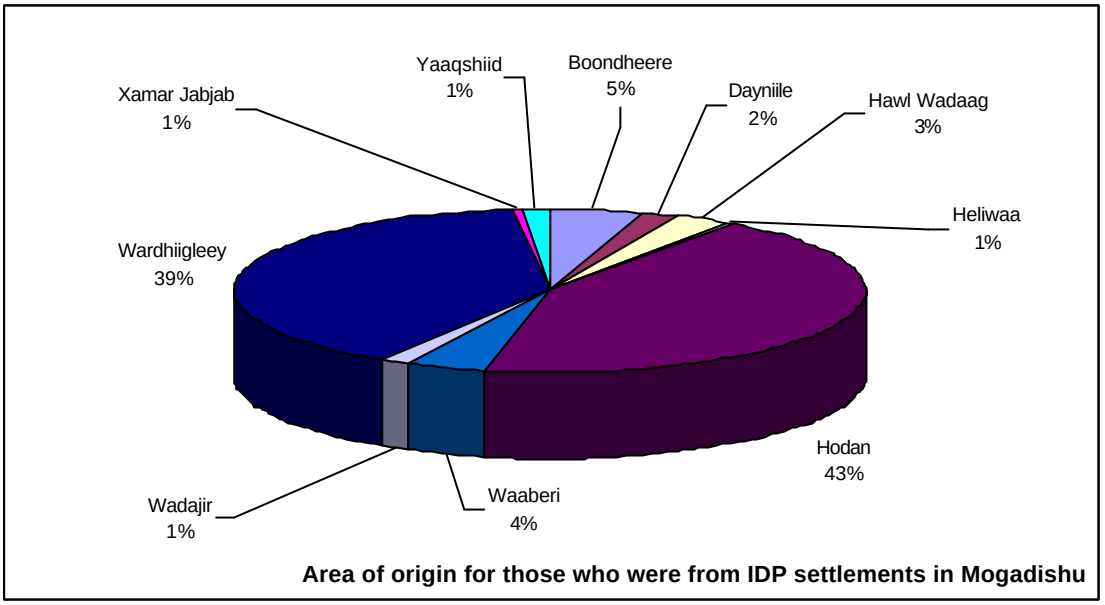


Figure 8

Future intentions of the IDP population in Afgooye.

The last question on the questionnaire asked the IDPs to inform us whether they wanted to return to Mogadishu, stay in Afgooye, or move somewhere else. The responses of the 2,985 families interviewed, are displayed in Figures 9 and 10.

Figure 9

	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
No data	13	0.4%
Return to Mogadishu	1,811	60.7%
Stay in Afgooye	1,114	37.3%
Move somewhere else	47	1.6%

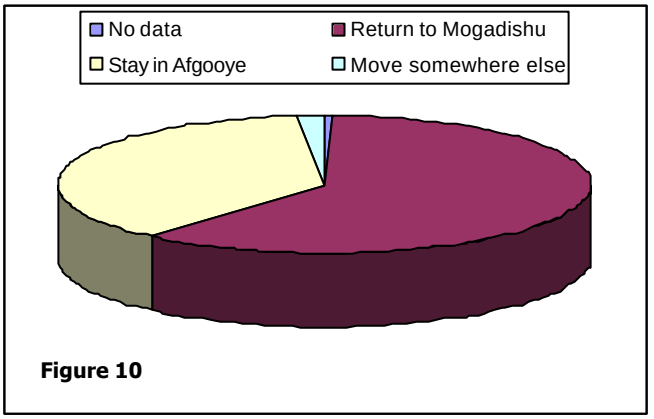


Figure 10

Clearly the majority of the households interviewed indicated their intention to return to Mogadishu. Two follow-up questions were asked. Those who indicated their desire to return to Mogadishu were asked where (district) they wanted to go, and what conditions must be in place for them to return.

