Detailed Site Assessment

Barwaaqo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

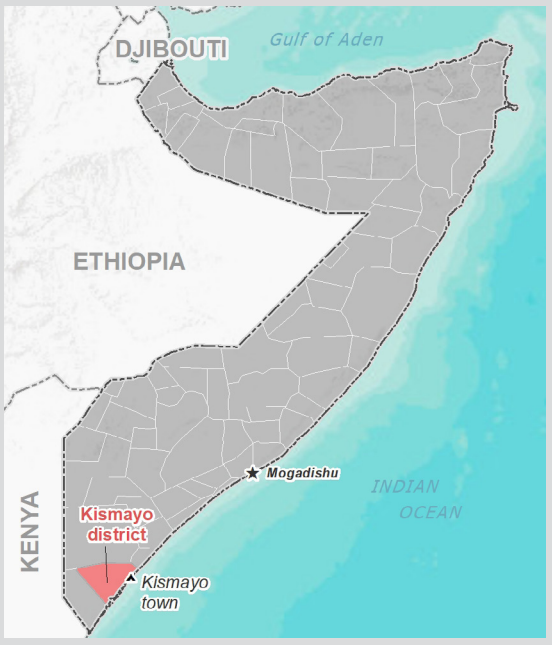
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Barwaaqo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

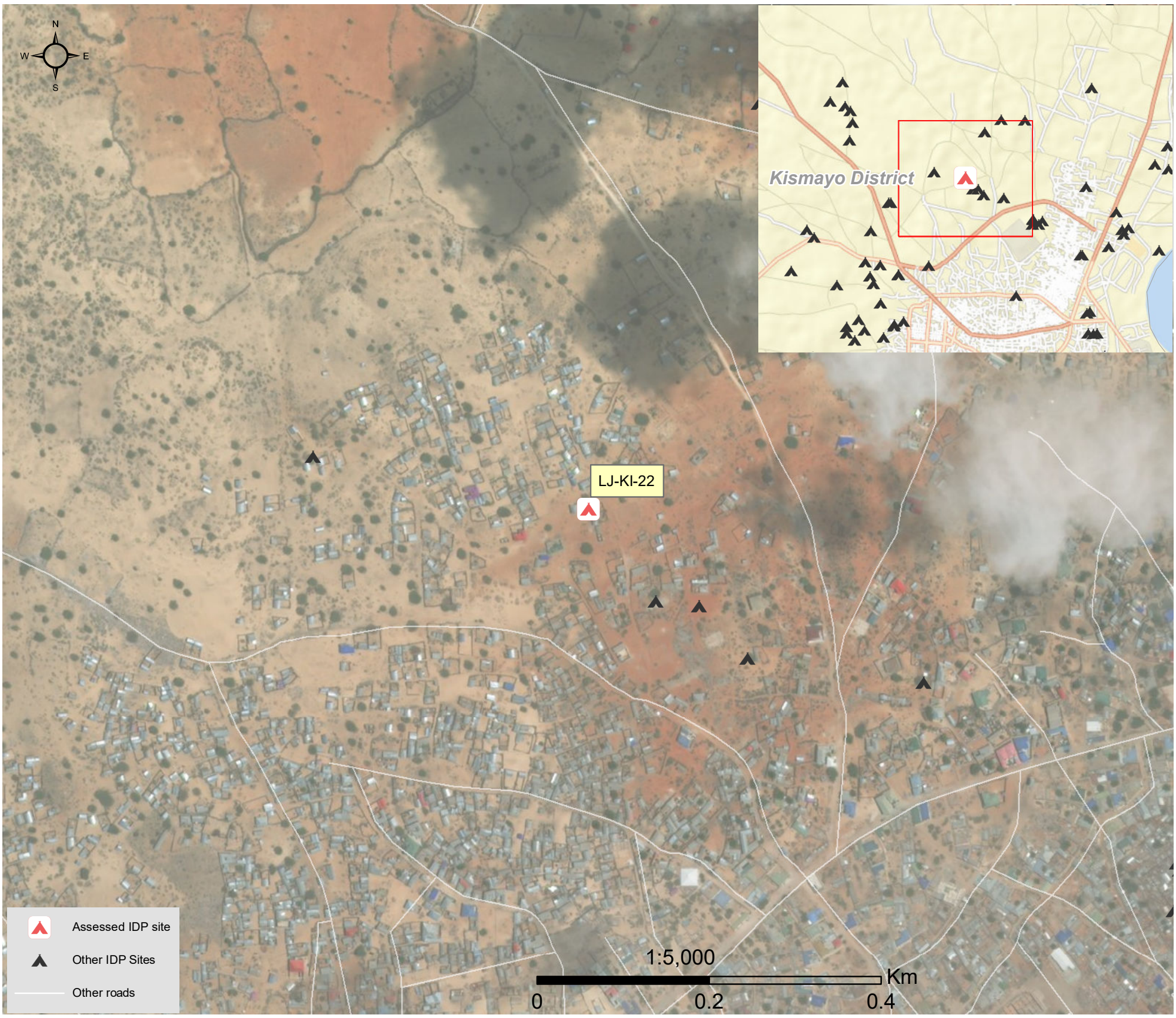
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.539



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Barwaaqo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	300
Estimated number of households	100
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	100
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	10
Elderly individuals[4]	30
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	11
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Farhan 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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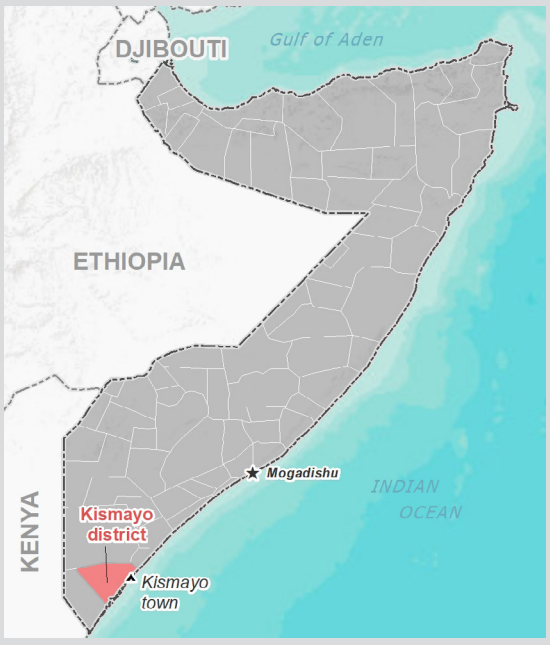
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This factsheet presents a summary of Farhan 2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.55



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Farhan 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	325
Estimated number of households	65
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	65
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	2
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	9
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	49
Unaccompanied children	2
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	9
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Galbeed site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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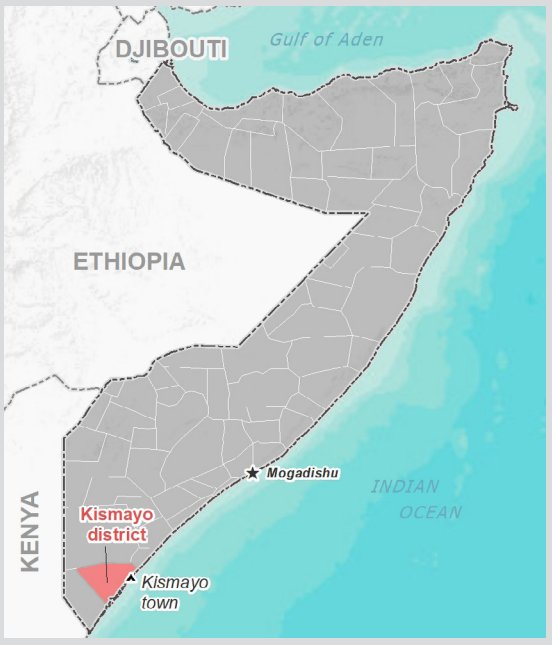
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Galbeed Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

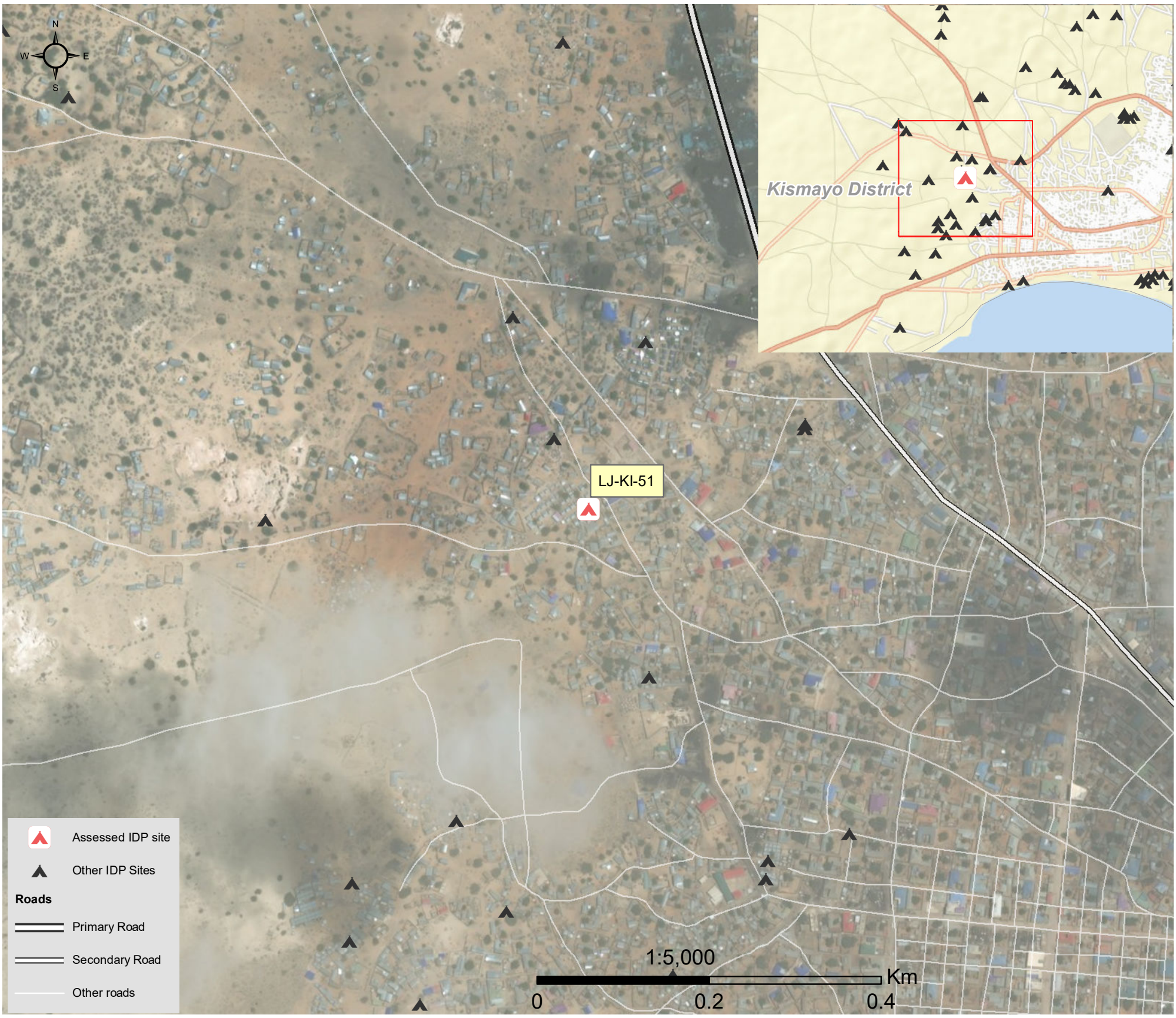
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.53



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Galbeed

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	250
Estimated number of households	50
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	50
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Shabelle
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	3
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	85
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	30
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	3 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Halgan 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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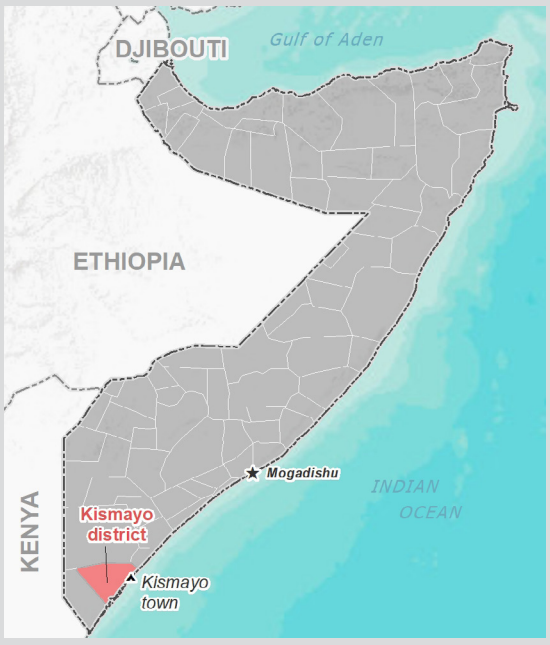
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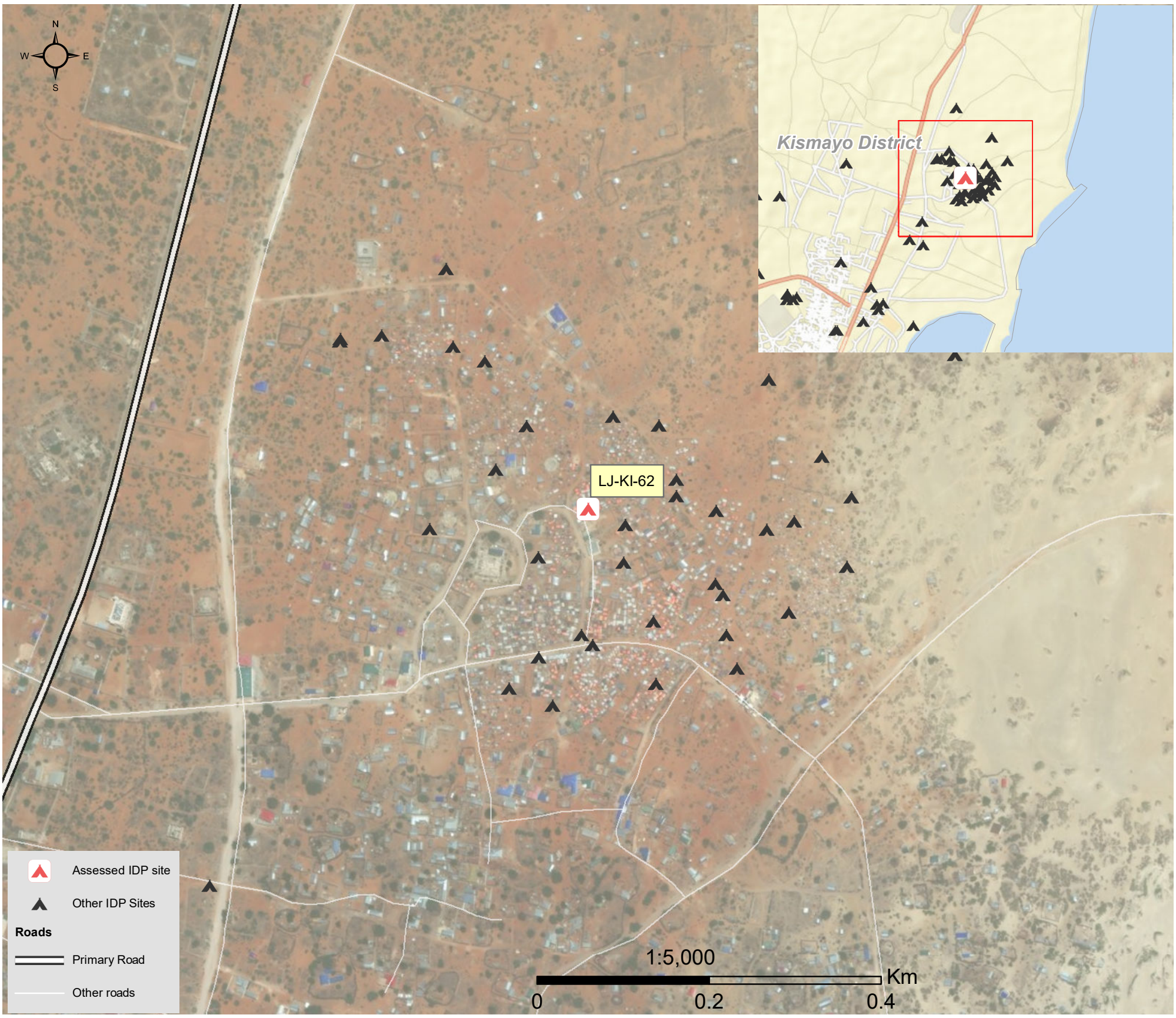
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Halgan 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	565
Estimated number of households	113
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	113
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	40
Child-headed households	6
Elderly individuals[4]	157
Unaccompanied children	5
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	2 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	2 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	35
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Quranic

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Aid worker
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Horseed site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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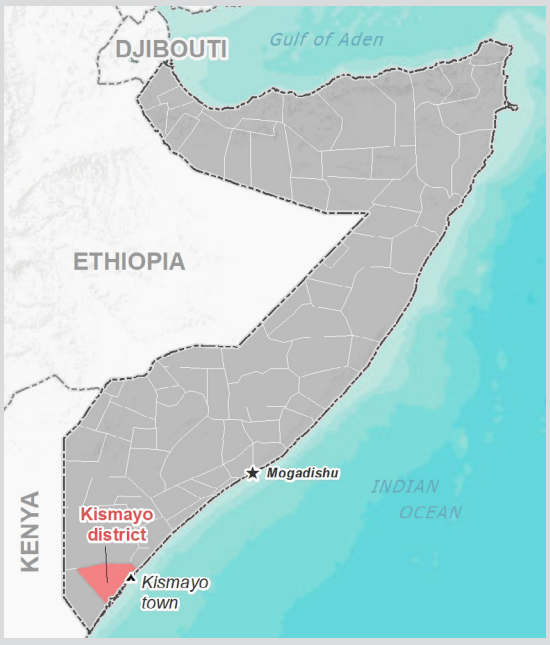
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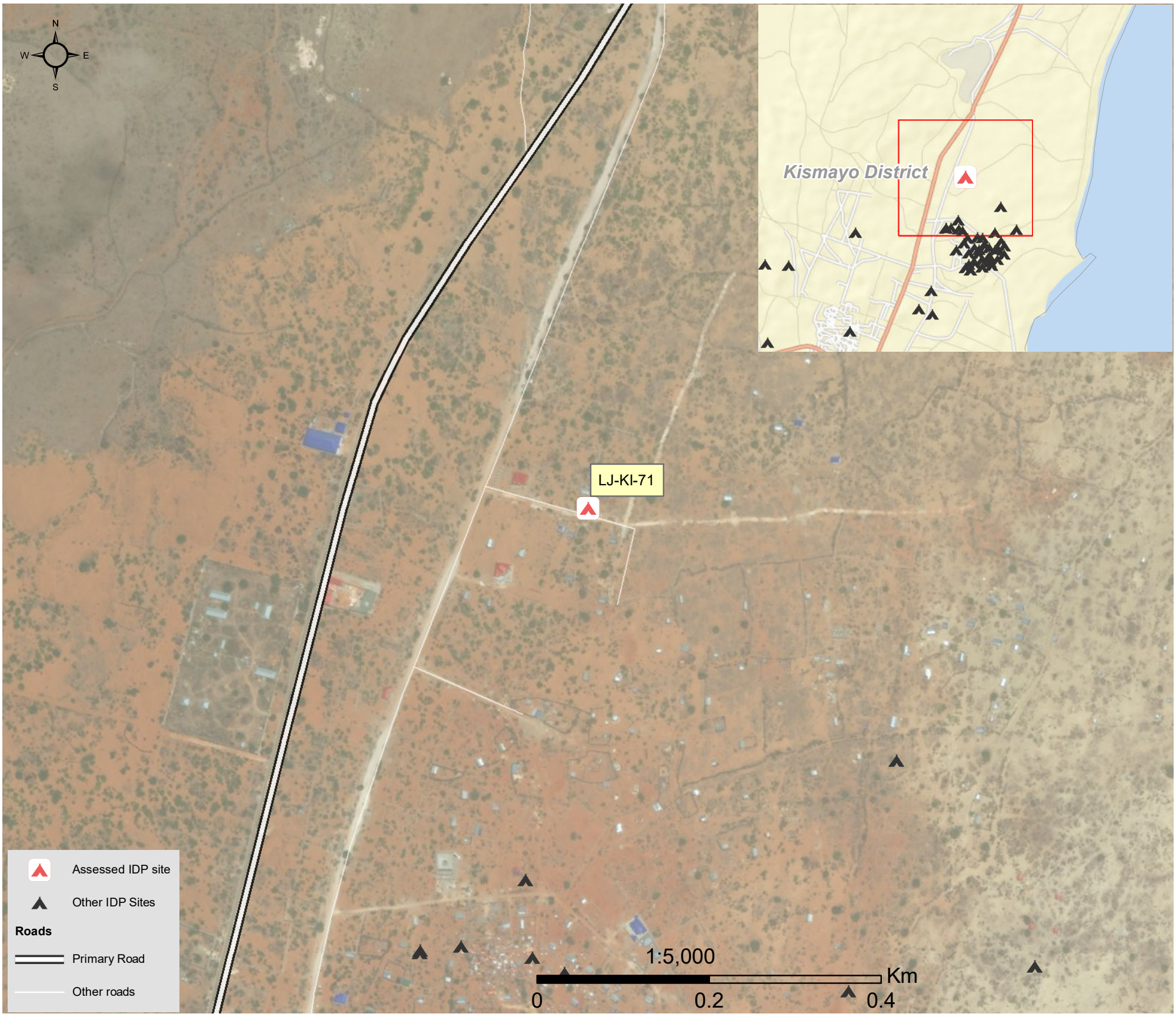
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Horseed

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	200
Estimated number of households	50
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	50
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	3
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	55
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	3 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	30
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Kulmiye site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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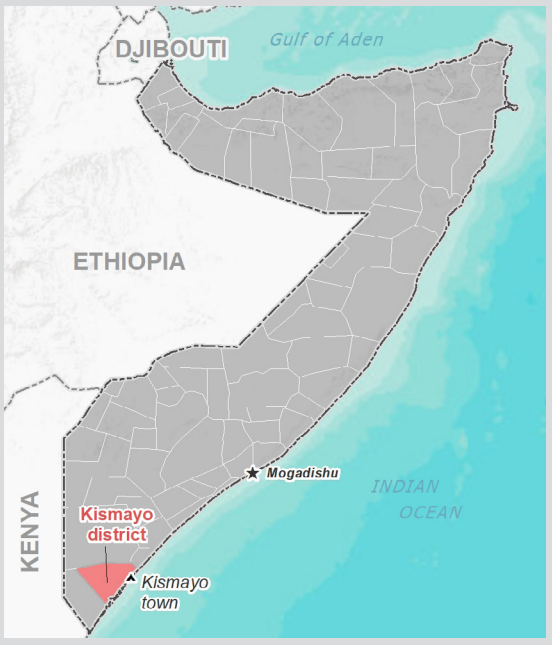
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This factsheet presents a summary of Kulmiye Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

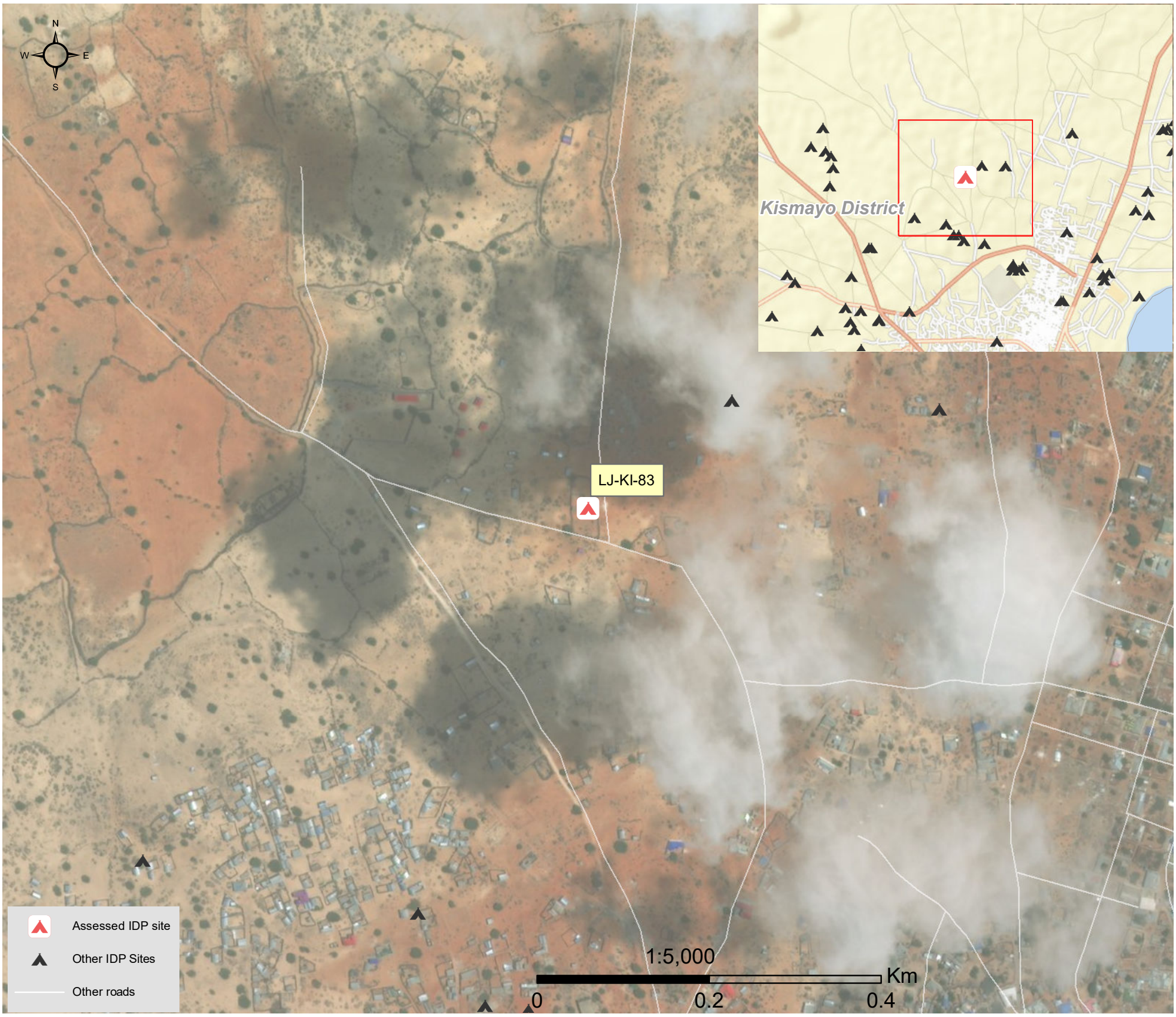
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.54



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Kulmiye

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	480
Estimated number of households	80
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	80
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	70
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	15
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. None
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Najah site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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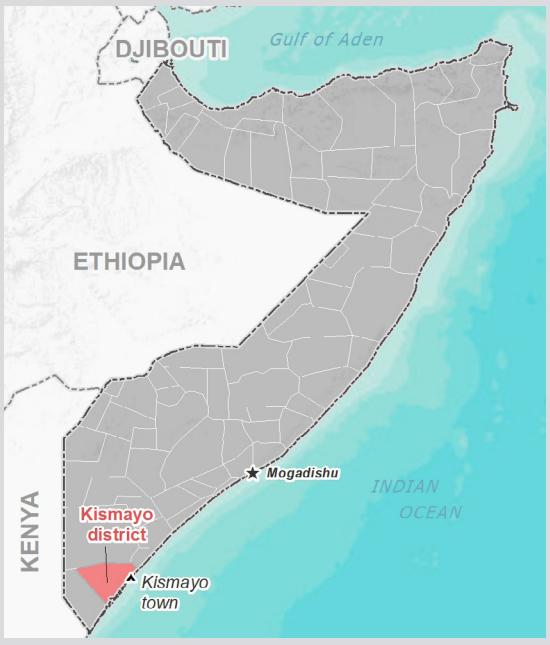
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Najah Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

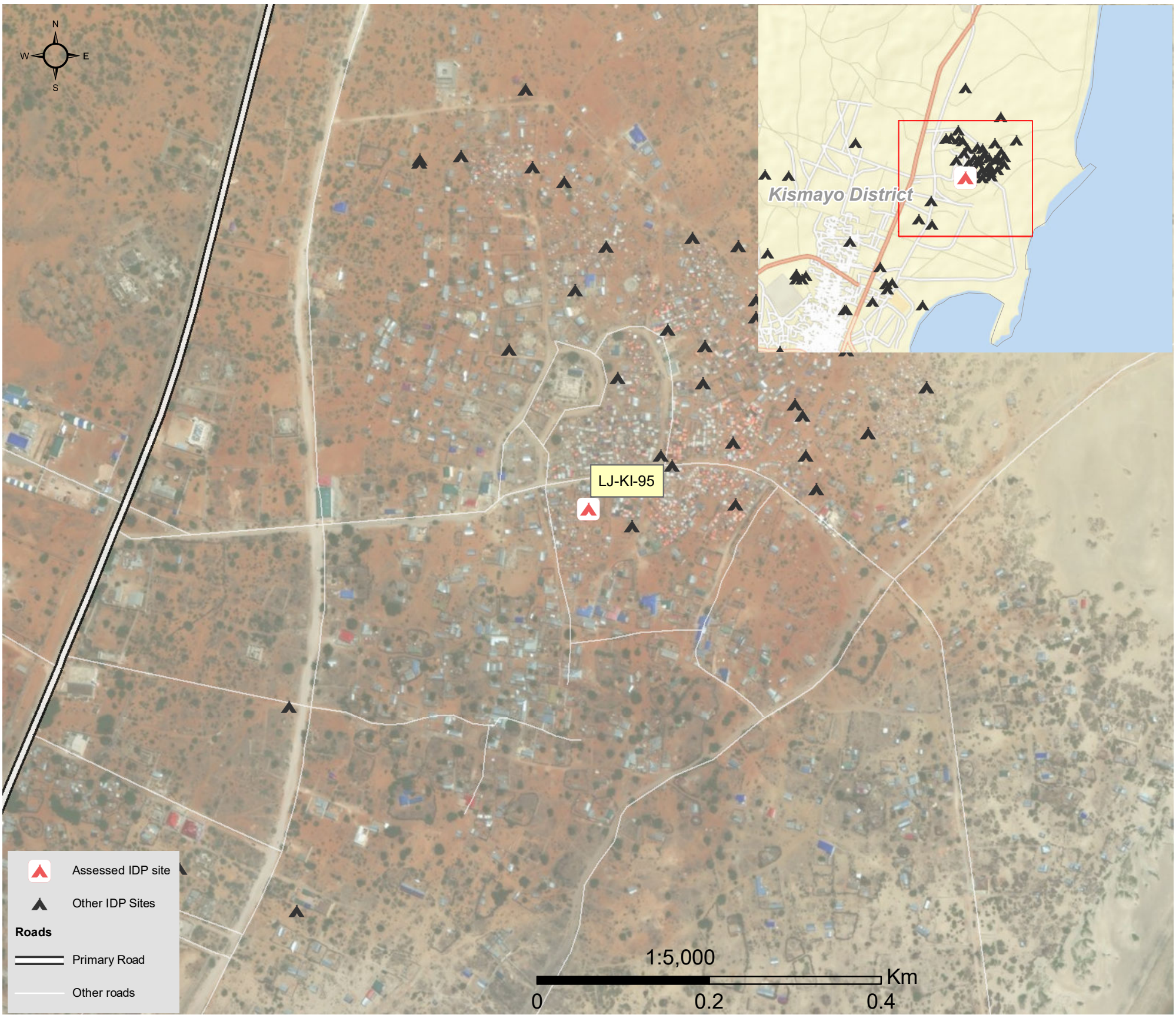
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Najah

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	280
Estimated number of households	140
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	140
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	28
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Rajo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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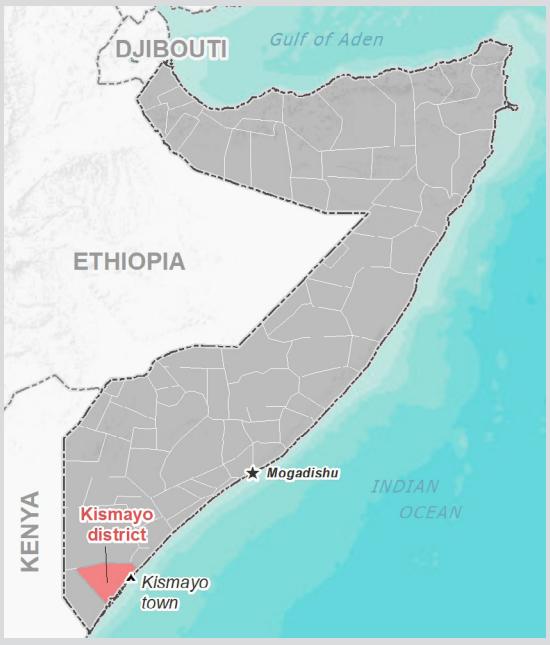
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Rajo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

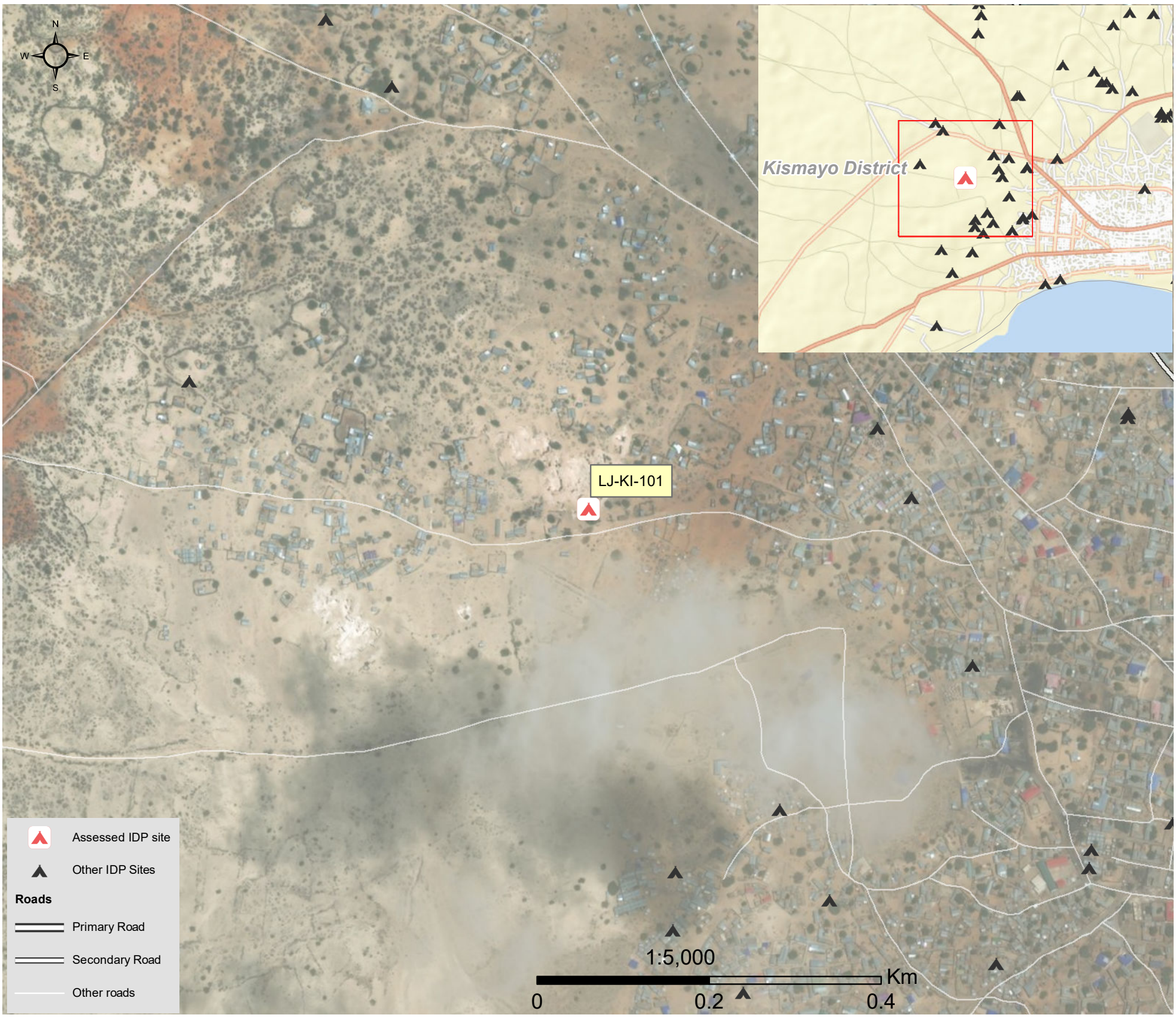
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.527



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Rajo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	200
Estimated number of households	37
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	37
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	5
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	20
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. None	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	8
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Tawakal 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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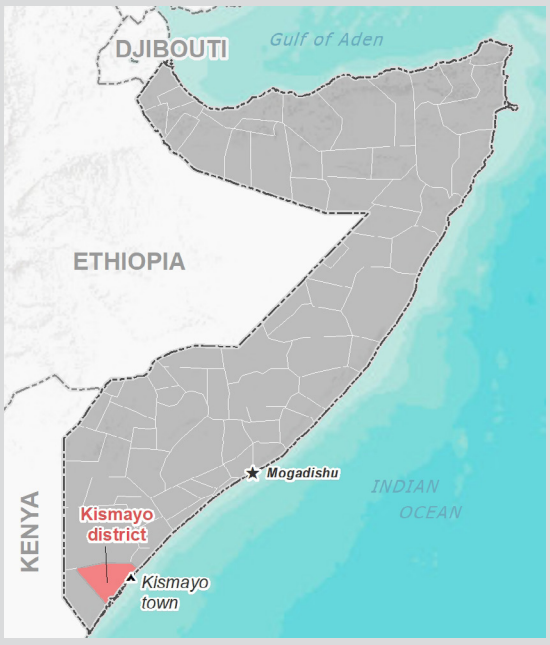
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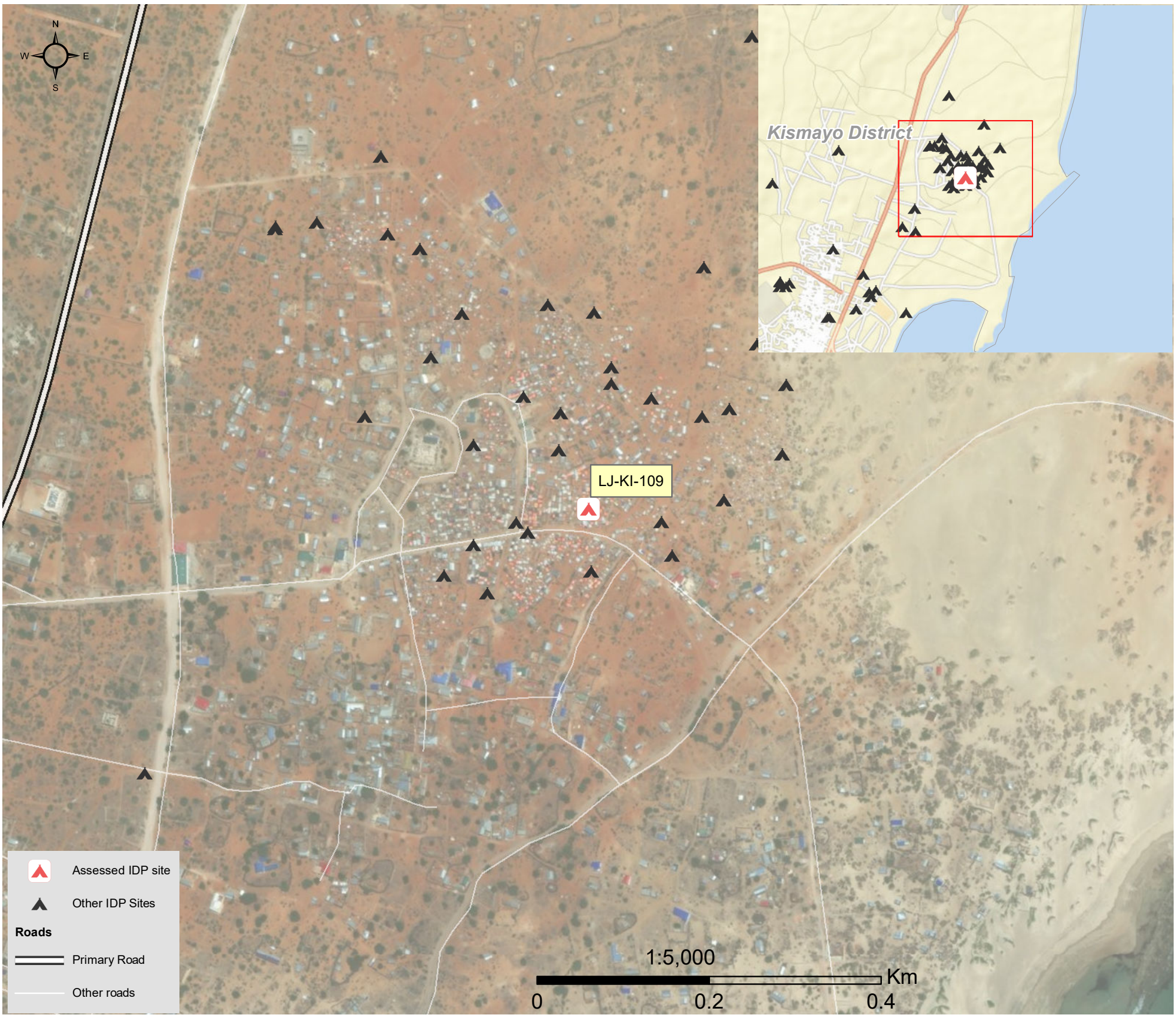
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Tawakal 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	200
Estimated number of households	50
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	50
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Shabelle
Third area of origin	Middle Juba

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	8
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	20
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	15 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	15 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Tawakal 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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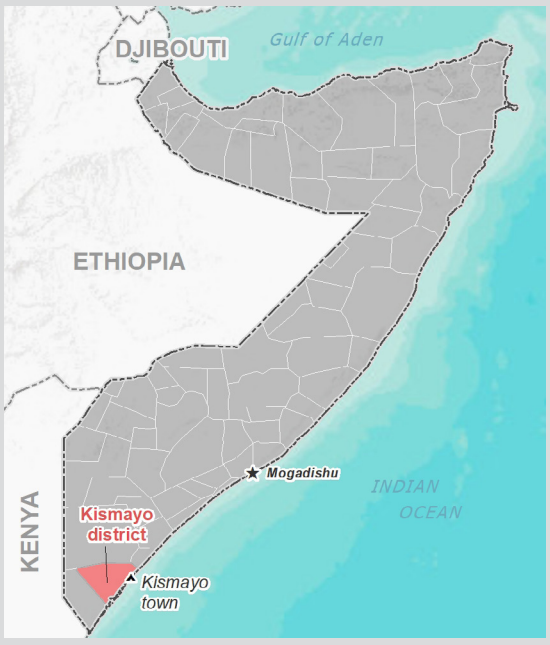
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This factsheet presents a summary of Tawakal 2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

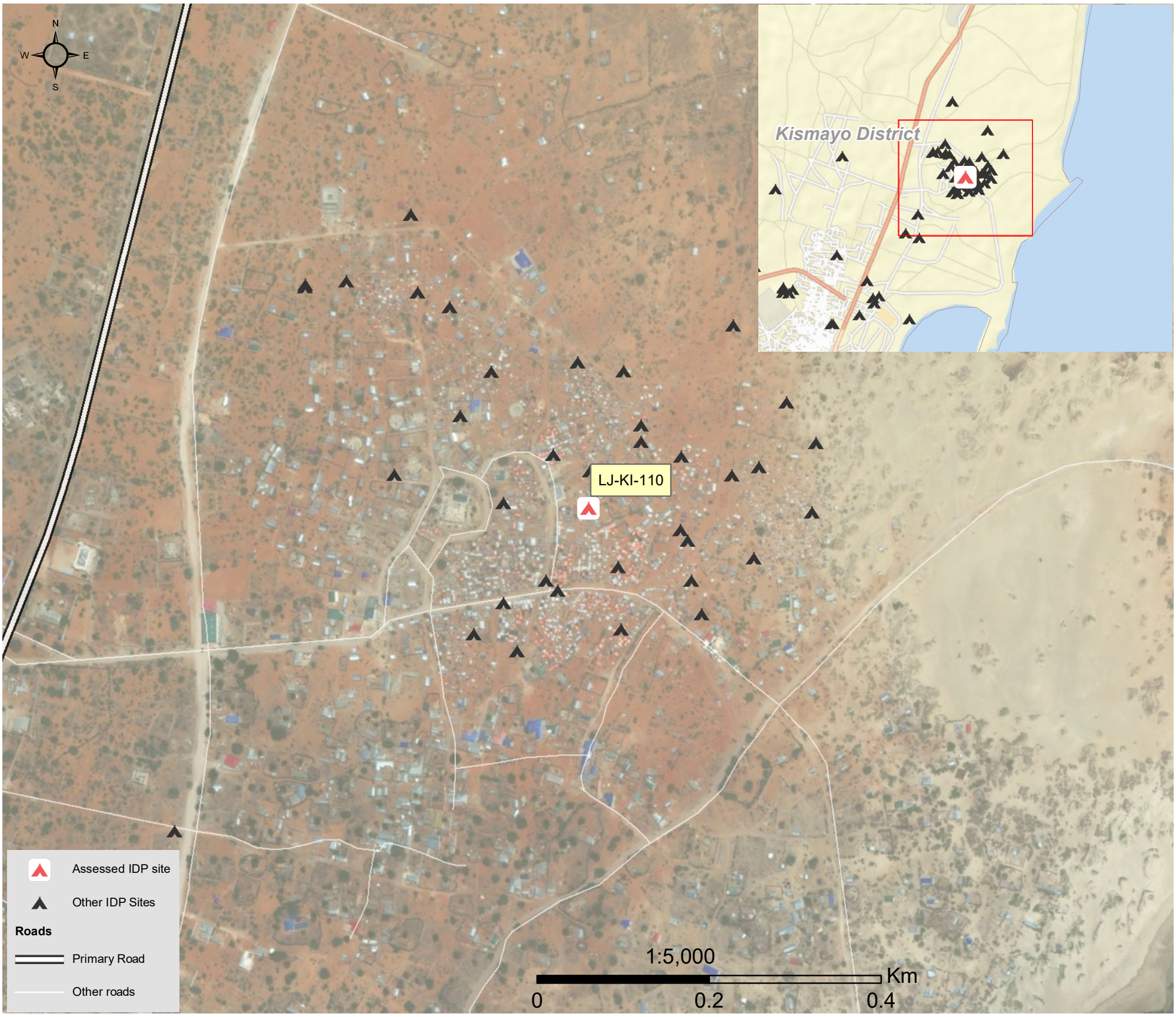
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Tawakal 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	300
Estimated number of households	100
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	100
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	12
Child-headed households	6
Elderly individuals[4]	100
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	15 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Tawakal 3 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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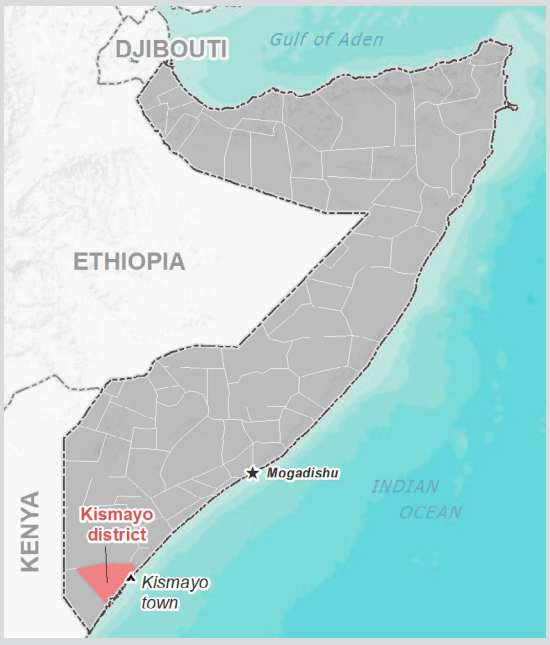
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Tawakal 3 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

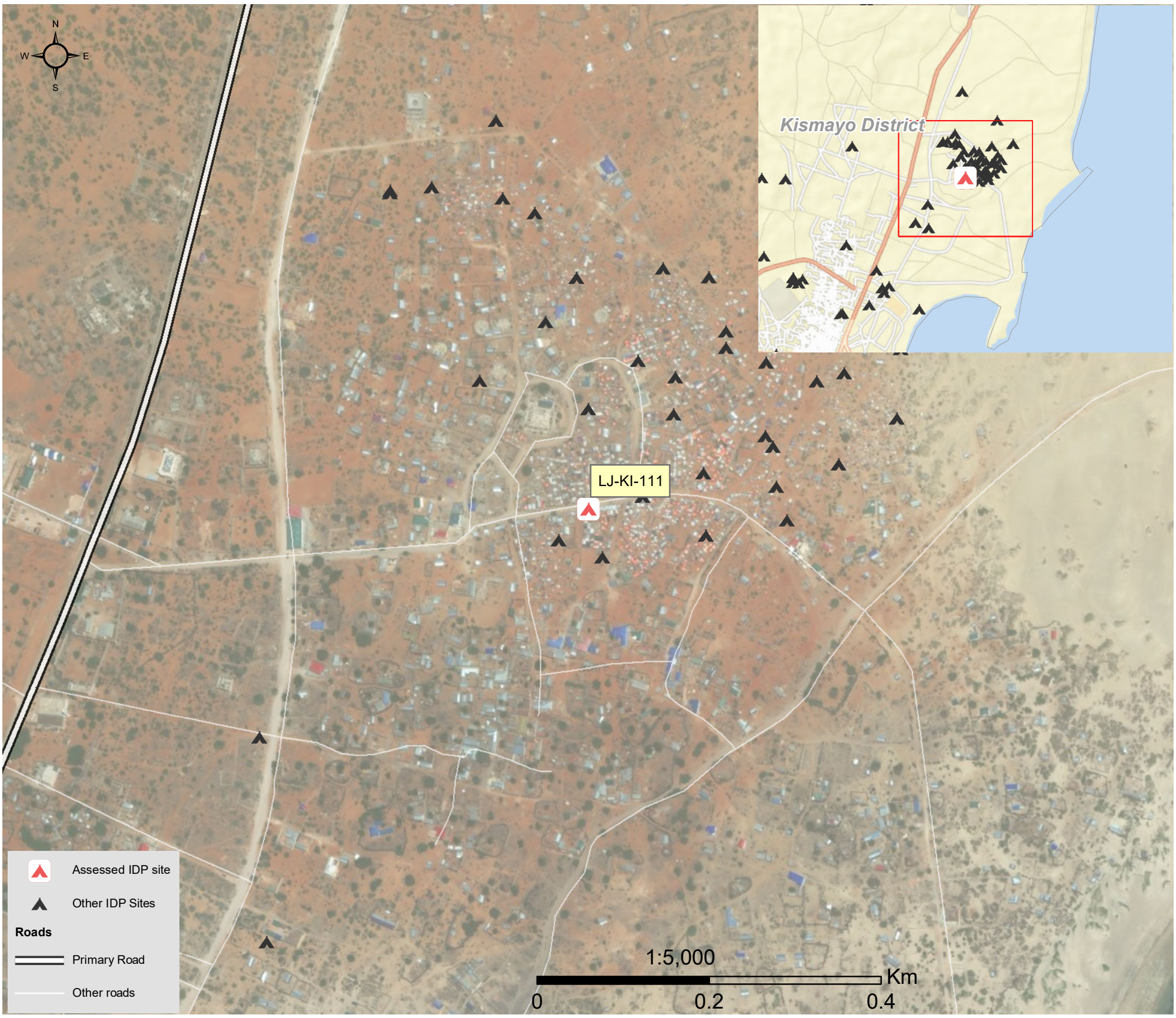
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Tawakal 3

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	154
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	154
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	110
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes

Access to nutrition services: **Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	32
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Religious leader
3. Radio

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Wardheer site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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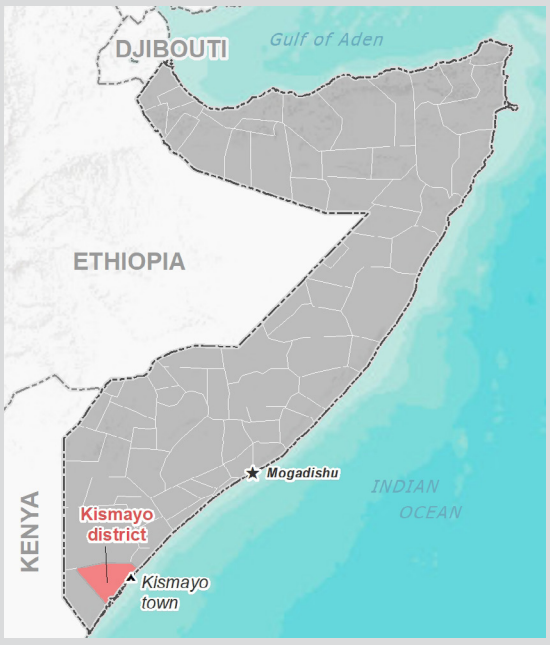
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Wardheer Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

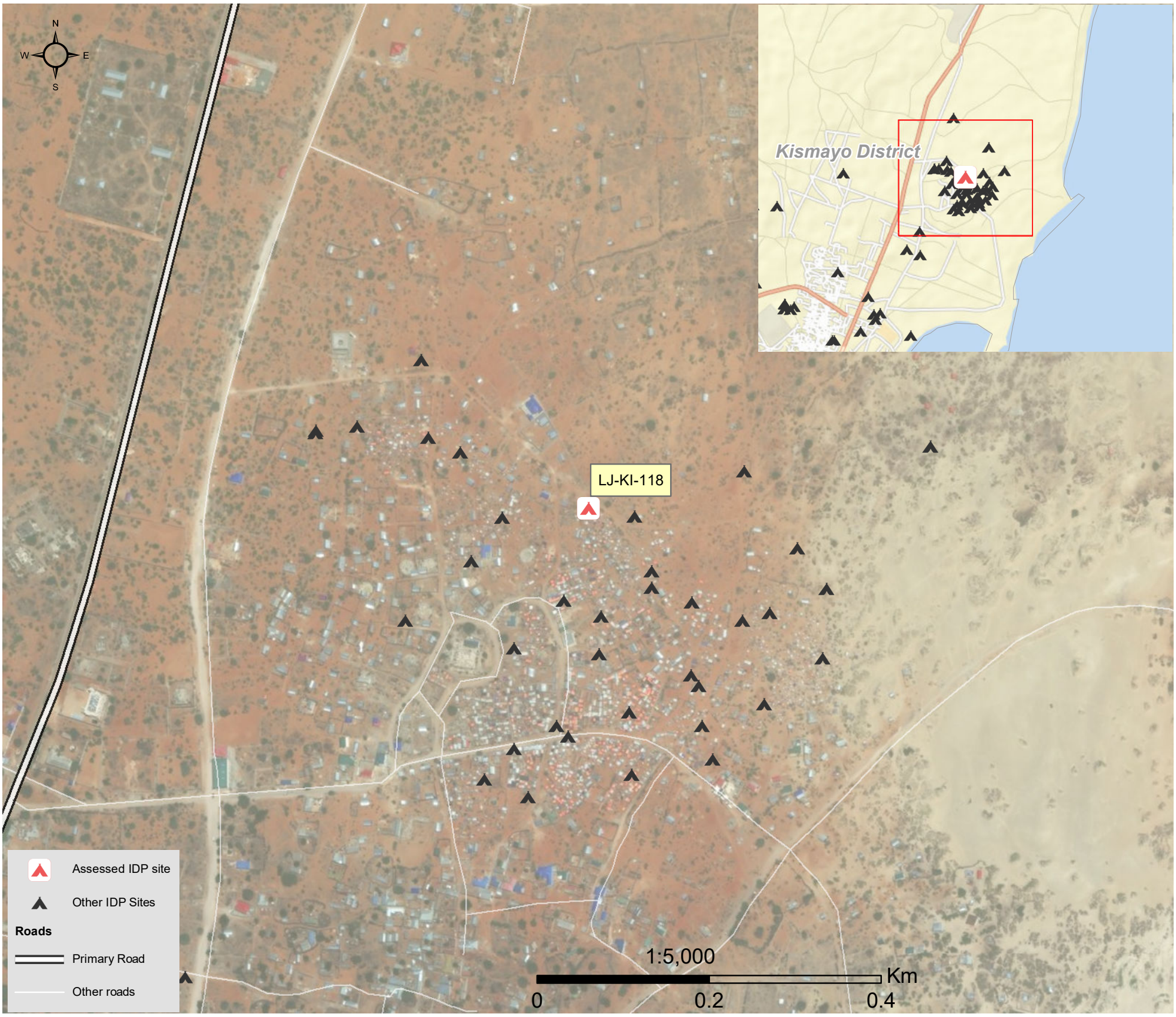
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Wardheer

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	715
Estimated number of households	118
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	118
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	18
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	95
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	30 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	30
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	6 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Towfiq site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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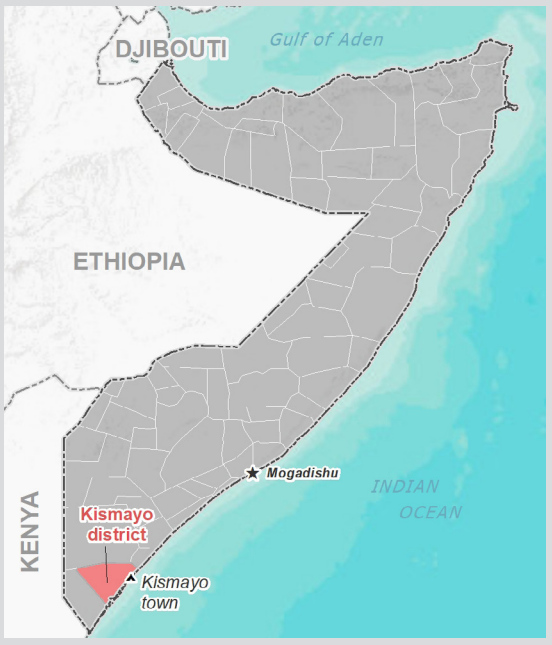
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Towfiq Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

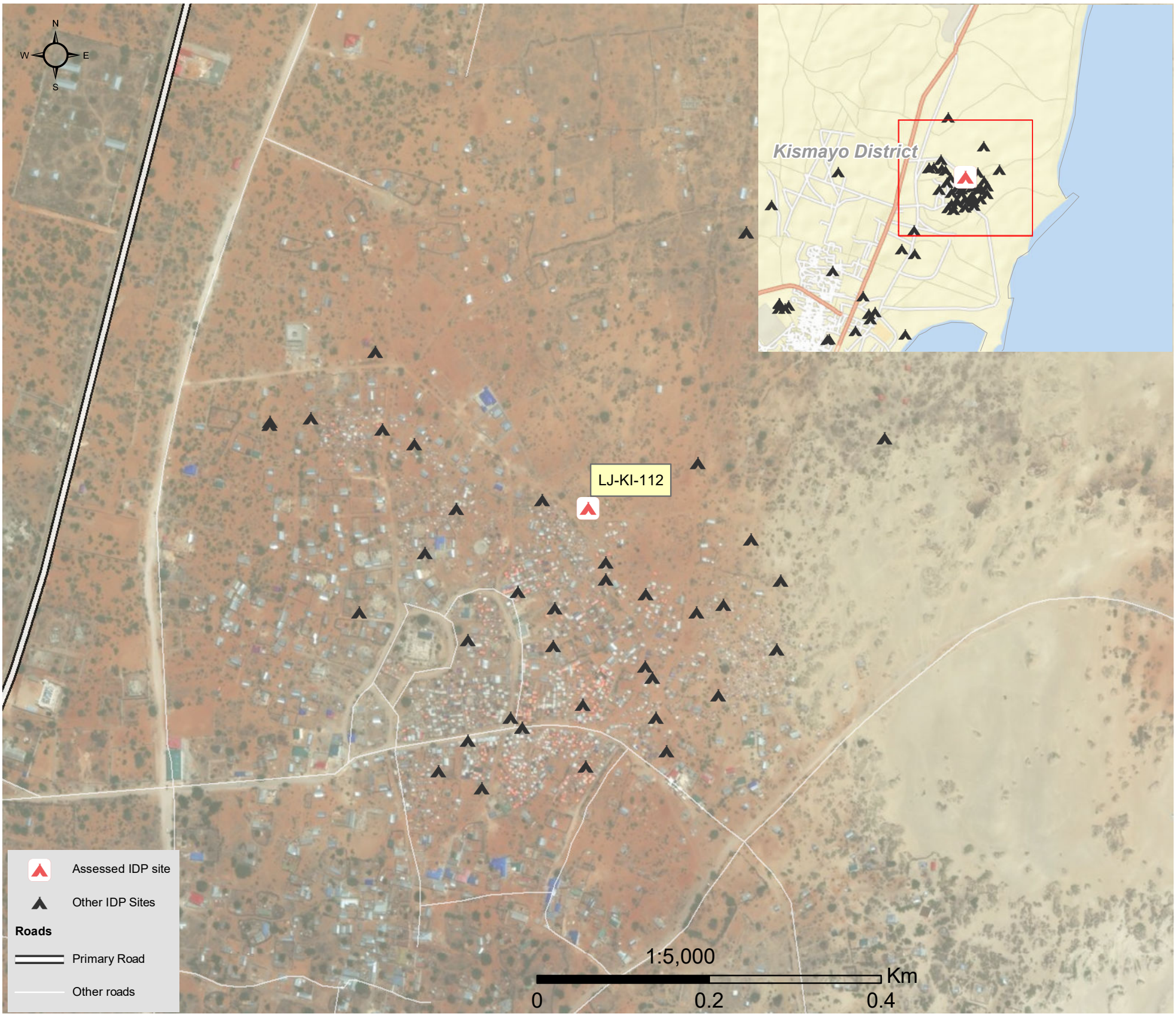
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Towfiq

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	2120
Estimated number of households	350
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	350
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	100
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	200
Child-headed households	1
Elderly individuals[4]	120
Unaccompanied children	1
Individuals with a physical disability	20
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	40 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	10
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Community leader
3. Radio

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Taleex site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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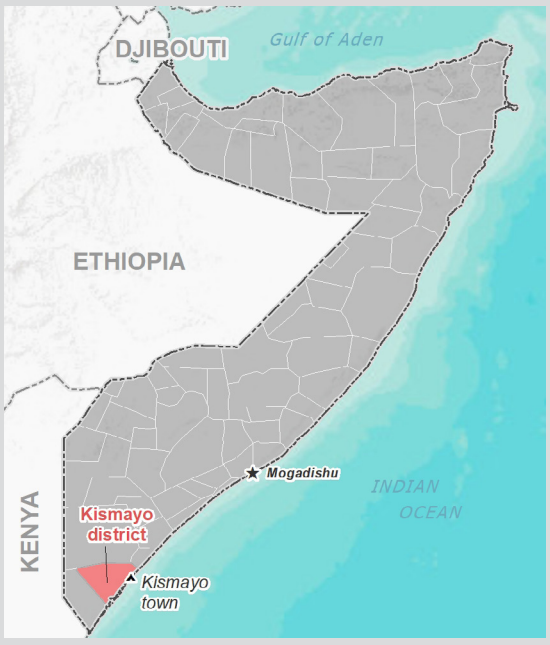
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Taleex Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.551



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Taleex

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	1000
Estimated number of households	200
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	200
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	60
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	25
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	200
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	20
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	40 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Camp Four site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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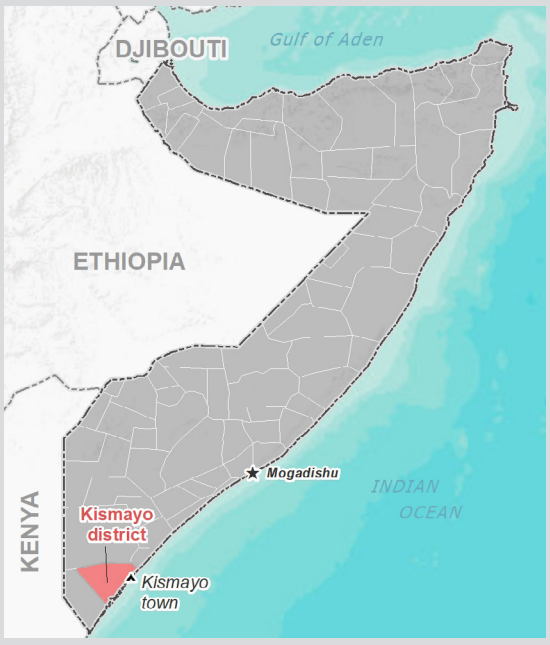
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This factsheet presents a summary of Camp Four Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

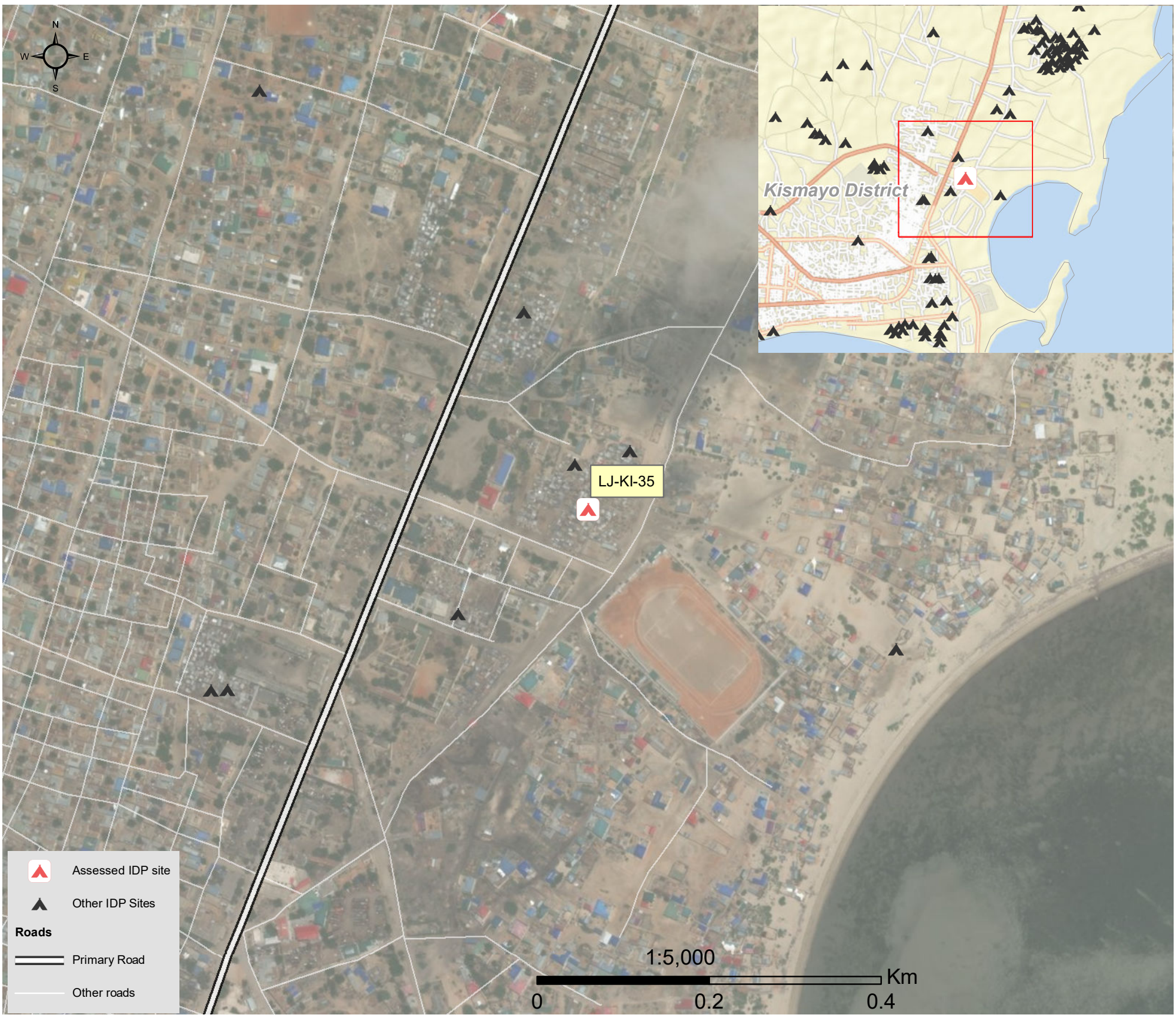
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.553



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Camp Four

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	60
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	65
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	7
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Wattle and daub	
2. Mud Adobe Block	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Barisaay 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

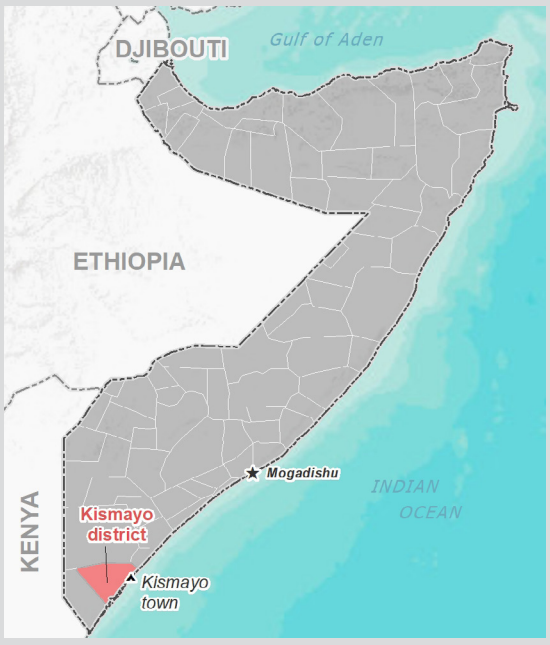
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Barisaay 1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

