



## APPLICATION OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY IN SAMPLING FRAMES







- 1. Background on Somalia's Statistical System
- 2. Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS) Sampling Frame
- 3. Somali Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) Sampling Frame
- 4. Applications of the Sampling Frame

1. Background on Somalia's Statistical System



- The first population and housing census for Somalia was conducted in 1975, which published limited results; the findings from a second population census conducted in 1986/87 were not published officially.
- The lack of data for planning necessitated development partners to organize the Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS) to assist in coming up with some reliable parameters to estimate population.

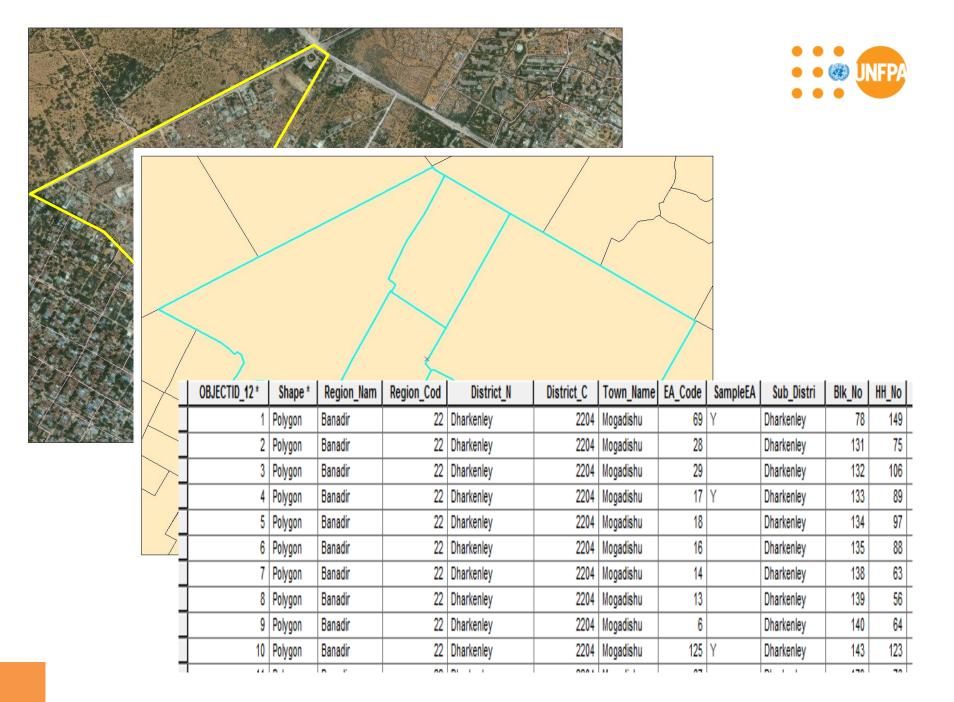
#### 1. PESS Frame

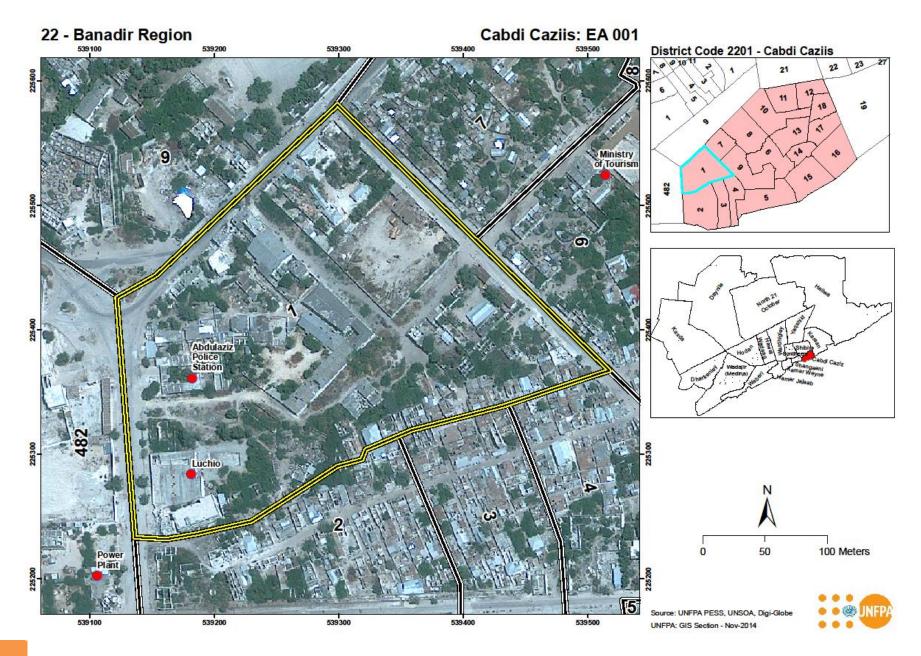


 One of the objectives of the PESS was to establish a sample frame for future household based surveys.

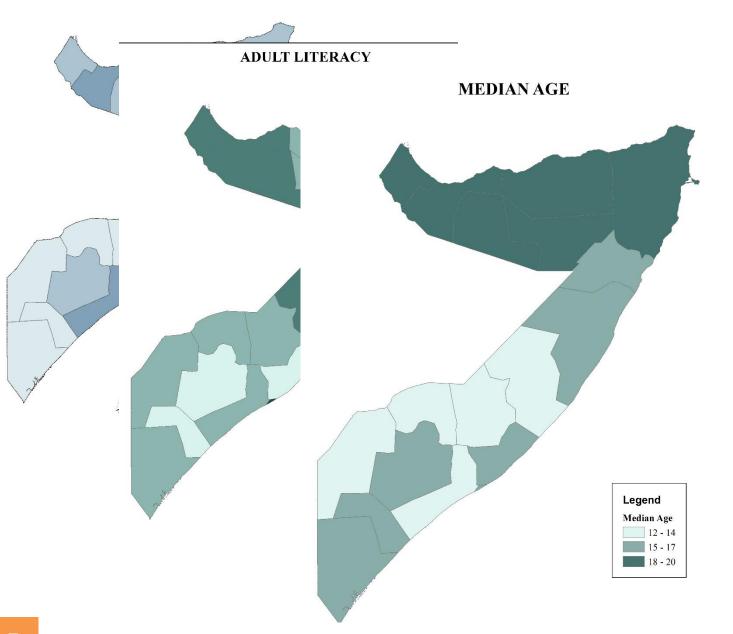
## Sample Frame Strata

Urban	Rural		Nomadic	IDP		
1986 district capitals delineated into Enumeration Areas (EAs) of 50 to 149 HHs	Updated list of settlements from 2005 Somalia community census with EAs of 50 to 149 HHs		List of water points	IDPs living among sedentary and nomadic population & IDPs living in camps		





#### **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**



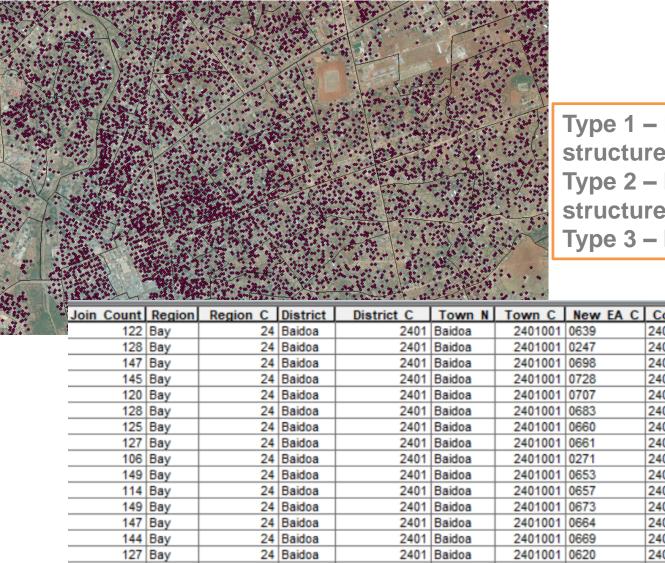




Objective of the SHDS is to fill data gaps on health and demographic issues, for better planning, policy formulation and informed decision-making.