The 1,811 households who intend on returning to Mogadishu, plan on going to various districts throughout the city. The districts mentioned most were Hodan, Heliwaa, Wardhiigleey, and Yaaqshiid. This is not surprising since these are the areas that have experienced the most violence in the past year. The graph in Figure 11 shows the locations mentioned during the interviews. Only locations that were mentioned in more than

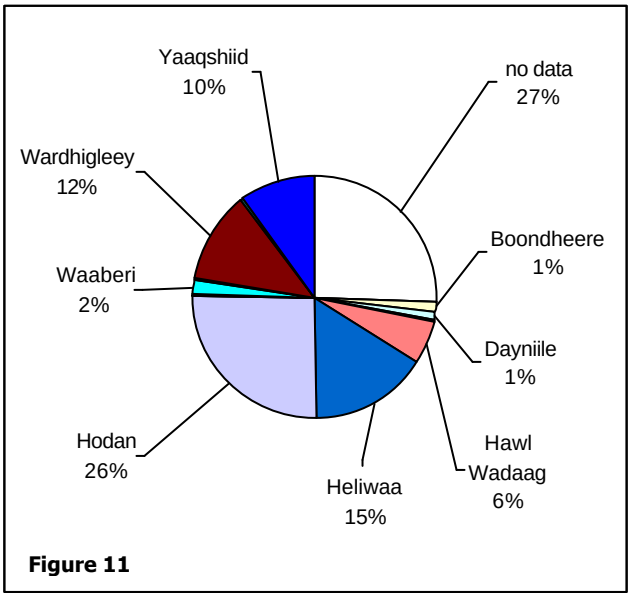


Figure 11

1% of the questionnaires are labeled. The majority of the questionnaires that have "No Data" are questionnaires in which the household mentioned they wanted to return to Mogadishu but did not specify where.

These same 1,811 households were asked what conditions must be in place for them to return. The majority (56%) wanted there to be peace, an end to fighting, or a "peace agreement" to be in place. The second most popular answer (31%) was to wait until safety and security was restored to the city. 9% indicated they would return if stability was restored, or the situation became "better". A minority of 1% (18 households) said they would return once the Ethiopians left the country. Please see Figure 12 for a graph of these results.

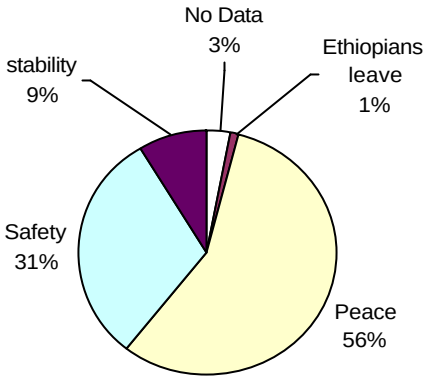


Figure 12

The 37% who indicated that they would stay in Afgooye were not asked a follow-up question.

The 47 households who indicated that they would move somewhere else, were asked where they would go. The responses are in Figure 13. The majority indicated that they wanted to go to Bay region (Baydhaba, Buur Hakaba, and Diinsoor). Other destinations include Galgaduud (Dhuusamarreeb and Cadaado), and Kismaayo.

Figure 13	Number of Households
no data	7
Aw Dheegle	1
Baydhaba	12
Belet Weyne	1
Bulo Burto	1
Buur Hakaba	7
Cadaado	1
Dhuusamarreeb	2
Diinsoor	2
Garbahaarey	2
Hargeysa	1
Kismaayo	6
Luuq	1
Marka	3

Annex 1. Estimated population of the sample camps.

Alla-Amin I (251 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	60	175	160	20	85	200	15	715
Male:	70	185	195	50	35	190	25	750
							TOTAL:	**1,465**

Alla-Amin II (613 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	95	475	575	320	190	510	30	2,195
Male:	140	475	650	255	205	470	80	2,275
							TOTAL:	**4,470**

Al-Raxma (652 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	145	360	625	305	240	495	70	2,240
Male:	135	390	590	445	225	500	115	2,400
							TOTAL:	**4,640**

Barwaaqo (435 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	133	358	413	245	215	445	103	1,910
Male:	100	230	355	230	243	370	85	1,613
							TOTAL:	**3,523**

Bashaash 2 (455 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	55	380	405	225	145	330	95	1,635
Male:	90	265	450	210	185	255	65	1,520
							TOTAL:	**3,155**