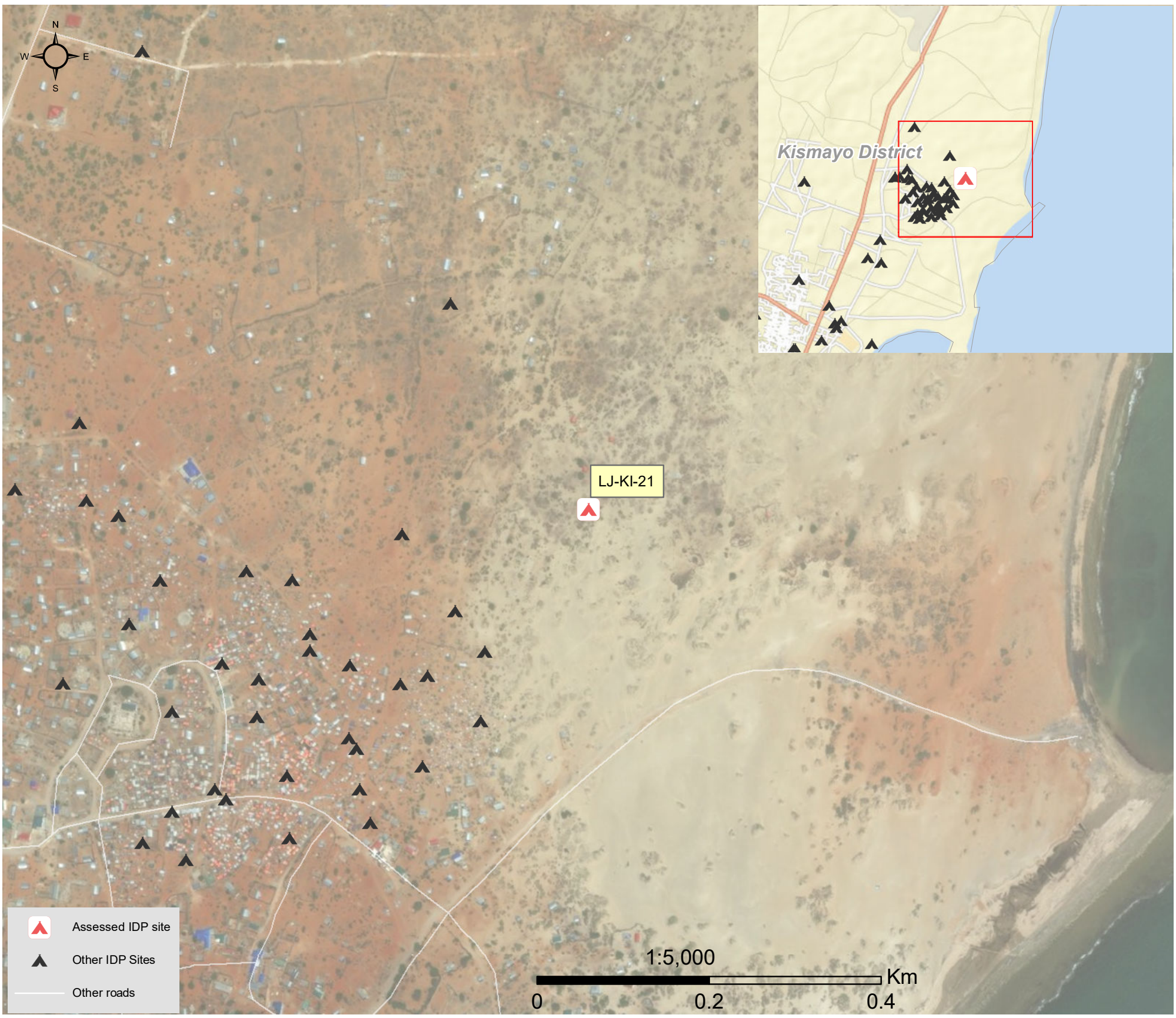
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.565



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Barisaay 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	720
Estimated number of households	120
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	120
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	60
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	80
Child-headed households	2
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	3
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	35
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	25 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Jabril site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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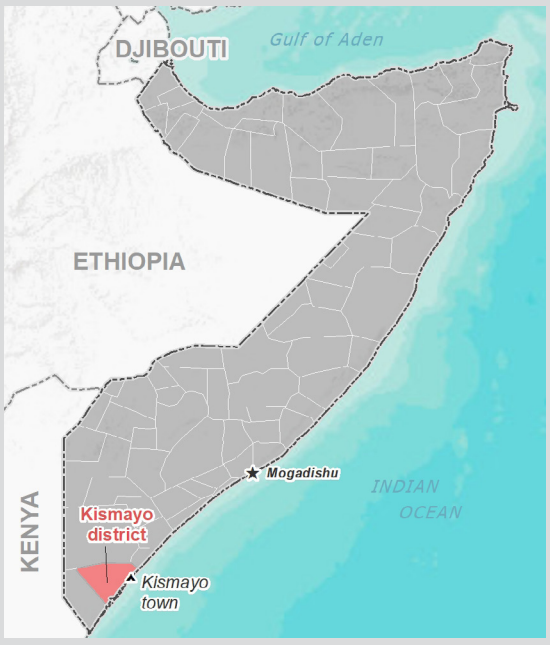
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This factsheet presents a summary of Jabril Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.552



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Jabril

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	275
Estimated number of households	55
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-06
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	55
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	55
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	25
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	6
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Wattle and Daub
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Oolole site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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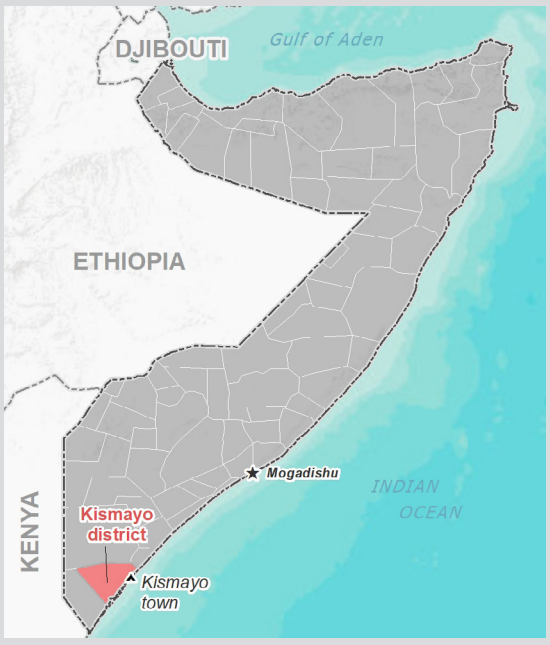
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Oolole Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

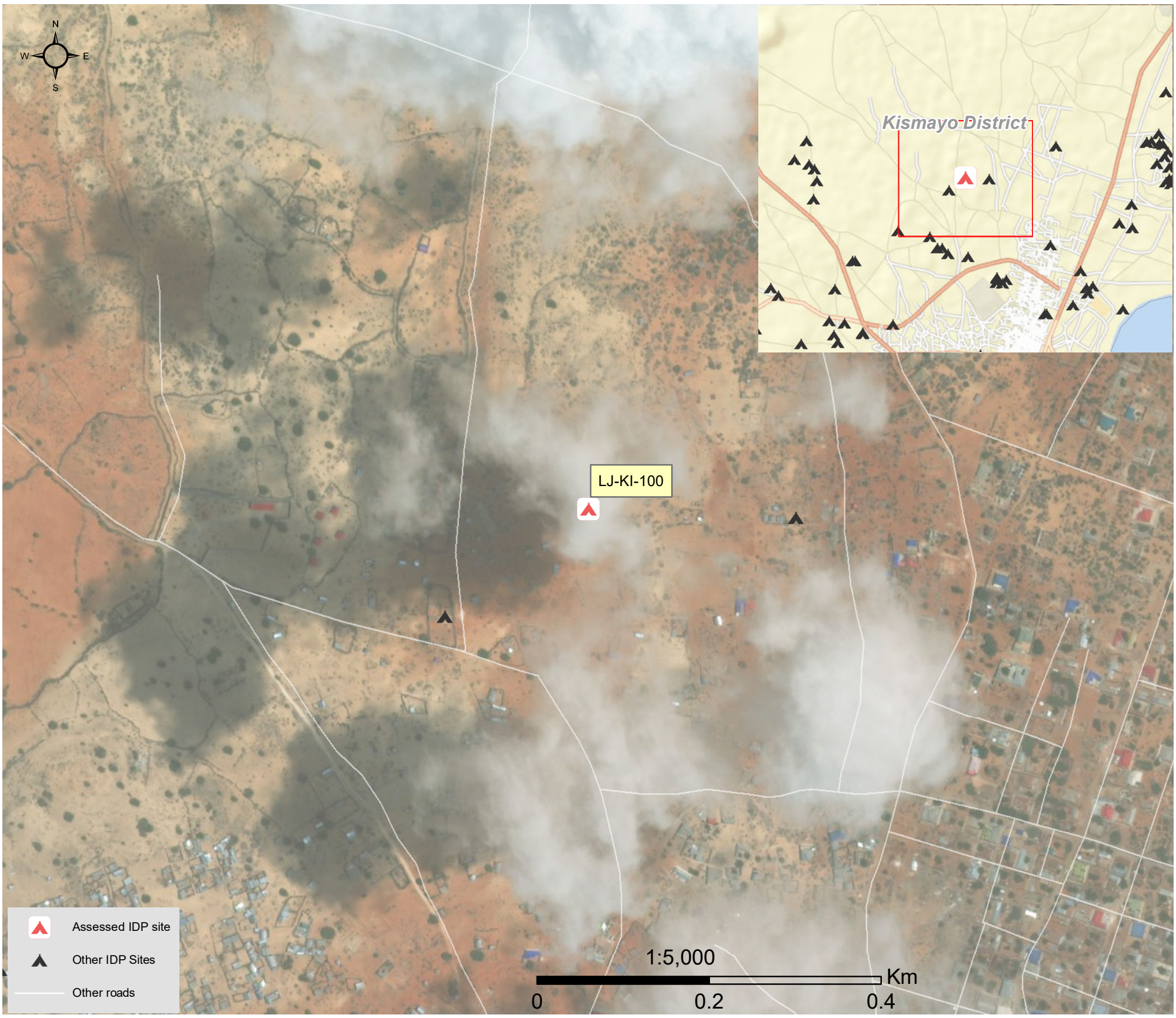
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.542



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Oolole

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	525
Estimated number of households	105
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	105
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	50
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	12
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	80
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Jaberti 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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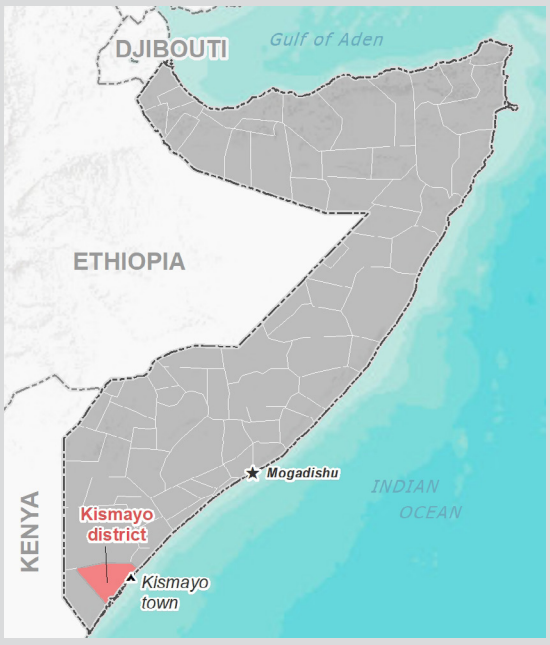
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This factsheet presents a summary of Jaberti 2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

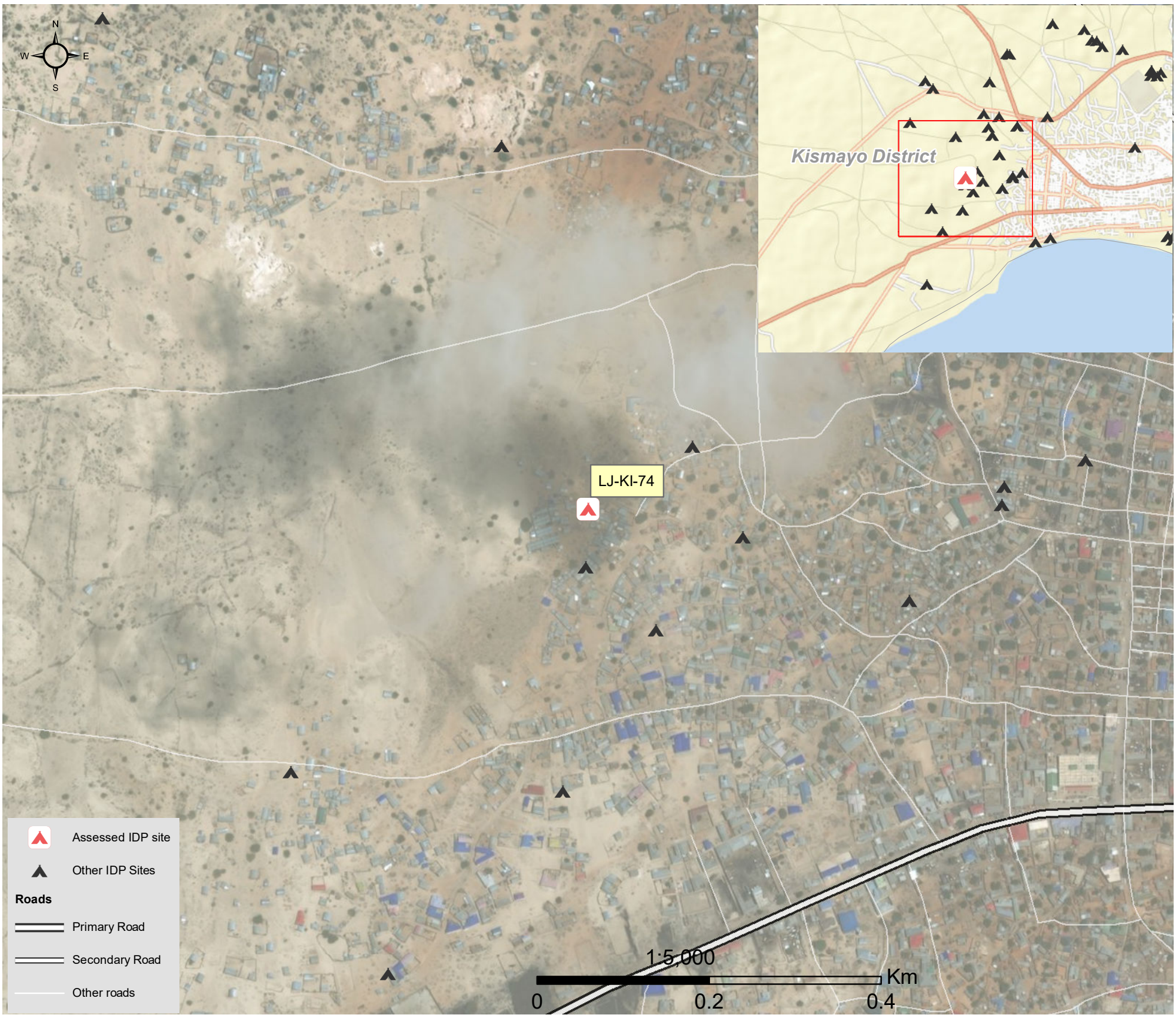
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Jaberti 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	560
Estimated number of households	112
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	112
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	45
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Bay

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	80
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	150
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Halgan 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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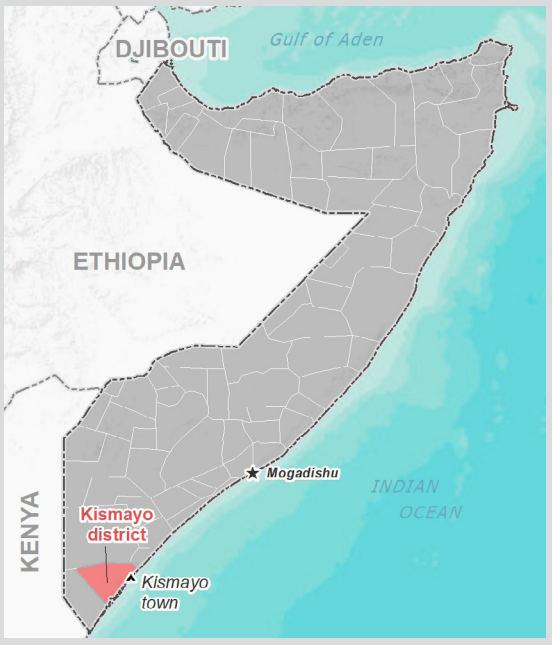
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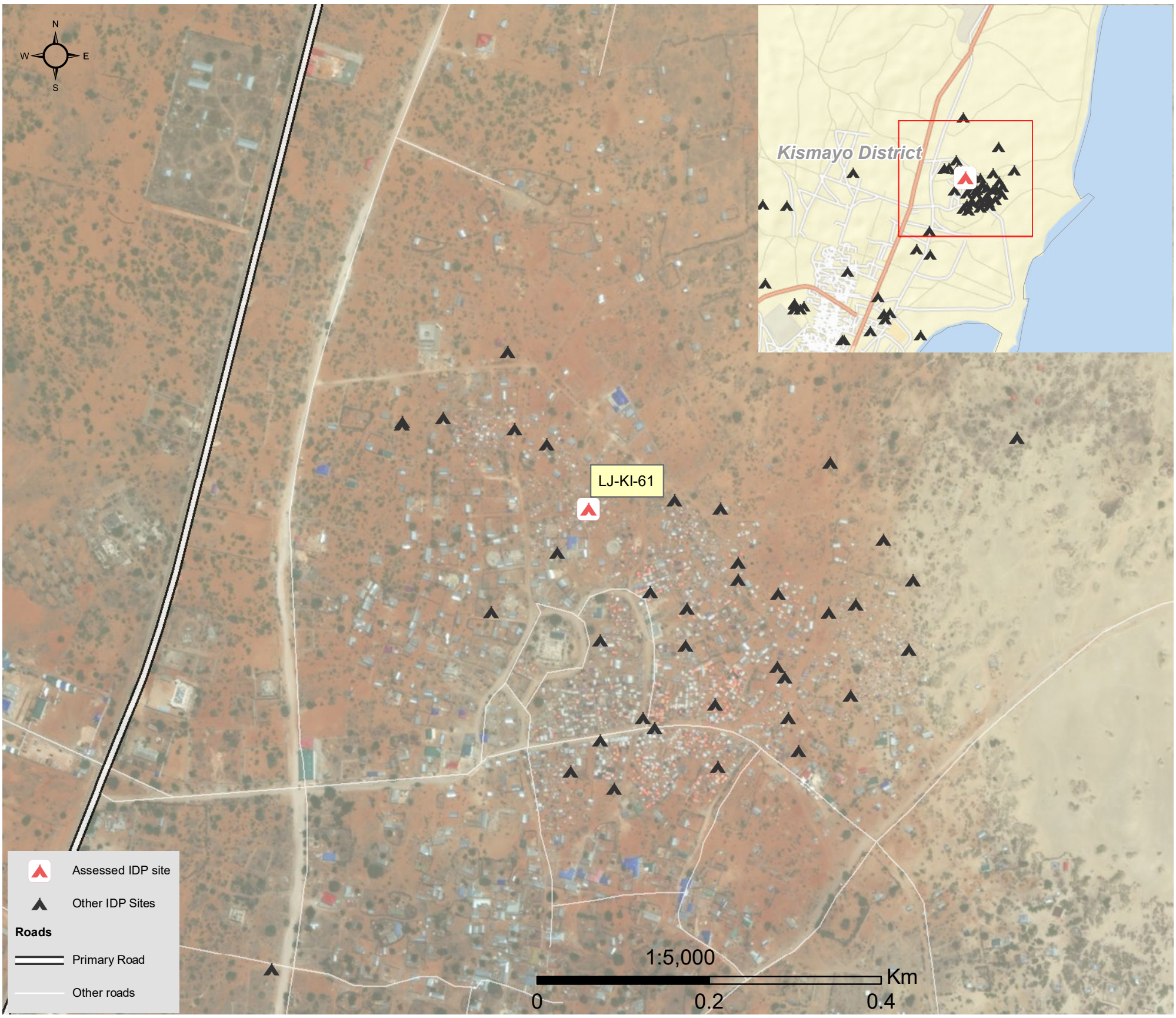
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Halgan 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	864
Estimated number of households	144
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	144
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	45
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	64
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	36
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Mushunguli

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Janaayabdalle site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

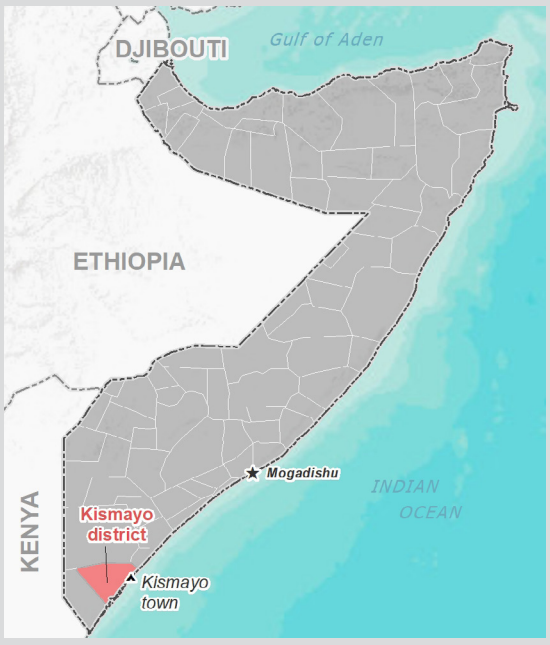
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Janaayabdalle Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

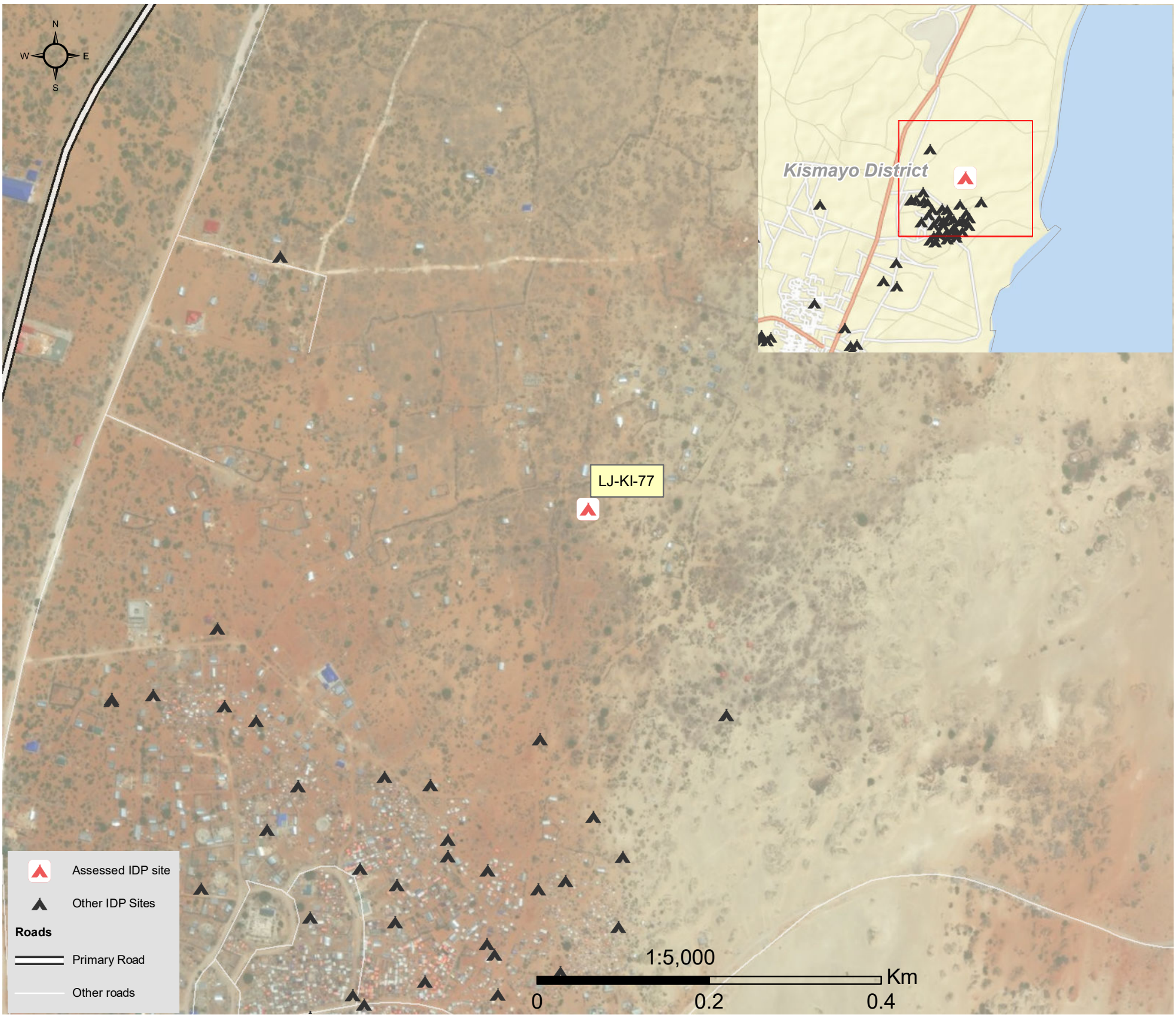
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.563



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Janaayabdalle

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	910
Estimated number of households	150
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	150
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	40
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	50
Child-headed households	1
Elderly individuals[4]	100
Unaccompanied children	5
Individuals with a physical disability	15
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	25 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	5
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Indhabadan site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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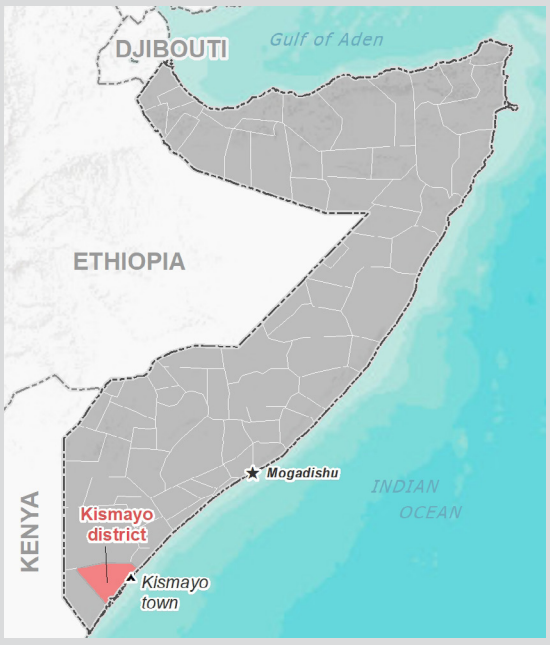
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This factsheet presents a summary of Indhabadan Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

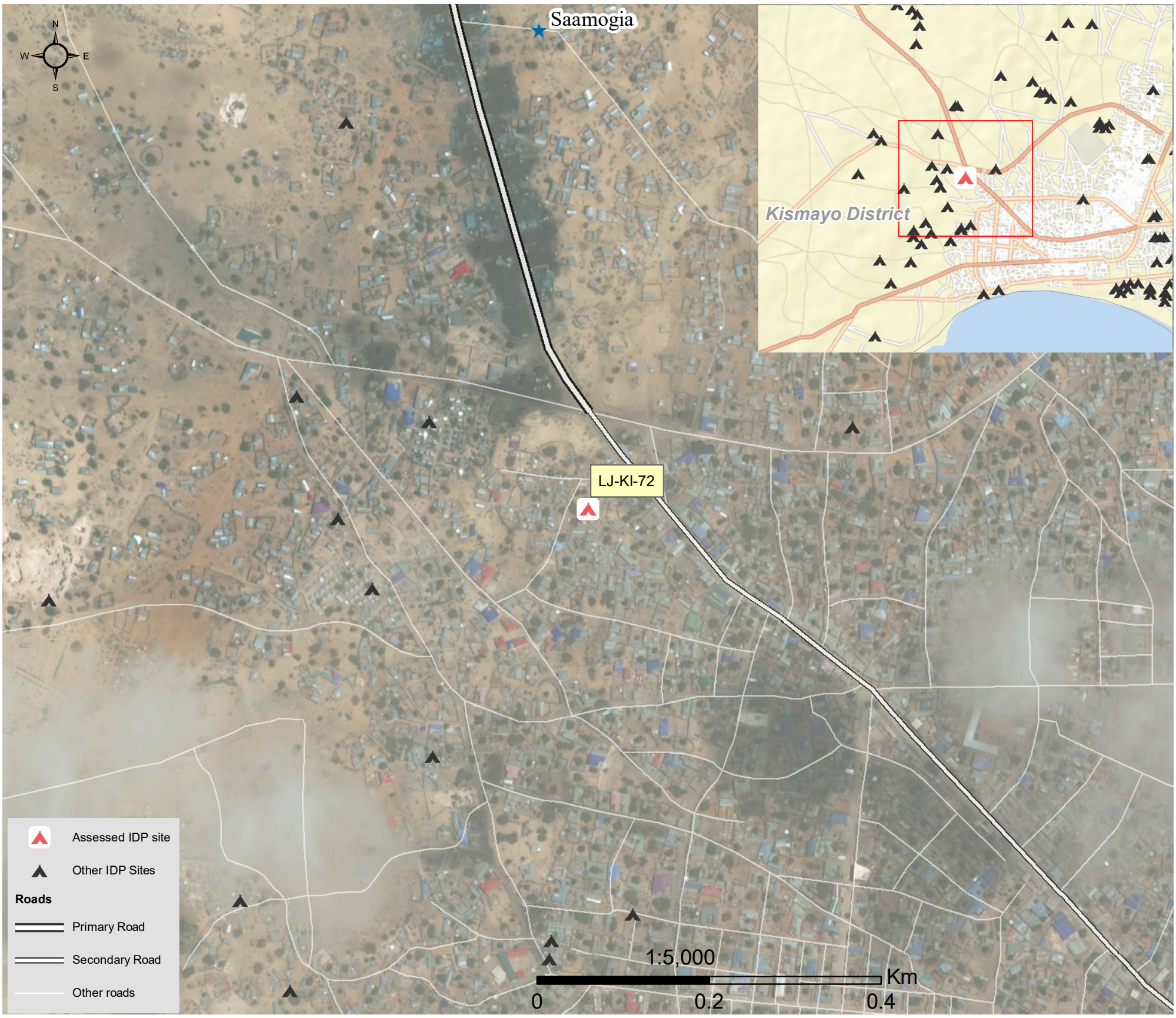
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.533



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Indhabadan

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	420
Estimated number of households	85
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	85
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	31
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	49
Child-headed households	5
Elderly individuals[4]	45
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	8
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	Yes
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	25 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	35 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bulsho (Dalhiska) site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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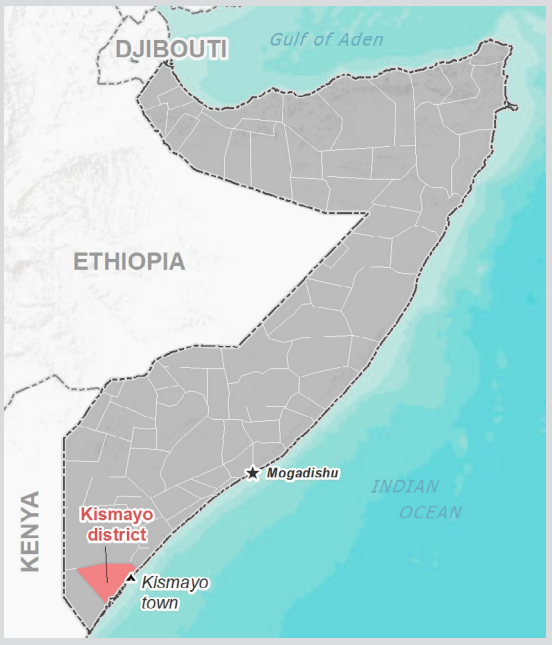
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Bulsho (Dalhiska) Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

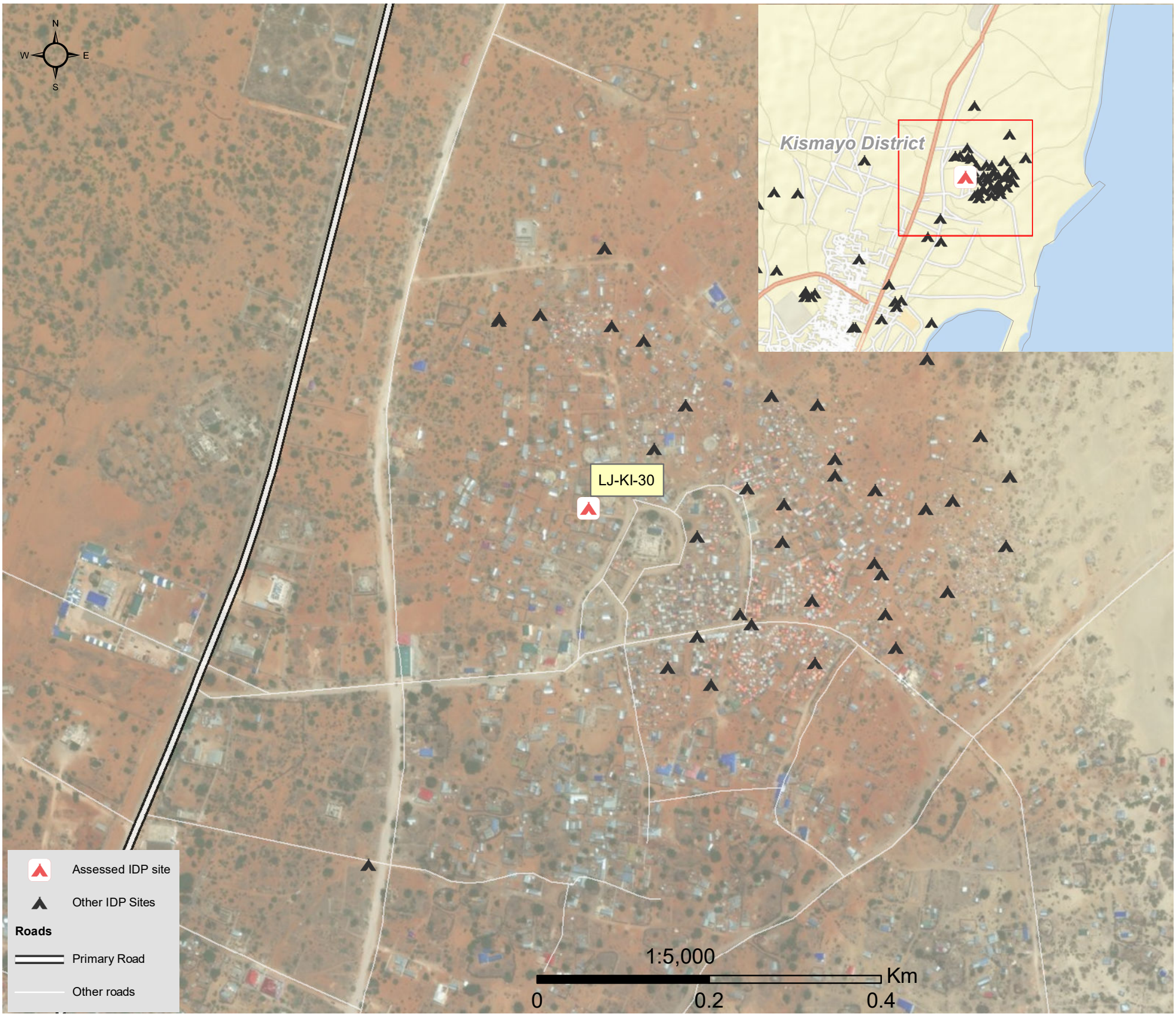
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.559



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bulsho (Dalhiska)

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	900
Estimated number of households	150
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	150
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	30
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	10
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. Wattle and Daub	
Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Saatu site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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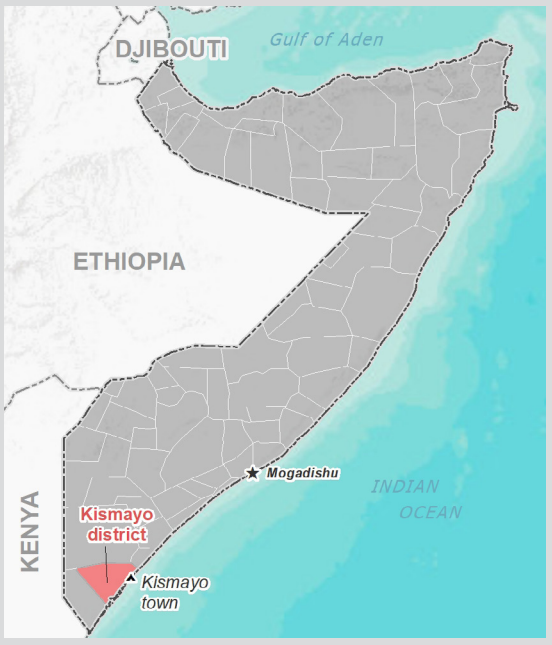
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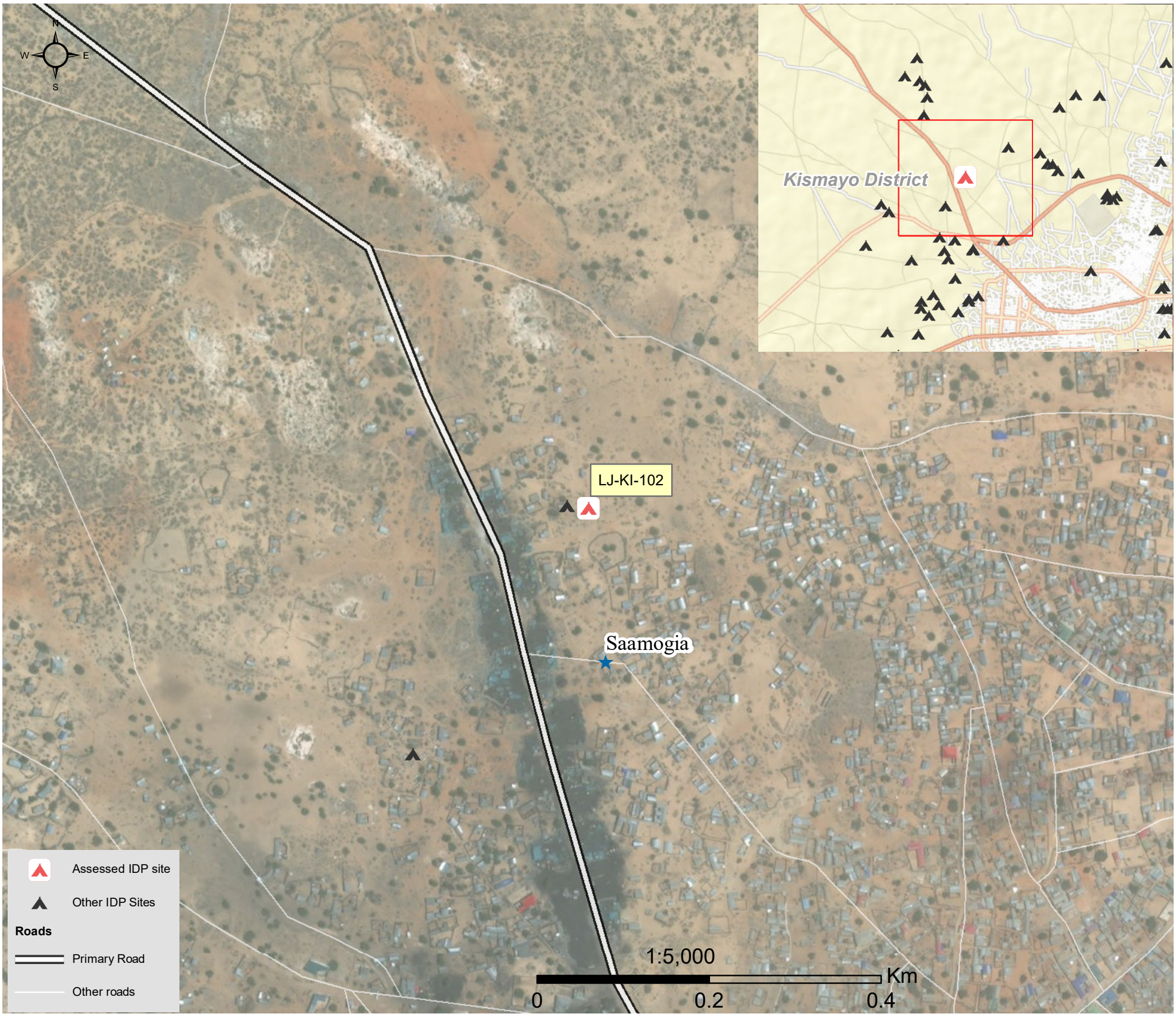
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.532



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Saatu

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	820
Estimated number of households	220
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	220
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	25
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	112
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	128
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	7
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Religious leader
2. Community leader
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Allaqabe site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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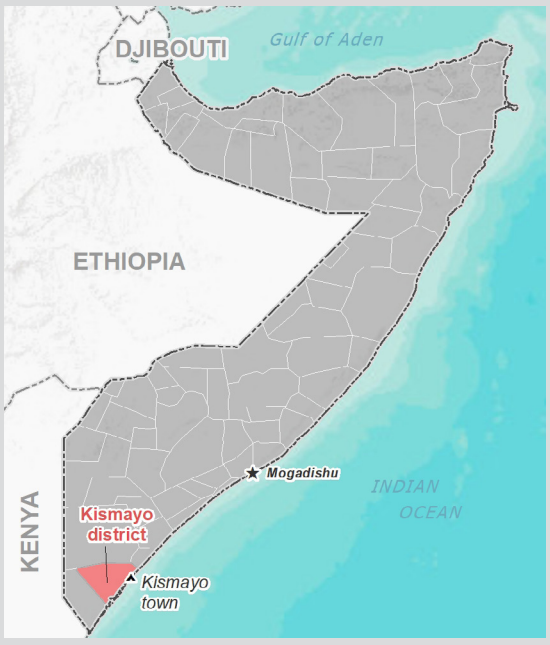
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Allaqabe Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

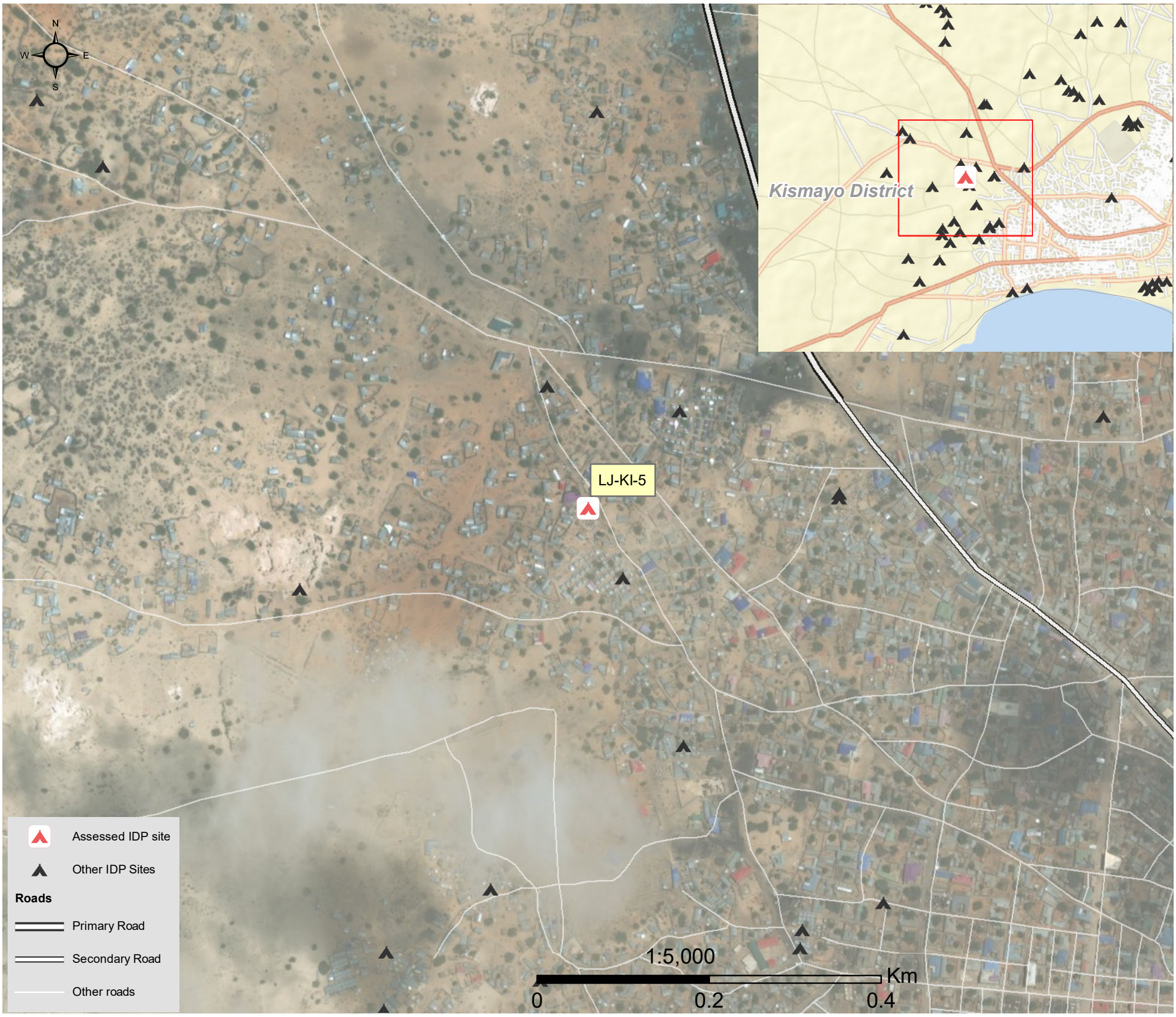
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.53



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Allaqabe

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	285
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	23
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	26
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	14
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	14
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	Yes
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	50 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	10
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	25 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Wadajir (Alanley) site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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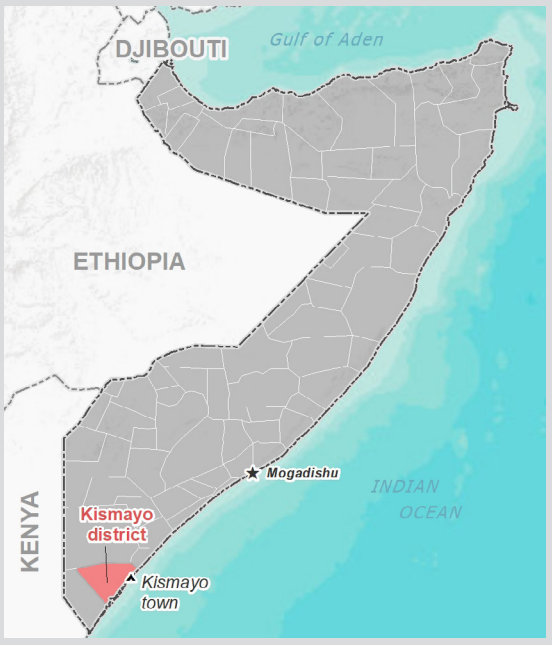
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This factsheet presents a summary of Wadajir (Alanley) Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

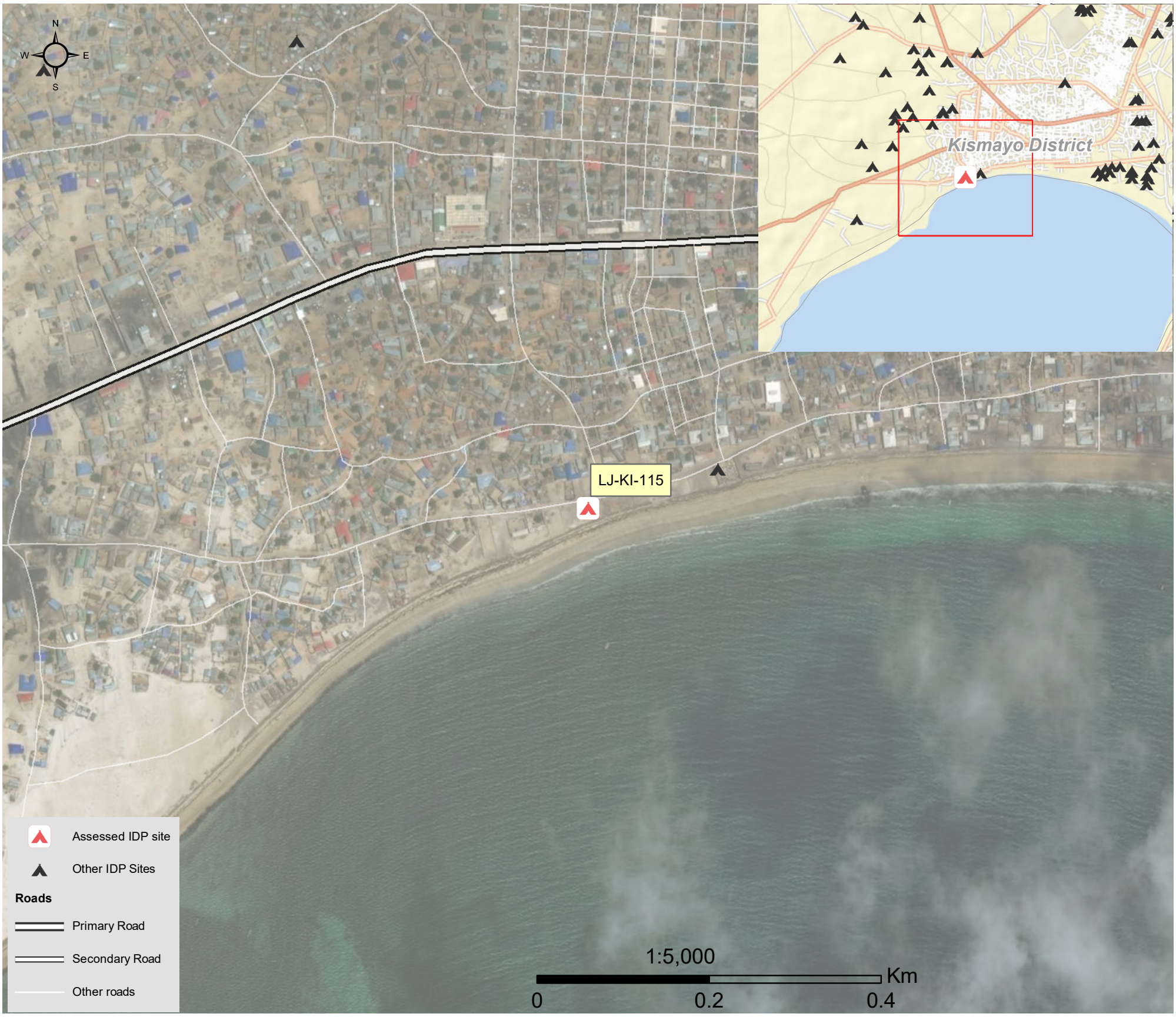
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.534



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Wadajir (Alanley)

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	420
Estimated number of households	70
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	UN agency
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	70
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	22
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	36
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	88
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	8
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	30 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Quranic

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Religious leader
2. Community leader
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Camp Yaaq site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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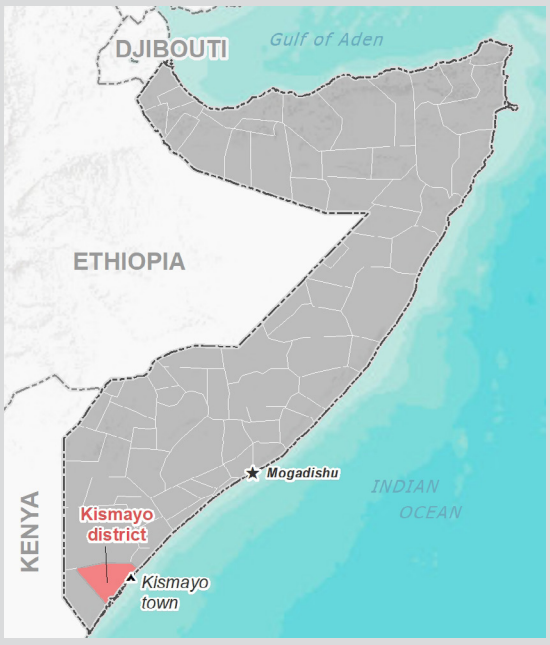
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Camp Yaaq Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

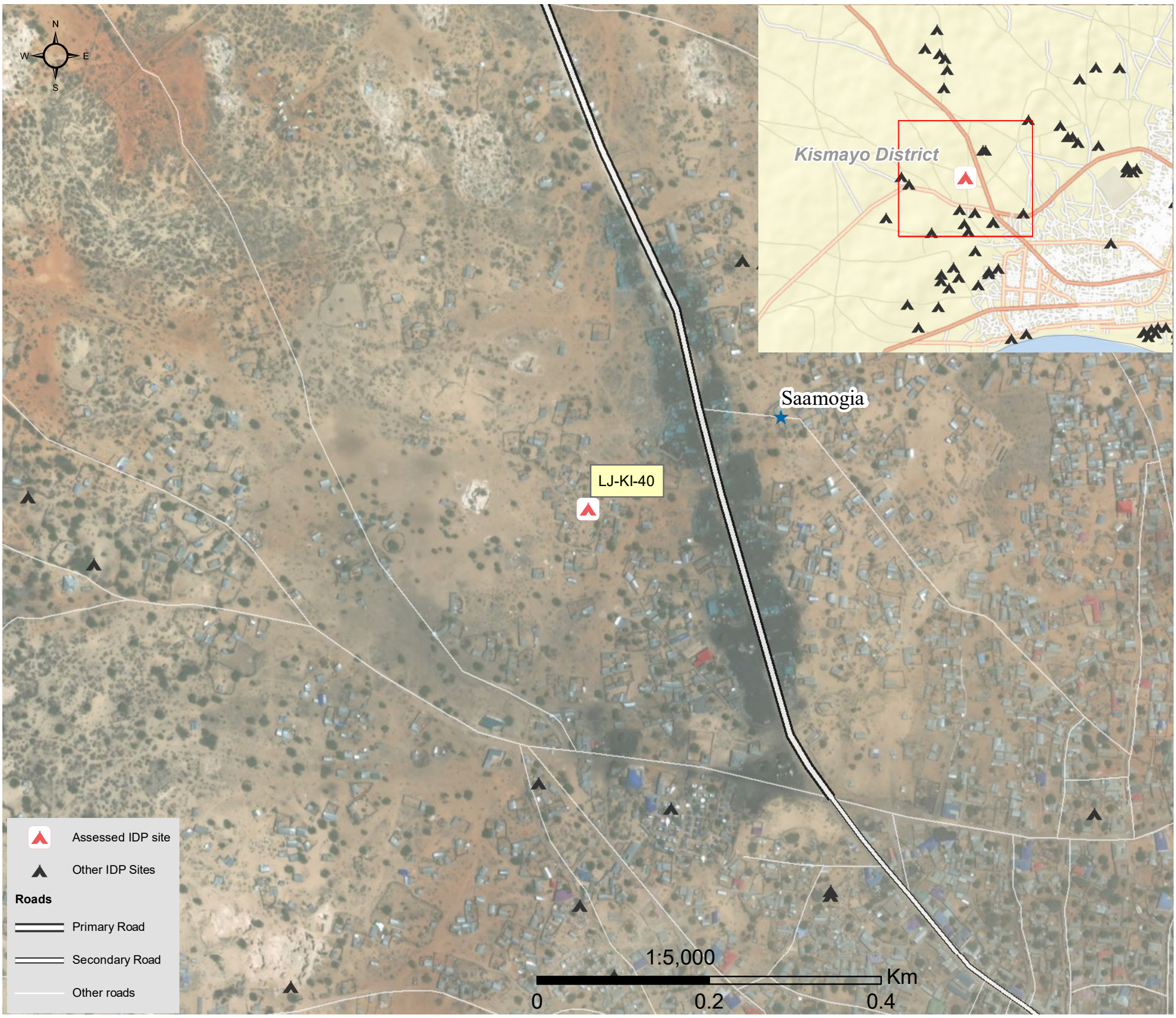
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.53



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Camp Yaaq

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	600
Estimated number of households	100
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	100
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	110
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. Malaria
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	2 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	2
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	2 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	40 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Dharkenley site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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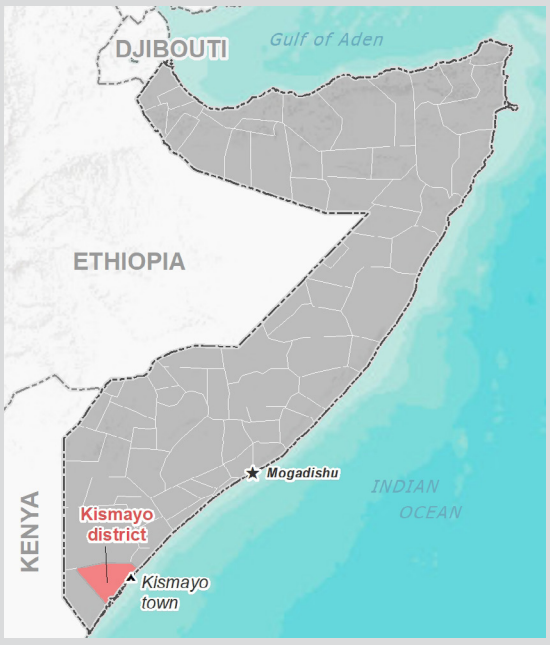
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This factsheet presents a summary of Dharkenley Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.55



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Dharkenley

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	800
Estimated number of households	150
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-92
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	150
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Shabelle
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	3
Elderly individuals[4]	100
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. None
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A

Access to nutrition services: No

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	8
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Wattle and daub
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Badar 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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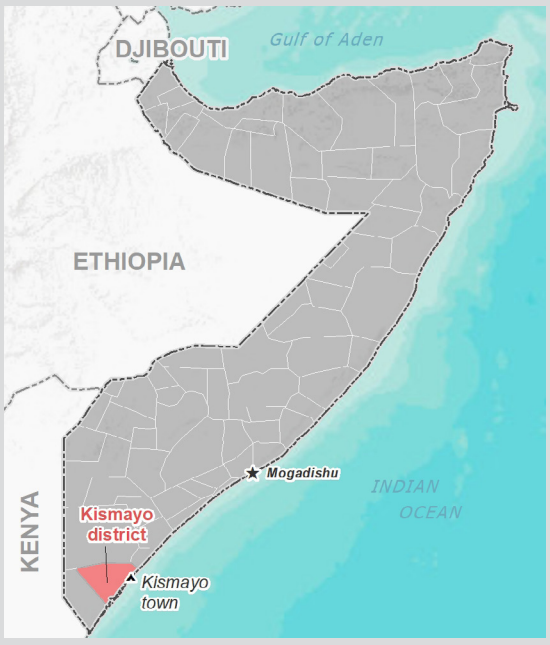
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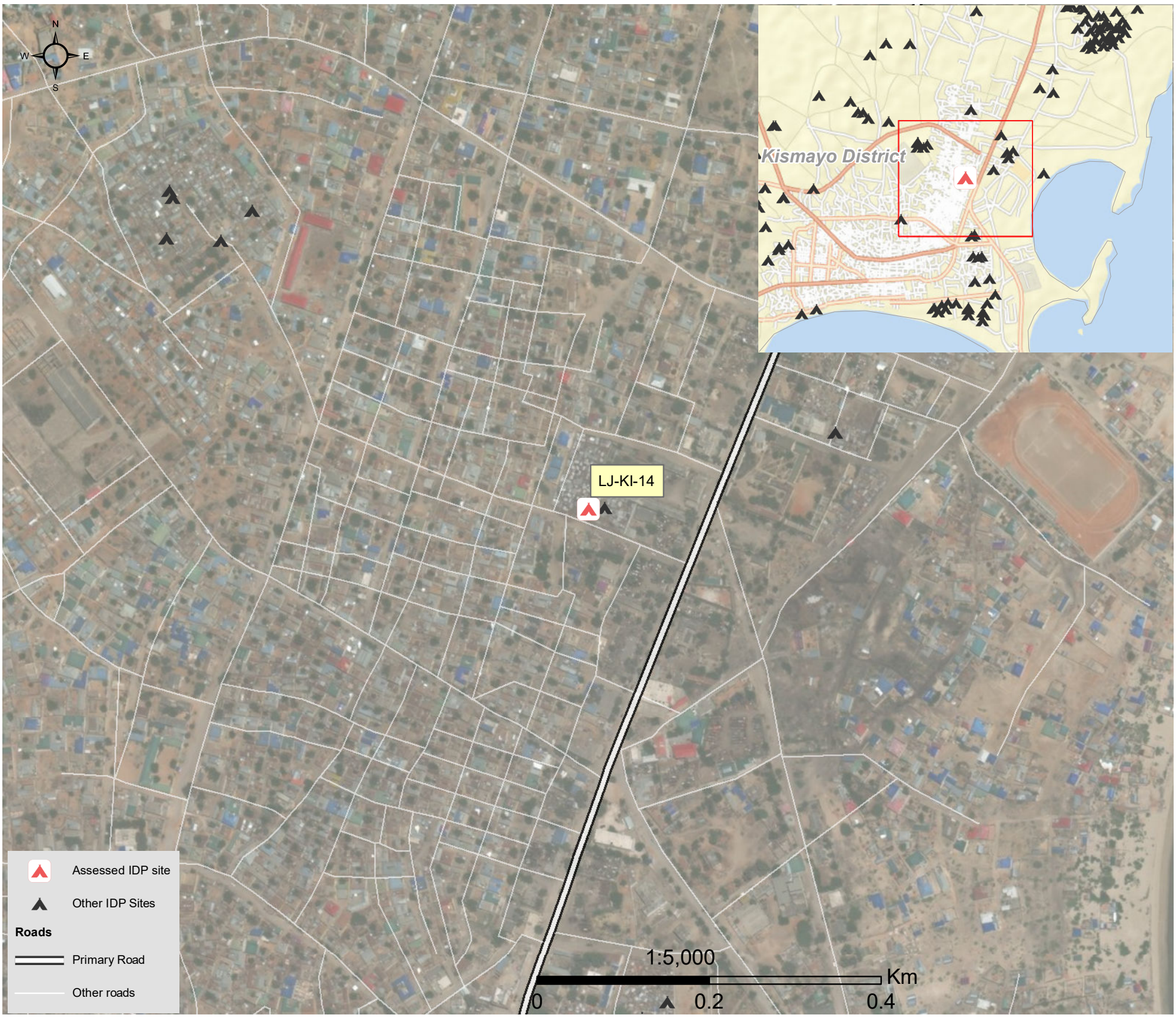
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.549



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Badar 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	700
Estimated number of households	115
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-93
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	115
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	2
Elderly individuals[4]	100
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Wattle and daub	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bulsho (Alanley) site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

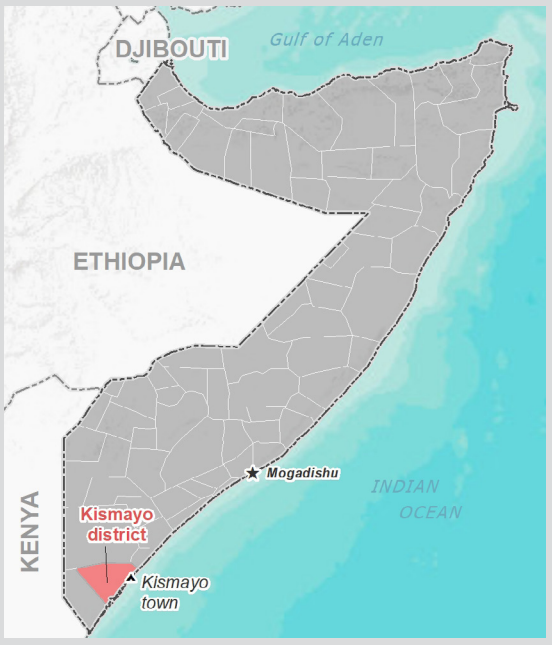
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This factsheet presents a summary of Bulsho (Alanley) Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.547



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bulsho (Alanley)

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	235
Estimated number of households	47
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	47
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	31
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	75
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	2
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Labasule site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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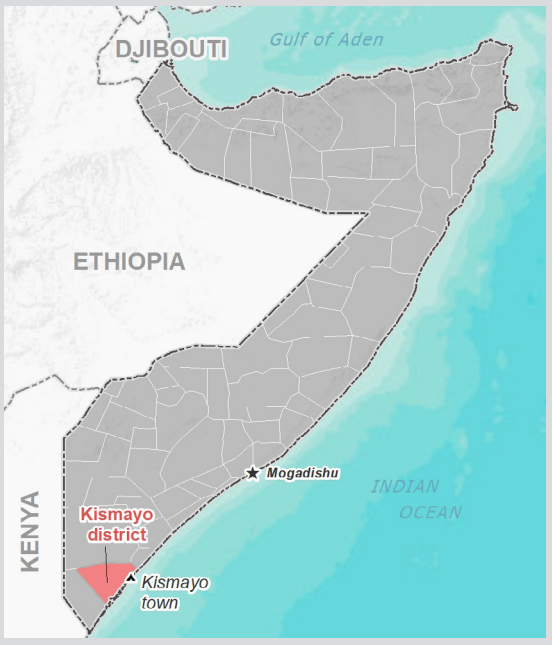
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This factsheet presents a summary of Labasule Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

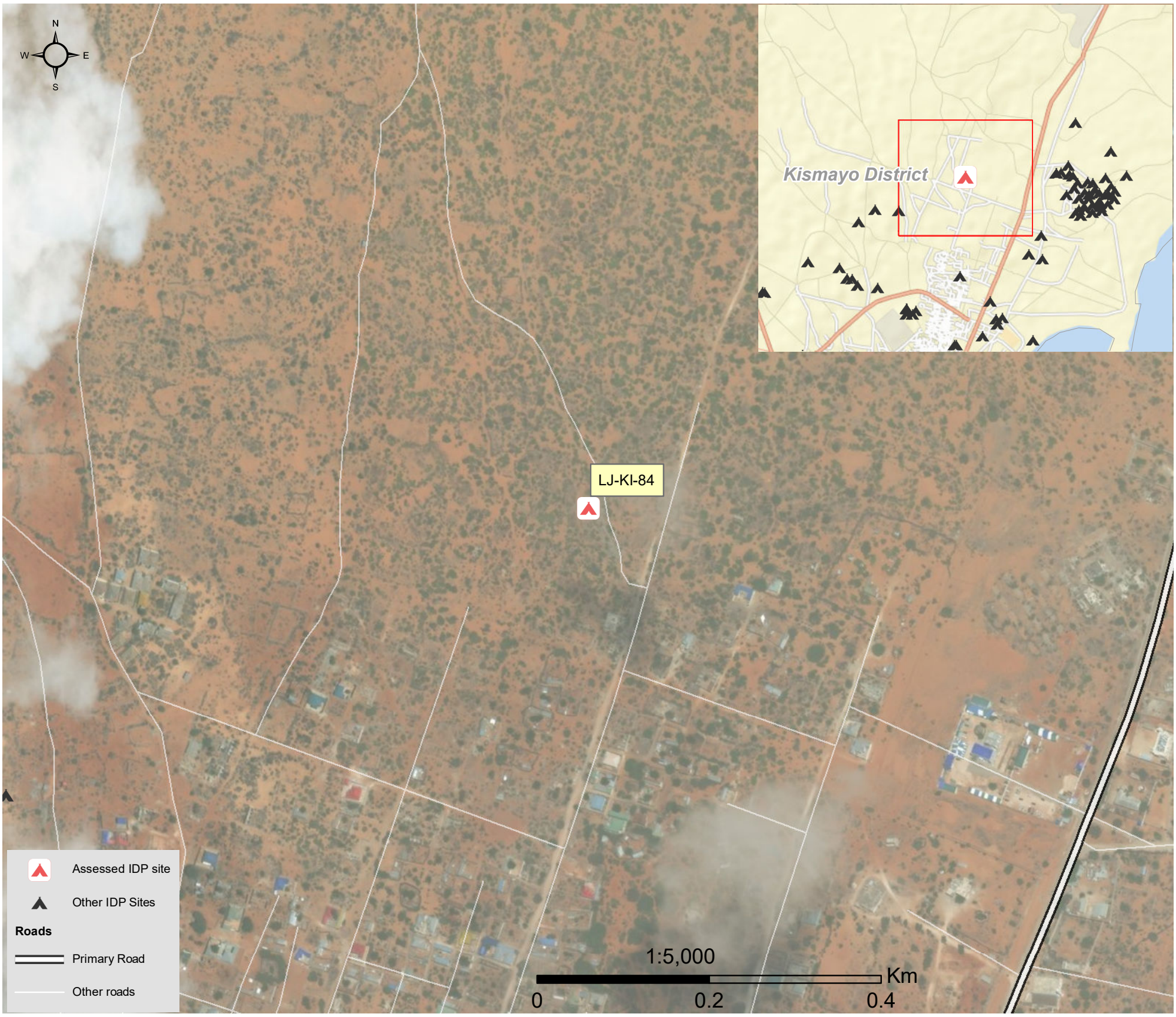
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.55



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Labasule

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	290
Estimated number of households	180
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	180
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	25
Child-headed households	10
Elderly individuals[4]	75
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Other	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. CGI	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	120 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bas Two site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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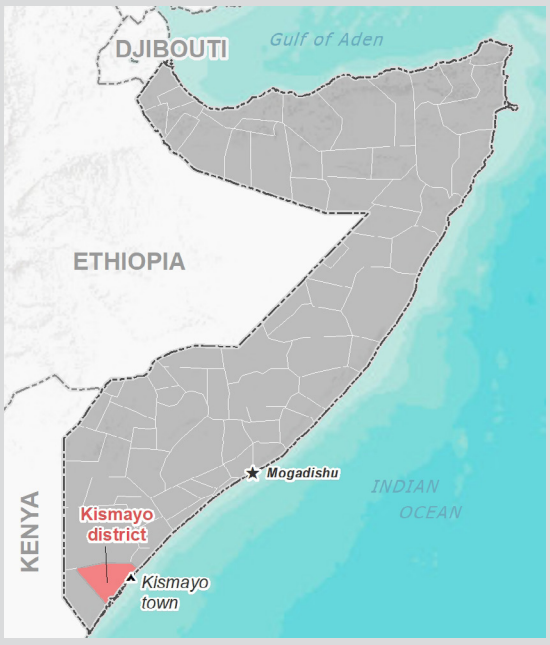
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This factsheet presents a summary of Bas Two Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

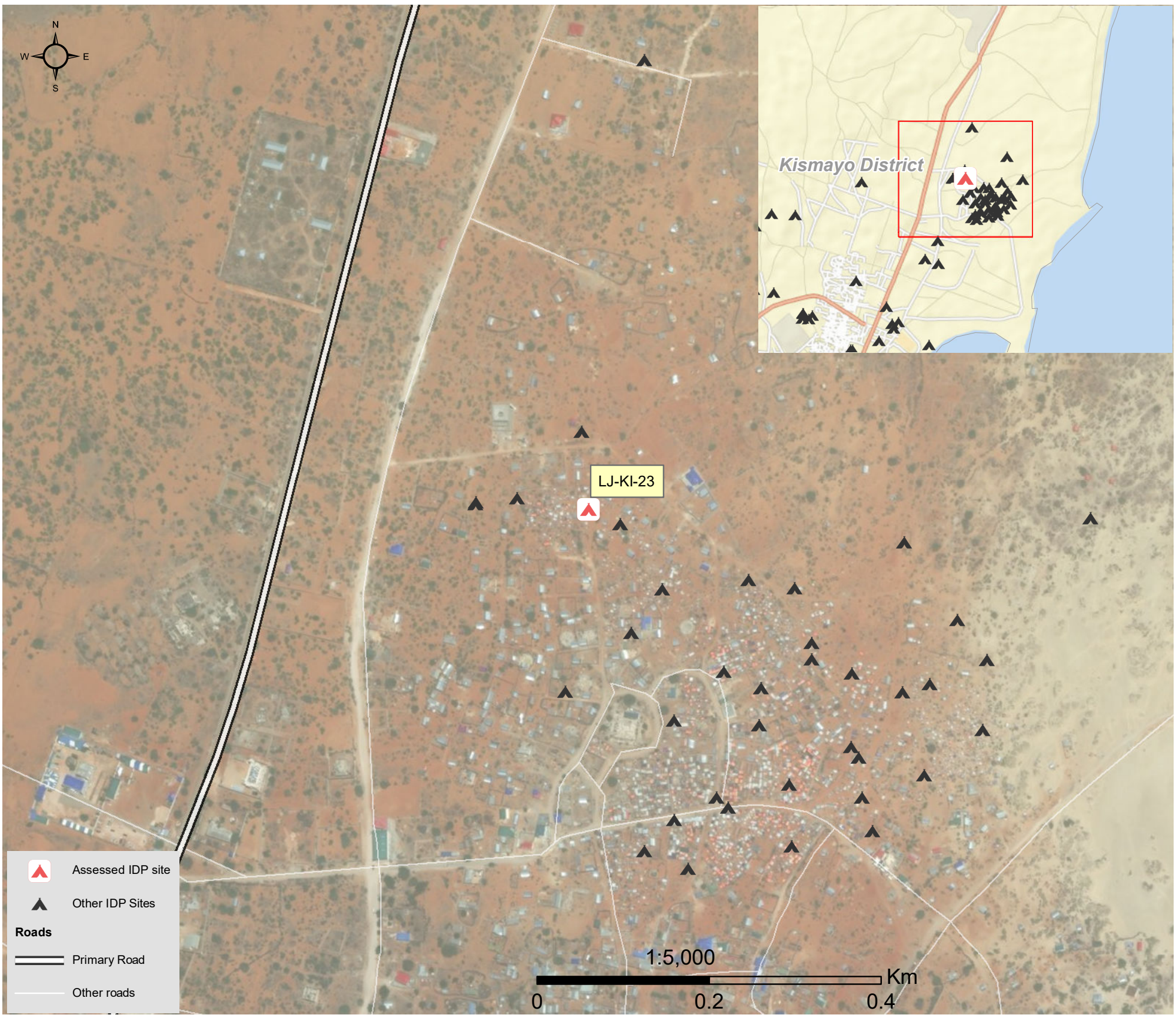
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bas Two