## Sample Frame Strata

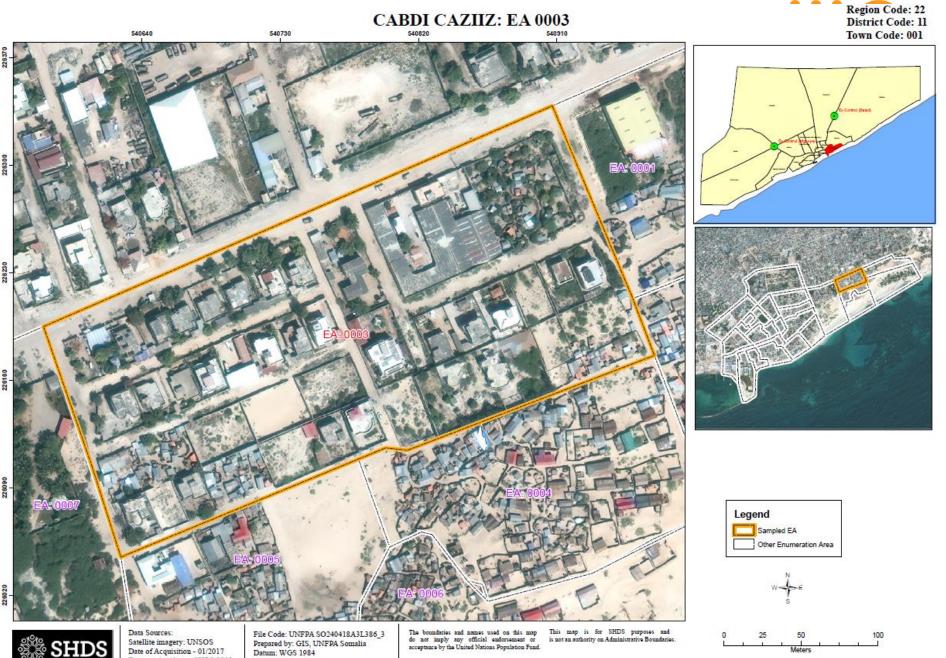
Urban/IDP	Rural/IDP	Nomadic
1988 district capitals delineated into Enumeration Areas (EAs) of 80 to 149 dwelling structures	Updated list of settlements from PESS with EAs of 80 to 149 dwelling structures	List of water points or TNS





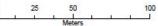
Type 1 – Dwelling structure Type 2 – Non dwelling structure Type 3 – IDP shelter

	Join Count	Region	Region C	District	District C	Town N	Town C	New EA C	Combined C	EA Type
-15	122	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0639	240100120639	2
	128	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0247	240100120247	2
	147	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0698	240100120698	2
	145	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0728	240100120728	2
	120	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0707	240100120707	2
	128	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0683	240100120683	2
	125	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0660	240100120660	2
	127	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0661	240100120661	2
	106	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0271	240100120271	2
	149	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0653	240100120653	2
	114	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0657	240100120657	2
	149	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0673	240100120673	2
	147	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0664	240100120664	2
	144	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0669	240100120669	2
	127	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0620	240100120620	2
	138	Bay	24	Baidoa	2401	Baidoa	2401001	0689	240100120689	2
		Part		Deidee	2404	Daidea	2404004	0750	240400420750	2



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply any official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations Population Fund.

This map is for SHDS purposes and is not an authority on Administrative Boundaries.