Bill (437 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	105	305	285	165	155	335	80	1,430
Male:	95	315	375	210	150	285	75	1,505
							TOTAL:	**2,935**

Buulo Sarman (575 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	170	415	535	365	245	700	105	2,535
Male:	65	360	465	475	305	650	70	2,390
							TOTAL:	**4,925**

Caasho Gorod (340 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	60	185	220	215	170	260	110	1,220
Male:	40	170	325	195	135	185	75	1,125
							TOTAL:	**2,345**

Ciltiire (544 HHs)	**00-01**	**02-05**	**06-12**	**13-17**	**18-24**	**25-60**	**60+**	**All**
Female:	105	455	410	285	80	415	130	1,880
Male:	80	385	420	235	150	320	85	1,675
							TOTAL:	**3,555**

Dalsan (1,104 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	350	910	940	420	430	865	320	4,235
Male:	250	900	910	430	280	800	210	3,780
							TOTAL:	**8,015**

Daryeel (366 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	95	200	275	230	160	390	110	1,460
Male:	80	160	370	180	225	340	70	1,425
							TOTAL:	**2,885**

Duqow (120 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	25	115	145	110	130	155	60	740
Male:	20	90	135	175	70	115	10	615
							TOTAL:	**1,355**

Eeylo (606 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	175	380	350	260	450	585	155	2,355
Male:	135	410	450	275	315	400	130	2,115
							TOTAL:	**4,470**

Ex-Stadium Mog 1 (537 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	143	510	360	88	158	388	70	1,715
Male:	103	390	458	115	115	363	98	1,640
							TOTAL:	**3,355**

Fadumo Moallim (284 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	85	200	200	135	125	235	65	1,045
Male:	45	255	240	120	125	200	55	1,040
							TOTAL:	**2,085**

Farsamo (54 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	55	190	360	170	90	260	125	1,250
Male:	45	230	250	250	100	200	55	1,130
							TOTAL:	**2,380**

Furqaan (403 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	90	260	355	370	140	375	85	1,675
Male:	30	165	465	285	120	290	125	1,480
							TOTAL:	**3,155**

Galbeed (784 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	215	565	650	410	435	720	240	3,235
Male:	220	515	540	340	255	465	185	2,520
							TOTAL:	**5,755**

Godey (201 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	25	145	190	60	65	130	5	620
Male:	50	110	140	70	30	125	10	535
							TOTAL:	**1,155**

Guulwade (412 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	100	220	365	240	245	380	100	1,650
Male:	130	280	355	280	200	280	20	1,545
							TOTAL:	**3,195**

Heegane (852 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	330	700	685	455	355	640	220	3,385
Male:	390	790	820	425	270	365	155	3,215
							TOTAL:	**6,600**

Jamcale (627 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	130	445	505	188	178	523	130	2,098
Male:	145	503	575	220	200	385	98	2,125
							TOTAL:	**4,223**

Liibaan (48 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	10	25	45	30	20	40	0	170
Male:	15	45	30	35	15	25	10	175
							TOTAL:	**345**

SDM (99 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	30	50	95	35	70	110	5	395
Male:	15	55	65	45	30	105	10	325
							TOTAL:	**720**

Sh. Muhamed (29 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	10	28	13	15	18	18	20	120
Male:	3	10	25	28	20	15	5	105
							TOTAL:	**225**

Weheliye (351 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	113	233	333	215	125	335	63	1,415
Male:	58	240	275	183	138	313	45	1,250
							TOTAL:	**2,665**

Xaafaa (425 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	80	333	395	215	223	365	118	1,728
Male:	120	348	468	320	213	293	75	1,835
							TOTAL:	**3,563**

Xalawir (264 HHs)	00-01	02-05	06-12	13-17	18-24	25-60	60+	All
Female:	33	148	208	85	105	178	80	835
Male:	53	200	223	98	95	180	23	870
							TOTAL:	**1,705**