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	730
Estimated number of households	145
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	145
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Shabelle
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	70
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	6 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	3 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Farhan 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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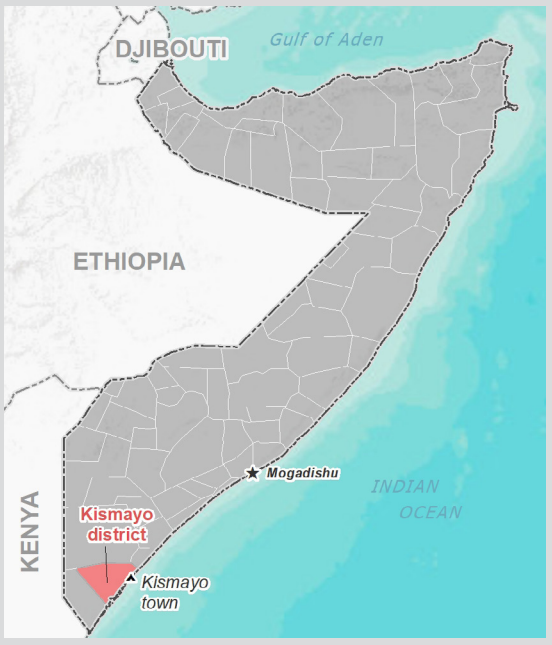
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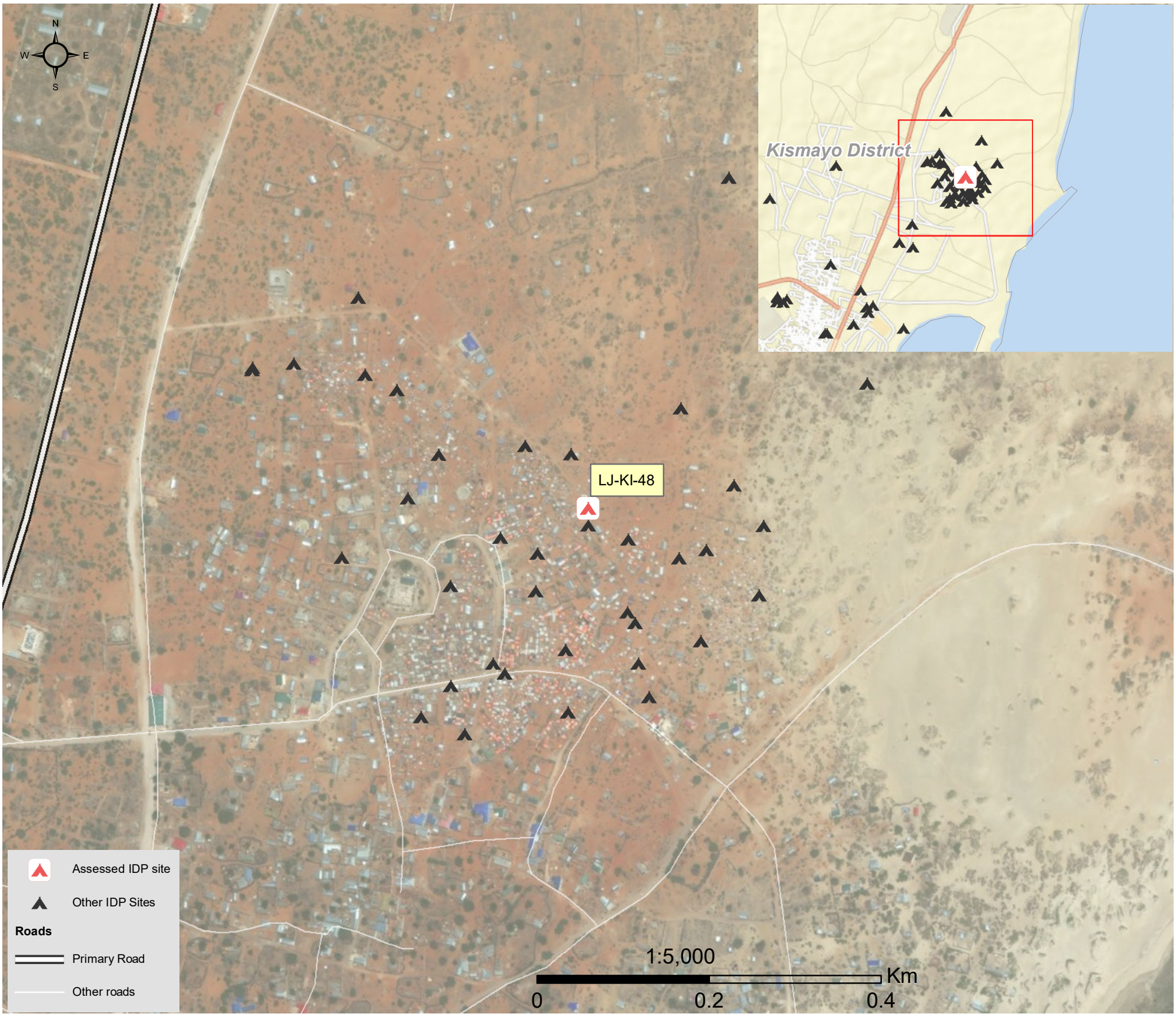
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Farhan 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	615
Estimated number of households	98
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Not known

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	98
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	12
Child-headed households	1
Elderly individuals[4]	65
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	N/A
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	14
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Hamdi 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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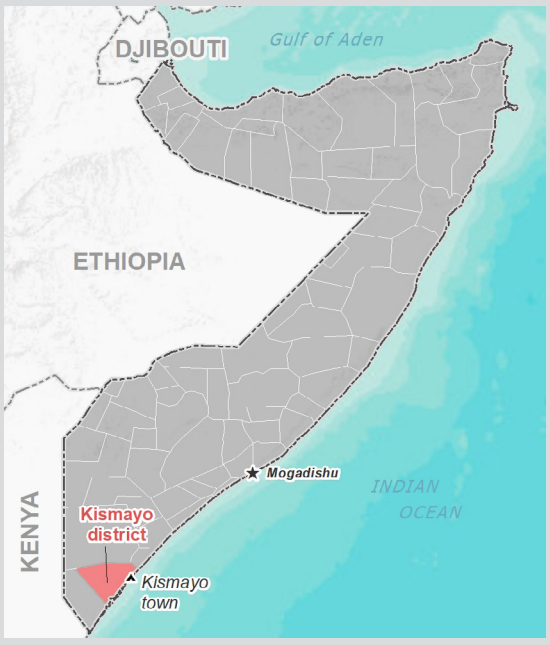
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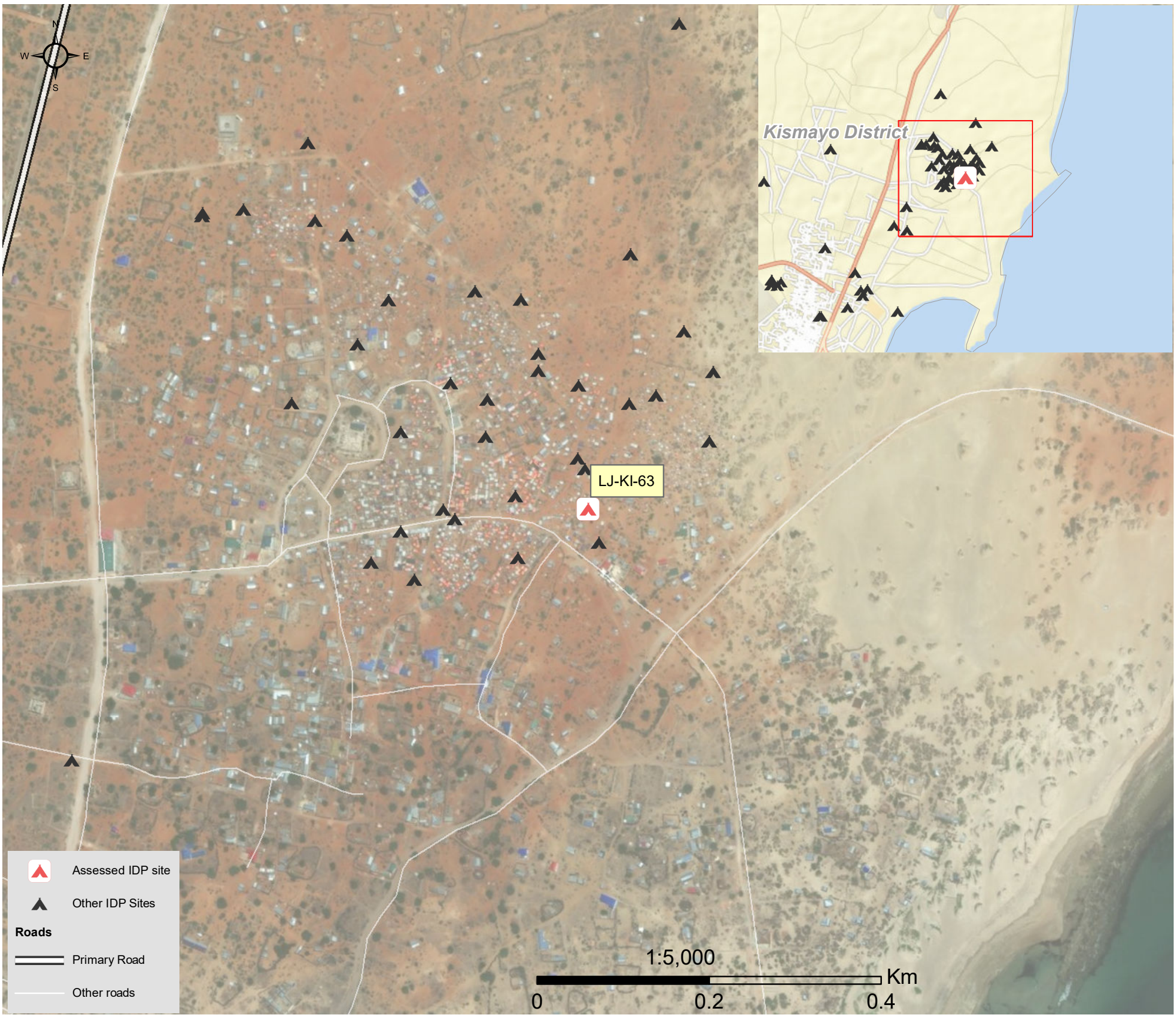
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.563



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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Hamdi 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	510
Estimated number of households	85
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Sep-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	80
Host community/ non-displaced	5
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Middle Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	6
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Unknown
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	15 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	25 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	1
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Haji Bolo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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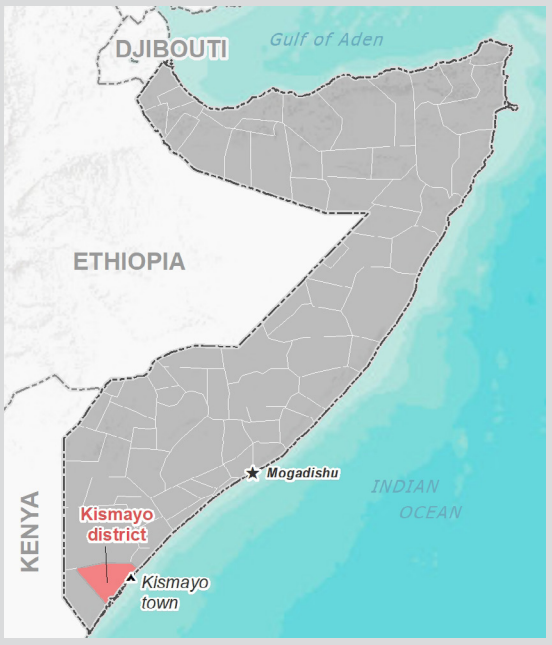
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Haji Bolo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

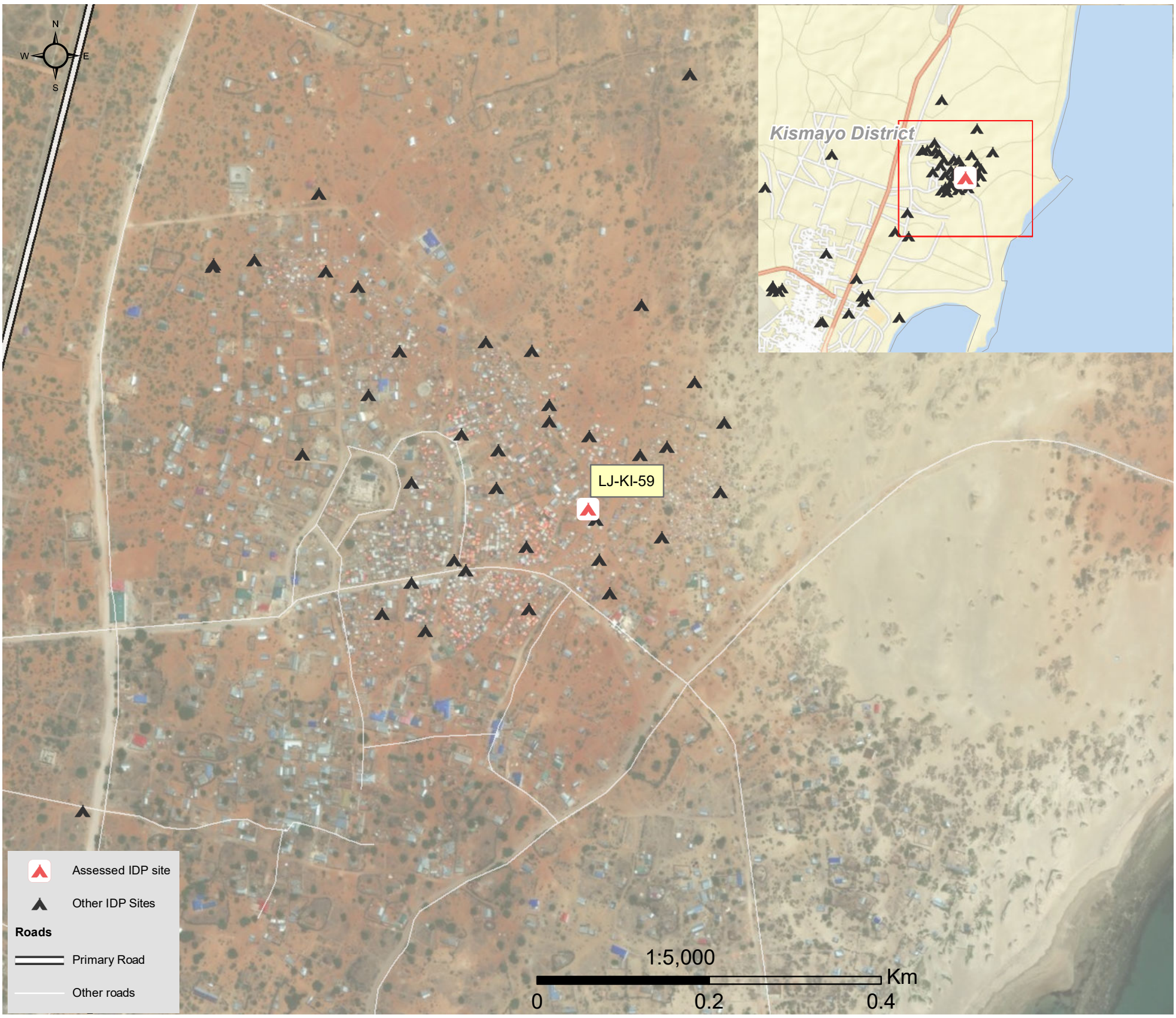
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Haji Bolo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	240
Estimated number of households	80
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	80
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Shabelle
Third area of origin	Middle Juba

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	1
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	28
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	30 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Baraawe 3 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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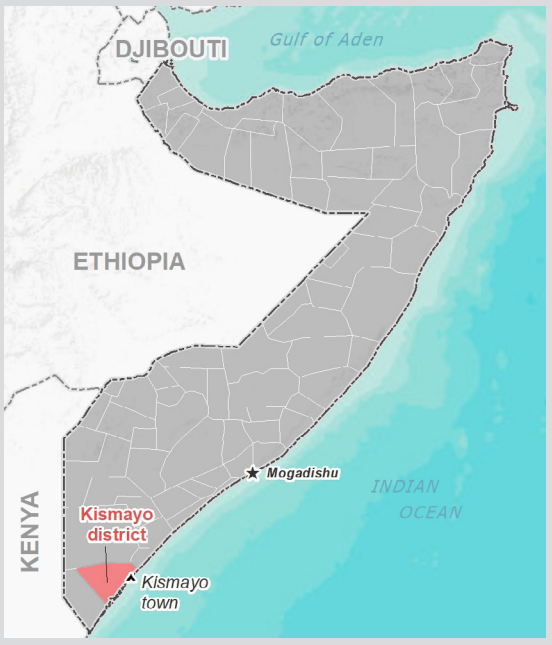
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

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This factsheet presents a summary of Baraawe 3 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.547



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Baraawe 3

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	150
Estimated number of households	55
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	55
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	20
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	3
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	30
Unaccompanied children	6
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. Malaria
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	15 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	12
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Radio
2. N/A
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Geldon site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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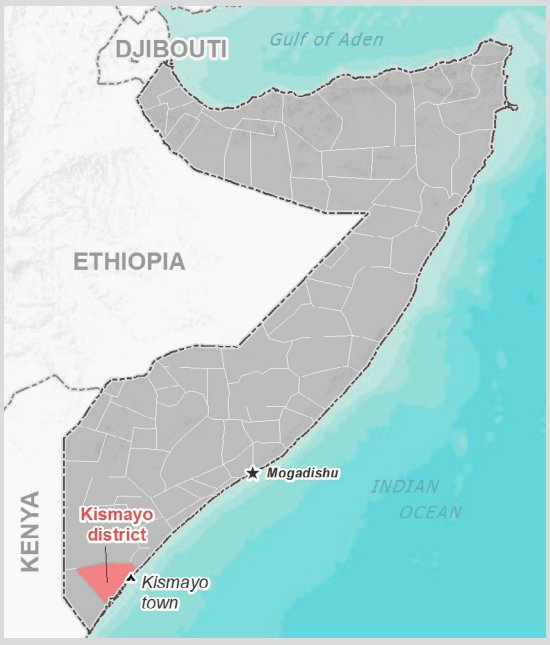
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Geldon Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.55



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Geldon

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	520
Estimated number of households	200
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-10
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	200
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	19
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	56
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	55
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	15
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	25 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Mud adobe	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Naji site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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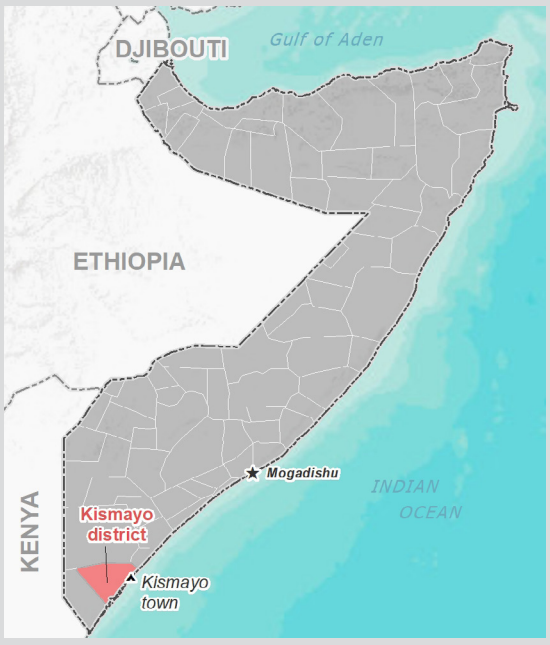
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This factsheet presents a summary of Naji Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.554



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Naji

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	390
Estimated number of households	64
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	64
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	17
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	13
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	100
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	25 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	12
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Wattle and daub	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Mu minuteso Marketi site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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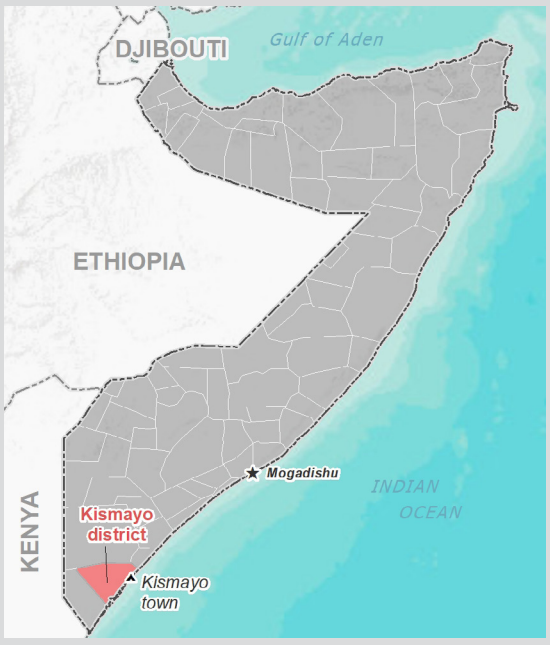
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This factsheet presents a summary of Mu minuteso Marketi Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

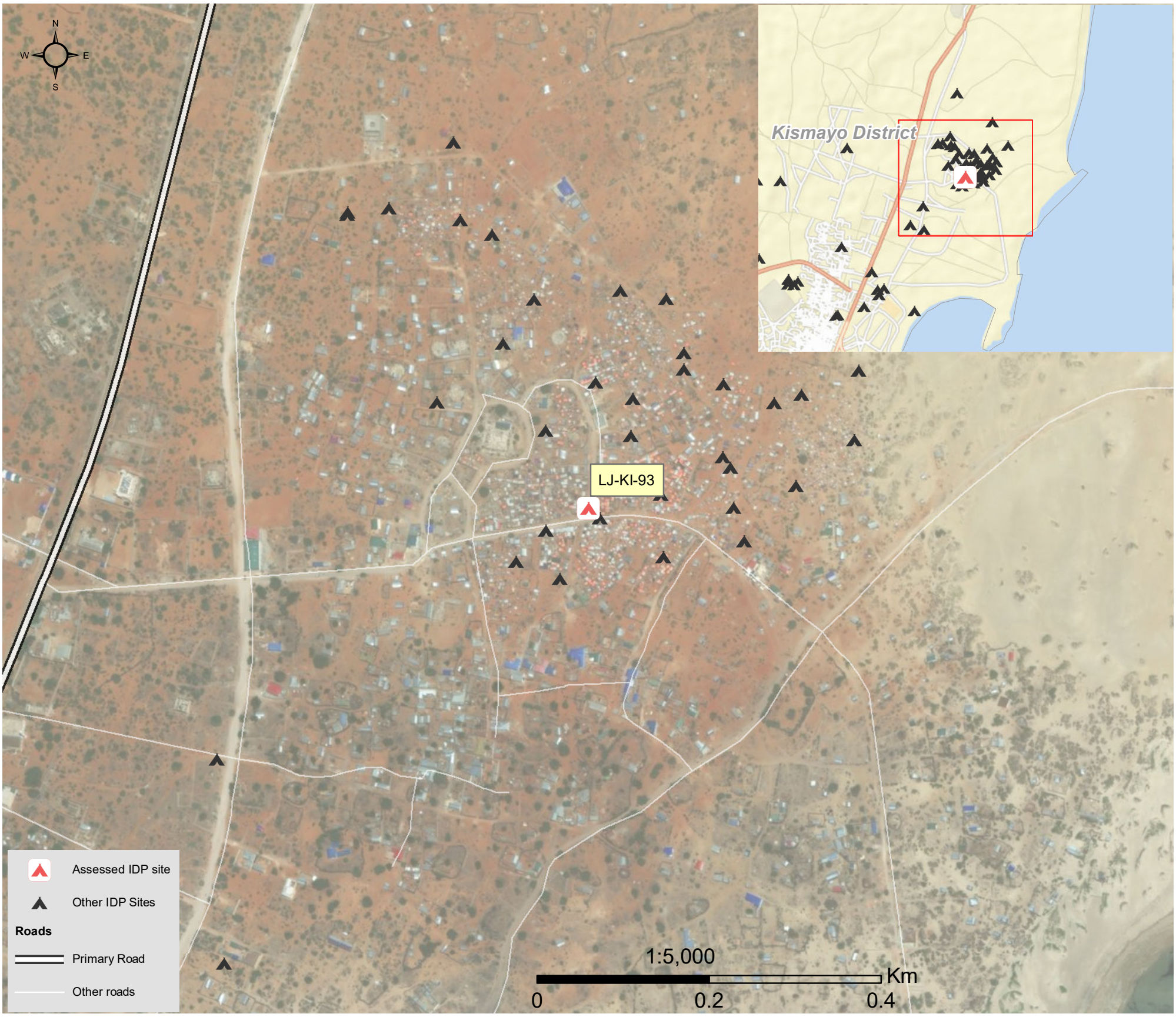
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Mu minuteso Marketi

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	464
Estimated number of households	116
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	116
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	16
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	24
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	7 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	4 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Luqman site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

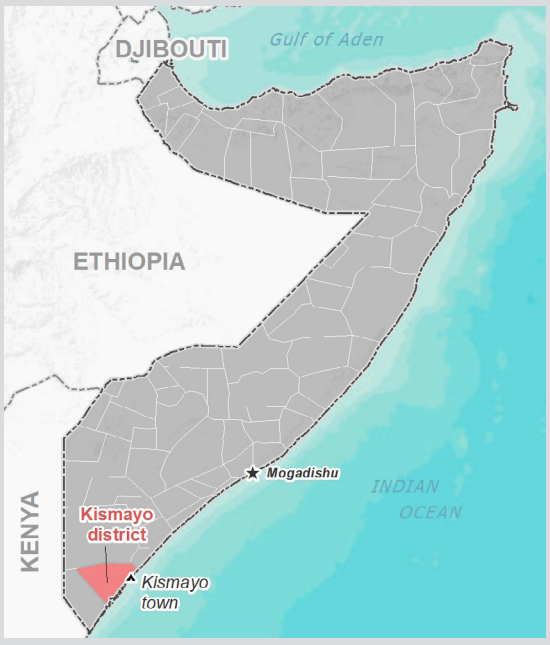
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Luqman Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

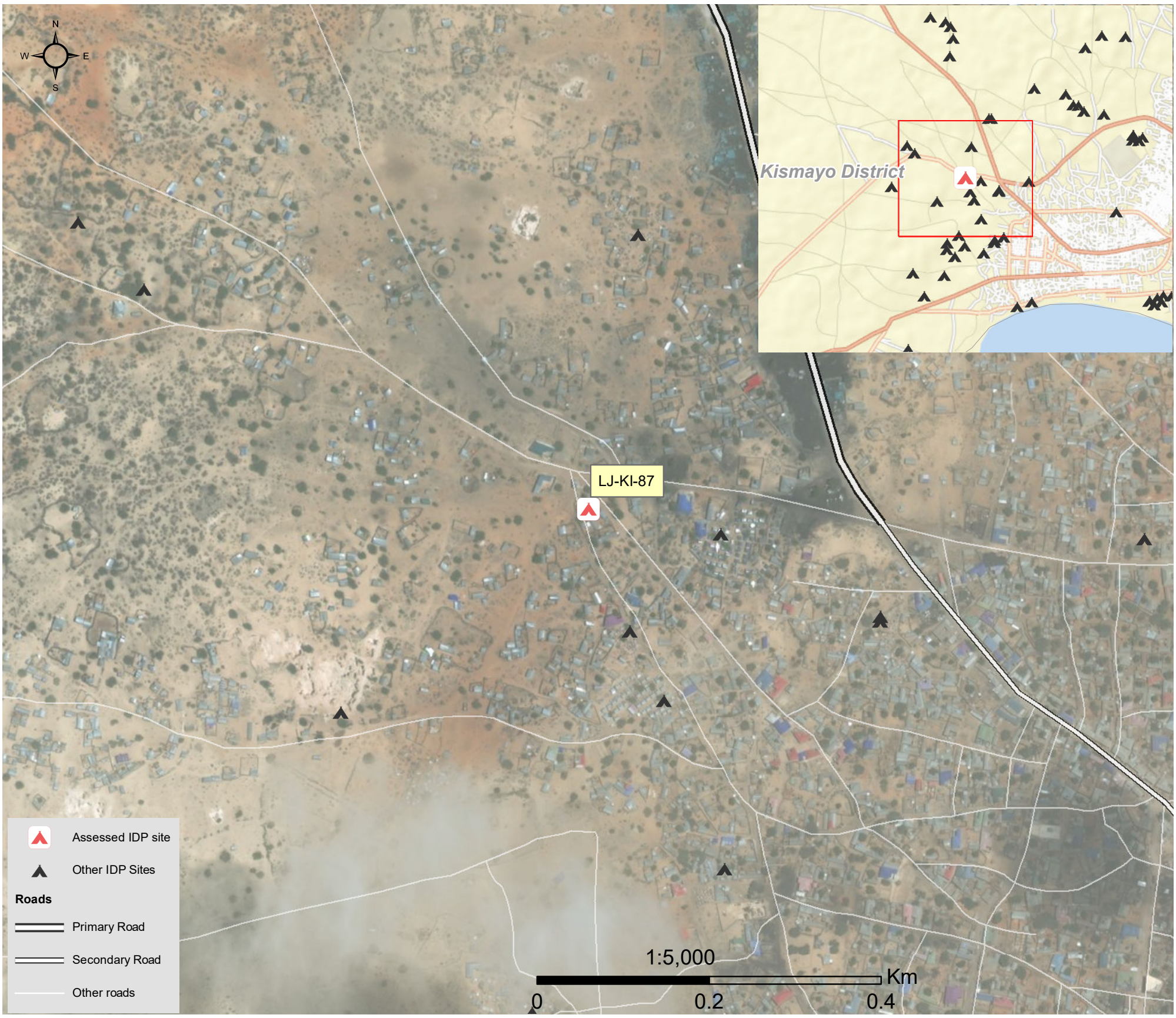
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.529



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Luqman

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	640
Estimated number of households	128
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	128
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	170
Unaccompanied children	3
Individuals with a physical disability	8
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	Yes
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	25
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	60 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Buulagaduud site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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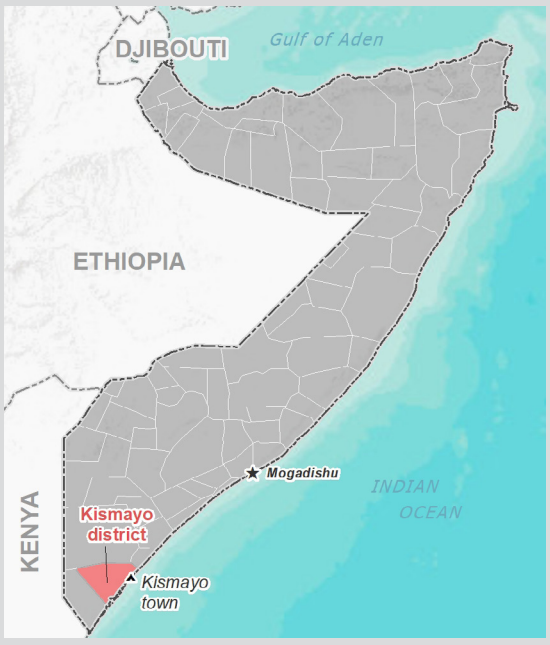
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Buulagaduud Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

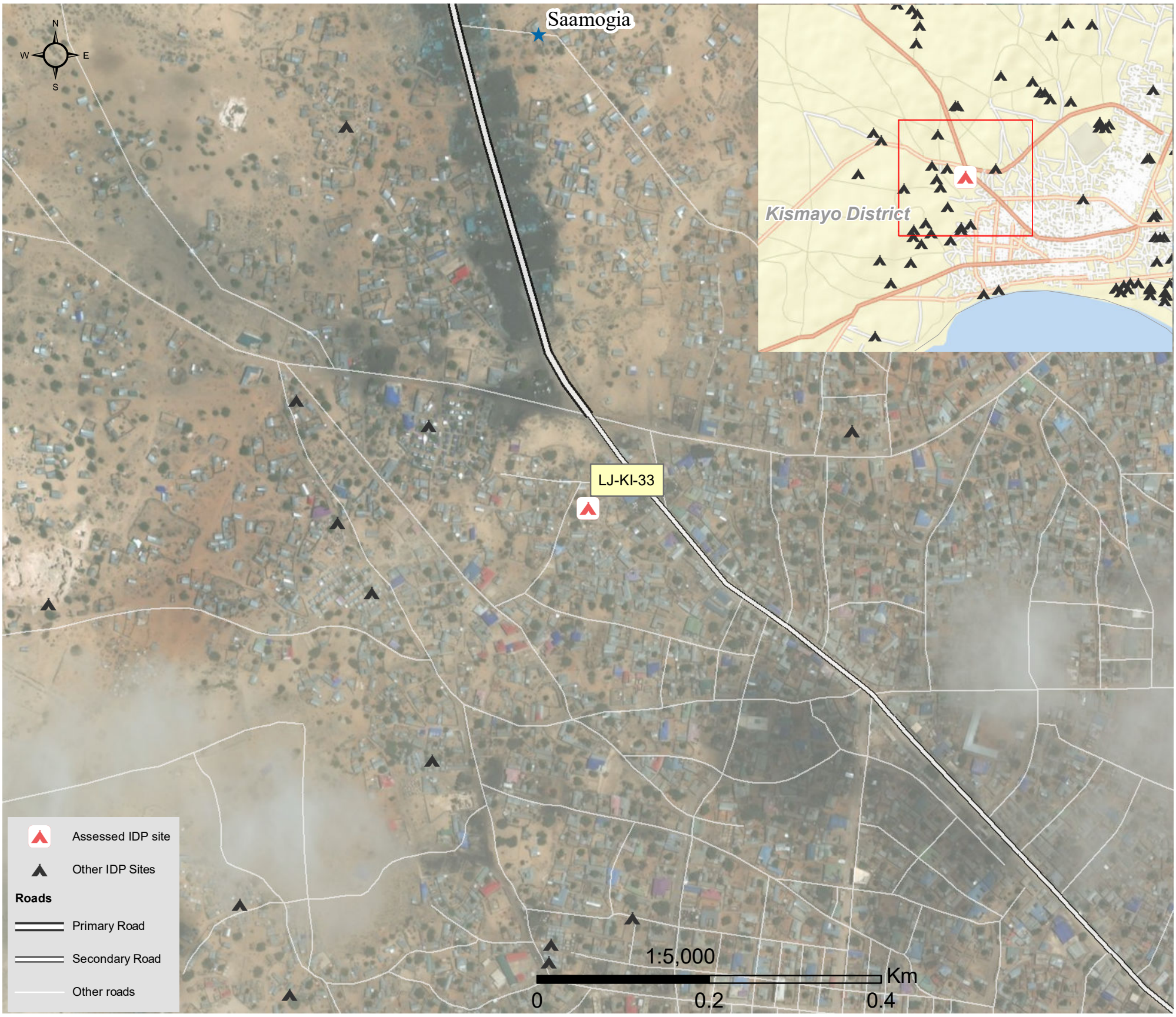
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.533



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Buulagaduud

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	390
Estimated number of households	90
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	90
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	89
Child-headed households	5
Elderly individuals[4]	111
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	20
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Unknown
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	25 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	12 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Religious leader
2. Aid worker
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Kaalmadoon site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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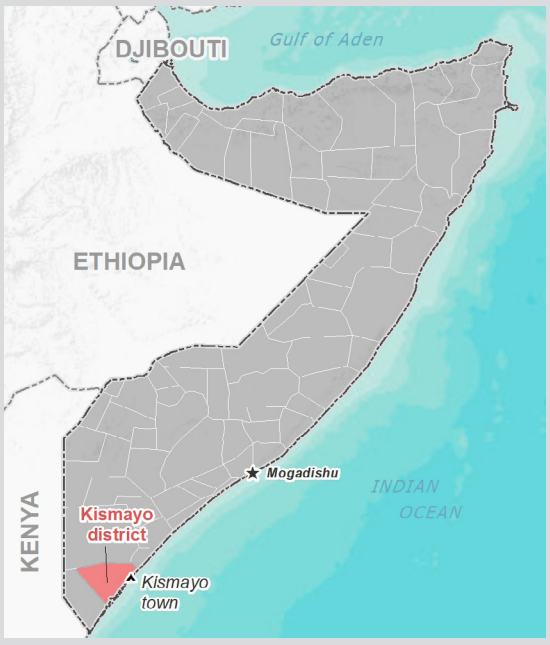
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Kaalmadoon Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

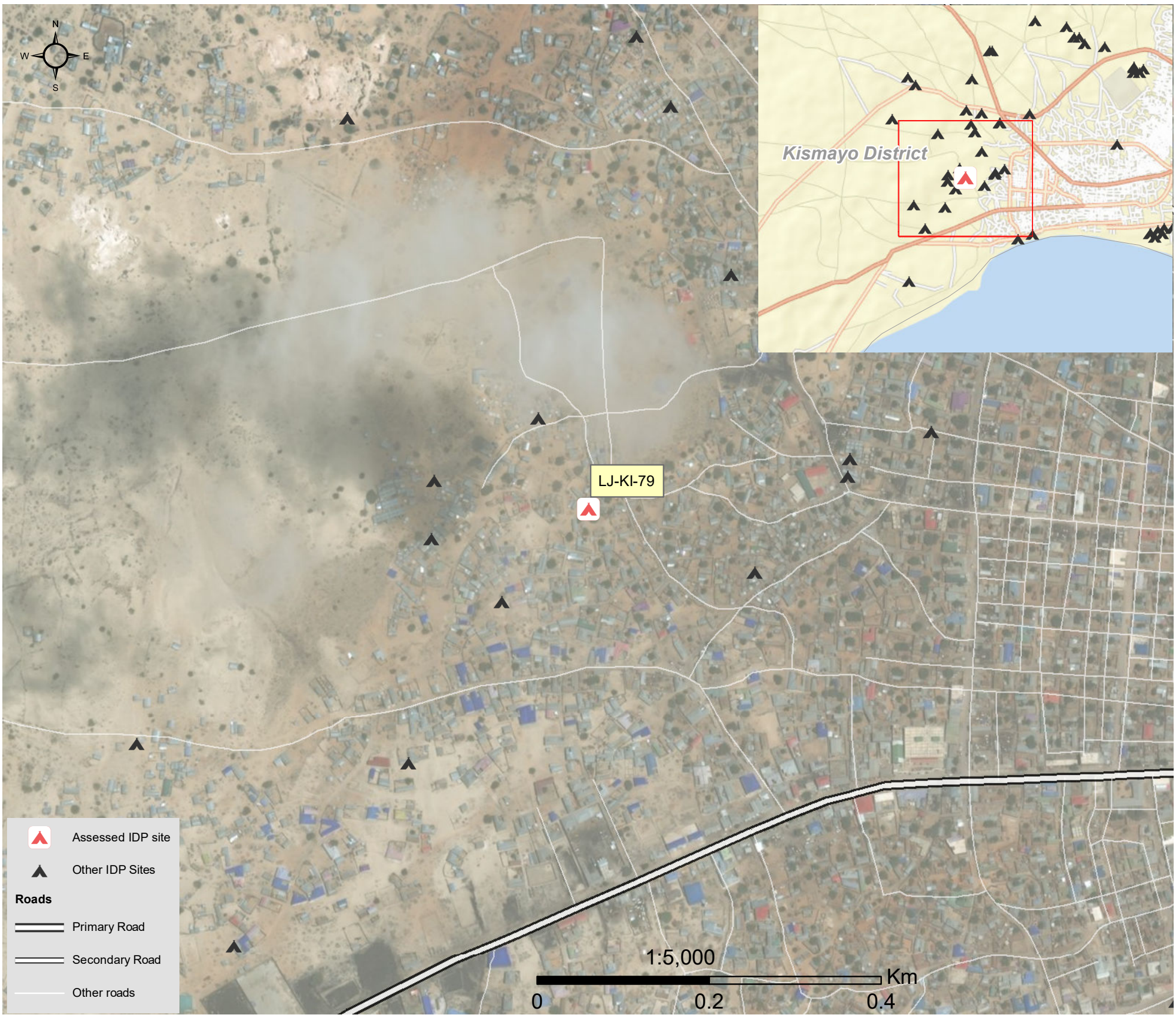
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.529



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Kaalmadoon

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	560
Estimated number of households	68
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	68
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	106
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	15
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	Yes
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	15 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Waamo3 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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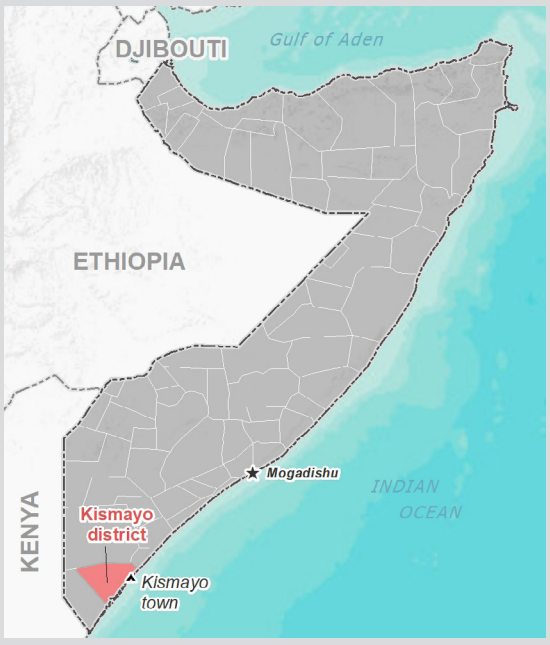
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This factsheet presents a summary of Waamo3 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

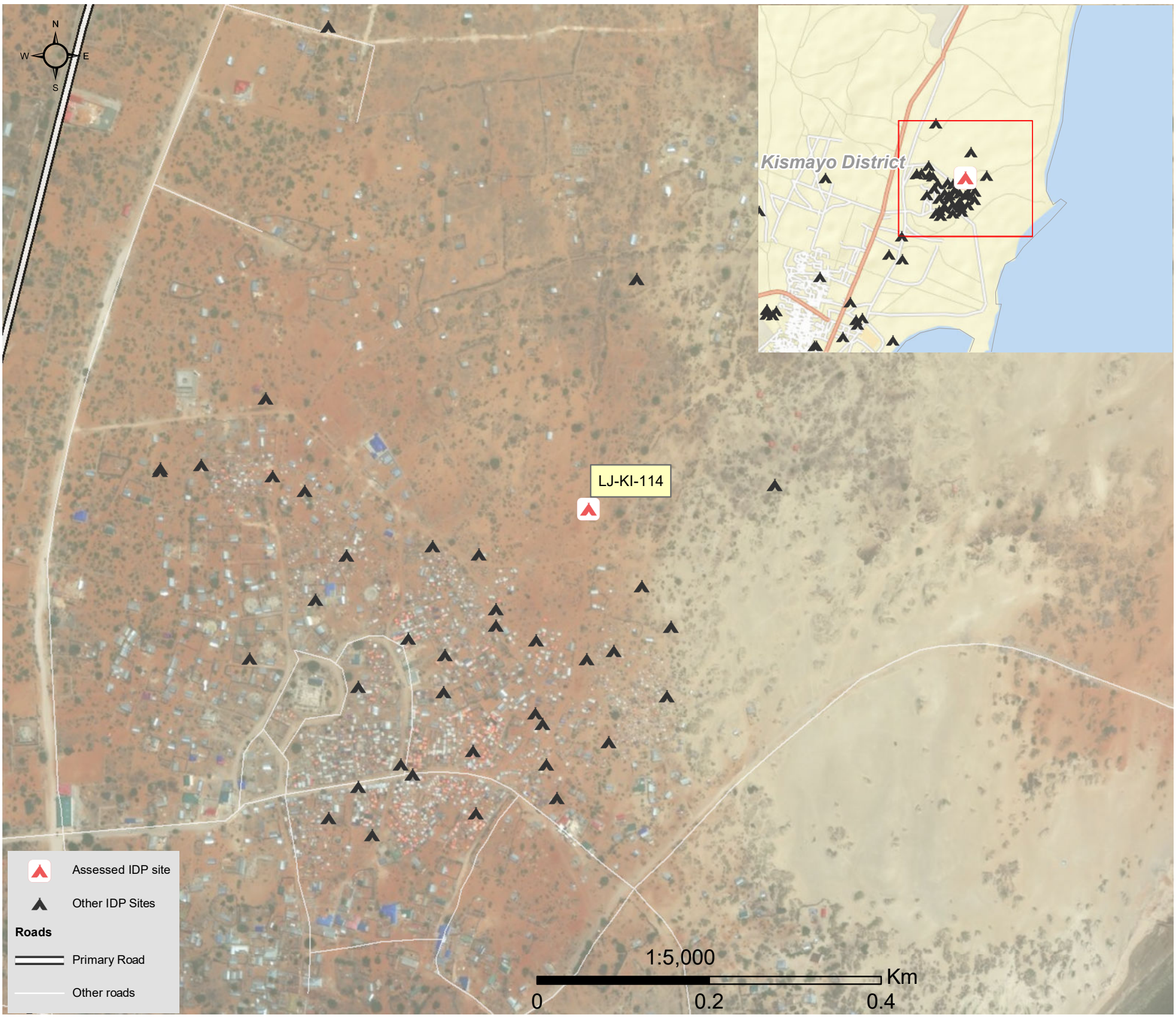
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.563



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Waamo3

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	840
Estimated number of households	148
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	148
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	35
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	100
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Mushunguli

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Lafoole C site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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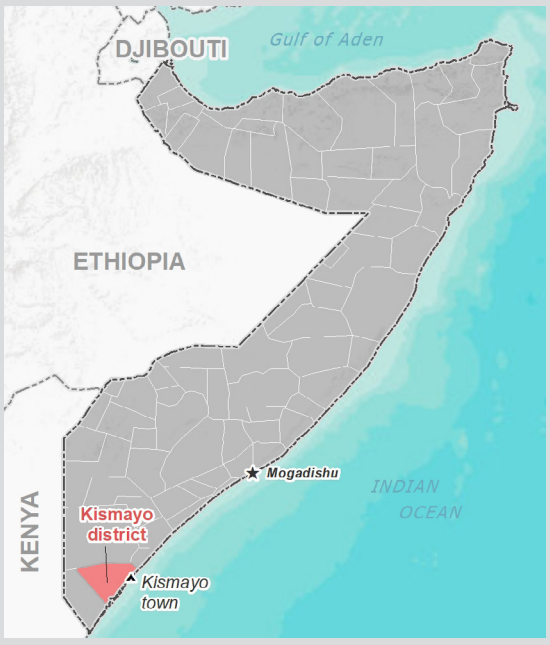
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This factsheet presents a summary of Lafoole C Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

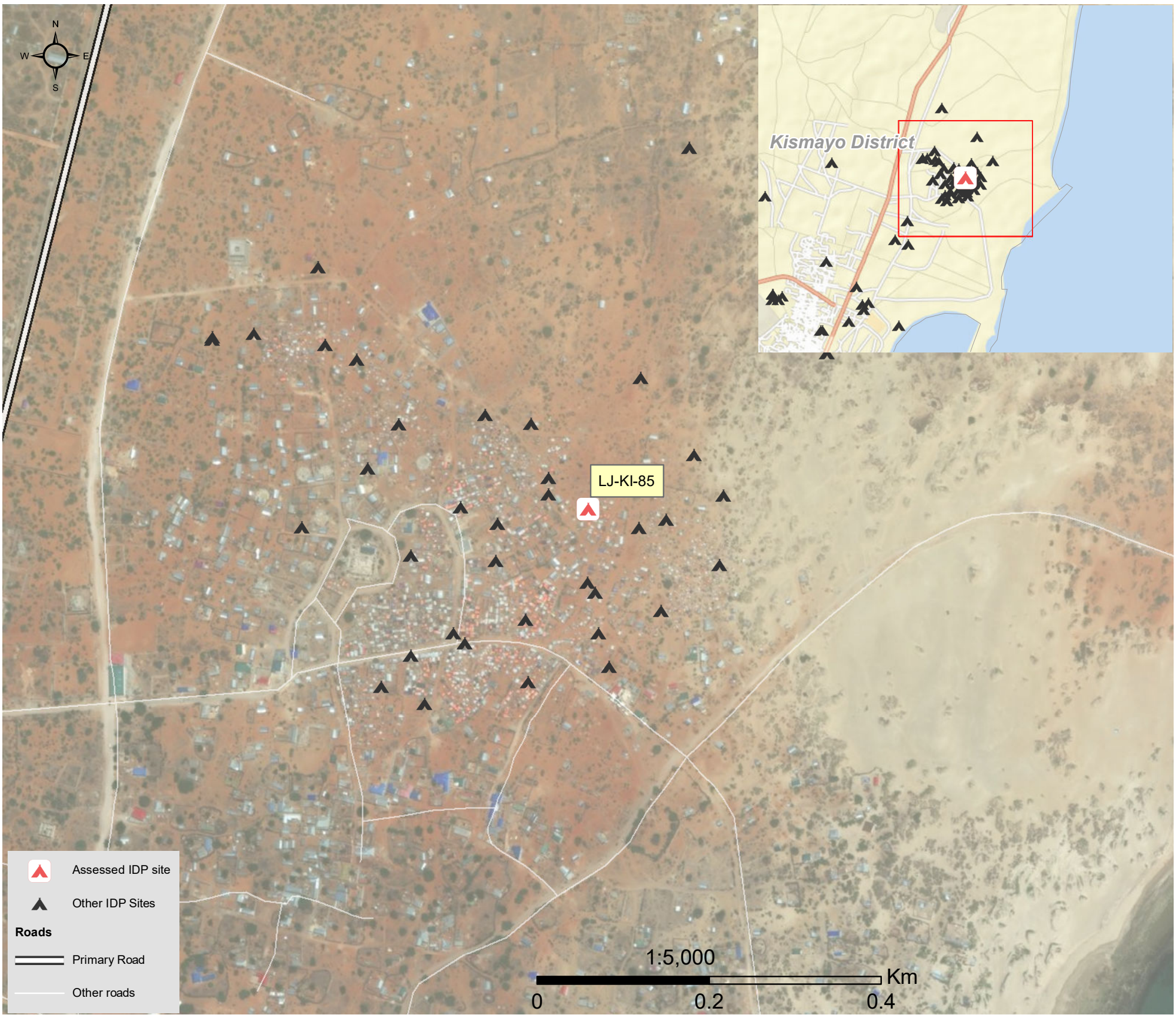
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Lafoole C

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	475
Estimated number of households	75
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	75
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	12
Child-headed households	3
Elderly individuals[4]	85
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	3 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	3 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	14
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Quranic	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Barawe 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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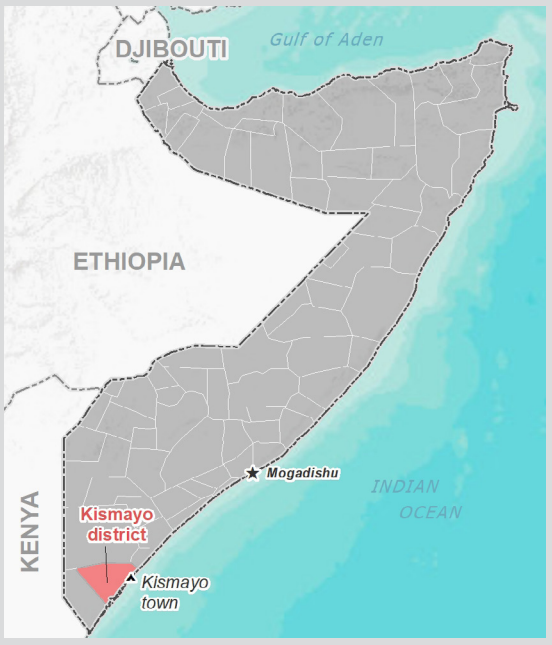
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Barawe 1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

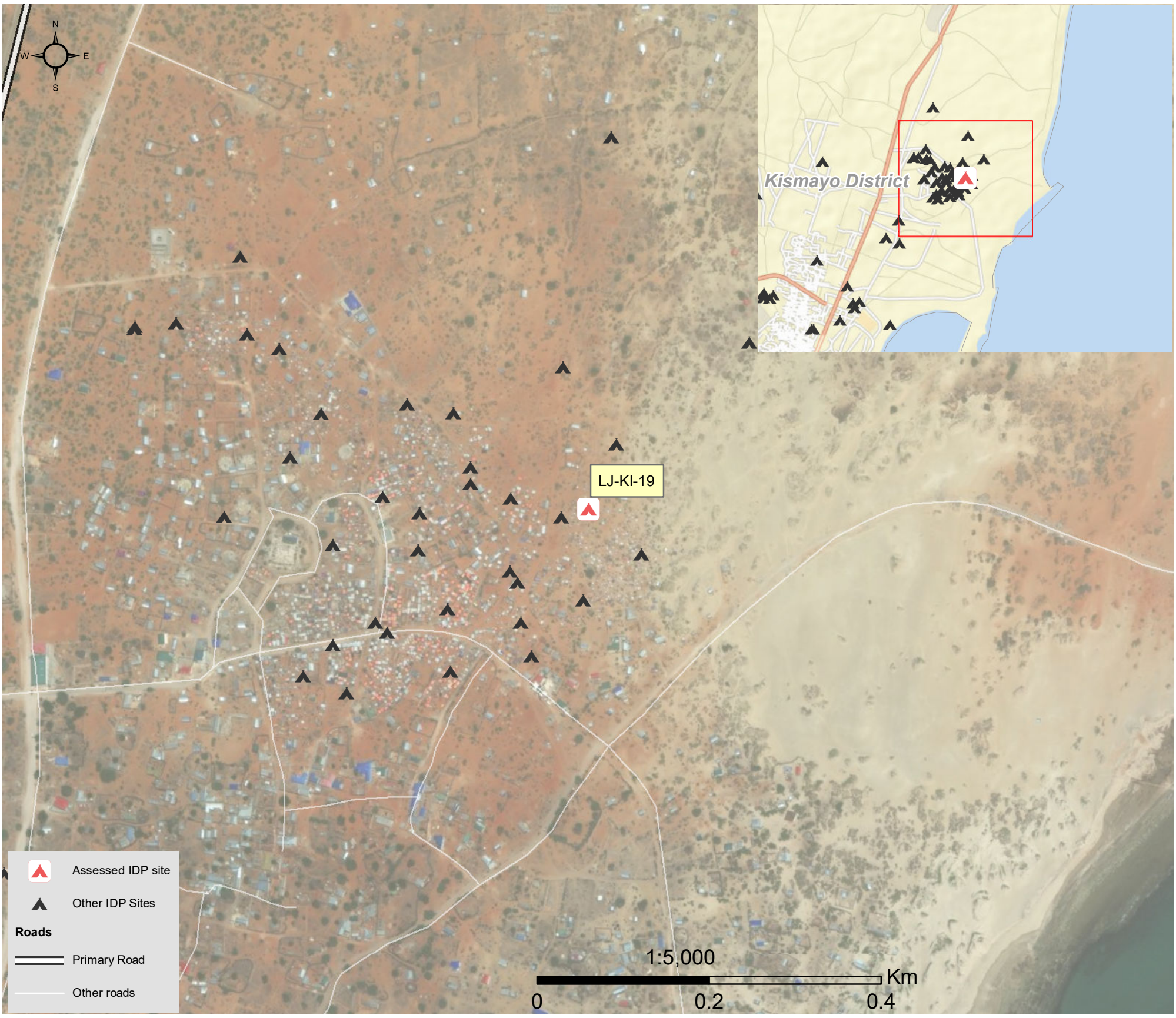
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.563



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Barawe 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	425
Estimated number of households	85
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	85
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	70
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	4 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	30
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	2 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Cadaadgeri site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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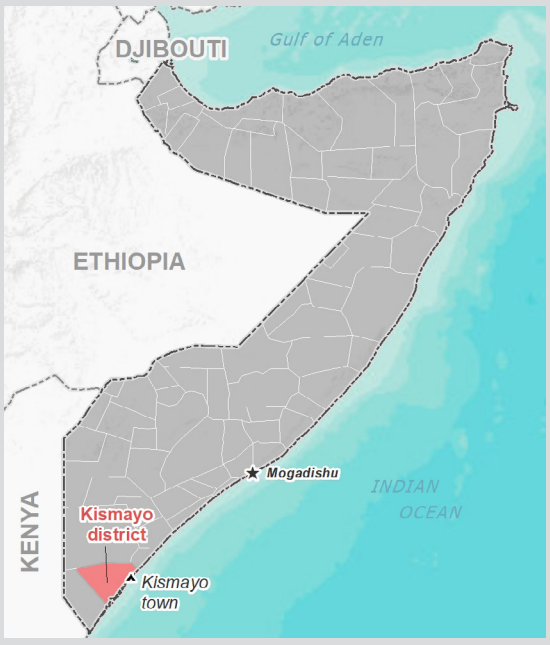
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Cadaadgeri Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

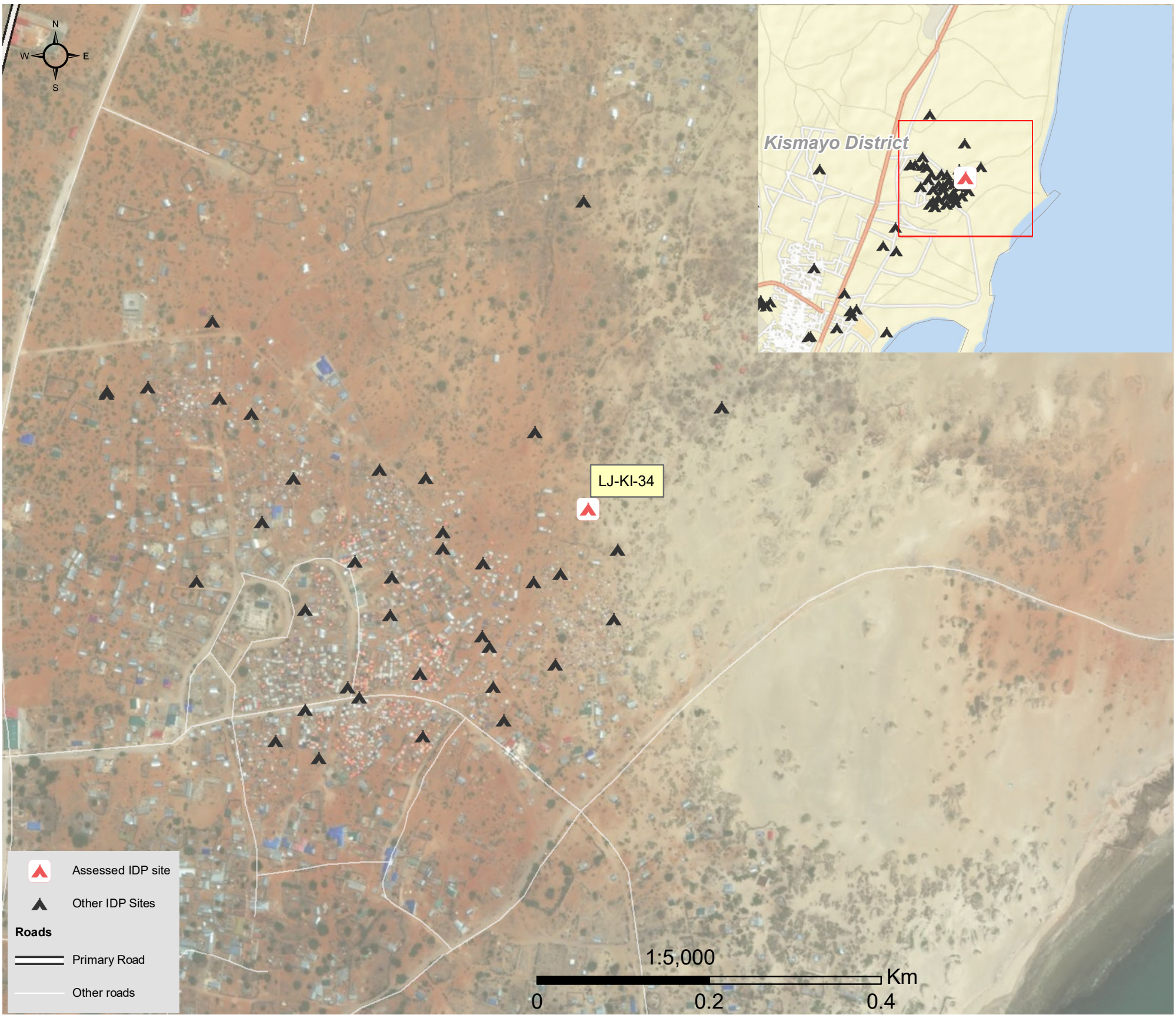
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.564



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Cadaadgeri

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	320
Estimated number of households	52
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	52
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	15
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	11
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	25
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	30 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Yaaqshabeel site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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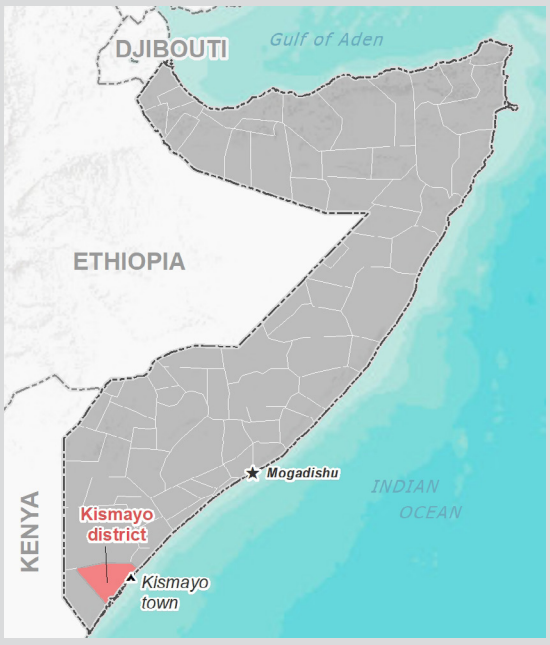
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Yaaqshabeel Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

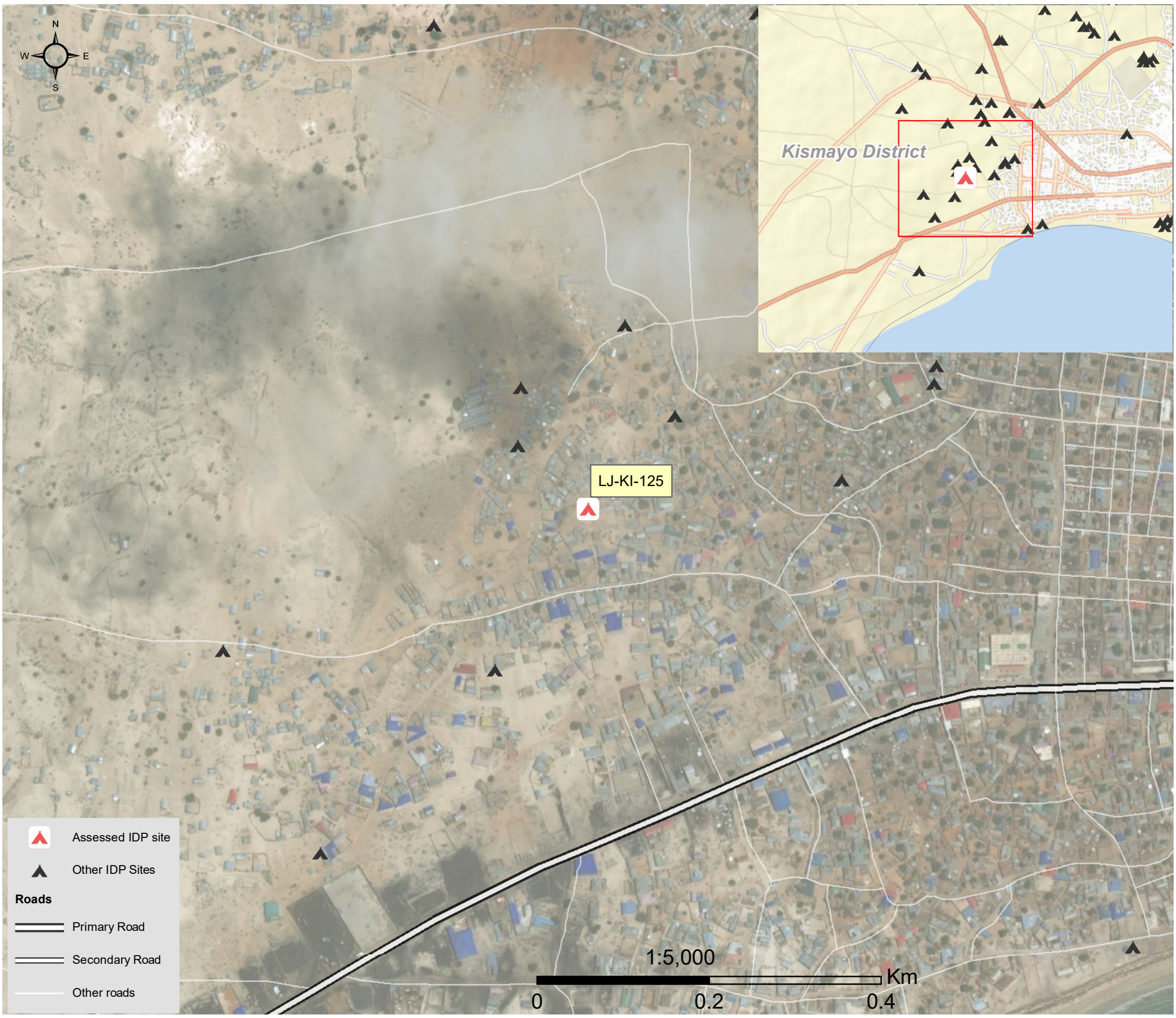
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Yaaqshabeel

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	350
Estimated number of households	65
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	65
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	13
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	18
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	71
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Galley site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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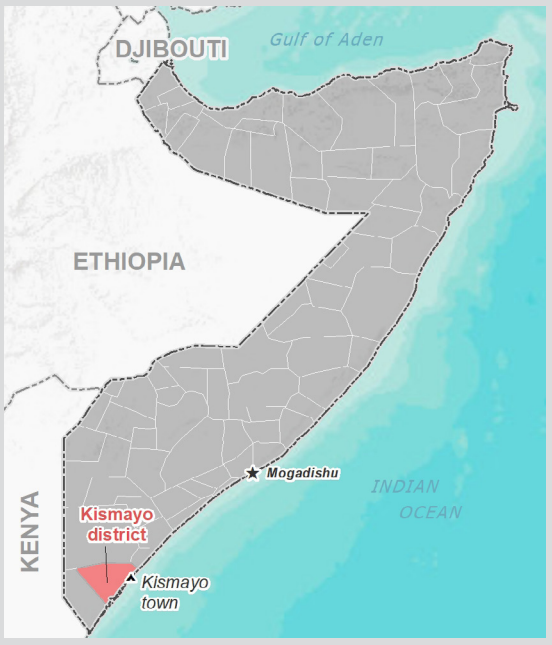
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This factsheet presents a summary of Galley Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.549



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Galley

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	486
Estimated number of households	158
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Aug-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	158
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	13
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	25
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	50
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	13
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Wareere site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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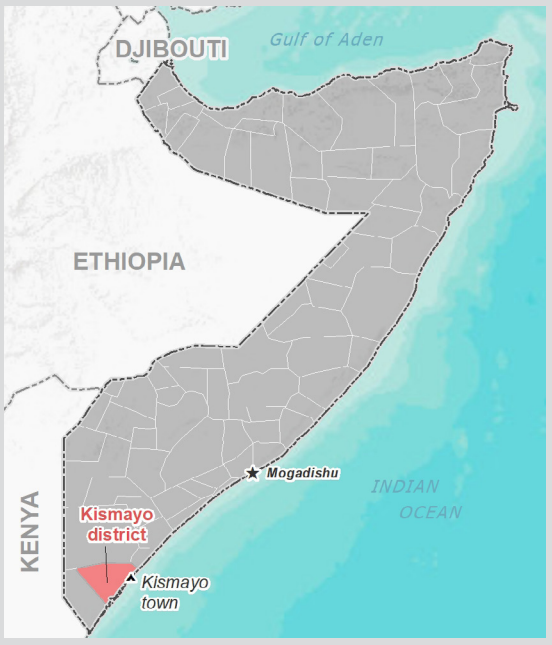
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This factsheet presents a summary of Wareere Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