SHDS \$

Satellite imagery: UNSOS Date of Acquisition - 01/2017 Enumeration Areas: SHDS 2018



# APPLICATIONS OF SAMPLING FRAME



# Investigating Population Movements in Baidoa, Somalia



- Population movements in Somalia are not a new phenomenon. People are known to move for various reasons including conflict, drought or as part of their lifestyle as nomads.
- The objective of the study was to demonstrate the patterns in population movement in Baidoa town through a comparison of enumeration areas, number of households and number of structures using satellite imagery and geospatial techniques



- The combined effect of famine and the conflict caused a negative impact on the town's economic stability and livelihoods leading to a dire humanitarian situation and major displacements of population.
- Over the years, it has also become clear that persons living in nearby districts in Baidoa gravitate to the town to seek basic services such as shelter, food, health care etc. during any humanitarian crisis.



The study analysed Enumeration Area data collected from:

- 1. The field mapping exercise for the PESS survey in 2013.
- 2. Household listing exercise carried out in 2016 for a sample survey conducted in Somalia.
- 3. Desk update of the sampling frame for the Somali Health and Demographic Survey in 2017 and 2018.



#### FINDINGS









\* Based on dwelling structure counts from high resolution imagery in February 2018. More than half of these are IDPs

ENUMERATION AREAS: 600+ HOUSEHOLDS: 60,000+

States and Party



\*\* Based on selected EA field verification in July 2018 More than half of these are IDPs





- The comparisons of previous and current enumeration areas, number of households and number of structures proved to be useful in understanding the population patterns in Baidoa town.
- The findings of the spatial analysis show that the population of Baidoa town and it's environs has risen 7 fold since 2013. This is mainly attributed to the influx of internally displaced persons.



# Flood Response in Beletweyne, Somalia

**Background on Beletweyne Frame** 



- The number of dwelling structures digitized in the flood affected areas were selected to provide estimates of the affected population.
- This data was verified using field collected data in 2016 during a births and deaths survey carried out by UNFPA and the MOPIED which showed that the number of households per dwelling structure in the town was on average 1.

#### **CASE STUDY OF BELETWEYNE**







Dwelling Structures/ Households in Belet Weyne Town



Severely Flood Affected Dwelling Structures/ Households

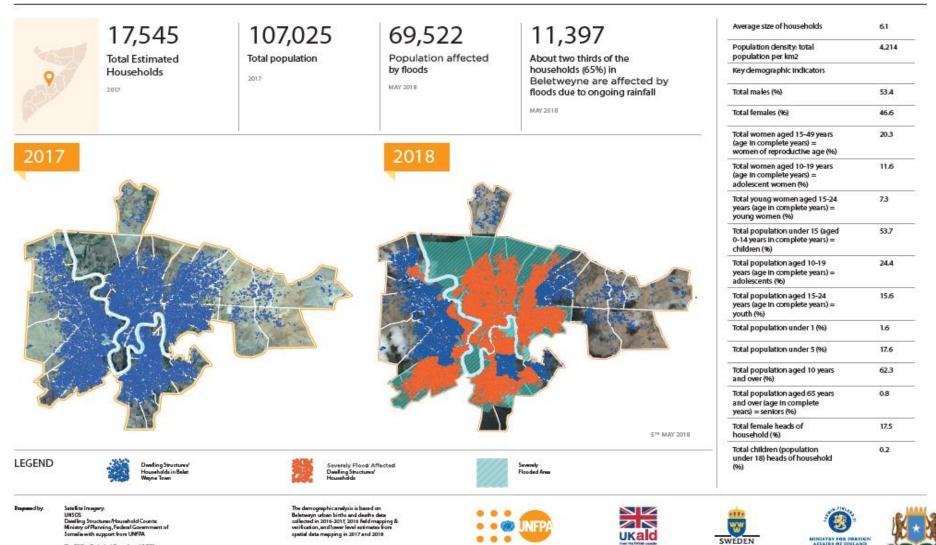


Severely Flooded Area

### CASE STUDY OF BELETWEYNE FLOODING

**BELETYWEYNE** -

DEMOGRAPHICS OF FLOOD DISPLACED PERSONS



The P&D Technical Team from UNFPA





# THANK YOU