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annex 2

Rapid Assessment of IDP Settlements in Afgooye District

as of March 2008

UNHCR - Somalia
Nairobi, Kenya
marinos@unhcr.org

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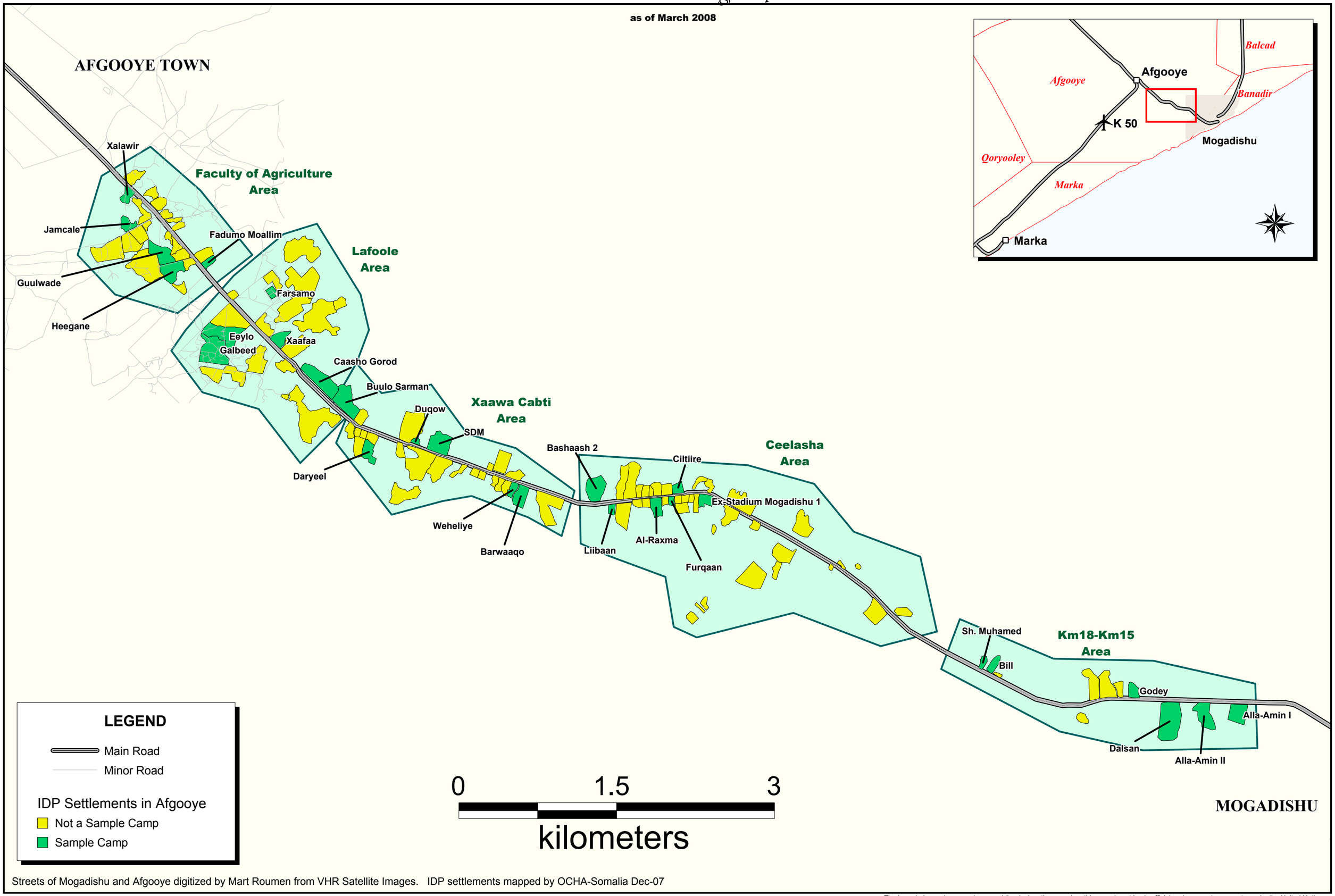

Streets of Mogadishu and Afgooye digitized by Mart Roumen from VHR Satellite Images. IDP settlements mapped by OCHA-Somalia Dec-07

Annex 3. Estimated population of all 122 mapped settlements in Afgooye.