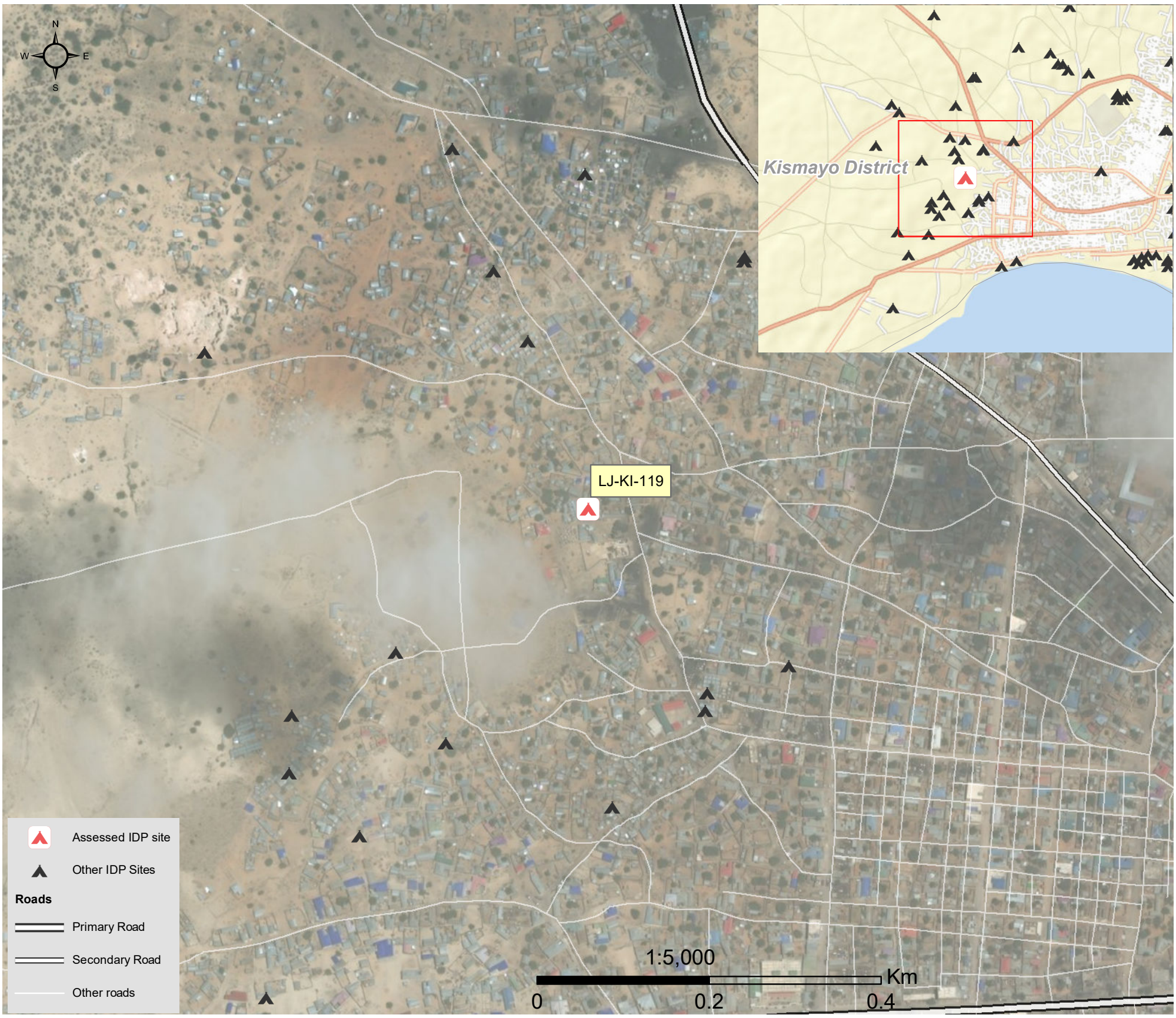
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.531



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Wareere

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	432
Estimated number of households	62
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	62
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	12
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	120
Unaccompanied children	3
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	3 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	8
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	3 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Shamow site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

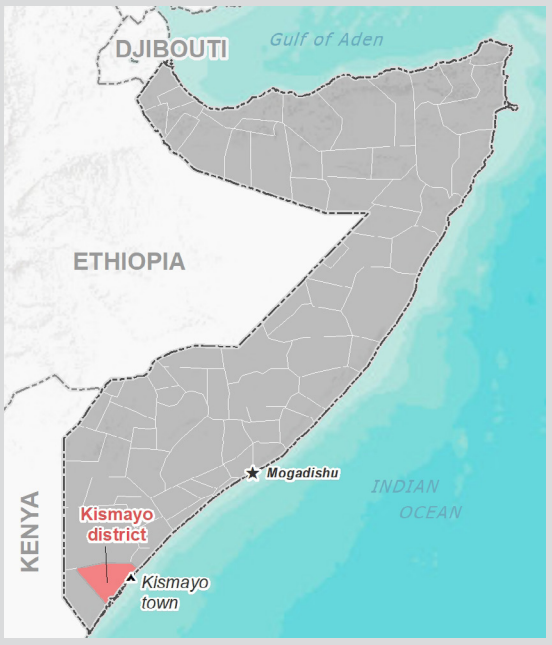
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Shamow Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.551



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Shamow

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	532
Estimated number of households	133
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Mar-94
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	133
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	12
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	46
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	52
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	8
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	No

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. CGI	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Z2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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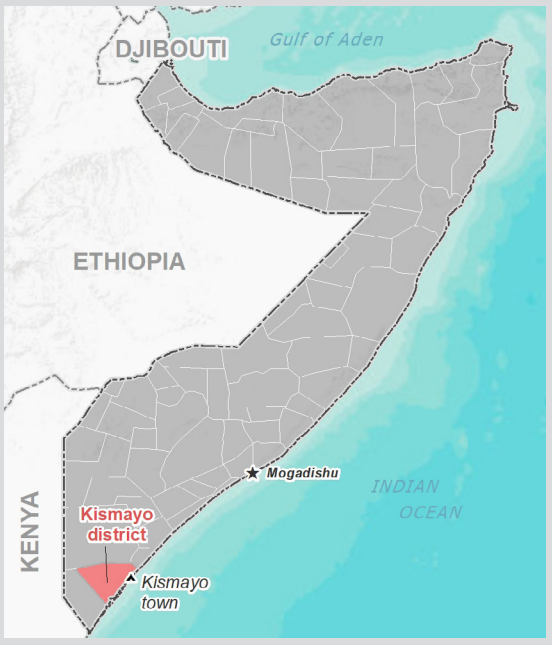
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Z2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

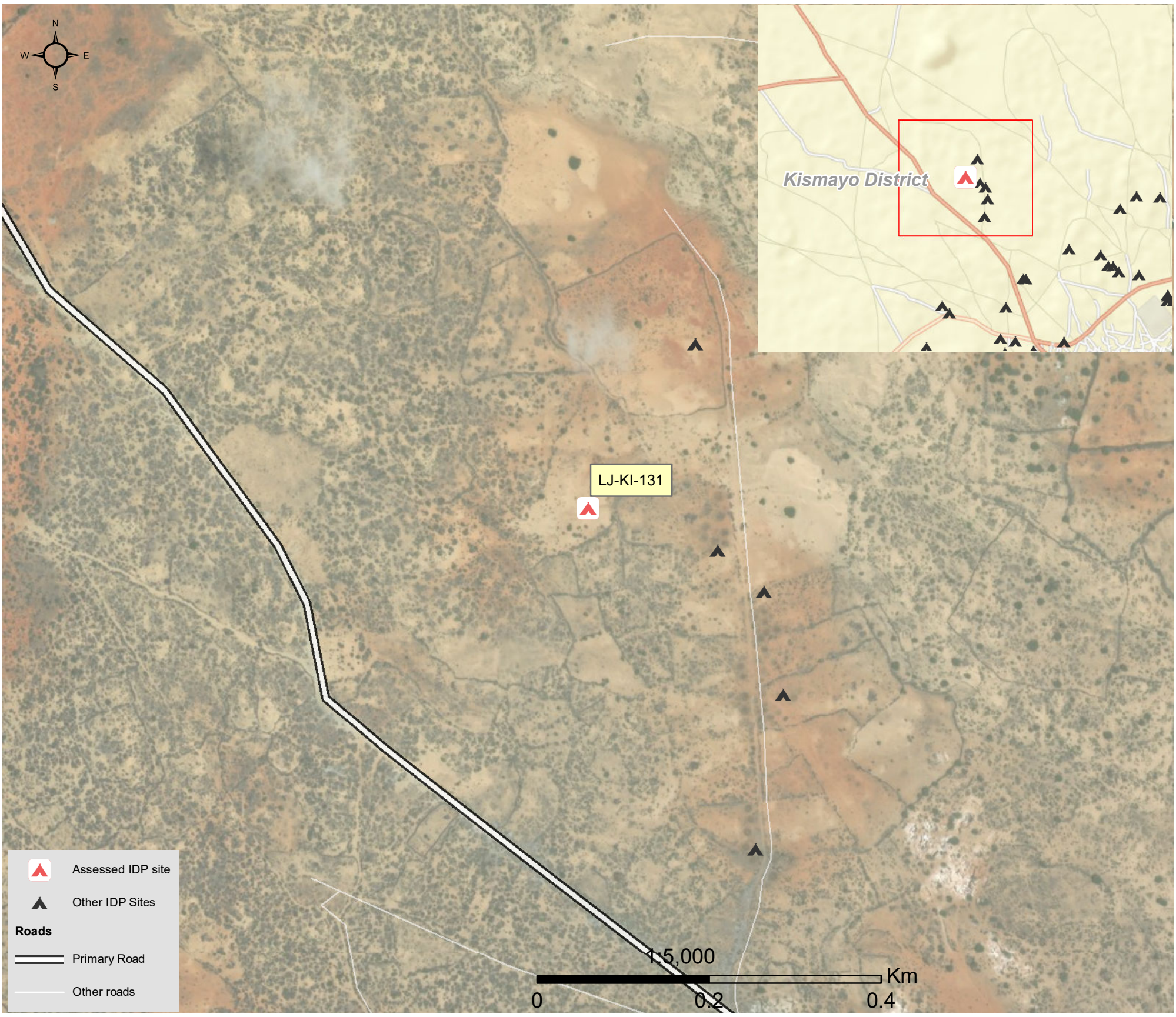
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.526



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Z2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	750
Estimated number of households	125
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	UN agency
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	125
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	6
Elderly individuals[4]	200
Unaccompanied children	2
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. CGI	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Dano site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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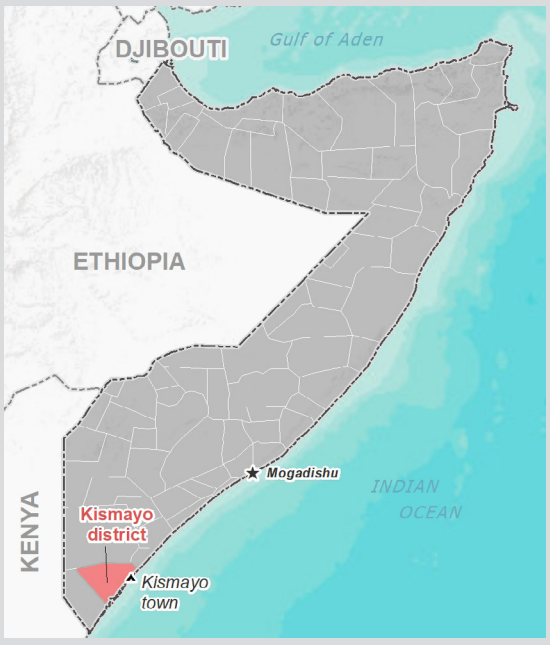
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Dano Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

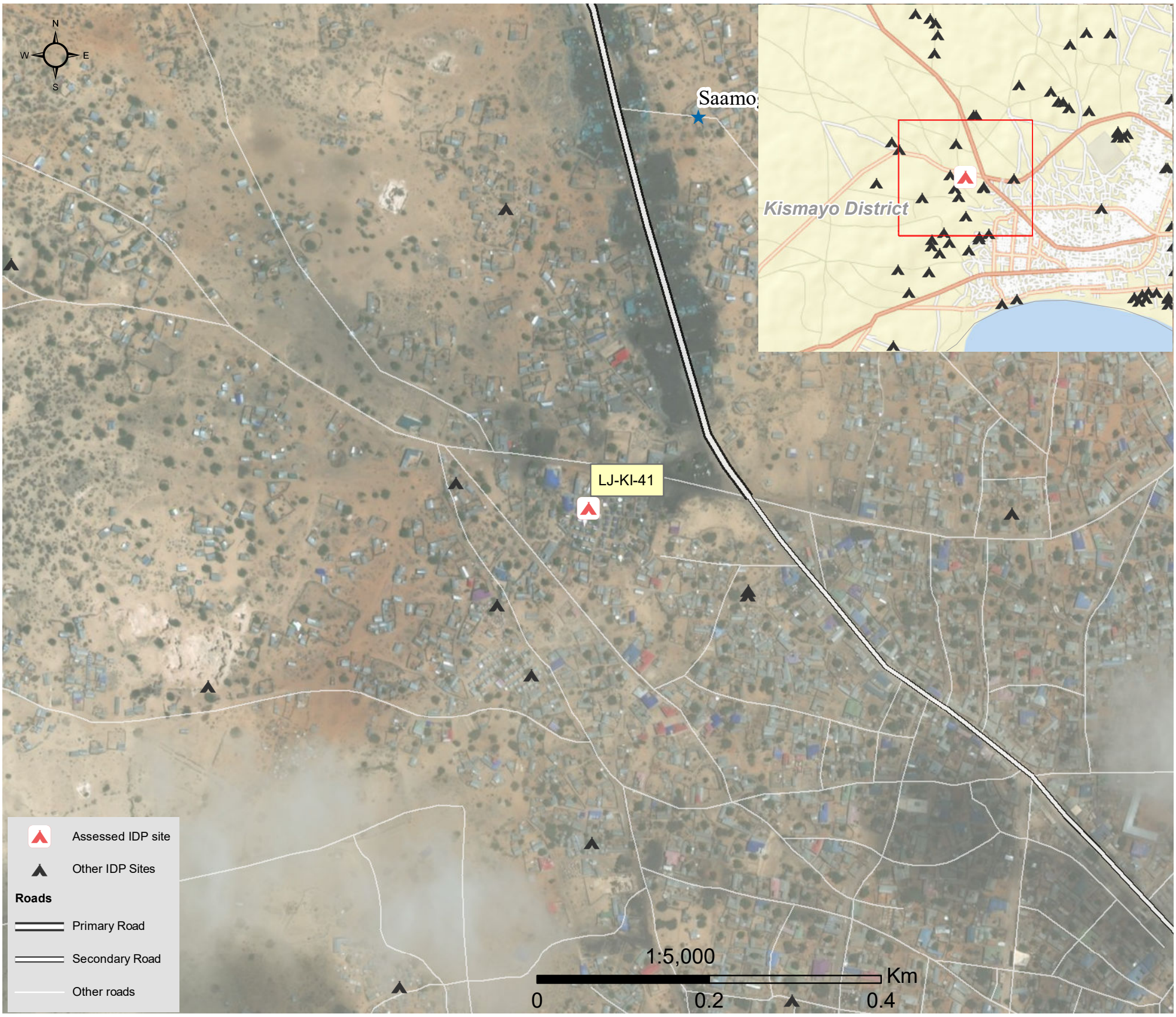
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.531



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Dano

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	948
Estimated number of households	158
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	158
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	14
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	190
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Diphtheria	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	15 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	20
Latrines (female)	20
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Jabirti 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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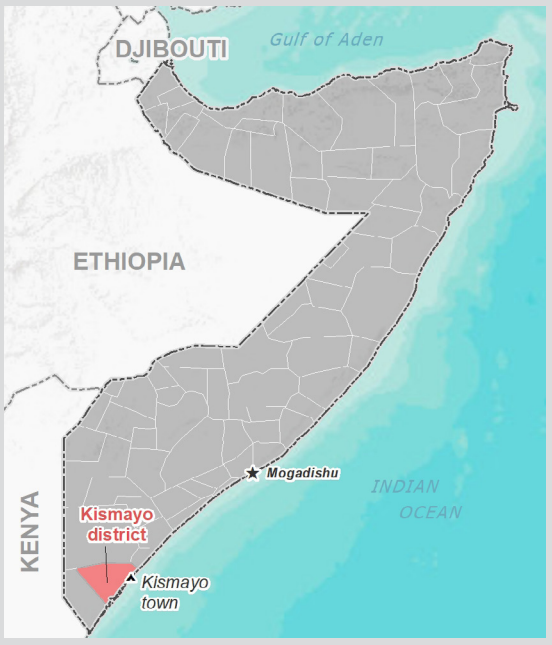
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This factsheet presents a summary of Jabirti 1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

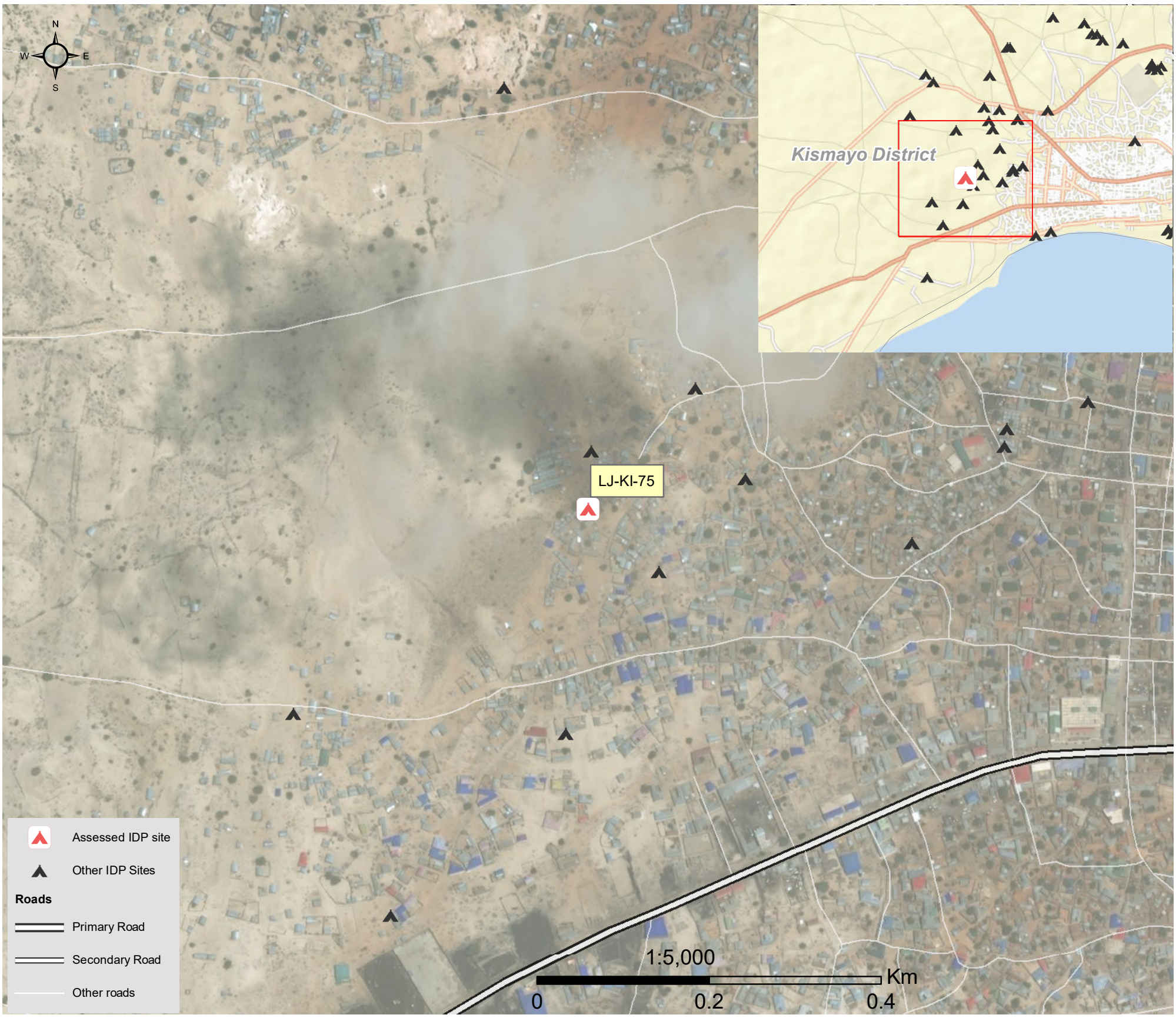
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Jabirti 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	700
Estimated number of households	140
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	140
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Bay

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	60
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	150
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Horiyo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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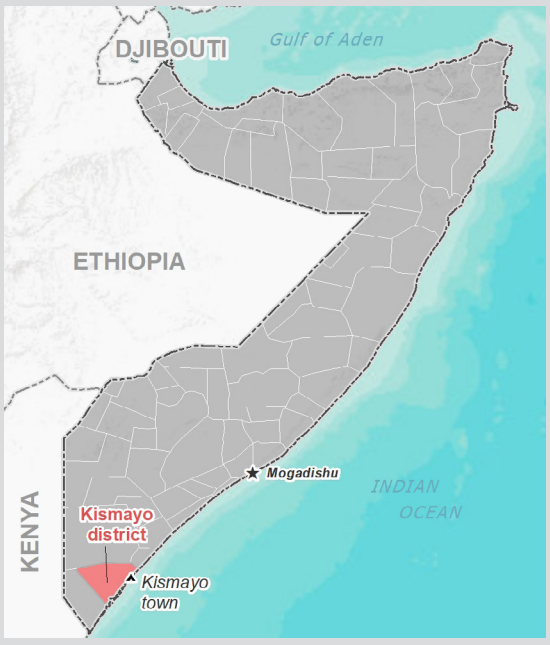
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Horiyo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

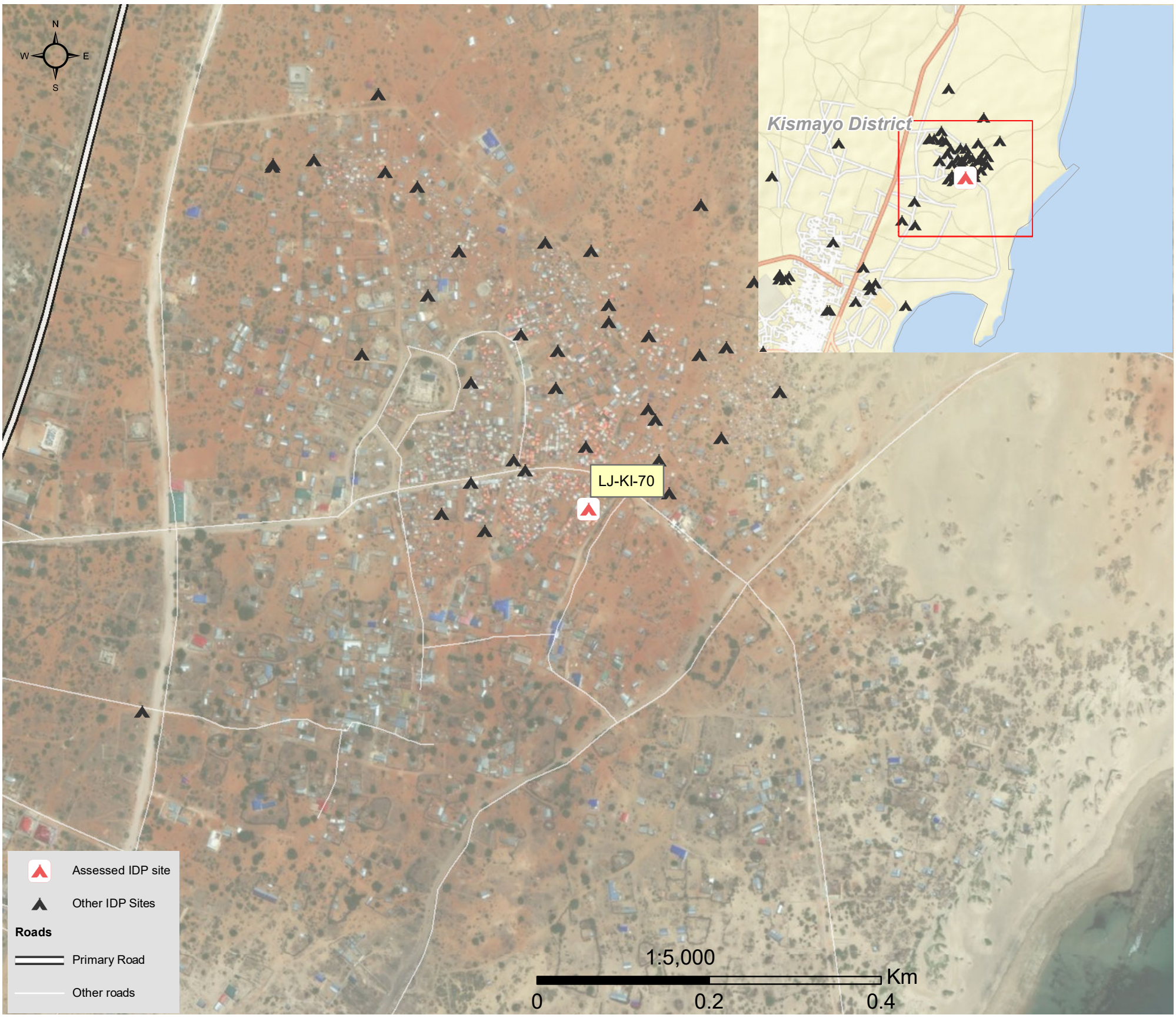
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Horiyo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	576
Estimated number of households	96
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	96
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Shabelle
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Bay

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	80
Unaccompanied children	3
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	4 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	3 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	22
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	3 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Yaman site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

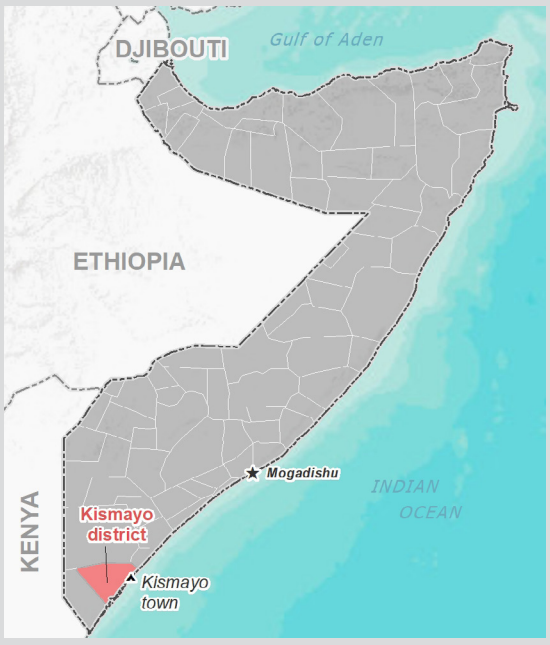
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Yaman Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

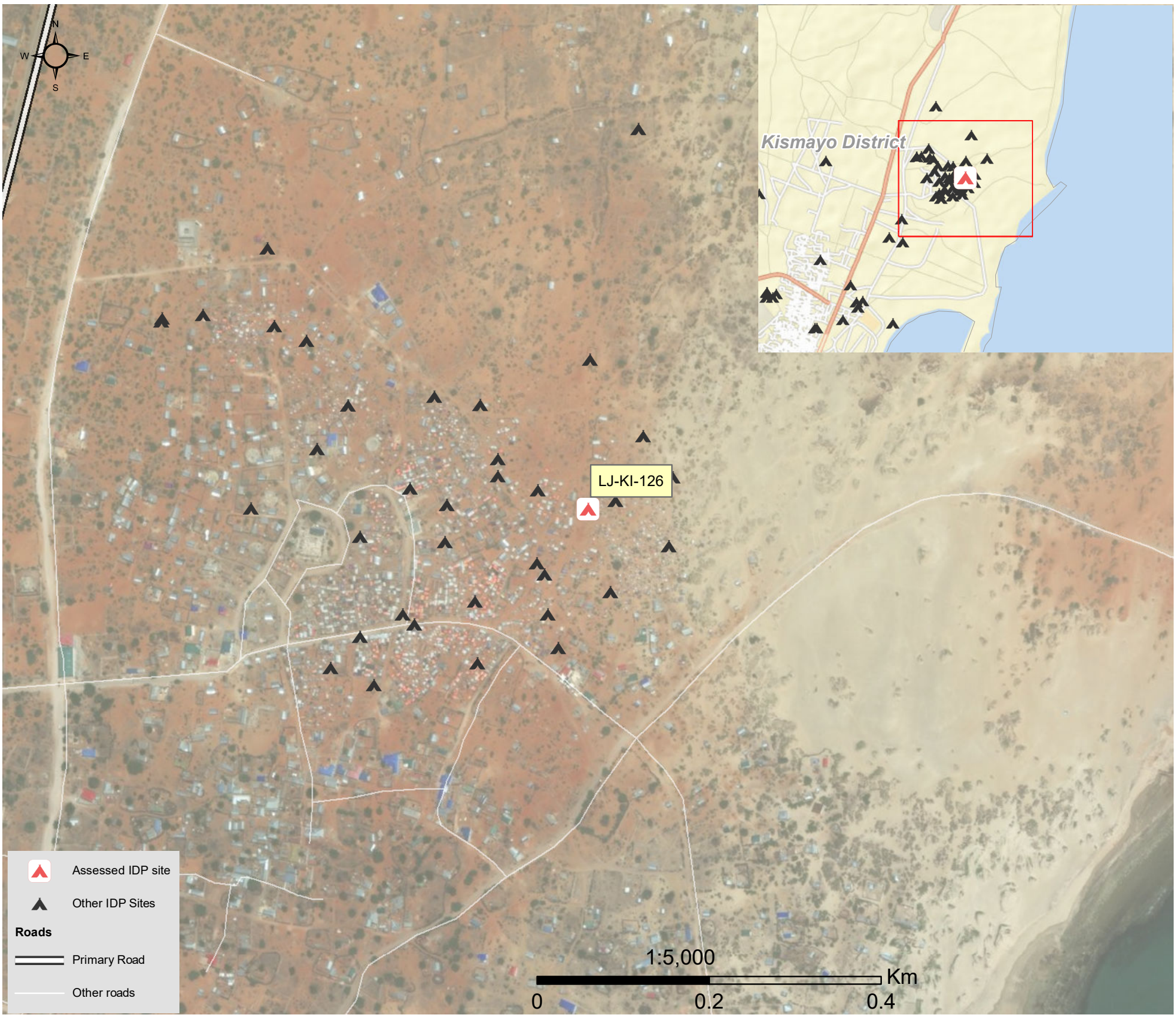
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.563



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Yaman

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	296
Estimated number of households	74
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	74
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	70
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	4 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	2 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Dumasi site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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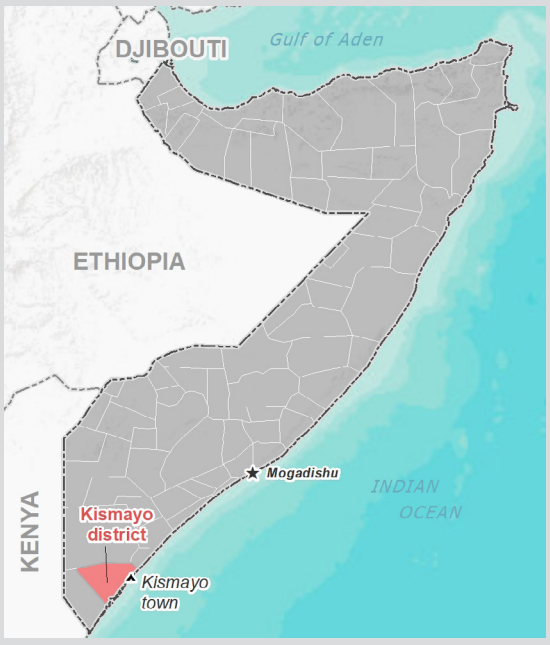
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

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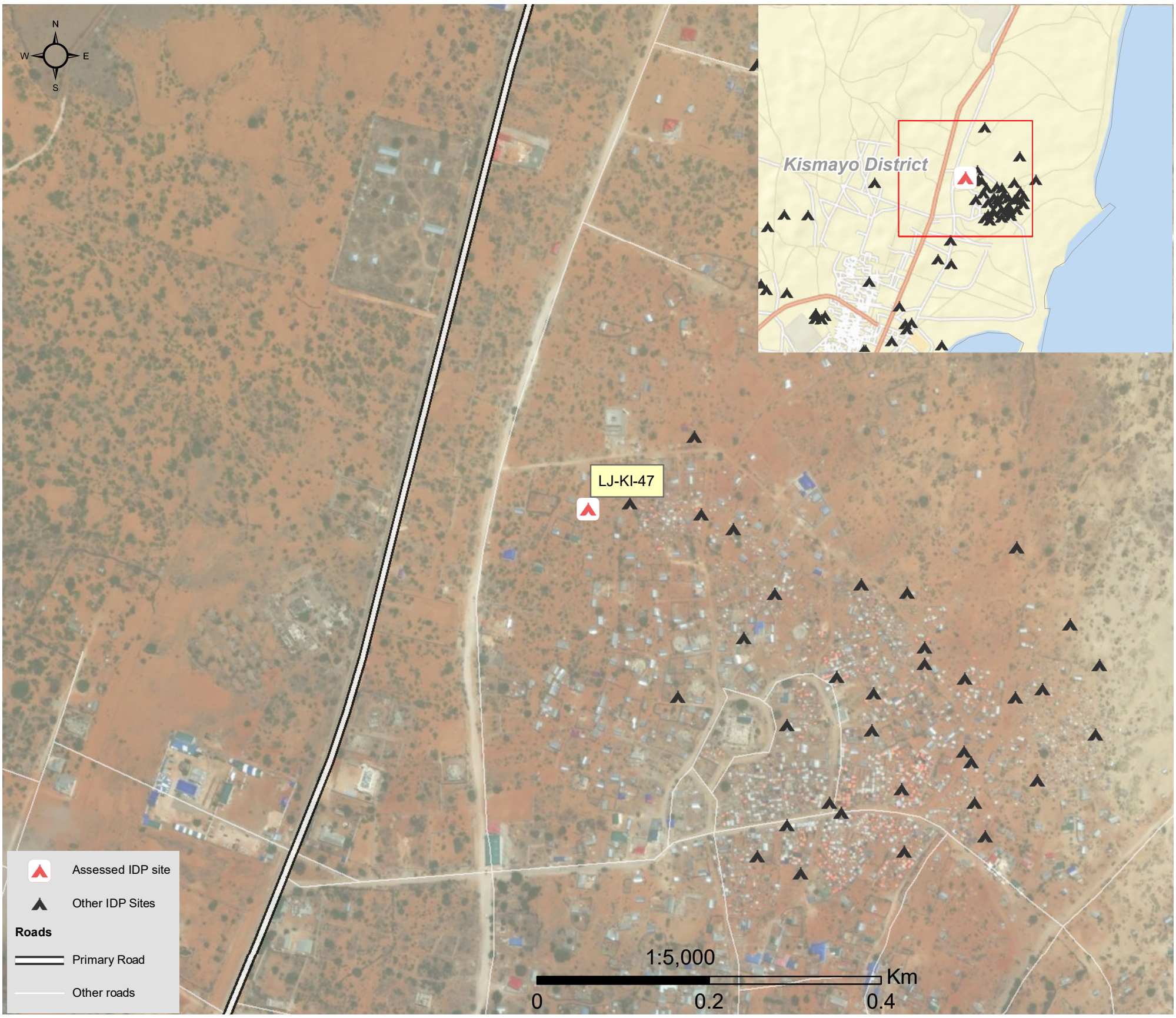
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.558



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Dumasi

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	264
Estimated number of households	66
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	66
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	8
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	64
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	3 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	5 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	12
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	3 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bacad site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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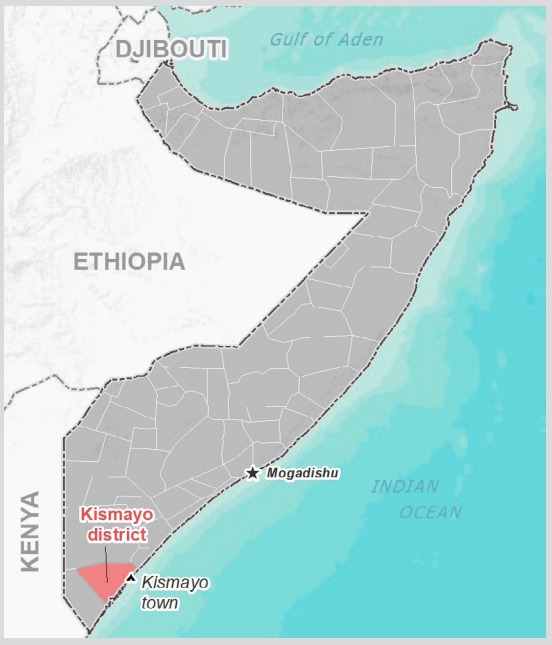
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Bacad Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

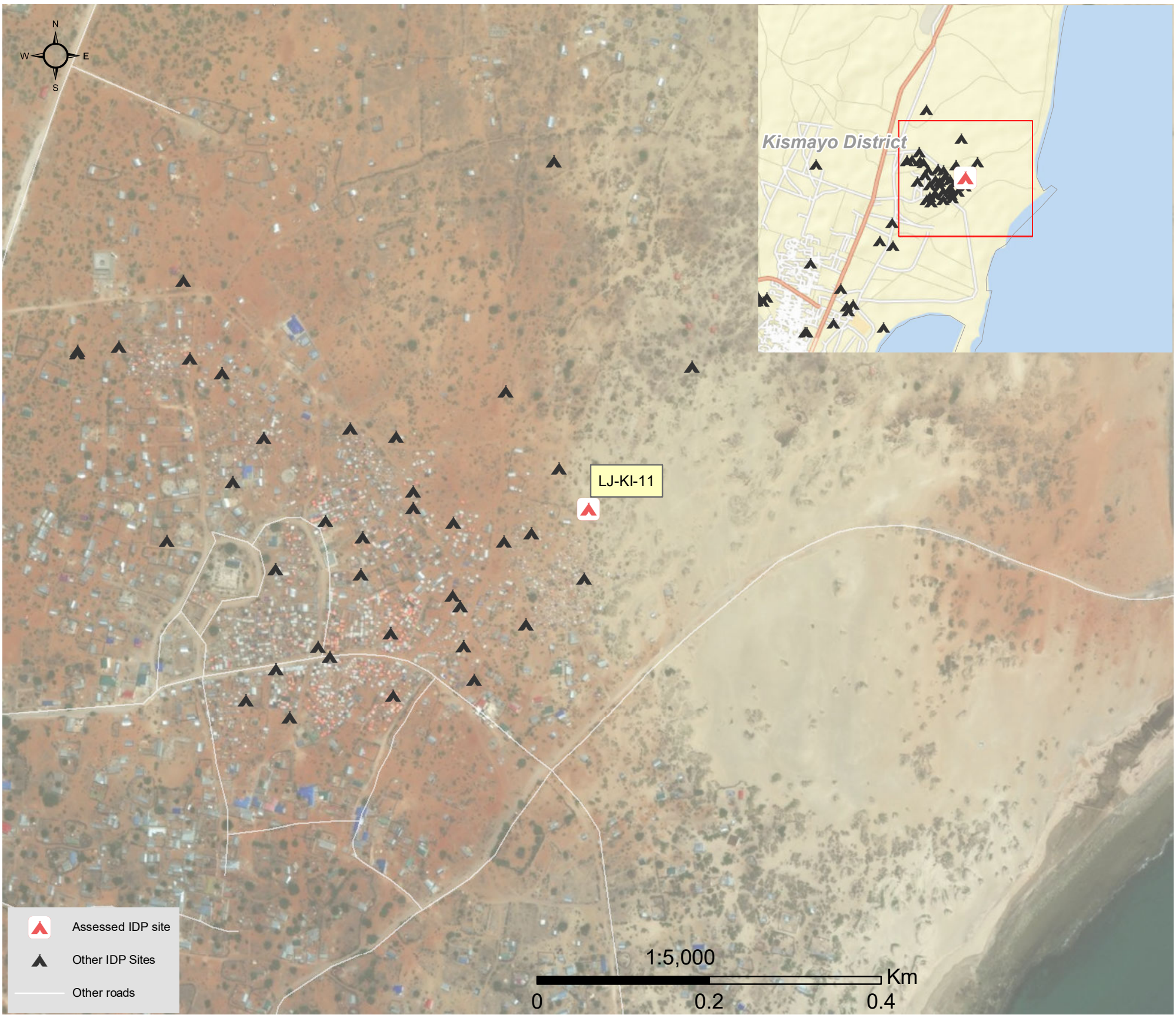
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.564



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bacad

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	540
Estimated number of households	90
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	90
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	Yes
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	2 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	4 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	2 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	3 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Dhuudhu site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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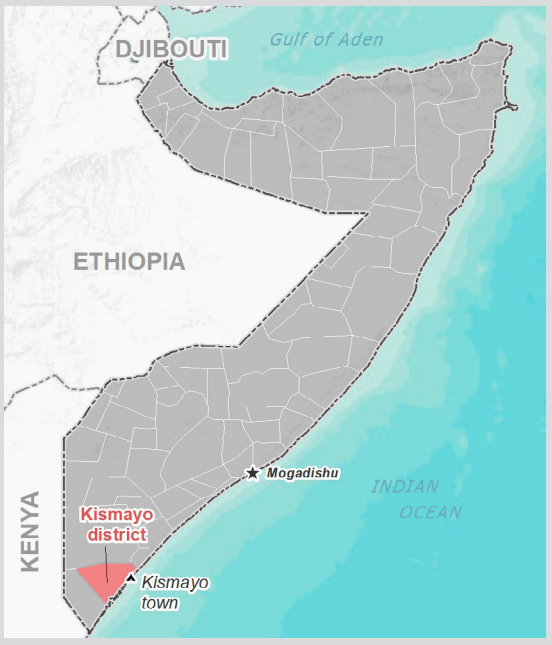
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This factsheet presents a summary of Dhuudhu Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

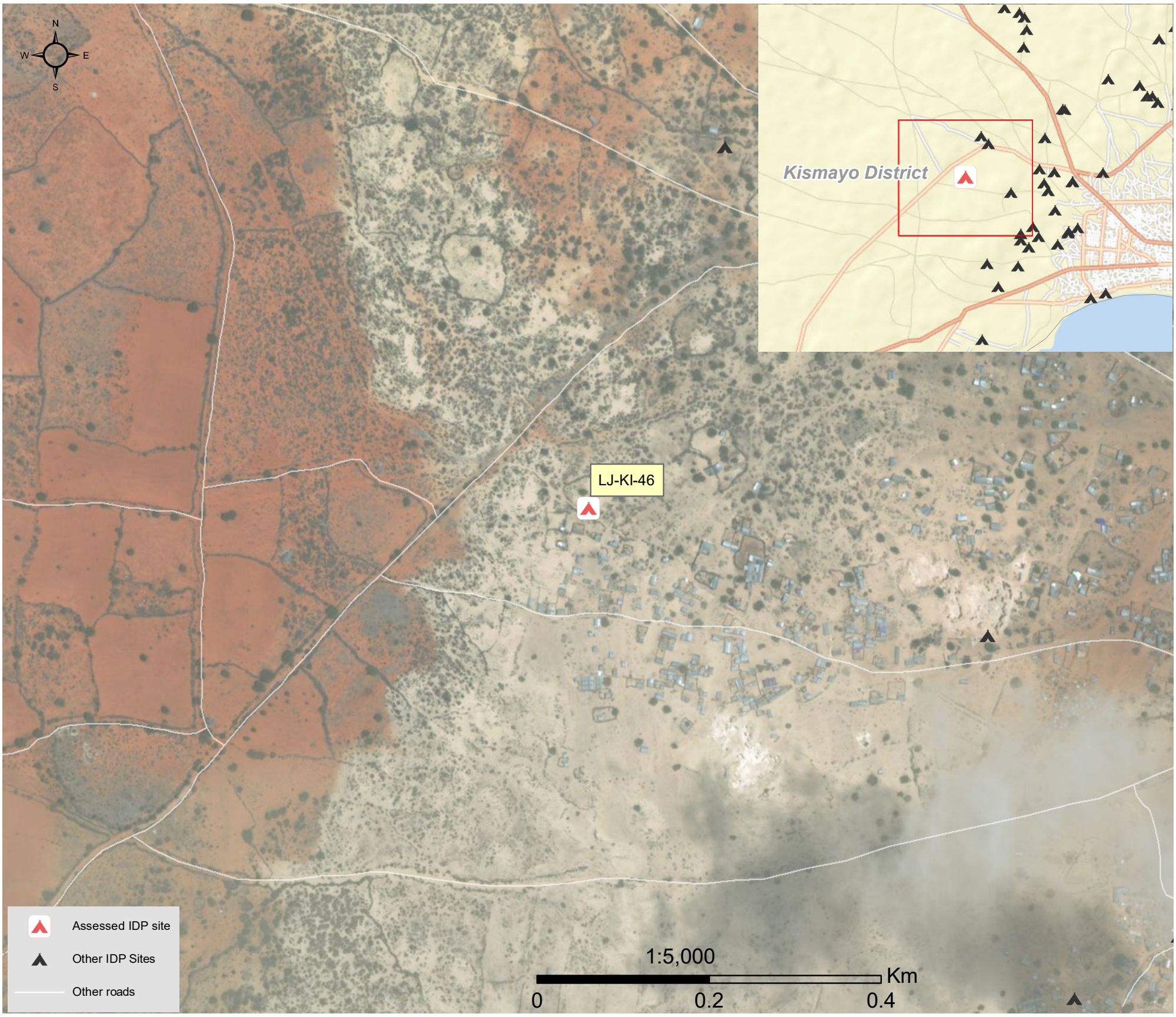
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.523



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Dhuudhu

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	186
Estimated number of households	45
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	45
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	58
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	Yes
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	No

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Waamo Two site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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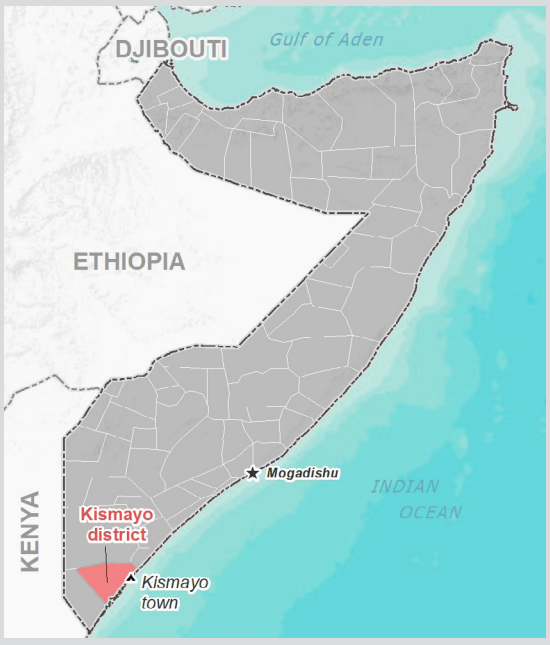
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This factsheet presents a summary of Waamo Two Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

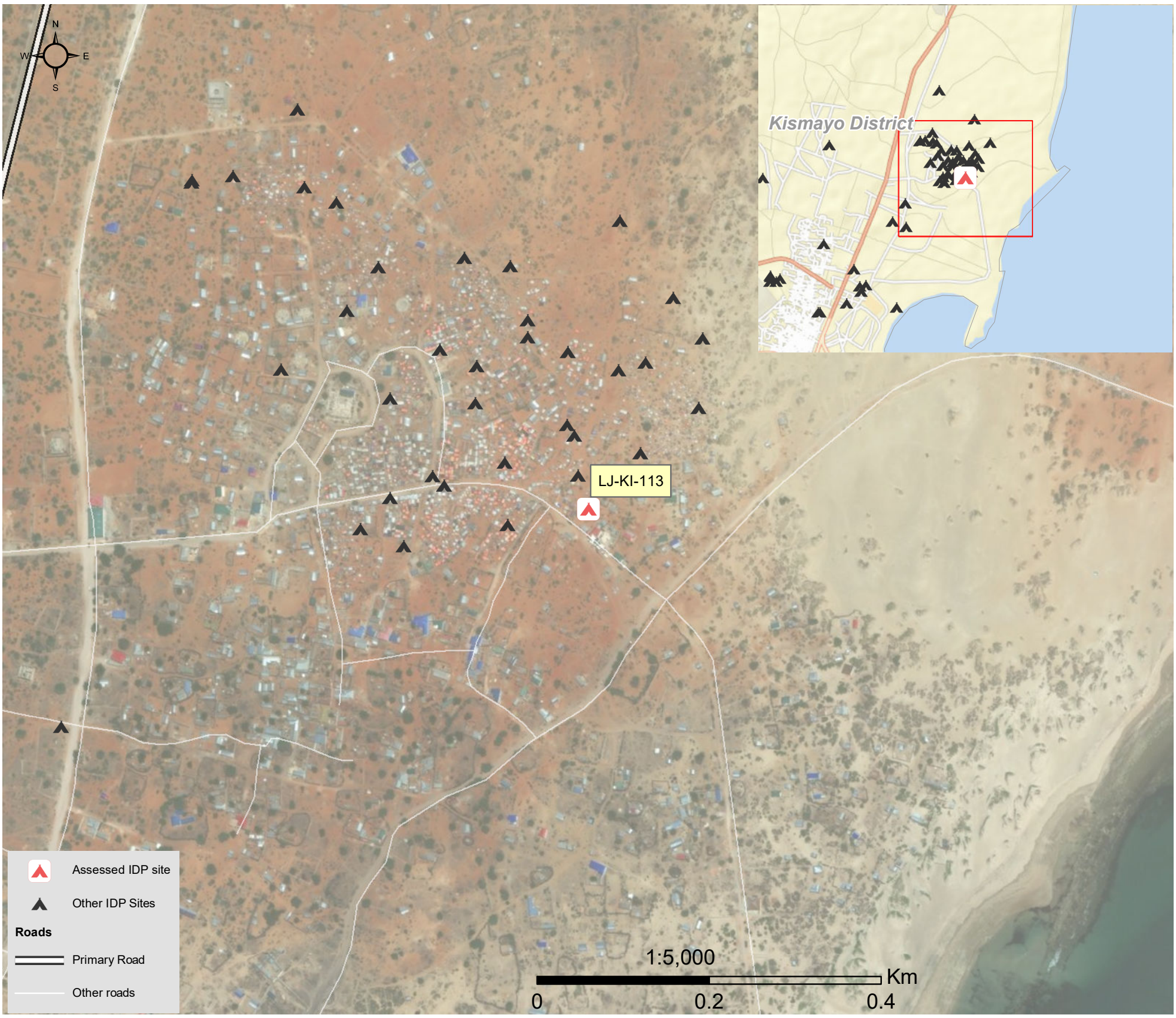
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.563



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Waamo Two

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	630
Estimated number of households	105
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	105
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	50
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	6 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	15 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	27
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	4 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. Government official	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Baas 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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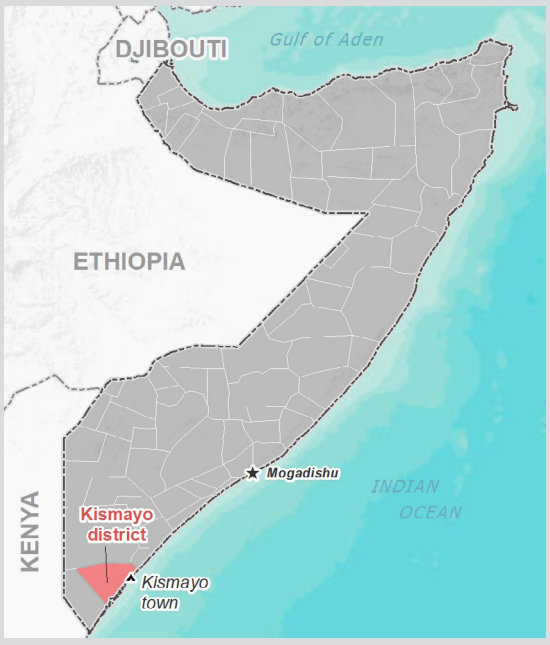
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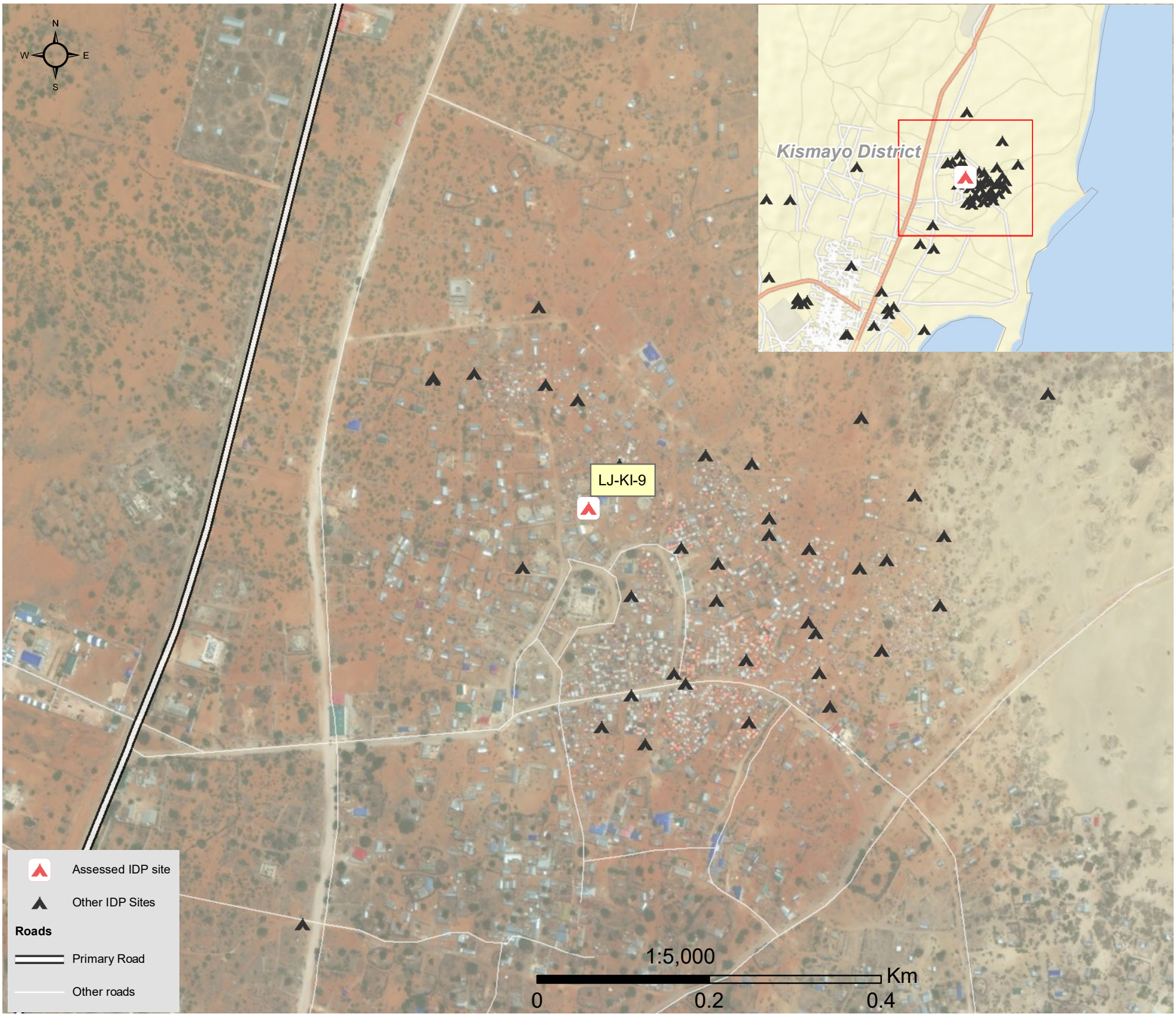
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Baas 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	435
Estimated number of households	72
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	72
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	12
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	50
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	8
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Adc site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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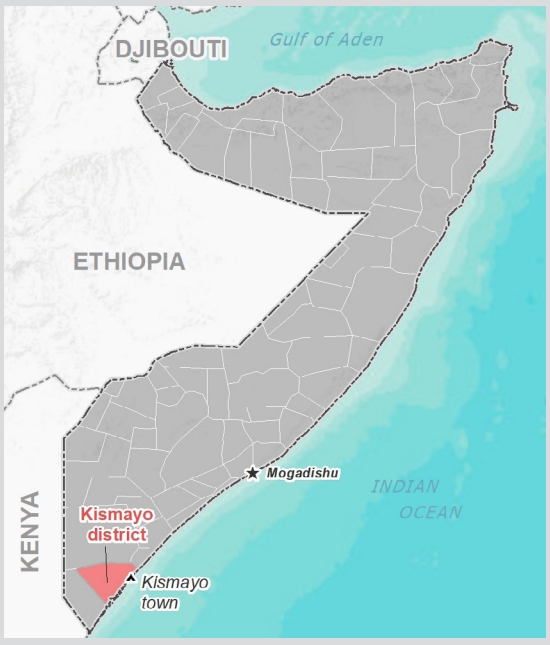
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Adc Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

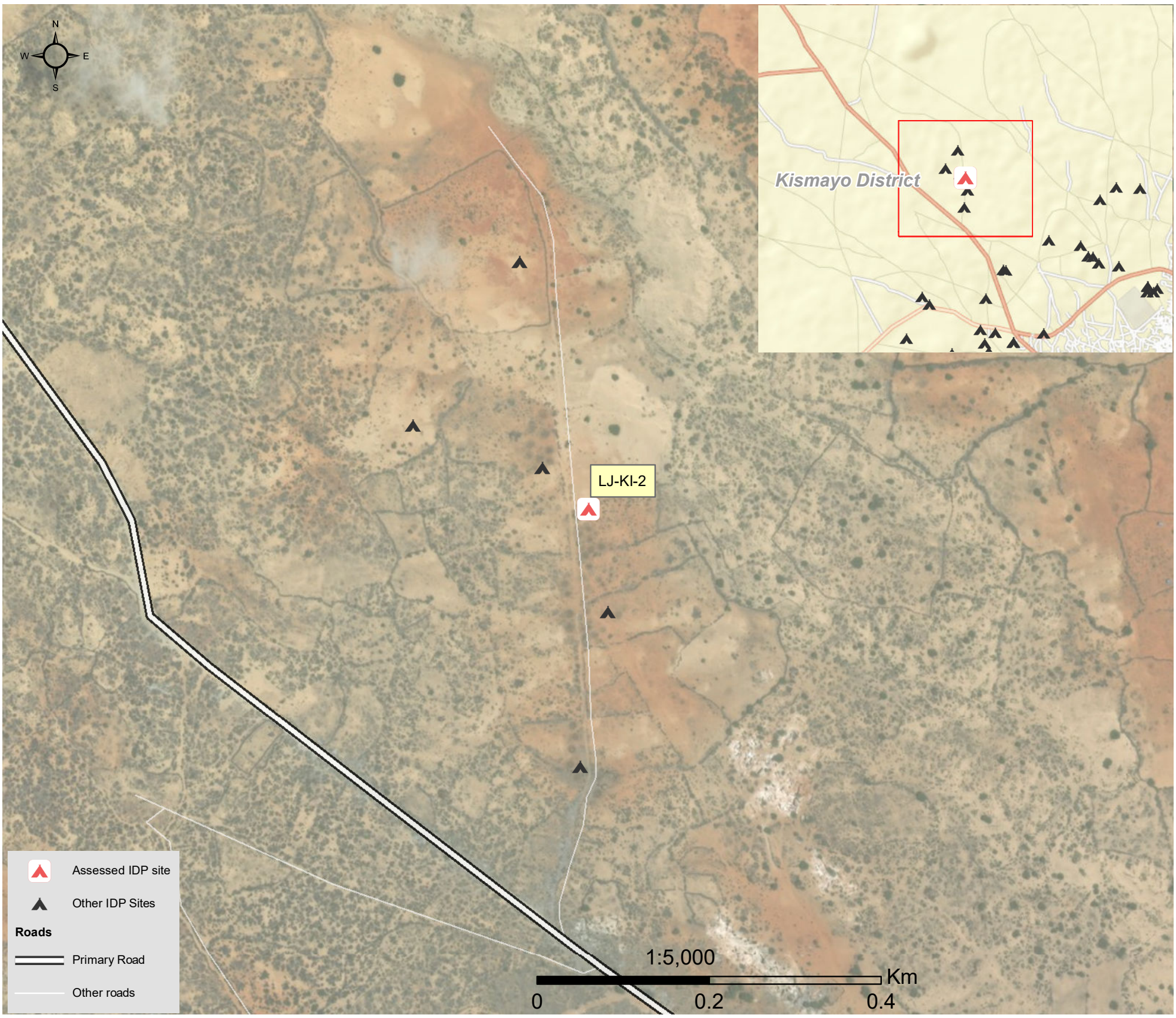
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Adc

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	270
Estimated number of households	54
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	54
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	40
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. None
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A

Access to nutrition services: No

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Mud adobe
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	90 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bahane site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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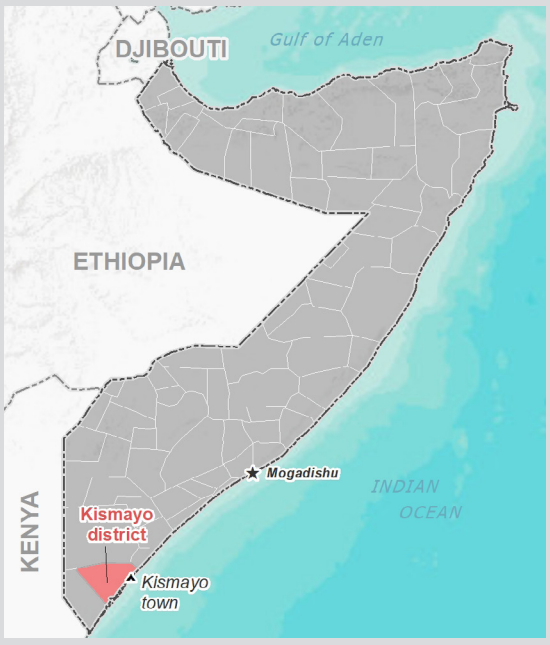
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Bahane Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

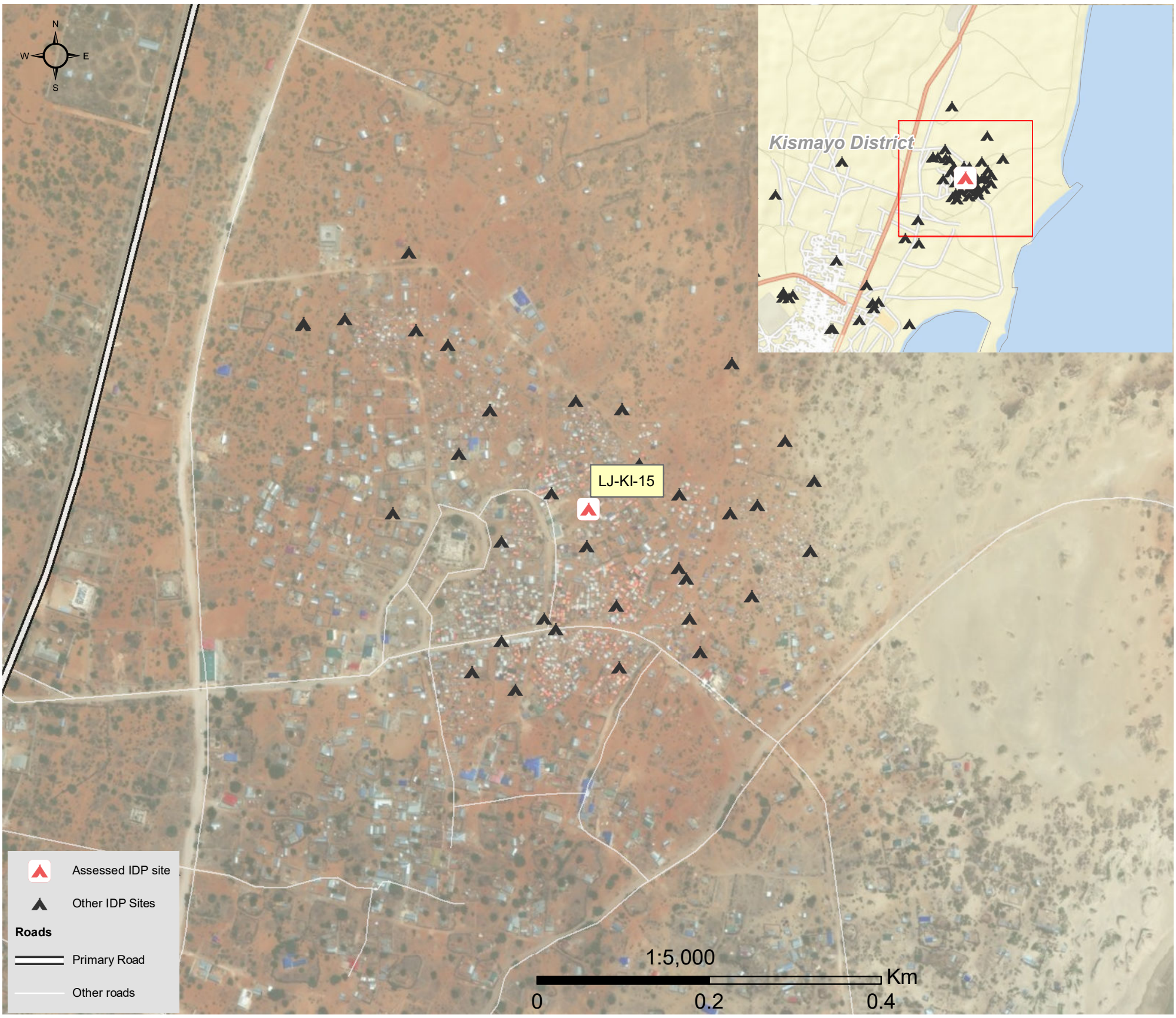
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bahane

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	316
Estimated number of households	79
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	79
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Middle Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	36
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	3 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	3 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	2 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Dhumase Wayney site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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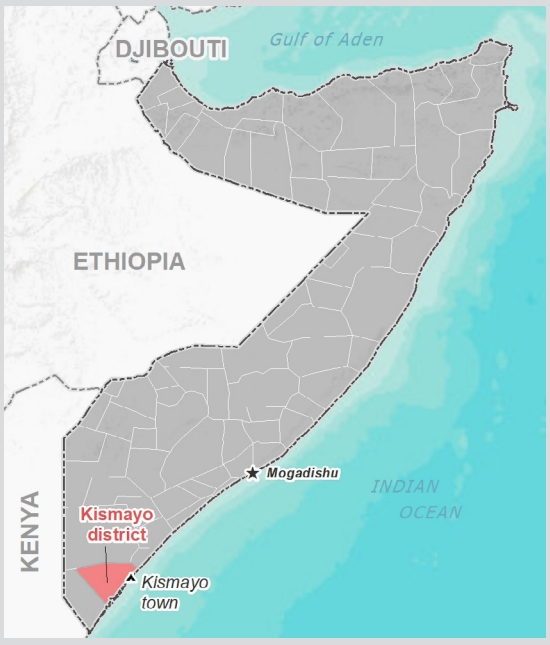
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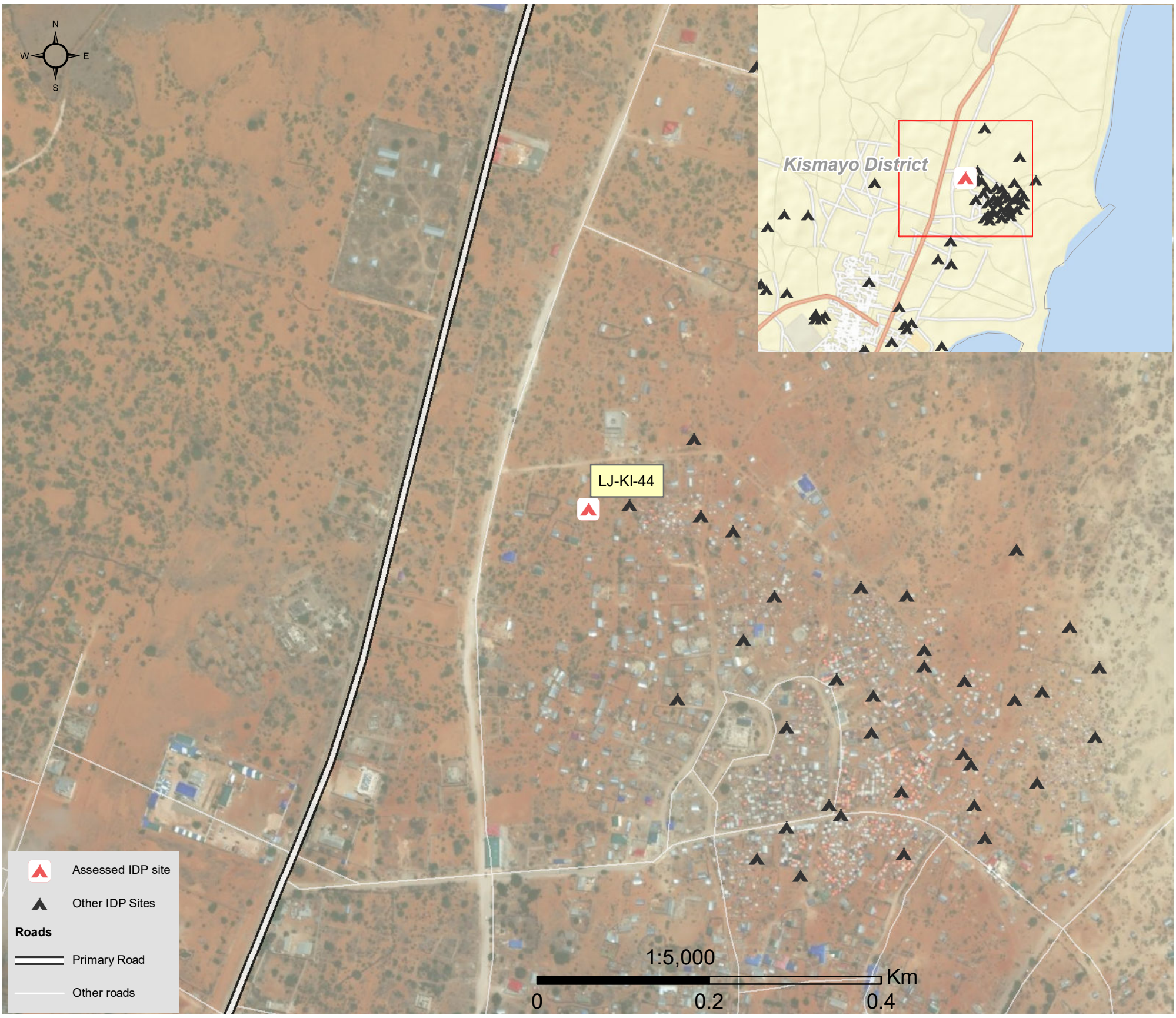
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.558



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Dhumase Wayney

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	180
Estimated number of households	76
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	76
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	10
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	10
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	14
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Mushunguli

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Warshada B site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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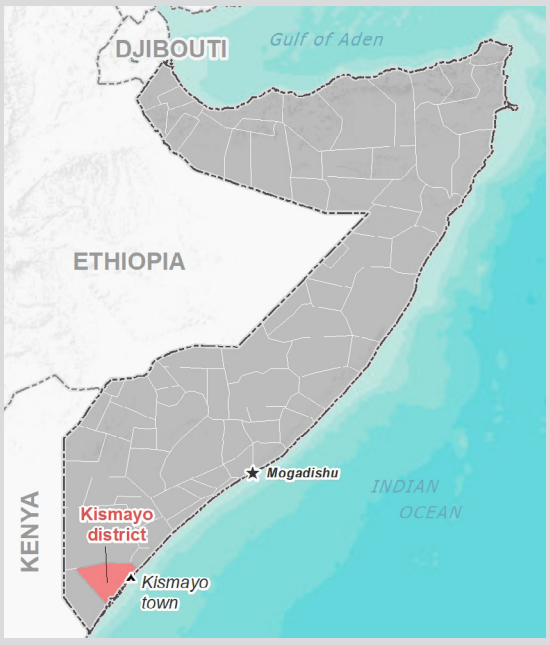
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Warshada B Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

