Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1,778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Afmadow District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

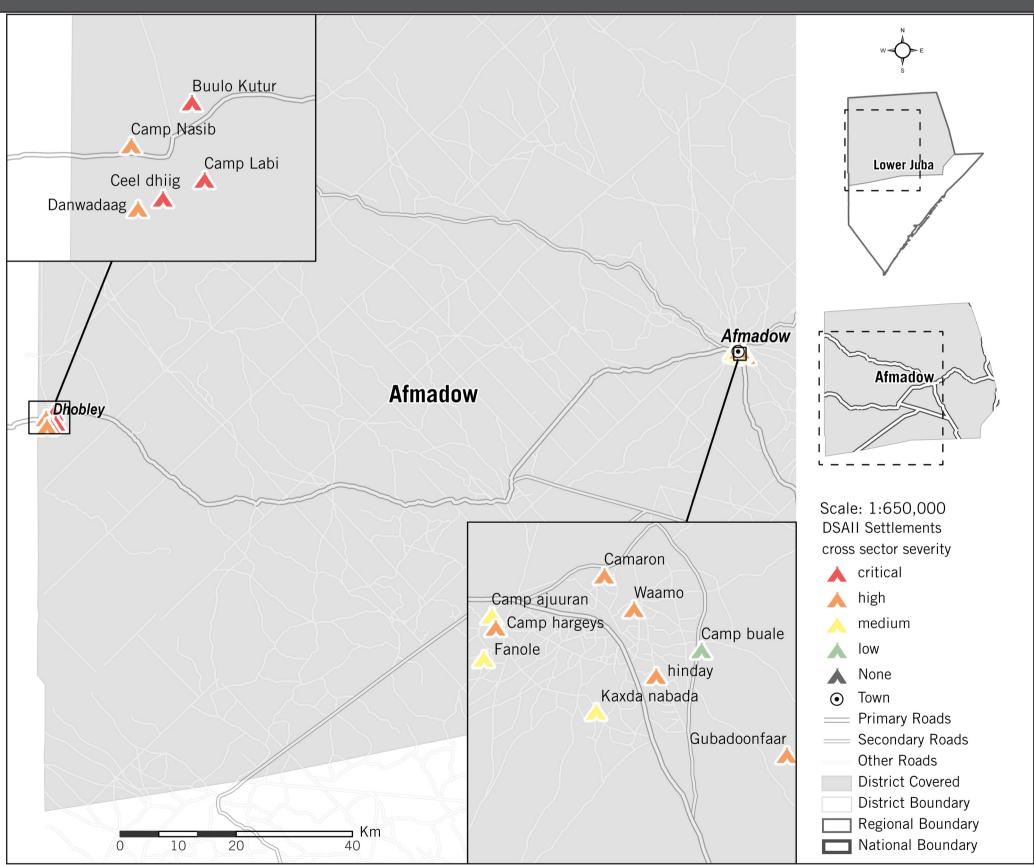
Number of assessed sites: 14

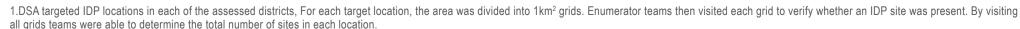
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Afmadow⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 0.6, Long. 41.78





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







10,307 estimated number of individuals

2 planned sites

1,755 estimated number of households

64% of the sites had reached full capacity.

65% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

14% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

7% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

7% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Elders committees	43%
Women committees	29%
Residents committees	7%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	1	00%
NA		0%
NA		0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	43%
Informal	36%
Don't know	21%

43% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

29% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

29% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

140 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Juba was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

M/Juba was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100%
Wattle Adobe 29%
Brick 7%

21% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

21% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

14% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

51 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

21% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

43 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

14% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

29% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

14% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

29% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	161
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	0%	100%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



57% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

29% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



7% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

14% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Baardheere District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

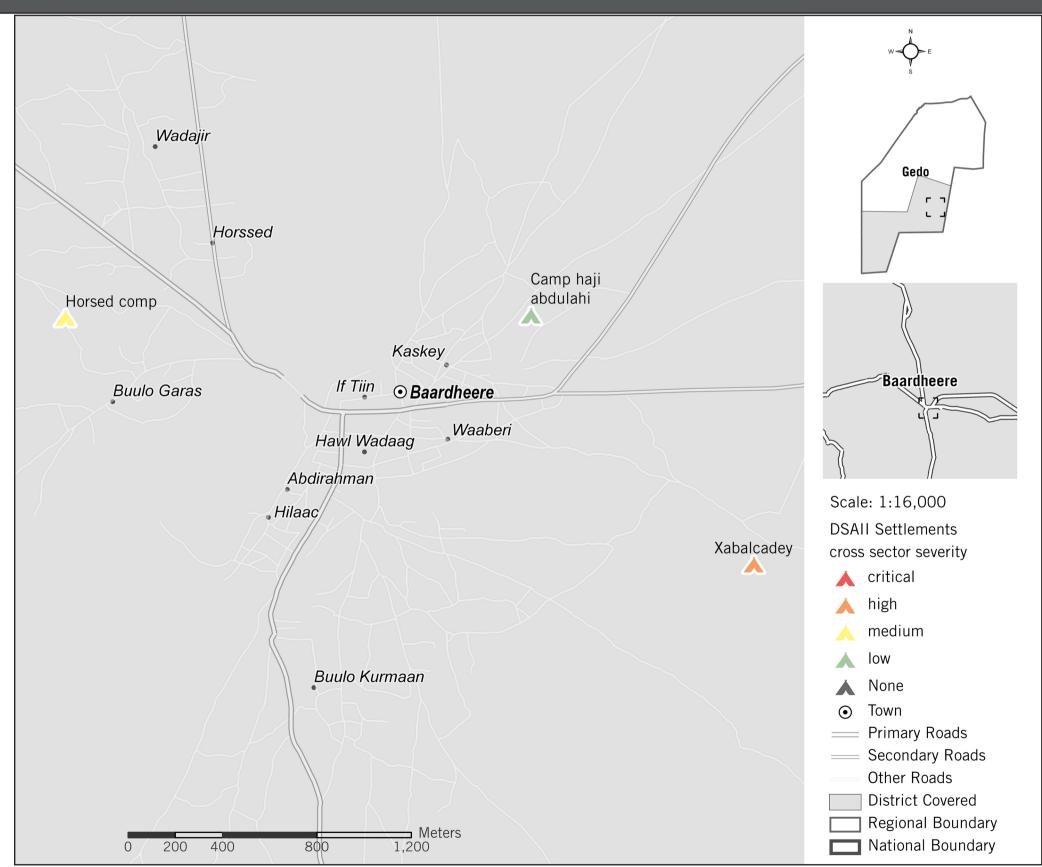
Number of assessed sites: 3

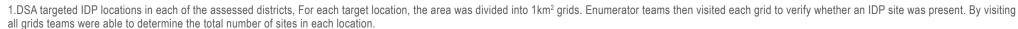
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Baardheere4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 41.7





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.









4,070 estimated number of individuals

1 planned sites

690 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

67% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

33% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Elders committees	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	33%
None	33%
Don't know	33%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

33% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

309 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Galgaduud was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. **Gedo** was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

 $| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Buul	100%
Timber Plastic	67%
Wattle Adobe	67%

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

67% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

00d.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	33%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

100% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	3
Non-gendered toilets	3
Bathing facilities	17

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	33%	67%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



0% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

NA of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

67% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



33% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Baidoa District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

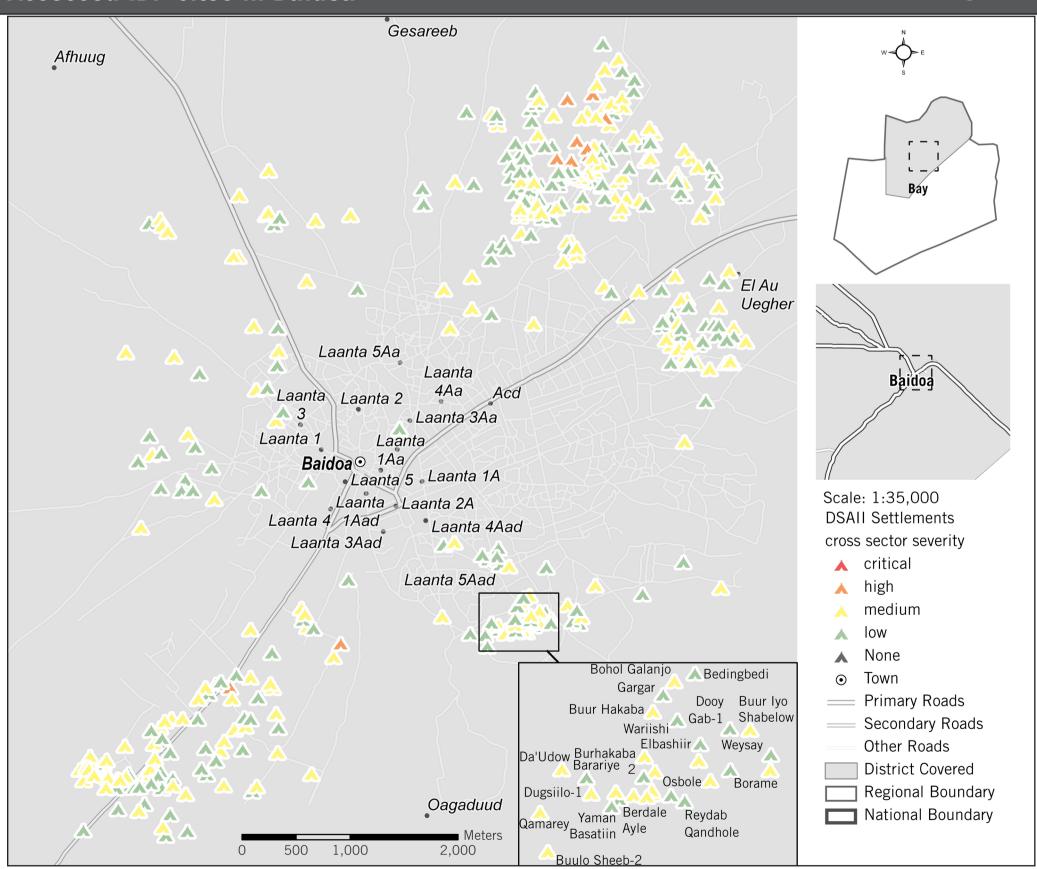
Number of assessed sites: 391

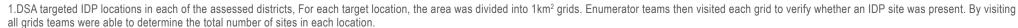
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Baidoa4

Coordinates: Lat. 3.3, Long. 43.64





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











323,191 estimated number of individuals

50 planned sites

47,873 estimated number of households

52% of the sites had reached full capacity.

45% of the sites had a responsible UN agency.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

19% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

11% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

5% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Women committees
Elders committees

68% 57% 44%

Protection

Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 96%
Aid/humanitarian assistance Cash 2%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal 73%
Informal 17%
None 9%

85% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

13% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

13% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

9% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

5% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

Å→ Displacement

3205 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakoo was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 82%
Timber Plastic 19%
CGI 8%

42% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

90% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

96% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed
Cash for food distributed
Meals distributed

4%

Heal

Health and Nutrition

24% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

97% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

18% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

97% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 434
Female toilets 394
Non-gendered toilets 3750
Bathing facilities 140

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	9%	16%	13%	61%
Toilets/showers with light	5%	8%	8%	79%
Toilets with locks	37%	20%	12%	31%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 58%
More than Month 18%
Daily 12%

20% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

53% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

96% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



74% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

77% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Belet weyne District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

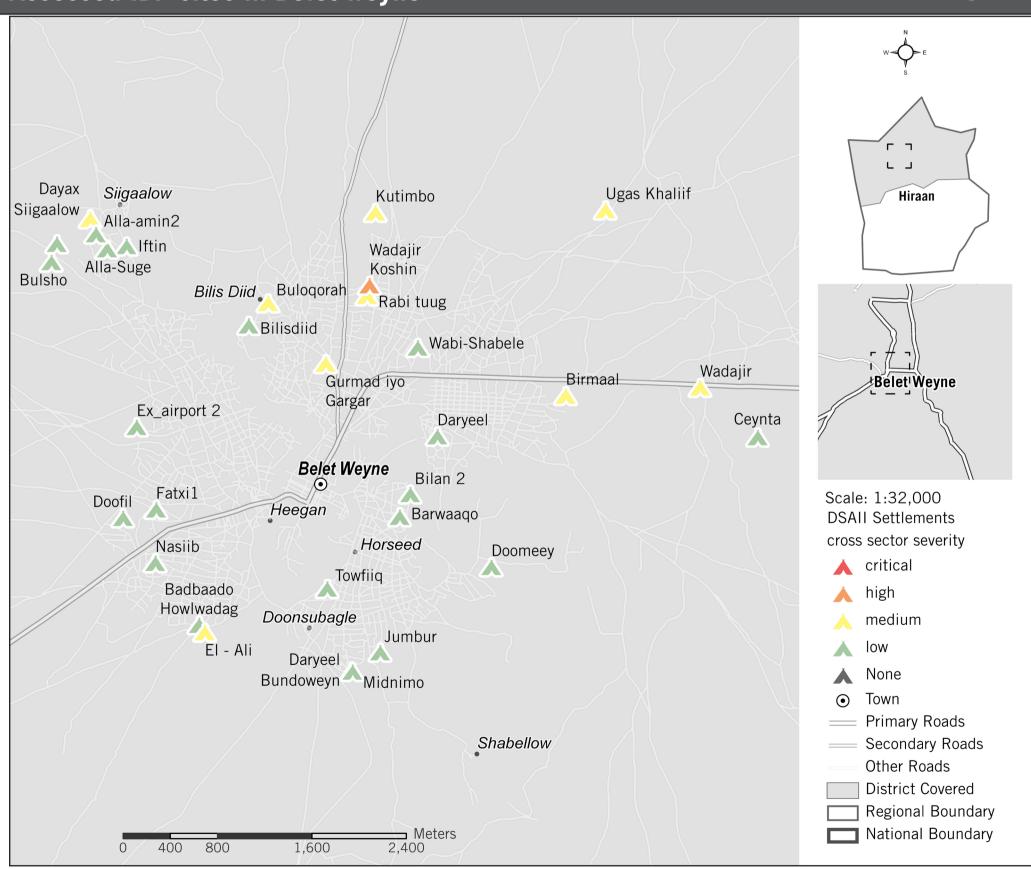
Number of assessed sites: 31

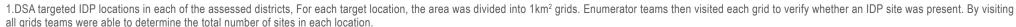
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Belet weyne⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 4.7, Long. 45.38





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





41,828 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

7,426 estimated number of households

55% of the sites had reached full capacity.

77% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

32% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

32% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

13% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees	100%
Women committees	32%
Elders committees	32%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

23% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

3% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

3% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

7% of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

3% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

307 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Hiraan was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100% CGI 48% NA

71% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

97% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

97% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed		0%
Cash for food distributed		29%
Meals distributed	1	3%



Health and Nutrition

10% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

71% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

10% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

65% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	115
Female toilets	125
Non-gendered toilets	147
Bathing facilities	340

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	52 %	13%	6%	29%
Toilets/showers with light	61%	6%	3%	29%
Toilets with locks	77%	13%	10%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

87% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

68% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



29% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

74% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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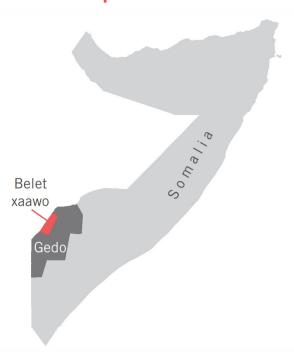
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Belet xaawo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

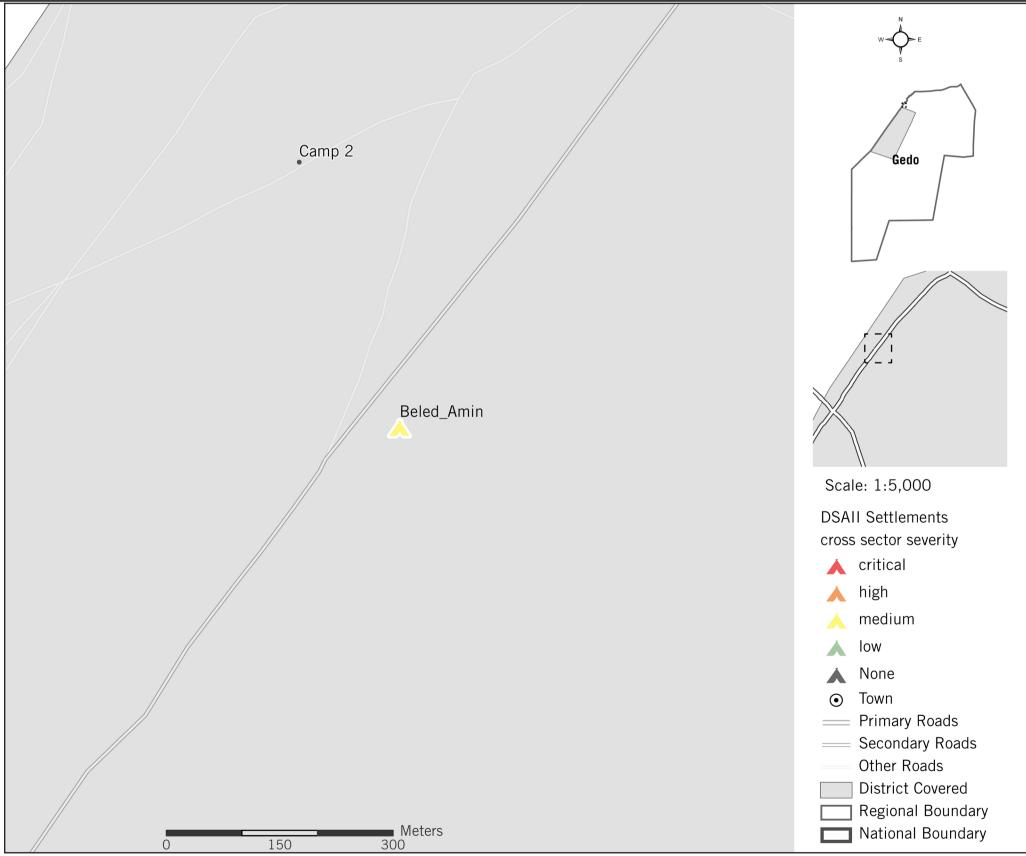
Number of assessed sites:

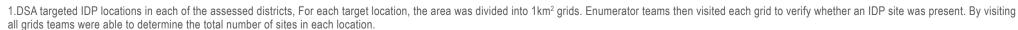
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Belet xaawo4

Coordinates: Lat. 3.4, Long. 41.73





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases,

sites outside the proposed grids were captured.









7,620 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

1,270 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

100% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents/WASH committees	100%
Women/Health committees	100%
Education/Elders committees	100%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

o rent	100%
	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

36 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Gedo was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul / Tent	100%
Timber Plastic	100%
Wattle Adobe	100%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

0% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

59 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	100%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

100% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

4 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	35
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	100%	0%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.4 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

4 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







Introduction

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A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Berbera District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

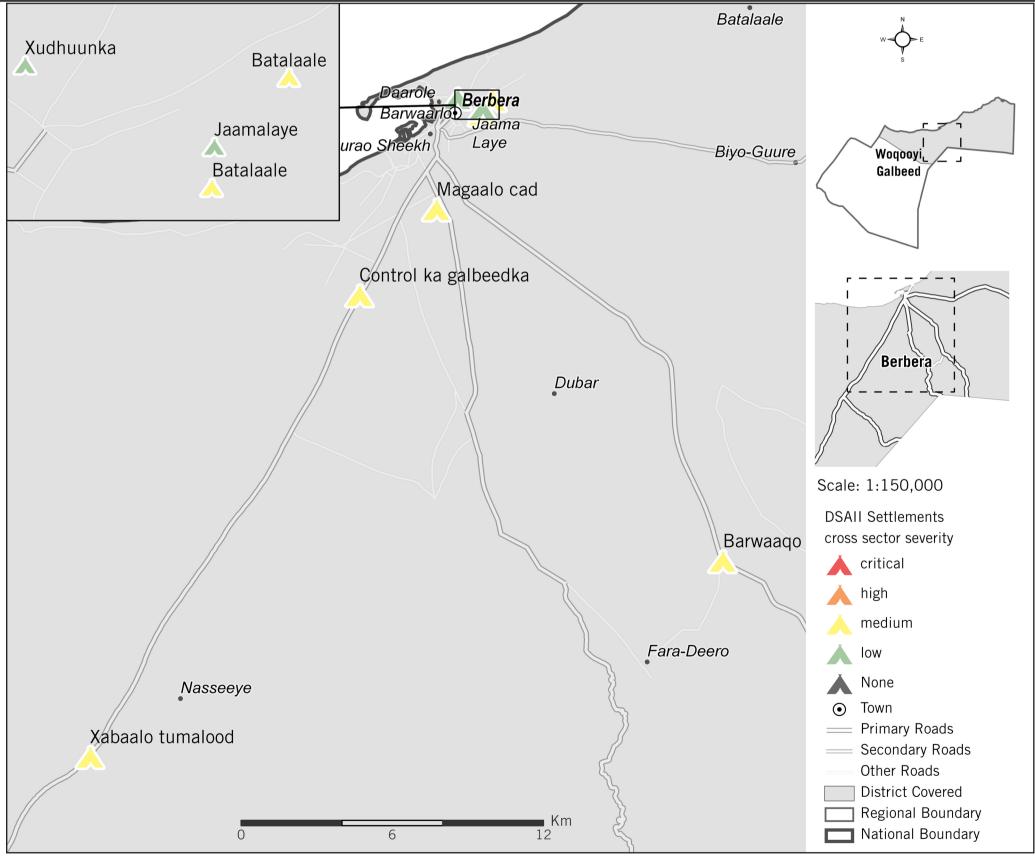
Number of assessed sites: 8

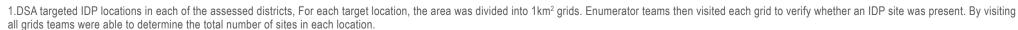
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Berbera⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.4, Long. 45.29





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











7.920 estimated number of individuals

4 planned sites

1,370 estimated number of households

25% of the sites had reached full capacity.

63% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

13% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

13% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	88%
Women committees	88%
Elders committees	50%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	88%
Cash	13%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	63%
Informal	25%
Don't know	13%

63% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Local authority.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

128 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

W/Galbeed was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.Togdheer was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 75%
Tent 50%
Timber plastic 38%

13% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

38% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

55 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

63% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

44 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	25%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



50% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel

88% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

38% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

88% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	263
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	13%	88%
Toilets with locks	0%	13%	38%	50%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



63% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

19 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

88% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



50% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

13% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





Introduction

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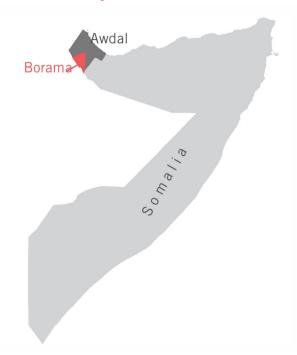
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Borama District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

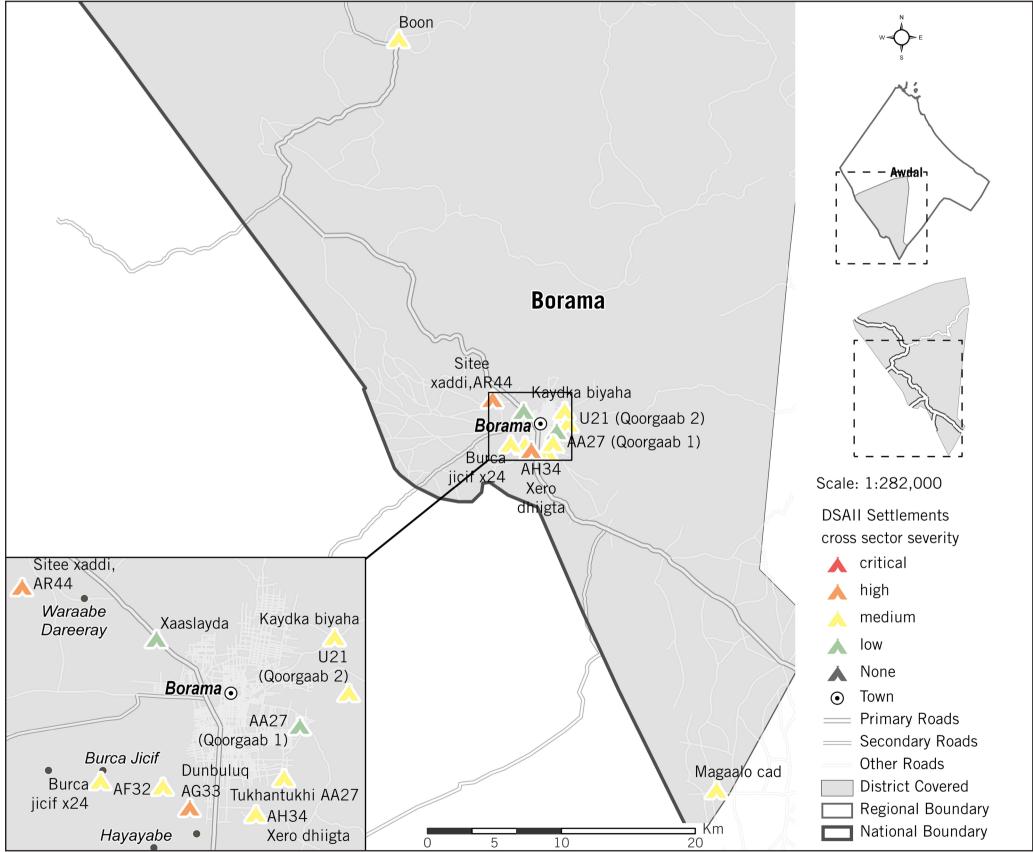
Number of assessed sites: 12

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Borama4

Coordinates: Lat. 10.2, Long. 43.17





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







14.398 estimated number of individuals

4 planned sites

2.998 estimated number of households

50% of the sites had reached full capacity.

33% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

17% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

25% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	75%
Women committees	58%
Education committees	33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	92%
Cash	8%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	67%
Informal	25%
Formal	8%

58% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

42% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

17% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

17% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

8% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

290 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

awdal was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

W/Galbeed was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

58% 25% Brick

8% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

50% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

51 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

75% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

50 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	17%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



67% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

92% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

33% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

4 WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	8
Non-gendered toilets	90
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	8%	92%
Toilets with locks	0%	33%	17%	50%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



50% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources. **26 Minutes** is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

67% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



8% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

8% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints





Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Bossaso District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

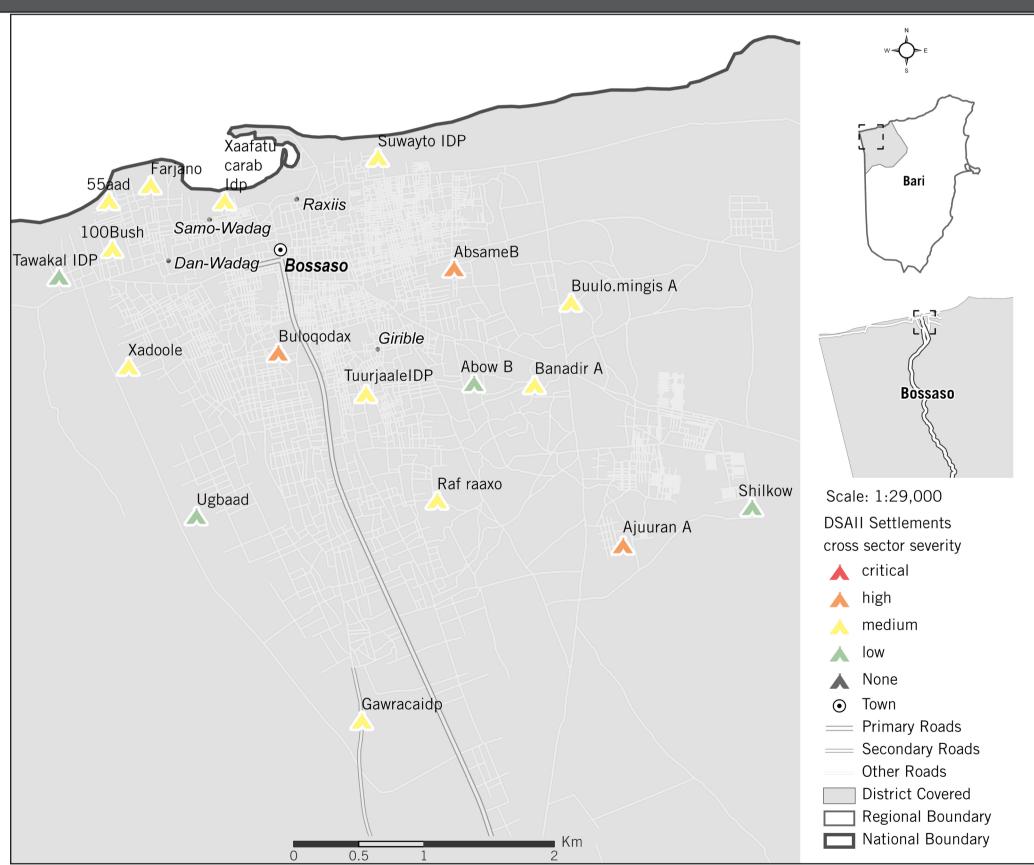
Number of assessed sites: 18

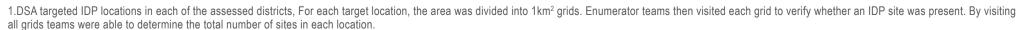
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Bossaso⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.9, Long. 49.4





^{2.}Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











59,266 estimated number of individuals

5 planned sites

10,008 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

99% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

17% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

22% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees	100%
Women committees	78%
Health committees	56%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

Cash	83%
No rent	17%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	44%
Informal	44%
None	11%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

33% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

28% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

44% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

170 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Banadir was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. **W/Galbeed** was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	78%
Timber Plastic	56%
CGI	50%

17% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

67% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

83% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	22%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

89% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

94% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

28% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

28% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	216
Bathing facilities	76

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	11%	89%
Toilets with locks	17%	6%	17%	61%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



94% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.15 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

50% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Burco District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

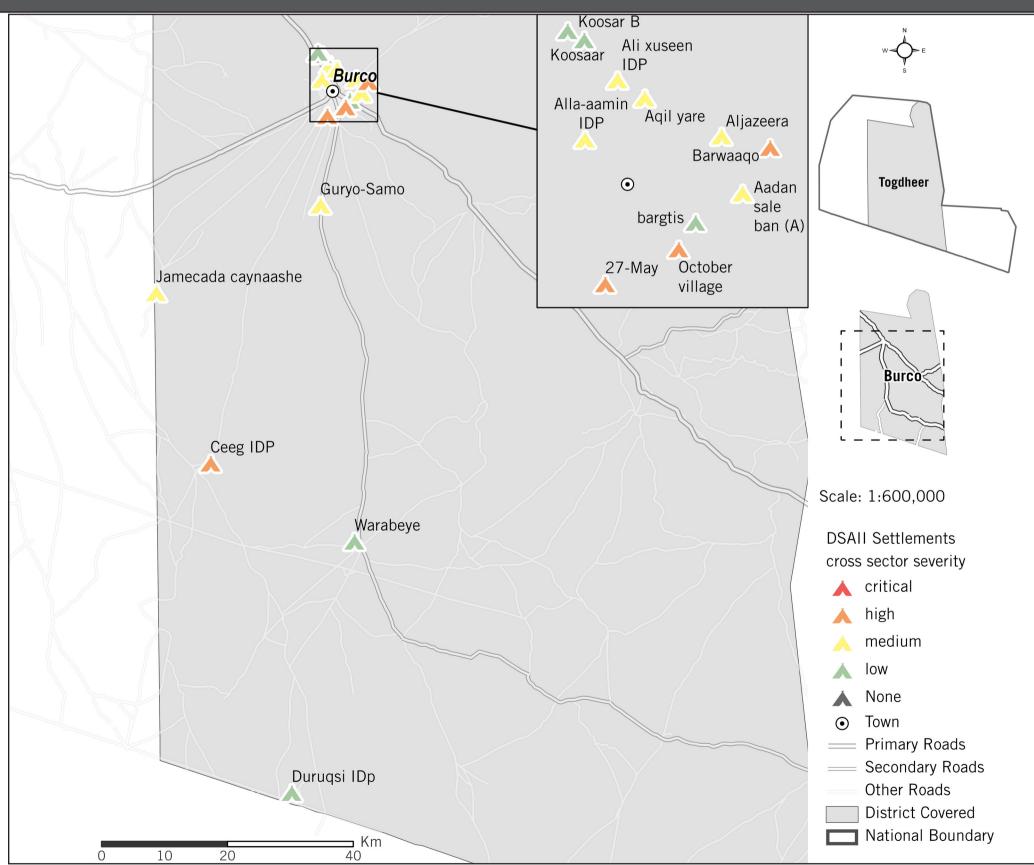
Number of assessed sites: 16

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Burco⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.1, Long. 45.76





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







73,448 estimated number of individuals

8 planned sites

13,468 estimated number of households

63% of the sites had reached full capacity.

38% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

50% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

13% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

38% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	94%
Women committees	50%
Education/WASH committees	38%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	94%
Cash	6%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	63%
Informal	19%
Formal	13%

56% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

44% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

19% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

25% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

19% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

698 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Togdheer was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. **Sanaag** was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100% CGI 50% Tent 31%

50% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

69% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

45 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

56% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

63% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

52 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed
Cash for food distributed
Meals distributed

0%

Health and Nutrition

44% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

38% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

13% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	3
Female toilets	3
Non-gendered toilets	96
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	13%	13%	0%	75%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	38%	0%	6%	56%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



63% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

69% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



13% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

6% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Burtinle District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

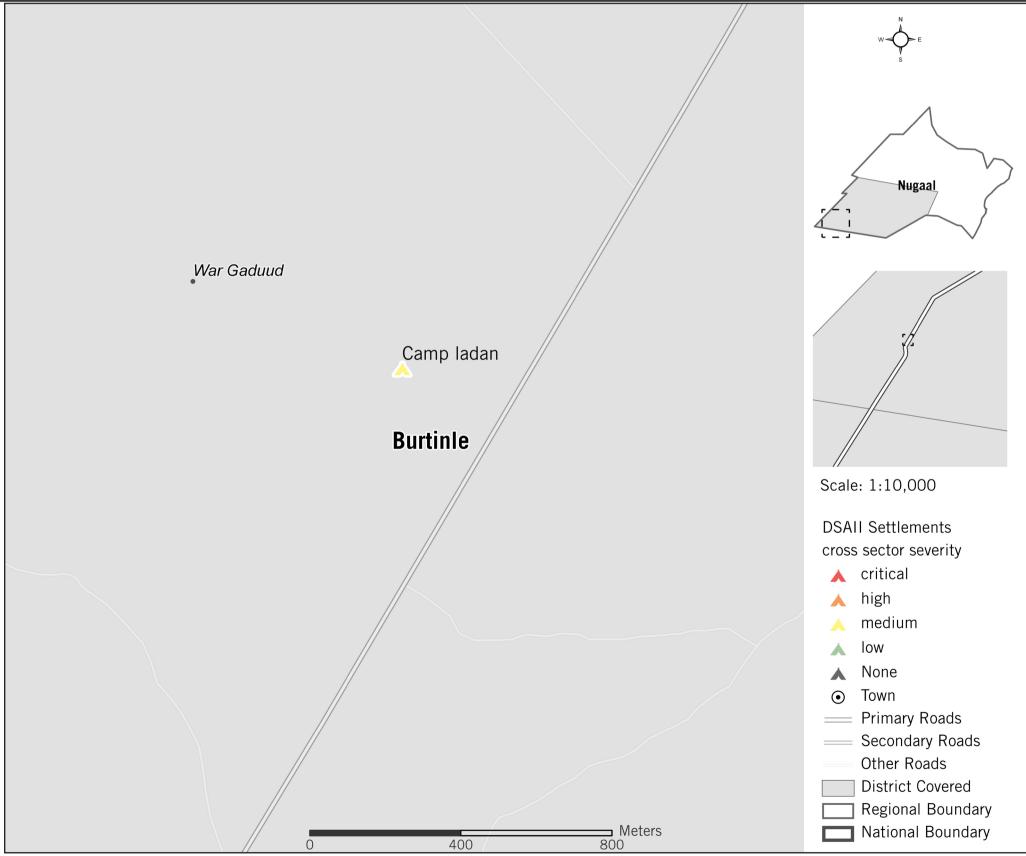
Number of assessed sites: 3

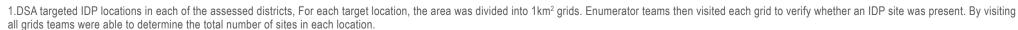
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Burtinle⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 7.8, Long. 48.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







6,769 estimated number of individuals

3 planned sites

967 estimated number of households

33% of the sites had reached full capacity.

100% of the sites had a responsible INGO.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees	100%
Women committees	33%
WASH committees	33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

13 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Nugaal was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

NA was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Other Block NA NA

33% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

borrowing was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

33% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

33% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

Of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	120
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	0%	100%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



0% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.18 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



100% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







Introduction Location map

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

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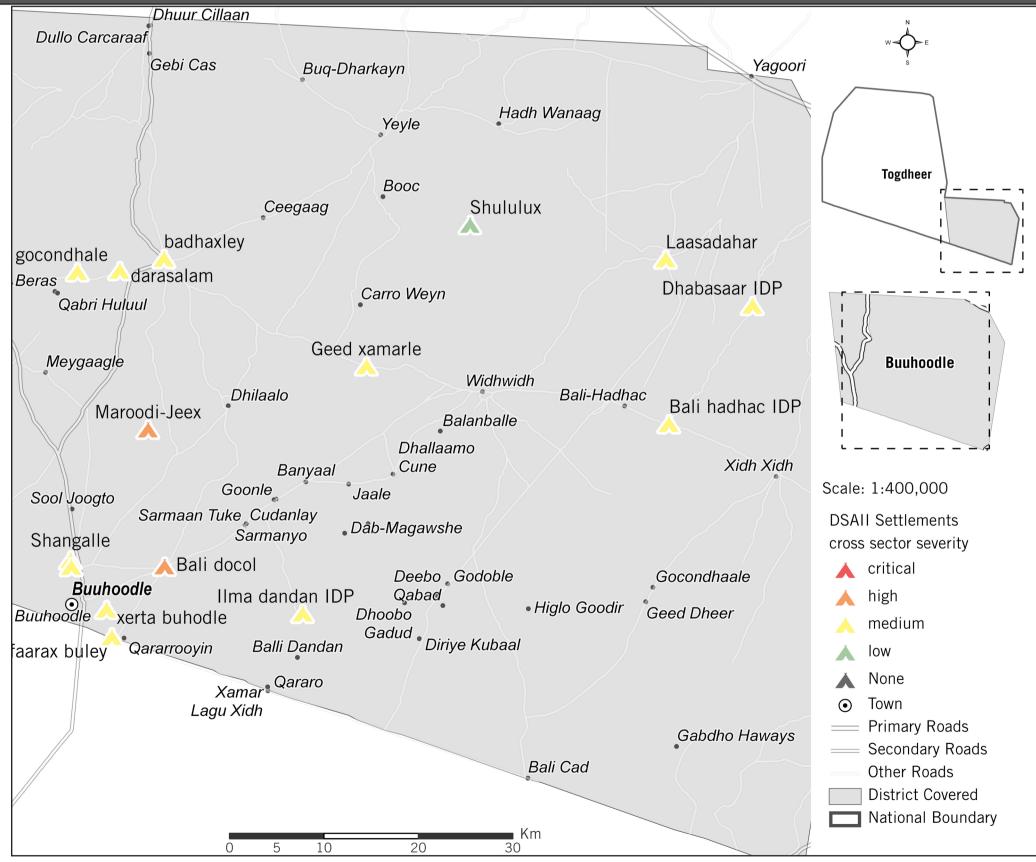
This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Buuhoodle District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

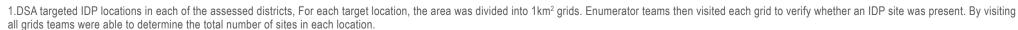
Number of assessed sites: 15



Assessed IDP sites in Buuhoodle⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 8.5, Long. 46.66





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





18,680 estimated number of individuals

2 planned sites

3,440 estimated number of households

53% of the sites had reached full capacity.

47% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

7% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

7% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

mmittees		93%
mmittees		47%
mmittees		33%
	mmittees	mmittees



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	1009	%
NA	00	%
NA	00	%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

	-00/
None	73%
Don't know	27%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

732 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Togdheer was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Sool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100% Brick 47% Tent / Timber plastic 33%

7% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

73% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

52 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

borrowing was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

87% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

52 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	20%
Cash for food distributed	7%
Meals distributed	7%

Health and Nutrition

40% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

73% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

7% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

7% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 0
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 173
Bathing facilities 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	60%	0%	0%	40%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



33% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

87% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



13% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Cabudwaaq District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

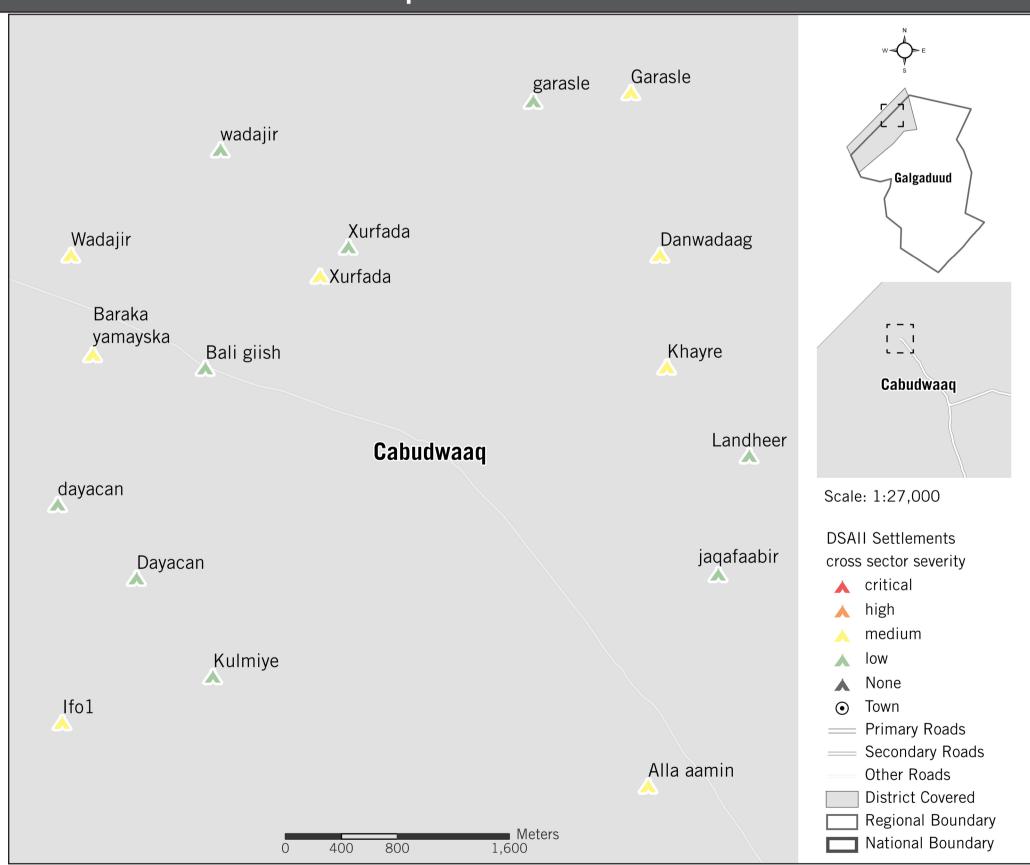
Number of assessed sites: 17

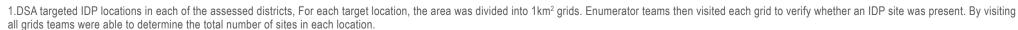
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Cabudwaaq4

Coordinates: Lat. 5.8, Long. 46.13





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





15,404 estimated number of individuals

4 planned sites

3.735 estimated number of households

59% of the sites had reached full capacity.

41% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

35% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

29% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	59%
Education committees	35%
Women committees	24%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	88%
Aid/humanitarian assistance	12%
Na	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	35%
None	29%
Don't know	24%

53% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

12% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

12% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

29% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

6% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

1181 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Galgaduud was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Mudug was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 94% CGI 41% Tent 24%

59% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

65% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

88% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

52 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	41%
Cash for food distributed	35%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

59% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

41% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	338
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	24%	76%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	24%	76%
Toilets with locks	12%	0%	35%	53%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



59% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



41% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

18% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Cadaado District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

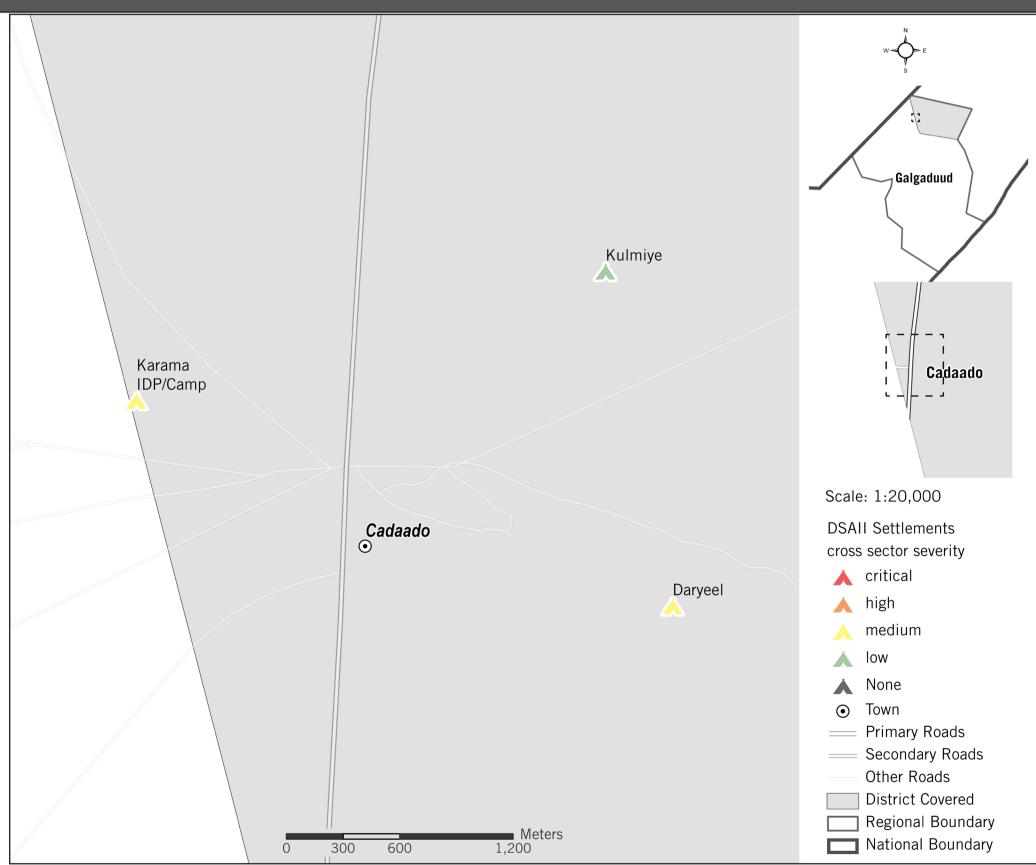
Number of assessed sites: 3

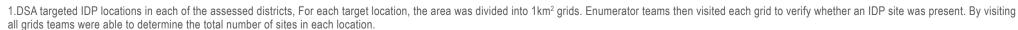
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Cadaado4

Coordinates: Lat. 6.1, Long. 47.04





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











3,650 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

870 estimated number of households

67% of the sites had reached full capacity.

33% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

33% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees 67%
WASH committees 67%
Women/Elders committees 33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 100% NA 0% NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal 67% None 33% NA 0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

52 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Galgaduud was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. **Mudug** was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100%
Tent 33%
Timber plastic 33%

67% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

33% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

43 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

55 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed
Cash for food distributed
Meals distributed

0%

0%



Health and Nutrition

0% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

49 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 0
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 13
Bathing facilities 2

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	67%	0%	0%	33%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 67%
More than Month 33%
NA

67% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



33% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

33% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Caynabo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

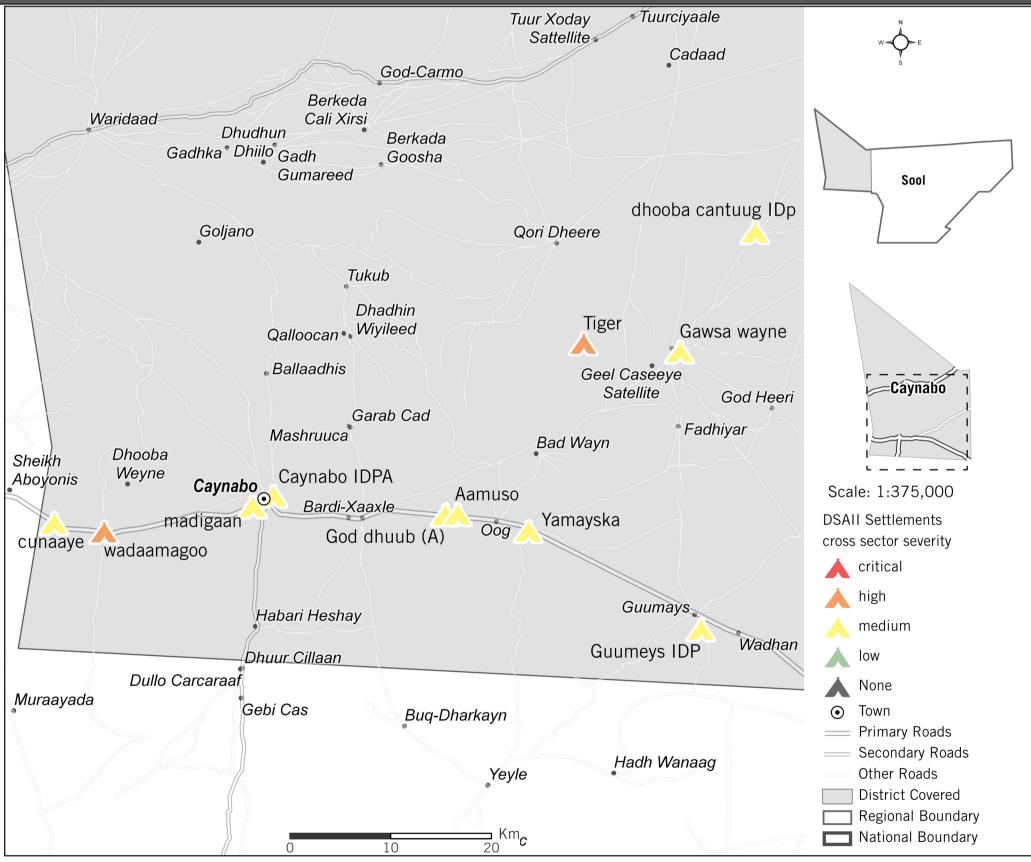
Number of assessed sites: 11

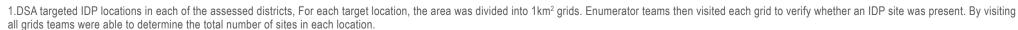
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Caynabo4

Coordinates: Lat. 9.3, Long. 46.49





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











29,260 estimated number of individuals

7 planned sites

5.736 estimated number of households

64% of the sites had reached full capacity.

73% of the sites had a responsible No management.

82% of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

27% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

18% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	64%
WASH committees	36%
Women committees	27%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	55%
Formal	18%
Informal	18%

46% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

18% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

9% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

9% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

148 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Sool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Sanaag was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
Tent	18%
Timber plastic	9%

36% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

82% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

55% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

82% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

82% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

45 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	46%
Cash for food distributed	46%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

55% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

73% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

27% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

36% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	2
Female toilets	2
Non-gendered toilets	327
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	9%	91%
Toilets/showers with light	9%	0%	0%	91%
Toilets with locks	55%	0%	0%	45%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



18% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

50% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

46% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



18% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

9% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Ceel Afweyn District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

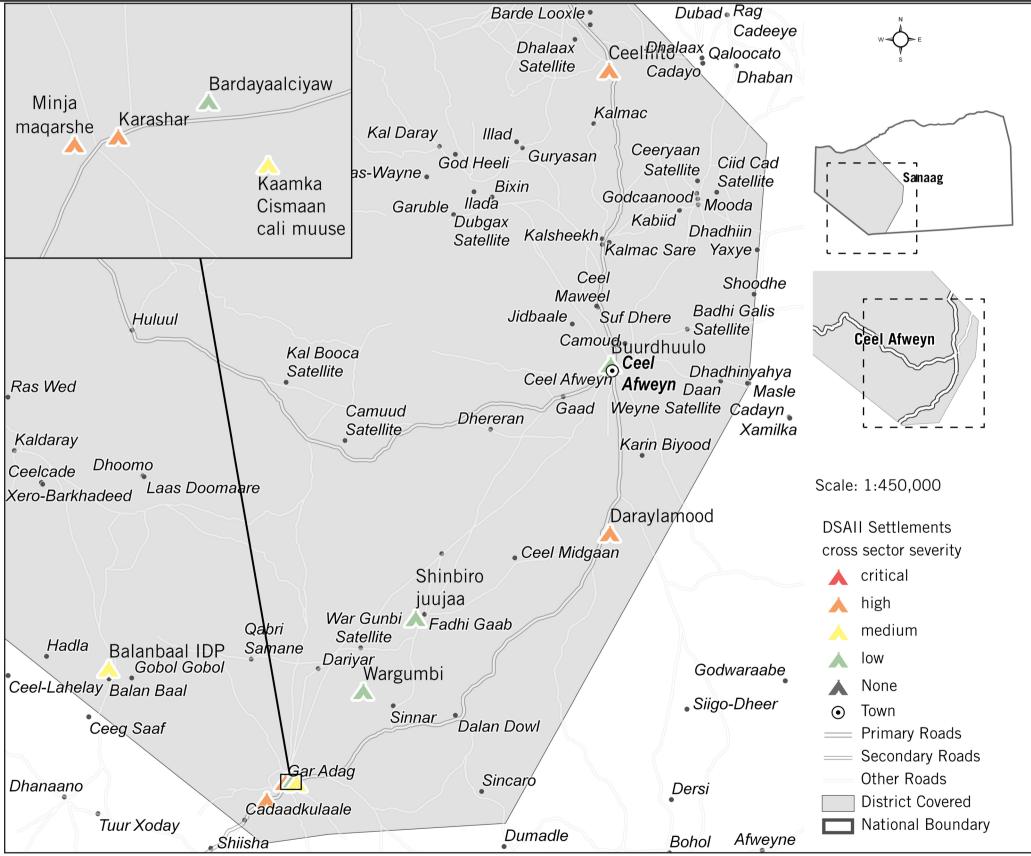
Number of assessed sites: 11

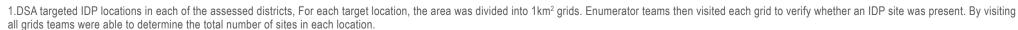
Ceel Afweyn Sanaag

Location map

Assessed IDP sites in Ceel Afweyn⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.1, Long. 46.69





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





15,440 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

2,942 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

36% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

91% of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

9% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

9% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	64%
Women committees	27%
Elders committees	9%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	64%
Informal	27%
Don't know	9%

55% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

27% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Sanaag was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Sool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
Tent	18%
CGI	18%

64% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

46% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

64% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

45 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

73% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

82% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	46%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

36% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

55% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

82% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

36% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

WASH ہے

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	104
Female toilets	(
Non-gendered toilets	104
Bathing facilities	(

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	18%	82%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	9%	0%	91%
Toilets with locks	0%	27%	36%	36%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

15 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

46% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



36% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

55% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





Introduction

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the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Ceel barde District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

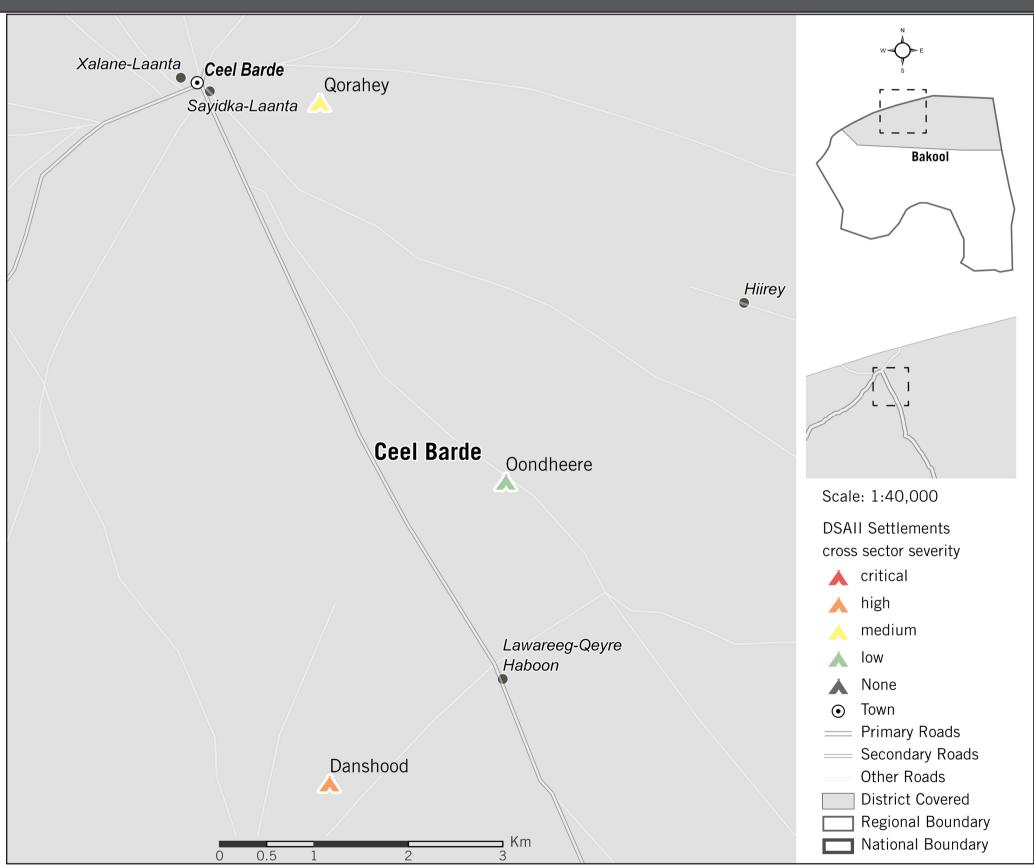
Number of assessed sites: 3

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Ceel barde4

Coordinates: Lat. 4.7, Long. 44





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



3,606 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

601 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

33% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

33% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	67%
Women committees	67%
Education committees	67%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	67%
Formal	33%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Local authority.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

58 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bakool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Hiraan was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

NA NA

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

26 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Borrowing/Gifts was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

33% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

20 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	1
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	33%	67%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	33%	67%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	33%	67%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



33% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

67% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

20 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Ceel waaq District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

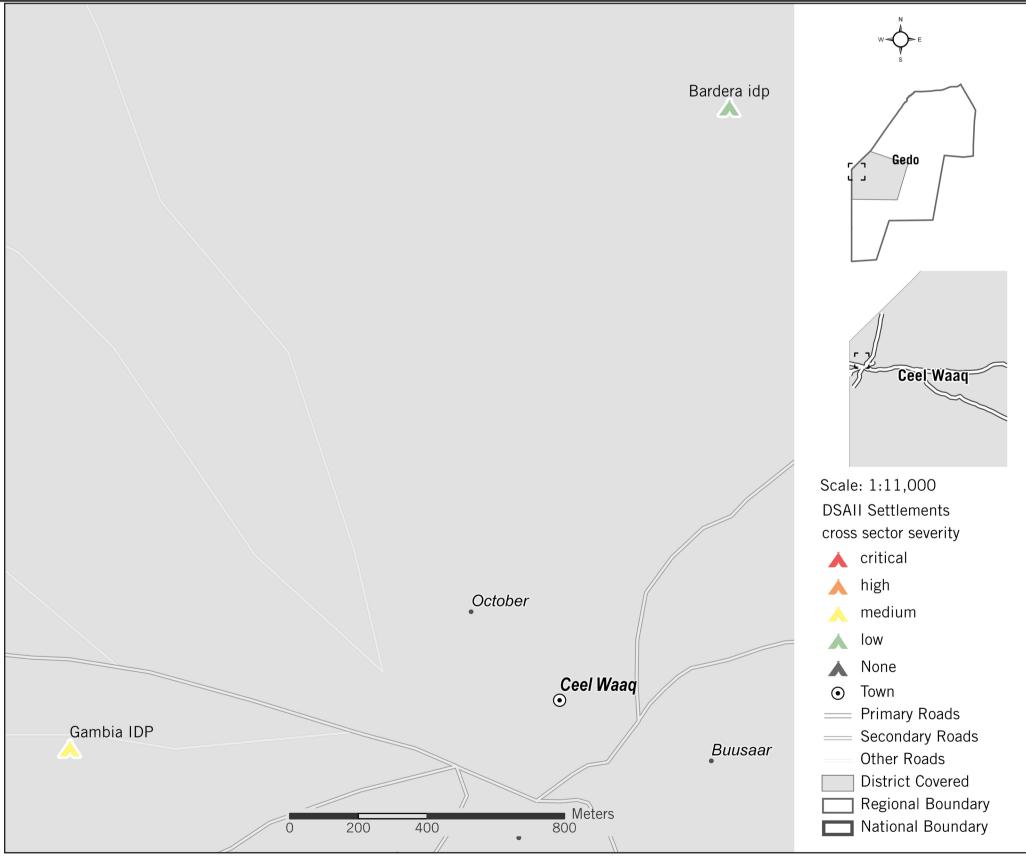
Number of assessed sites: 2

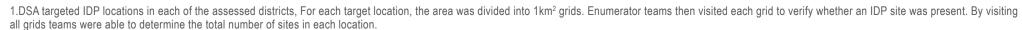
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Ceel waaq4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.7, Long. 41.44





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.









300 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

50 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

50% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	100%
Women committees	50%
NA	0%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

11 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Gedo was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

100%

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

50% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

0% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

43 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

4 WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	2
Female toilets	1
Non-gendered toilets	0
Bathing facilities	1

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	50%	50%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	50%	0%	50%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Never	100%
NA	
NA	

100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

12 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

50% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



100% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Ceerigaabo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

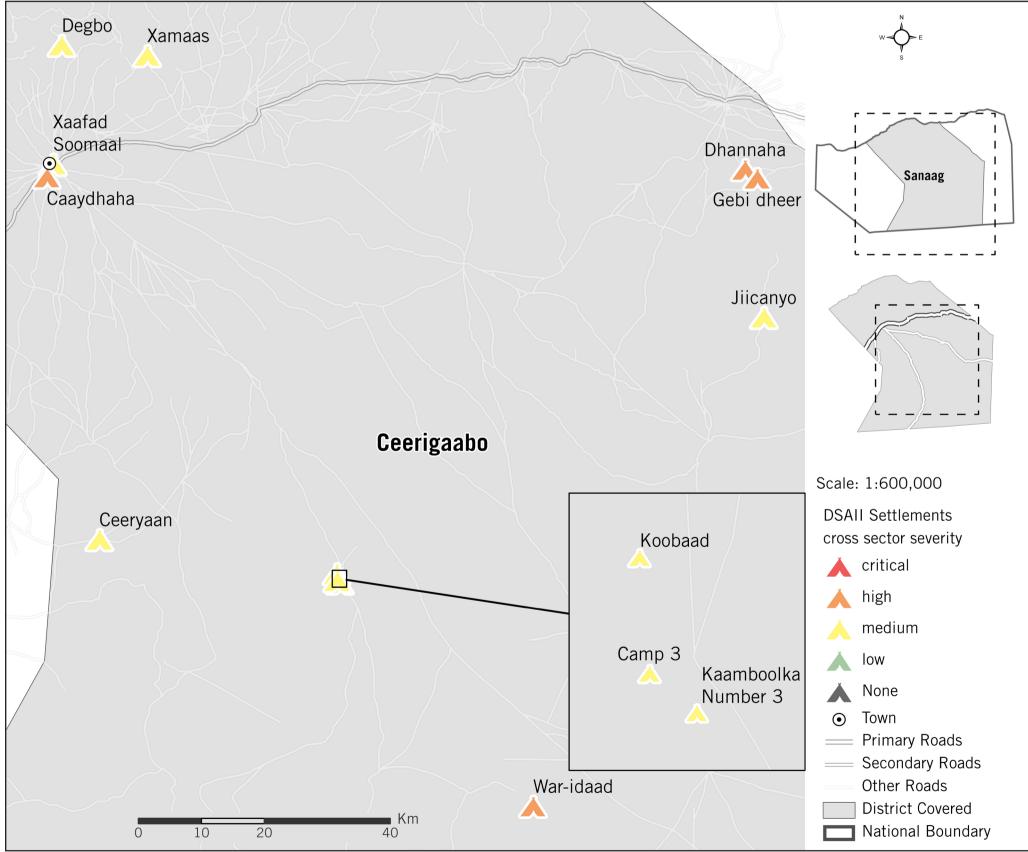
Number of assessed sites: 13

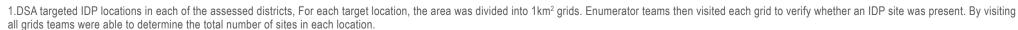
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Ceerigaabo4

Coordinates: Lat. 10.3, Long. 47.81





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





13.563 estimated number of individuals

3 planned sites

2,296 estimated number of households

92% of the sites had reached full capacity.

46% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

31% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

31% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Elders committees	77%
Women committees	69%
Residents committees	23%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	92%
Cash	8%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	77%
Don't know	15%
informal	8%

77% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

8% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

8% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

8% of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

8% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

92% of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

239 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Sanaag was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

NA was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 85%
Wattle Adobe 39%
CGI 39%

8% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

46% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

39% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

62% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

46% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

50 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	15%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health

Health and Nutrition

8% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

31% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

69% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

39% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	5
Female toilets	8
Non-gendered toilets	7
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	8%	0%	8%	85%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



77% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

92% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



15% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Dhuusamarreeb District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

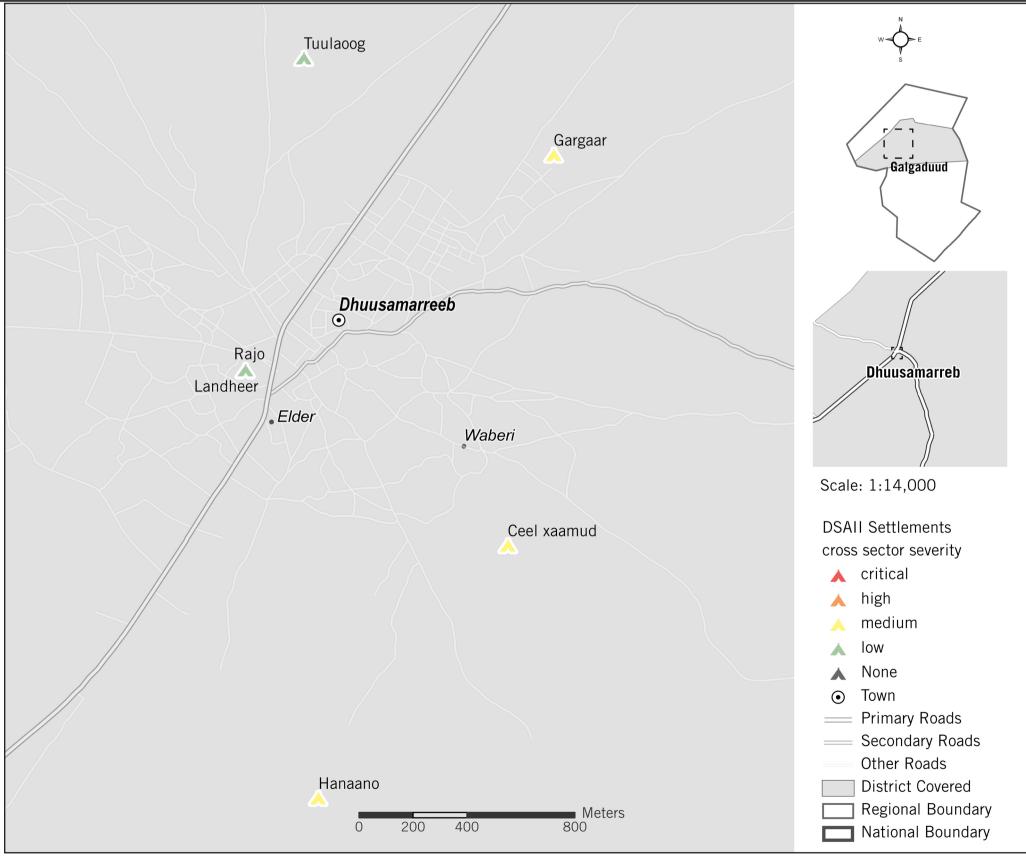
Number of assessed sites: 6

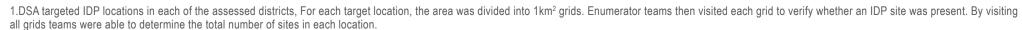
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Dhuusamarreeb4

Coordinates: Lat. 5.4, Long. 46.68





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





Detailed Site Assessment Galgaduud Region, Somalia





5 spontaneous sites
3,506 estimated number of individuals
1 planned sites
1,688 estimated number of households

83% of the sites had reached full capacity.

50% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

17% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	33%
Women committees	33%
Health committees	17%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	67%
Cash	17%
Aid/humanitarian assistance	17%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	33%
None	33%
Formal / Don't know	17%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

17% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

17% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

17% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

191 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Galgaduud was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. **Mudug** was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
CGI	17%
Tent	17%

17% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

67% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

47 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	67%
Cash for food distributed	17%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

33% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

33% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	3
Female toilets	2
Non-gendered toilets	16
Bathing facilities	3

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	17%	83%
Toilets with locks	0%	17%	0%	83%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



50% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

67% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



33% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

33% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Doolow District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

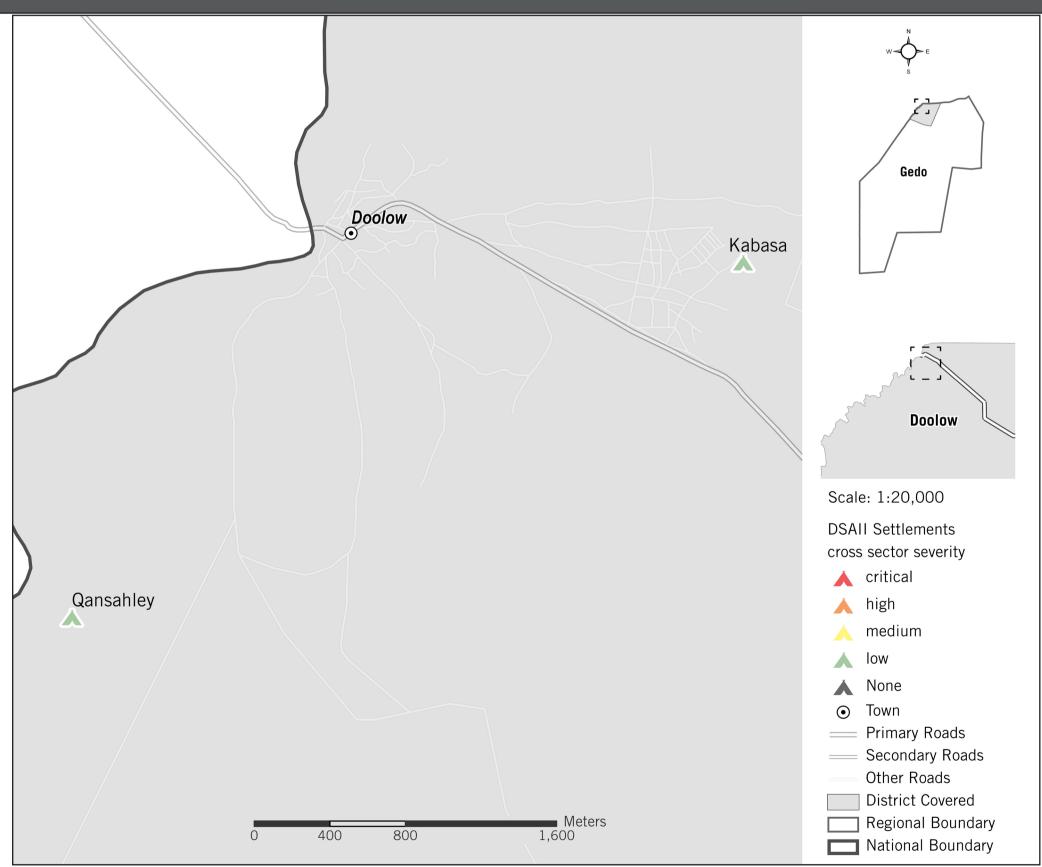
Number of assessed sites:

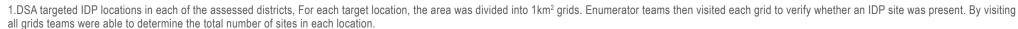
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Doolow⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 4, Long. 42.14





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







30,000 estimated number of individuals spontaneous sites 9,884 estimated number of households 1 planned sites

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

50% of the sites had a responsible Local community.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

50% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

50% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees Women committees 50% Elders/WASH committees 50%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 0% 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

50% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Communal land.

100% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

266 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Gedo was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

100% 50% 50% CGI

100% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed Cash for food distributed 100% Meals distributed 0%



Health and Nutrition

100% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

17 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

13 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

4 WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

0 Male toilets Female toilets 0 Non-gendered toilets 1841 **Bathing facilities**

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	100%	0%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	50%	50%
Toilets with locks	50%	50%	0%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 100% NA NA

100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

11 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

7 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

Communication

of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Gaalkacyo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

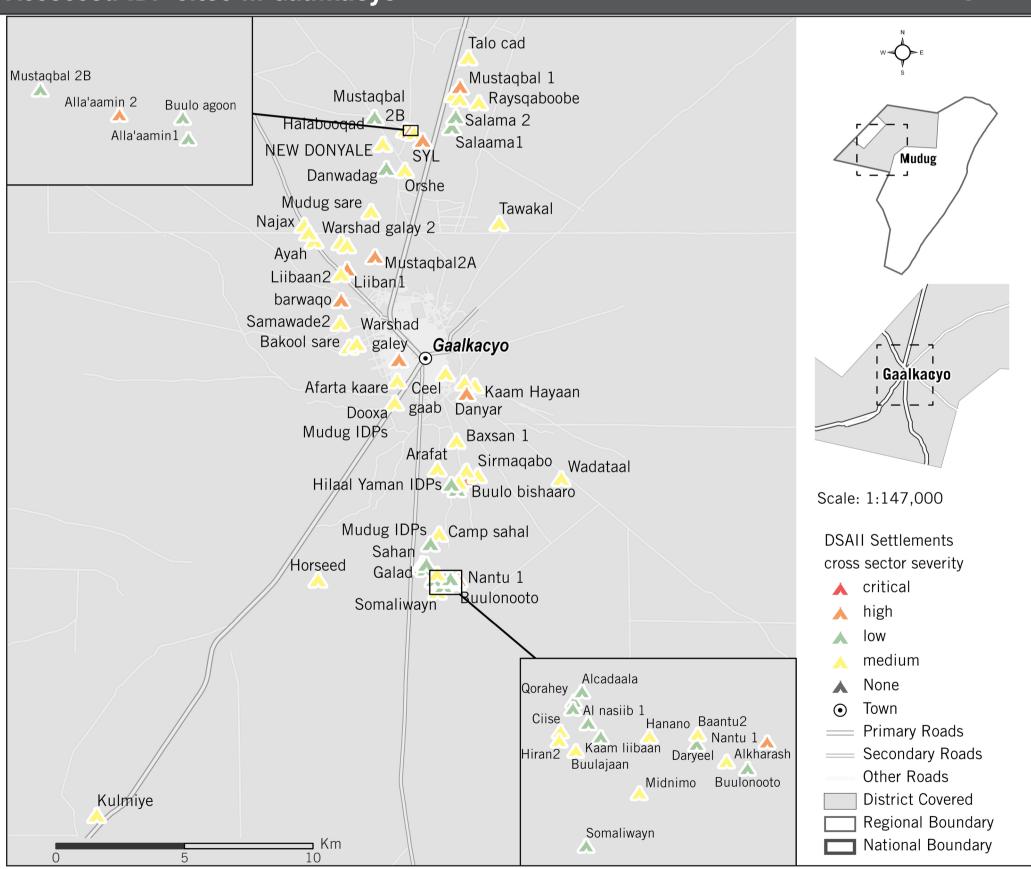
Number of assessed sites: 72

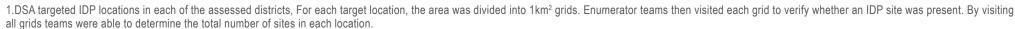
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Gaalkacyo4

Coordinates: Lat. 6.9, Long. 47.69





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3. Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











92,097 estimated number of individuals

19 planned sites

17,780 estimated number of households

65% of the sites had reached full capacity.

21% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

46% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

22% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

4% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Women committees
Elders committees

Elders committees

44%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent		81%
Aid/humanitarian assistance		13%
Work/services and Rent Cash	1	3%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	53%
Informal	31%
None	15%

65% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

13% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

14% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

8% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

1% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

1213 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Mudug was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.
belle

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 85% CGI 39% Timber Plastic 29%

42% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

86% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

64% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

43 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

86% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

83% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

48 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed
Cash for food distributed
Meals distributed

1%



Health and Nutrition

53% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

56% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

32% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 78
Female toilets 78
Non-gendered toilets 2031
Bathing facilities 4

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	10%	1%	21%	68%
Toilets/showers with light	4%	1%	8%	86%
Toilets with locks	51%	4%	21%	24%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 44%
More than Month 25%
Never 17%

67% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

94% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

53% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



32% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

31% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Galdogob District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

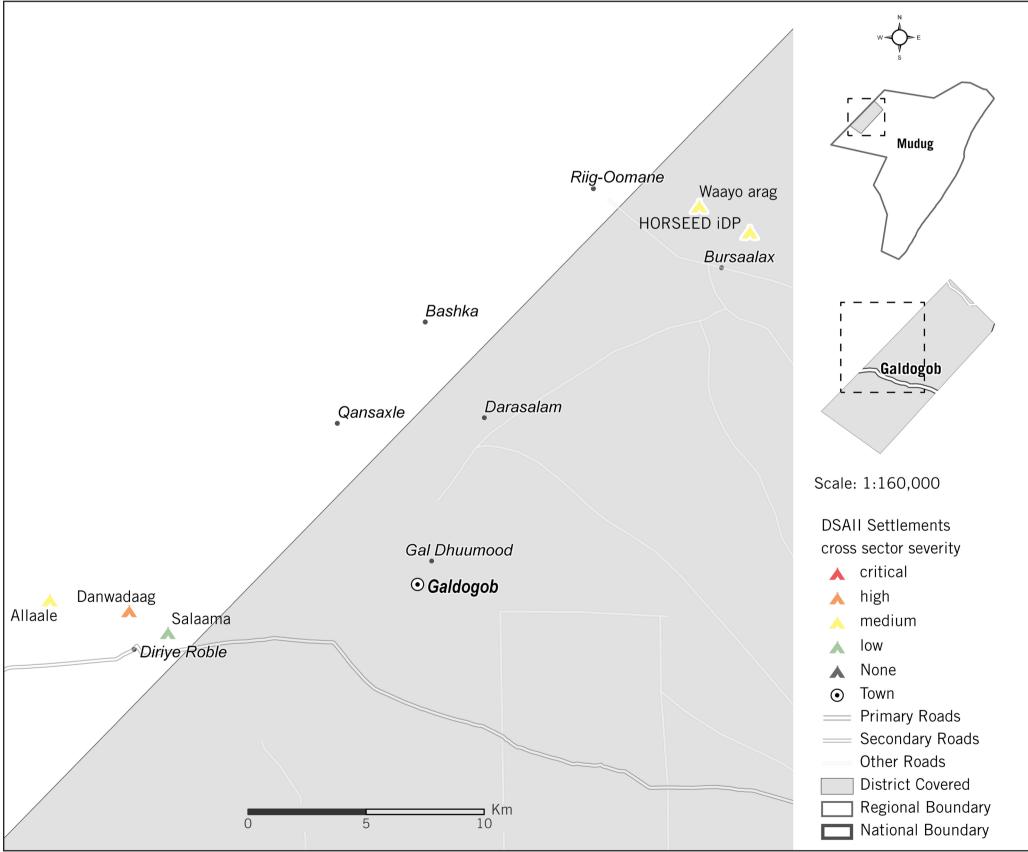
Number of assessed sites: 5

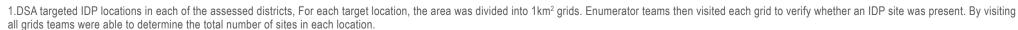
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Galdogob⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 7, Long. 47.22





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.









10,890 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

1.970 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

60% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

20% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	60%
Women committees	60%
NA	0%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	80%
Cash	20%
Work/services	20%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	40%
None	40%
Don't know	20%

60% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

201 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Mudug was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
Tent	40%
NA	

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

60% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

60% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

53 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

60% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

54 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

60%	of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled
	personnel

60% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

40% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

49 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

40% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

WASH ہے

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	16
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	20%	80%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



80% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

60% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

20% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Garbahaarey District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

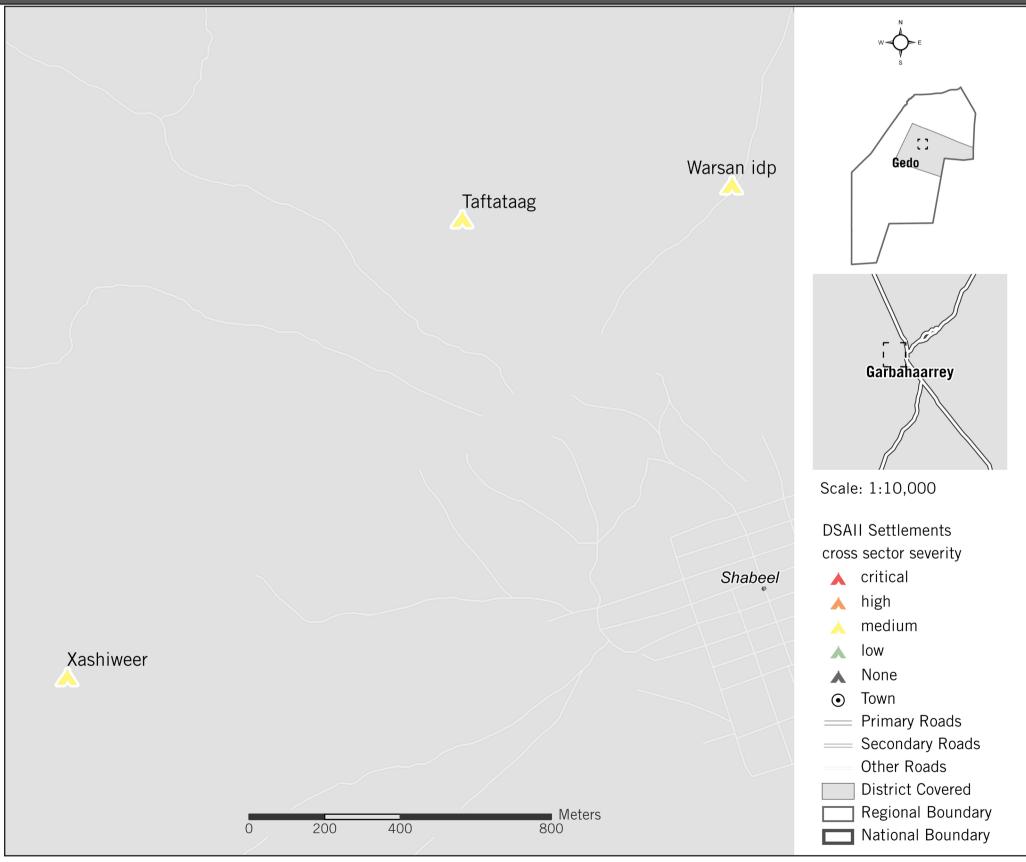
Number of assessed sites: 3

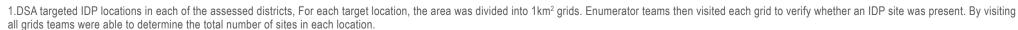
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Garbahaarey4

Coordinates: Lat. 3.2, Long. 42.36





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





1,680 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

280 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

100% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	100%
Women committees	100%
Elders committees	33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	1	00%
NA		0%
NA		0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

67% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

43 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Gedo was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

[†] Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
Tent	67%
Timber plastic / Wattle Adobe	33%

33% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Borrowing was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



4 WASH

Health and Nutrition

67% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	0
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	33%	0%	67%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Never	100%
NA	
NΔ	

0% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

NA of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Garowe District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

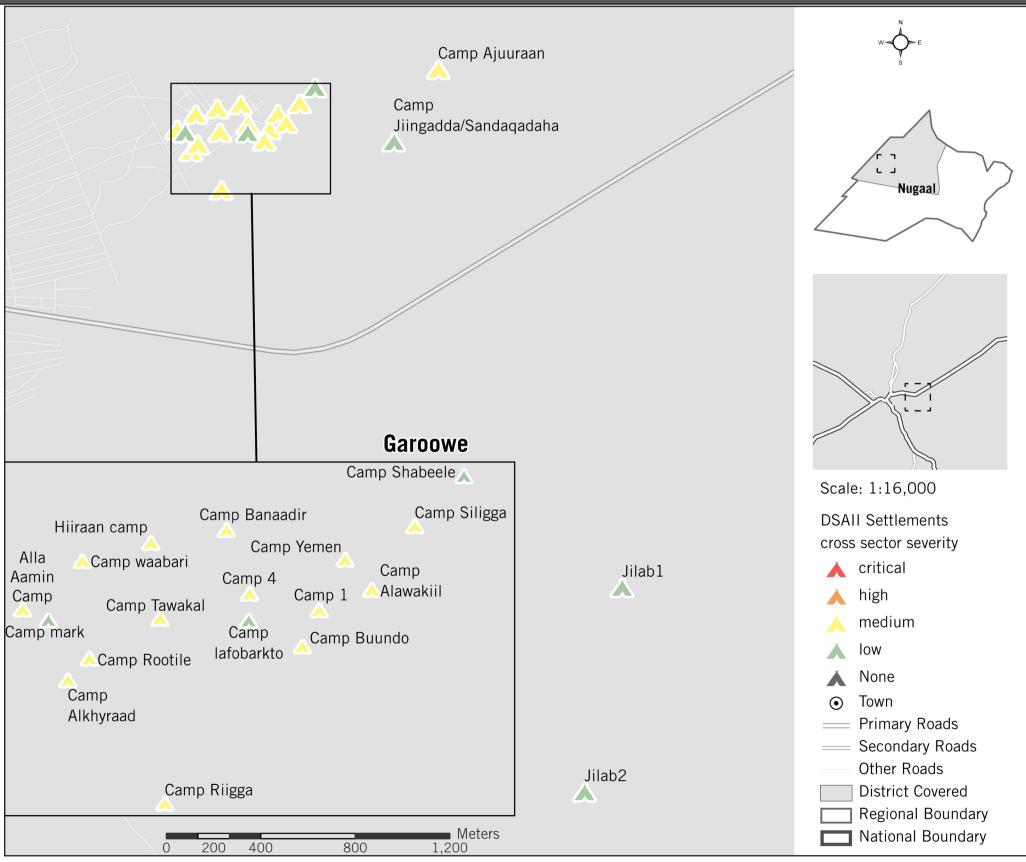
Number of assessed sites: 21

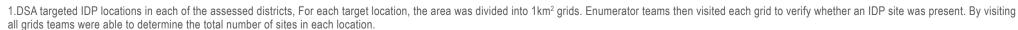
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Garowe⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 8.5, Long. 48.79





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







45,626 estimated number of individuals

4 planned sites

6.518 estimated number of households

91% of the sites had reached full capacity.

100% of the sites had a responsible INGO.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

43% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

24% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

5% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	95%
Women committees	38%
WASH committees	29%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

Cash	57%
No rent	43%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal		81%
Formal		14%
None	1	5%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

14% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

24% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

24% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

134 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Banadir was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 81%
CGI 10%
Other Block 10%

10% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

76% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

46 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	100%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Moe

Health and Nutrition

67% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

95% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

62% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

10% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	1075
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	5%	52 %	5%	38%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



29% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

86% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

19 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



100% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Gebiley District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

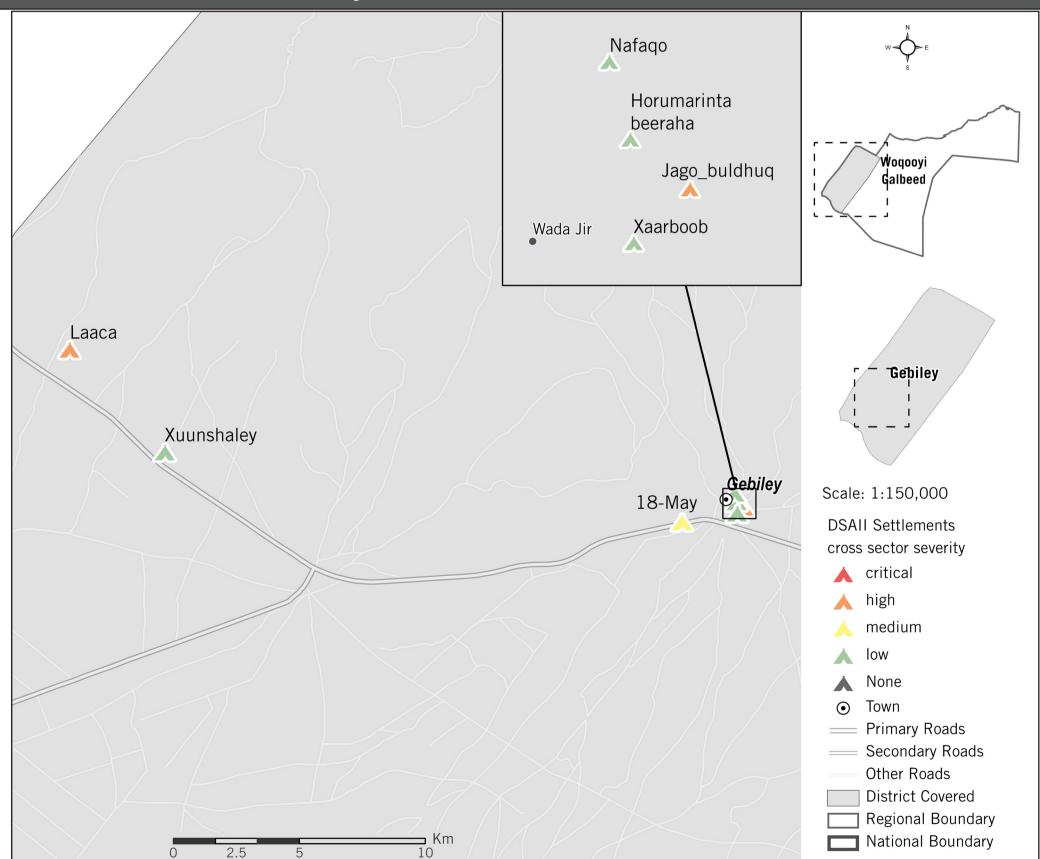
Number of assessed sites: 7

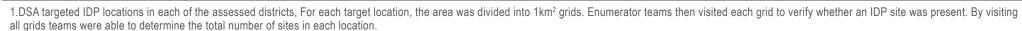
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Gebiley⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.9, Long. 43.68





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3. Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











8,120 estimated number of individuals

1 planned sites

1,440 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

43% of the sites had a responsible Community leader.

71% of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

14% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	71%
Women committees	29%
NA	0%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	86%
Cash	14%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Don't know	57%
None	43%
NA	0%

57% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Local authority.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

43% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

236 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

W/Galbeed was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

NA was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100% CGI 43% Tent / Wattle Adobe 14%

14% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

71% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

86% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

86% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

71% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

45 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	14%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

57% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

71% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

29% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	120
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	43%	57%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



43% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

71% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Hargeysa District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

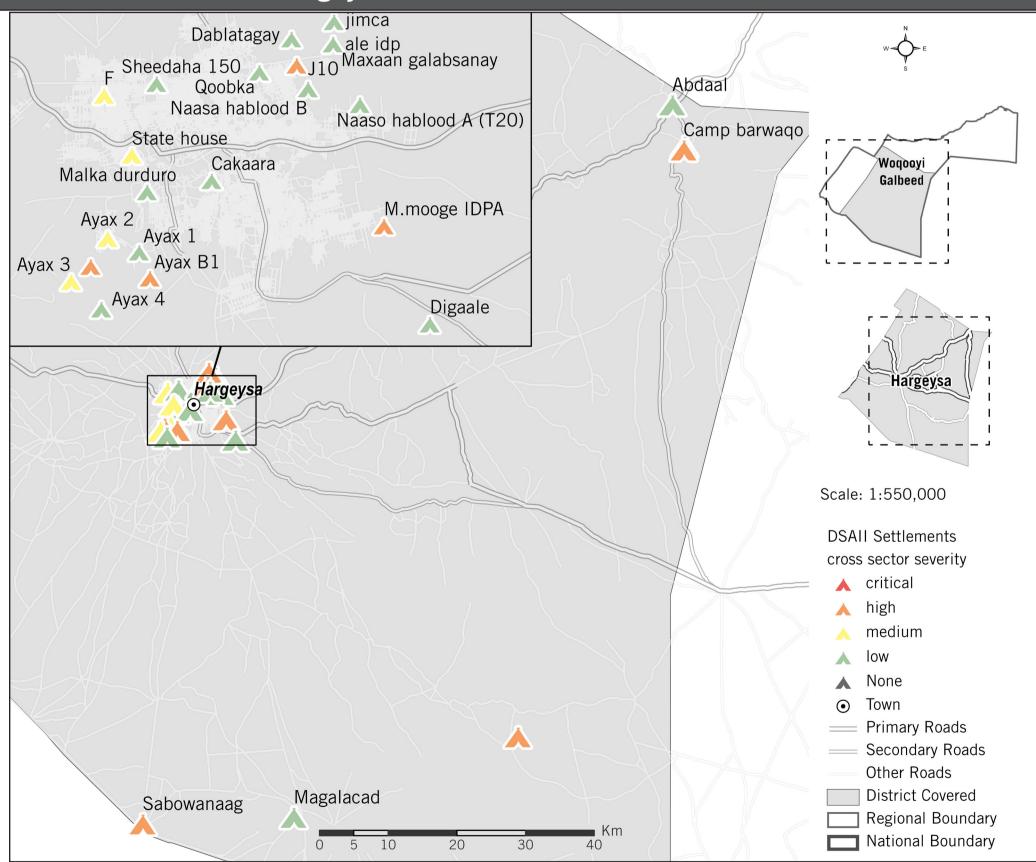
Number of assessed sites: 27

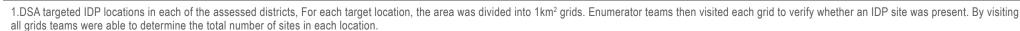
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Hargeysa⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.5, Long. 44.28





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







spontaneous sites
planned sites
planned sites
planned sites
estimated number of individuals
estimated number of households

74% of the sites had reached full capacity.

26% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

33% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

33% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

19% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	67%
Women committees	56%
Education committees	37%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	89%
Cash	11%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	74%
Formal	19%
informal	7%

44% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

30% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

15% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

26% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

30% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

774 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

W/Galbeed was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.Togdheer was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 93% CGI 52% Tent 22%

33% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

52% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

74% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

52% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

43 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed		11%
Cash for food distributed		11%
Meals distributed	1	Δ%

Health and Nutrition

33% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel

48% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

89% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

30% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 24
Female toilets 2
Non-gendered toilets 5903
Bathing facilities 2

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	4%	7%	89%
Toilets/showers with light	7%	7%	4%	81%
Toilets with locks	11%	22%	15%	52%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly	48%
Never	37%
Monthly	7%

30% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

63% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



22% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

30% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

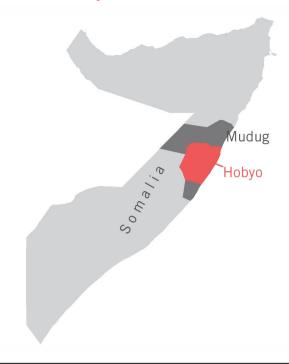
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Hobyo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 3

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Hobyo4

Coordinates: Lat. 6, Long. 48.2





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











1,602 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

267 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

67% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Women committees
Health committees
67%
67%
67%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 33%
Aid/humanitarian assistance Cash 33%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal 67% 1nformal NA 0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

0% of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

Å→ Displacement

45 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Mudug was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.Galgaduug was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

NA NA

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

100% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 3
Female toilets 2
Non-gendered toilets 26
Bathing facilities 6

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	67%	0%	33%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



67% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

33% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Jowhar District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

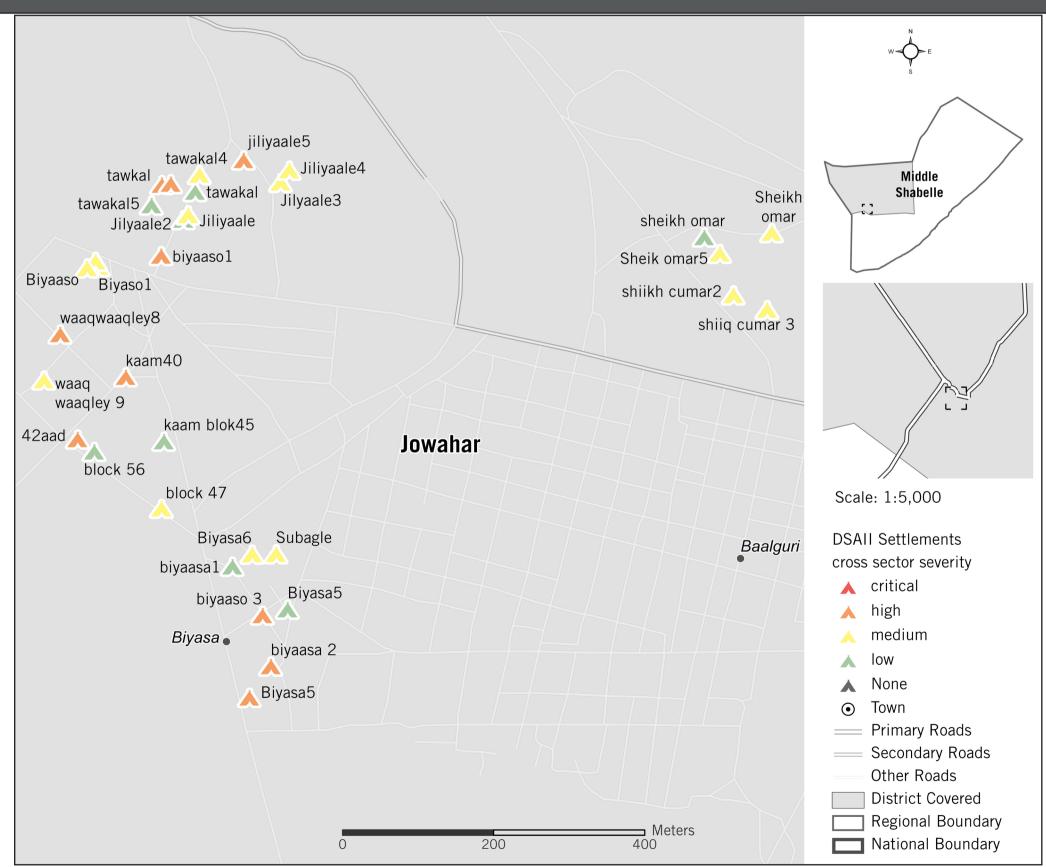
Number of assessed sites: 35

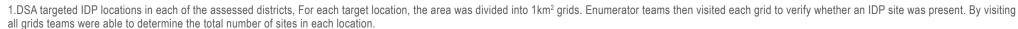
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Jowhar⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3, Long. 45.57





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







9,481 estimated number of individuals

17 planned sites

1,686 estimated number of households

97% of the sites had reached full capacity.

43% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

6% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

17% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees		71%
Elders committees		20%
Women committees	1	3%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent		91%
Cash	1	3%
Work/services	1	3%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	46%
Informal	34%
Don't know	17%

60% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

11% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

9% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

14% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

174 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 51% Brick 26% Tent 17%

17% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

54% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

46% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

60% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	1	3%
Cash for food distributed		0%
Meals distributed		0%



Health and Nutrition

54% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

57% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

17% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

51% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	80
Female toilets	49
Non-gendered toilets	249
Bathing facilities	61

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	3%	31%	17%	49%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	6%	31%	63%
Toilets with locks	14%	23%	26%	37%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



77% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

85% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

29% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



29% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

20% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1,778 sites in 57 districts.

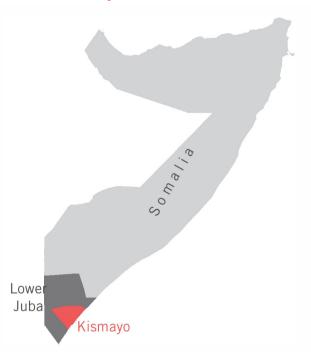
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Kismayo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 133

Location map

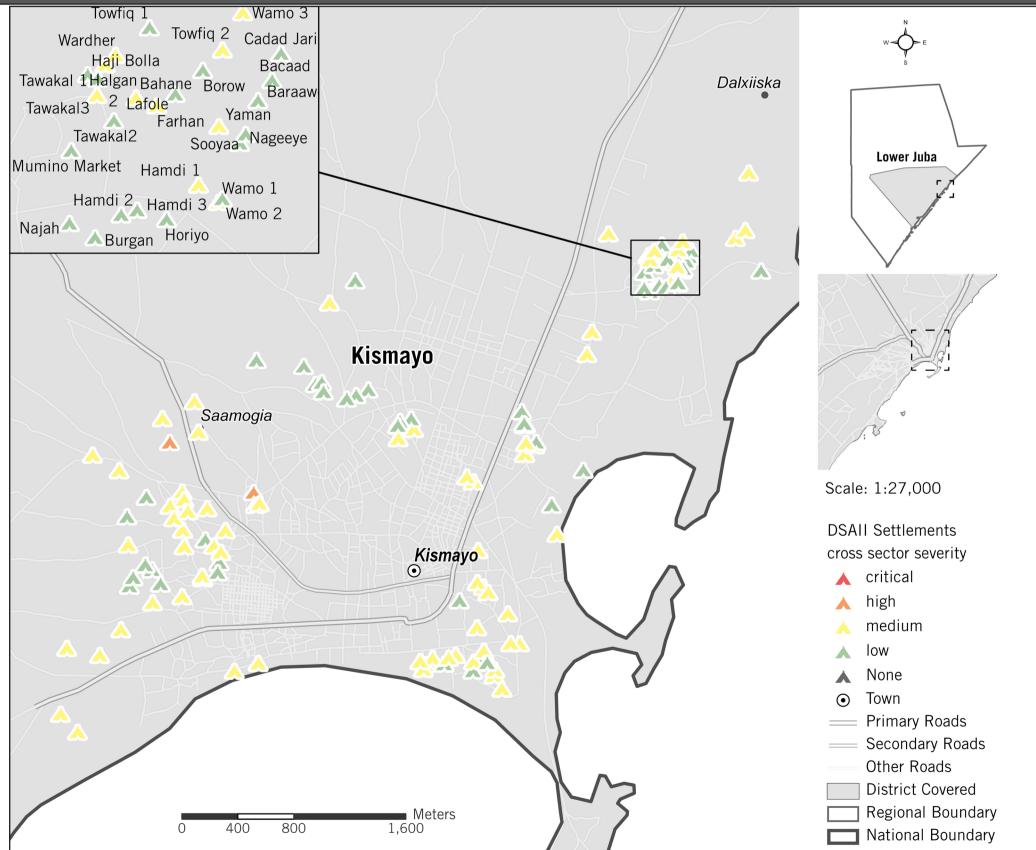


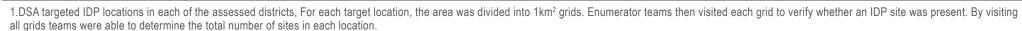
Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo⁴

Towfiq 1

Wamo 3

Coordinates: Lat. -0.4, Long. 42.01





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3. Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.











63,468 estimated number of individuals

28 planned sites

9.843 estimated number of households

99% of the sites had reached full capacity.

26% of the sites had a responsible INGO.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

19% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

2% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

10% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

WASH committees	41%
Women committees	38%
Residents/Elders committees	23%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	93%
Cash	6%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	47%
None	37%
Formal	10%

86% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

28% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

22% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

59% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

14% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

1649 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Juba was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

M/ Juba was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 73%
Timber Plastic 23%
CGI 12%

32% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

92% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

87% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

96% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed		11%
Cash for food distributed		5%
Meals distributed	1	1%

Health and Nutrition

75% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

46% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	28
Female toilets	39
Non-gendered toilets	836
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	12%	9%	11%	68%
Toilets/showers with light	17%	10%	10%	63%
Toilets with locks	62%	17%	3%	18%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly		72%
Daily	•	12%
Monthly		10%

56% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

97% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

26 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

E Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



41% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

56% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





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Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Laas caanood District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

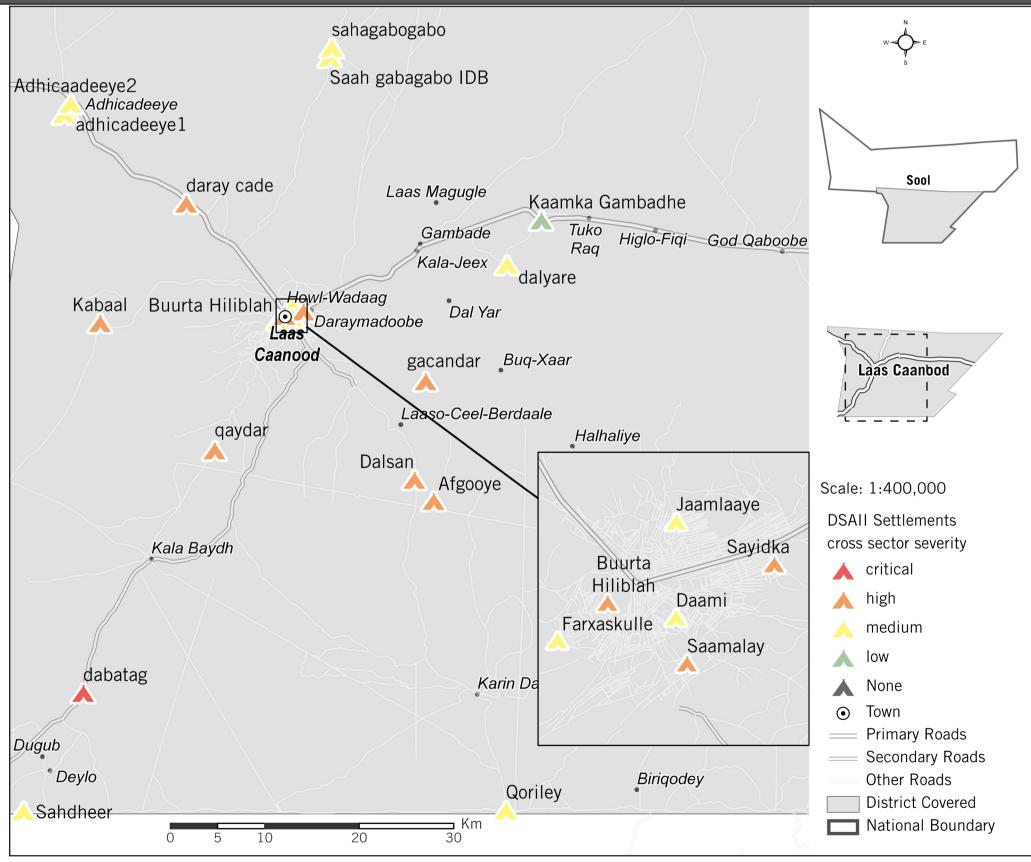
Number of assessed sites: 22

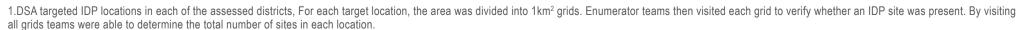
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Laas caanood4

Coordinates: Lat. 8.4, Long. 47.64





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3. Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.







40,825 estimated number of individuals

5 planned sites

7.542 estimated number of households

64%

36%

68% of the sites had reached full capacity.

55% of the sites had a responsible Residents.

96% of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

5% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

5% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Women committees
Elders committees



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 73% 27% NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None 50%
Informal 23%
Don't know 18%

64% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

5% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

36% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

32% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

23% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

794 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Sool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Sanaag was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 82%
Timber Plastic 41%
Stone 36%

18% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

41% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

46% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

50 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

68% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

68% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed
Cash for food distributed
Meals distributed

36%

14%
0%



Health and Nutrition

27% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

32% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

55% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

18% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.



Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 0
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 217
Bathing facilities 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	5%	95%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	14%	86%
Toilets with locks	23%	5%	18%	55%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 32%
More than Month 27%
Never 22%

14% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

33% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured2. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Lughaye District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

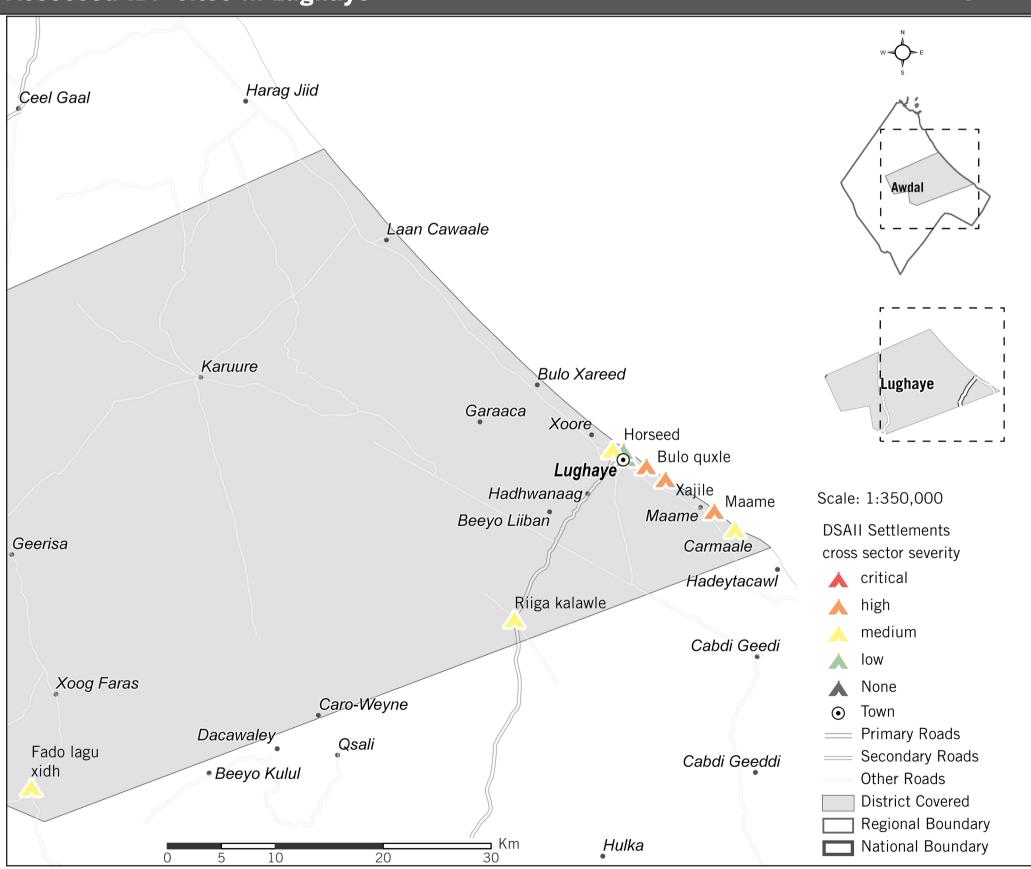
Number of assessed sites: 12

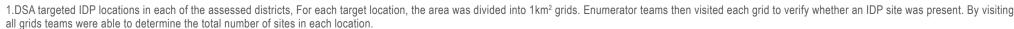
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Lughaye4

Coordinates: Lat. 10.7, Long. 43.57





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured











14,156 estimated number of individuals

1 planned sites

2,711 estimated number of households

67% of the sites had reached full capacity.

33% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

17% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

17% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	83%
Elders committees	42%
WASH/Health committees	33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	58%
Don't know	25%
Formal/informal	8%

83% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Local authority.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

8% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

220 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

awdal was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

NA was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
Timber Plastic	25%
Wattle Adobe	17%

58% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

33% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

33% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

51 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

58% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

48 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	58%
Cash for food distributed	42%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

42% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

42% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

42% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	139
Bathing facilities	5

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	8%	0%	0%	92%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	17%	8%	17%	58%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



75% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

50% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



33% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Luuq District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

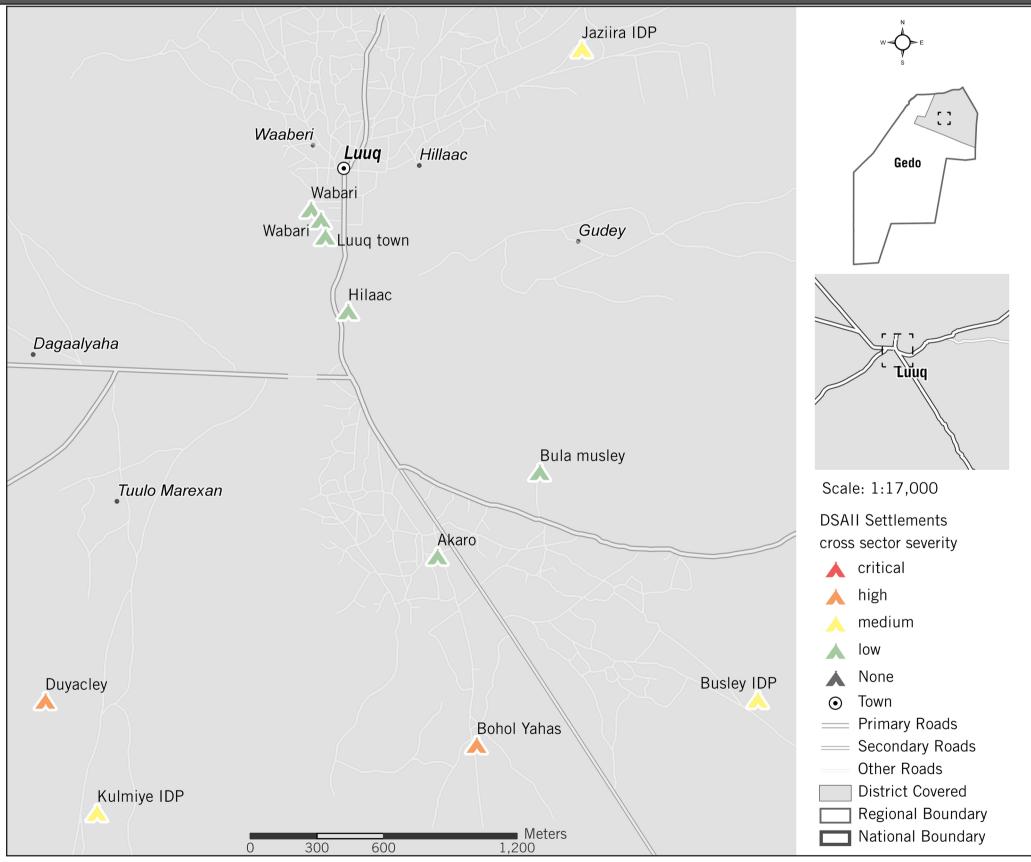
Number of assessed sites: 11

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Luuq⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3.8, Long. 42.7





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







28,470 estimated number of individuals

5 planned sites

5.497 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

46% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

55% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

18% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

9% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees 64%
WASH committees 55%
Health committees 55%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 100% NA 0% NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None 64% Formal 27% informal 9%

55% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

36% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

9% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

236 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bakool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Timber Plastic 64%
Buul 46%
Tent / Timber plastic 36%

36% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

82% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

73% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

26 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

82% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

91% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed
Cash for food distributed
Meals distributed

0%

0%



Health and Nutrition

73% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

55% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

18% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

73% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 95
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 1454
Bathing facilities 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	45%	27%	0%	27%
Toilets/showers with light	9%	9%	0%	82%
Toilets with locks	100%	0%	0%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 73%
Daily 9%
Monthly 9%

91% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

18 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

73% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

20 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



9% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

27% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Abdulaziz District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

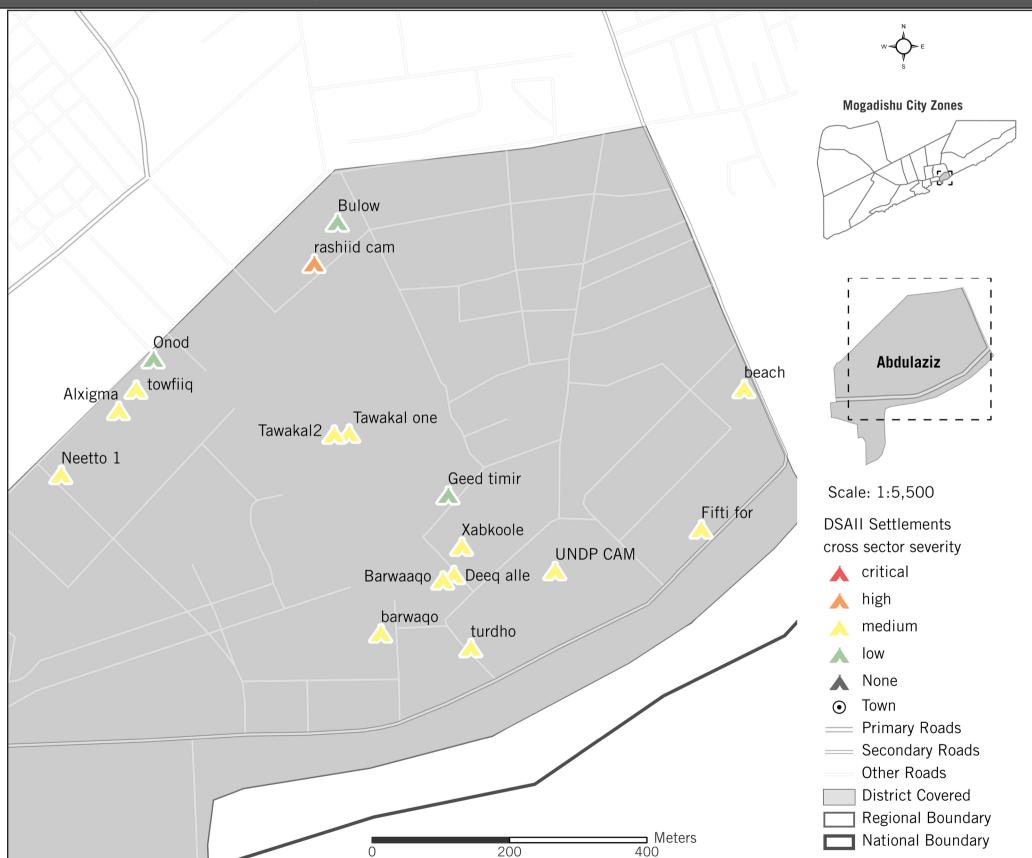
Number of assessed sites: 17

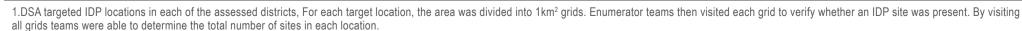
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Abdulaziz4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



17 spontaneous sites0 planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

94% of the sites had reached full capacity.

88% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

12% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

18% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Elders committees
Women committees

18%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 94% Work/services NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal 59%
None 35%
Don't know 6%

47% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

6% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

24% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

72 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

M/ was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Shabelle

L/Shabelle was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

CGI 88%
Buul 59%
Timber plastic 41%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

77% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

77% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed 0%
Cash for food distributed 0%
Meals distributed 0%



• WASH

Health and Nutrition

47% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

77% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

24% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

18% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 0
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 243
Bathing facilities 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	6%	94%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	12%	88%
Toilets with locks	12%	24%	6%	59%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Never 35%
Weekly 24%
Monthly 18%

47% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source.

Education

88% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

6% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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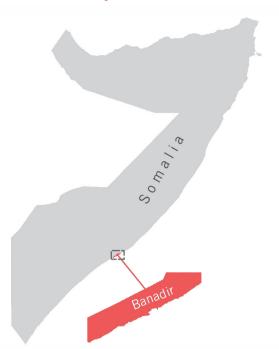
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Boondheere District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

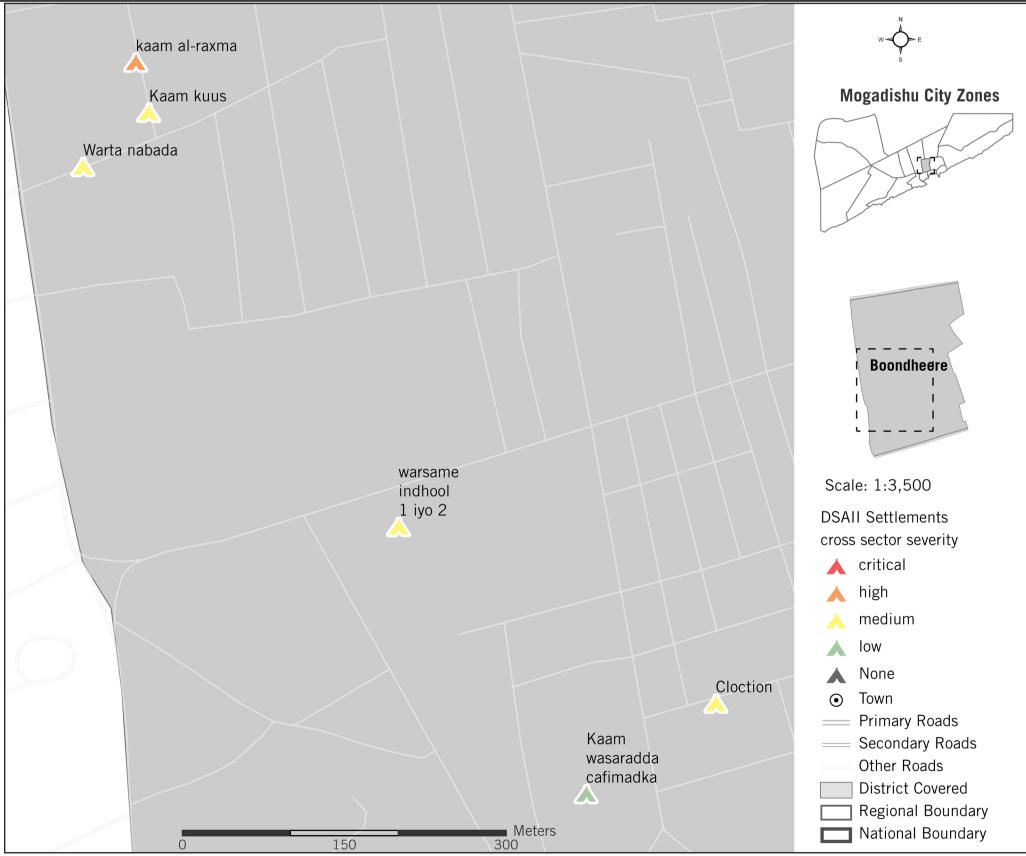
Number of assessed sites: 6

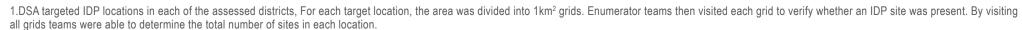
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Boondheere4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

Mogadishu Boondheere district Detailed Site Assessment

Detailed Site Assessment
Banadir Region, Somalia





spontaneous sitesplanned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

33% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees 33%
Elders committees 33%
Women committees 17%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 83%
Cash 17%
NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal NA 83%

83% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

17% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

33% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

Å→ Displacement

93 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

CGI 83%
Timber Plastic 33%
Buul / Tent 17%

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed 0%
Cash for food distributed 0%
Meals distributed 0%



Health and Nutrition

33% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

33% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 2
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 29
Bathing facilities 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	50%	50%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	33%	67%
Toilets with locks	67%	0%	0%	33%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Monthly 33%
Never 33%
Weekly/don't know 17%

67% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

50% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

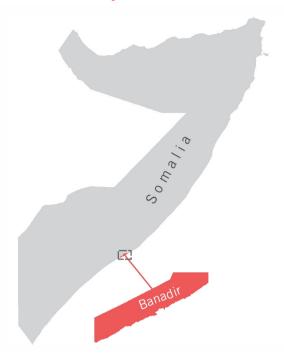
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Daynile District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

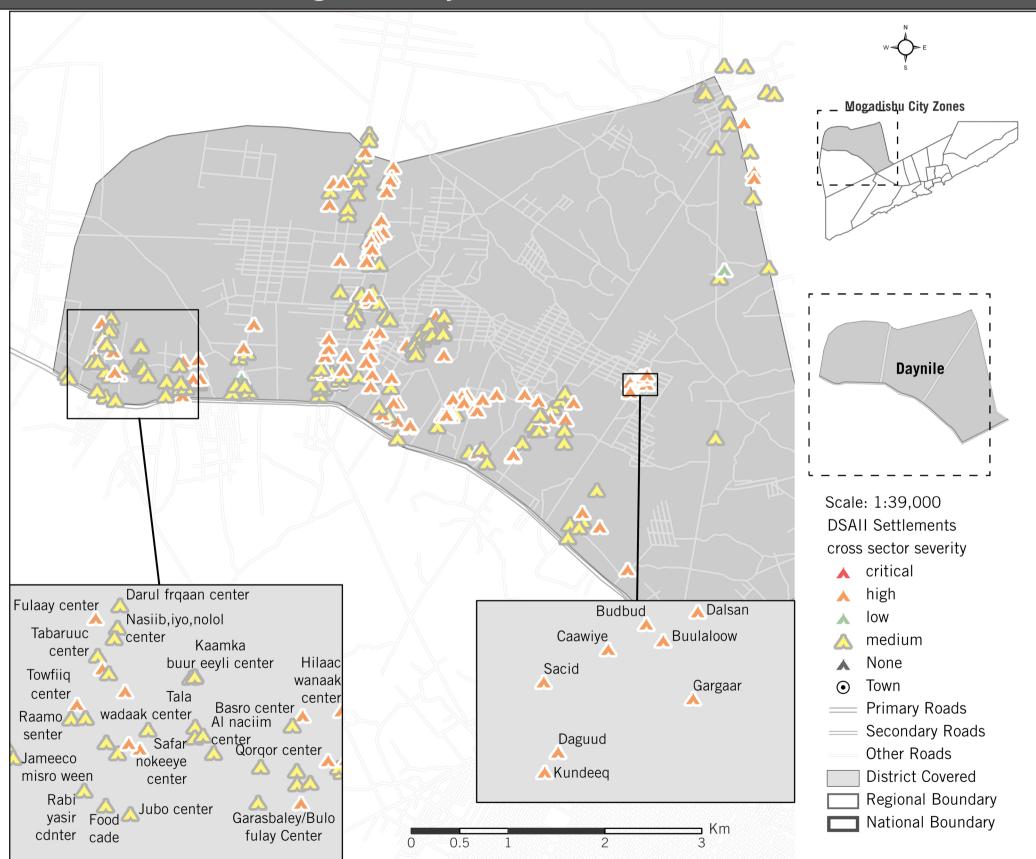
Number of assessed sites: 259

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Daynile4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.08, Long. 45.27



- 1.DSA targeted IDP locations in each of the assessed districts, For each target location, the area was divided into 1km² 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.
- 2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.
- 3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.
- 4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.









239 spontaneous sites20 planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

83% of the sites had reached full capacity.

47% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

23% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

8% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

2% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	59%
Women committees	37%
WASH committees	11%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	82%
Aid/humanitarian assistance	11%
Cash	7%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	63%
Informal	25%
None	10%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

2% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

14% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

8% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

6% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

12643 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100%
Timber Plastic 20%
Tent 12%

5% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

76% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

77% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Assistance was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

86% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

91% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

25% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

13% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

9% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

45 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

3% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.



Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	145
Female toilets	74
Non-gendered toilets	1894
Bathing facilities	21

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	99%
Toilets/showers with light	2%	0%	3%	95%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	3%	96%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



50% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

94% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

27% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



9% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

6% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

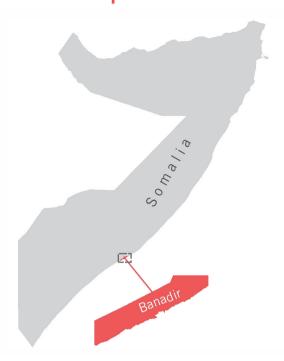
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Dharkenley District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

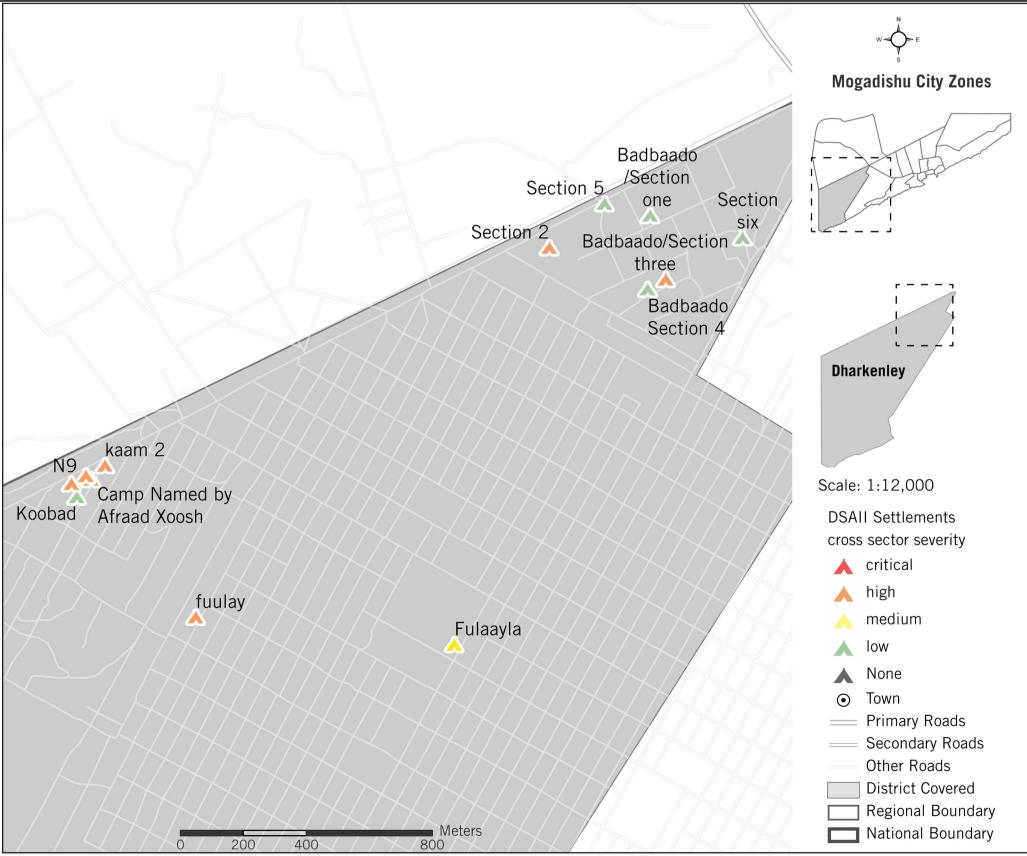
Number of assessed sites: 13

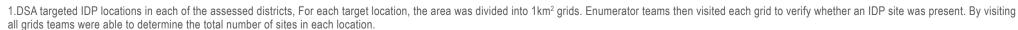
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Dharkenley4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



13 spontaneous sites0 planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

69% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Elders committees	39%
Residents committees	15%
NA	0%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	69%
None	31%
NA	0%

77% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

46% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

39% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

328 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 92%
Tent 39%
Timber plastic 23%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

62% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

39% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

77% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

62% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

0% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

54% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

62% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

31% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	14
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	850
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	15%	85%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	23%	8%	69%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



77% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

90% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

Education

46% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source



8% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

8% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





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 person (IDP) sites, the

conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian

needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took

place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total

of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA

took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP

sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key

informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.



Introduction

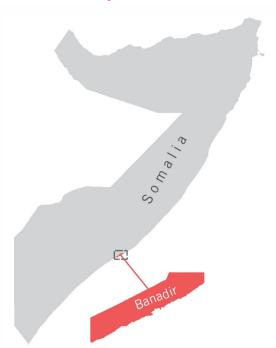
the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Xamar jaab jab District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 7

nutrition, education and communication.

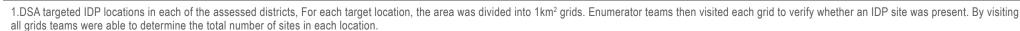
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Xamar jaab jab4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



7 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

Banadir Region, Somalia

29% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

14% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	86%
Women/WASH committees	14%
Elders committees	14%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	71%
Cash	14%
Work/services	14%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	43%
Formal	29%
None	29%

86% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

14% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

14% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

34 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bakoo was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. L/Shabelle was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

 $| \Upsilon |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

29% Tent 14%

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

86% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

18 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	14%
Meals distributed	0%



71% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

20 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

15 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	6
Female toilets	6
Non-gendered toilets	55
Bathing facilities	1

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	43%	57%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	29%	71%
Toilets with locks	43%	43%	14%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



86% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources. **16 Minutes** is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities. 11 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



14% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

29% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured2. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Xamar weyne District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

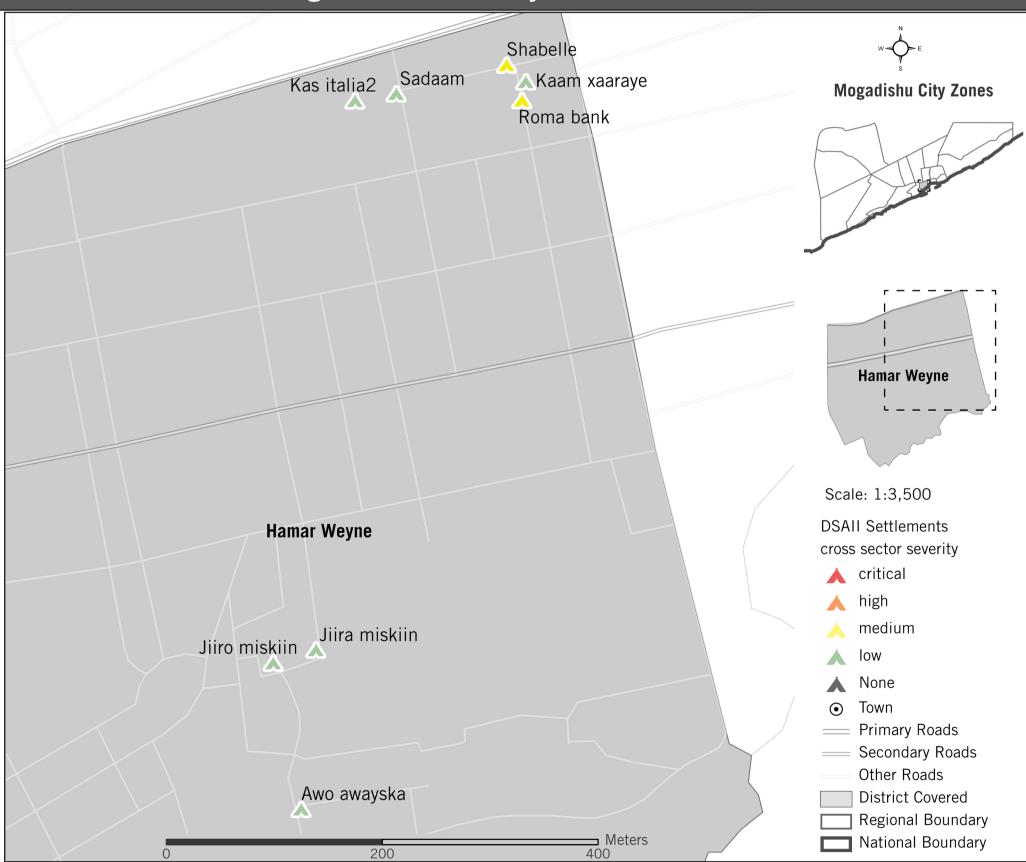
Number of assessed sites:

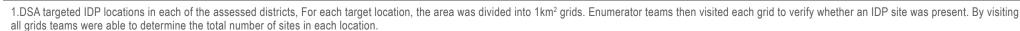
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Xamar weyne⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



8 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals estimated number of households figures

88% of the sites had reached full capacity.

Banadir Region, Somalia

50% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

13% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	25%
Elders committees	25%
Nomen/WASH committees	25%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	75%
Cash	25%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	63%
None	25%
Formal	13%

63% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

13% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

13% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

36 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

M/ Sha- was the second most region of origin of people in the sites. belle

$| \Upsilon |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

CGI Brick 38% 25% Buul

13% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

16 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

11 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

38% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

38% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

63% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	7
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	59
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	25%	0%	75%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	25%	75%
Toilets with locks	50%	0%	13%	38%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Never	38%
Monthly	25%
More than month	25%

50% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

67% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources. **24 Minutes** is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

75% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

19 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

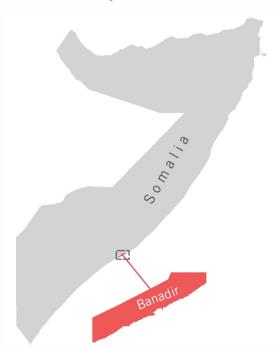
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Hawl wadaag District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

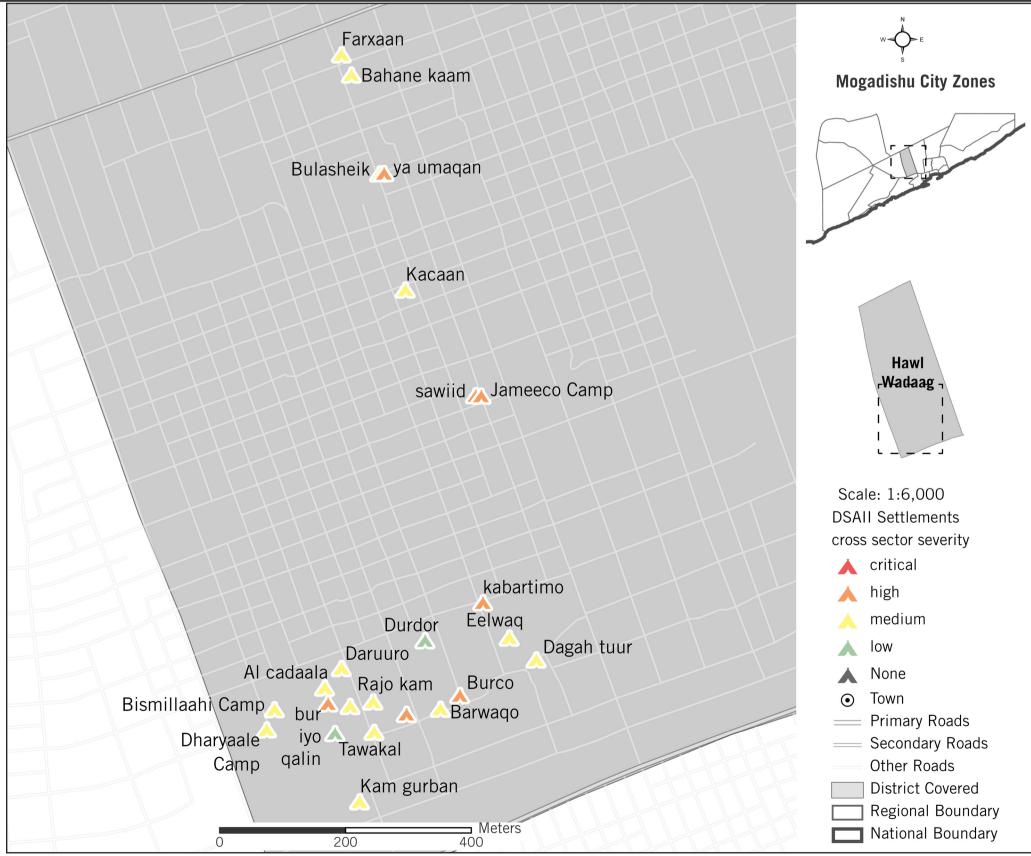
Number of assessed sites: 24

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Hawl wadaag4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

Mogadishu Hawl wadaag district Detailed Site Assessment

Detailed Site Assessment Banadir Region, Somalia





24 spontaneous sitesplanned sites

See note on population estimated number of individuals estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

71% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

13% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

4% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	63%
Elders committees	25%
Women committees	17%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	54%
Work/services	21%
Cash	17%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	50%
None	29%
Formal	17%

75% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

8% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

4% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

8% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

4% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

264 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	79%
Tent	13%
CGI	8%

4% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

92% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

83% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

88% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	1	4%
Cash for food distributed		25%
Meals distributed		0%



Health and Nutrition

71% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

29% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	395
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	13%	17%	71%
Toilets with locks	29%	25%	25%	21%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly	63%
Never	17%
Monthly	8%

46% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

91% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

17% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

13% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

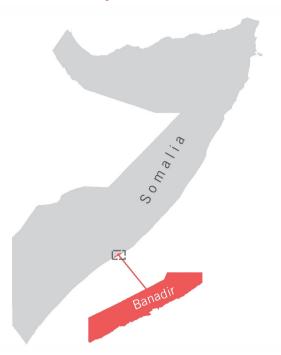
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Heliwa District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

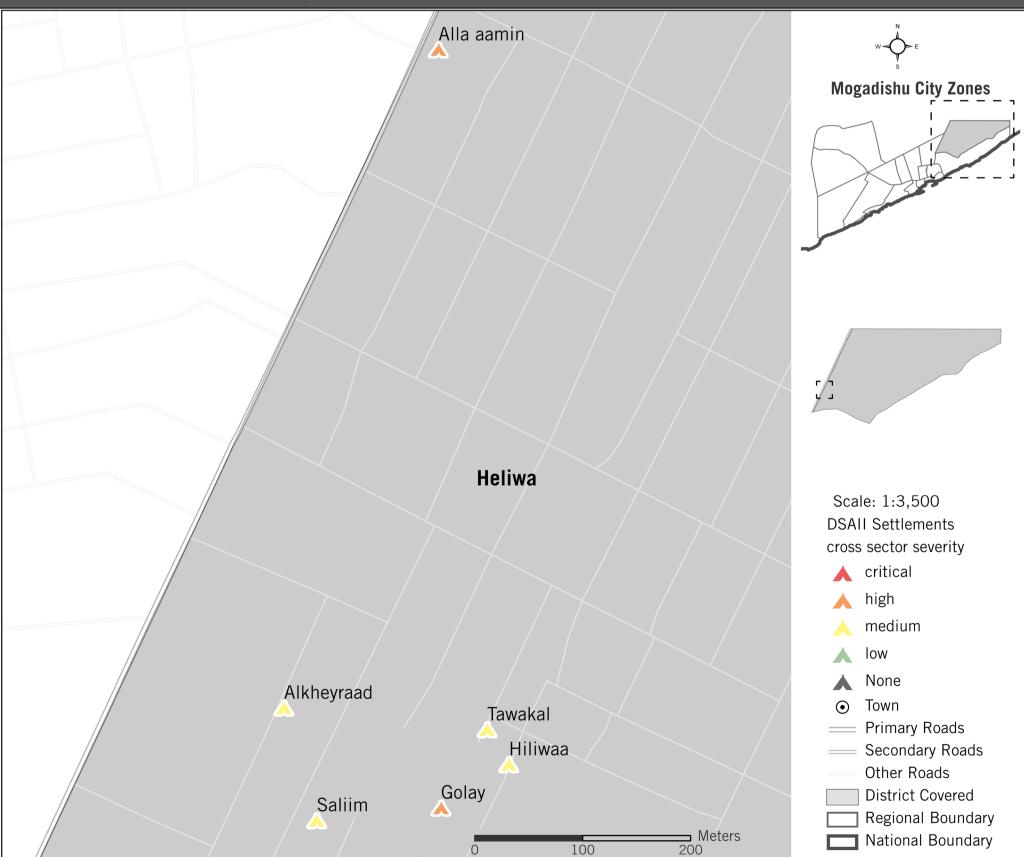
Number of assessed sites: 6

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Heliwa4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