Ceelasha Zone:

AREA (sqm)	NAME	ZONE	DENSITY	SIZE	SAMPLE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Estimated Population
10,318	Alla-Amin	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.197890000	2.087257000	2,064
5,187	Alla-Karim	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.199450000	2.086449000	1,038
17,869	Al-Raxma	Ceelasha	Very high	B	TRUE	45.196974000	2.085722000	4,640
6,307	Al-Towba	Ceelasha	Very high	S	FALSE	45.195358000	2.086080000	1,262
26,984	Bashaash 1	Ceelasha	N/A	B	FALSE	45.207898000	2.081829000	5,399
35,601	Bashaash 2	Ceelasha	Medium	B	TRUE	45.191832000	2.087333000	3,155
4,628	Bilaal 1	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.197758000	2.086232000	926
24,470	Bishaaro	Ceelasha	Medium	B	FALSE	45.194075000	2.087924000	4,896
8,599	Cali Sharaf	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.200411000	2.086070000	1,720
9,905	Ciltiire	Ceelasha	High	S	TRUE	45.198843000	2.087411000	3,555
6,856	Dan-Wadaag	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.195549000	2.087108000	1,372
4,713	Daryeel	Ceelasha	Very high	S	FALSE	45.198824000	2.086400000	943
7,675	Dheg Naas	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.201508000	2.087553000	1,536
20,071	Dhinbil	Ceelasha	N/A	B	FALSE	45.203297000	2.085043000	4,016
29,817	Dige	Ceelasha	N/A	B	FALSE	45.215663000	2.076885000	5,966
13,991	Ex-Stadium Mogadishu 1	Ceelasha	High	B	TRUE	45.201238000	2.086293000	3,355
3,643	Ex-Stadium Mogadishu 2	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.199982000	2.086500000	729
4,539	Furqaan	Ceelasha	Very high	S	TRUE	45.198285000	2.086243000	3,155
6,323	General Daa'uud	Ceelasha	Very high	S	FALSE	45.196121000	2.086078000	1,265
5,587	God Bulsho	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.201098000	2.077516000	1,118
2,877	God Bulsho ?	Ceelasha		S	FALSE	45.200713000	2.077147000	576
7,981	God Bulsho ?	Ceelasha		S	FALSE	45.200070000	2.076293000	1,597
3,685	Hagardiid	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.196556000	2.087126000	737
2,729	Isha Baydhabo	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.212787000	2.080816000	546
28,637	Israc	Ceelasha	Medium	B	FALSE	45.194162000	2.084935000	5,730
2,170	Jabad Gele	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.214222000	2.080675000	434
37,733	K18/Mubarak ?	Ceelasha	High	B	FALSE	45.204219000	2.086157000	7,550
10,622	Kulan	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.196952000	2.087286000	2,125
7,296	Kulmis	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.196046000	2.087111000	1,460
5,962	Liibaan	Ceelasha	Low	S	TRUE	45.193187000	2.085540000	345
12,149	Mahad Alla	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.199183000	2.085666000	2,431
44,623	Shareco	Ceelasha	N/A	B	FALSE	45.205081000	2.079938000	8,929
9,220	Shekeye	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.207283000	2.080364000	1,845
6,734	Suufi	Ceelasha	High	S	FALSE	45.200447000	2.087814000	1,347
35,377	Taleex	Ceelasha	Medium	B	FALSE	45.194924000	2.088021000	7,079
6,903	Tawakal	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.205397000	2.084203000	1,381
11,349	Tawakal Jango'an	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.218091000	2.076792000	2,271
31,104	Unknown	Ceelasha		B	FALSE	45.209513000	2.084374000	6,224
3,034	Unknown	Ceelasha		S	FALSE	45.201902000	2.083820000	607
2,136	Xaji Gate	Ceelasha	N/A	S	FALSE	45.211924000	2.080616000	427