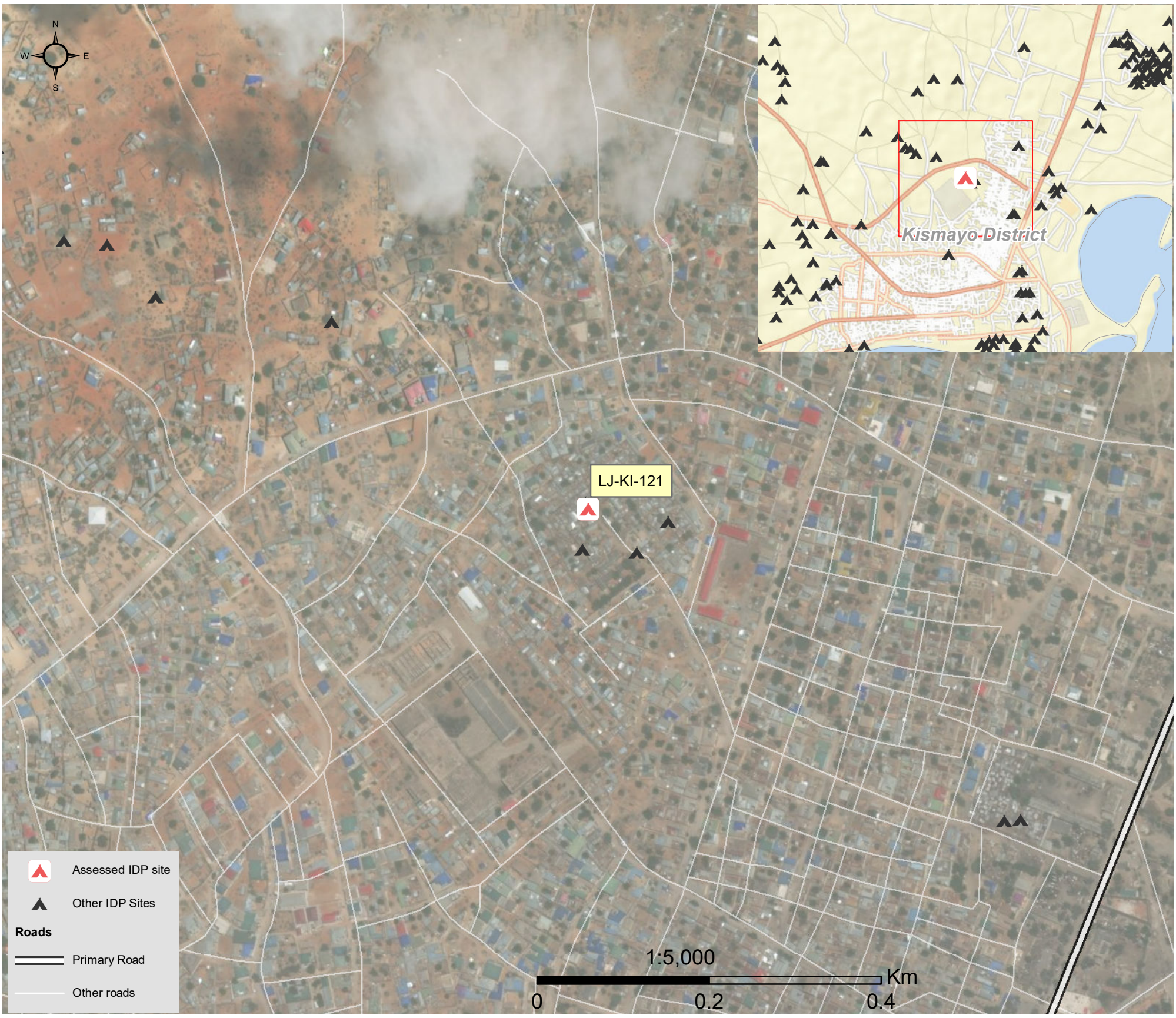
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.545



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Warshada B

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	390
Estimated number of households	65
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-99
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	65
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	8
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	7
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. Malaria
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Wattle and Daub
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Warshada D site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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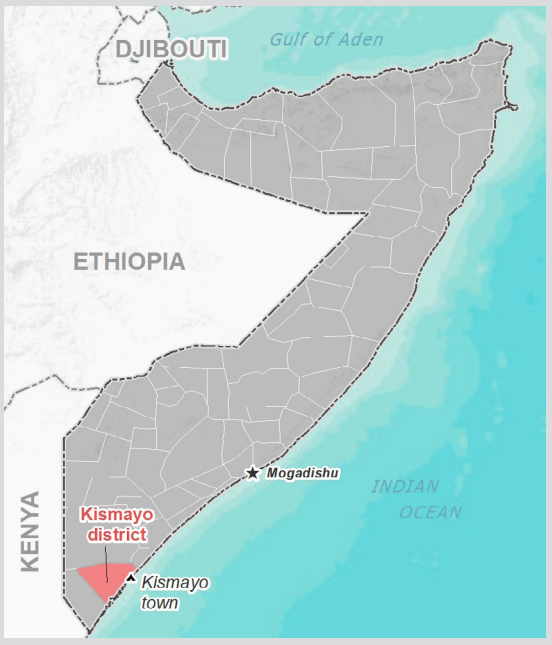
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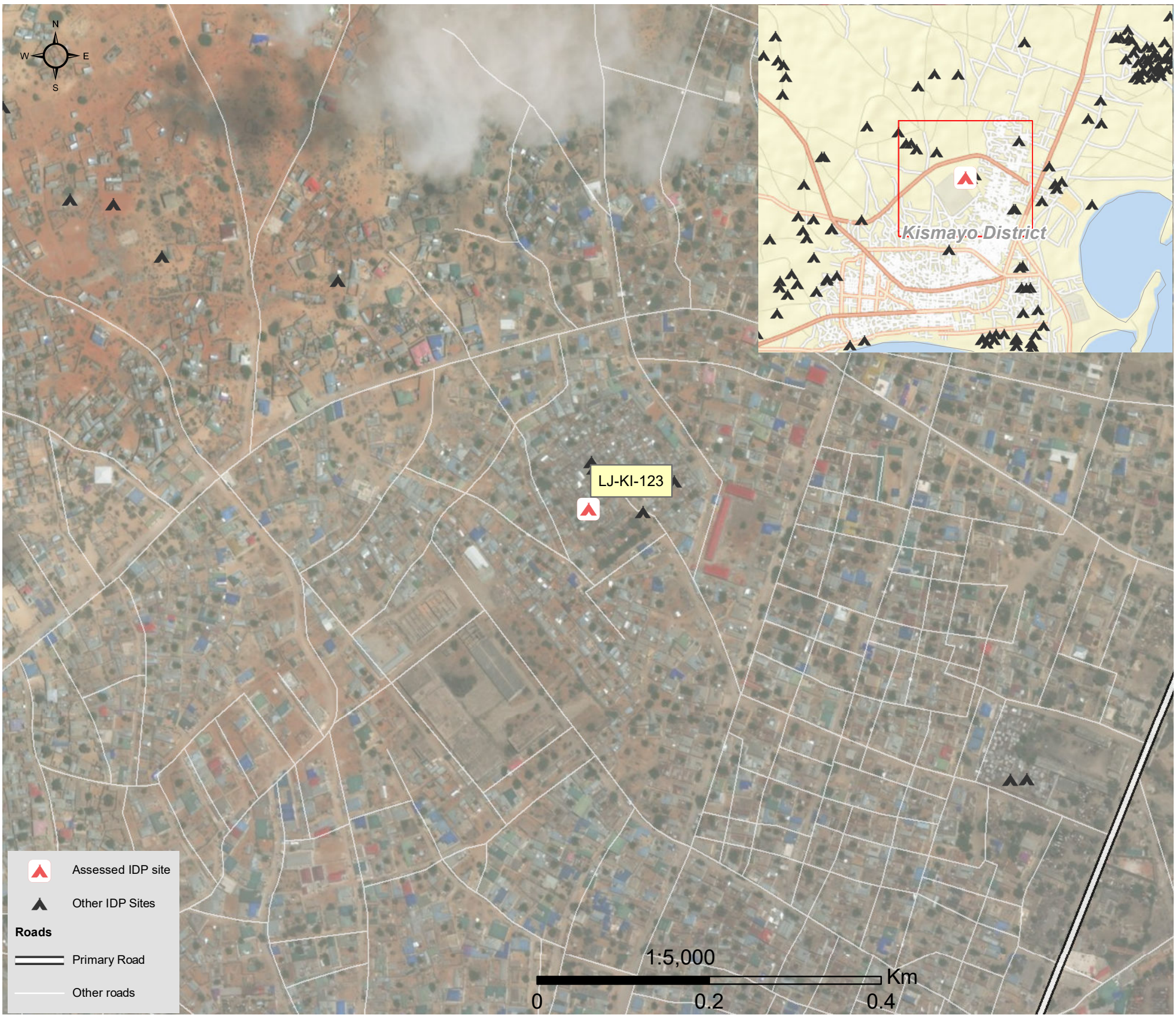
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.545



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Warshada D

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	348
Estimated number of households	58
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-06
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	58
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	8
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	28
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Unknown
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	25
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Wattle and Daub	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Banadiri site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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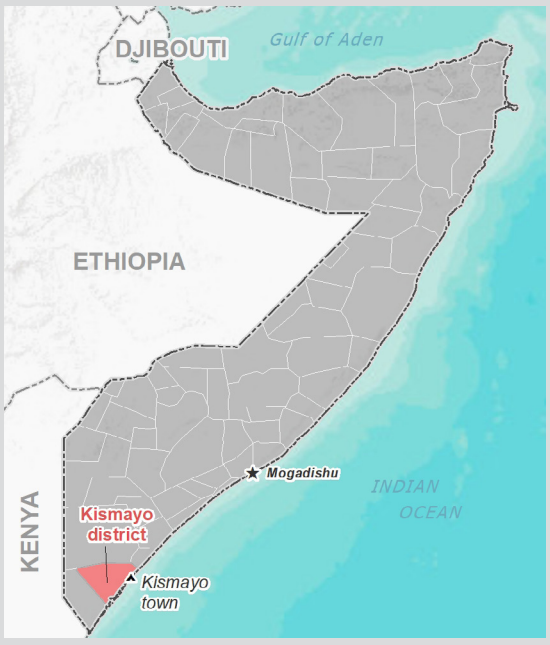
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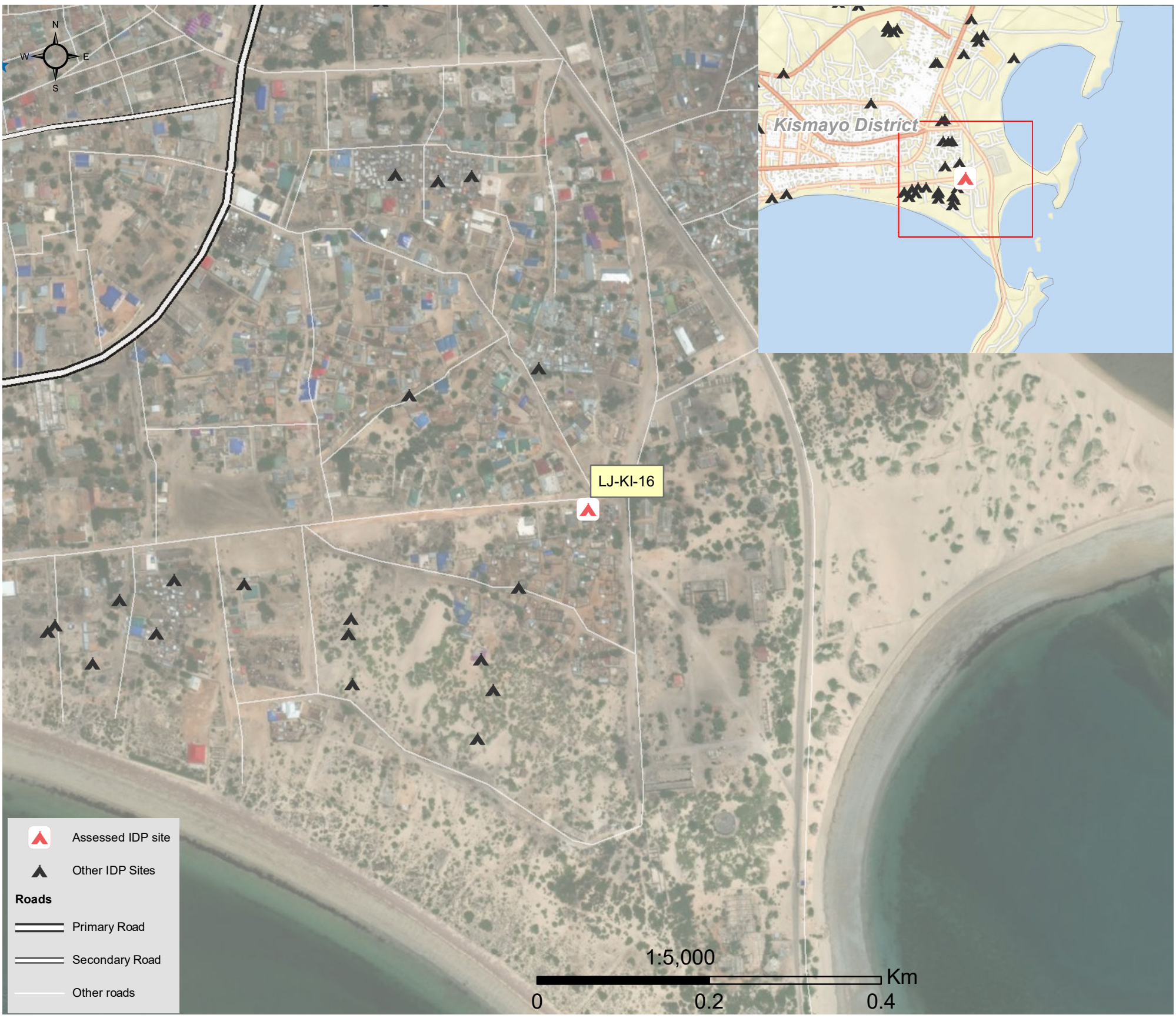
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.552



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Banadiri

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	340
Estimated number of households	47
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local NGO
Date when most site residents arrived	Sep-10
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	47
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	8
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	7
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	1
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. CGI	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	50 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Jubba site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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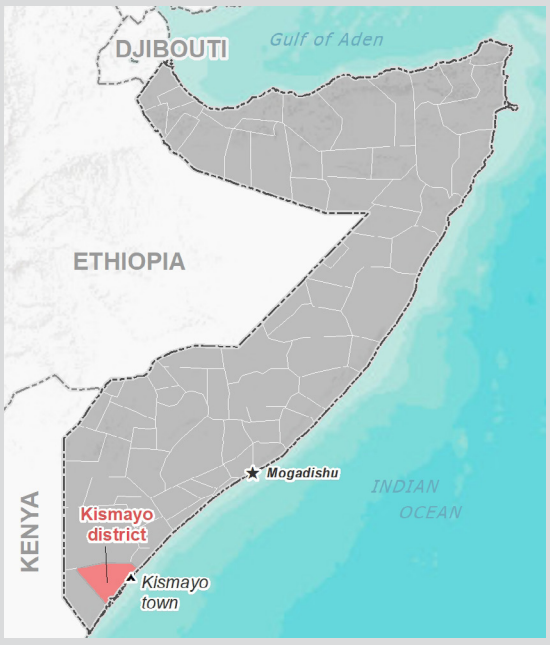
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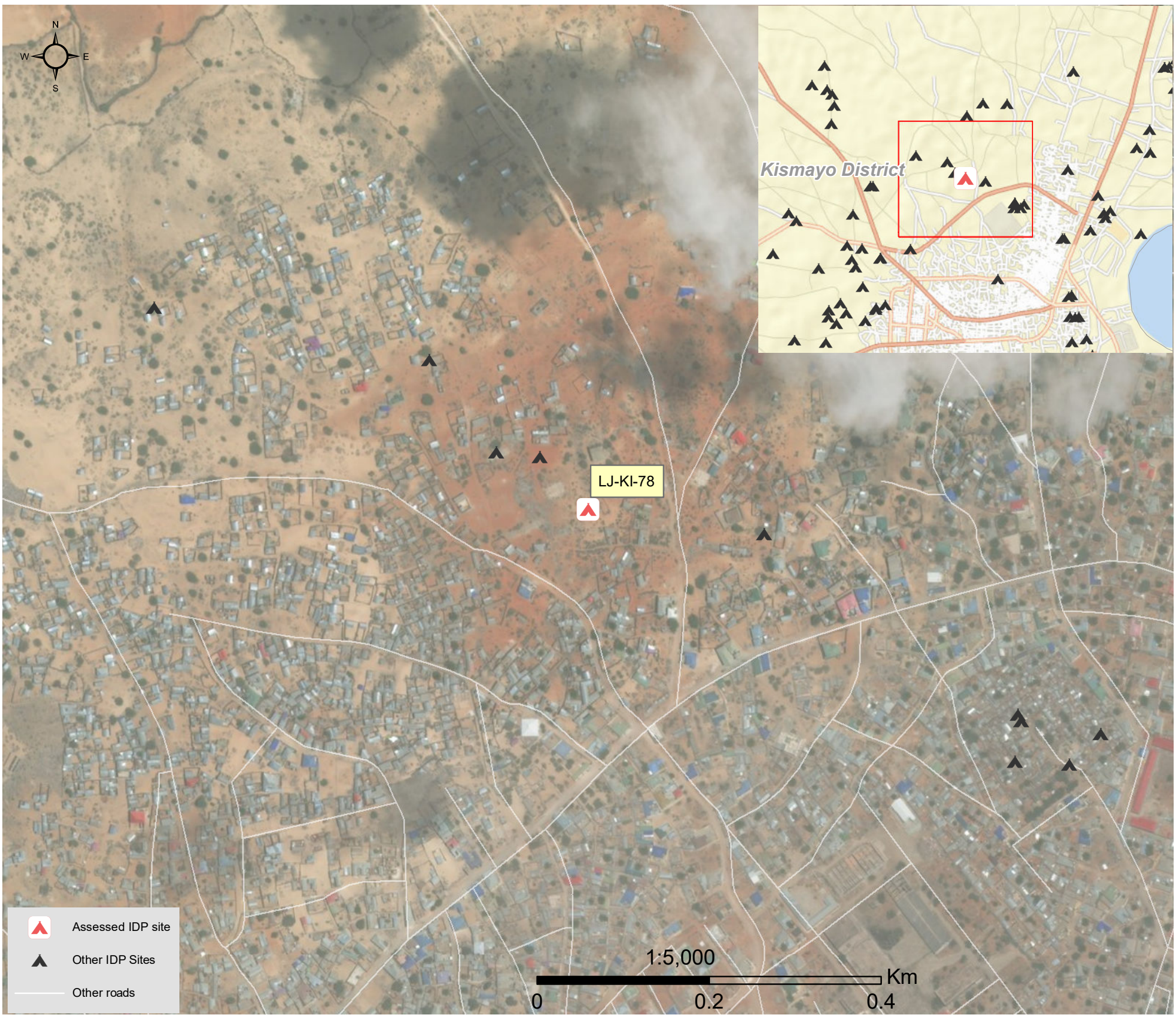
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.54



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Jubba

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	1700
Estimated number of households	340
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	340
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	6
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	14
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	300
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	7
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Ahmed Binu Hambal site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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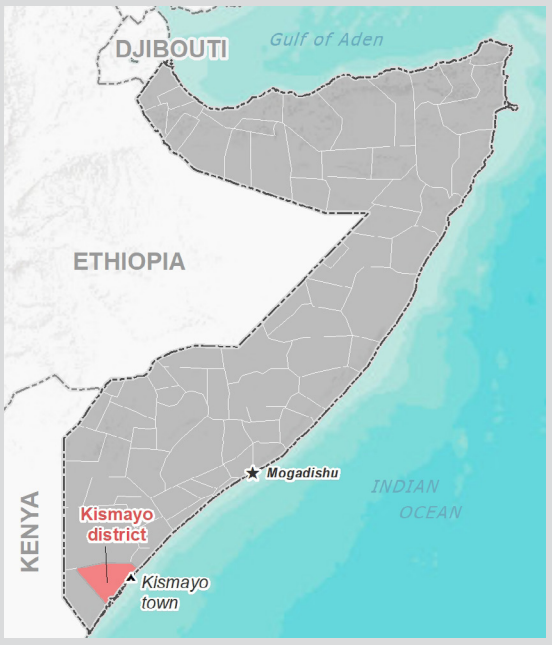
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This factsheet presents a summary of Ahmed Binu Hambal Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

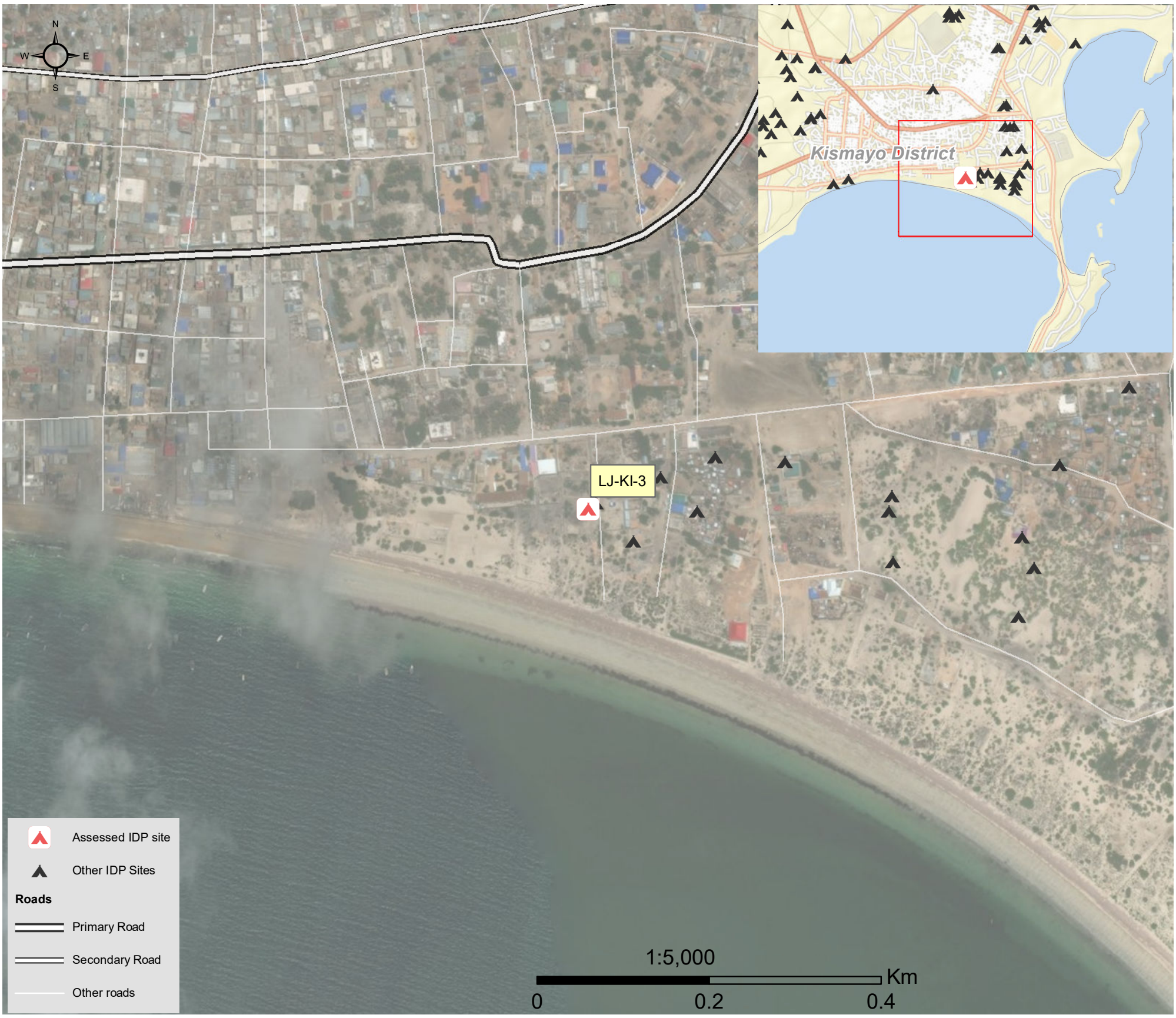
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.546



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Ahmed Binu Hambal

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	390
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-10
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	6
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	23
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	86
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. Malaria
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	50 minutes

Access to nutrition services: Yes

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	2
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Religious leader
2. Community leader
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Gololay site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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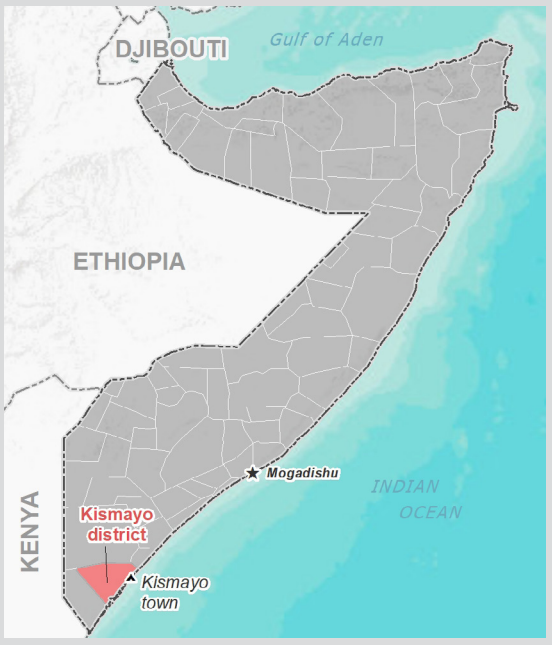
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Gololay Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

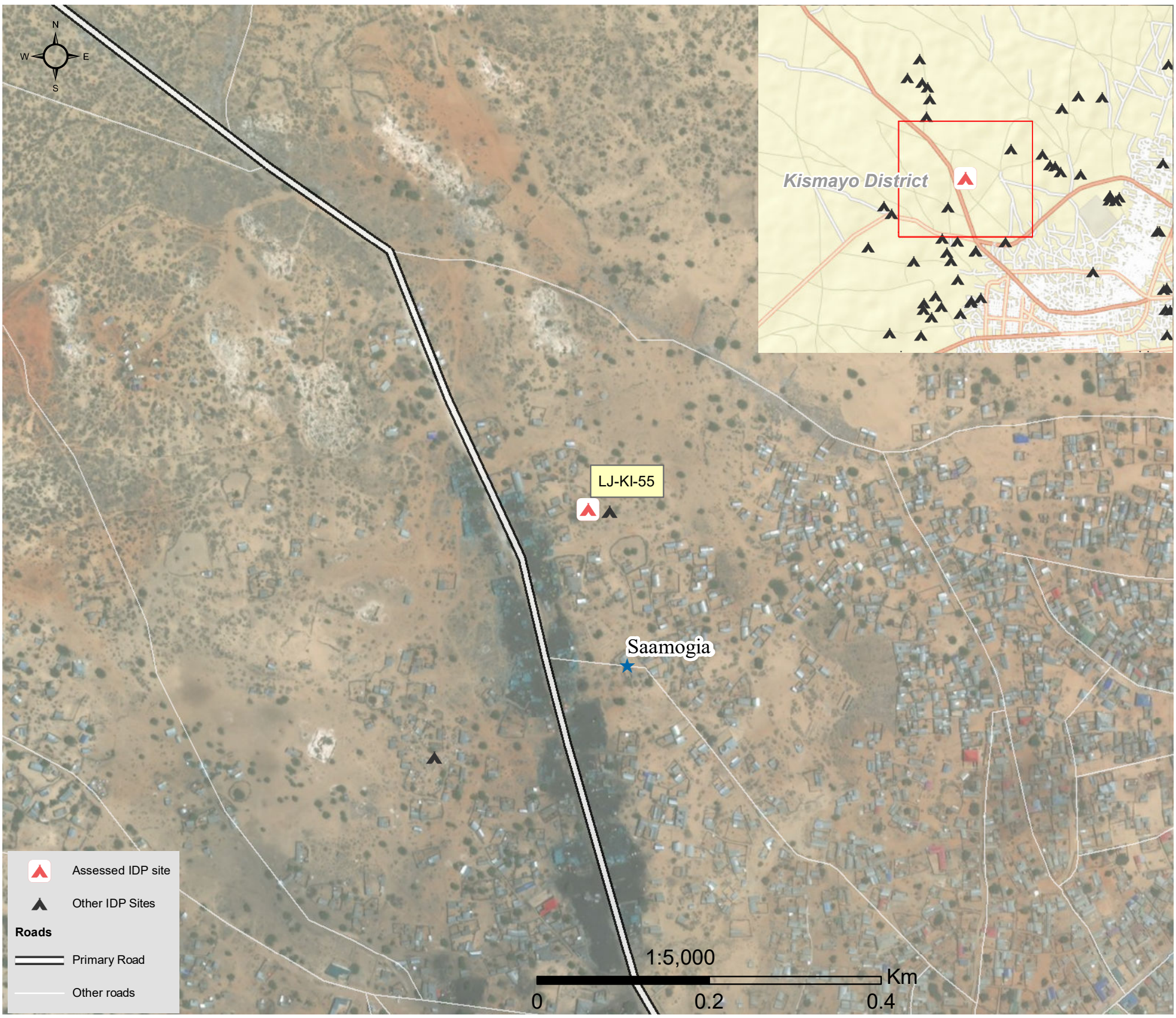
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.532



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Gololay

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	350
Estimated number of households	76
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	76
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	6
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	82
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	7
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Gubaan 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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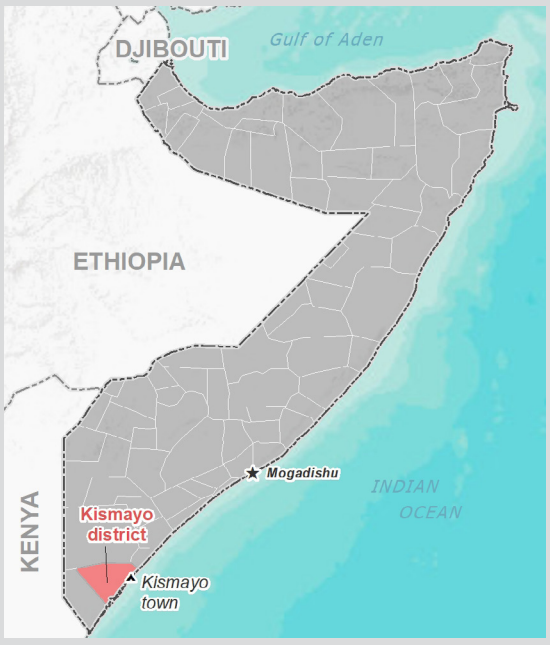
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Gubaan 1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

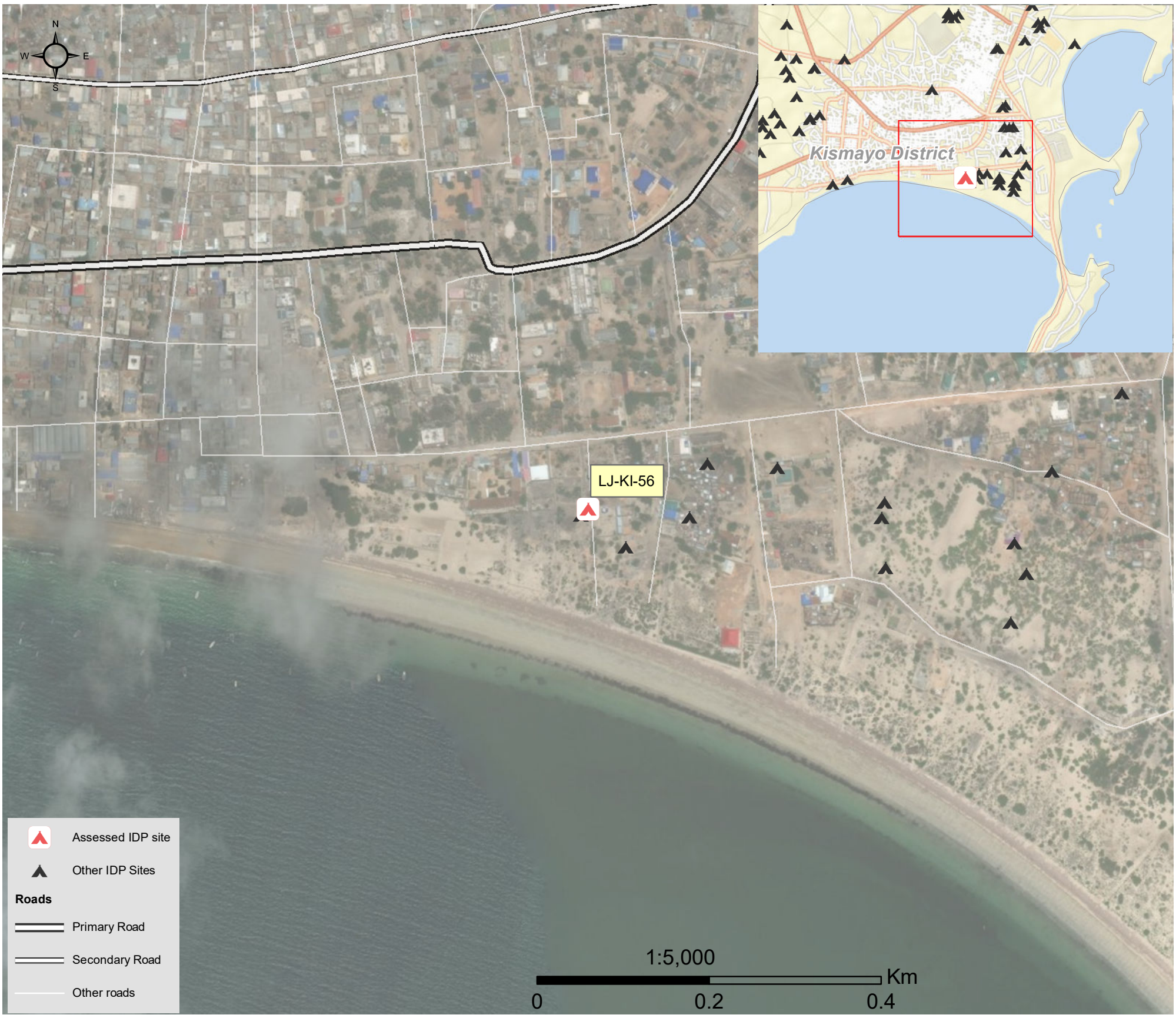
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.546



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Gubaan 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	226
Estimated number of households	35
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	May-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	35
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	6
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	31
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	30 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	2
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Community leader	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Awliya site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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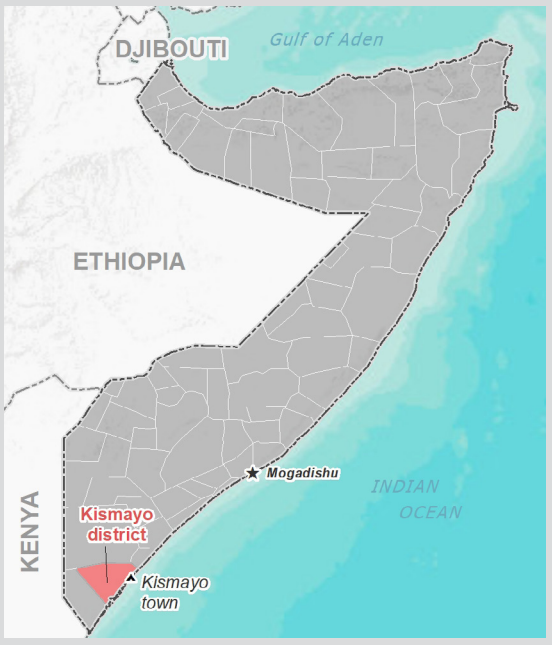
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Awliya Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

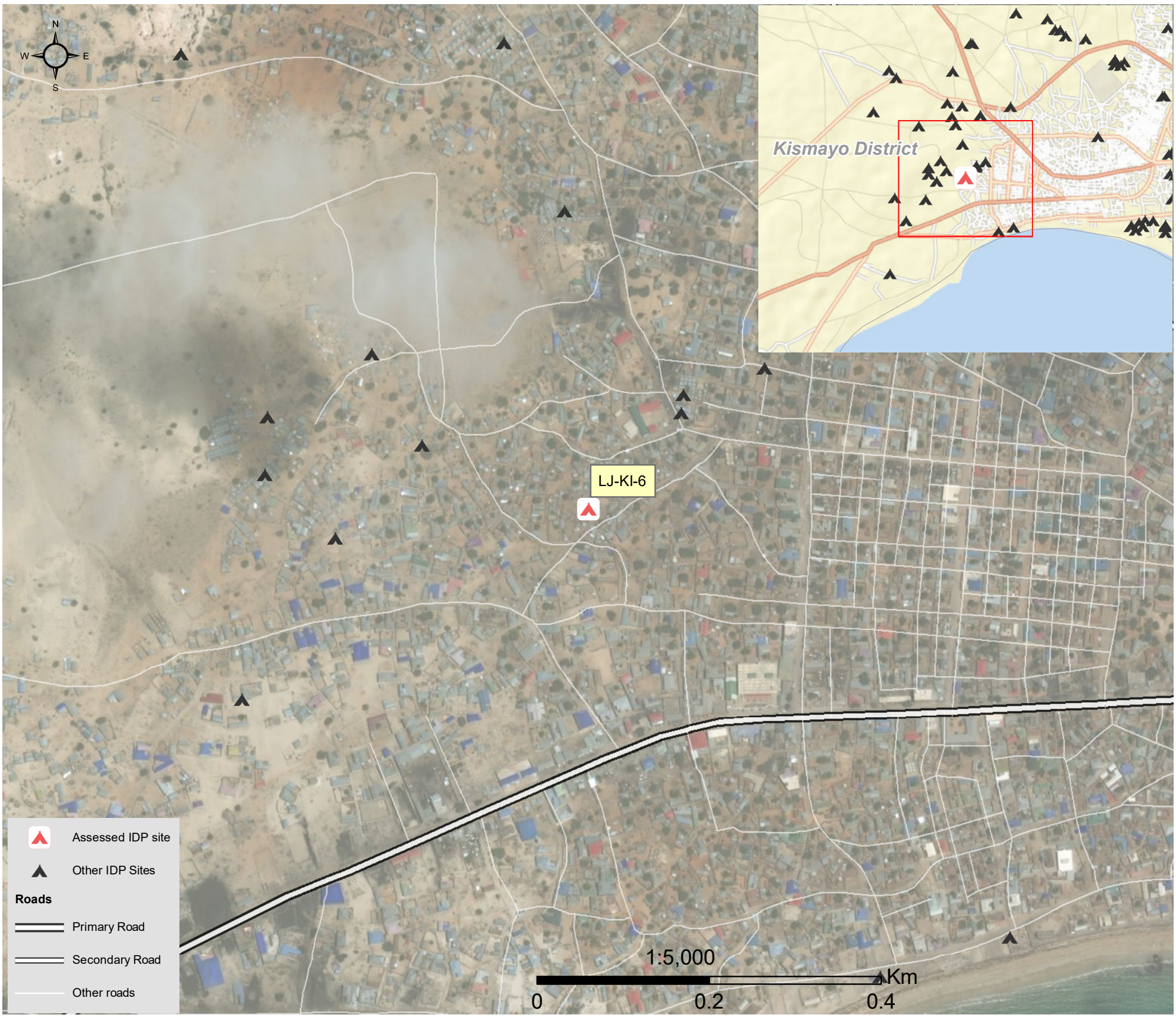
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.531



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Awliya

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	110
Estimated number of households	80
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	80
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	6
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	1
Elderly individuals[4]	25
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Barawe 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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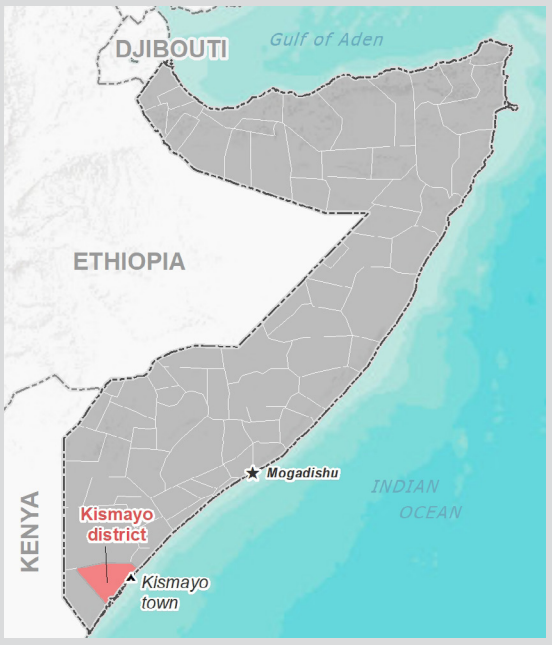
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This factsheet presents a summary of Barawe 2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.549



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Barawe 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	1188
Estimated number of households	198
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	198
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	5
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	25
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	118
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	10
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	3 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Halane site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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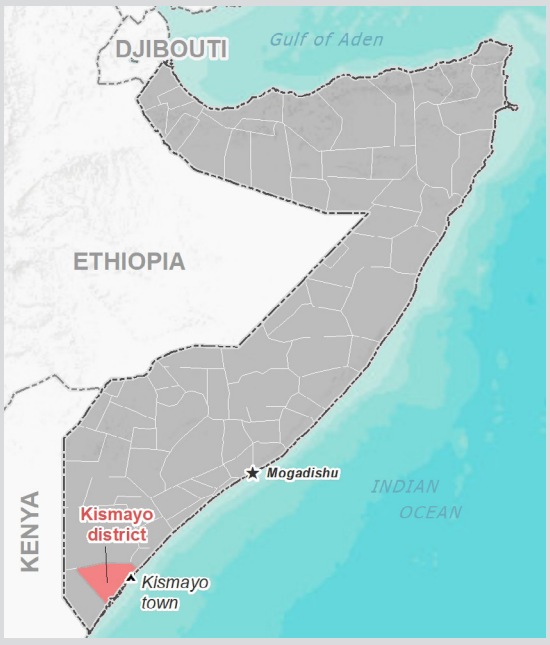
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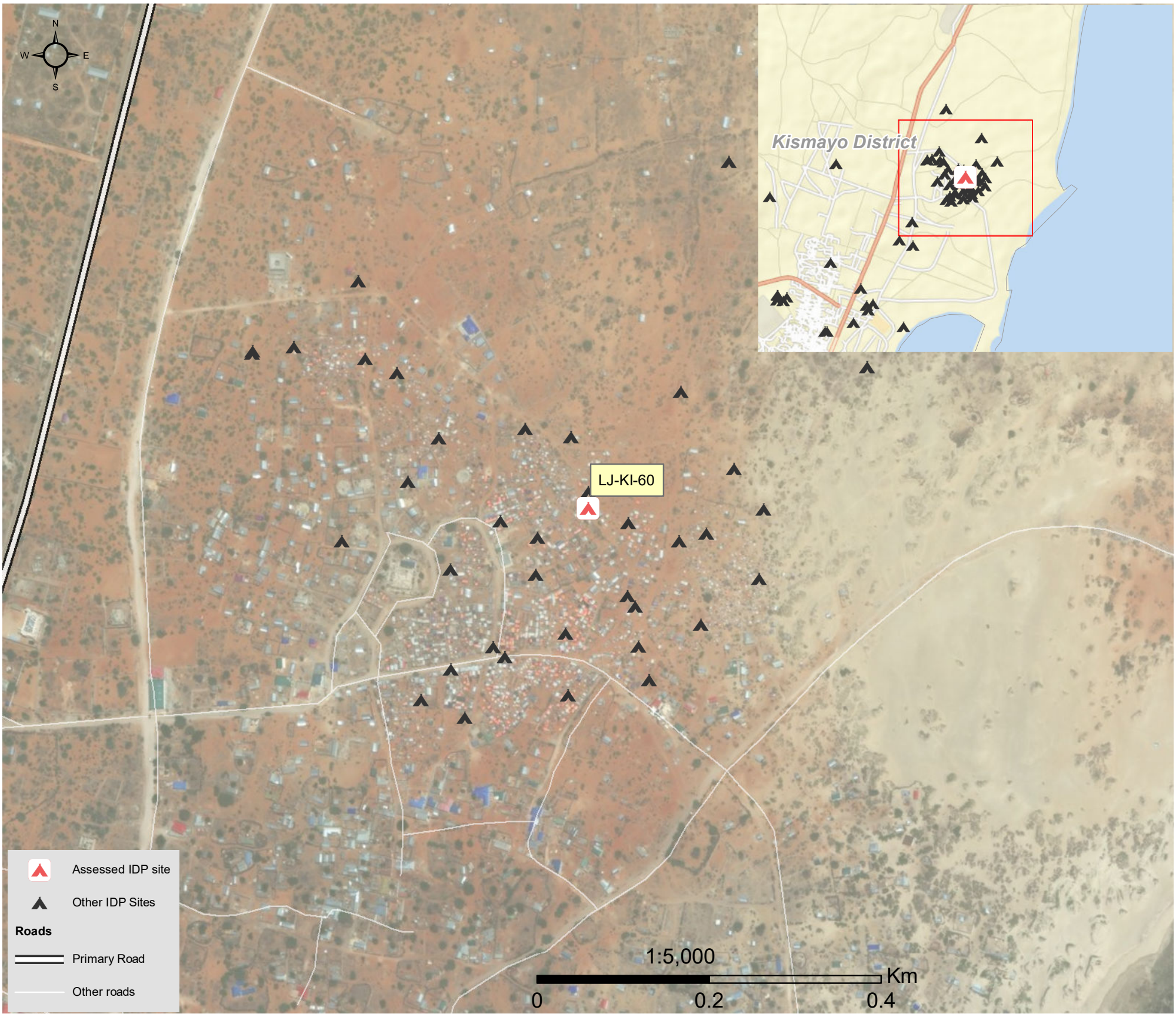
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Halane

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	774
Estimated number of households	128
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	128
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	5
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	17
Child-headed households	2
Elderly individuals[4]	114
Unaccompanied children	3
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	10 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	30 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Community leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Luqman Galeer site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

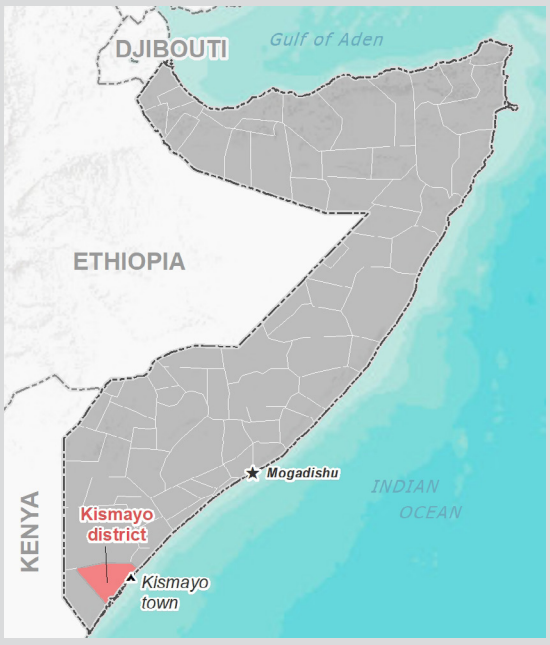
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Luqman Galeer Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

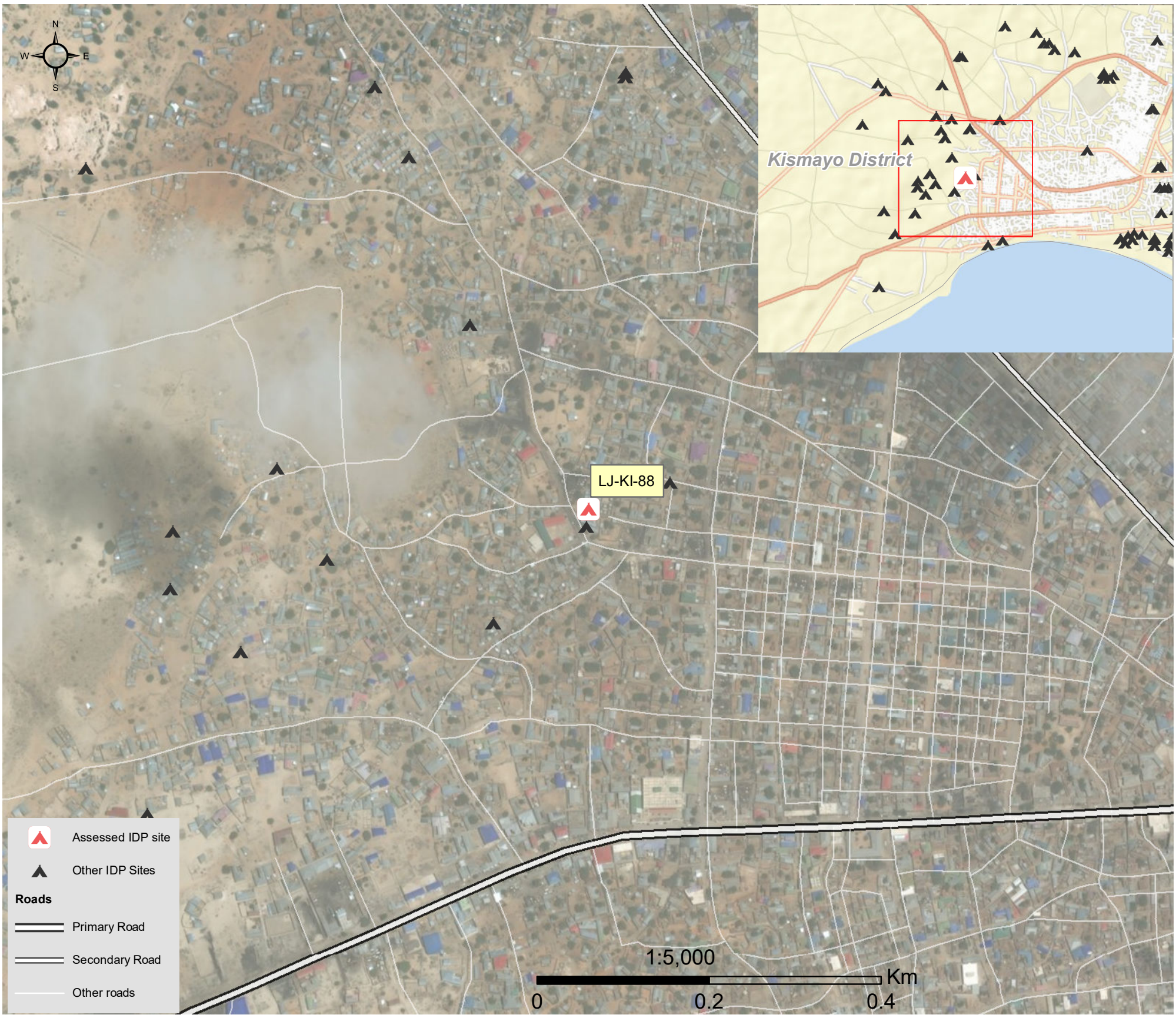
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.532



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Luqman Galeer

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	225
Estimated number of households	45
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	45
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	5
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	72
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	2
Latrines (female)	4
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	2 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Koban 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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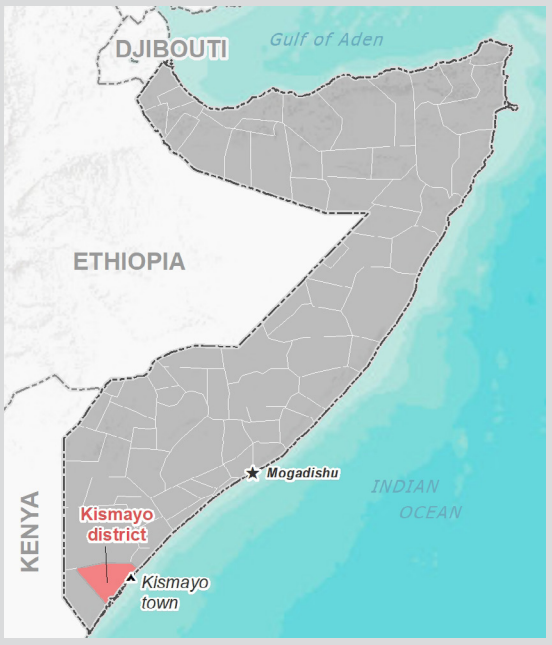
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Koban 2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

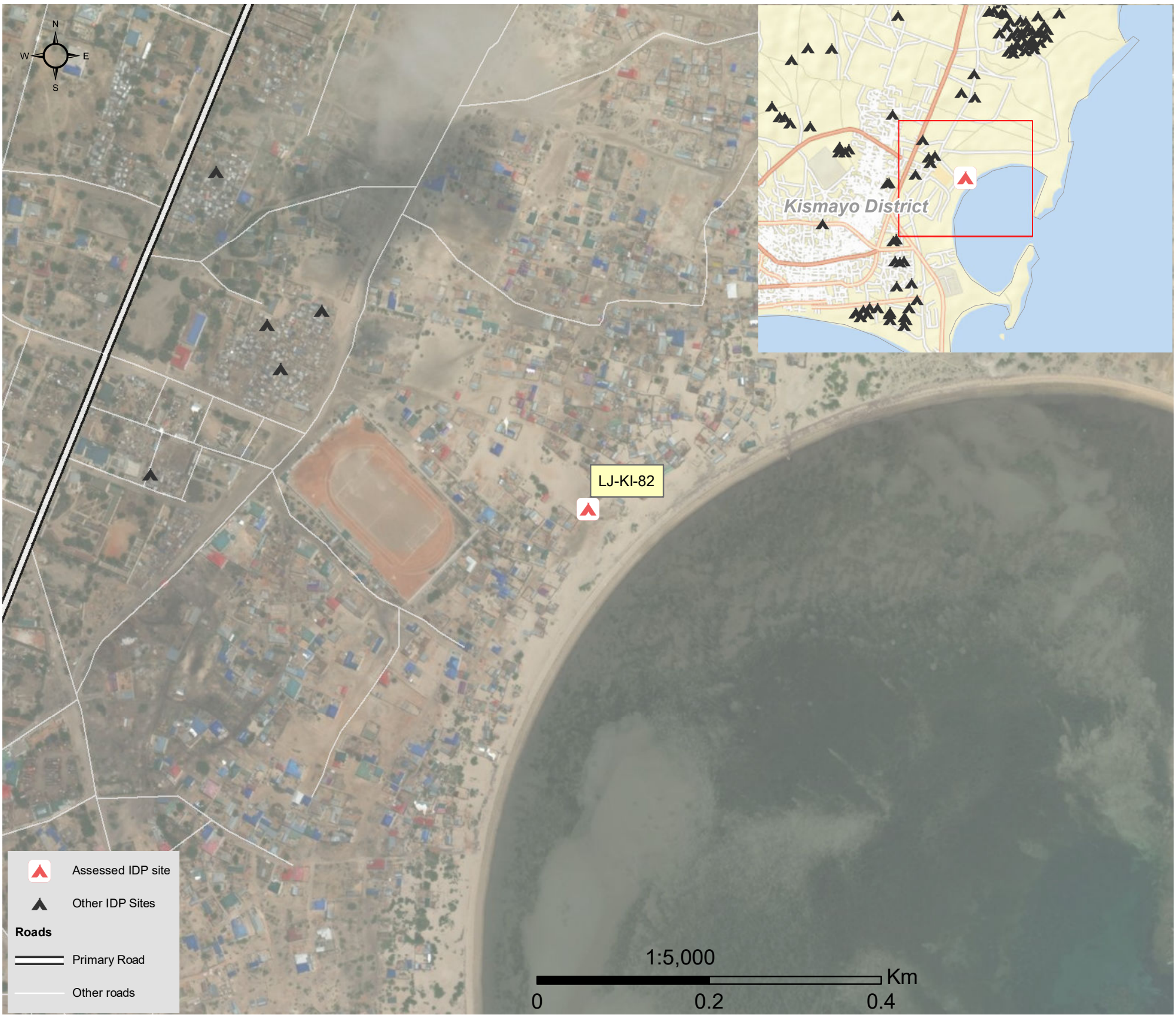
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.556



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Koban 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	380
Estimated number of households	64
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	64
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	5
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	2
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	35 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Burashadley site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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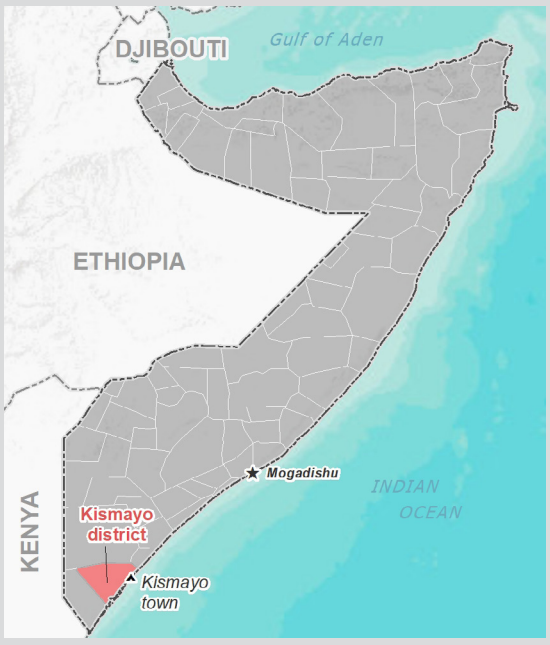
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Burashadley Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.551



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Burashadley

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	420
Estimated number of households	140
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jun-08
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	140
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	5
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	35
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	30 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	36
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Quranic

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Mud adobe
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Religious leader
2. Community leader
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Baraka site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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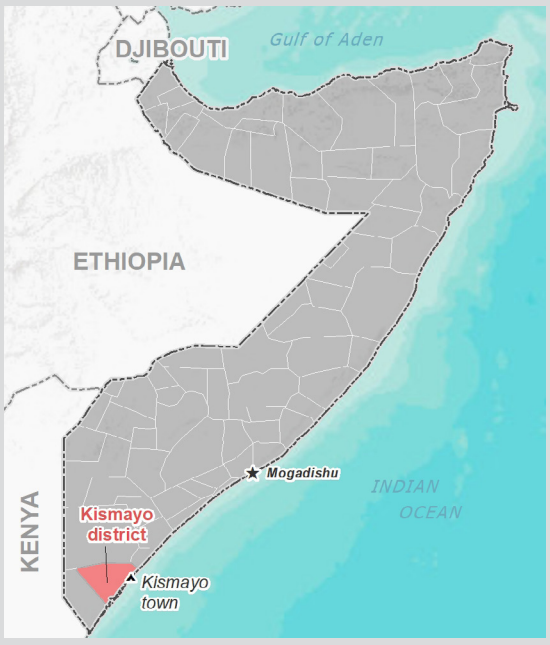
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This factsheet presents a summary of Baraka Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

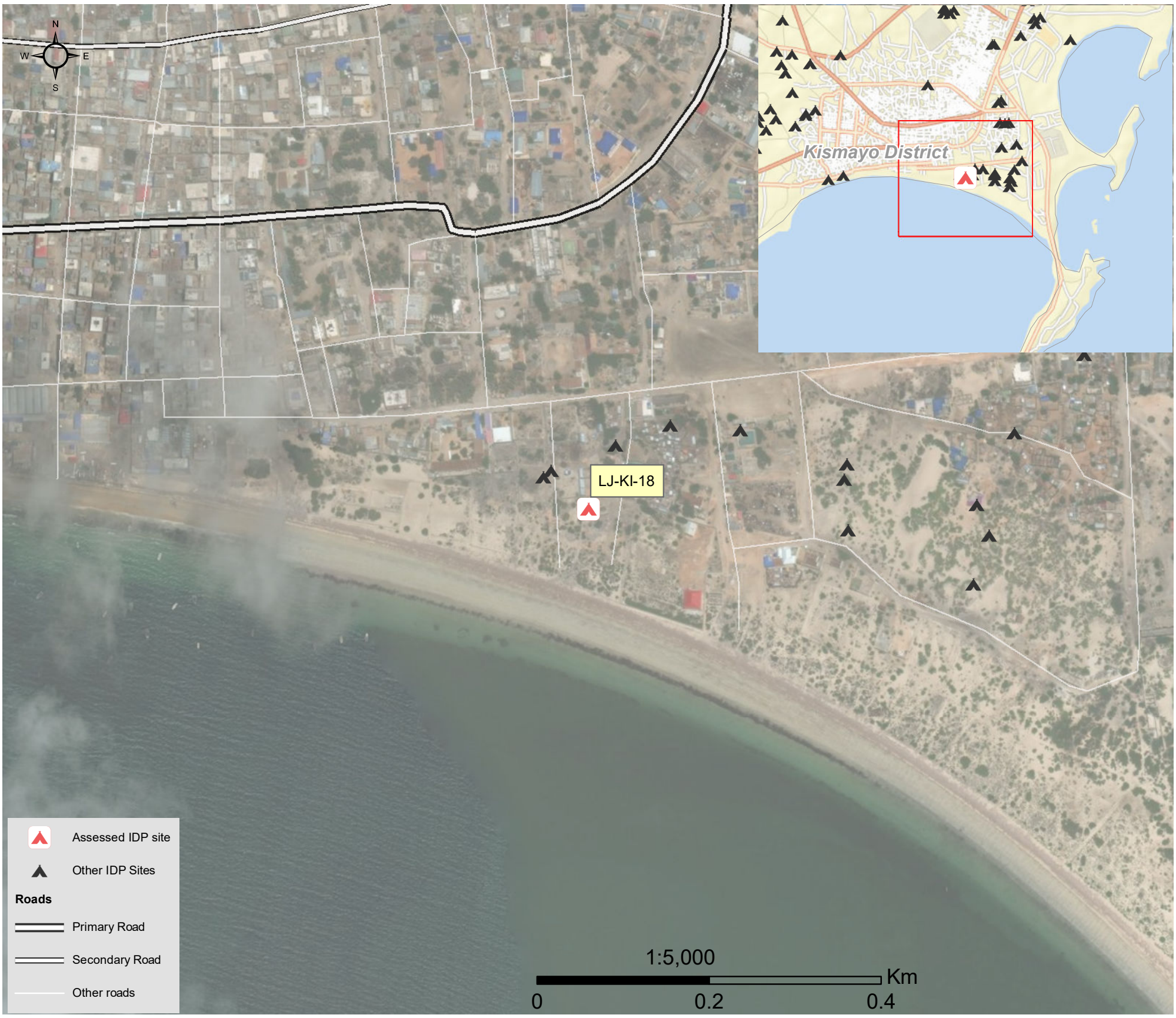
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.547



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Baraka

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	560
Estimated number of households	110
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	110
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	4
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	3
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	138
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Manamoofo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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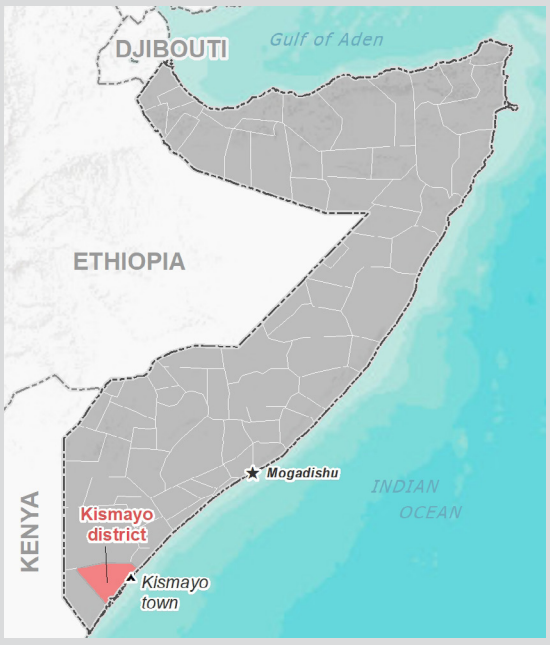
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This factsheet presents a summary of Manamoofo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.543



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Manamoofo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	516
Estimated number of households	86
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-07
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	86
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	4
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	96
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	6
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Wattle and daub	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Yaaq Bisharo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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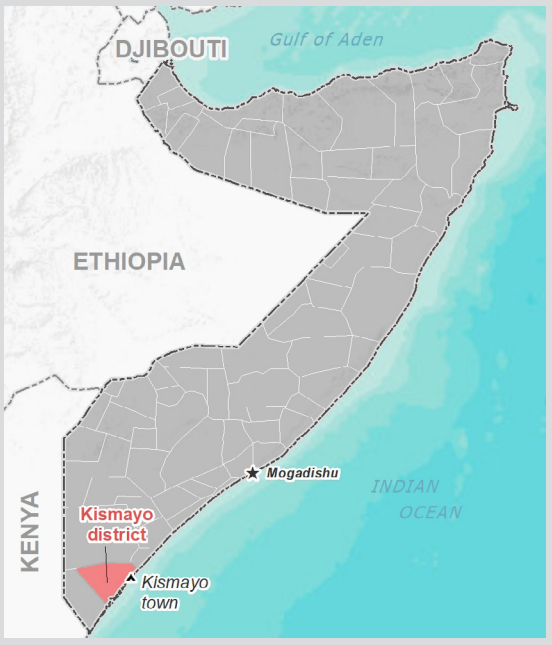
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Yaaq Bisharo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

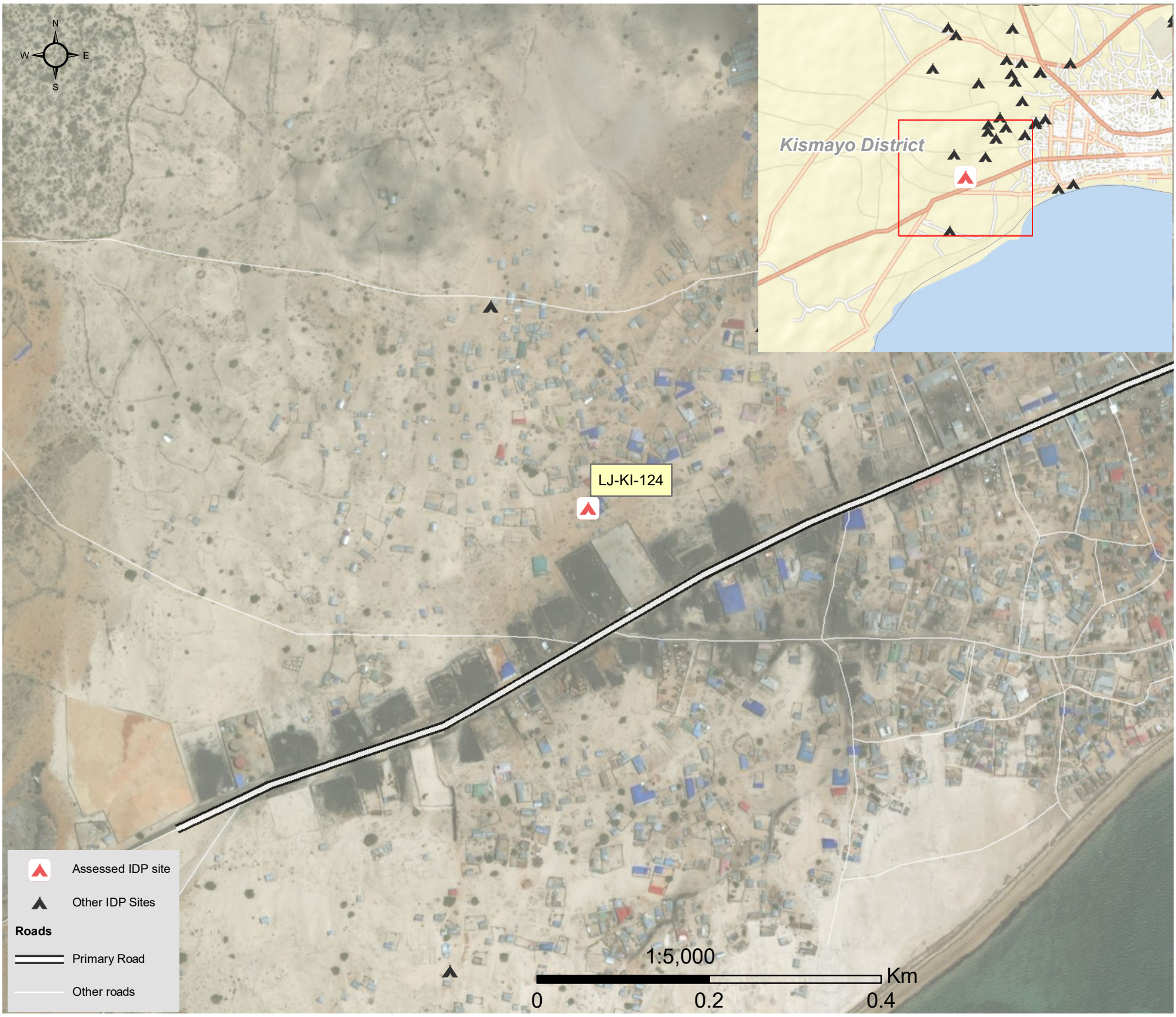
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.526



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Yaaq Bisharo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	250
Estimated number of households	50
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	50
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	4
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	35
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Galeyraha site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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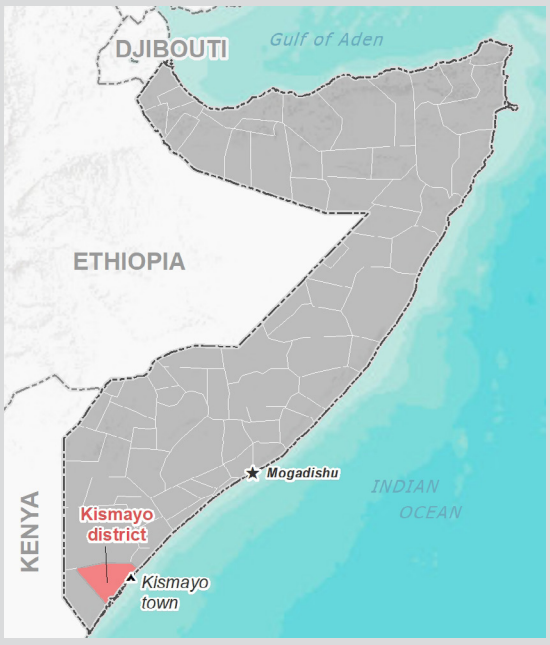
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Galeyraha Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