6 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

67% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

17% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Women committees Residents committees Elders committees

33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 0% NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal None 33% NA 0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

33% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

17% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

32 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Shabelle

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

100% 50% 50% Stone

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

67% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

50% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed Cash for food distributed 0% Meals distributed



Health and Nutrition

50% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

17% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

Of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

0 Male toilets Female toilets 0 26 Non-gendered toilets **Bathing facilities** 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	33%	0%	0%	67%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

More than Month 33% Never NA

> 50% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources. 21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

50% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints





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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

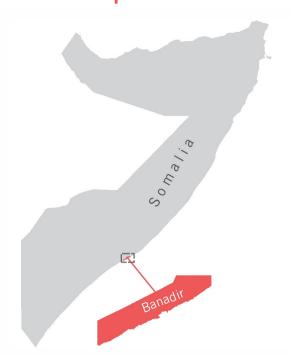
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Hodan District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

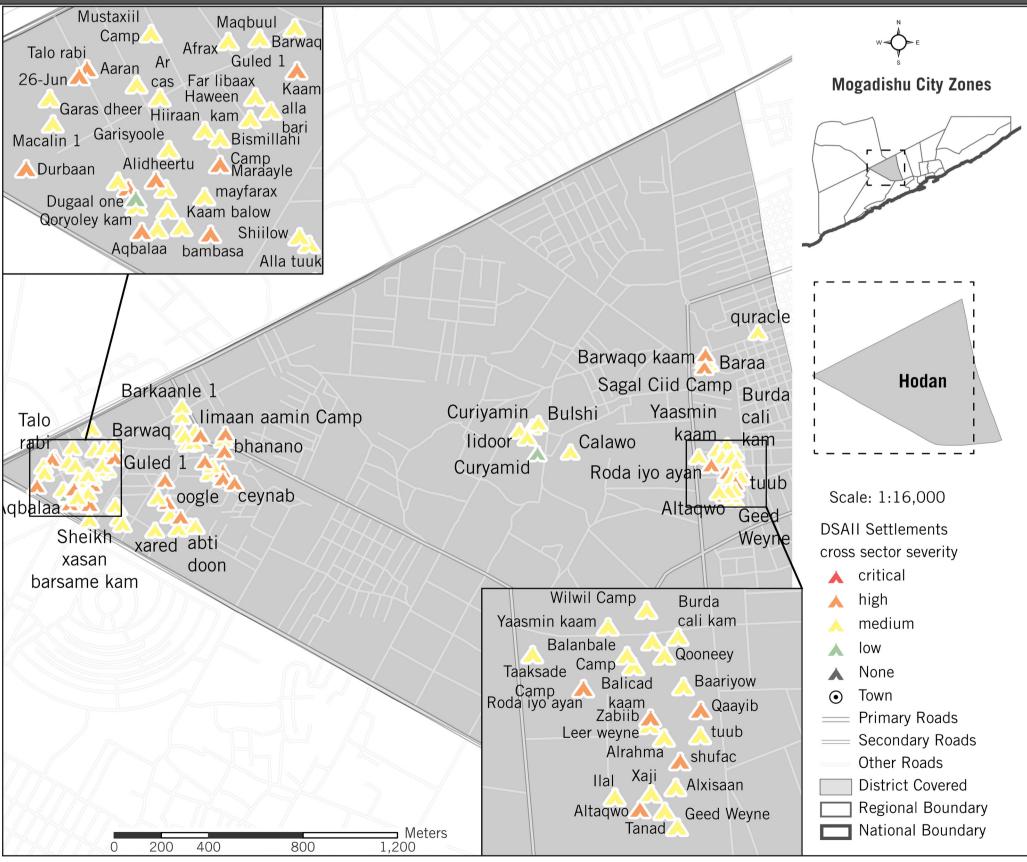
Number of assessed sites: 96

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Hodan4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





95 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

58% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

16% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

5% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees	69%
Elders committees	33%
Women committees	9%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent		77%
Aid/humanitarian assistance		16%
Cash/Work	1	4%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	58%
Informal	33%
Formal	6%

75% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

8% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

4% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

18% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

2% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

1257 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

59% CGI 33% Timber plastic 23%

3% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

90% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

90% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

99% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

98% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of

In kind food distributed	1	1%
Cash for food distributed		20%
Meals distributed		0%

Health and Nutrition

28% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

31% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

8% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	1594
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	1%	99%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	5%	6%	89%
Toilets with locks	51%	34%	5%	9%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



30% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

97% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

27% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



1 % of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

1% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

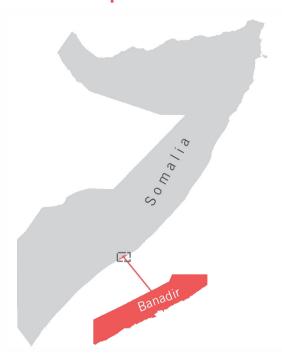
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Kahda District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

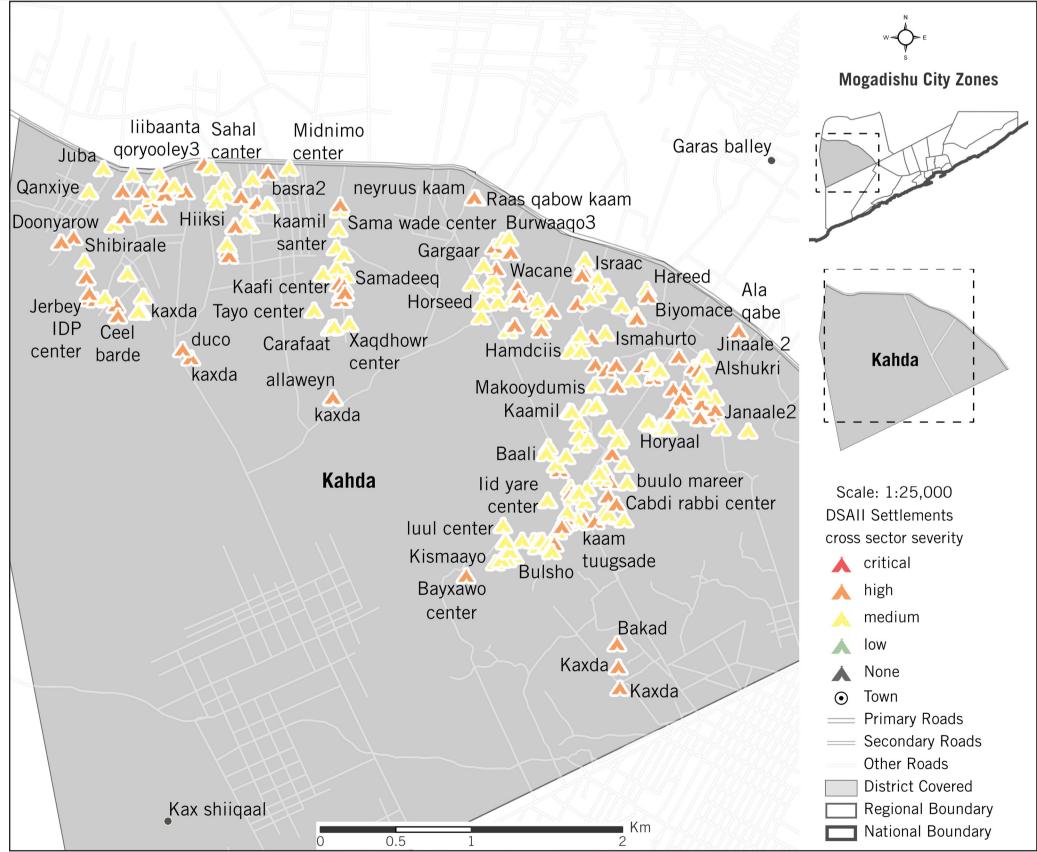
Number of assessed sites: 258

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Kahda4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.05, Long. 45.25





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.



224 spontaneous sites34 planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

92% of the sites had reached full capacity.

34% of the sites had a responsible Community leader.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

43% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

14% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

2% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	68%
Women committees	21%
Elder committees	11%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	45%
Cash	32%
Aid/humanitarian assistance	22%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	55%
Informal	38%
None	6%

98% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

4% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

26% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

14% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

5% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

12160 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Shabelle

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	98%
Timber Plastic	19%
Tent	13%

5% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

78% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

63% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

74% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	1	1%
Cash for food distributed	1	2%
Meals distributed		0%

Health and Nutrition

18% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel

18% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

12% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

45 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

11% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	60
Female toilets	64
Non-gendered toilets	138
Bathing facilities	4

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	3%	4%	11%	82%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	4%	95%
Toilets with locks	21%	9%	21%	49%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly	26%
Never	26%
Daily	9%

43% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

91% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

28% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



10% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

5% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

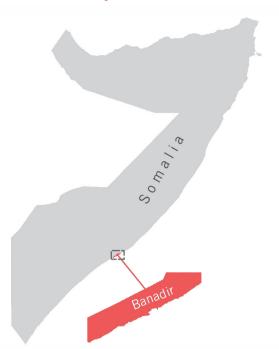
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Karaan District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 8

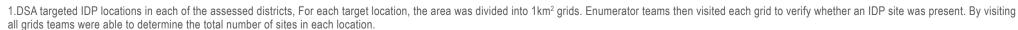
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Karaan⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.







8 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

75% of the sites had reached full capacity.

75% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

38% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

38% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees Women committees Elder committees = 38%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent NA 0% NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

50% Informal = None -38% Don't know 13%

50% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

25% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

38% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

172 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Shabelle

L/Shabelle was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \Upsilon |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

75% 50% Tent 13%

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

63% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

75% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

75% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed Cash for food distributed 0% Meals distributed



Health and Nutrition

38% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

63% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

25% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.



Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

0 Male toilets Female toilets 0 Non-gendered toilets 114 **Bathing facilities**

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	13%	25%	63%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	13%	13%	75%
Toilets with locks	25%	25%	13%	38%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

25% Daily 25% More than Month 25% Weekly

75% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources. 21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

75% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

26 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



13% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

25% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

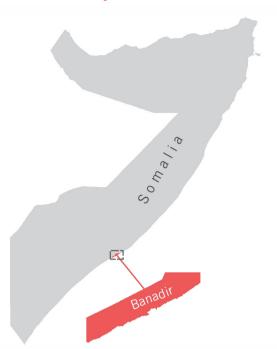
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Shangaani District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

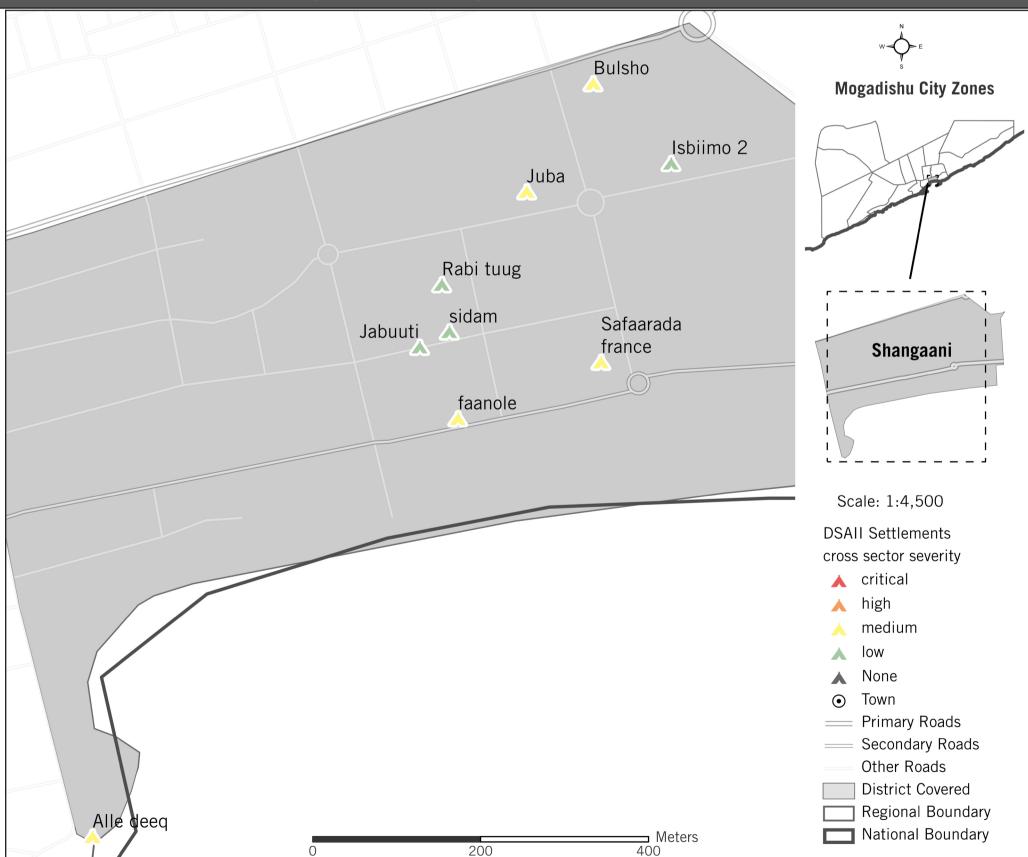
Number of assessed sites: 9

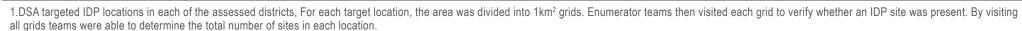
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Shangaani4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.







8 spontaneous sites1 planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

67% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

11% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

11% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Women committees
Elders committees

78% 56% 33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent 89% Work/services NA 0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Don't know 56% 1nformal 22% Formal / None 11%

67% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

22% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

22% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

11% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

38 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/ Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

L/ Shabelle was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

CGI 78%
Buul 56%
Timber plastic 33%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

78% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

78% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

56% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

11% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

20 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

89% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

14 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

₩ASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 38
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 71
Bathing facilities 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	11%	0%	11%	78%
Toilets/showers with light	11%	11%	0%	78%
Toilets with locks	44%	0%	0%	56%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly 33%
Monthly 22%
Daily 11%

67% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

13 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

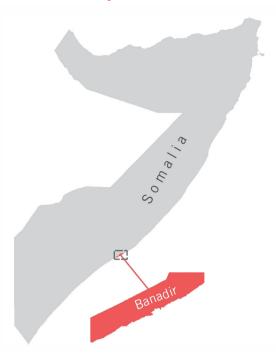
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Shibis District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

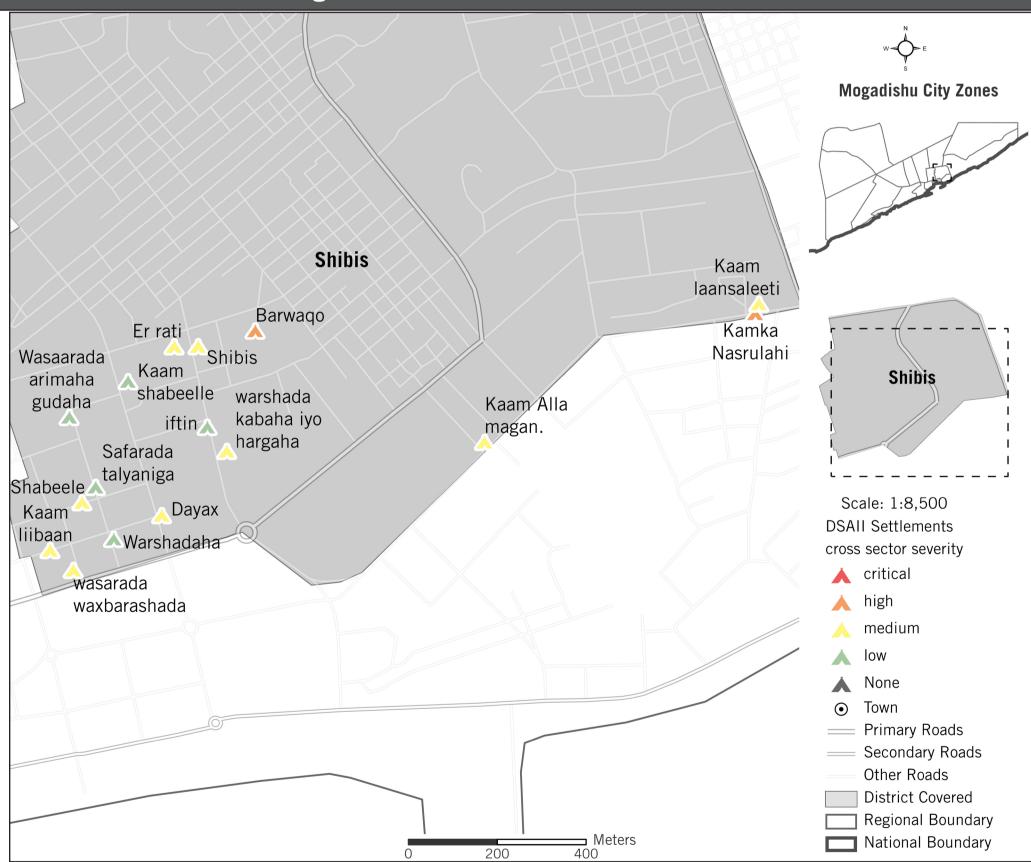
Number of assessed sites: 16

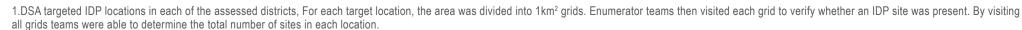
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Shibis4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases,





16 spontaneous sites

planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

75% of the sites had reached full capacity.

69% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

13% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

25% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Women committees	75%
Residents committees	50%
Elders committees	31%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	44%
None	44%
Don't know	13%

69% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

31% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

25% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

6% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

97 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

M/ was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Shabelle

Hiraan was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

CGI 75%
Buul 31%
Timber plastic 25%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

88% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

75% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

94% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

94% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

17 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

38% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

81% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

38% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

69% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	20
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	161
Bathing facilities	5

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	25%	75%
Toilets/showers with light	6%	0%	25%	69%
Toilets with locks	63%	19%	0%	19%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly	31%
Monthly	25%
More than month	25%

69% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

91% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

88% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

19 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

19% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1,778 sites in 57 districts.

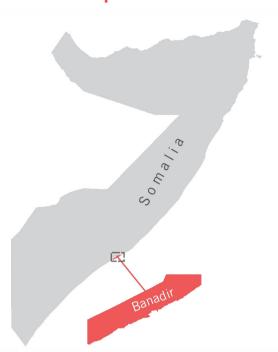
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Waaberi District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 7

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Waaberi4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





7 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

Banadir Region, Somalia

43% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

14% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	86%
WASH committees	14%
Education committees	14%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	71%
None	29%
NA	0%

86% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

14% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

14% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

14% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

14% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

45 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakoo was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

[†] Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

100% 43% NA

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

57% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

57% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

47 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

86% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

86% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	14%
Cash for food distributed	29%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

29% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

71% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

14% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

38 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	1
Female toilets	1
Non-gendered toilets	92
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	43%	57%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	57%	43%
Toilets with locks	29%	29%	43%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



43% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources. 29 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

86% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

14% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

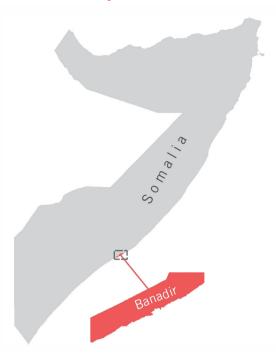
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Wadajir District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

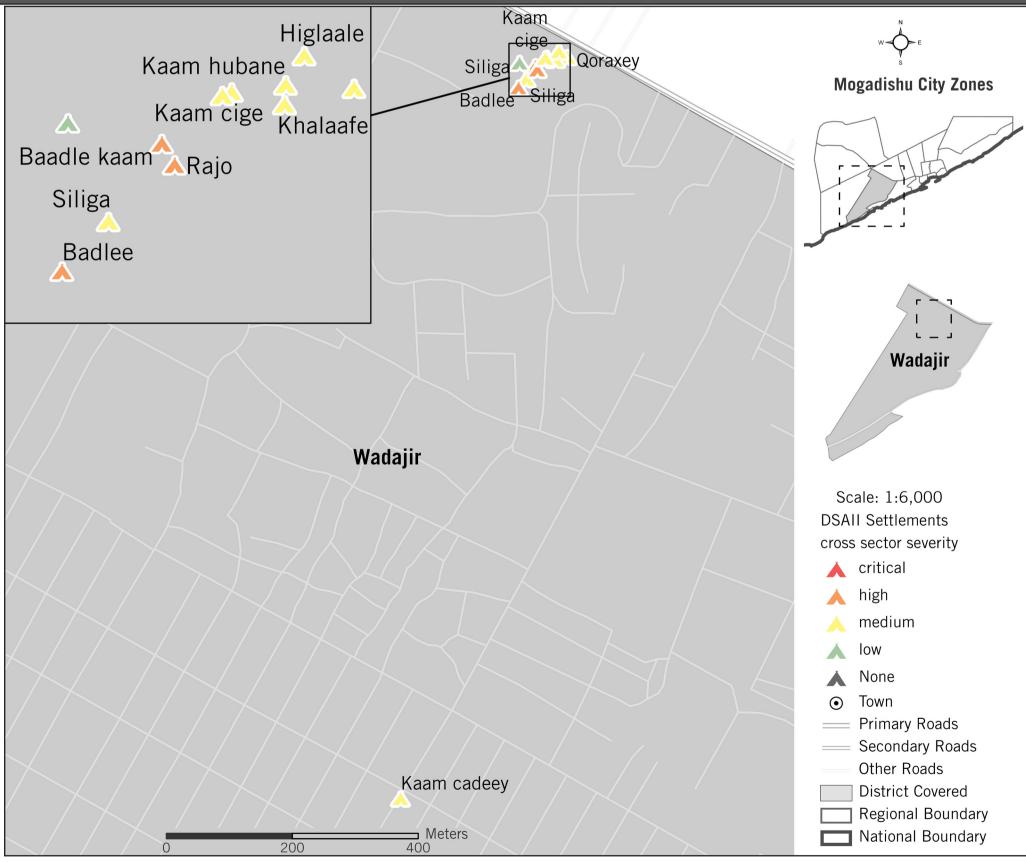
Number of assessed sites: 12

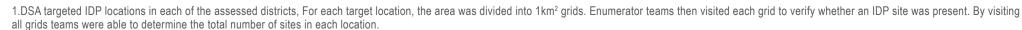
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Wadajir⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





Banadir Region, Somalia





1 spontaneous sites planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

50% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

58% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

25% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees Elders committees 67% Women committees 42%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

25% Aid/humanitarian assistance Other === 25%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal === 42% None = 33% Formal = 17%

83% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

17% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

8% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

17% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

17% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

179 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Sha- was the second most region of origin of people in the sites. belle

 $| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

75% 67% 33% CGI

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

75% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

75% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

67% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed Cash for food distributed 0% Meals distributed



Health and Nutrition

42% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

25% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

40 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

17% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

0 Male toilets Female toilets 0 95 Non-gendered toilets **Bathing facilities** 0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	8%	33%	58%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	25%	75%
Toilets with locks	25%	17%	25%	33%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

42% Weekly 25% 25% Monthly

83% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

75% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

33% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



8% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

25% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was triggered in the perspectives of different groups were captured2. KI 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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took nutrition, education and communication. place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA

took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019

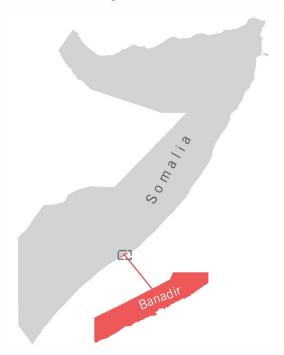
assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Wardhiigleey District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

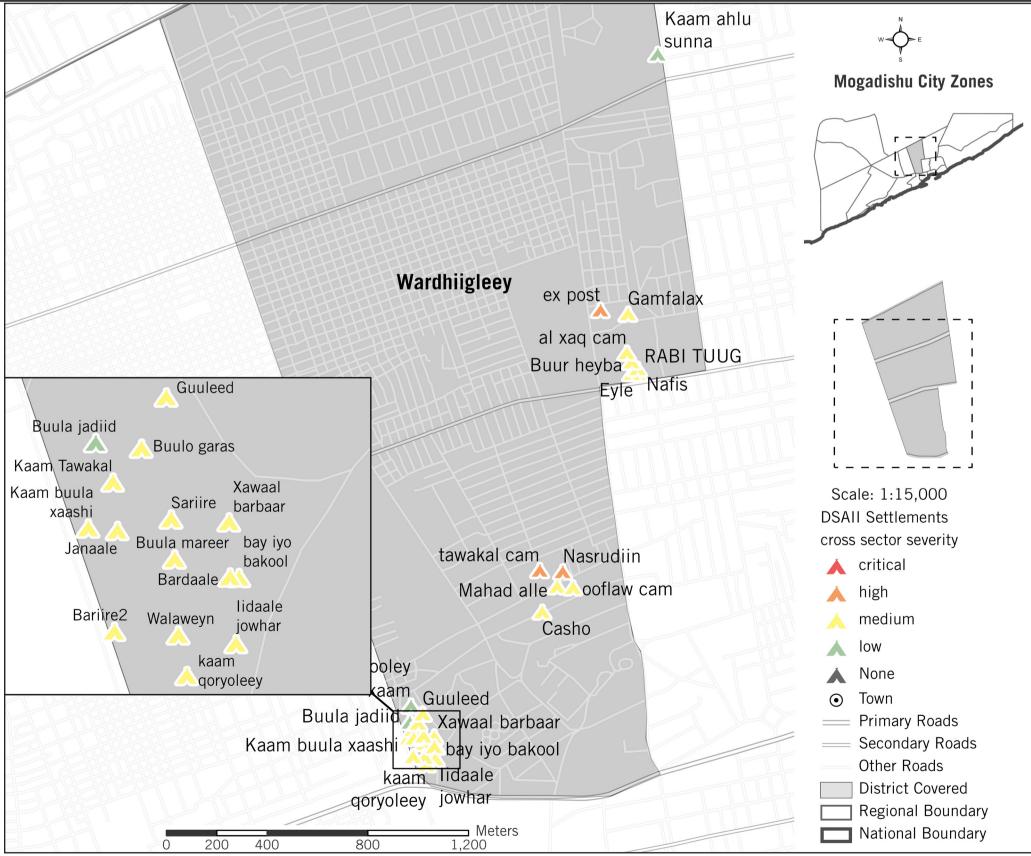
Number of assessed sites:

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Wardhiigleey4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





25 spontaneous sites 4 planned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals estimated number of households figures

90% of the sites had reached full capacity.

72% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

17% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

24% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	72%
Elders committees	48%
Women committees	34%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent		97%
Cash	T.	3%
NA		0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None		52%
Informal		41%
Formal / Don't know	I .	3%

79% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Federal government.

3% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

3% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

38% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

255 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

L/ Shabelle was the most common region of origin of people in the sites. M/ Shabelle was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \Upsilon |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

62% Tent 14%

10% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

90% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

83% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	1	3%
Cash for food distributed		0%
Meals distributed		0%



Health and Nutrition

38% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

55% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

21% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

39 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

10% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	11
Female toilets	3
Non-gendered toilets	604
Bathing facilities	25

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	31%	69%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	17%	83%
Toilets with locks	24%	21%	21%	34%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



24% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to

36% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

86% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

17% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints





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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

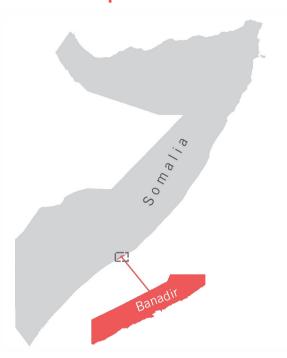
A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Mogadishu Yaaqshiid District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 20

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Yaaqshiid4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.4





2. Where KI responses were significantly divergent, these were verified with the respective KIs with a higher reliability attached to the response provided by the site manager or community leader.

3.Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.

4.1km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases,

sites outside the proposed grids were captured.









20 spontaneous sitesplanned sites

See note on estimated number of individuals population estimated number of households figures

90% of the sites had reached full capacity.

40% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees	100%
Women committees	70%
Elders committees	10%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	90%
Cash	10%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal		60%
None		35%
Formal	1	5%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

5% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

35% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

123 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakool was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100% Tent 60% CGI 60%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

45% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

34 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

95% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

17 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

40% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

40% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

37 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.



Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	67
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	10%	90%
Toilets with locks	55%	0%	15%	30%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

More than Month		60%
Monthly	_	25%
Weekly	_	10%

65% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

45% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

A grid pattern approach¹ was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two key informants (KIs) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure

the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Oodweyne District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

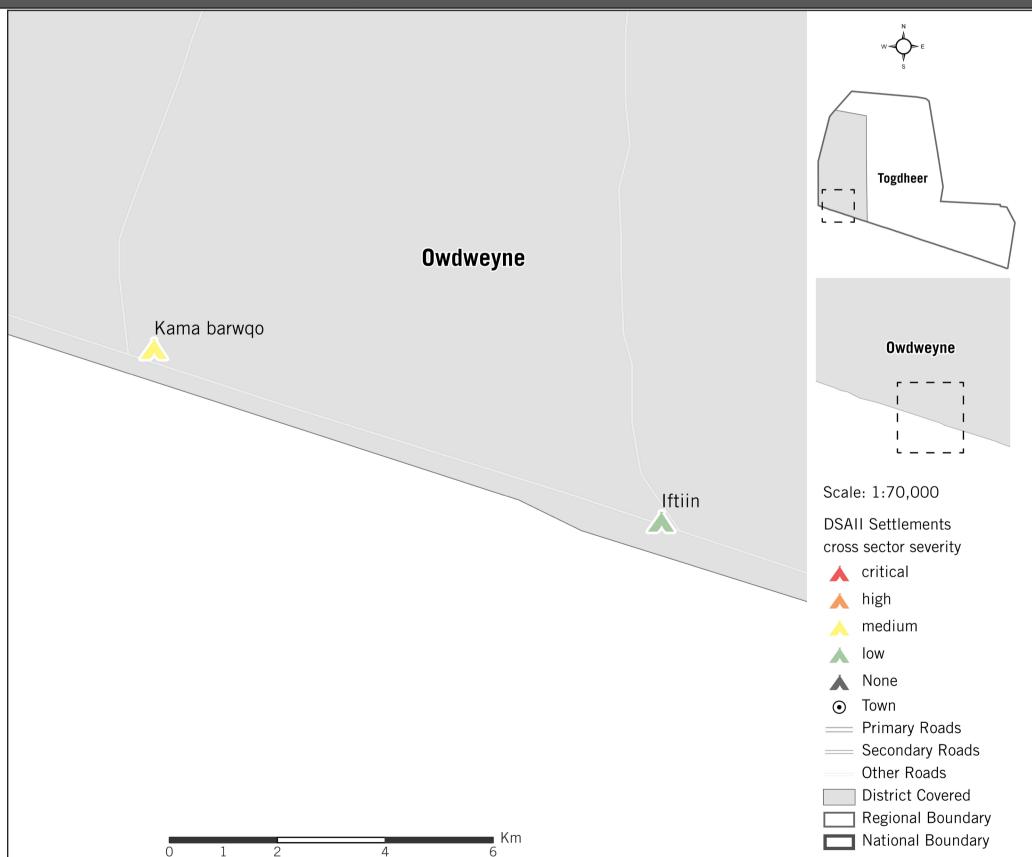
Number of assessed sites: 2

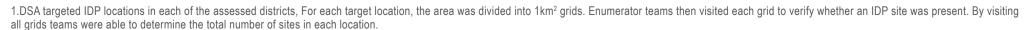
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Oodweyne⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.3, Long. 45.01





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.} Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





1 spontaneous sites

1,600 estimated number of individuals

1 planned sites

290 estimated number of households

0% of the sites had reached full capacity.

100% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	100%
Education committees	100%
Nomen/Health committees	50%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Local authority.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

33 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Togdheer was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

NA was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

NA NA

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

7 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

8 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	50%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

50% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	C
Female toilets	C
Non-gendered toilets	C
Bathing facilities	C

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	0%	100%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Never	100%
NA	
NA	

100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

15 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.13 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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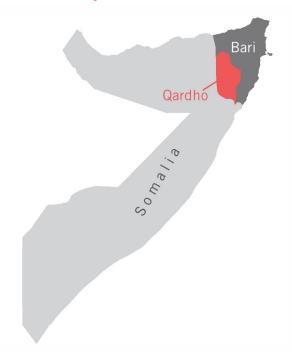
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Qardho District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

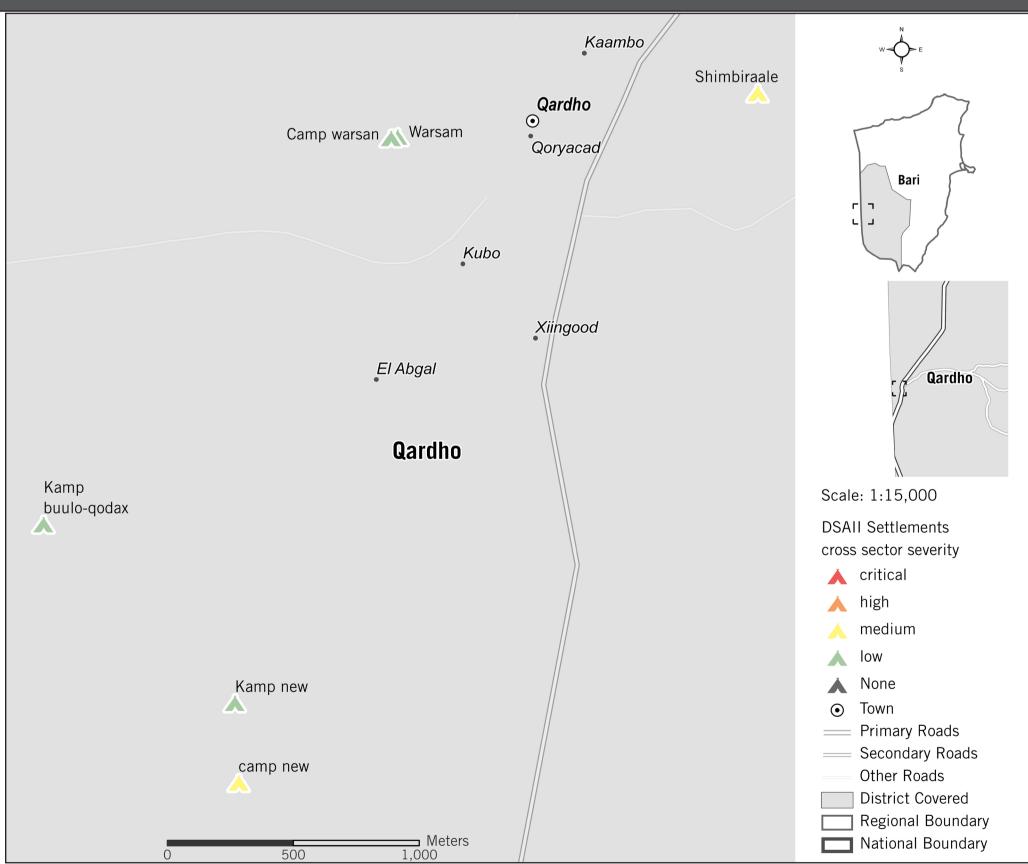
Number of assessed sites: 6

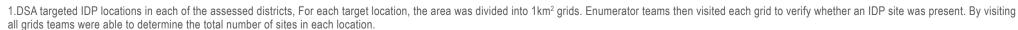
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Qardho⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.5, Long. 49.51





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







1 spontaneous sites

7,980 estimated number of individuals

5 planned sites

1,330 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

83% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

33% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

50% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees
Women committees
WASH committees

83% 67% 50%

50%

33%

17%

Protection

Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent Cash

33%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None Informal Formal

50% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

33% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

17% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

17% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

0% of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

38 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Banadir was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bari was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

CGI Buul 50%
Tent / brick / timber plastic 17%

67% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

67% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

33 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

83% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed

Cash for food distributed

Meals distributed

0%



Health and Nutrition

67% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

17% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

27 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

17% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets 0
Female toilets 0
Non-gendered toilets 40
Bathing facilities 1

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	50%	17%	0%	33%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):

Weekly
More than Month
Never
Never
Never
Never
Never
Never
Never

83% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



17% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

17% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Taleex District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 5

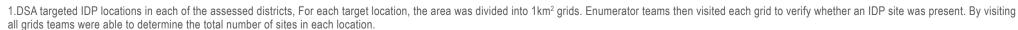
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Taleex4

Coordinates: Lat. 9.2, Long. 48.54





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







5 spontaneous sites

3,860 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

670 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

40% of the sites had a responsible Local authority.

40% of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

esidents committees	100%
Women committees	60%
Elders committees	40%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	80%
Don't know	20%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

0% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

58 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Sool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Nugaal was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
Tent	20%
Stone / CGI	20%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

20% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

20% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

48 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Household prod. was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

20% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

20% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

57 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	80%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

20% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

20% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

0% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

41 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

60% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	18
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	24
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	20%	0%	0%	80%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	0%	100%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



0% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

NA of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

Education

20% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

32 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.

36 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Waajid District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 6

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Waajid4

Coordinates: Lat. 3.8, Long. 43.43





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







6 spontaneous sites

10,074 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

1.679 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

100% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

33% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	67%
Women committees	50%
Elders committees	33%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Formal	50%
None	50%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

17% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

33% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

17% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

⊅ Displacement

137 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bakool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Gedo was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 100% NA NA

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

83% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	17%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%

Health and Nutrition

83% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

83% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

25 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

15 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

4 WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	32
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	83%	17%	0%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	33%	67%	0%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



100% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

21 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities. 14 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



33% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

33% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints







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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

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the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Wanla weyn District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

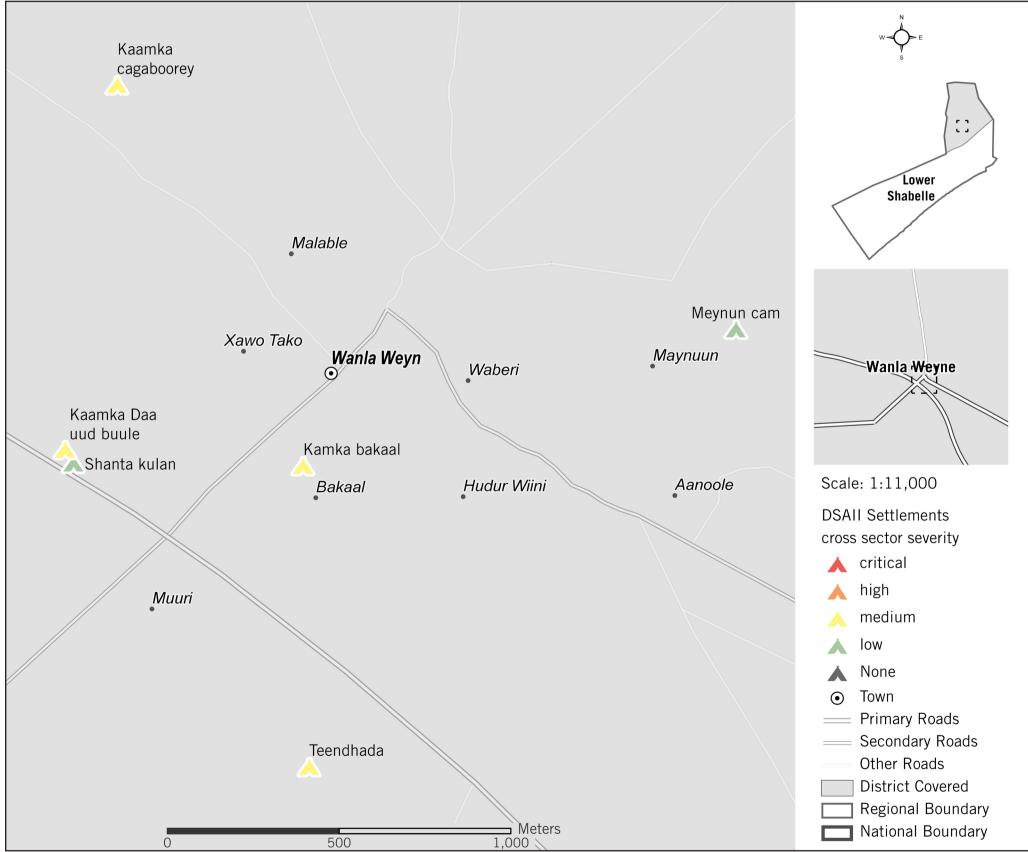
Number of assessed sites: 6

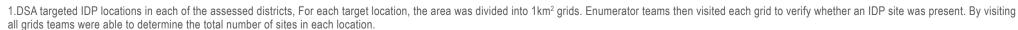
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Wanla weyn4

Coordinates: Lat. 2.8, Long. 44.91





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.





6 spontaneous sites

7.720 estimated number of individuals

planned sites

1,350 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

33% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Residents committees	33%
Elders committees	17%
NA	0%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

Cash	67%
No rent	17%
Aid/humanitarian assistance	17%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	83%
None	17%
NA	0%

100% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

33% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

17% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

67% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bay was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bakoo was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Tent 67% Buul 50% NA

33% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

100% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	17%
Meals distributed	17%

He

Health and Nutrition

0% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

28 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

13 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	11
Female toilets	6
Non-gendered toilets	47
Bathing facilities	11

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	17%	0%	83%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	17%	17%	67%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



33% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

30 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



33% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms.





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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 person (IDP) sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites and the humanitarian needs of the residents. The first round of the DSA took place from October 2017 to March 2018 assessing a total of 1,843 sites in 48 districts. The second round of the DSA took place from 1 September 2018 to 31 January 2019 assessing a total of 1778 sites in 57 districts.

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the perspectives of different groups were captured². KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, with each site having an equal weight. Data analysis was done by thematic sectors, that is, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, displacement, food security, health and nutrition, education and communication.

This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Xudun District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 18

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Xudun⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.1, Long. 47.51





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







17 spontaneous sites

14,010 estimated number of individuals

1 planned sites

2.445 estimated number of households

44% of the sites had reached full capacity.

67% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

6% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

0% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

0% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Elders committees	89%
Residents committees	56%
Women/WASH committees	28%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	94%
Cash	6%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

None	72%
Informal	17%
Formal / Don't know	6%

94% of sites have been constructed on land owned by None.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

6% of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

6% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

503 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Sool was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Sanaag was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul	100%
CGI	61%
CGI / Tent / Timber plastic	11%

0% of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

22% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

22% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

50 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads and footpaths.

Food Security

borrowing was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

28% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase food.

22% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

59 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	22%
Cash for food distributed	6%
Meals distributed	0%

Health

Health and Nutrition

17% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled personnel.

22% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

39% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

42 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

33% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

35 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	0
Female toilets	0
Non-gendered toilets	60
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets/showers with light	0%	0%	0%	100%
Toilets with locks	0%	0%	11%	89%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



72% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

22 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

28% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities.

31 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



0% of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

0% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints mechanisms





REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites³ in Xudur District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through Kls, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: 4

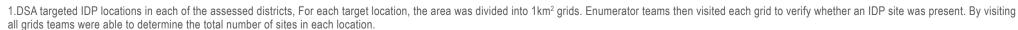
Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Xudur⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 4.2, Long. 43.91





^{4.1}km² grids were created within the city and outskirt of the city, previous sites locations and locations mentioned by partners. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.





^{3.}Please note that this factsheet gives data on all accessible IDP sites in xx District and does not cover IDPs who may be living outside of sites, such as settlements with a majority of non-displaced households.







2 spontaneous sites

971 estimated number of individuals

2 planned sites

166 estimated number of households

100% of the sites had reached full capacity.

75% of the sites had a responsible No management.

of the sites had not adequate space⁵ to walk between shelters and other structures.

0% of the sites were reported to have shared community spaces.

25% of the sites were reported to have designated space for women ang girls.

25% of the sites were reported to have child friendly spaces (CFS).

Top three committees reportedly established (% of sites):

Women committees	75%
Residents committees	50%
Elders committees	50%



Top three reported means to pay for rents (% of sites):

No rent	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Top three forms of land tenure reported (% of sites):

Informal	75%
None	25%
NA	0%

75% of sites have been constructed on land owned by Private.

0% of the sites were reported to have public lighting.

of the sites were reported to be at risk of eviction in the coming three months.

0% of the sites reported cases of eviction in the 3 months prior the data collection.

of the sites reportedly had a fire in the 6 months prior to data collection that destroyed more than 3 shelters.

0% of the sites reportedly had frictions between the IDPs and host communities.

of the sites were reported to have women representation groups that can influence settlement/sites management.

↑ Displacement

26 was the number of families estimated to have arrived in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Bakoo was the most common region of origin of people in the sites.

Bay was the second most region of origin of people in the sites.

$| \P |$ Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Top three shelter types reported (% of sites):

Buul 75% 25% Tent NA

of the sites were reported to have humanitarian agencies providing shelter support to the IDPs living in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market selling NFIs and building materials.

75% of the sites were reported to have a safe access to a NFI market.

24 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest NFI market.

5. Based on enumerators' observations on whether there was enough space to walk through, such as roads

Food Security

Market was the primary source of food reported in the sites.

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a market to purchase

food.

100% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a market.

11 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest food market.

Food distribution types reported in the 3 months prior to data collection (% of sites):

In kind food distributed	0%
Cash for food distributed	0%
Meals distributed	0%



Health and Nutrition

50% of the sites had women most commonly giving birth with skilled

100% of the sites were reported to have access to a health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have safe access to a health facility.

12 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest health facility.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to nutrition services.

23 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest nutrition centre.

• WASH

Total number of toilets and bathing facilities available:

Male toilets	9
Female toilets	9
Non-gendered toilets	2
Bathing facilities	0

Percentage of sites by proportion of toilets/showers with light, locks, and handwashing facilities:

	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them
Handwashing facilities	25%	25%	25%	25%
Toilets/showers with light	25%	25%	0%	50%
Toilets with locks	50%	25%	25%	0%

Frequency of solid waste removal (% of sites):



75% of the sites reportedly had potable water sources available to residents.

100% of the sites were reported to have functioning water sources.

18 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest water source

Education

100% of the sites were reported to have access to education facilities 12 Minutes is the average walking time to the nearest school.



of the sites were reported to receive sufficient humanitarian information.

50% of the sites were reported to have access to feedback or complaints









Note on the population figures:

- The information collected during the DSA is based on KI interviews. Information from KI interviews should therefore be taken as indicative, particularly for population figures, which are difficult to estimate with a high degree of accuracy. All interviewed KI were either gatekeepers, camp managers, community leaders, or elders.
- In any site with more than 1,000 families or 5,000 persons, the KI was called back to confirm the number of families or persons living in the sites.
- Triangulation of the information was done through CCCM partners in Garowe, Burtinle, Gaalakacyo Belet Weyne, Doloow, Baidoa, and Kismayo.
- The Information Management Working Group (IMWG) compared the Banadir population figures collected from the DSA#2 with other sources (DSA#1, Displacement Tracking Matrix and Protection and Return Monitoring Network). Areas that showed the biggest increase in population were prioritised for extra triangulation with satellite imagery. In addition, further data collection was done in the north of Daynile to estimate the population density. The IMWG then used this information to triangulate population figures from the DSA#2 through remote sensing. Based on this, there is a notable discrepancy between the IMWG and DSA#2 figures. As a result, REACH decided not to publish the population figures from the DSA#2 for Banadir region to avoid any confusion with the population figures that will be published by the IMWG. The figures calculated by the IMWG are at regional level, it was not possible for REACH to adjust the figures at the districts nor site level at the time of publication.