KM 13-15

AREA (sqm)	NAME	ZONE	DENSITY	SIZE	SAMPLE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Estimated Population
30,748	Al Khalifa	Km13-Km15	Low	B	FALSE	45.235556000	2.070607000	3,019
27,836	Alla-Amin I	Km13-Km15	Low	B	TRUE	45.246660000	2.068039000	1,465
32,849	Alla-Amin II	Km13-Km15	High	B	TRUE	45.243768000	2.067906000	4,470
12,175	Alla-Amin Xaraf	Km13-Km15	N/A	S	FALSE	45.267198000	2.061451000	1,195
9,606	Anfac K13	Km13-Km15	Low	S	FALSE	45.236432000	2.070191000	943
8,321	Bar Abukar	Km13-Km15	Low	S	FALSE	45.233391000	2.067747000	817
11,408	Bill	Km13-Km15	Medium	S	TRUE	45.225777000	2.072314000	2,935

67,920	Dalsan	Km13-Km15	Medium	B	TRUE	45.240832000	2.067462000	8,015
12,173	Godey	Km13-Km15	High	S	TRUE	45.237801000	2.070144000	1,155
27,875	Kalkaal	Km13-Km15	Low	B	FALSE	45.234069000	2.070585000	2,737
6,574	Sh. Muhamed	Km13-Km15	Low	S	TRUE	45.224881000	2.072477000	225
2,358	Shimbirole	Km13-Km15	Low	S	FALSE	45.226139000	2.071422000	231

Faculty of Agriculture

AREA (sqm)	NAME	ZONE	DENSITY	SIZE	SAMPLE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Estimated Population
9,644	Abdi Abshir	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.155997000	2.108123000	1,204
48,664	Agricultural Secundary School	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	B	FALSE	45.150096000	2.107763000	6,073
7,782	Buundo 1	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.155126000	2.110758000	971
6,704	Buundo 2	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.156141000	2.109703000	837
13,691	Buundo 3	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.154458000	2.111647000	1,709
26,114	Daqa Qaranqa	Fac. of Agr.	High	B	FALSE	45.152230000	2.108354000	3,259
8,965	Fadumo Moallim	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	S	TRUE	45.158729000	2.106637000	2,085
30,522	Guulwade	Fac. of Agr.	High	B	TRUE	45.154757000	2.107490000	3,195
31,783	Heegane	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	B	TRUE	45.155654000	2.105809000	6,600
13,875	Jamcale	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	TRUE	45.151939000	2.109929000	4,223
13,439	Jubba 1	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.156307000	2.107280000	1,677
8,883	Jubba 2	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	S	FALSE	45.157078000	2.106492000	1,109
9,917	Khalif	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	S	FALSE	45.153818000	2.112589000	1,238
66,350	Lafoole Agricultural College	Fac. of Agr.	High	B	FALSE	45.153278000	2.106348000	8,280
5,148	Mohamed Ga'al	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.155317000	2.108687000	643
18,383	Mustaxiil	Fac. of Agr.	High	B	FALSE	45.152772000	2.108997000	2,294
16,359	Qoslaye	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	S	FALSE	45.158333000	2.107242000	2,042
4,586	Saynab	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.153443000	2.109760000	572
16,556	Shamow	Fac. of Agr.	Medium	S	FALSE	45.152418000	2.113871000	2,066
8,176	Somali Weyn	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.156227000	2.104457000	1,020
5,671	Tabacle Buundo 5	Fac. of Agr.	High	S	FALSE	45.155803000	2.110243000	708
17,596	Tawakal	Fac. of Agr.	N/A	B	FALSE	45.153024000	2.110974000	2,196
12,955	Xalawir	Fac. of Agr.	Low	S	TRUE	45.151808000	2.112418000	1,705

Lafoole

AREA (sqm)	NAME	ZONE	DENSITY	SIZE	SAMPLE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Estimated Population
49,383	Baashi	Lafoole	High	B	FALSE	45.160591000	2.102076000	3,661
60,298	Bowd Kuledjo	Lafoole	Low	B	FALSE	45.166733000	2.107733000	4,471
96,727	Buulo Kaarshe	Lafoole	Low	B	FALSE	45.167822000	2.093689000	7,171
48,959	Caasho Gorod	Lafoole	Low	B	TRUE	45.168224000	2.096452000	2,345
17,260	Dugsi Sare	Lafoole	Medium	S	FALSE	45.164208000	2.105031000	1,280
48,858	Eeylo	Lafoole	High	B	TRUE	45.160032000	2.100388000	4,470
7,373	Farsamo	Lafoole	Medium	S	TRUE	45.164063000	2.104069000	2,380
58,989	Galbeed	Lafoole	Medium	B	TRUE	45.159198000	2.099256000	5,755
54,030	Hilac	Lafoole	Low	B	FALSE	45.165957000	2.102870000	4,006
2,915	Hodan	Lafoole	Medium	S	FALSE	45.165240000	2.095151000	216
58,373	Horseed	Lafoole	High	B	FALSE	45.166752000	2.104909000	4,328
32,496	Horseed 2	Lafoole	Medium	S	FALSE	45.166134000	2.099422000	2,409
33,915	Isbartiibo	Lafoole	Medium	S	FALSE	45.162852000	2.098365000	2,514
6,197	Jabuti	Lafoole	N/A	S	FALSE	45.160798000	2.103841000	459
79,623	Masjid Nur A	Lafoole	Low	B	FALSE	45.167934000	2.101962000	5,903

10,346	Masjid Nur B	Lafoole	High	S	FALSE	45.169953000	2.103123000	767
15,035	Sahan	Lafoole	High	S	FALSE	45.165345000	2.097819000	1,115
42,769	Siinay	Lafoole	Medium	B	FALSE	45.161298000	2.096927000	3,171
17,998	Wadajir	Lafoole	High	S	FALSE	45.163520000	2.101315000	1,334
16,909	Xaafaa	Lafoole	High	S	TRUE	45.164882000	2.100019000	3,563

Xaawa-Cabdi

AREA (sqm)	NAME	ZONE	DENSITY	SIZE	SAMPLE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Estimated Population
32,622	Al Cadalla 1 & 2	Xawa Cabdi	High	B	FALSE	45.178430000	2.088994000	3,501
9,934	Alla-Magan	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.170796000	2.092310000	1,066
7,262	Anfac	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.183628000	2.087688000	779
55,807	Anis	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	B	FALSE	45.176139000	2.092671000	5,989
5,141	Awal Qaasim	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.182091000	2.088468000	552
22,409	Barwaaqo	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	B	TRUE	45.185405000	2.086673000	3,523
5,679	Bilaal 1	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.181474000	2.088678000	610
44,399	Buulo Sarman	Xawa Cabdi	High	B	TRUE	45.170479000	2.094690000	4,925
33,731	Cosoble	Xawa Cabdi	High	B	FALSE	45.175509000	2.086924000	3,620
3,849	Curyamiinta	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.182792000	2.089187000	413
9,284	Dara Salam	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.184191000	2.087385000	996
19,657	Daryeel	Xawa Cabdi	Very high	B	TRUE	45.172435000	2.090458000	2,885
4,088	Duqow	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	TRUE	45.176404000	2.091352000	1,355
4,510	Gabal Daye	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.171989000	2.091960000	484
24,942	Guutaale & Sedex Buurood	Xawa Cabdi	High	B	FALSE	45.183823000	2.089602000	2,677
9,036	Hool Wadaag	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.172657000	2.091603000	970
12,755	Jano Gaaban	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.171756000	2.093411000	1,369
9,956	Kulmiye	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.175129000	2.090633000	1,069
4,778	Musbaax	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.171492000	2.092138000	513
49,306	Sabbir (1 to 5)	Xawa Cabdi	High	B	FALSE	45.188667000	2.085643000	5,292
36,540	SDM	Xawa Cabdi	Low	B	TRUE	45.178466000	2.091177000	720
16,363	Shabeele	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.171608000	2.090888000	1,756
11,714	Towfiiq 2	Xawa Cabdi	Medium	S	FALSE	45.184920000	2.088480000	1,257
7,451	Walaalaha	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.180077000	2.088825000	800
9,255	Weheliye	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	TRUE	45.184705000	2.087202000	2,665
5,726	Xabkoole	Xawa Cabdi	High	S	FALSE	45.183180000	2.087956000	614
56,713	Xawa Cabdi	Xawa Cabdi	High	B	FALSE	45.176858000	2.089504000	6,087