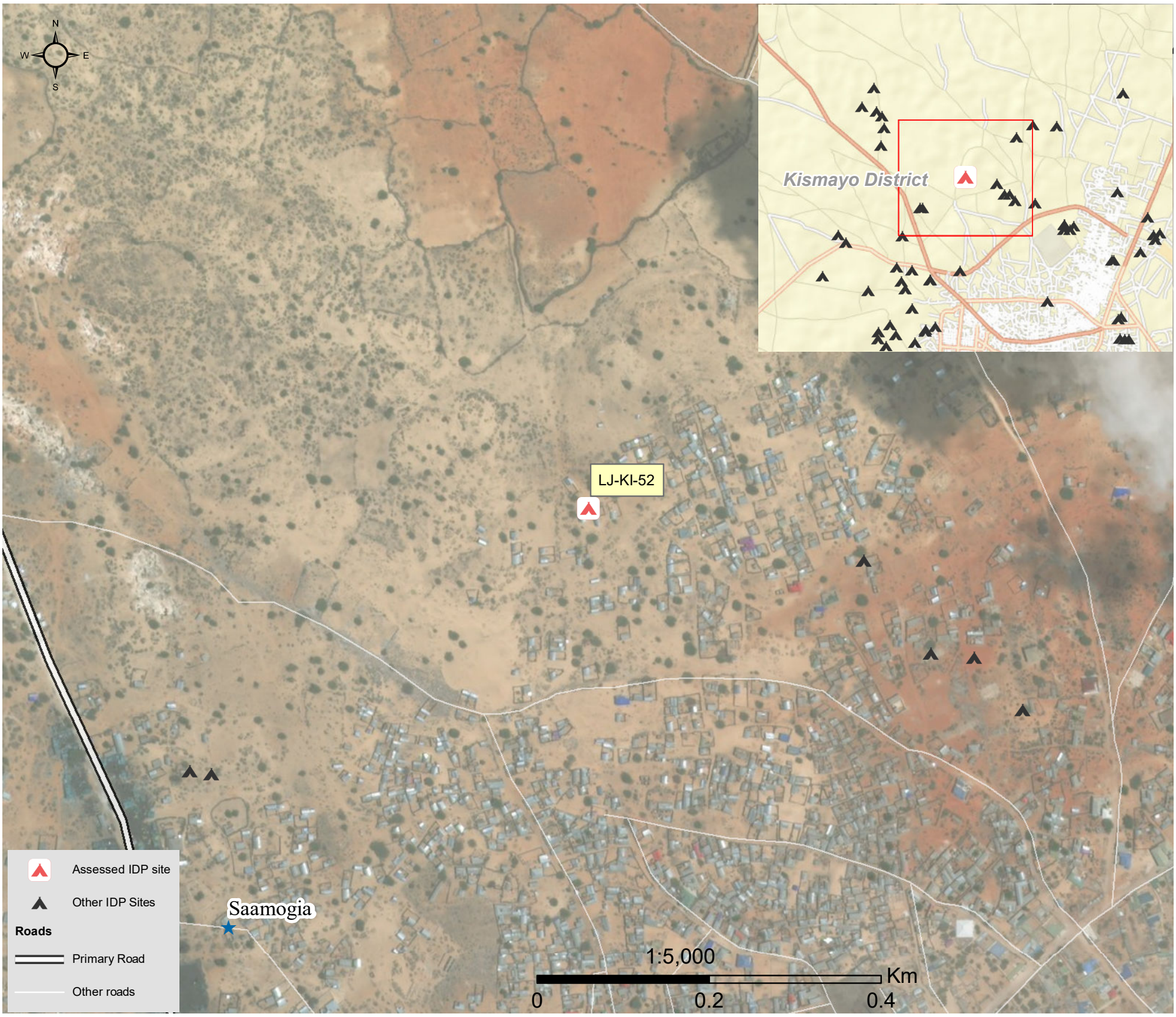
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.536



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Galeyraha

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	180
Estimated number of households	30
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	UN agency
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	30
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	4
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	30
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	1
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. CGI
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Soya site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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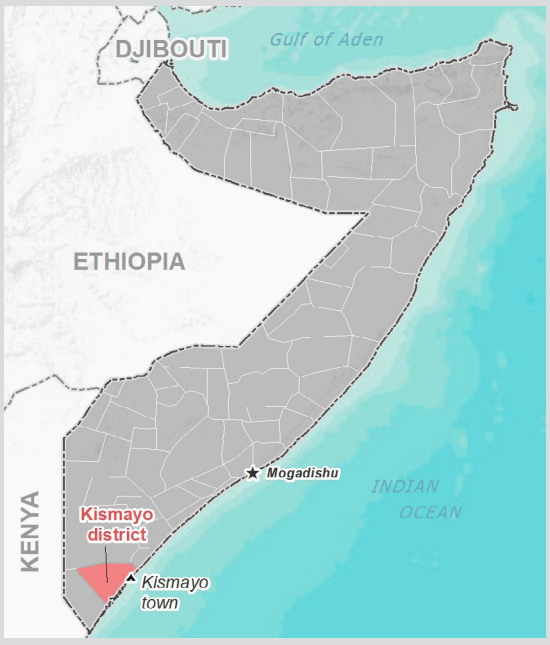
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Soya Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

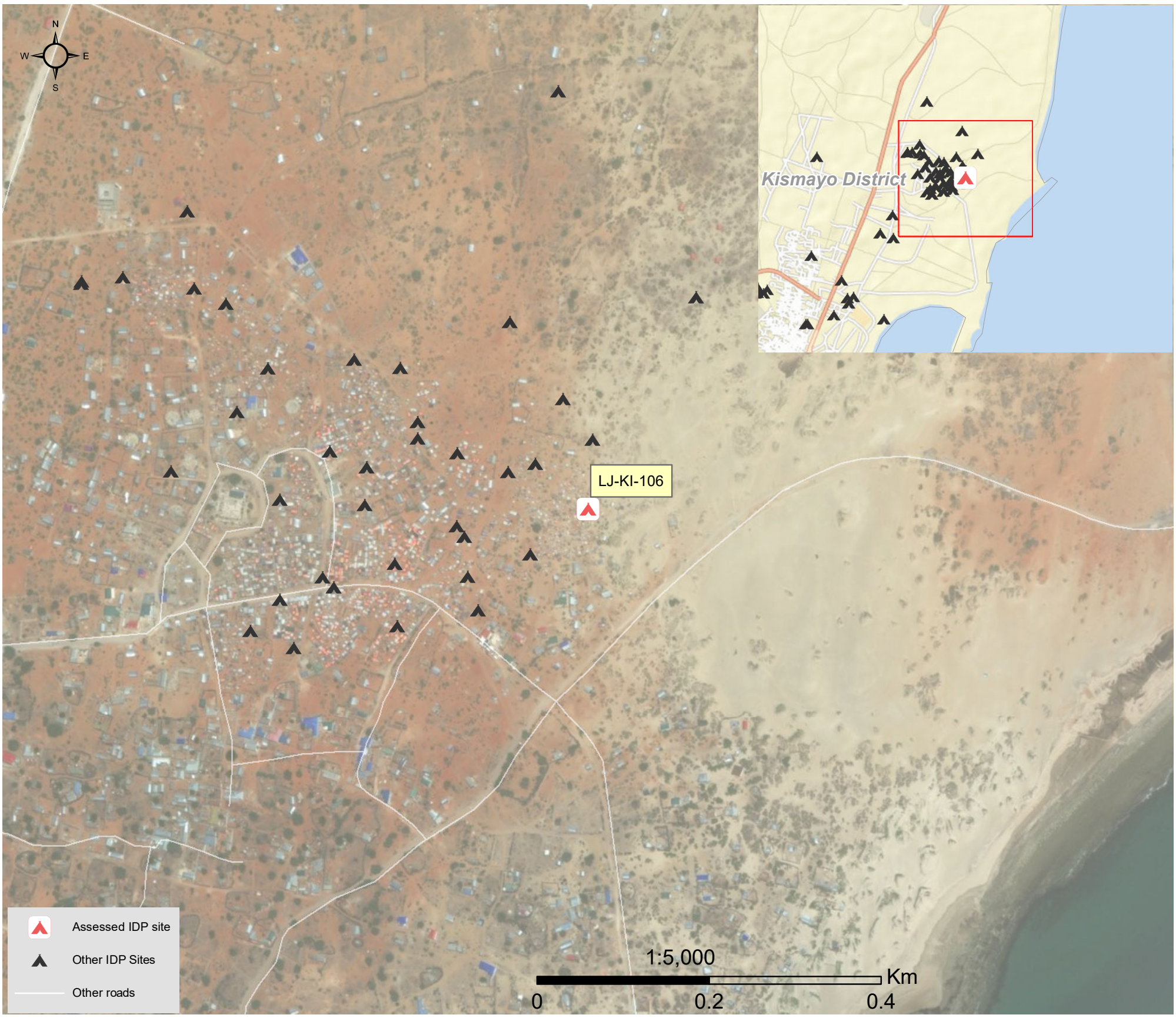
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.564



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Soya

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	576
Estimated number of households	94
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	94
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	3
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	81
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	4 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	10 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Harac site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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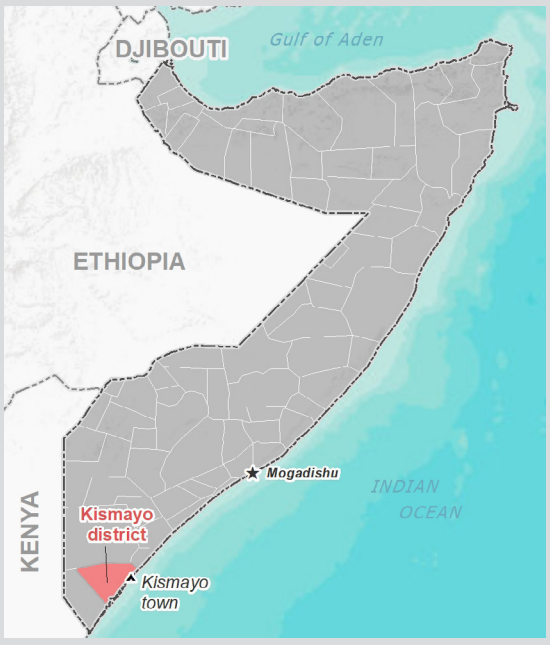
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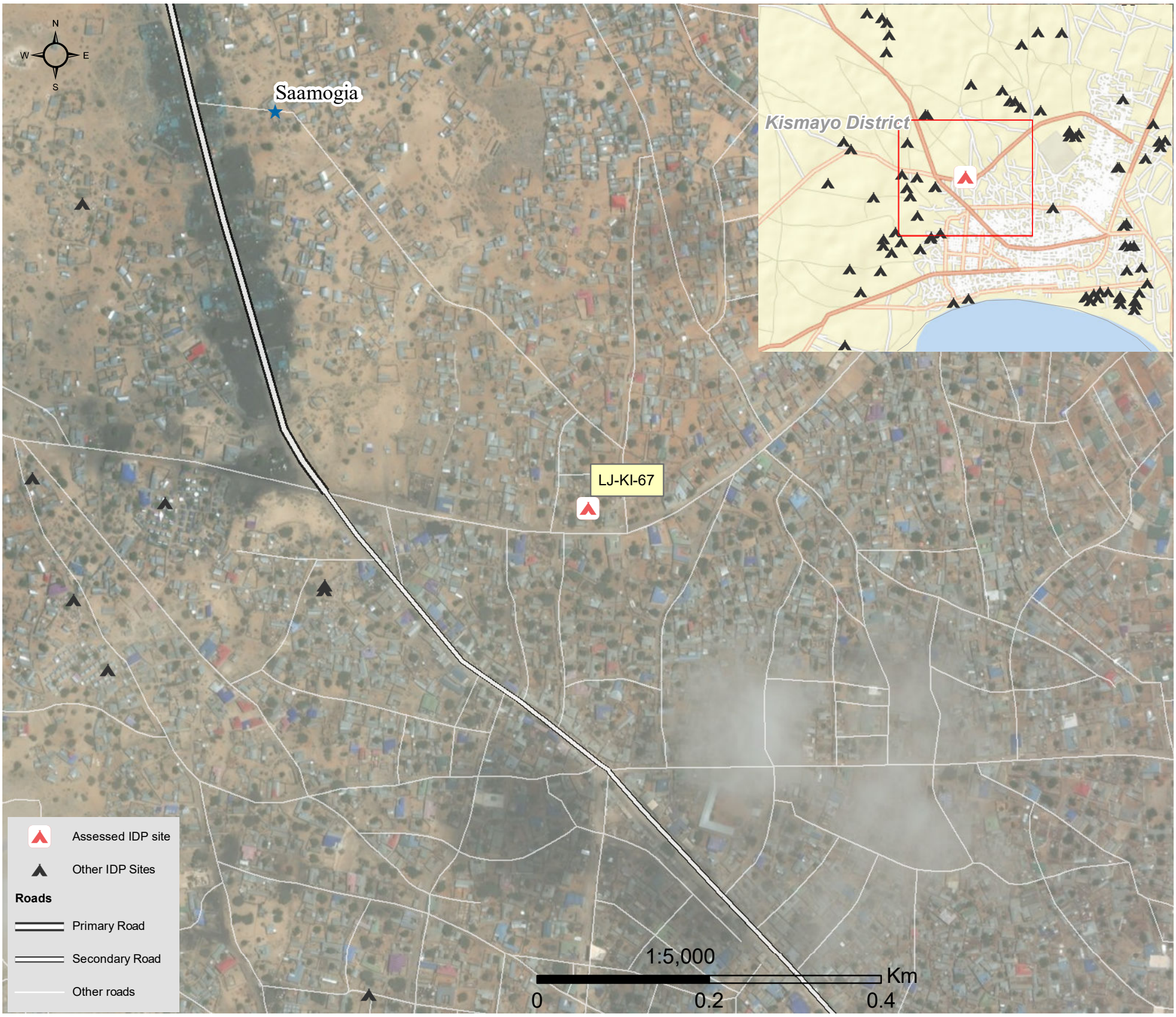
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.535



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Harac

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	250
Estimated number of households	45
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-05
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	45
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	3
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	1
Child-headed households	3
Elderly individuals[4]	40
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Camp Qurac site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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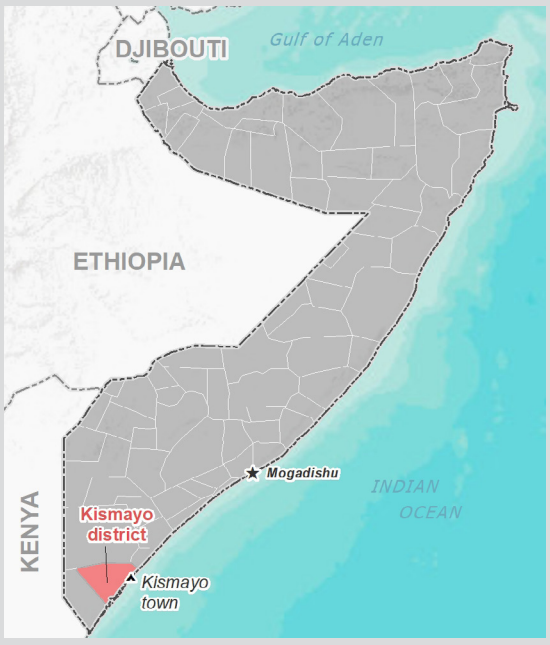
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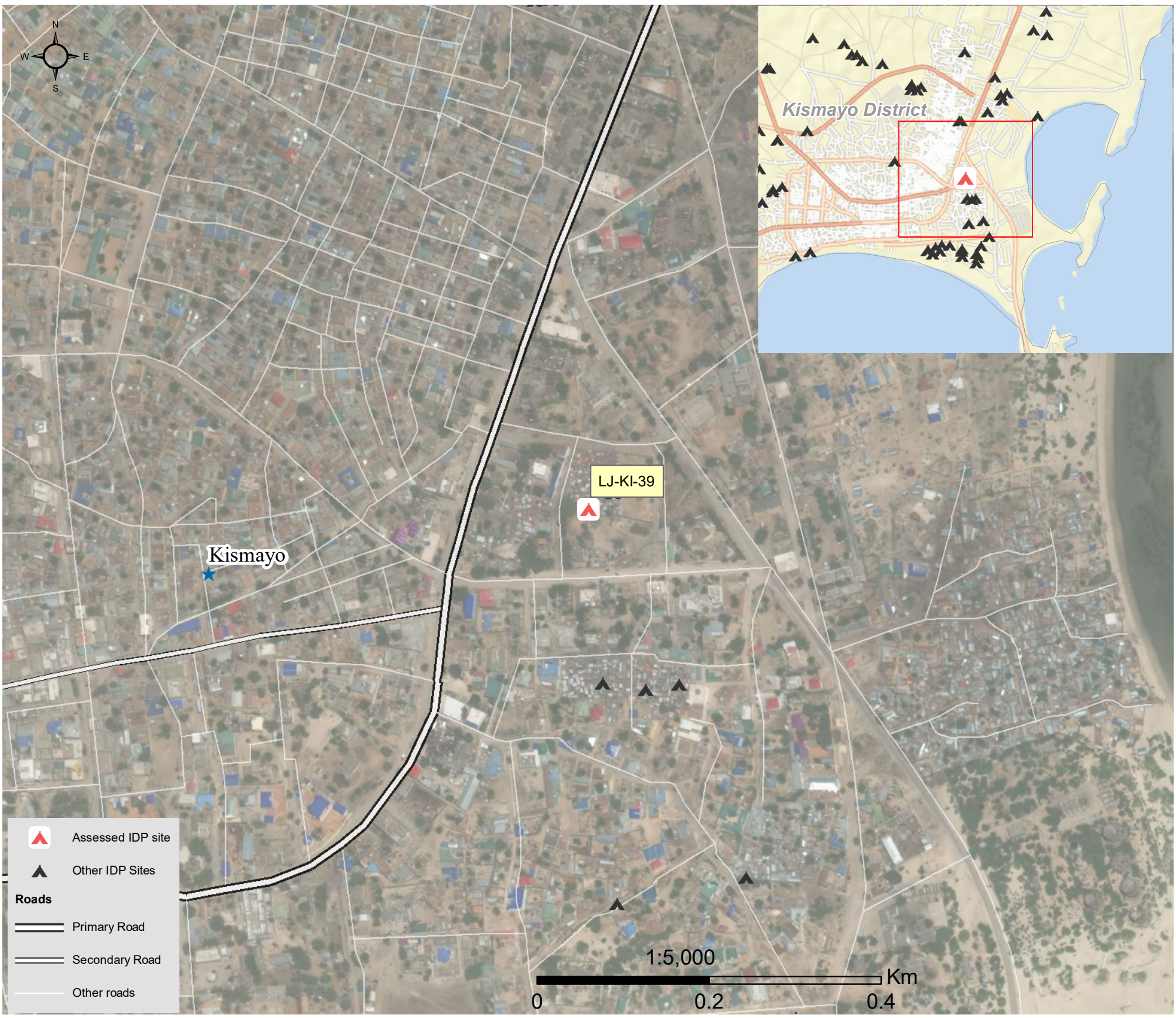
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.55



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Camp Qurac

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	150
Estimated number of households	65
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	65
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	3
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	1
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	20
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Mofi site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

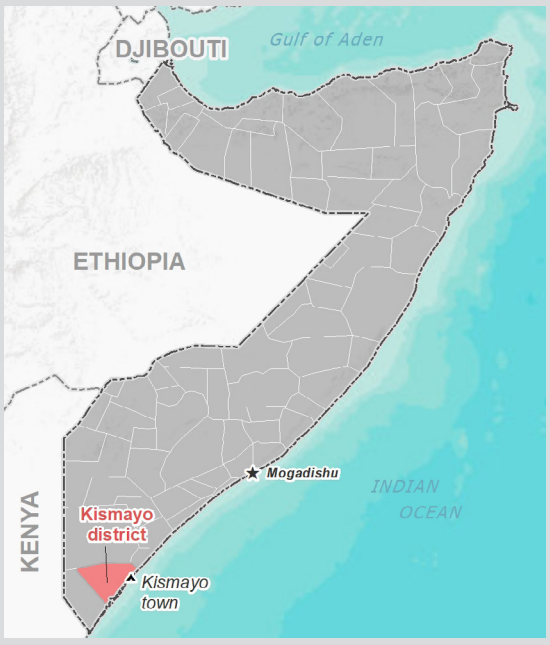
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Mofi Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

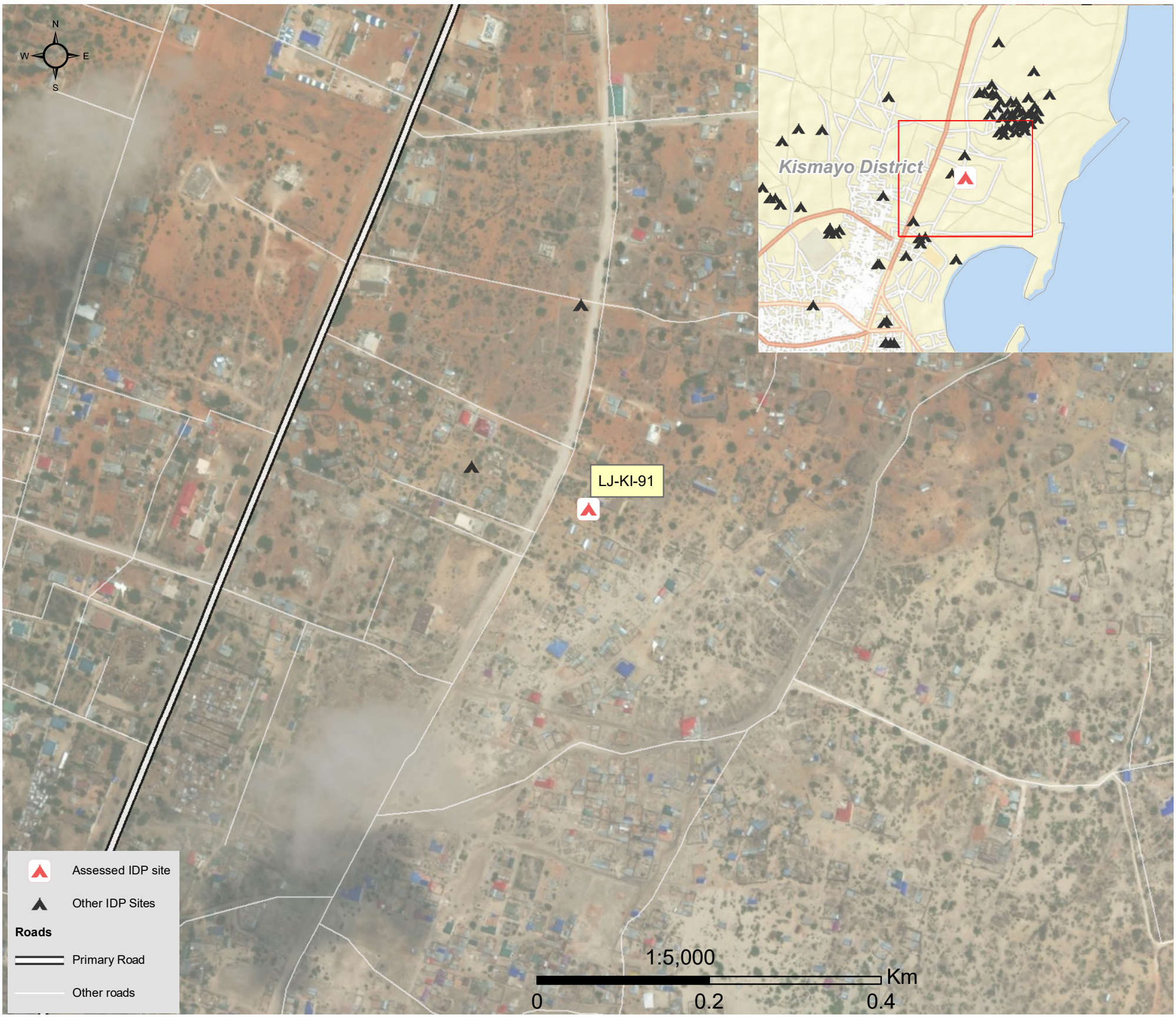
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.557



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Mofi

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	90
Estimated number of households	32
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	32
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	1
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	30
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. Polio	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	6 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	6
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	2 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bulo Fadura site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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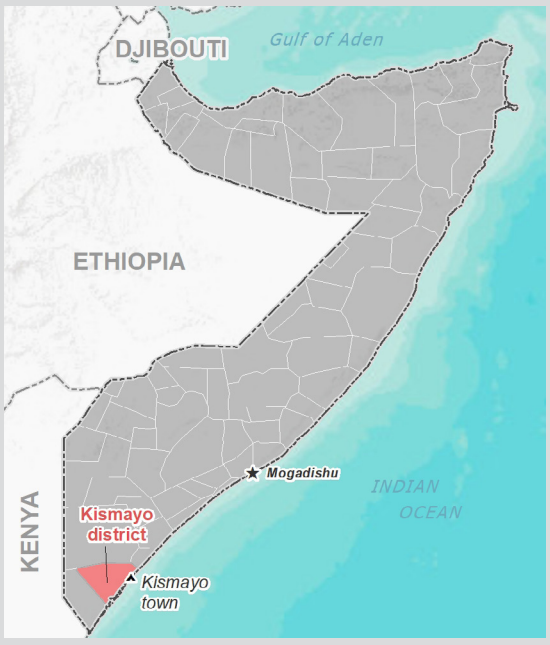
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This factsheet presents a summary of Bulo Fadura Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

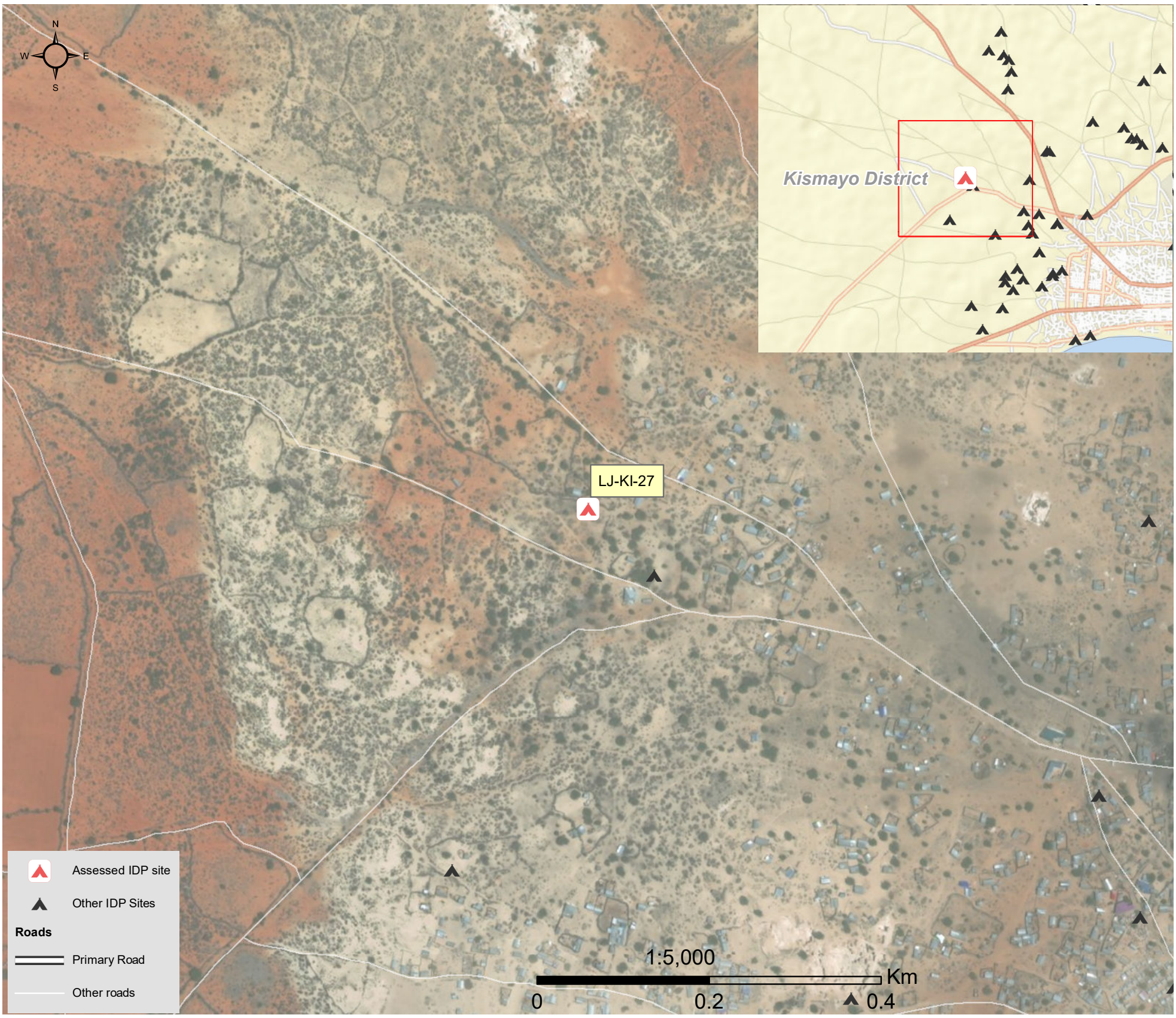
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.524



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bulo Fadura

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	1800
Estimated number of households	370
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	370
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	320
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	40
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	Yes
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. Diphtheria

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	30
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Mud Adobe Block
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Kaam Khere site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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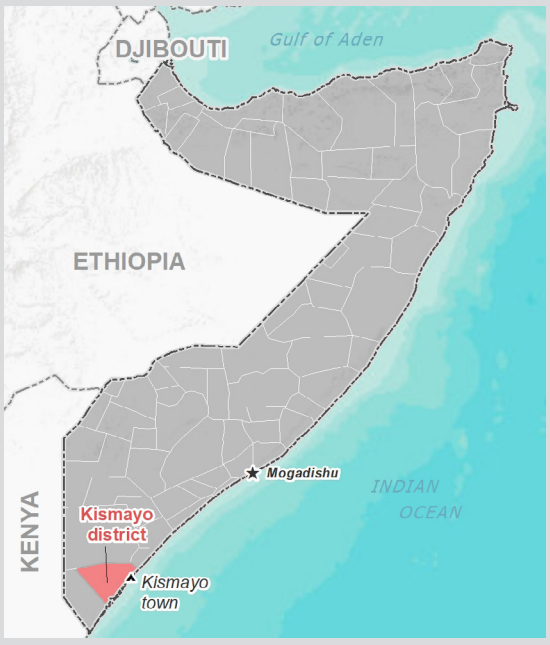
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Kaam Khere Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.551



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Kaam Khere

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	815
Estimated number of households	163
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	163
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	60
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	225
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	20
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Wadajir (Bar Aleen) site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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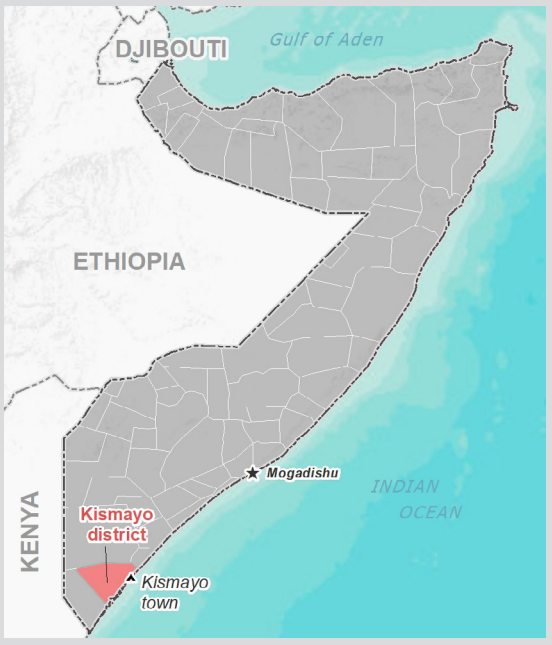
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Wadajir (Bar Aleen) Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

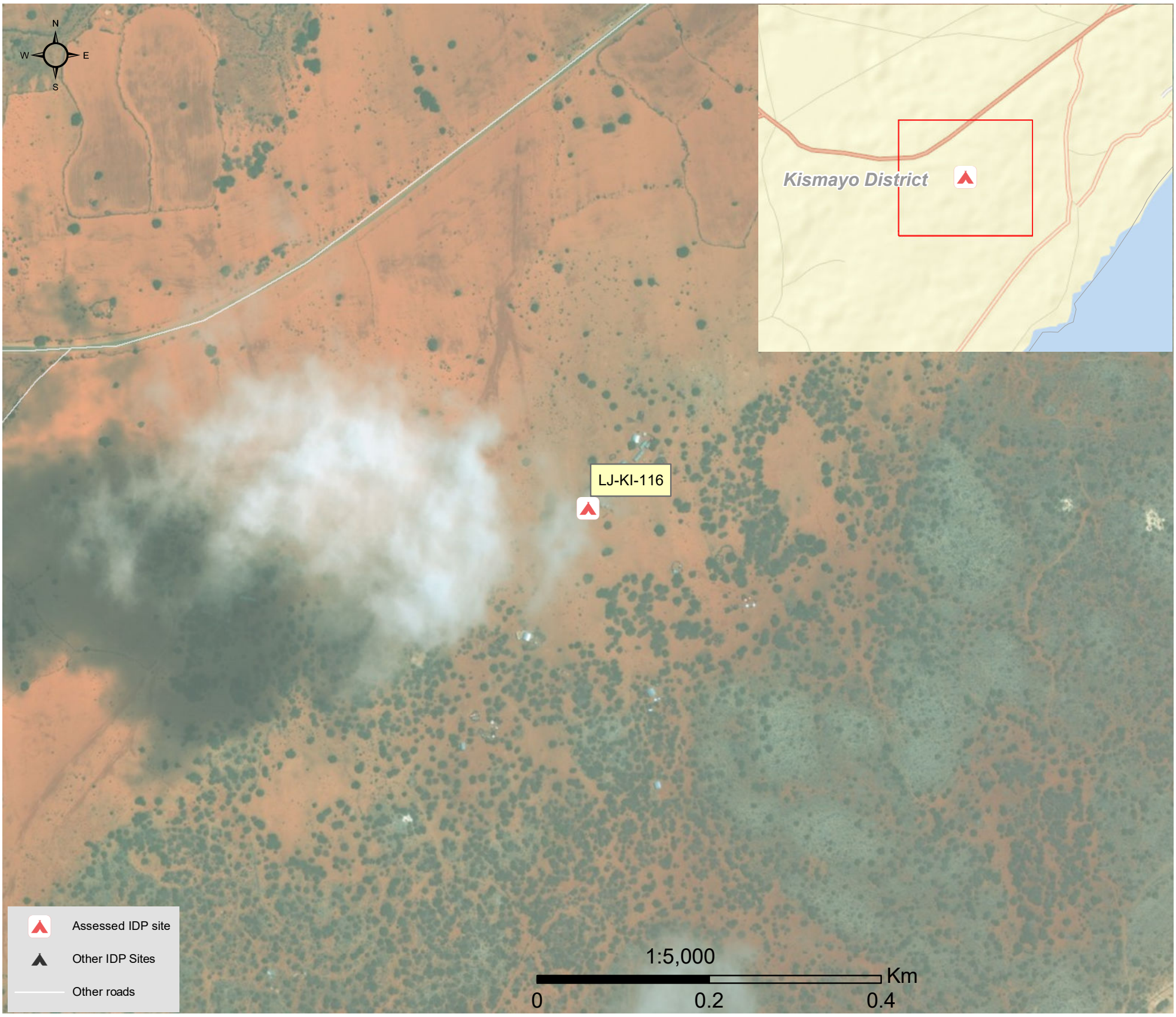
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.39, Long. 42.489



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Wadajir (Bar Aleen)

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	650
Estimated number of households	200
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	None

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	200
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	28
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	169
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	N/A
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Religious leader	
2. Aid worker	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Abaq Bambow site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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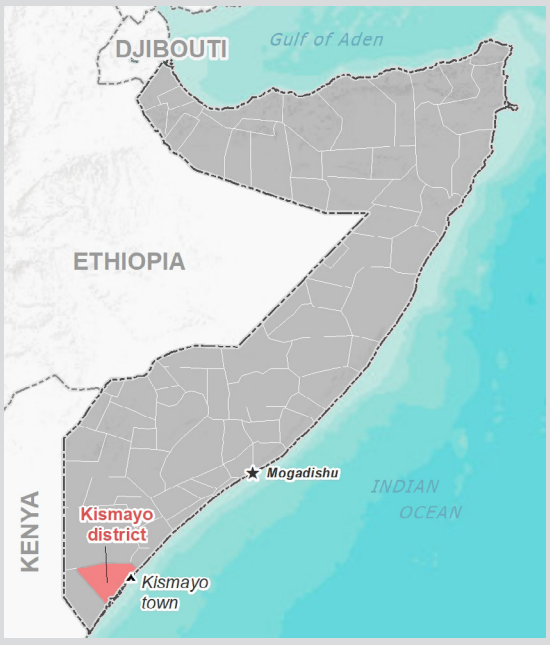
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Abaq Bambow Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

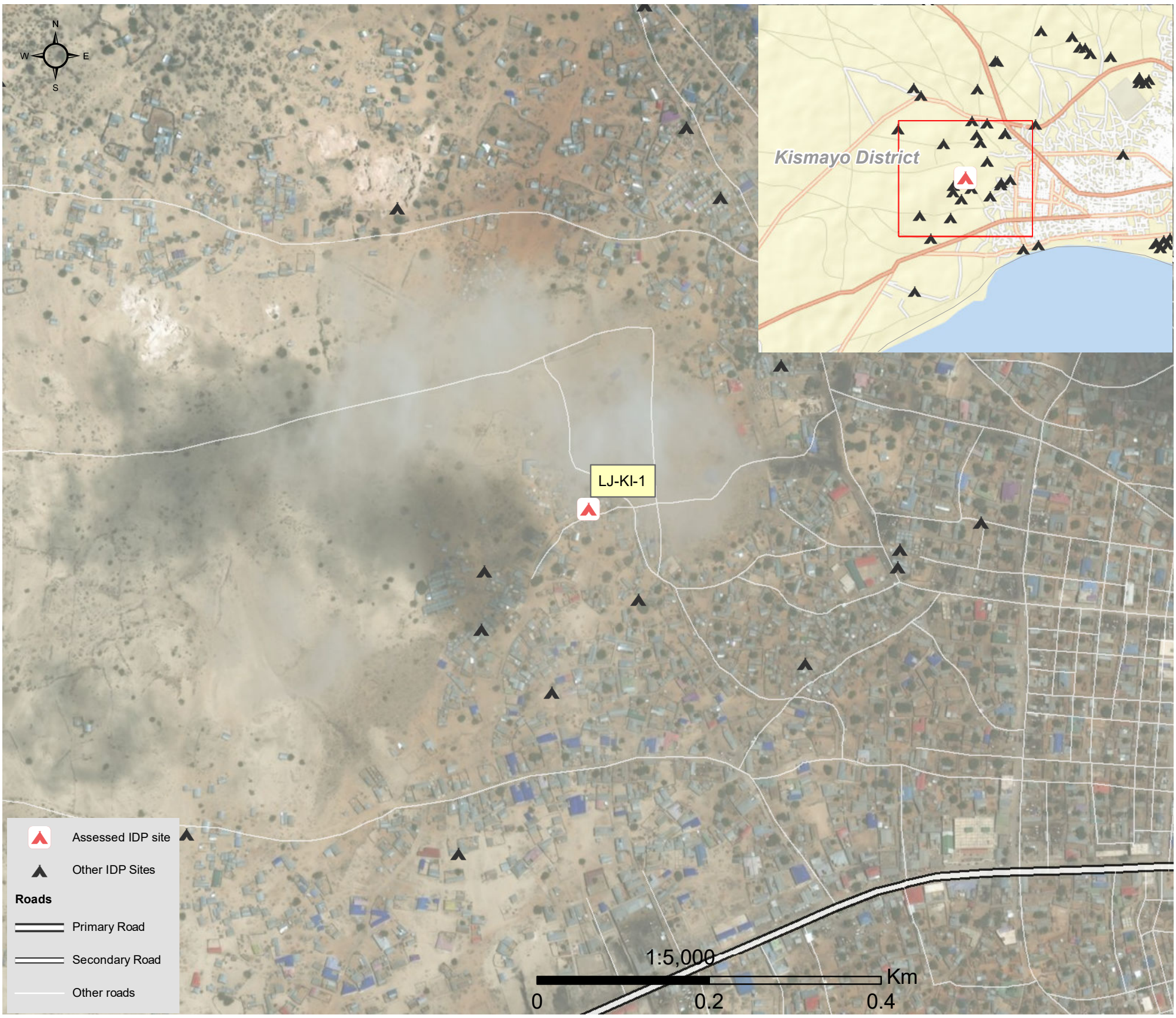
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.529



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Abaq Bambow

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	725
Estimated number of households	145
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	145
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	155
Unaccompanied children	12
Individuals with a physical disability	8
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. Malaria
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	16
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Mudul site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

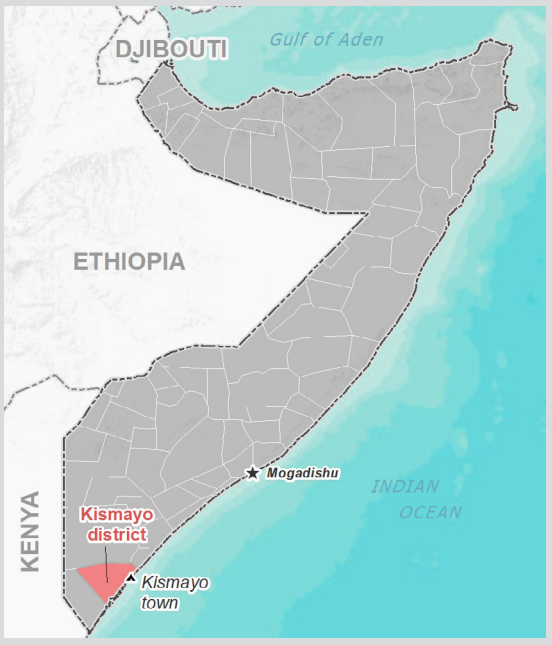
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Mudul Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

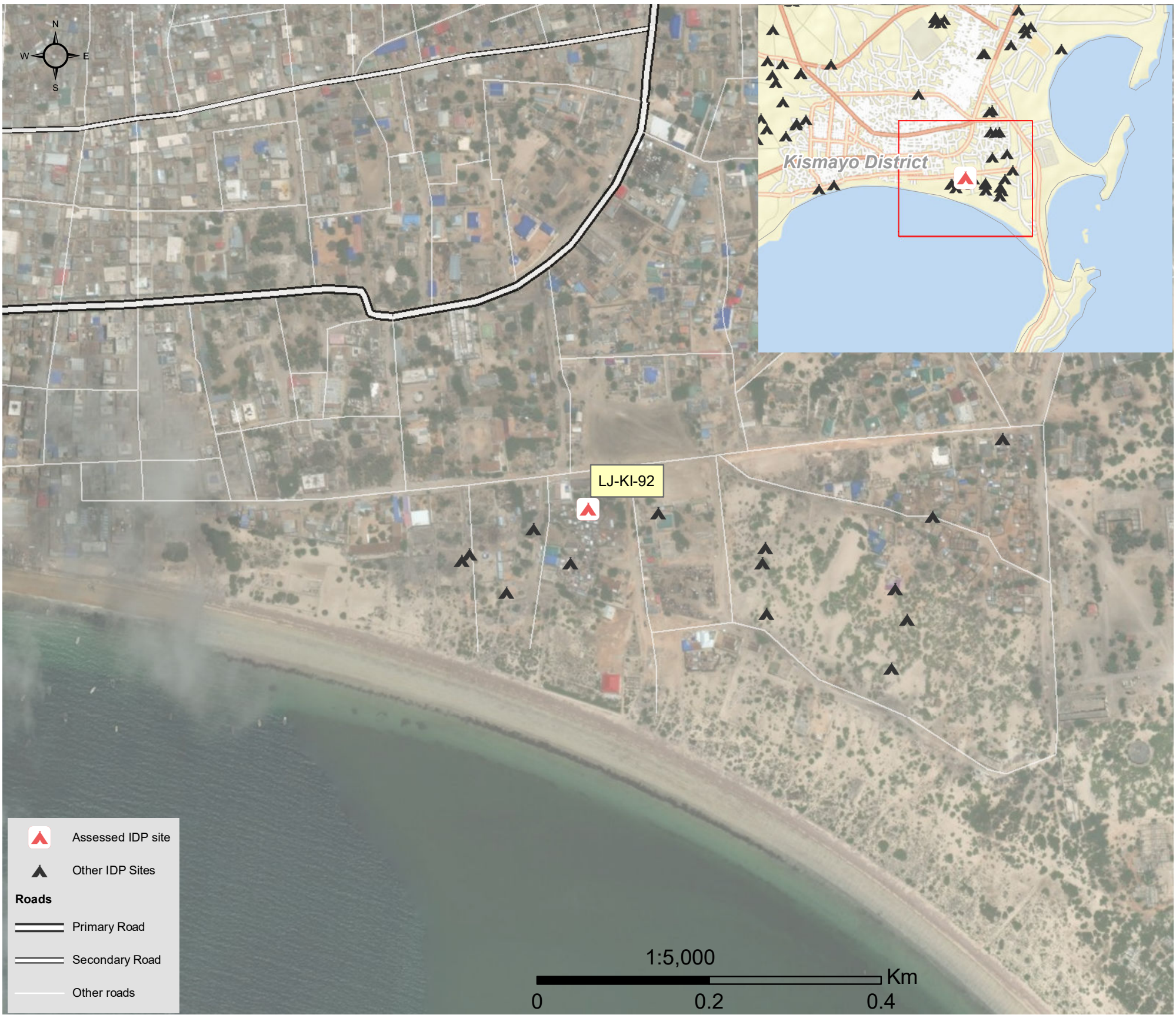
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.548



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Mudul

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	485
Estimated number of households	97
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	97
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	1
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	150
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	8
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	10 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Z Four site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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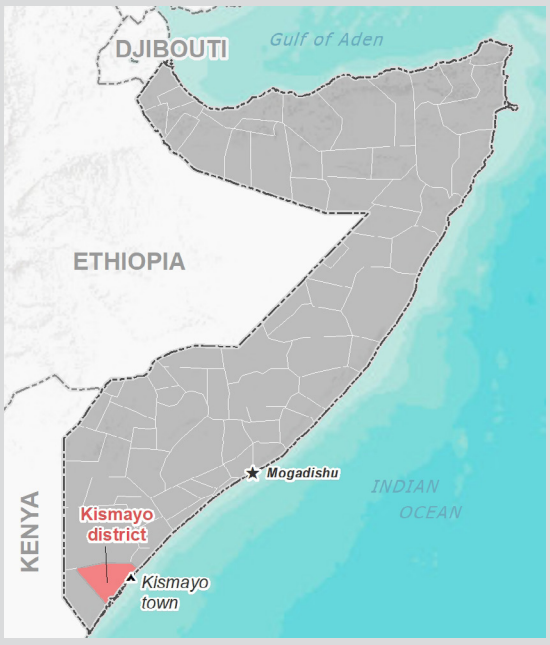
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Z Four Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

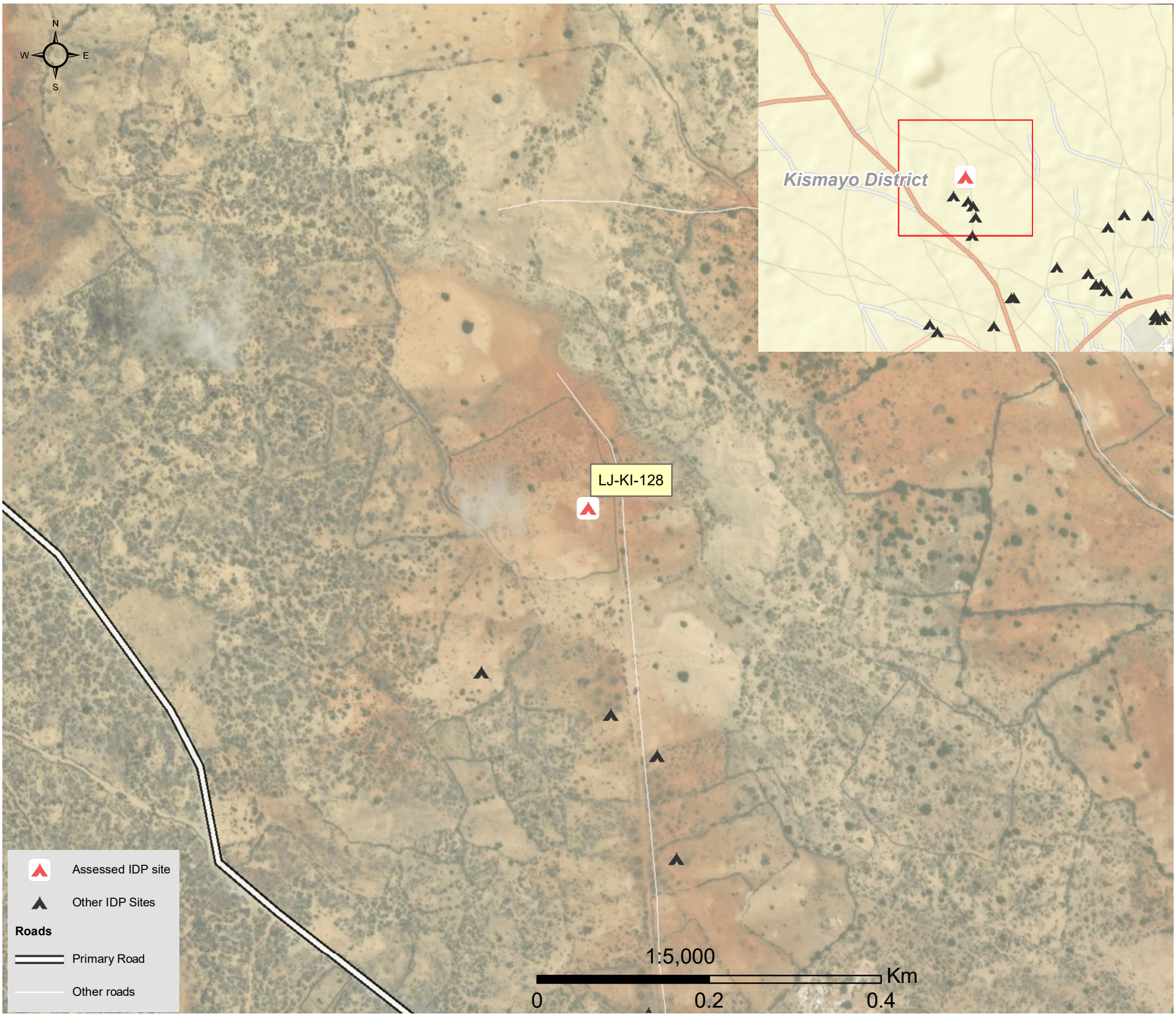
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.527



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Z Four

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	768
Estimated number of households	128
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	128
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	40
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	138
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	No

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. None
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Wattle and daub
2. Mud Adobe Block
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Wamo 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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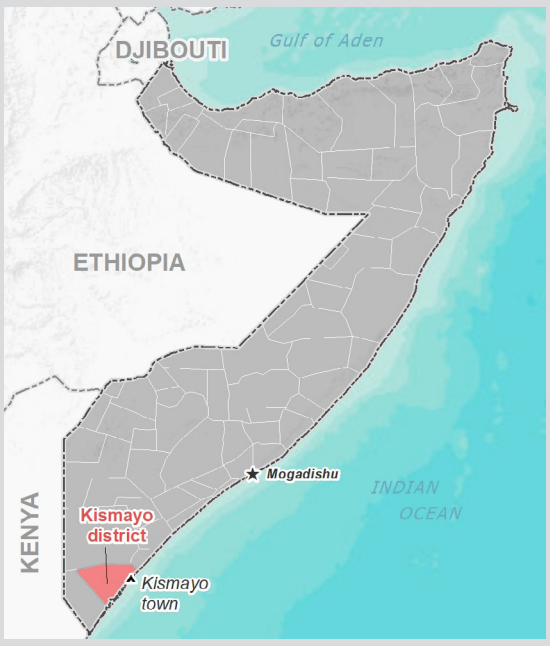
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Wamo 1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

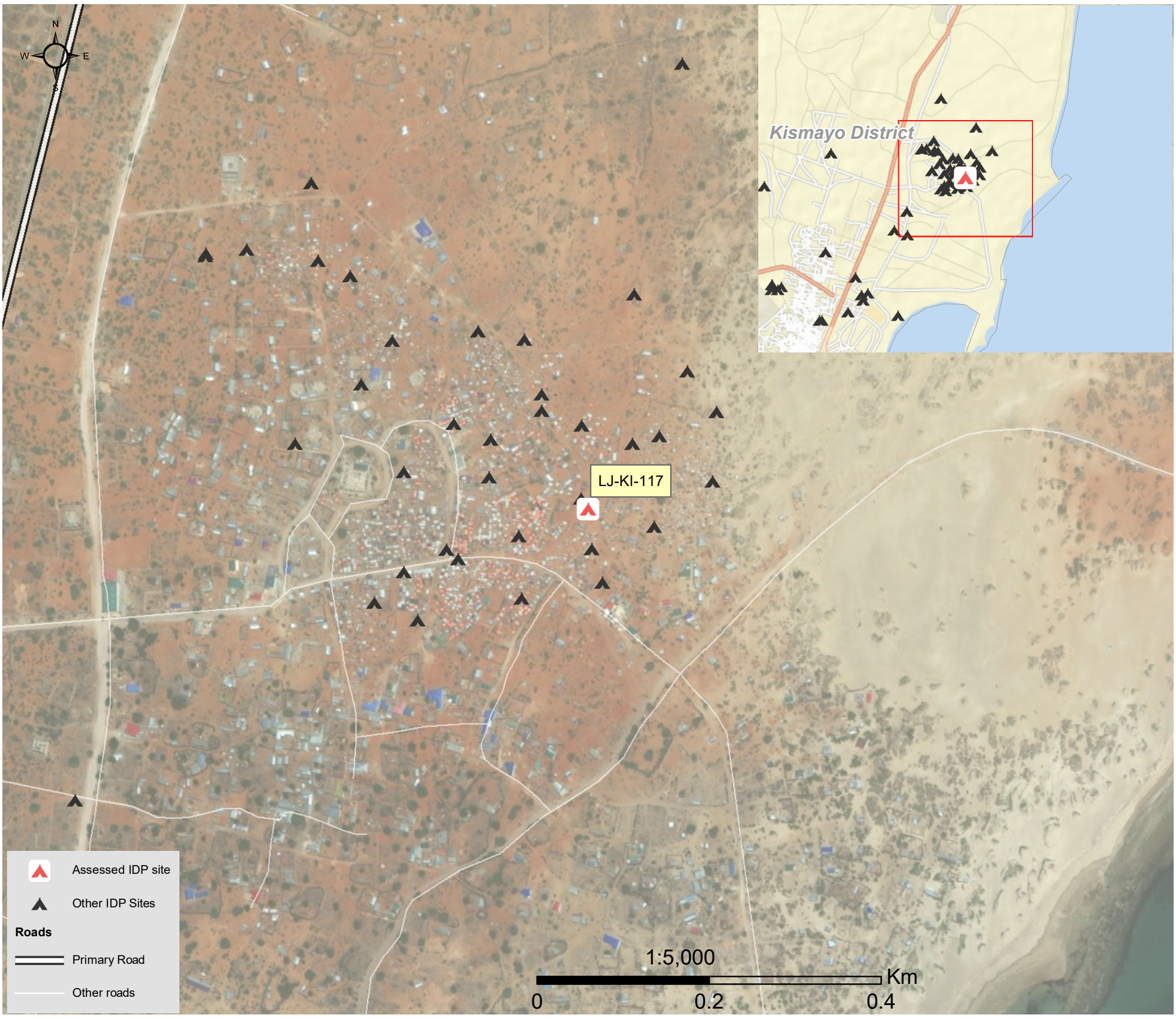
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.562



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Wamo 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	350
Estimated number of households	130
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	130
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	130
Unaccompanied children	1
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	13
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Z Three site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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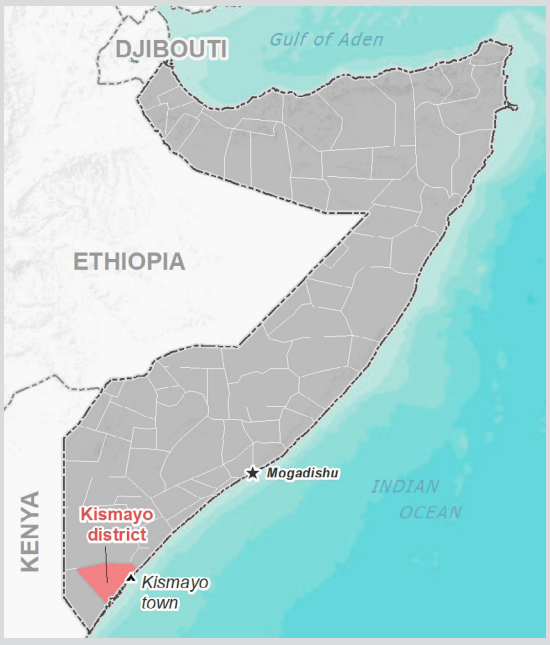
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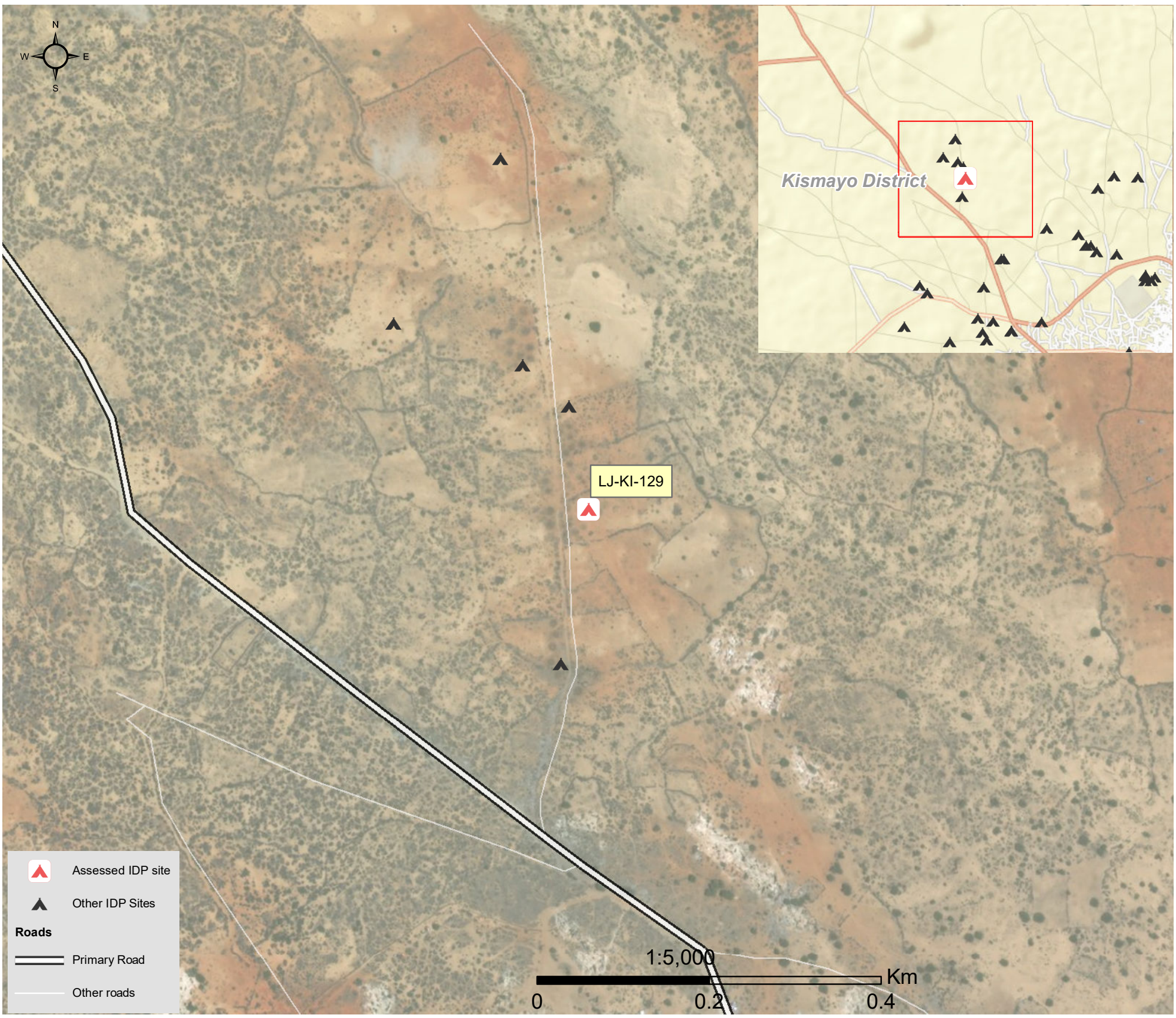
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Z Three

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	720
Estimated number of households	120
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	120
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	50
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	130
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	15
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	No

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Camp Keypa site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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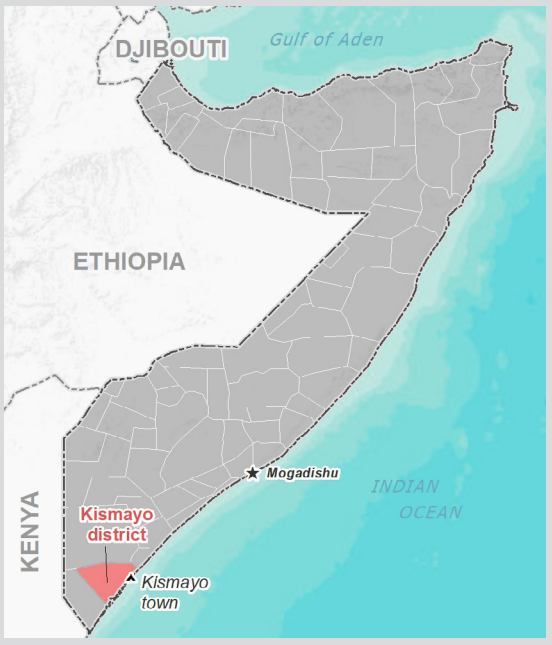
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This factsheet presents a summary of Camp Keypa Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.549



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Camp Keypa

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	372
Estimated number of households	62
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	62
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	110
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	15
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	4 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Z1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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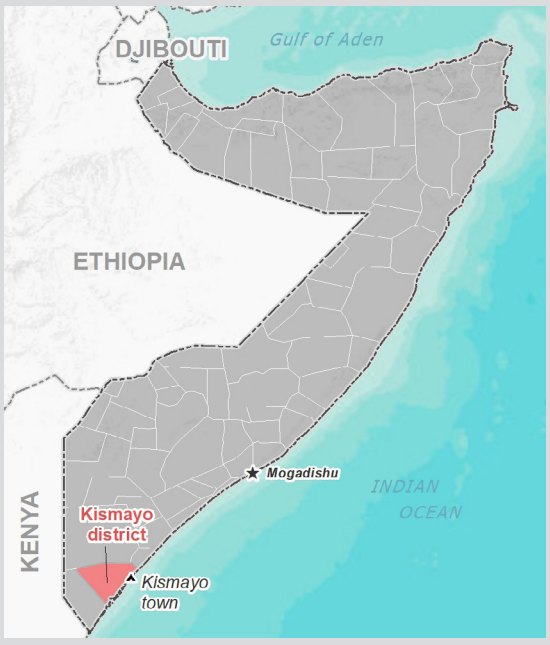
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Z1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

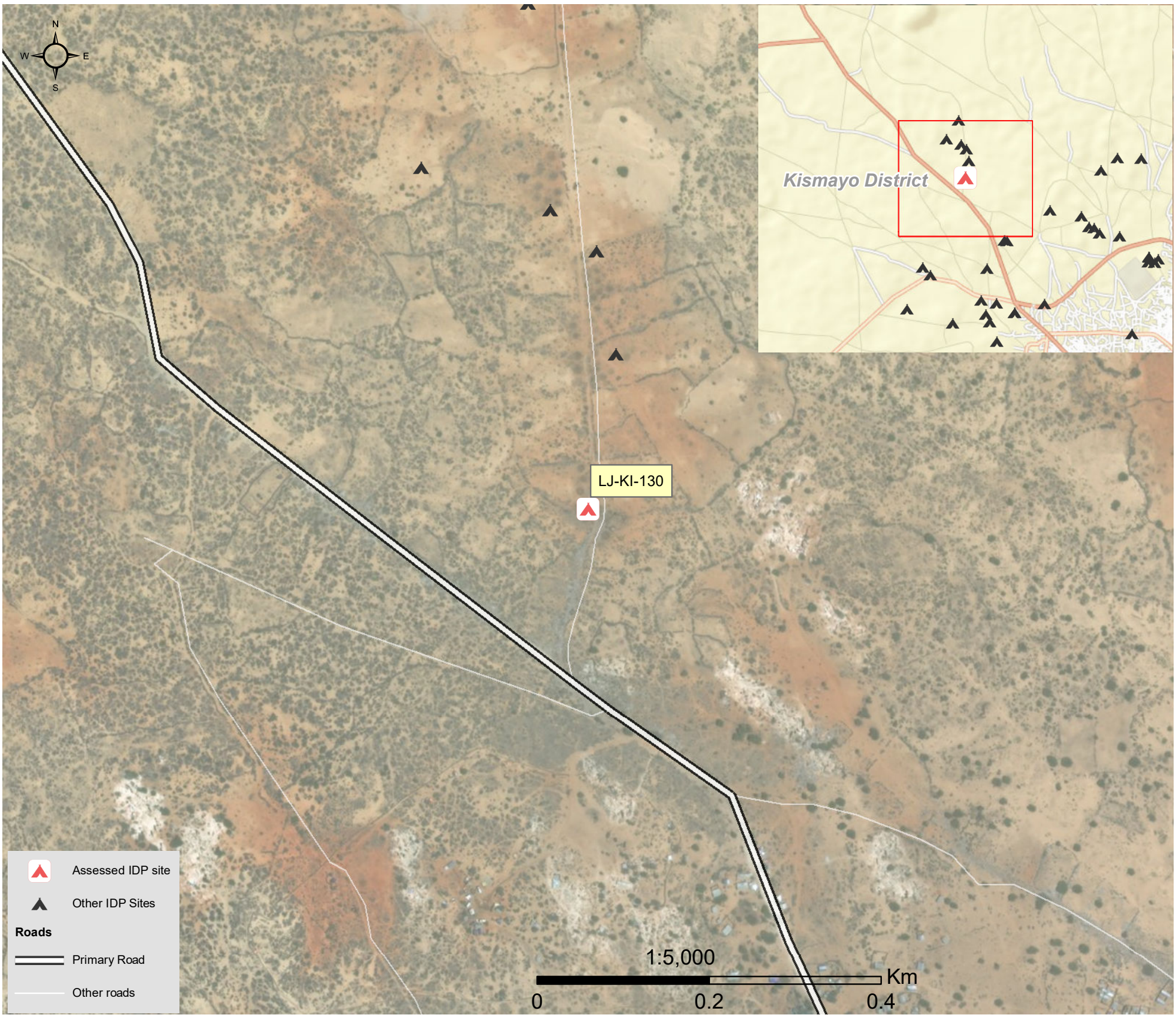
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Z1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	810
Estimated number of households	135
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	UN agency
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	135
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	Bay

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	110
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	50 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. CGI	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	40 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Daryel site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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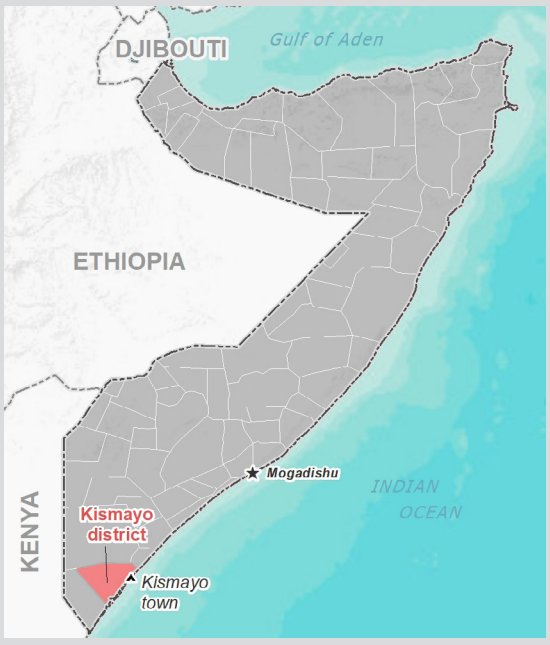
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Daryel Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

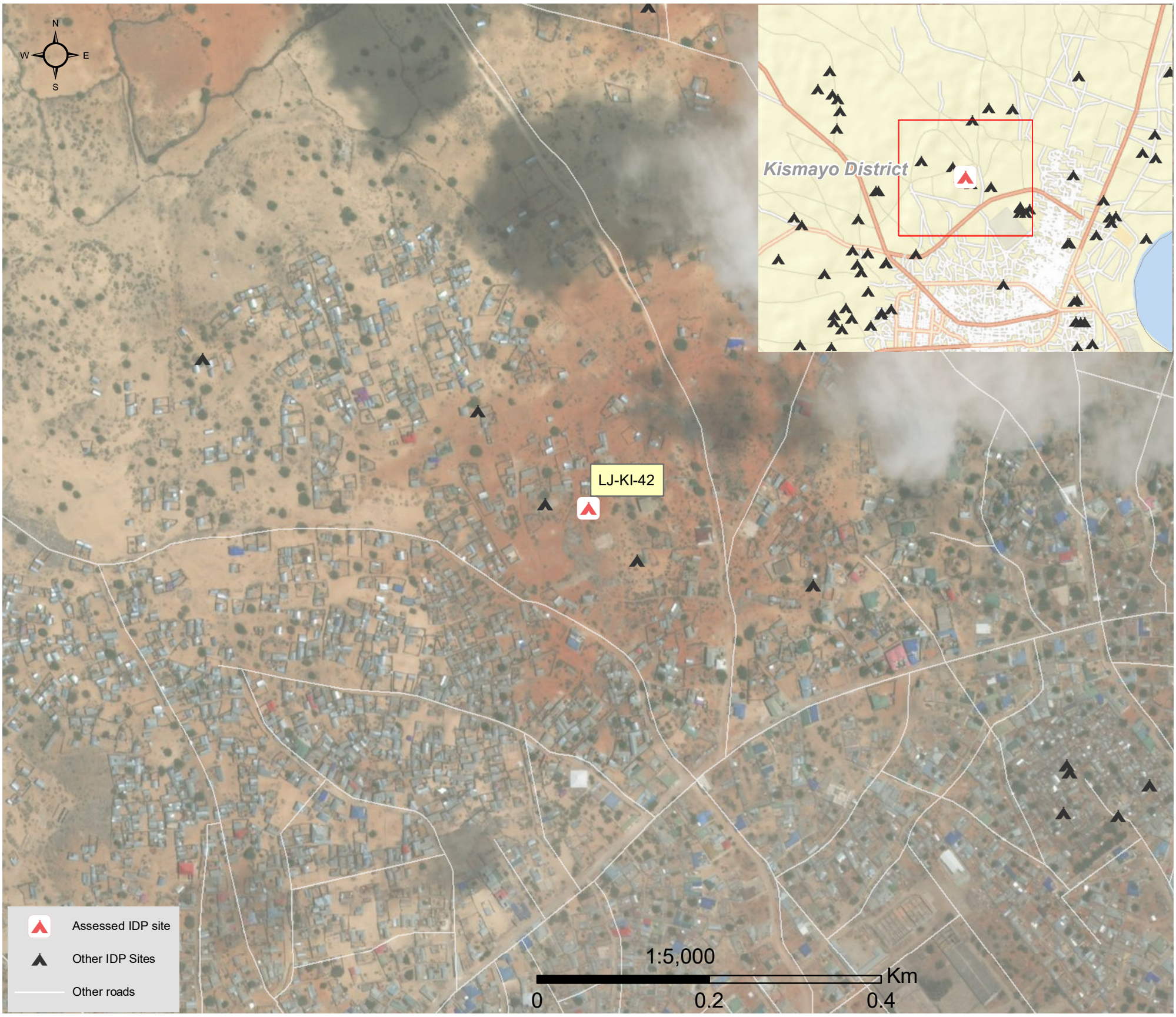
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.54



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Daryel

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	720
Estimated number of households	120
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	120
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	110
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. Other	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Feersagaro site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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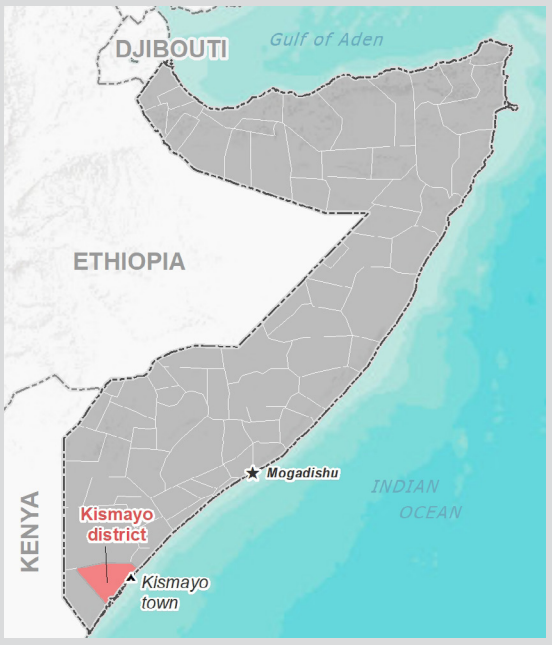
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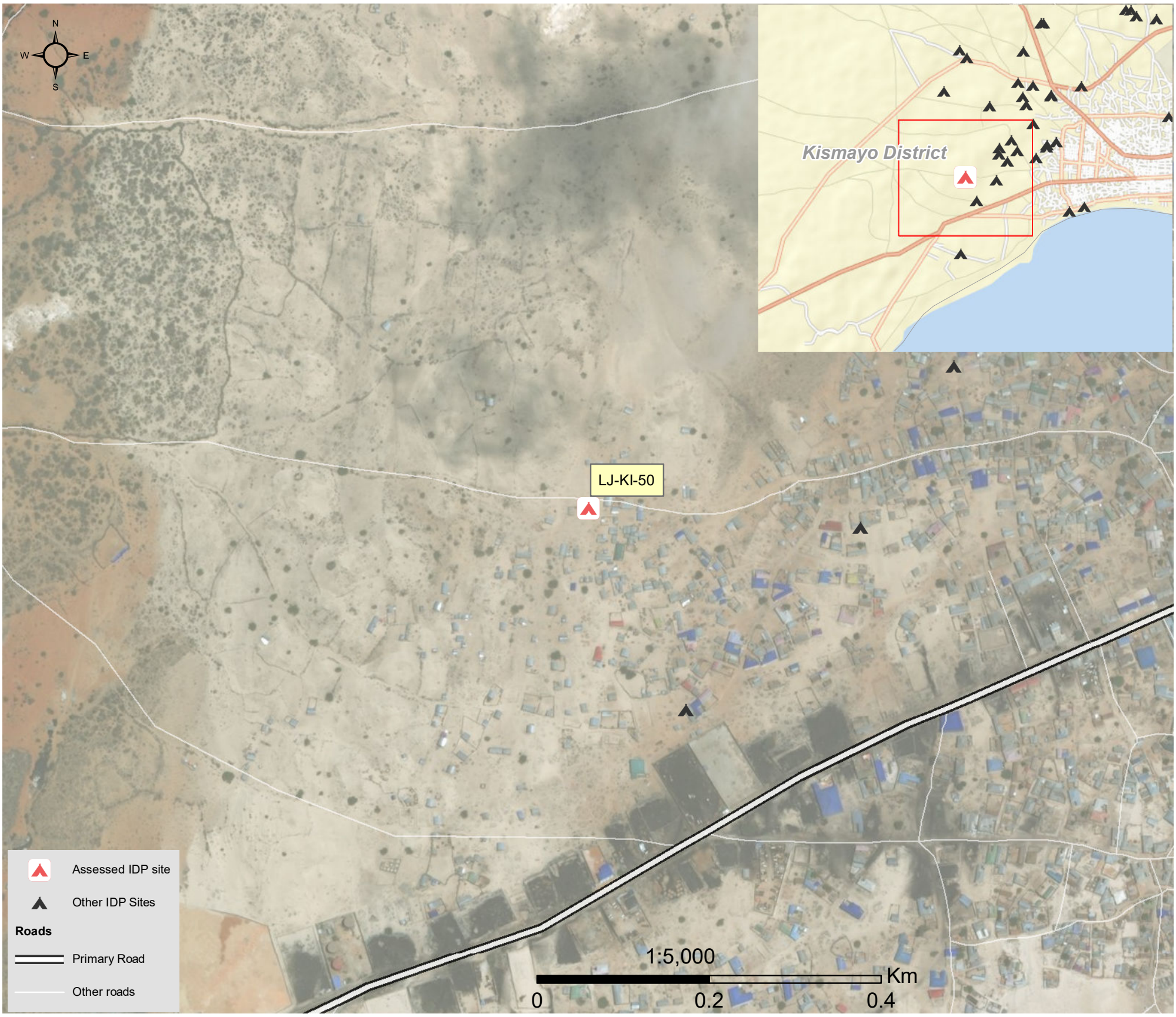
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.525



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Feersagaro

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	775
Estimated number of households	155
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	155
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Shabelle
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	95
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	40 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Lakuley site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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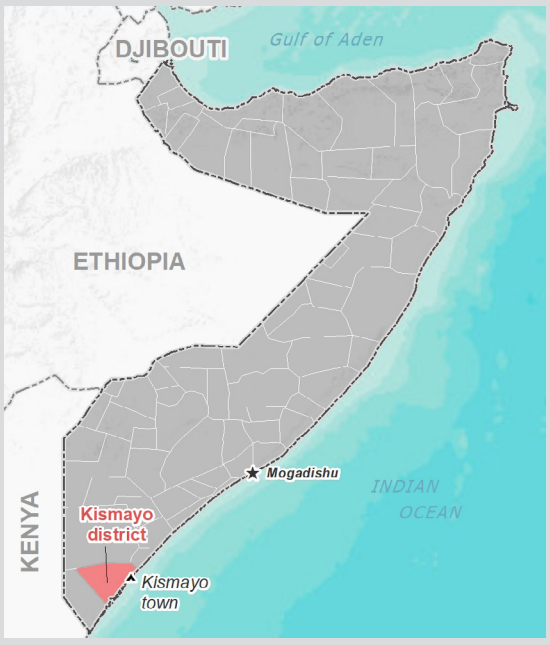
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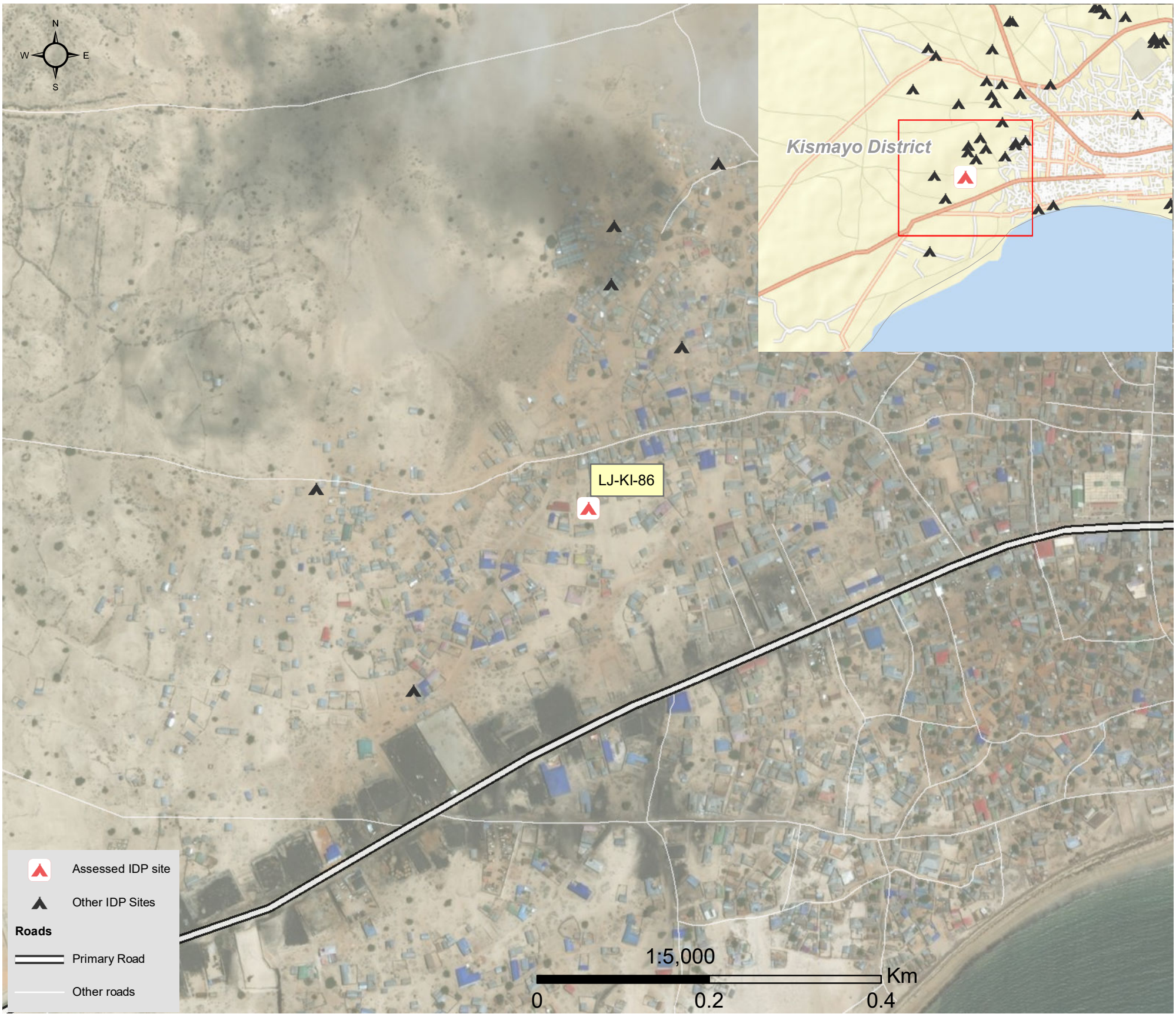
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Lakuley

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	720
Estimated number of households	120
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	120
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	25
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	90
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. None	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Camp Joore site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

CCCM CLUSTER
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Introduction

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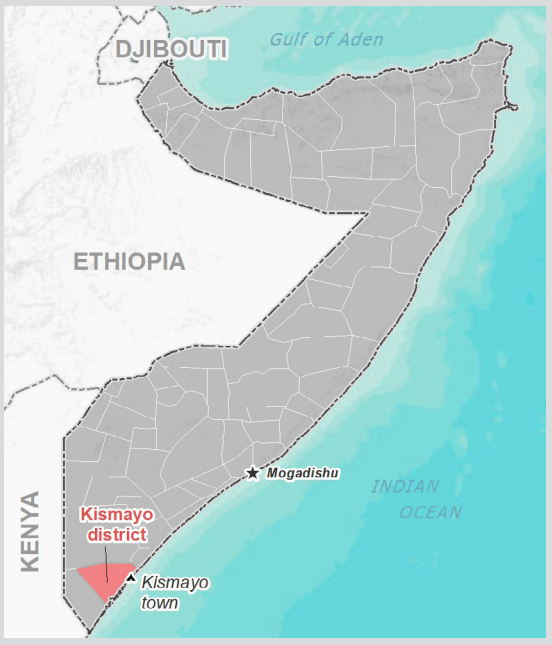
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Camp Joore Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.37, Long. 42.524



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Camp Joore

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	370
Estimated number of households	63
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	63
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	85
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	12
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Polio
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	No

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Community leader
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Al A minutes site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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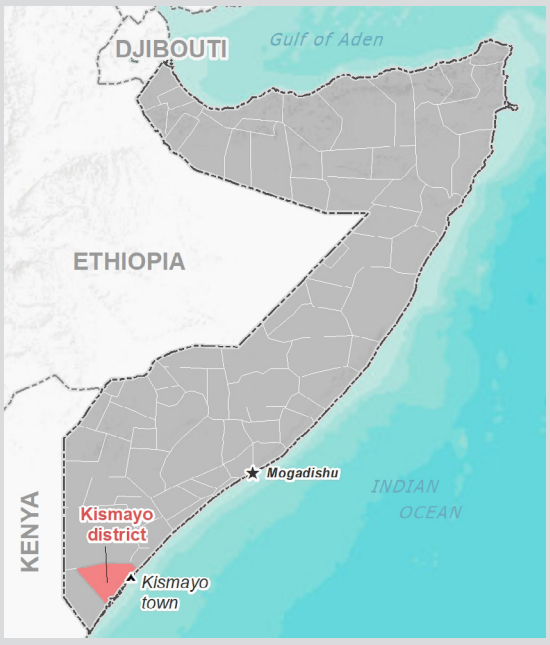
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Al A minutes Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

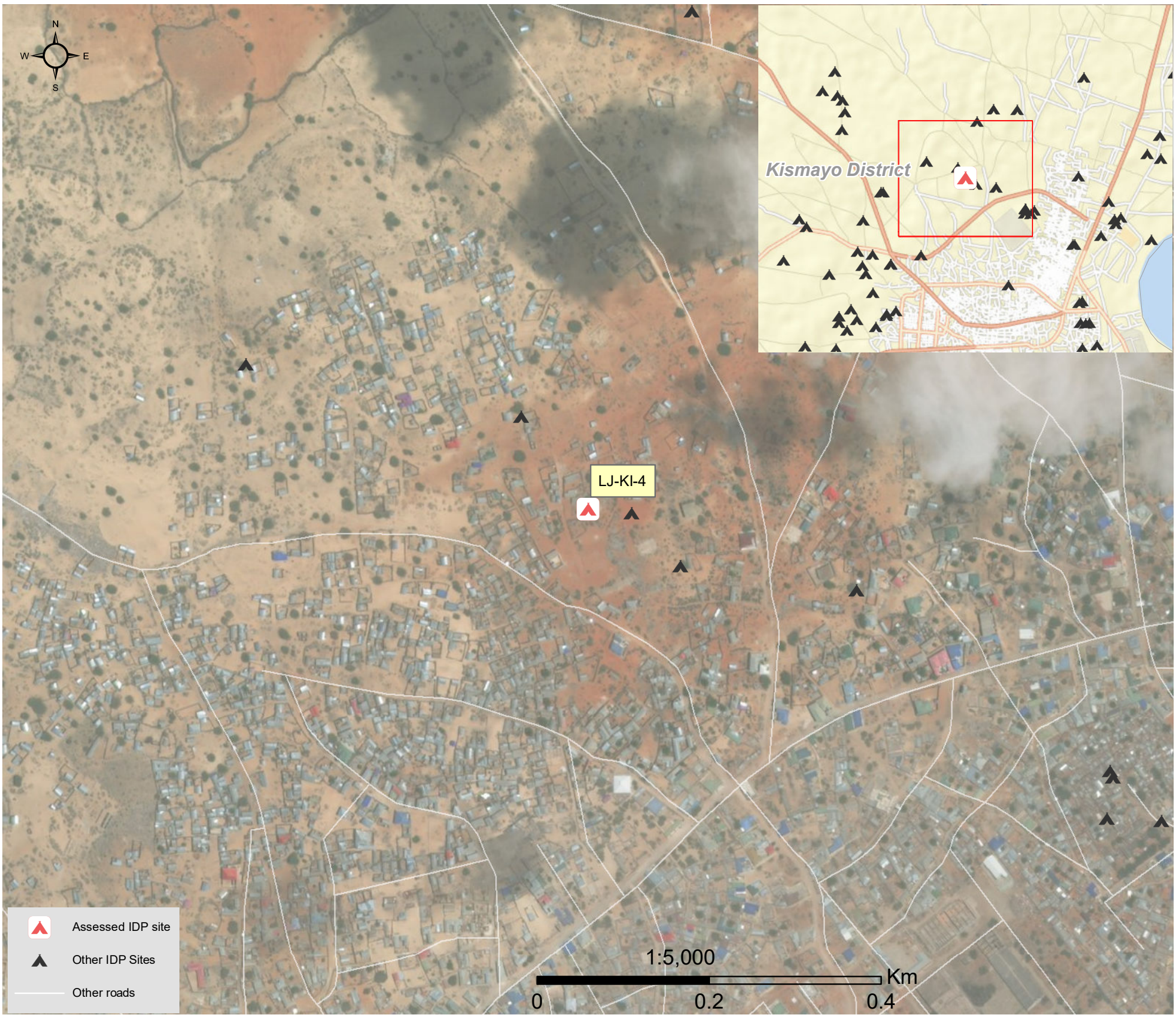
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.539



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Al A minutes

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Shabelle
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	0
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	80
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Warshada A site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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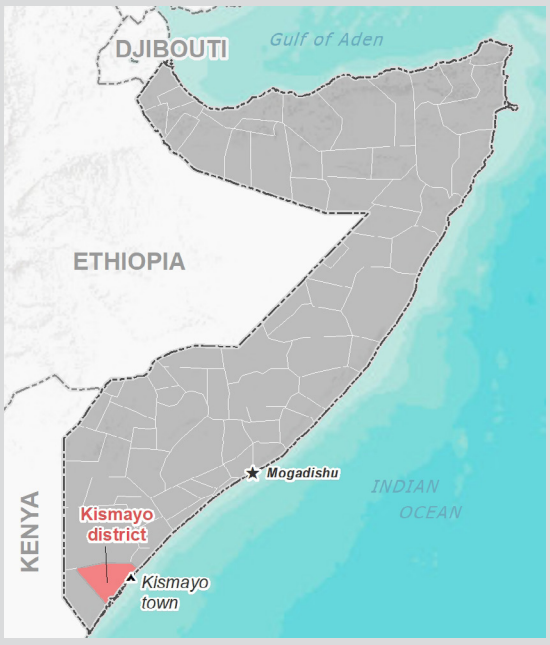
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Warshada A Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

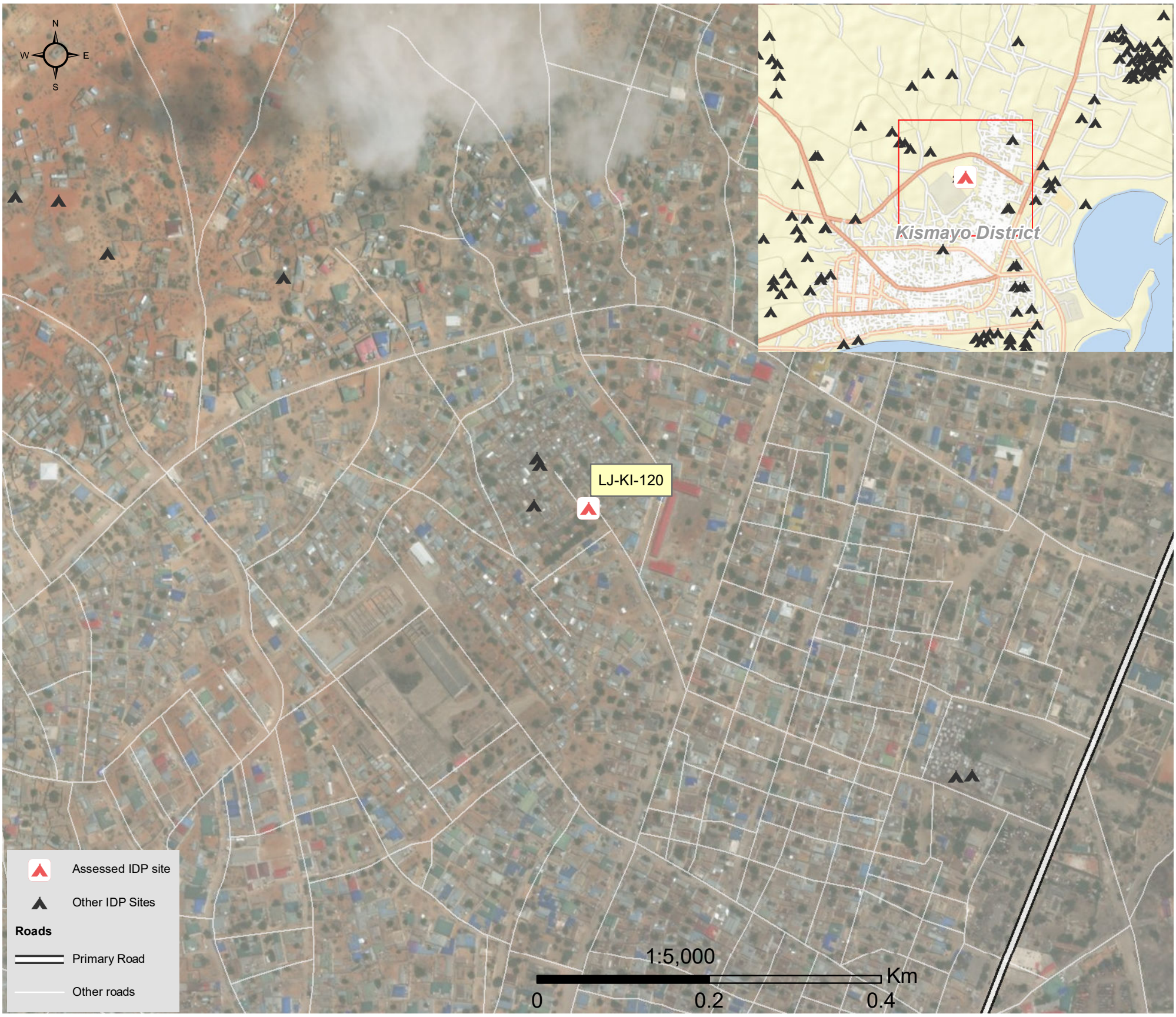
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.545



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Warshada A

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	480
Estimated number of households	80
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-97
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	80
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	80
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	20
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Wattle and Daub
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Inji site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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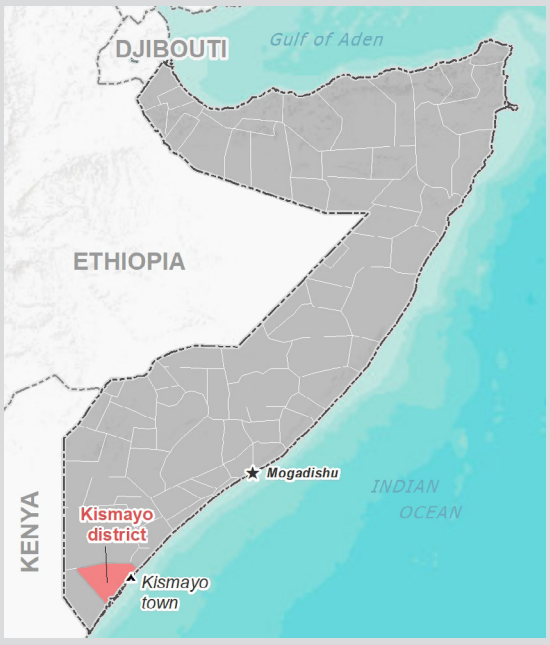
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This factsheet presents a summary of Inji Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

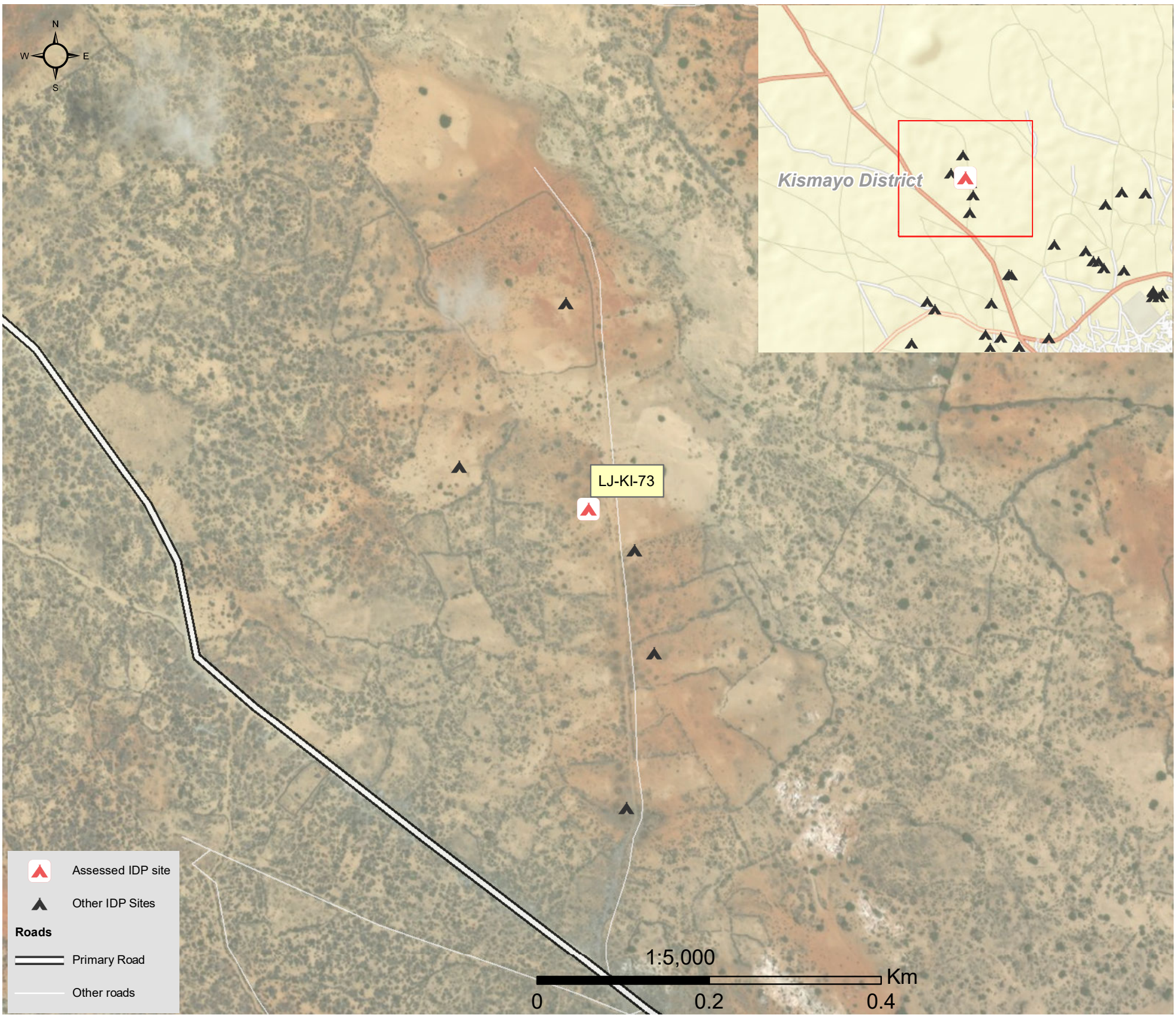
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.528



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Inji

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	270
Estimated number of households	54
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	54
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	70
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. None
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	5 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A

Access to nutrition services: No

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	40
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Mud adobe
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	90 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Khalid site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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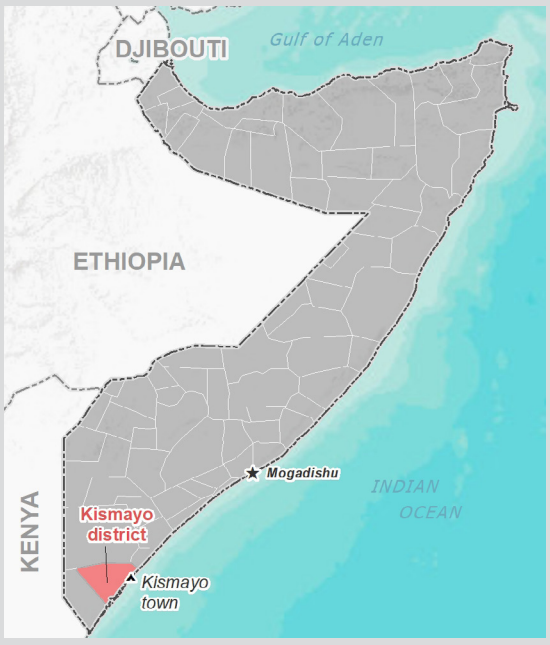
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This factsheet presents a summary of Khalid Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.551



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Khalid

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	480
Estimated number of households	80
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-99
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	80
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	Lower Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	70
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	22
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Wattle and Daub
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Hashi site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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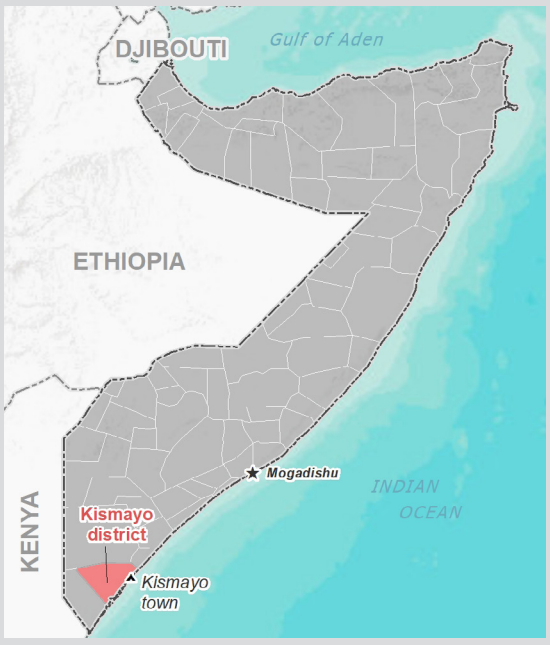
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Hashi Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

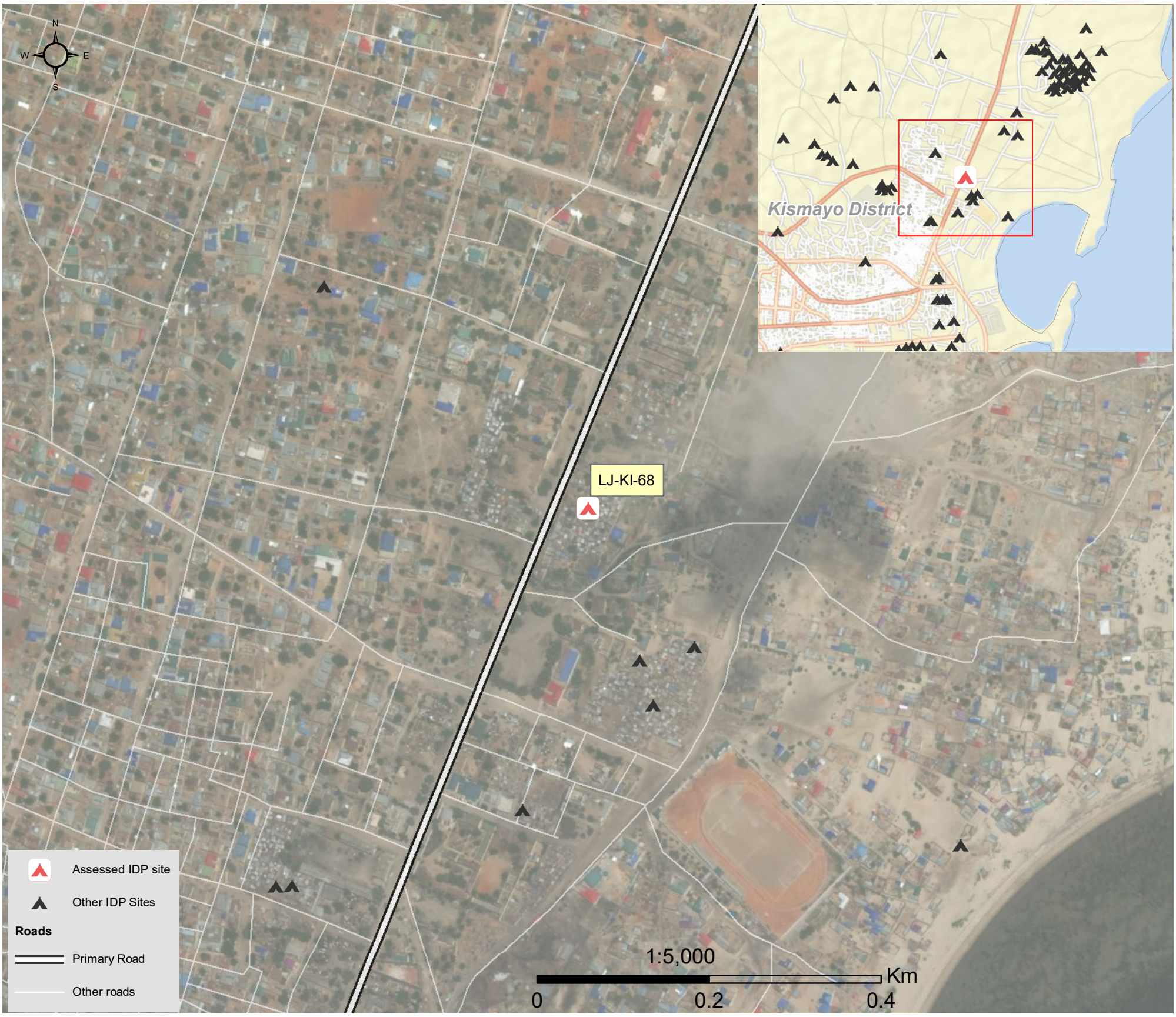
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.552



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Hashi

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	250
Estimated number of households	64
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-10
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	64
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	10 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	6
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. Mud adobe	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Badar 1 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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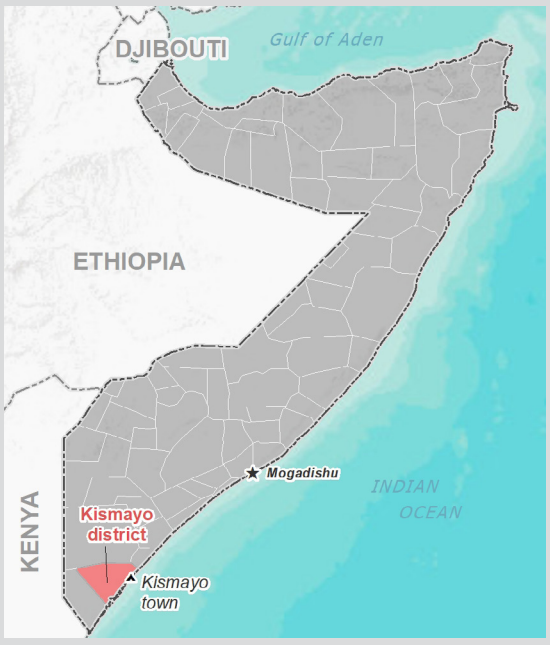
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

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This factsheet presents a summary of Badar 1 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

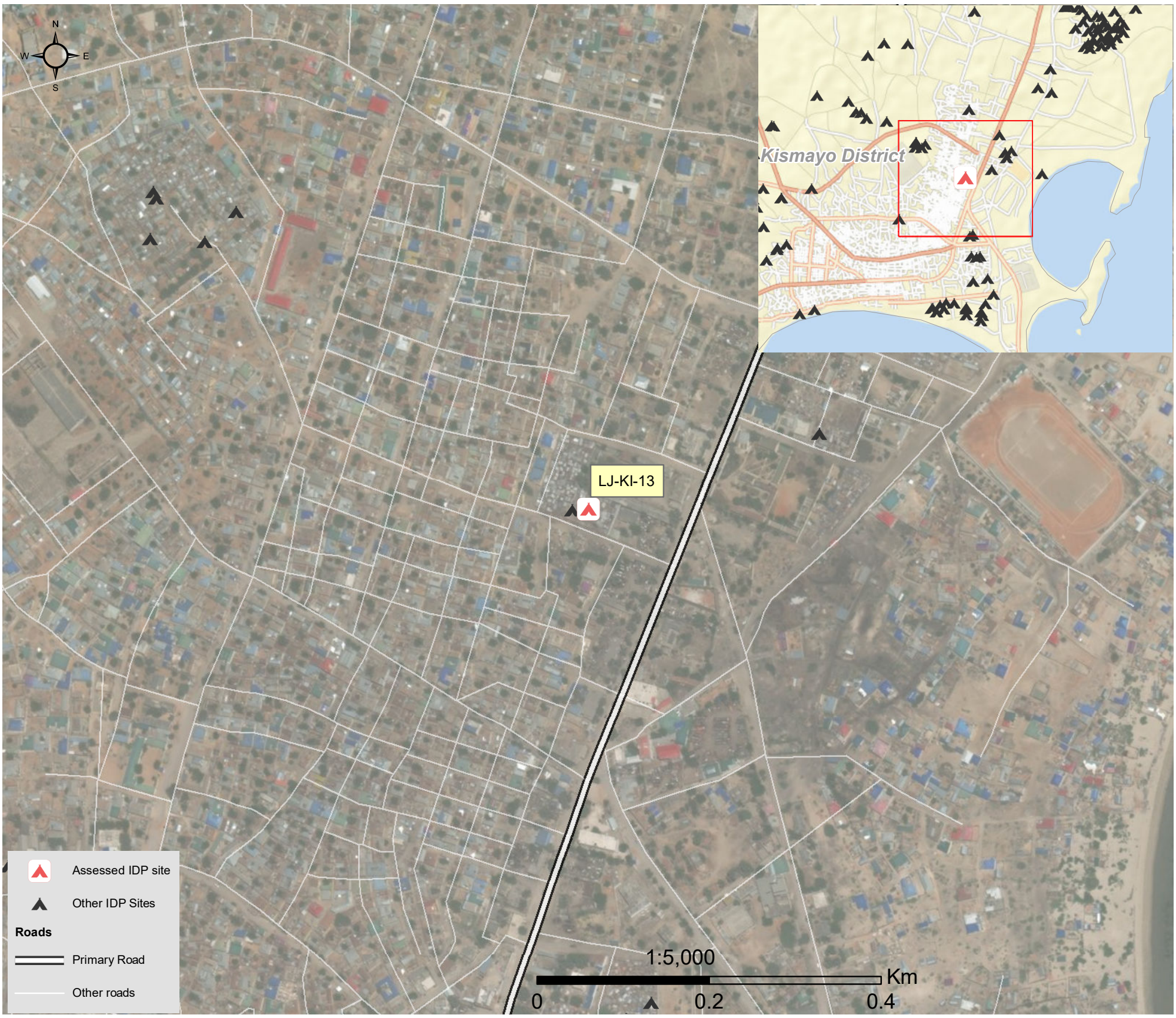
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.549



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Badar 1

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	420
Estimated number of households	70
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-00
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	70
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	8
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Wattle and daub
2. Mud Adobe Block
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Sakuye site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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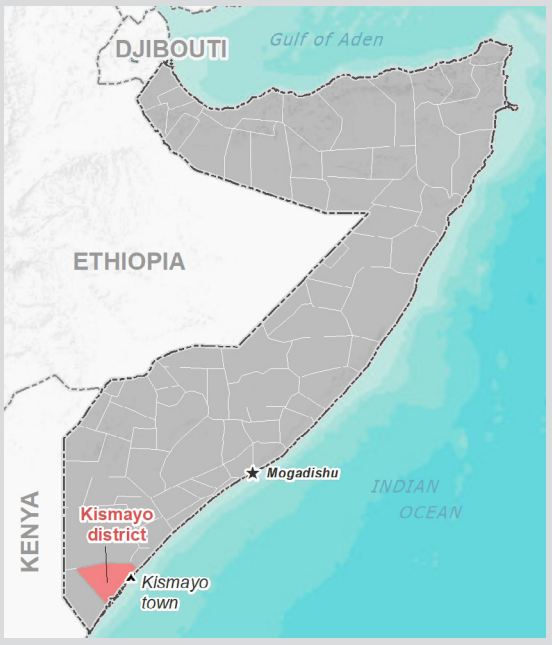
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Sakuye Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

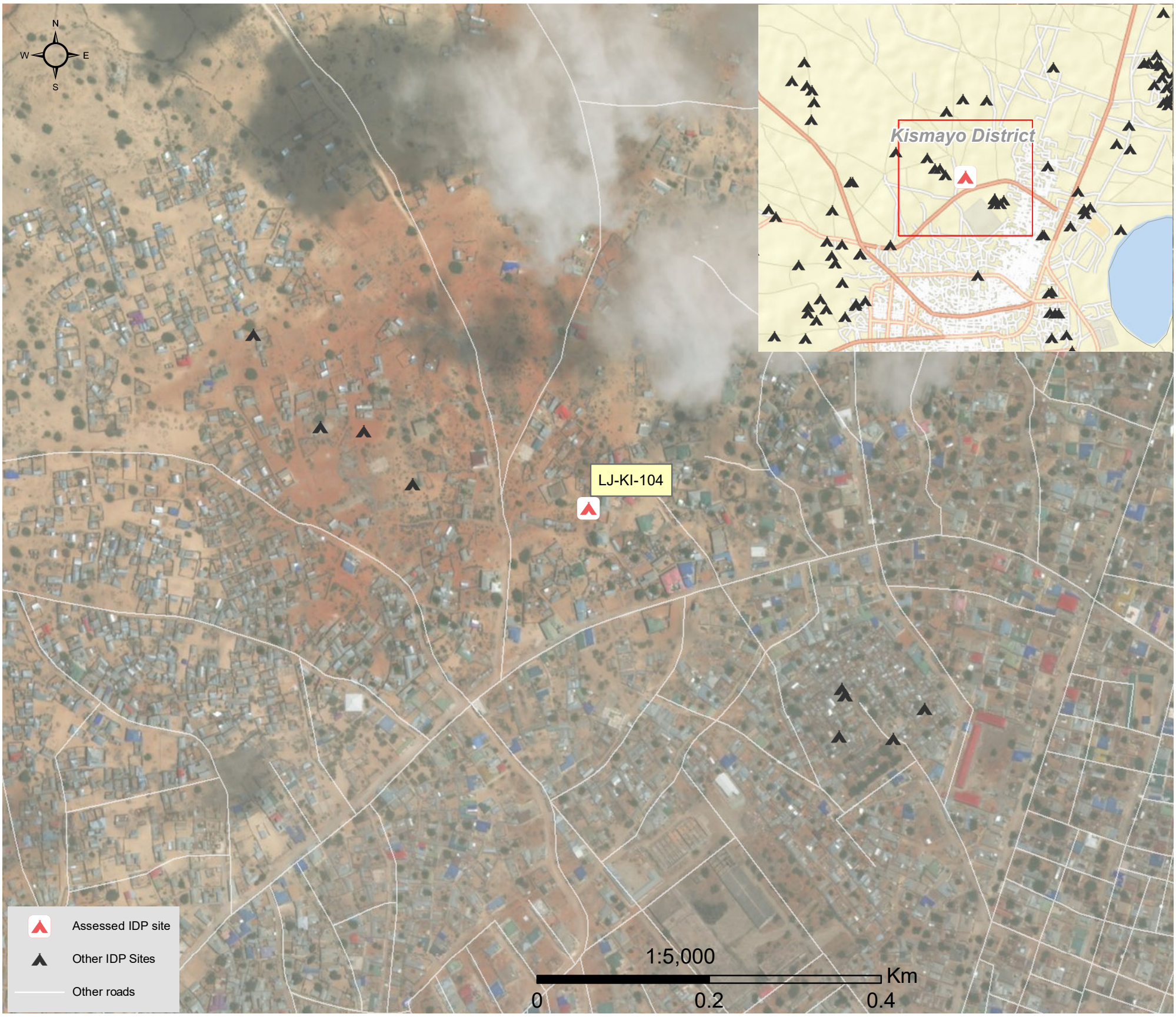
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.542



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Sakuye

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-12
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	0
Child-headed households	20
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

B Two site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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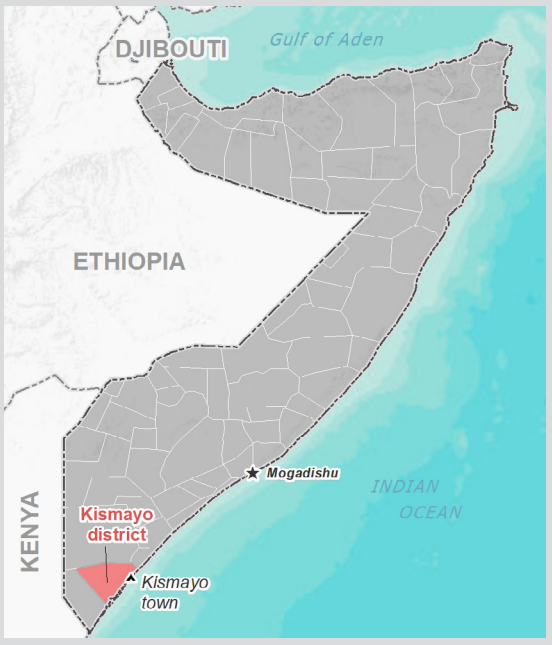
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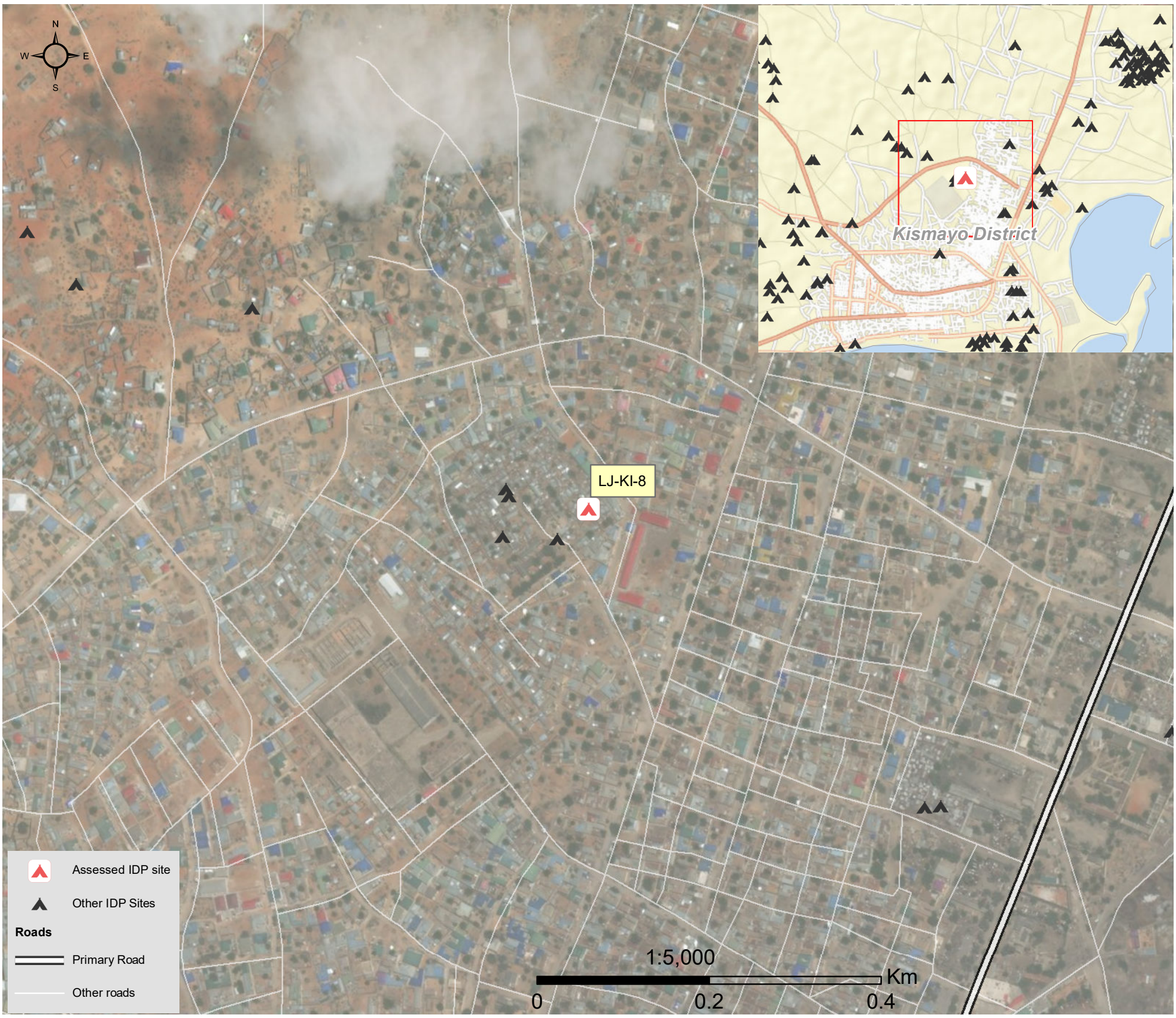
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.546



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: B Two

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-96
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	5
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	No

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	17
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. CGI	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Warshada C site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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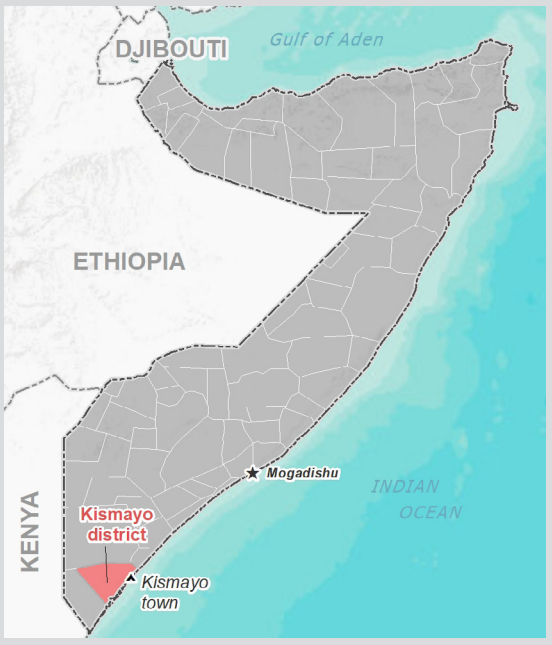
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This factsheet presents a summary of Warshada C Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

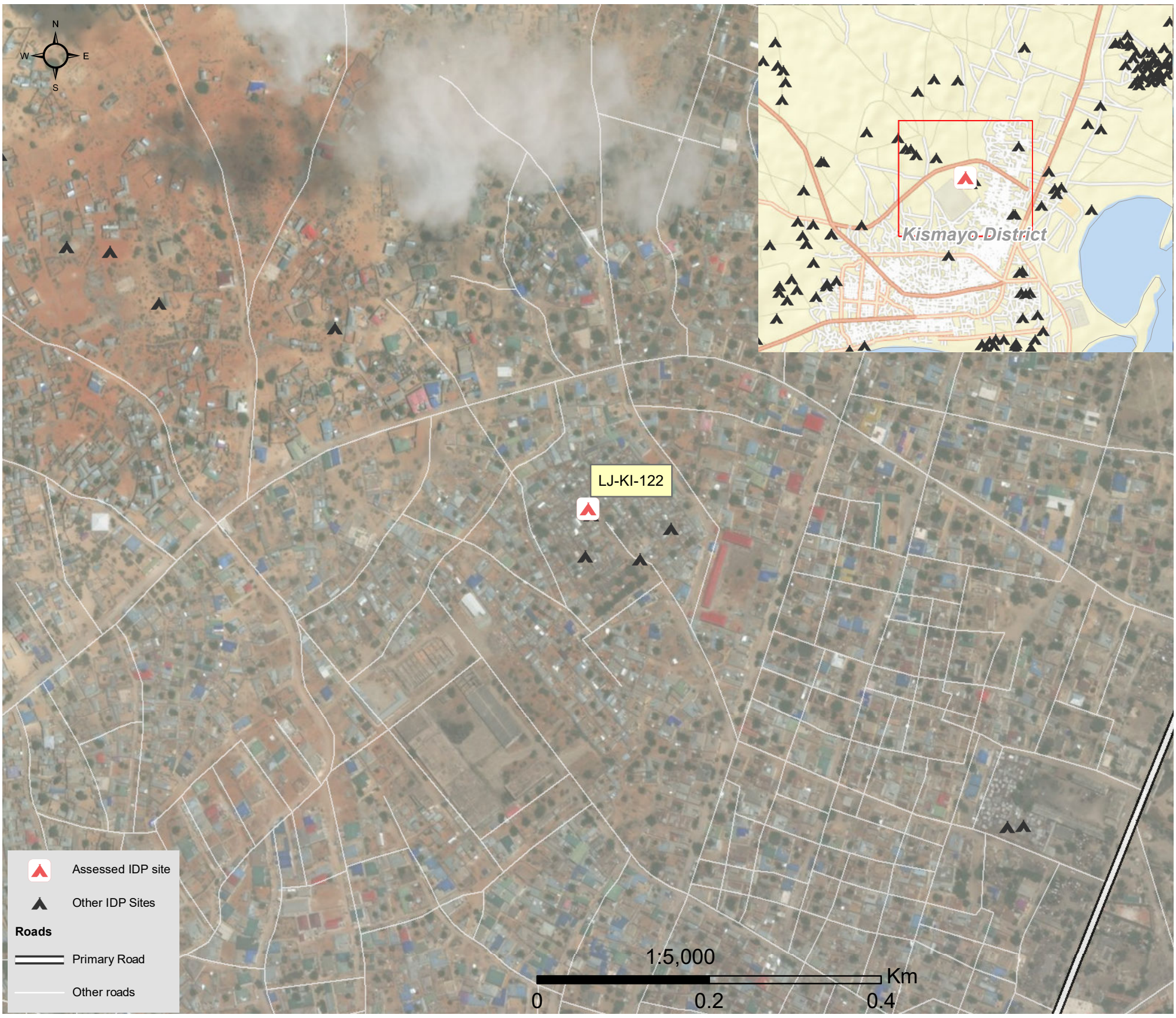
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.545



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Warshada C

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

CCCM CLUSTER
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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-05
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	4
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	60
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	18
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Wattle and Daub
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Suley site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

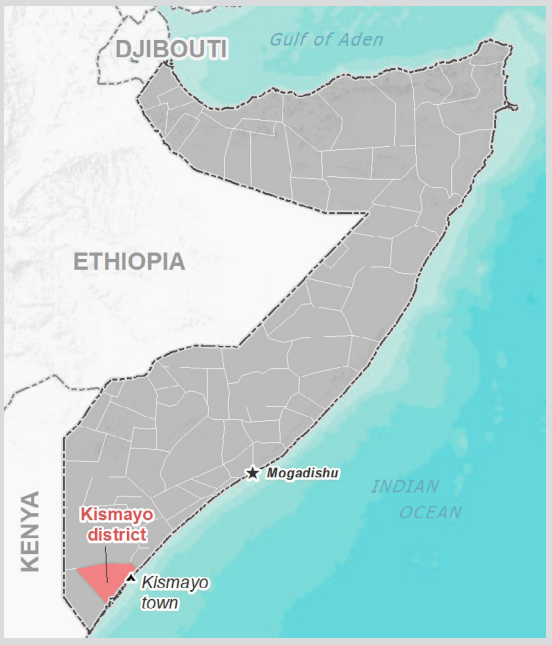
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Suley Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

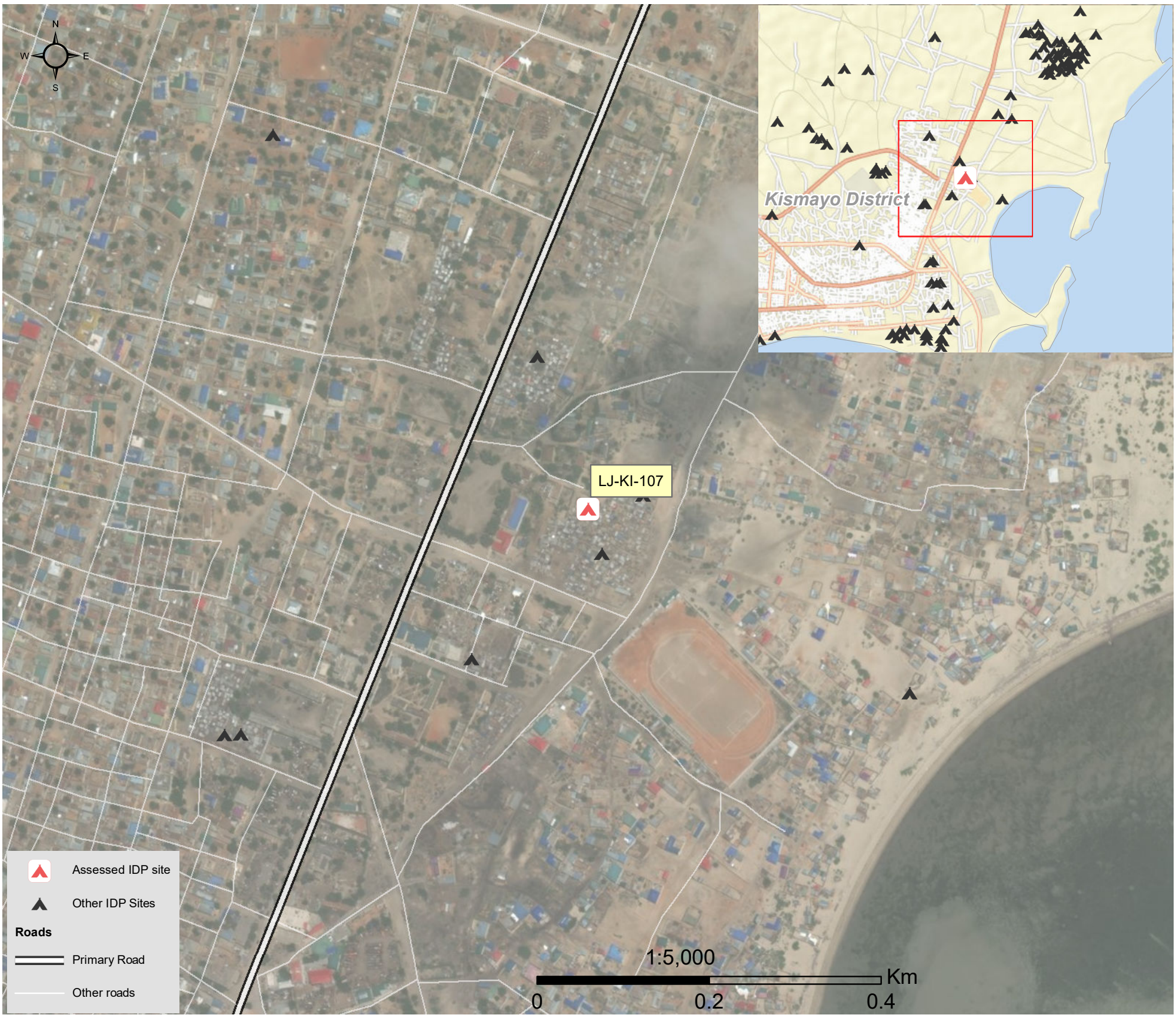
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.553



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Suley

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	360
Estimated number of households	60
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-09
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	60
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	55
Unaccompanied children	3
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Wattle and daub	
2. Mud Adobe Block	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Nageye site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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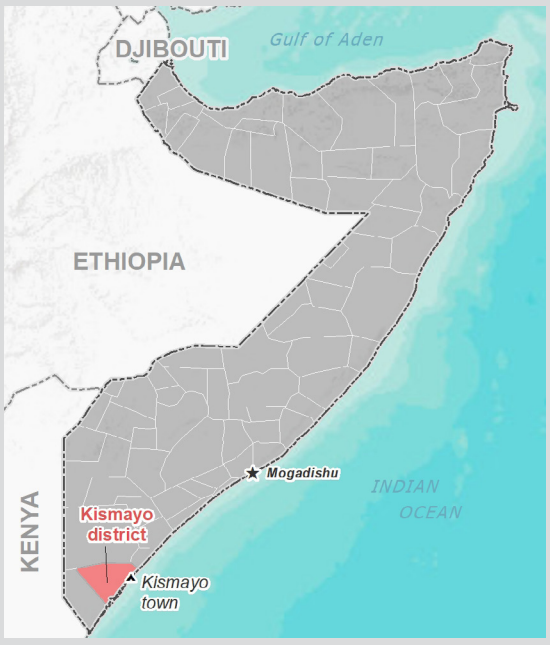
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

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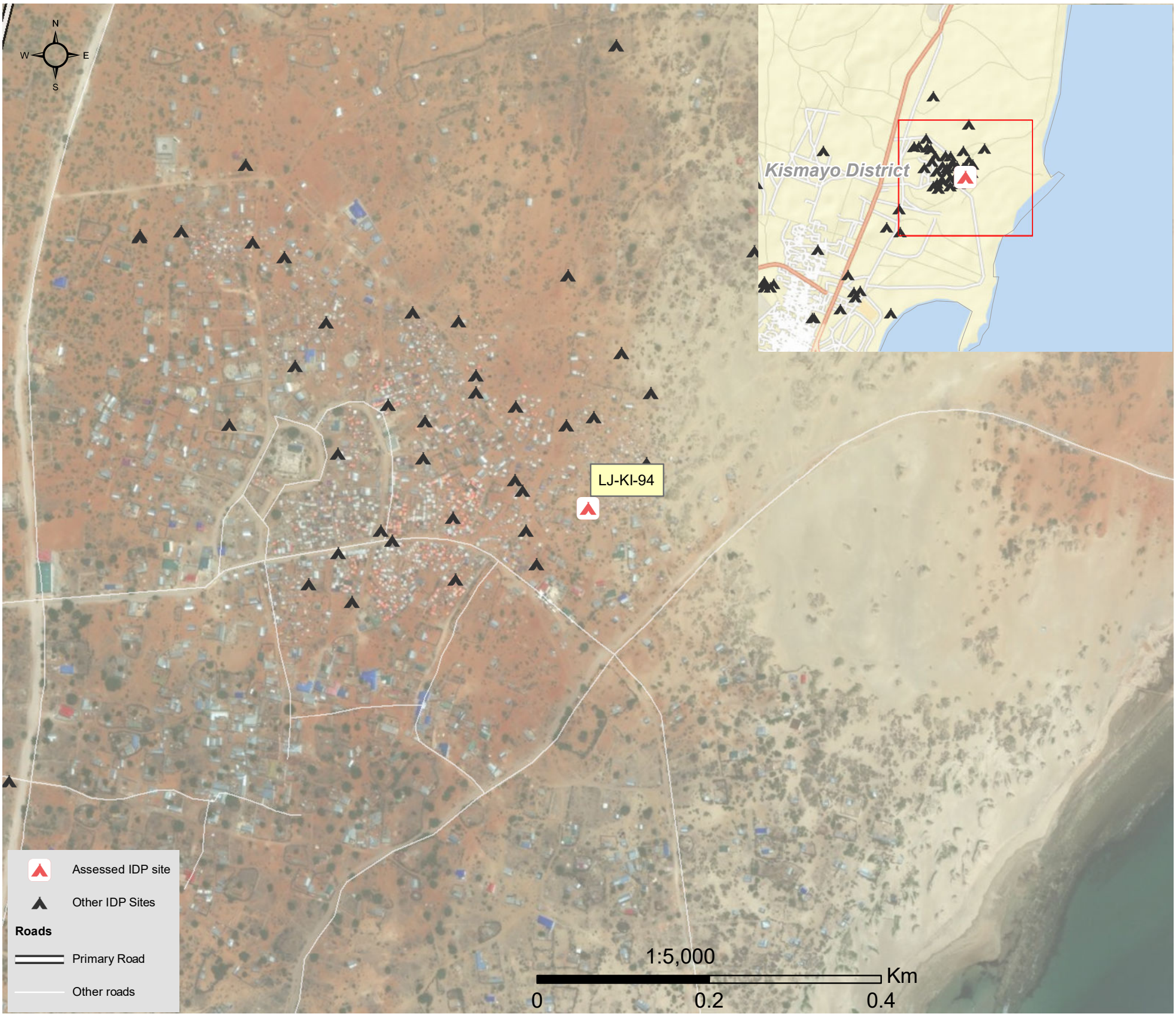
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.563



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Nageye

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	450
Estimated number of households	75
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-13
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	75
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	50
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	6
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. Other	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	10 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	17
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	1 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Hilac site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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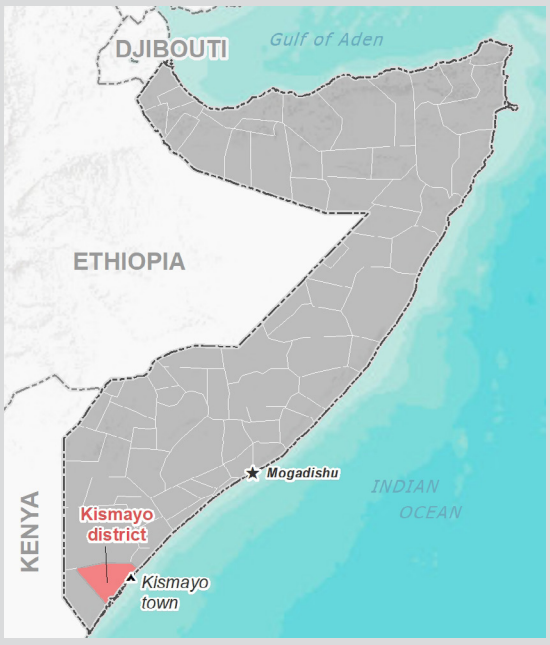
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Hilac Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

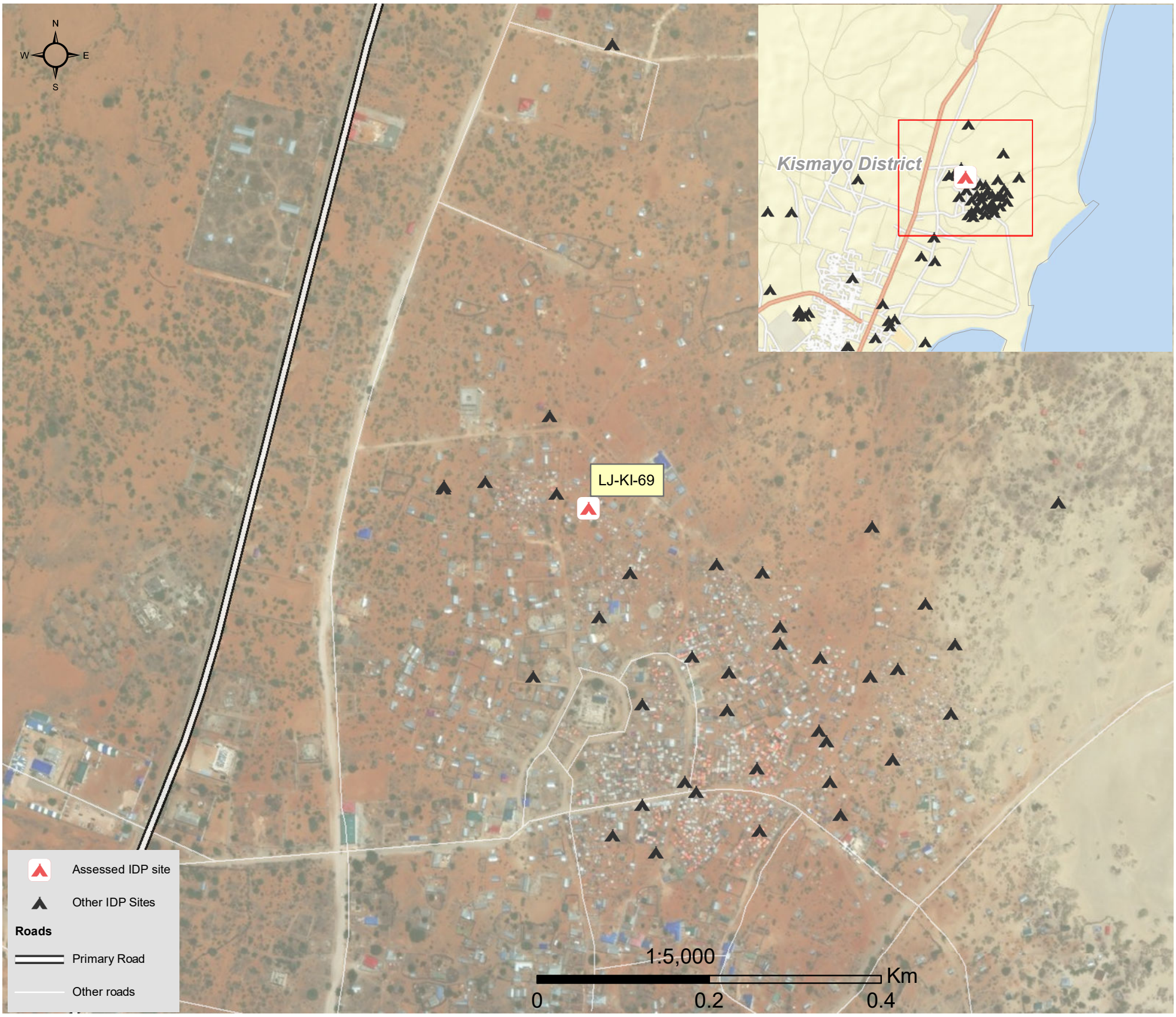
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Hilac

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	170
Estimated number of households	85
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	85
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	50
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	Yes
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	6
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bulo Faturo site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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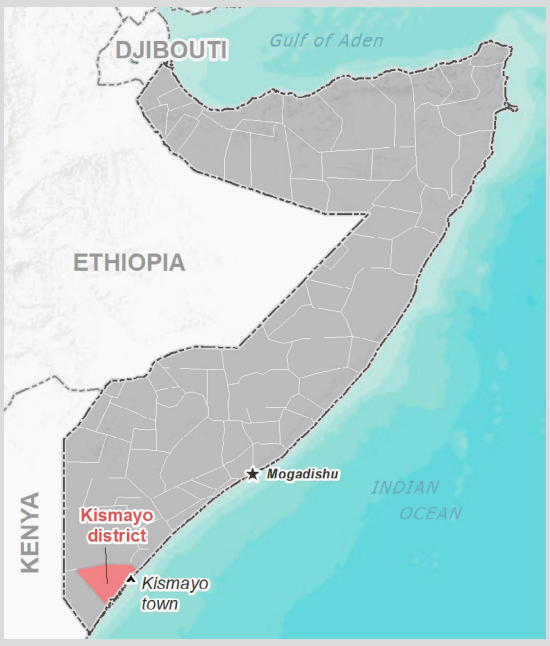
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Bulo Faturo Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

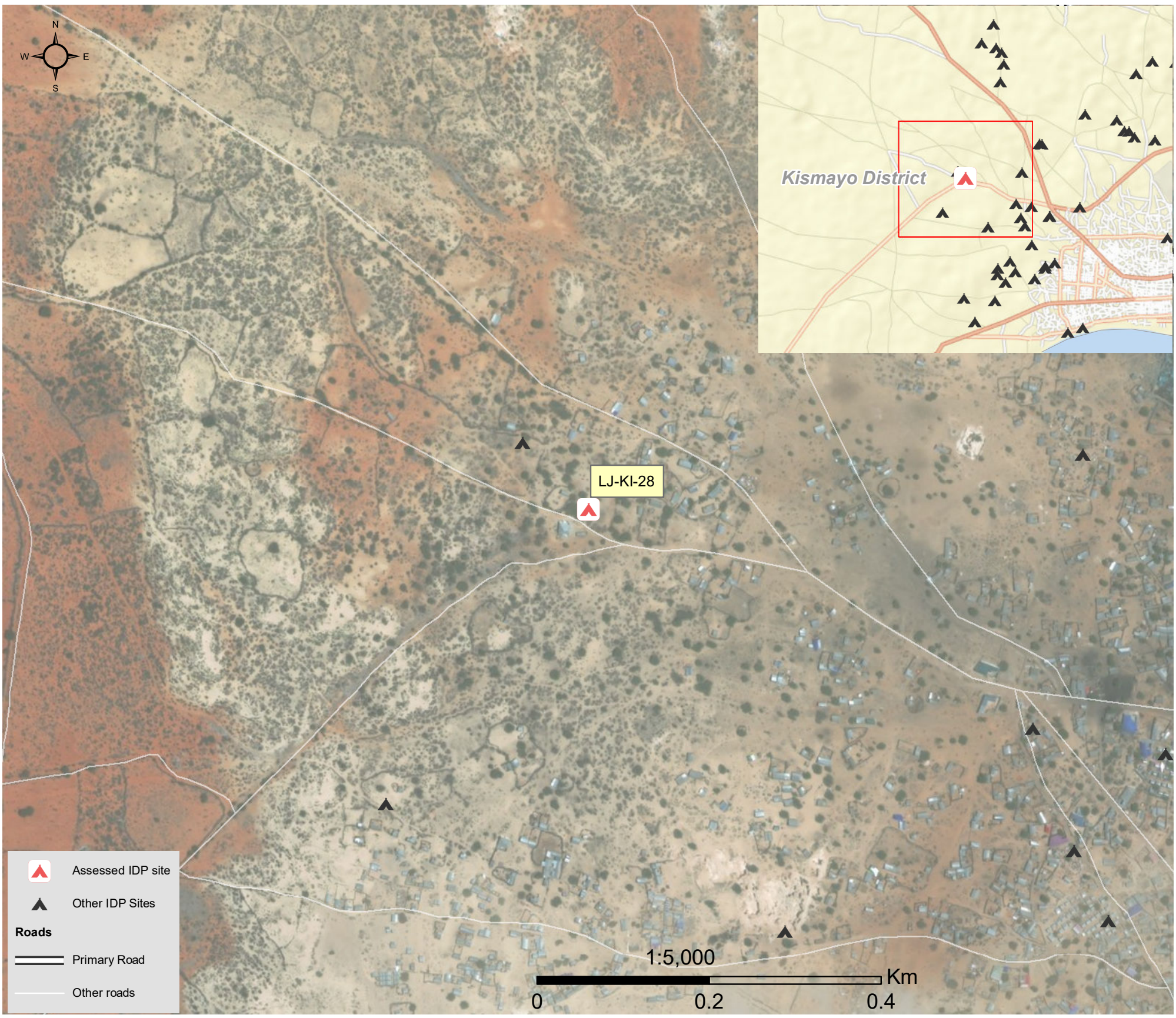
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.35, Long. 42.525



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bulo Faturo

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	180
Estimated number of households	30
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	30
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	7
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	50
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	1
Latrines (male)	3
Latrines (female)	2
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Badar site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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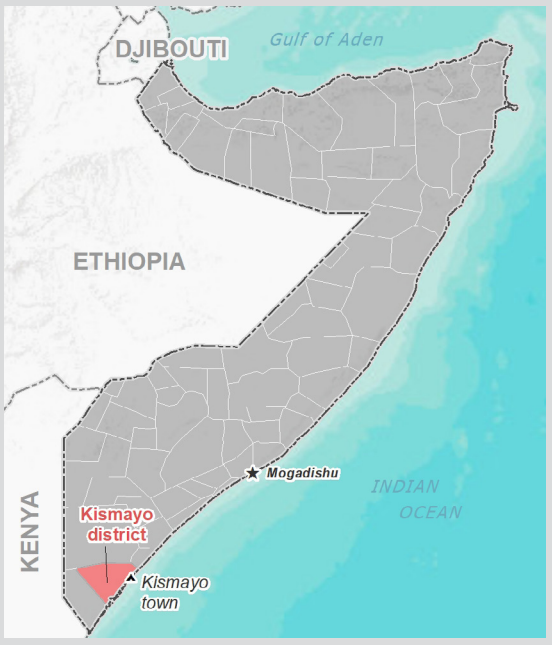
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This factsheet presents a summary of Badar Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

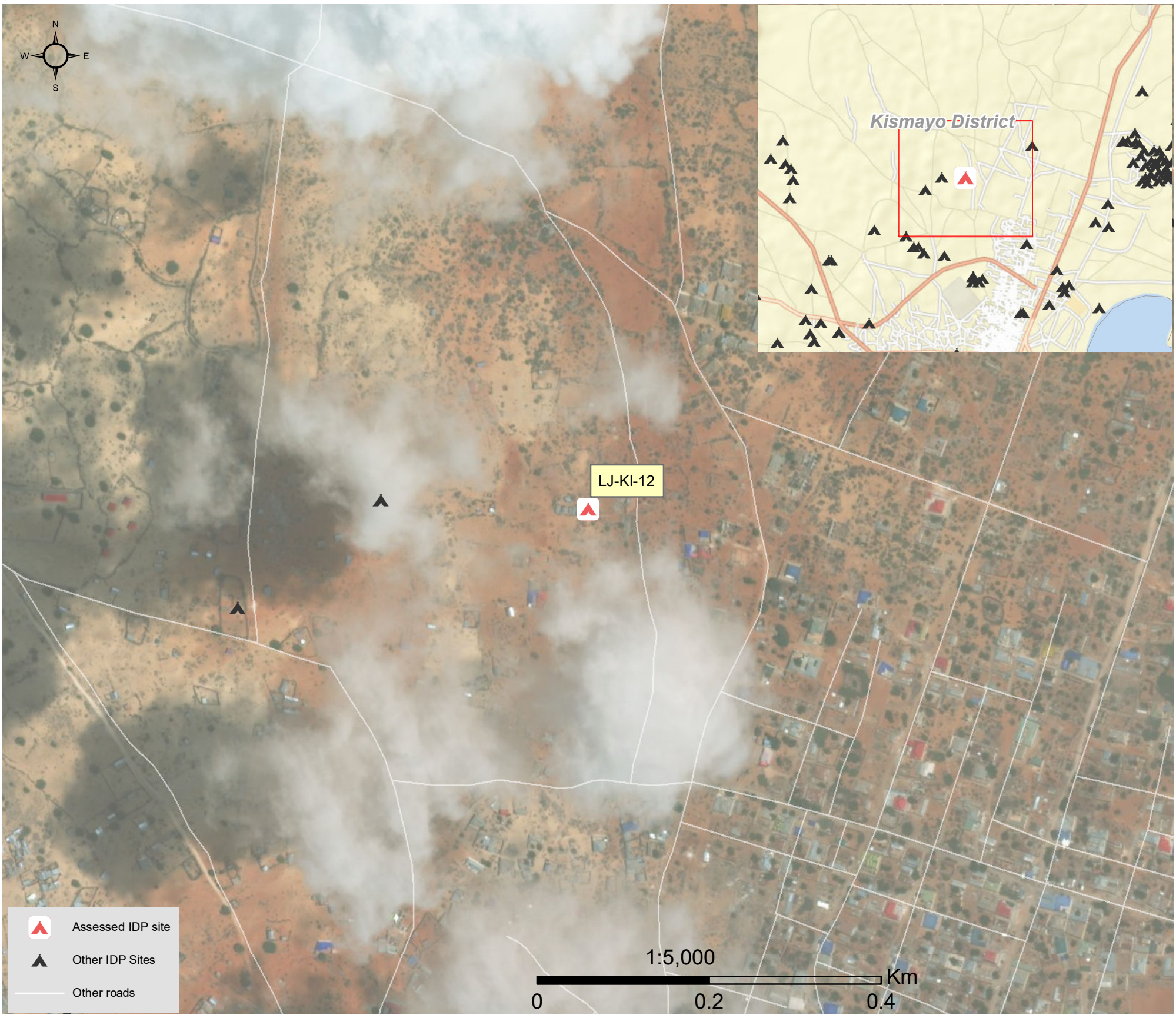
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.544



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Badar

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	200
Estimated number of households	93
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	93
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	30
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	45
Unaccompanied children	5
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Less than montly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. None	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	5 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Secondary	
3. Quranic	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bula Hussein site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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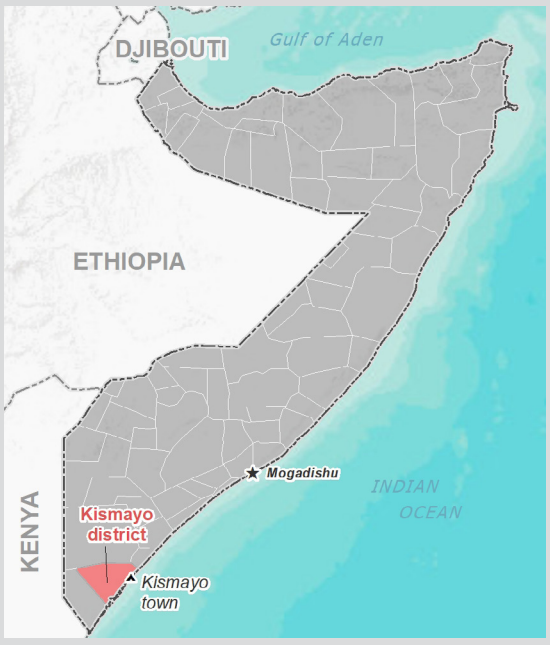
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Bula Hussein Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.55



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bula Hussein

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	275
Estimated number of households	55
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-06
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	55
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	0
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	45
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	16
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Mud Adobe Block	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	No

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Maay

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Hangash site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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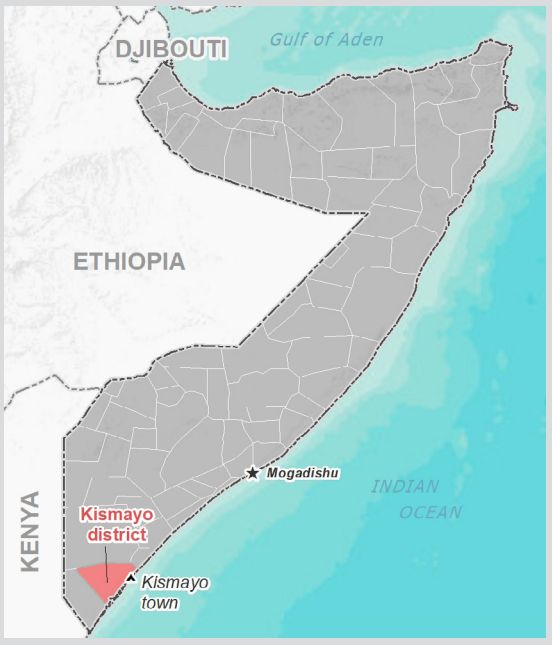
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Hangash Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.548



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Hangash

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	260
Estimated number of households	65
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	No management
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	65
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	N/A
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	20
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	40
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	25 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Brick
2. CGI
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Religious leader
3. Community leader

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Camp Gabow site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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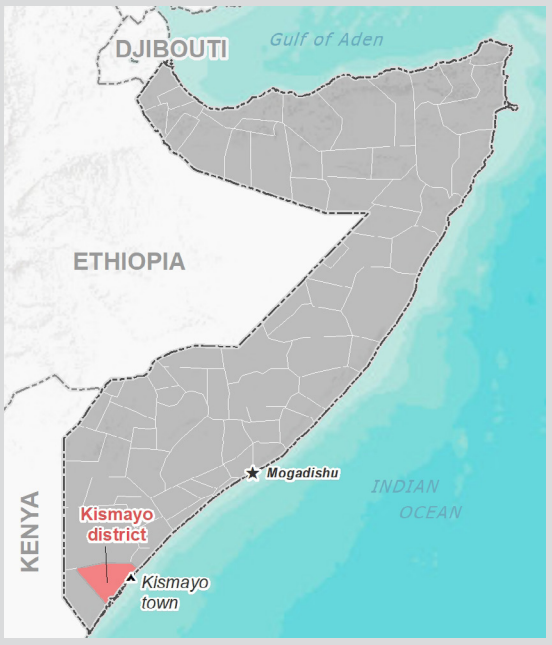
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Camp Gabow Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

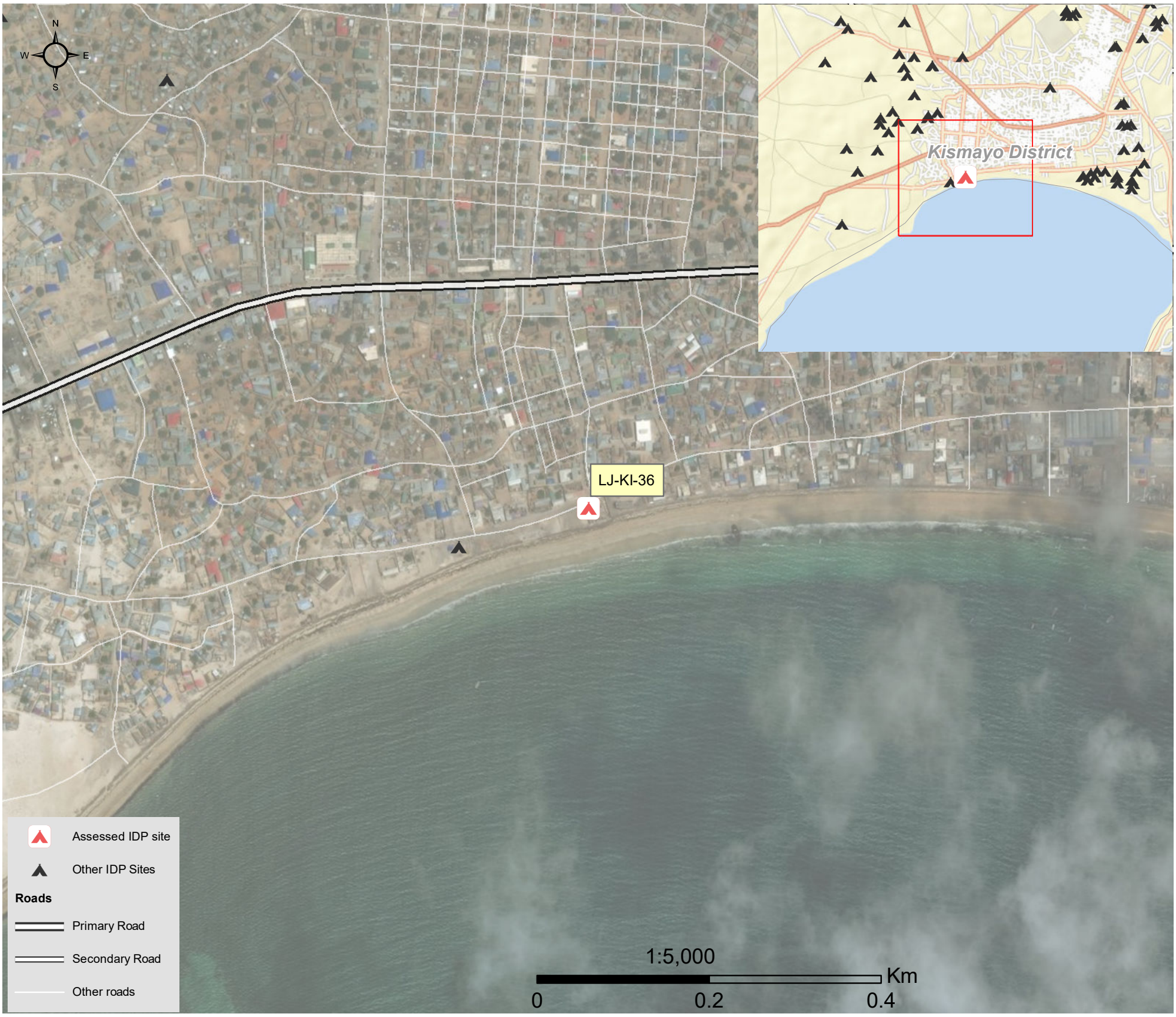
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.536



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Camp Gabow

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	250
Estimated number of households	50
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	50
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	15
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	40
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	2
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bass 3B site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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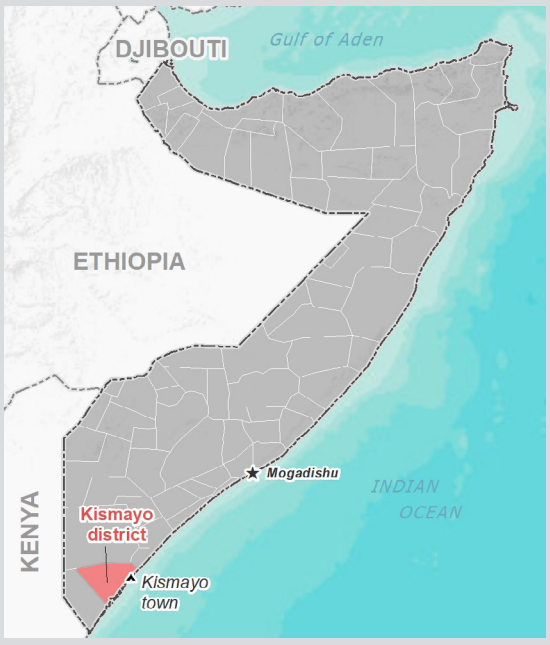
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Bass 3B Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

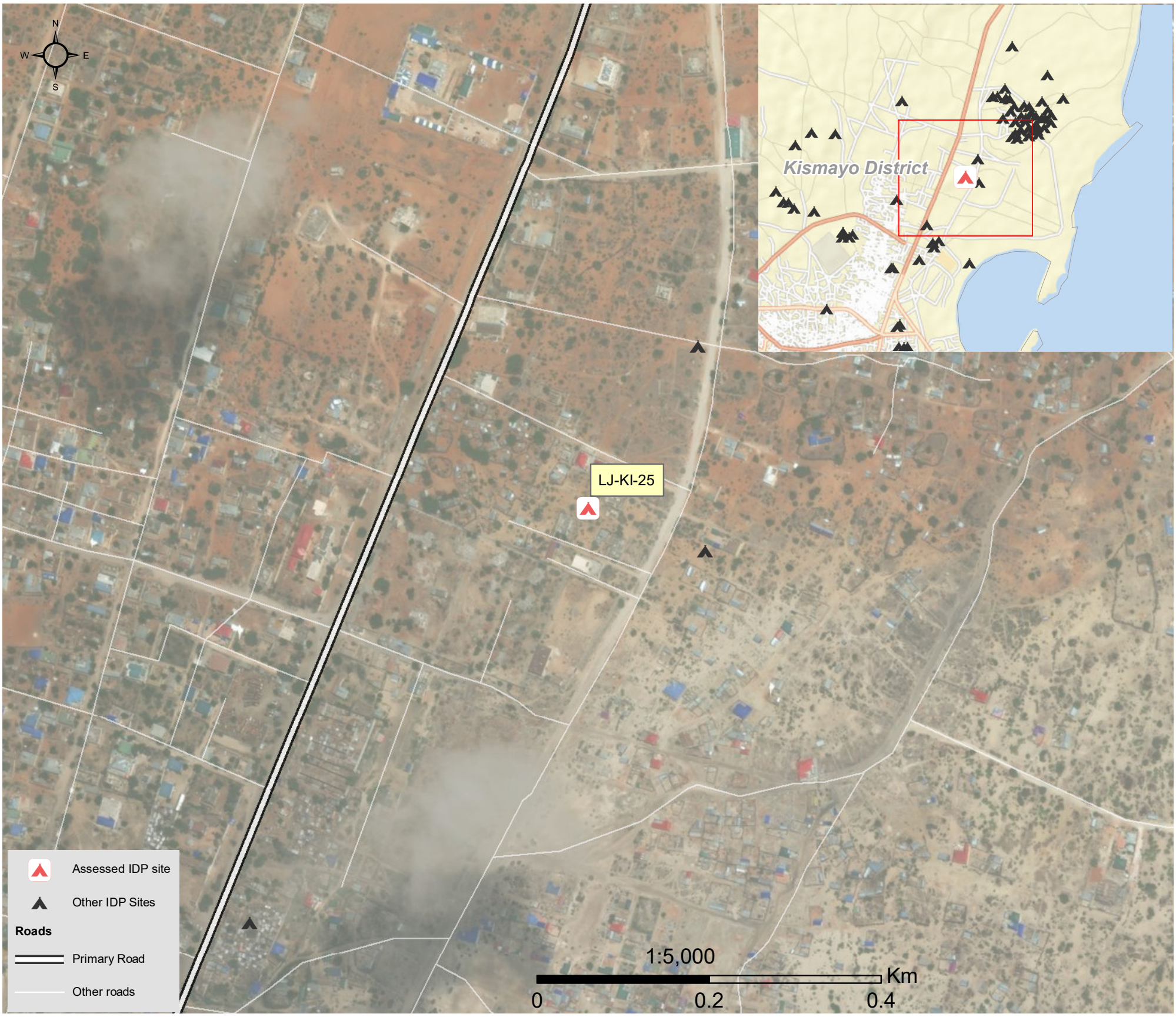
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.556



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bass 3B

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	220
Estimated number of households	43
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Nov-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	43
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	3
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	40
Unaccompanied children	7
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	3
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	60 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Sign

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Gumeyni site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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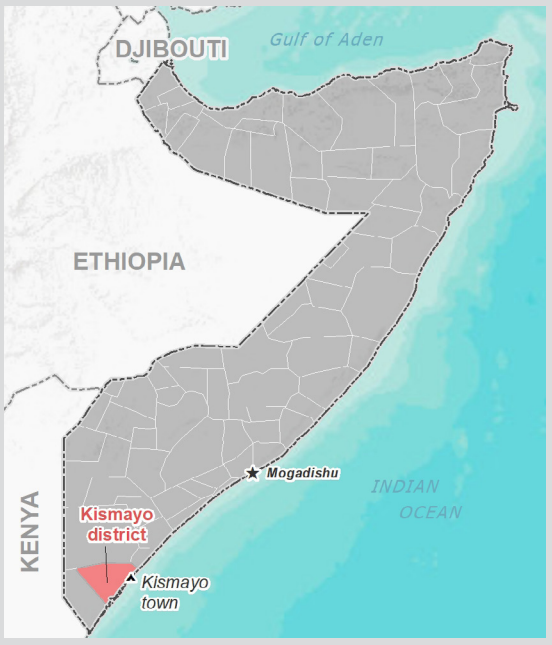
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Gumeyni Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.551



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Gumeyni

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	420
Estimated number of households	84
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	84
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	33
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Informal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. Malaria	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	0
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Sagal site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

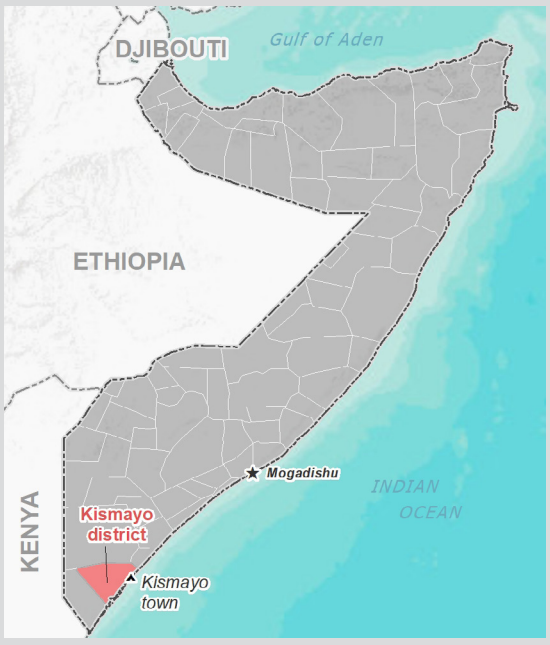
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Sagal Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

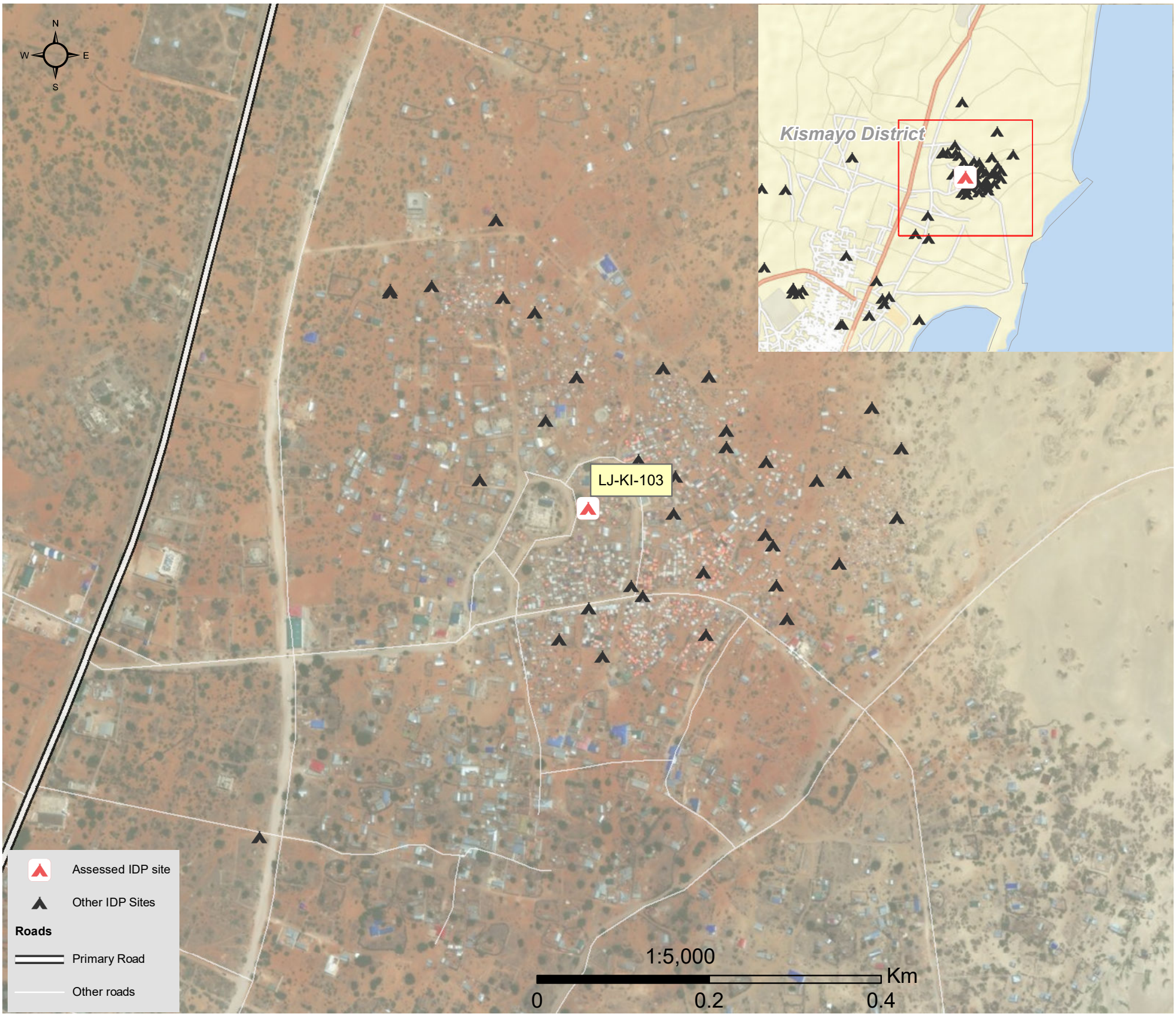
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Sagal

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	130
Estimated number of households	65
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	65
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	0
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	30
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	60 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	20
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	No
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	N/A
Perceived safe access to NFI market	N/A

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Hamdi 2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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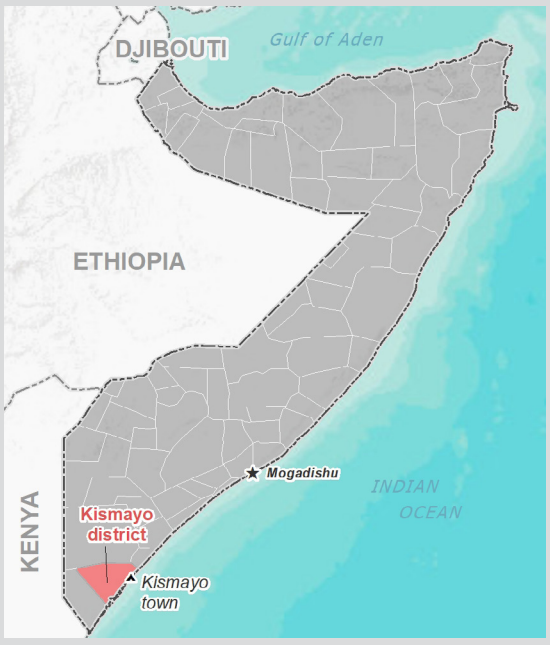
Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection.

A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Hamdi 2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

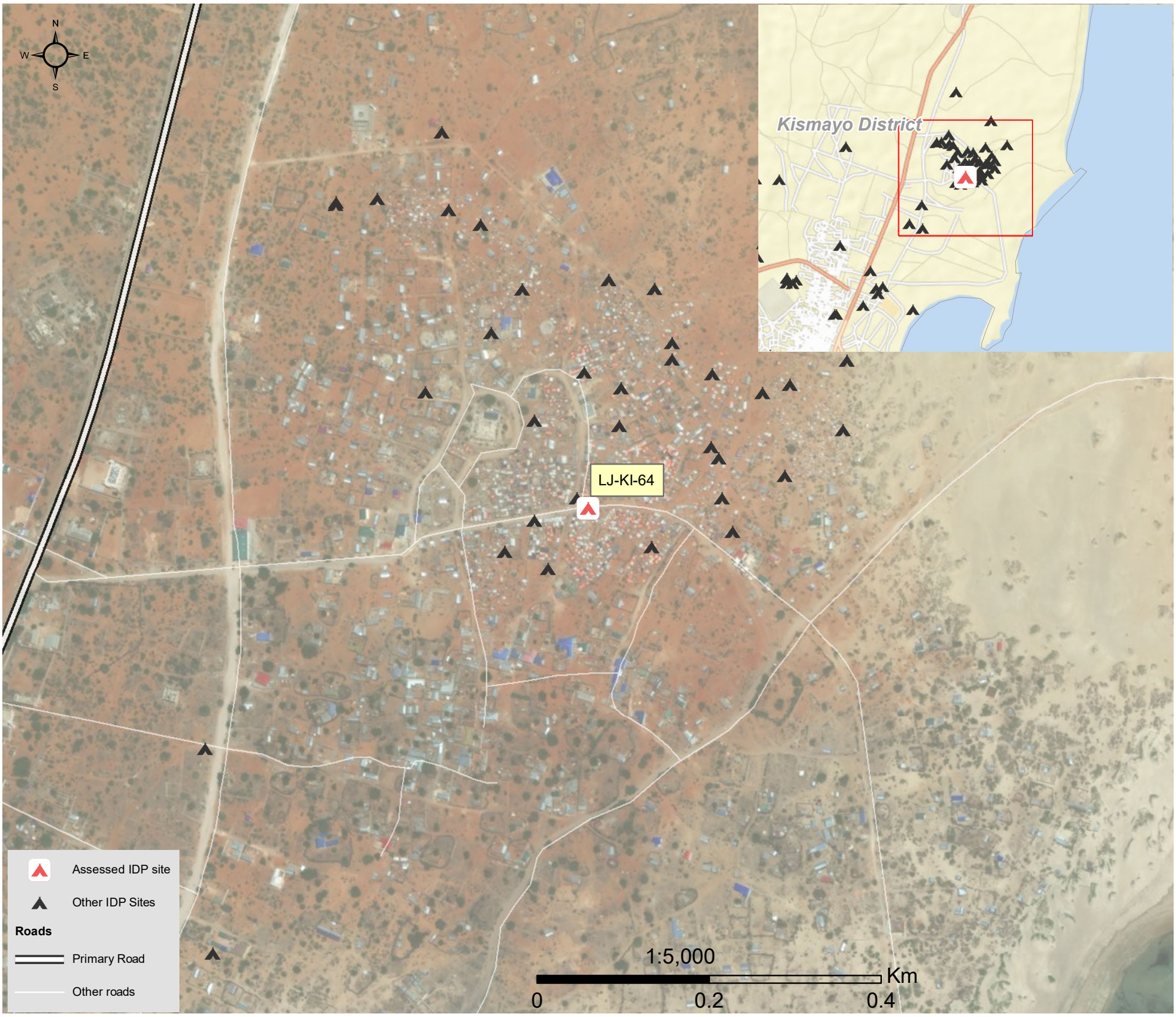
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Hamdi 2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	230
Estimated number of households	82
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	82
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	12
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	30
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	1
Presence of shared community space	Yes
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. N/A
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	35
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	40 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Quranic
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Religious leader
3. Radio

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Haidhafin site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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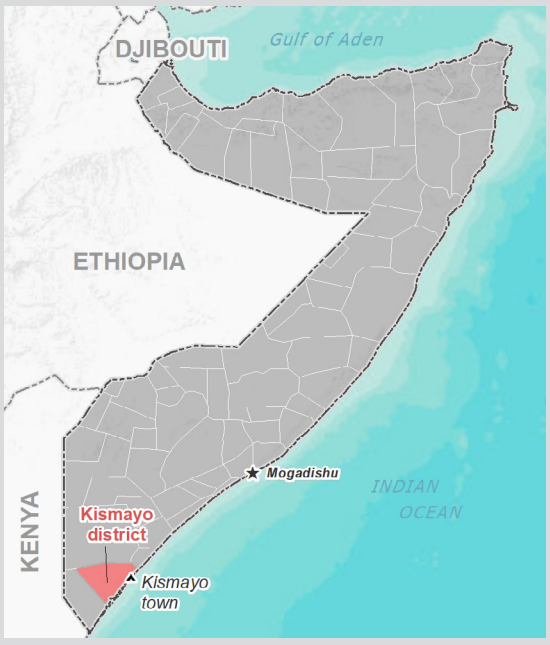
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Haidhafin Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

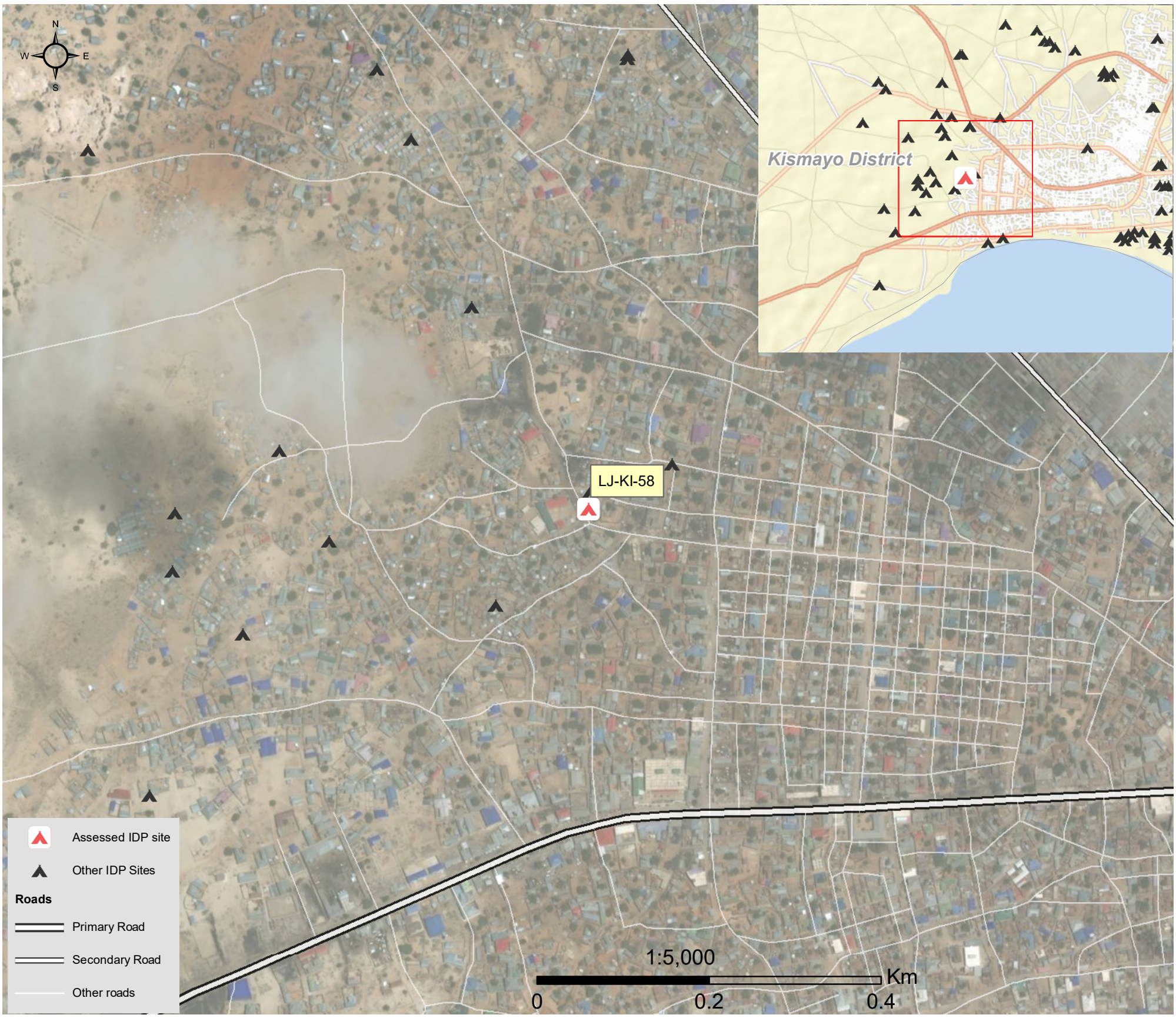
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.532



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Haidhafin

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	180
Estimated number of households	36
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Community leader
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	36
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	2
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	26
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. Malaria	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	20 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	2
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	2 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Early Curriculum Development (ECD)	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. CGI	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Community leader	
2. Radio	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Yaq Halul site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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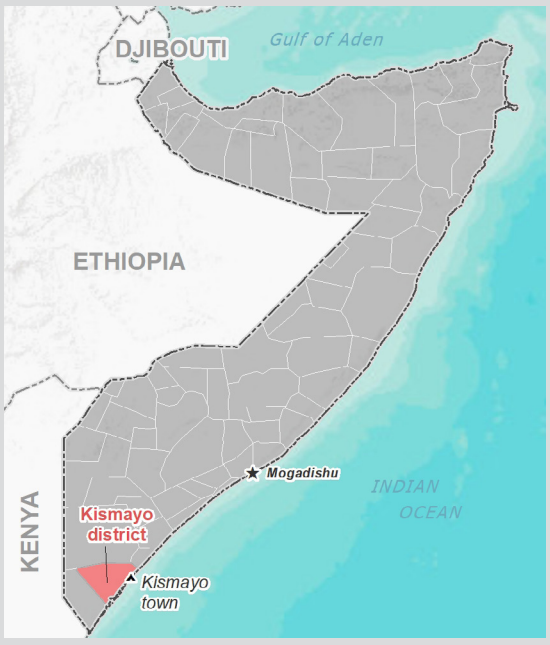
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This factsheet presents a summary of Yaq Halul Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

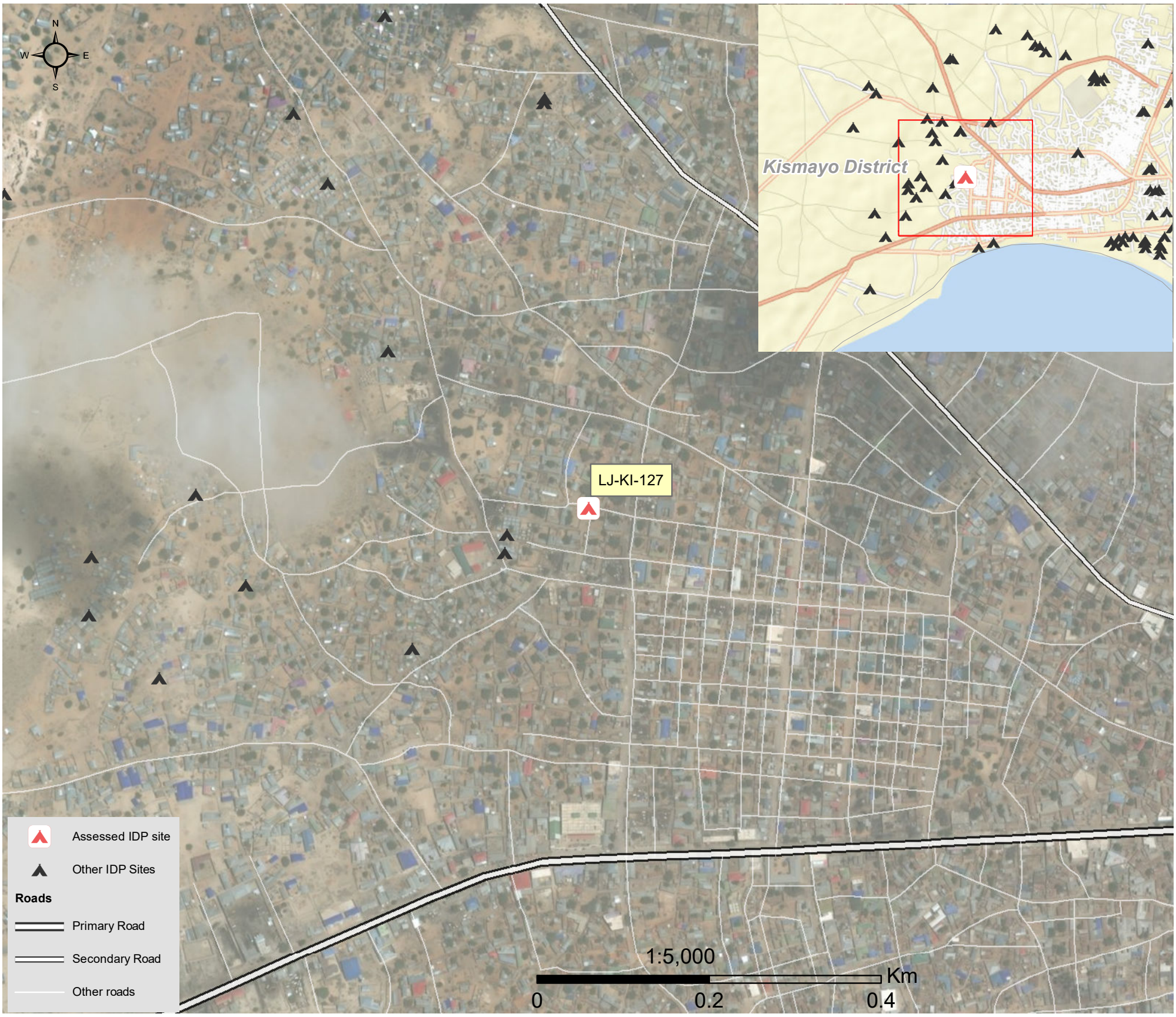
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.533



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Yaq Halul

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	300
Estimated number of households	50
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Local authority
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-17
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	50
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Middle Juba
Second area of origin	N/A
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	10
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	20
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	1
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. N/A
3. N/A

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Dhumaseyarey site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia[1], existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on location of internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents.

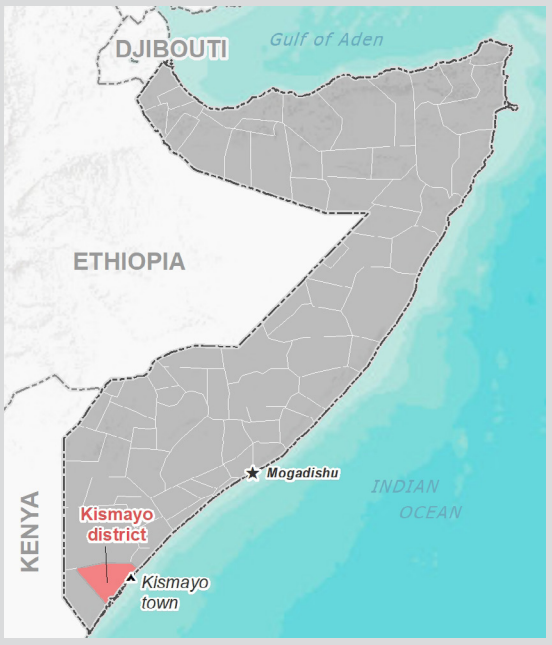
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Dhumaseyarey Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

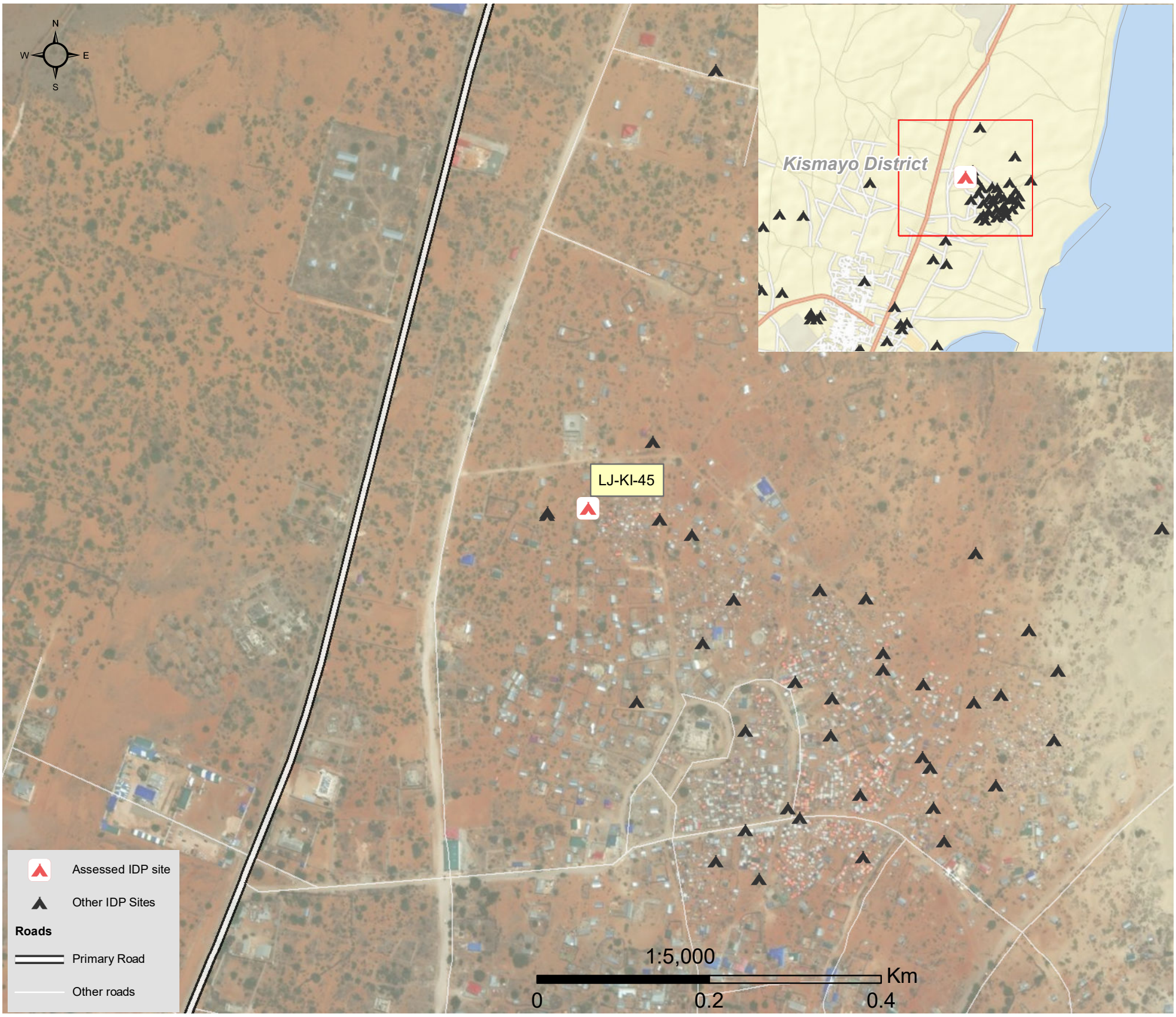
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.559



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
2.For each target location, the area was divided into 1km^2 grids. Enumerator teams then visited each grid to verify whether an IDP site was present. By visiting all grids, teams were able to determine the total number of sites in each location.
3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Dhumaseyarey

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Planned site
Estimated number of individuals	80
Estimated number of households	18
Site capacity reached	Yes
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	18
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	3
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	15
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	10
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	4
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. N/A
2. N/A
3. N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	30 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Bass 3 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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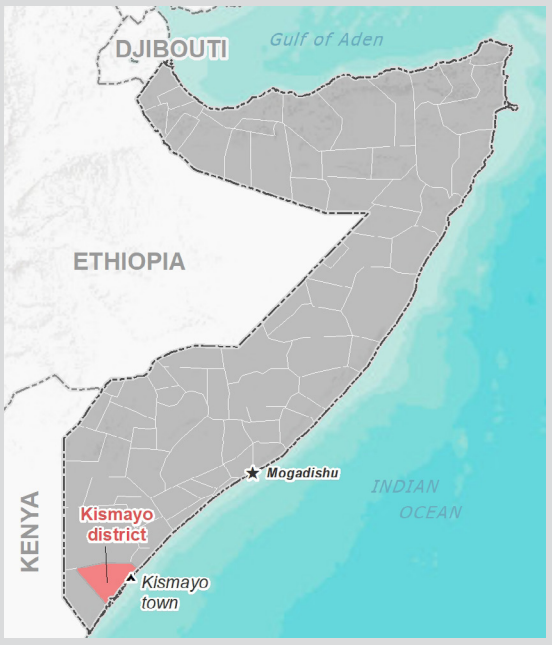
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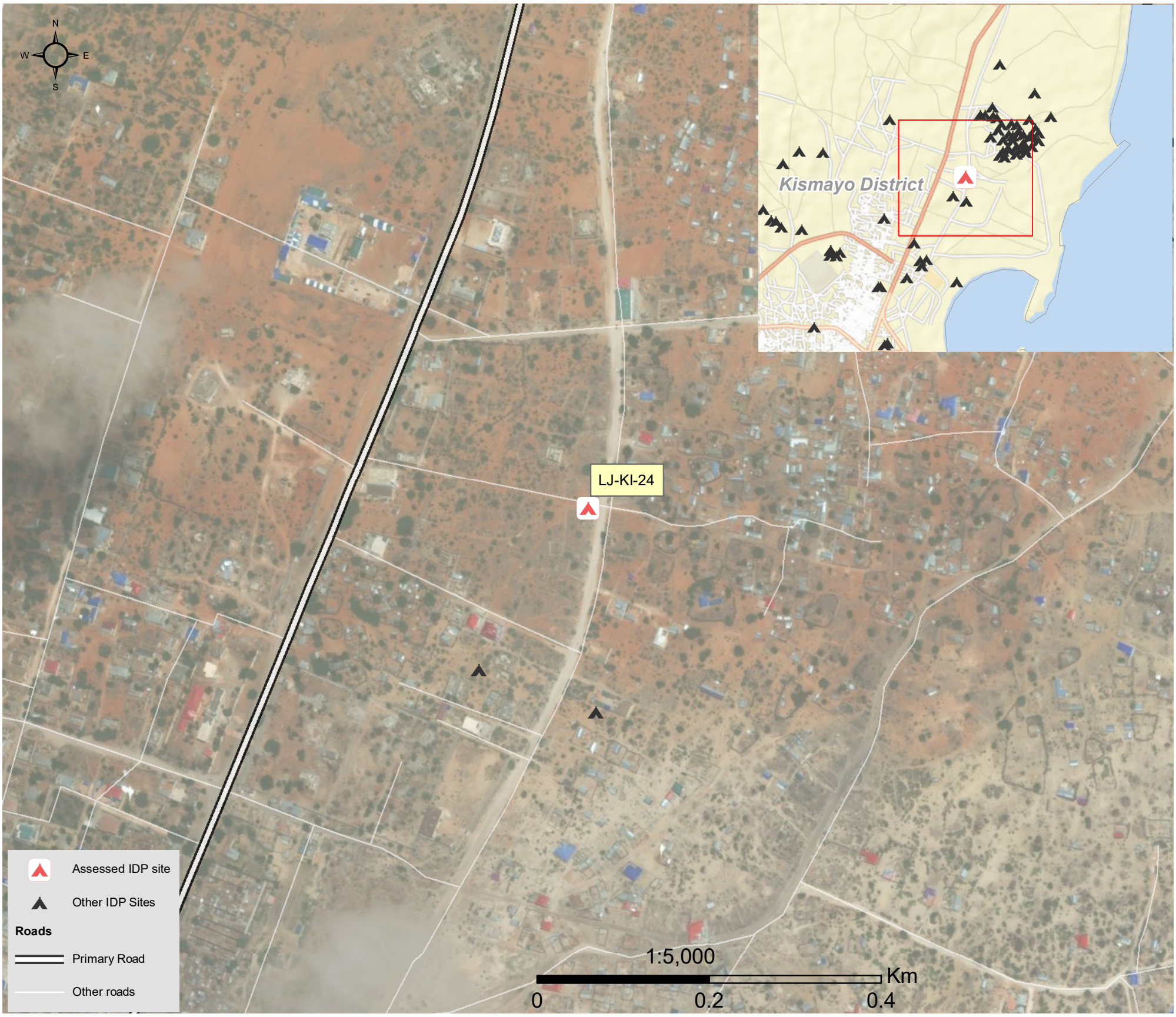
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.557



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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3.Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability accorded to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Bass 3

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	80
Estimated number of households	21
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Oct-14
Site owner	Local authority

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	21
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	6
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	10
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	3
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. None	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	30 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	30 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	No
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	6
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	Yes

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	10 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. CGI	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	5 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Burgan site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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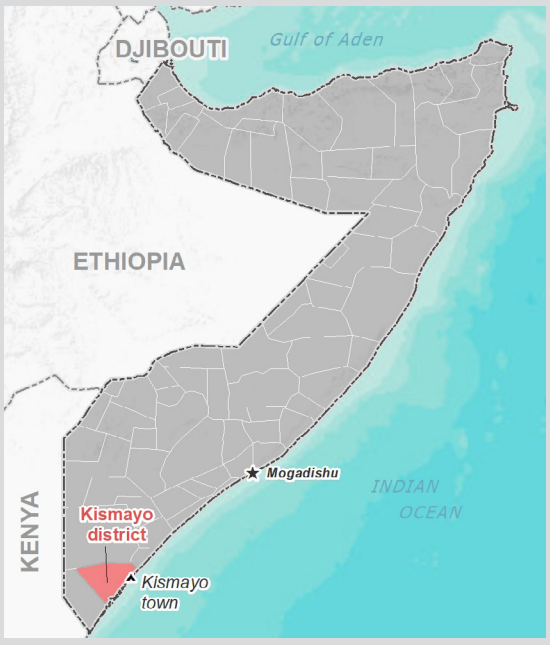
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A grid pattern approach[2] was applied during data collection to ensure that all IDP sites in the target area were identified. In each site, two key informant (KI) interviews were conducted: one with the site manager or community leader and one with a women's representative to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured[3]. KI responses were aggregated to give one response per question per site.

This factsheet presents a summary of Burgan Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

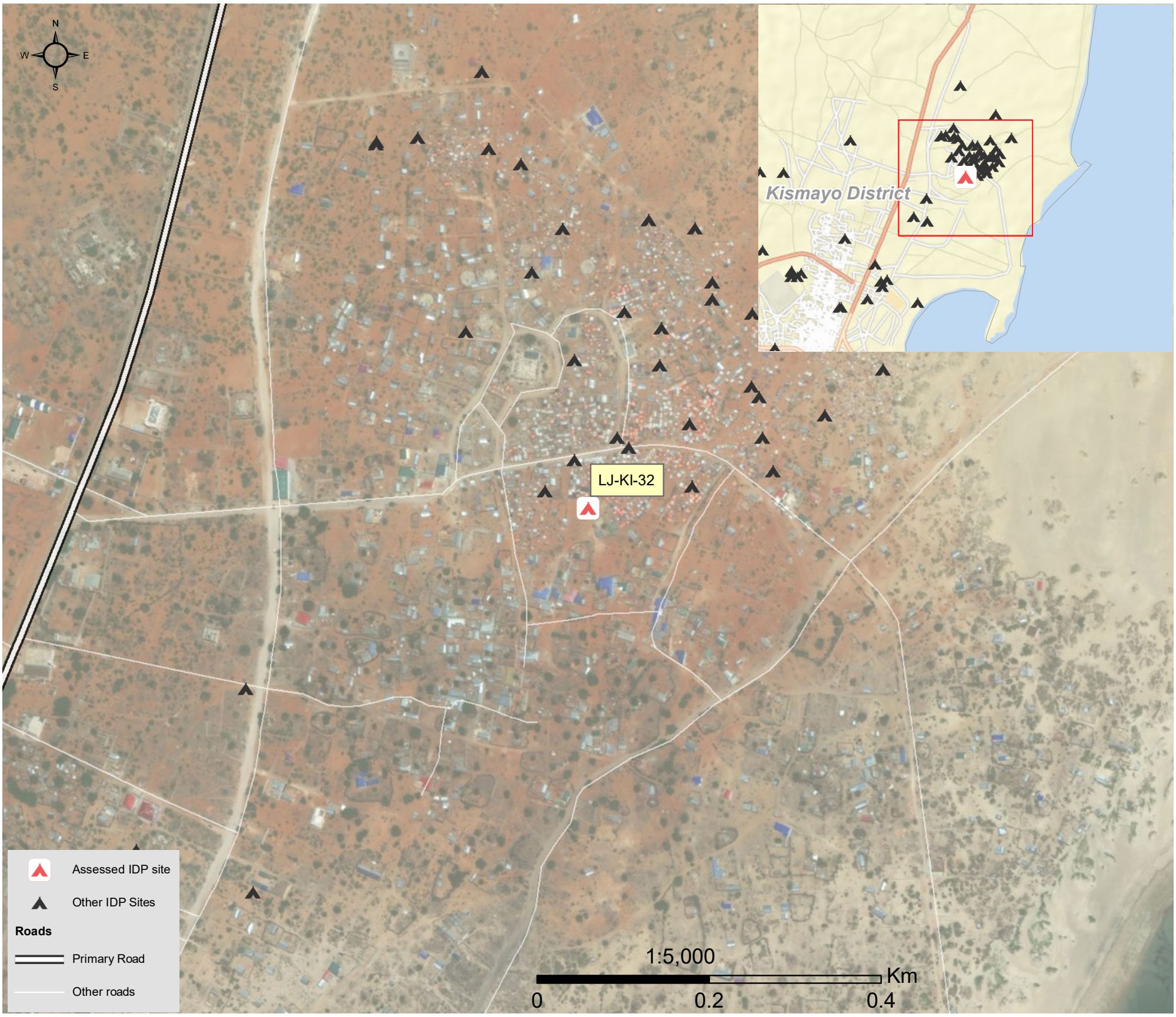
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.561



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Burgan

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	100
Estimated number of households	20
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-15
Site owner	Federal govern-

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	20
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	8
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	10
Unaccompanied children	4
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	Yes

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	Monthly
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	10 minutes
Women give birth in the site	Yes
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	20 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	8
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	20 minutes
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. Primary	
2. Quranic	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	20 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Friends, neighbours and family	
2. Religious leader	
3. Radio	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

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Detailed Site Assessment

Nasib2 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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Introduction

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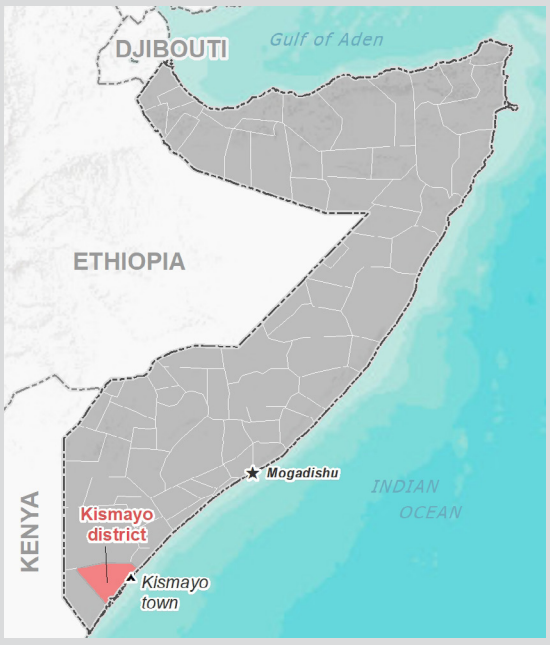
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This factsheet presents a summary of Nasib2 Site profile along with the needs and priorities of IDPs residing in the site. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative only.

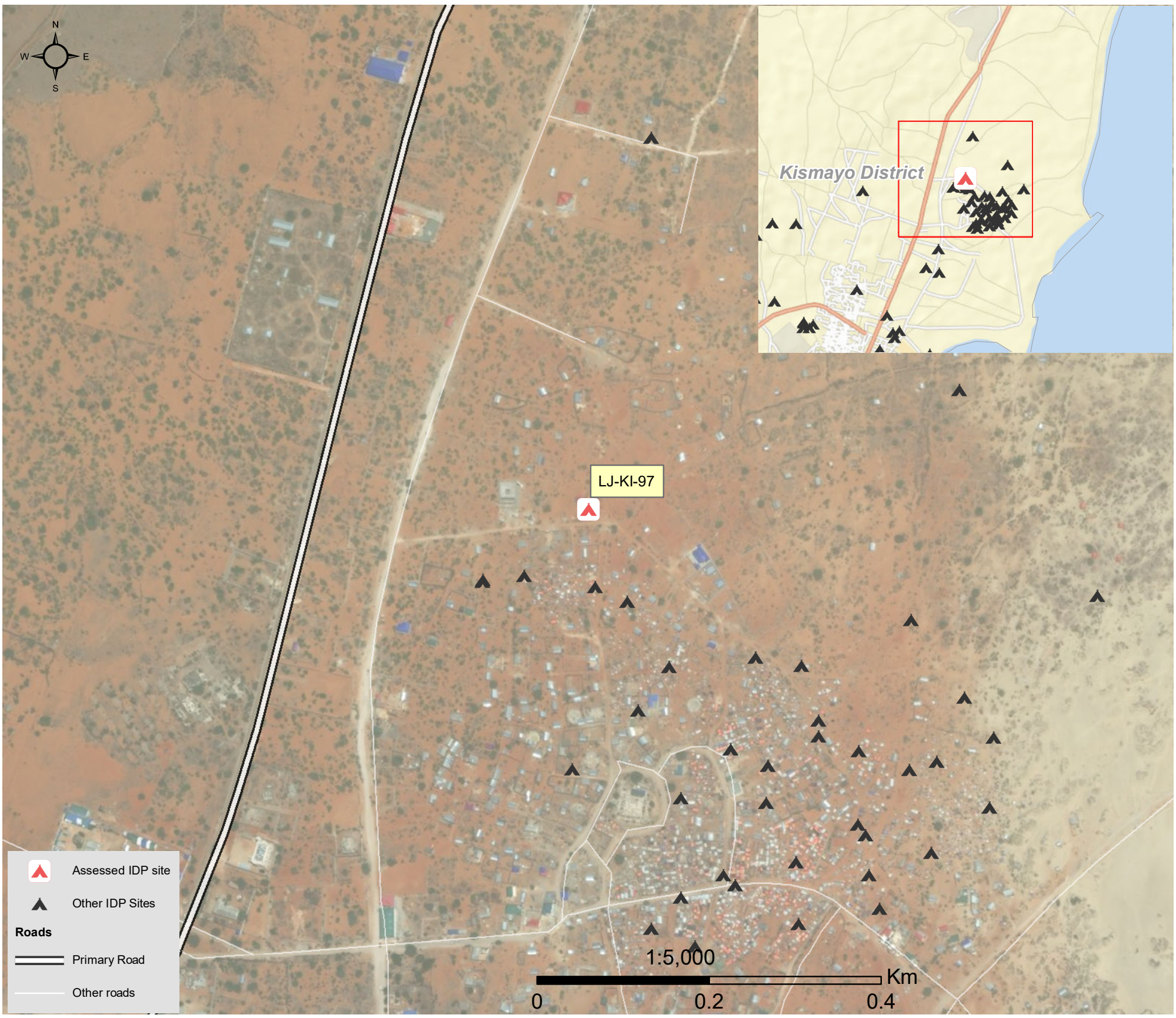
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.33, Long. 42.56



1.United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017
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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Nasib2

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	60
Estimated number of households	22
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-16
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	22
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	Lower Shabelle

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	0
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	0
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	0
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	No
Type of landownership	Formal
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:	
1. AWD / Cholera	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Access to healthcare services	No
Average walking time to the nearest health service	N/A
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	No
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	N/A
Access to nutrition services:	**No**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	2
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	No
Average walking time to the nearest school	N/A
Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:	
1. N/A	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:	
1. Buul	
2. Tent	
3. N/A	
Electricity available in the site	No
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:	
1. Radio	
2. N/A	
3. N/A	
Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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Detailed Site Assessment

Lj-Ki-99 site

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region, Somalia

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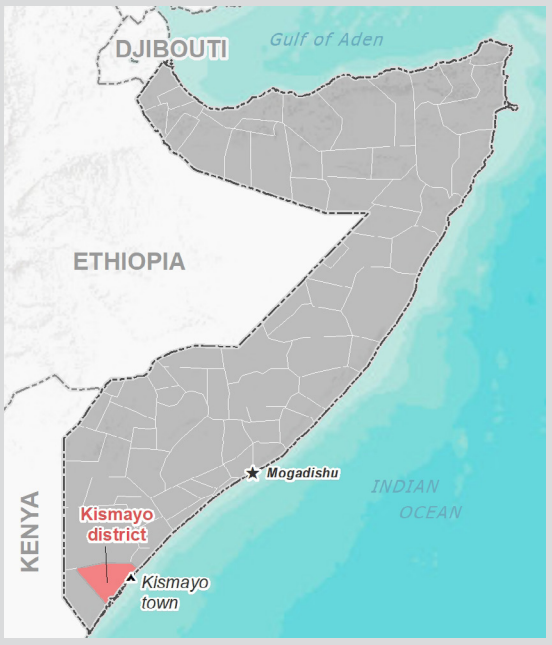
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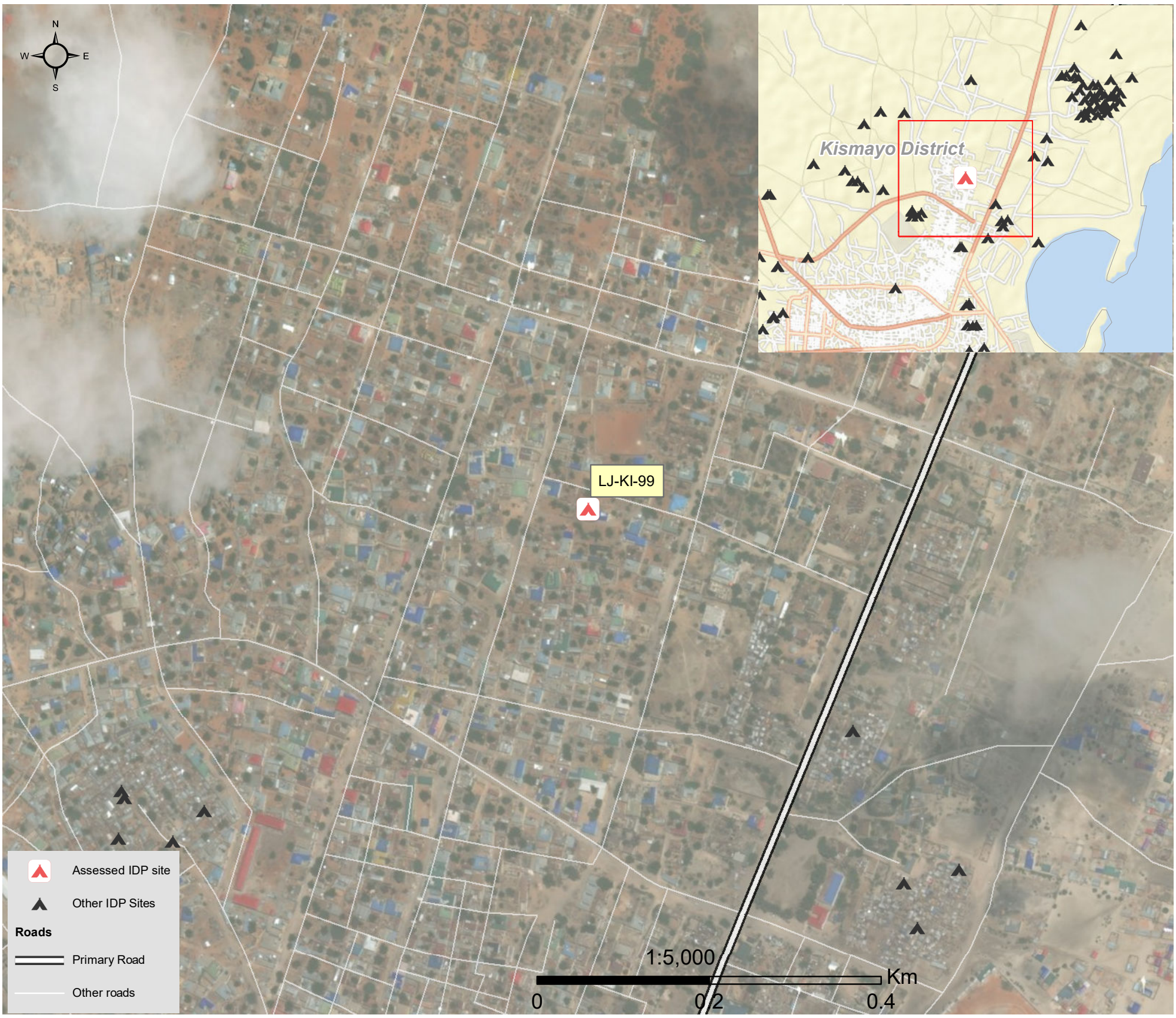
Date assessed: **Sep - 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo

Coordinates: Lat. -0.34, Long. 42.55



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Detailed Site Assessment

Site Name: Lj-Ki-99

Kismayo District, Lower Juba Region

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Site Information

Settlement type	Spontaneous site
Estimated number of individuals	50
Estimated number of households	20
Site capacity reached	No
Responsible management agency	Residents
Date when most site residents arrived	Jan-14
Site owner	Private

Displacement

Estimated number of households per displacement group:	
IDPs	20
Host community/ non-displaced	0
IDP households arrived in the past 3 months	0
Most common areas of origin:	
First area of origin	Lower Juba
Second area of origin	Middle Juba
Third area of origin	N/A

Protection

Number of vulnerable households:	
Female-headed households	5
Child-headed households	0
Elderly individuals[4]	0
Unaccompanied children	0
Individuals with a physical disability	4
Presence of shared community space	No
Presence of separate space for women/girls	No
Presence of child friendly space	No
Public lighting in the site	Yes
Type of landownership	None
Risk of eviction in next three months	No

Food Security

Primary source of food	Market purchase
Food distributions	None
Access to a food market	Yes

Health and Nutrition

Most common health issue(s) reported in the site:

1. AWD / Cholera
2. Malaria
3. N/A

Access to healthcare services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest health service	15 minutes
Women give birth in the site	No
Access to nutrition services	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service	15 minutes
Access to nutrition services:	**Yes**

WASH

Access to potable water	Yes
Number of latrines in the site:	
Latrines (mixed)	5
Latrines (male)	0
Latrines (female)	0
Access to handwashing facilities	No

Education

Education services available	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest school	15 minutes

Education facilities available to residents in the site[5]:

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Quranic

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Most common shelter types in the site[5]:

1. Buul
2. Tent
3. CGI

Electricity available in the site	Yes
Access to a NFI market	Yes
Average walking time to the nearest NFI market	15 minutes
Perceived safe access to NFI market	Yes

Communication

Three most trusted sources of information[5]:

1. Friends, neighbours and family
2. Radio
3. N/A

Most commonly spoken language	Somali Standard

4.More than 60 years old.
5.Key informants could select multiple responses.

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For more information on this profile please contact:
CCCM Cluster: kziga@iom.int
REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
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NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL