

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Afgooye 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.

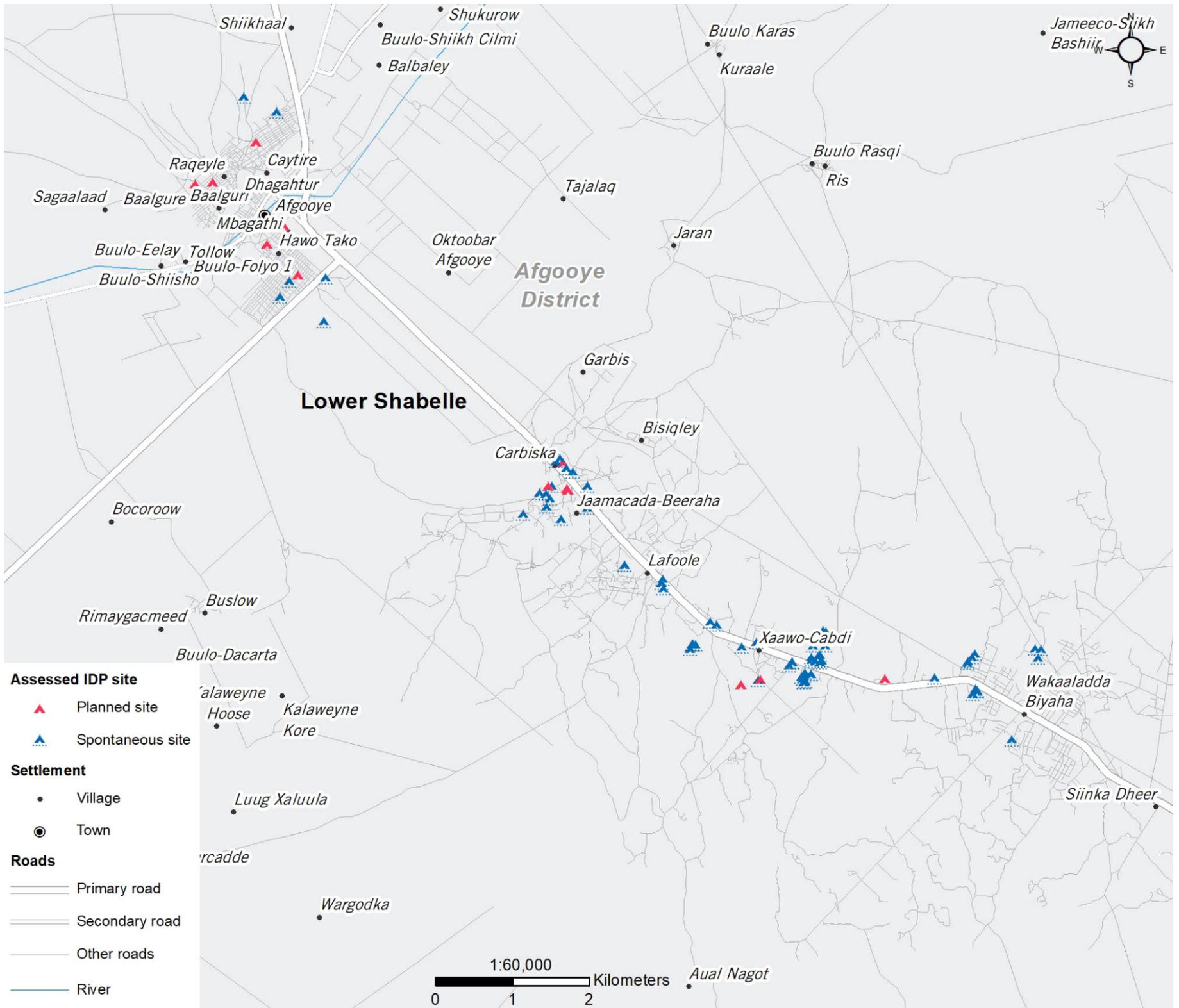
Number of assessed sites: **104**
 Date assessed: **Oct-Nov 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Afgooye⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.1, Long. 45.19



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 91 |
| Planned | 13 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 56,453 |
| Estimated number of households: | 10,527 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 60% |
| No | 40% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 36% |
| 2. No management | 34% |
| 3. Residents | 16% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 1,914 |
| Child-headed households | 570 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 8,955 |
| Unaccompanied children | 1,714 |
| Individuals with disability | 736 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 48% |
| 2. None | 31% |
| 3. Formal | 11% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 72% |
| No | 28% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 883 |
| Latrines (Female) | 4 |
| Latrines (Male) | 31 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 83% |
| 2. CGI | 20% |
| 3. Tent | 18% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 77% |
| No | 23% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 21 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 7,738 |
| Host community | 2,533 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 2,986 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 82% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 51% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 35% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 87% |
| No | 13% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 22 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 74% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 61% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 17% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 51% |
| Yes | 49% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 23 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 62% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 18 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 60% |
| No | 40% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 79% |
| 2. Primary | 76% |
| 3. Secondary | 24% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 21 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 80% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 64% |
| 3. Religious leader | 33% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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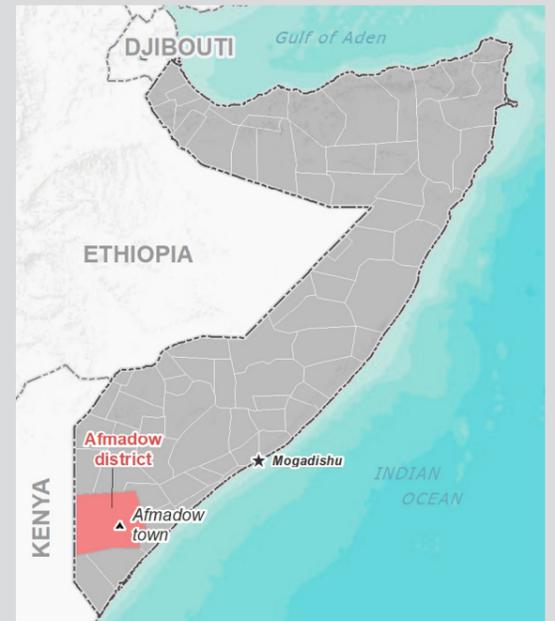
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Afmadow District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

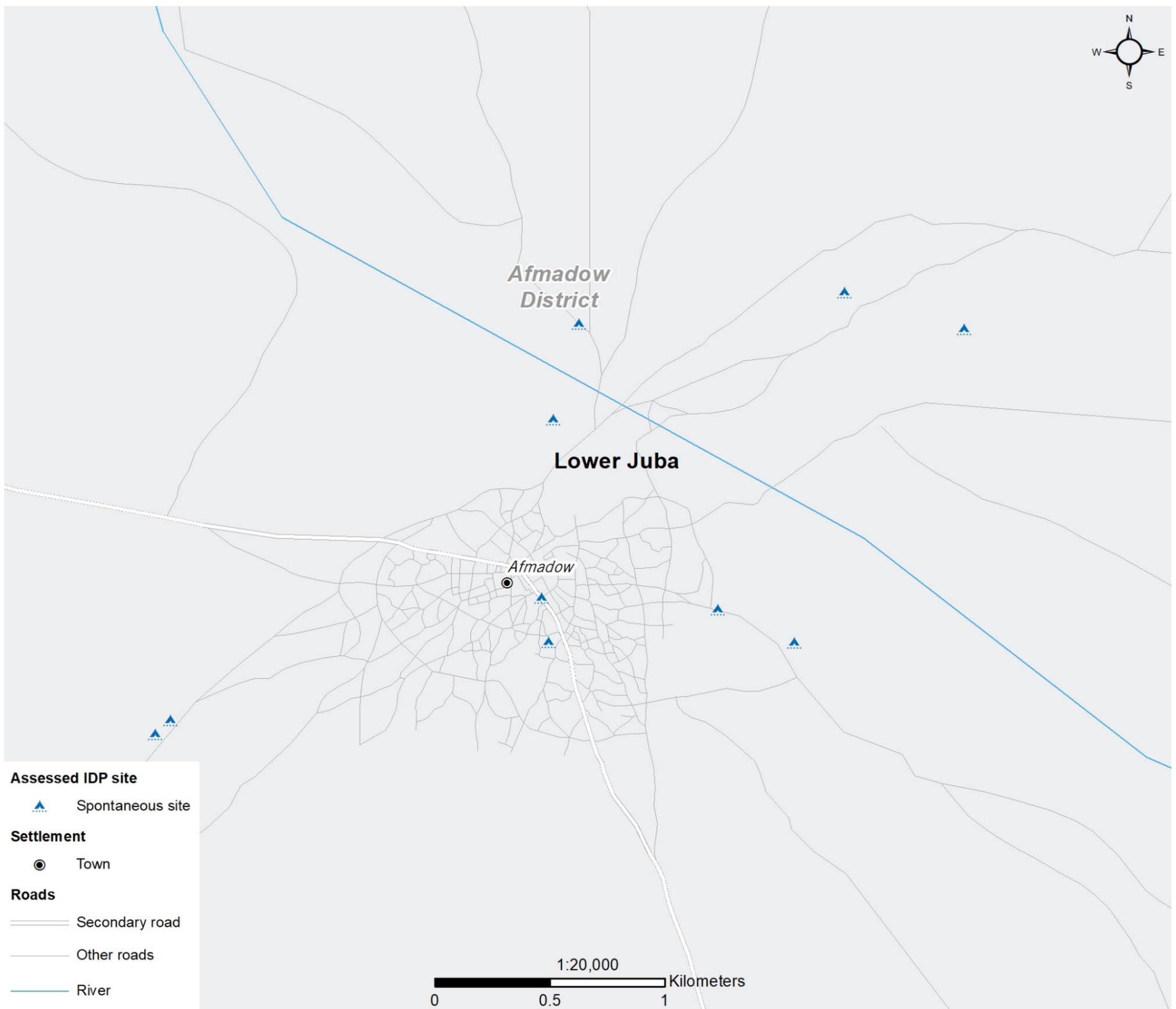
Number of assessed sites: **10**
 Date assessed: **Oct-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Afmadow⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 0.52, Long. 42.08



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 10 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 8,638 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,661 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 70% |
| 2. Community leader | 30% |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 454 |
| Child-headed households | 25 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,501 |
| Unaccompanied children | 126 |
| Individuals with disability | 137 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 50% |
| 2. Formal | 30% |
| 3. Informal | 10% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |



WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 47 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 20% |
| 3. Wattle and Daub | 10% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 60% |
| No | 40% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 33 minutes |



Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,661 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 325 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 40% |
| 3. N/A | |



Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 34 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 70% |
| 2. Malaria | 60% |
| 3. Polio | 40% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 25 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |



Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 100% |
| 3. Secondary | 80% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 34 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 70% |
| 2. Community leader | 50% |
| 3. TV | 20% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



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Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

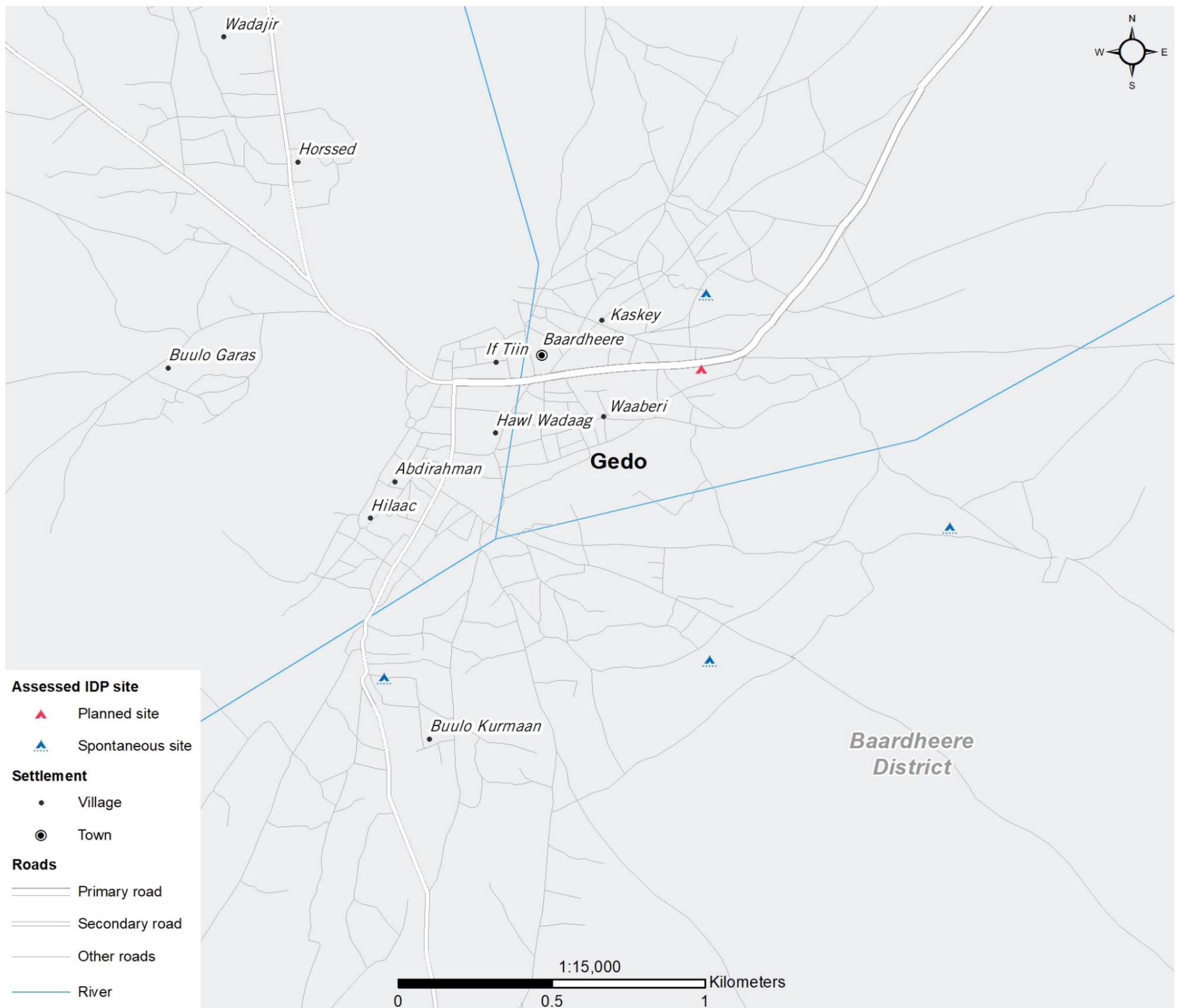
Number of assessed sites: **5**
Date assessed: **Oct-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Baardheere⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.34, Long. 42.3



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
3. 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.
4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 4 |
| Planned | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 7,528 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,263 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 60% |
| 2. Local authority | 20% |
| 3. Residents | 20% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 100 |
| Child-headed households | 5 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 961 |
| Unaccompanied children | 159 |
| Individuals with disability | 249 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 80% |
| No | 20% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 89 |
| Latrines (Female) | 13 |
| Latrines (Male) | 30 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 100% |
| 3. CGI | 80% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 18 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,198 |
| Host community | 65 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 454 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. No livelihood opportunities | 100% |
| 2. Drought | 80% |
| 3. No services available | 20% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 40% |
| Yes | 60% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 15 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 80% |
| 2. Diphtheria | 60% |
| 3. Polio | 60% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 15 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 13 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Radio | 40% |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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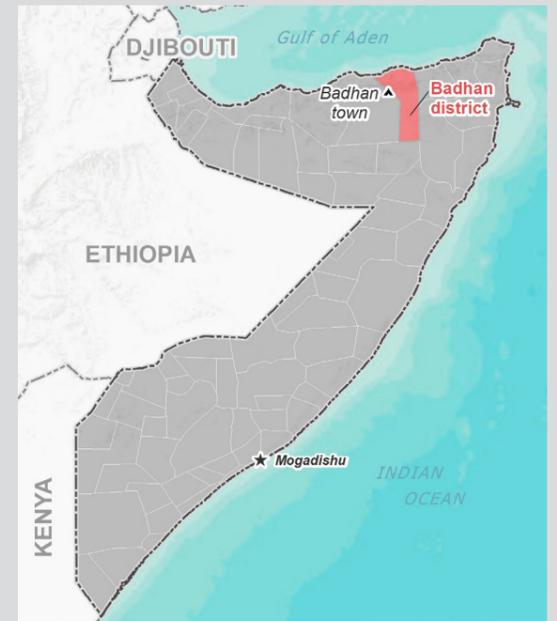
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Badhan District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

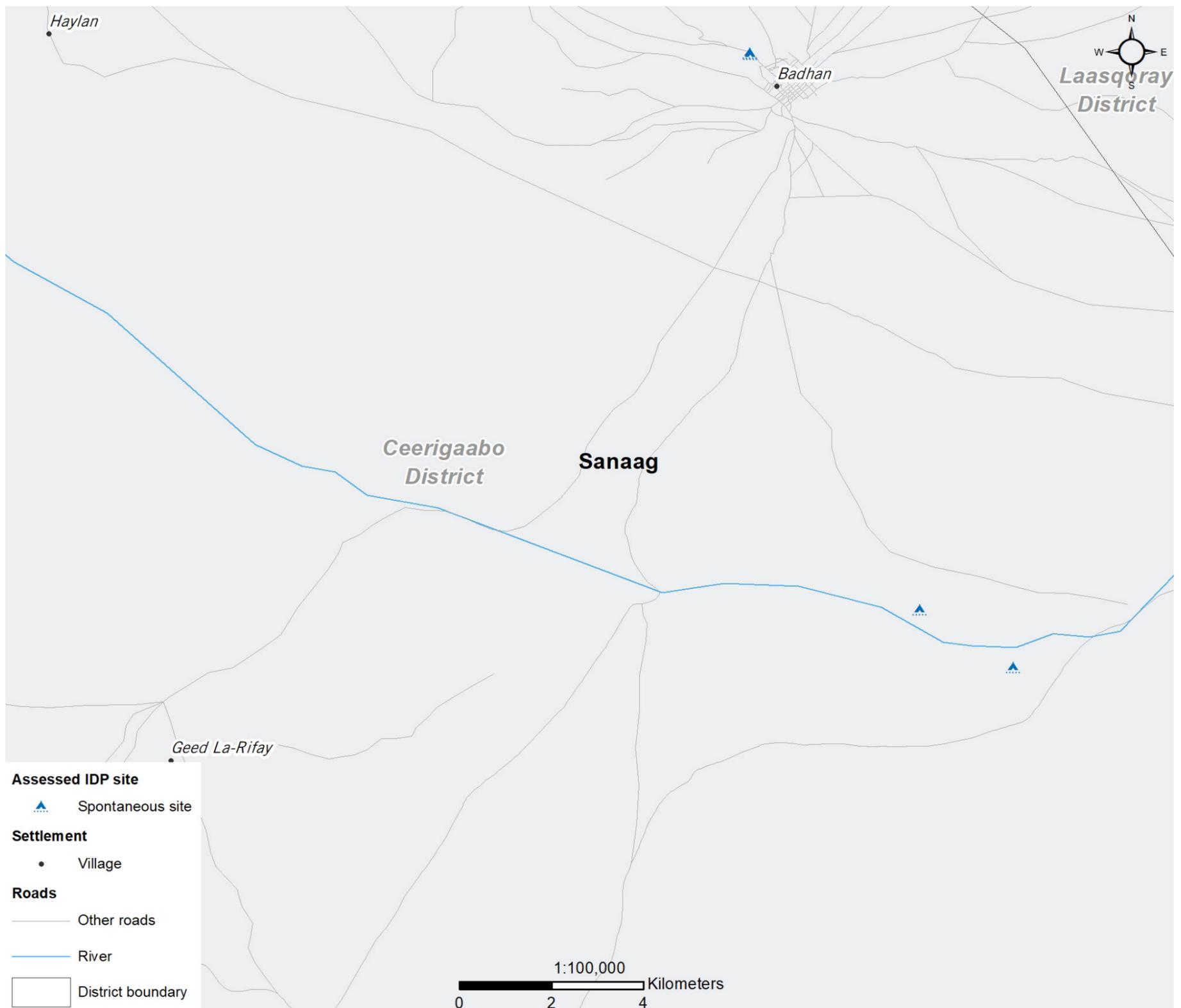
Number of assessed sites: **4**
 Date assessed: **Dec-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Badhan⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.67, Long. 48.35



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 4 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 485 |
| Estimated number of households: | 216 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 75% |
| 2. Local authority | 25% |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 34 |
| Child-headed households | 0 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 72 |
| Unaccompanied children | 37 |
| Individuals with disability | 29 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 0 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 50% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 75% |
| Yes | 25% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 39 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 216 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 13 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 25% |
| 3. No services available | 25% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 38 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 100% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 25% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | 0% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | N/A |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Aid worker | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 75% |
| 3. Friends, neighbours and family | 25% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Baidoa 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.

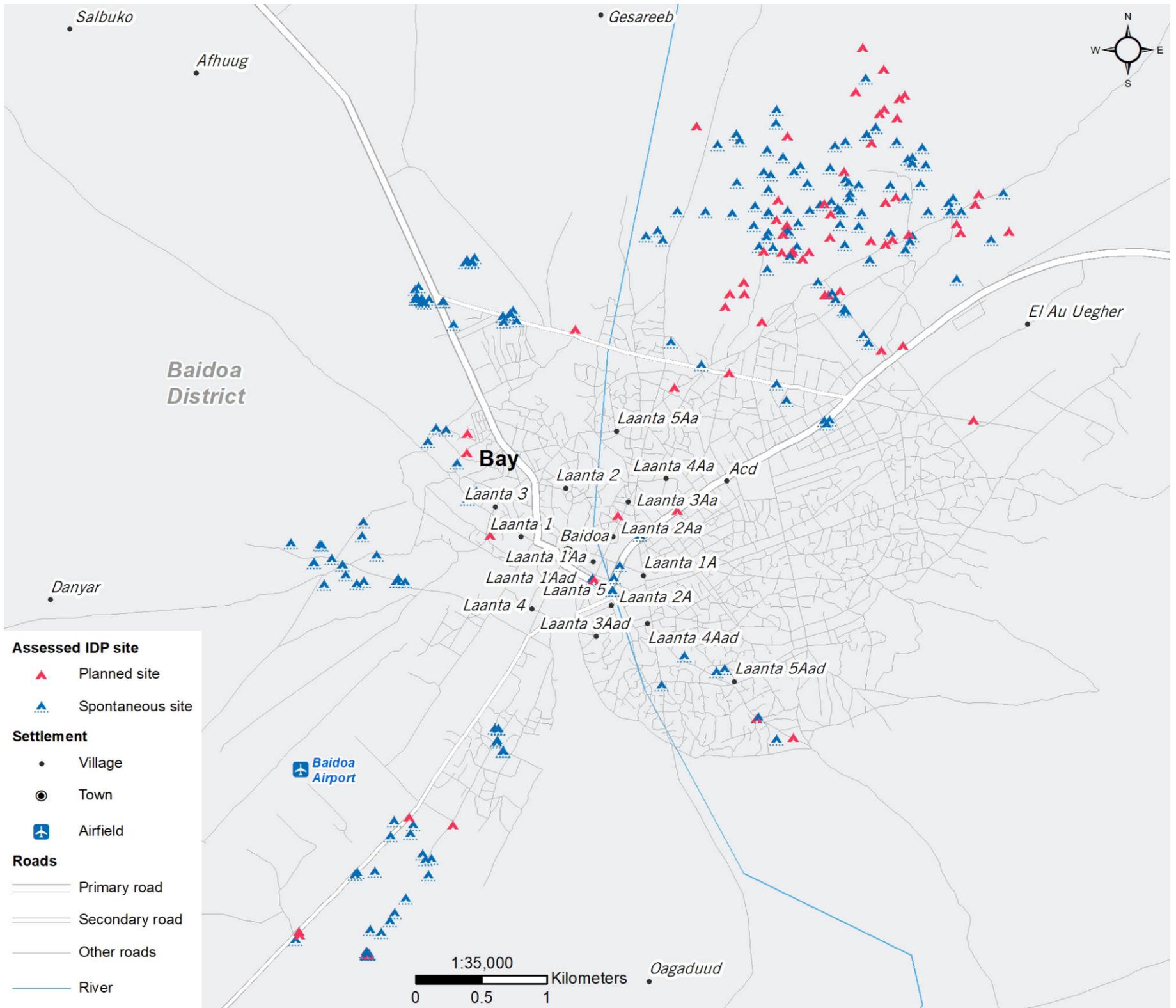
Number of assessed sites: **265**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Baidoa⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3.13, Long. 43.66



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

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 198 |
| Planned | 67 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 164,733 |
| Estimated number of households: | 40,067 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 51% |
| Yes | 49% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 32% |
| 2. Residents | 29% |
| 3. Local authority | 19% |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 4,229 |
| Child-headed households | 836 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 17,549 |
| Unaccompanied children | 2,570 |
| Individuals with disability | 724 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 46% |
| 2. None | 24% |
| 3. Informal | 20% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 98% |
| Yes | 2% |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 1,390 |
| Latrines (Female) | 223 |
| Latrines (Male) | 162 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
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| 2. CGI | 13% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 9% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 76% |
| Yes | 24% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 27 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 38,938 |
| Host community | 735 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 5,212 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 99% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 18% |
| 3. No livelihood opportunities | 16% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 72% |
| Yes | 28% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 29 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 62% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 43% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 14% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 5 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 98% |
| Yes | 2% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 29 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 61% |
| 2. Quranic | 56% |
| 3. Early Curriculum Development | 8% |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 82% |
| 2. Religious leader | 48% |
| 3. Friends, neighbours and family | 28% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Balcad 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.

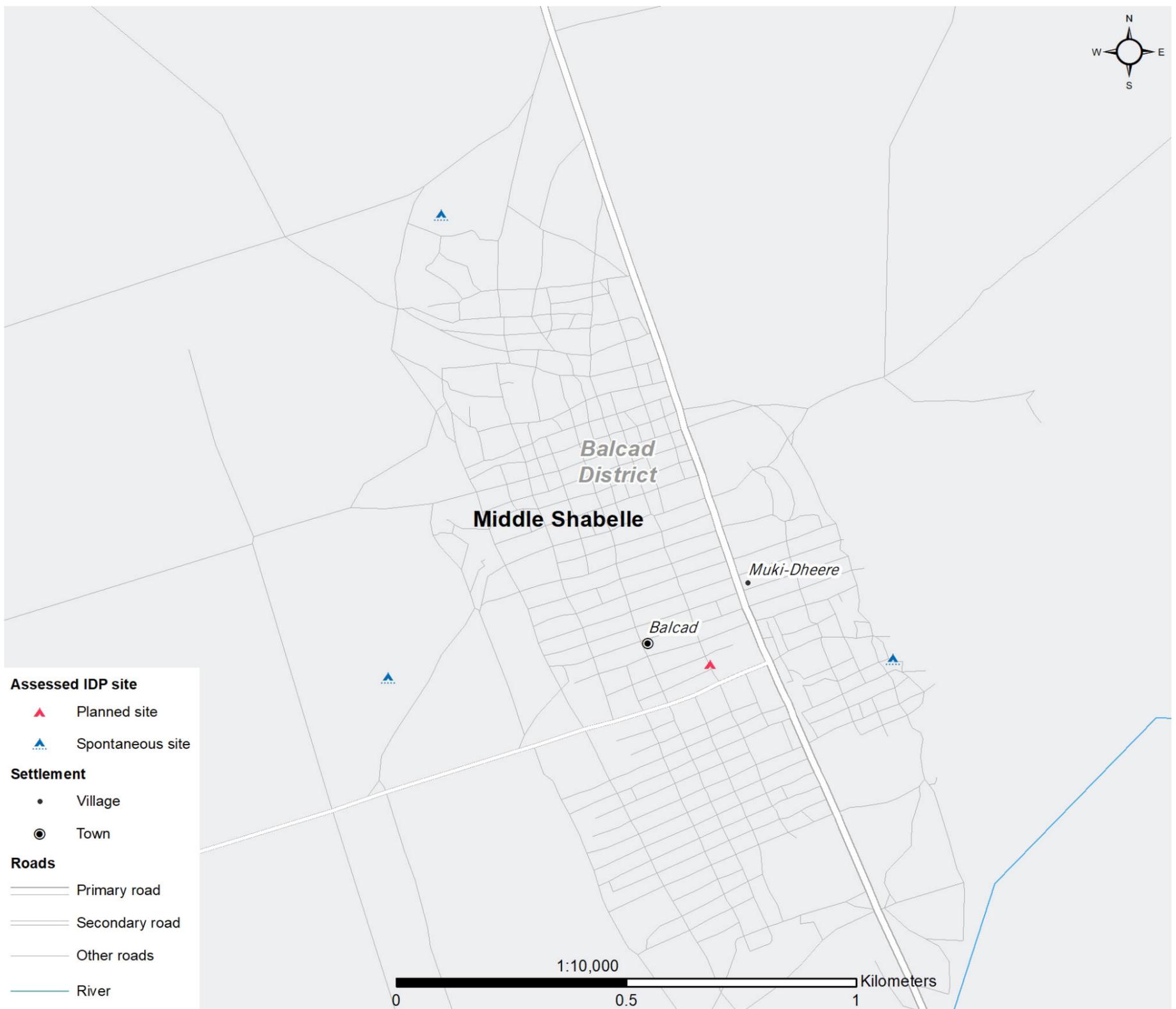
Number of assessed sites: **4**
 Date assessed: **Oct-Nov 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Balcad⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.37, Long. 45.39



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 3 |
| Planned | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 7,545 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,370 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 50% |
| 2. Residents | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 491 |
| Child-headed households | 13 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 718 |
| Unaccompanied children | 116 |
| Individuals with disability | 106 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 25% |
| Yes | 75% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 75% |
| 2. Formal | 25% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 92 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. CGI | 100% |
| 2. Wattle and Daub | 75% |
| 3. Brick/ Stone | 50% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 19 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 261 |
| Host community | 1,109 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 120 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 67% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 33% |
| 3. Threats | 33% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 7 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 100% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 25% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 8 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 25% |
| Yes | 75% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 22 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 18 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. TV | 100% |
| 3. Radio | 75% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

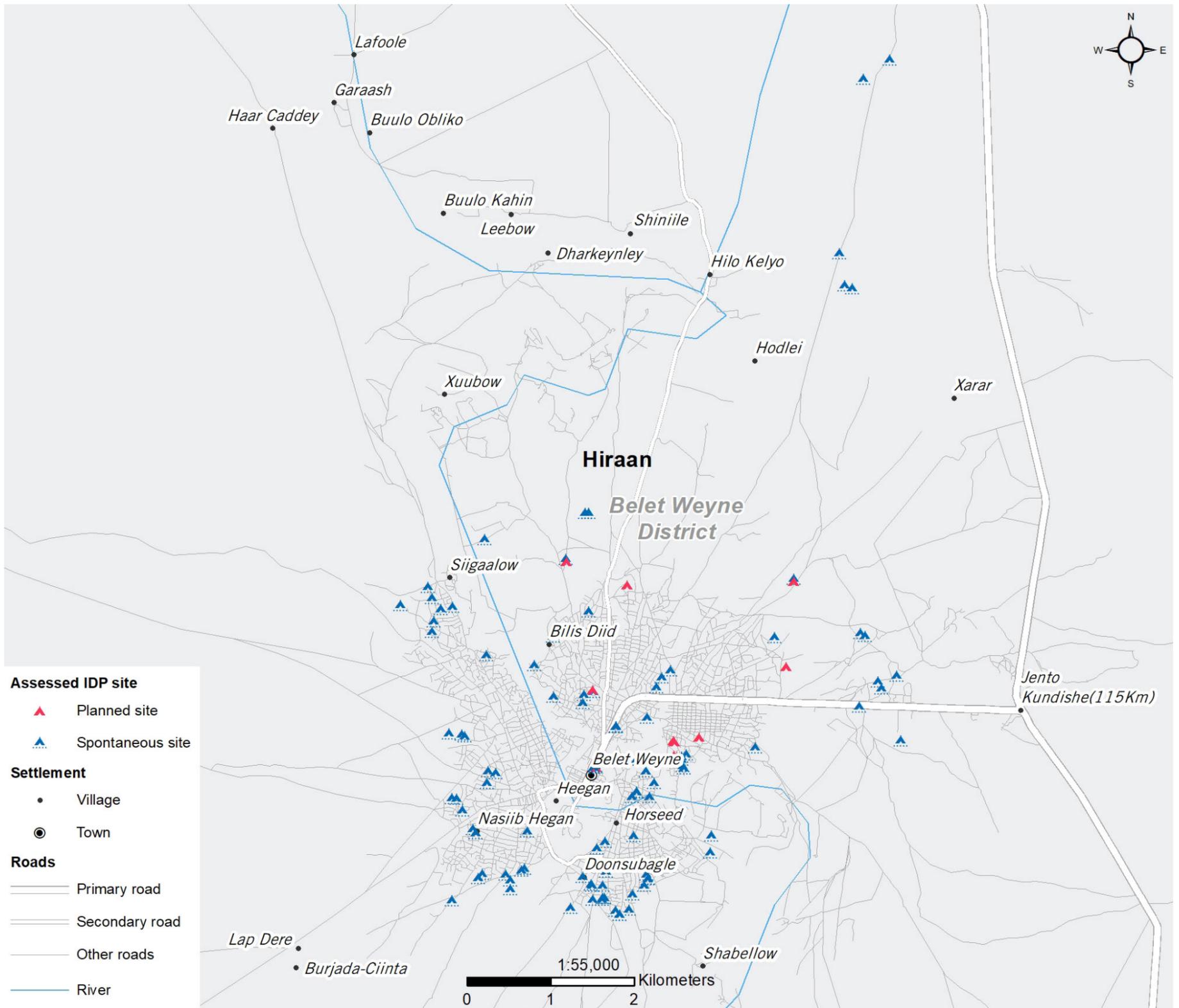
Number of assessed sites: **113**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Belet Weyne⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 4.75, Long. 45.21



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 102 |
| Planned | 11 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 66,401 |
| Estimated number of households: | 16,553 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 74% |
| No | 26% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 44% |
| 2. No management | 35% |
| 3. Local authority | 15% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 2,317 |
| Child-headed households | 363 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 8,615 |
| Unaccompanied children | 1,909 |
| Individuals with disability | 954 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 10% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 40% |
| 2. Informal | 37% |
| 3. Do not know | 17% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 93% |
| Yes | 7% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 54% |
| No | 46% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 314 |
| Latrines (Female) | 37 |
| Latrines (Male) | 26 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 98% |
| 2. Tent | 39% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 32% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 59% |
| No | 41% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 27 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 15,749 |
| Host community | 804 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 2,392 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 94% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 55% |
| 3. No livelihood opportunities | 50% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 71% |
| No | 29% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 31 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 72% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 65% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 6% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 16 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 96% |
| Yes | 4% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 5 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 87% |
| 2. Primary | 35% |
| 3. Early Curriculum Development | 35% |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 84% |
| 2. Radio | 68% |
| 3. Community leader | 34% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

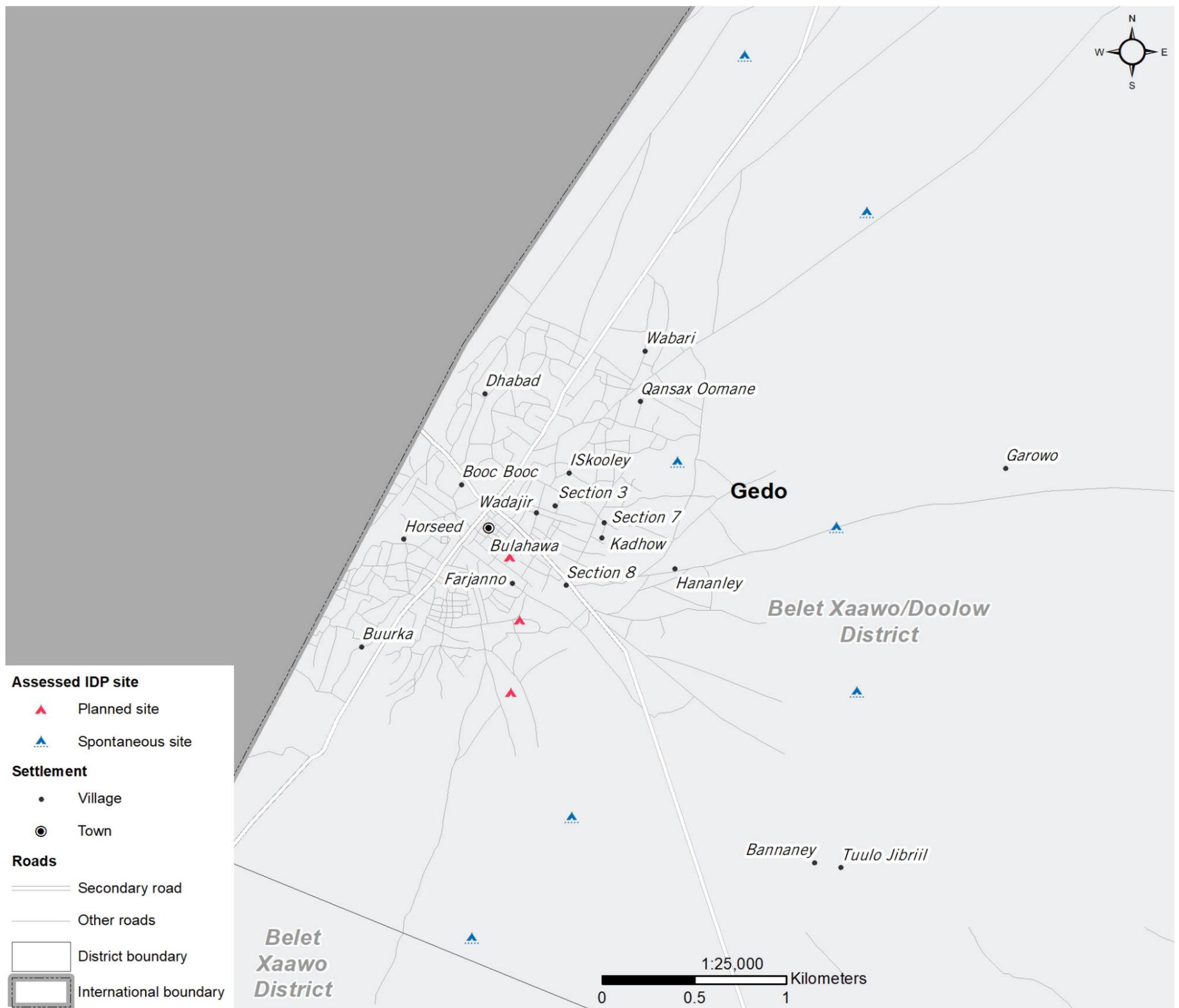
Number of assessed sites: **10**
 Date assessed: **Oct-Nov 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Belet Xaawo⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3.93, Long. 41.89



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 7 |
| Planned | 38 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 24,456 |
| Estimated number of households: | 4,077 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 80% |
| No | 20% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 30% |
| 2. Residents | 30% |
| 3. Community leader | 20% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 1,323 |
| Child-headed households | 49 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 3,949 |
| Unaccompanied children | 237 |
| Individuals with disability | 142 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 50% |
| 2. Formal | 20% |
| 3. Informal | 20% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 152 |
| Latrines (Female) | 20 |
| Latrines (Male) | 16 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 90% |
| 2. Tent | 90% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 60% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 11 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 3,036 |
| Host community | 1,041 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 410 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 50% |
| 3. Other conflict | 30% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Household production |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 60% |
| No | 40% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 12 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 10% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 10% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 11 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 70% |
| Yes | 30% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 23 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 60% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 11 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 90% |
| 2. Radio | 90% |
| 3. Community leader | 70% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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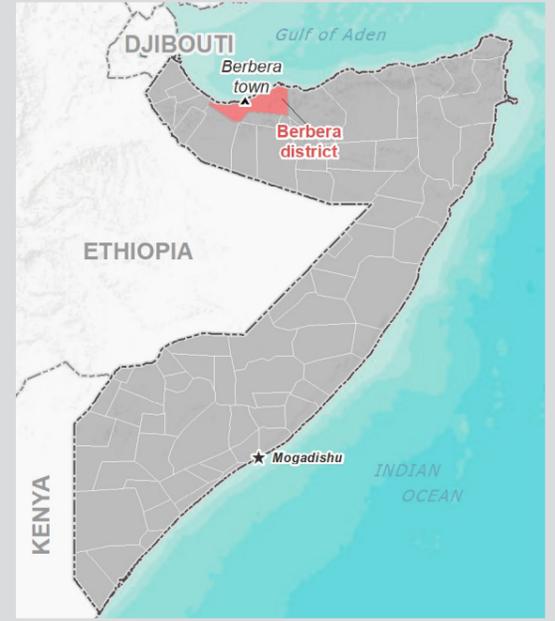
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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Berbera 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.

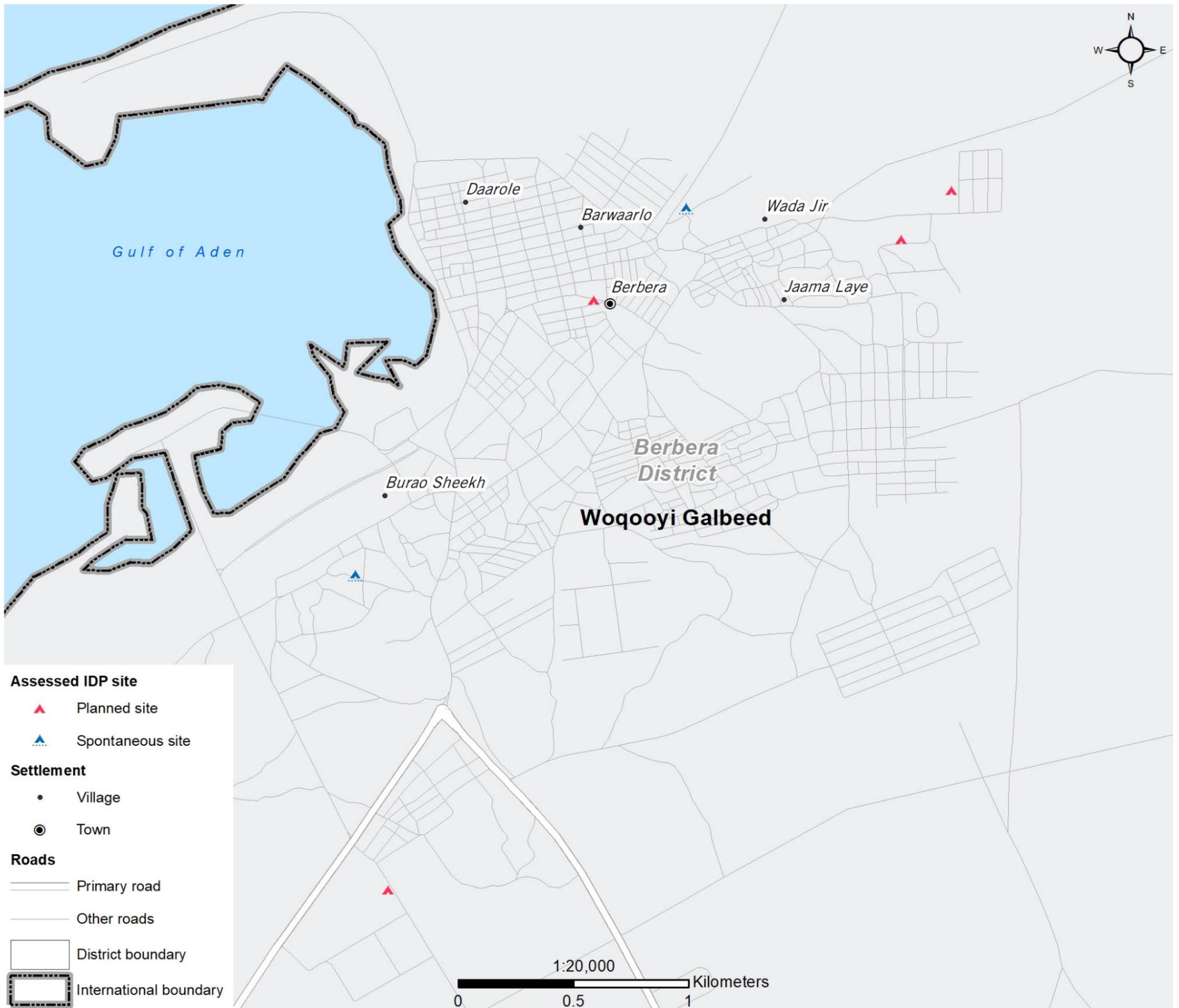
Number of assessed sites: **7**
 Date assessed: **Dec- 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Berbera⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.32, Long. 44.88



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 17 |
| Planned | 5 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 11,452 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,292 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 57% |
| No | 43% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 43% |
| 2. No management | 29% |
| 3. Local NGO/ Residents | 14% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 1,120 |
| Child-headed households | 5 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,842 |
| Unaccompanied children | 155 |
| Individuals with disability | 15 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 71% |
| Yes | 29% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 57% |
| 2. Informal | 14% |
| 3. Formal | 14% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 57% |
| No | 43% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 122 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 1 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 86% |
| 2. Tent | 57% |
| 3. Other block | 29% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 57% |
| No | 43% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 21 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,802 |
| Host community | 490 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 369 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 86% |
| 2. No services available | 14% |
| 3. N/A | |



Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 57% |
| No | 43% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 17 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. None | 71% |
| 2. Malaria | 29% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 14% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 30 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 12 minutes |



Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. Quranic | 33% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 13 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 86% |
| 2. Community leader | 57% |
| 3. Religious leader | 29% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

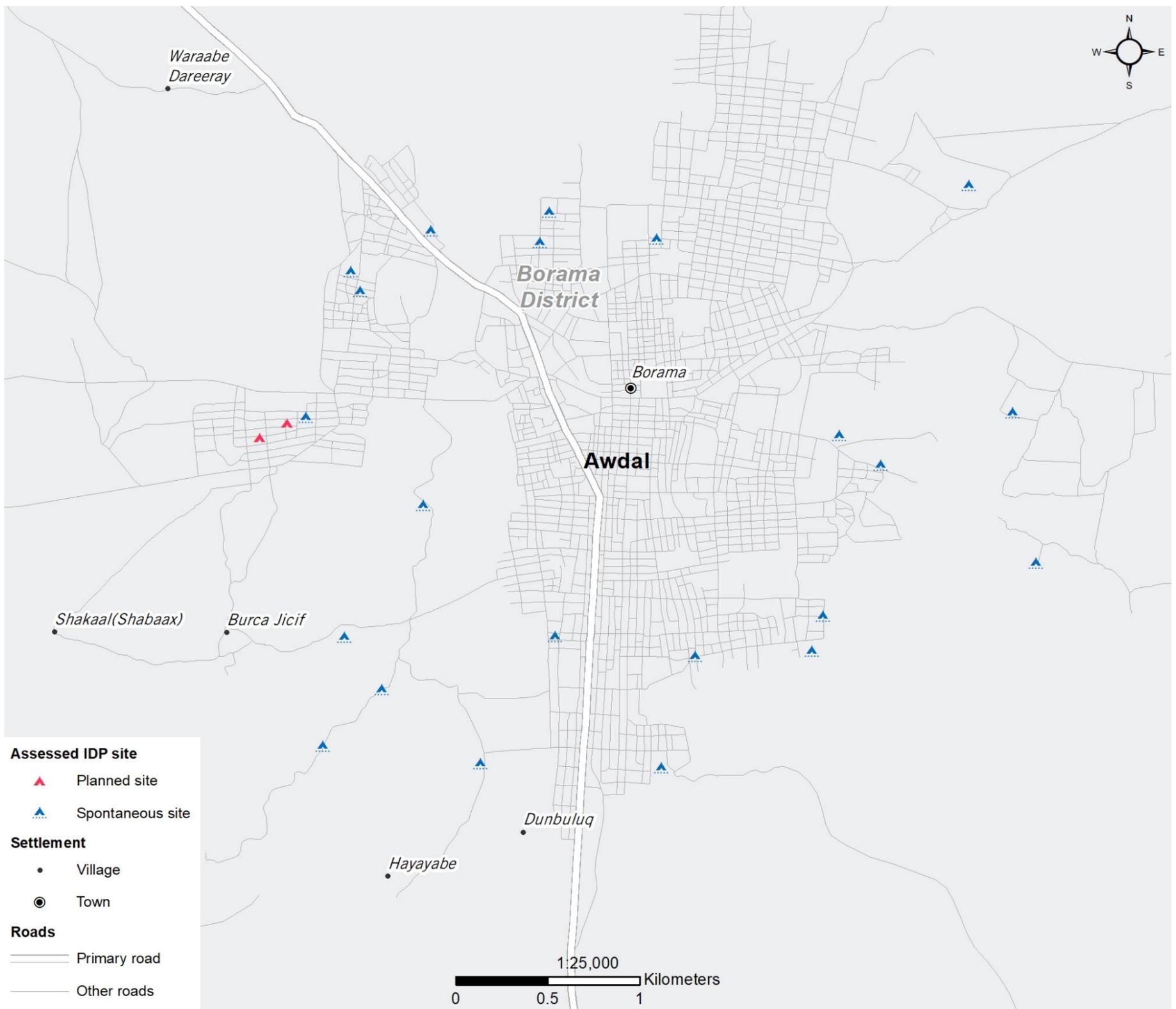
Number of assessed sites: **24**
 Date assessed: **Dec- 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Borama⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.94, Long. 43.19



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 3 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 9,291 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,378 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 58% |
| Yes | 42% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 67% |
| 2. Residents | 21% |
| 3. Community leader/ Gate keeper | 8% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 185 |
| Child-headed households | 31 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,451 |
| Unaccompanied children | 139 |
| Individuals with disability | 95 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 50% |
| 2. Informal | 33% |
| 3. Do not know | 13% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 54% |
| Yes | 46% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 63% |
| No | 38% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 180 |
| Latrines (Female) | 3 |
| Latrines (Male) | 20 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 17% |
| 3. Other | 17% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 63% |
| No | 38% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 40 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,143 |
| Host community | 235 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 168 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 96% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 8% |
| 3. Forced eviction | 4% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 63% |
| No | 38% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 39 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 46% |
| 2. None | 46% |
| 3. Other | 8% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 63% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 17 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 24 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 79% |
| No | 21% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. Quranic | 5% |
| 3. Secondary | 5% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 17 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 87% |
| 2. Religious leader | 67% |
| 3. Community leader | 42% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Bossaso 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.

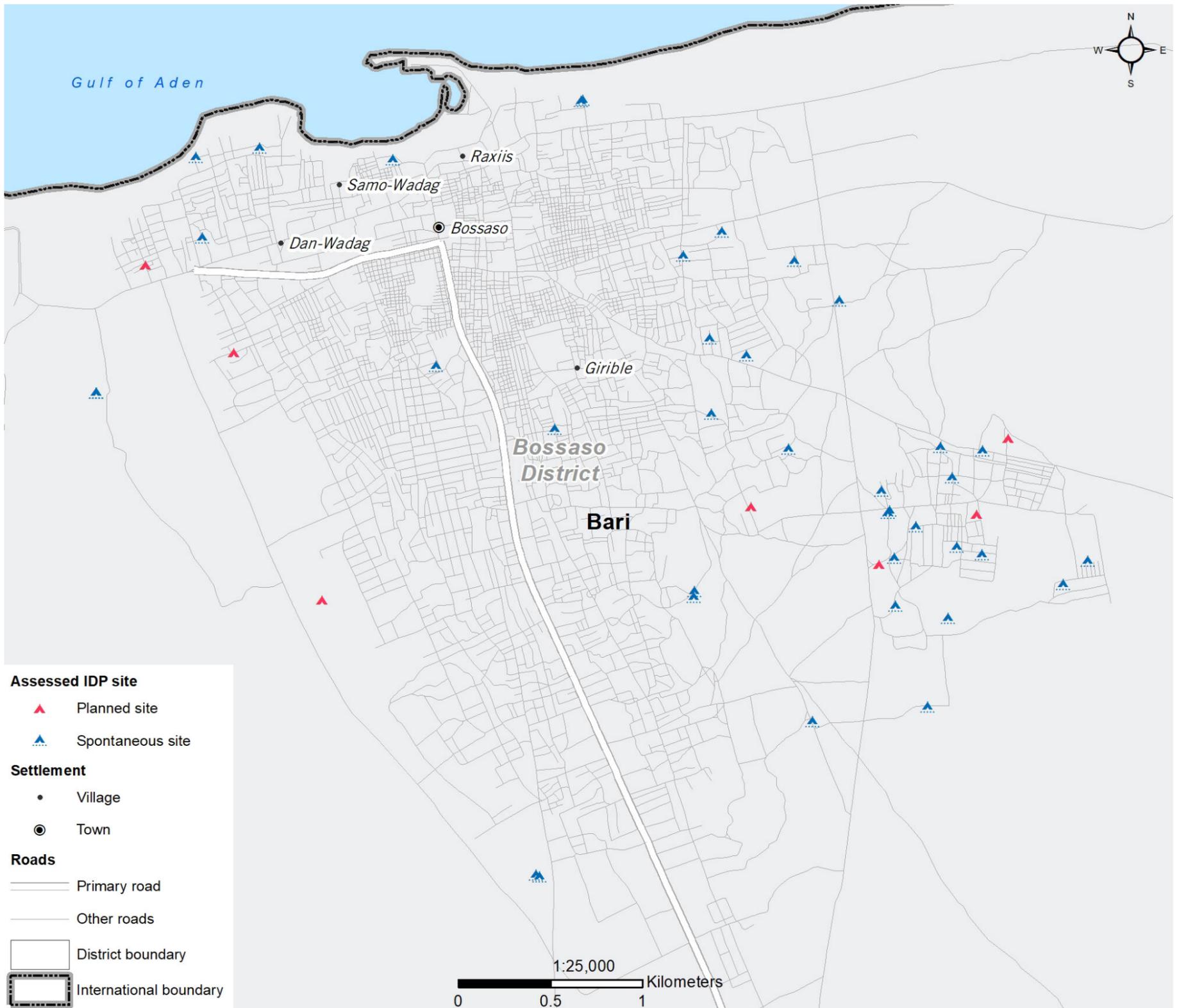
Number of assessed sites: **45**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Bossaso⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 11.28, Long. 49.2



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 1 |
| Spontaneous | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 130,818 |
| Estimated number of households: | 22,634 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 96% |
| No | 4% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 38% |
| 2. Local authority | 29% |
| 3. Residents | 24% |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 6,107 |
| Child-headed households | 1,315 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 20,390 |
| Unaccompanied children | 4,706 |
| Individuals with disability | 1,081 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 71% |
| Yes | 29% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 51% |
| 2. Informal | 24% |
| 3. None | 13% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 87% |
| Yes | 13% |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 91% |
| No | 9% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 841 |
| Latrines (Female) | 56 |
| Latrines (Male) | 56 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 82% |
| 2. CGI | 42% |
| 3. Tent | 31% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 91% |
| Yes | 9% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 14 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 21,933 |
| Host community | 734 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 1,599 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 87% |
| 2. Other conflict | 44% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 33% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 76% |
| Yes | 24% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 53% |
| Yes | 47% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 15 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 82% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 33% |
| 3. Other | 16% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 58% |
| Yes | 42% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 15 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 69% |
| Yes | 31% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 13 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 76% |
| Yes | 24% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 64% |
| 2. Primary | 36% |
| 3. Early Curriculum Development | 27% |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 84% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 71% |
| 3. Community leader | 38% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

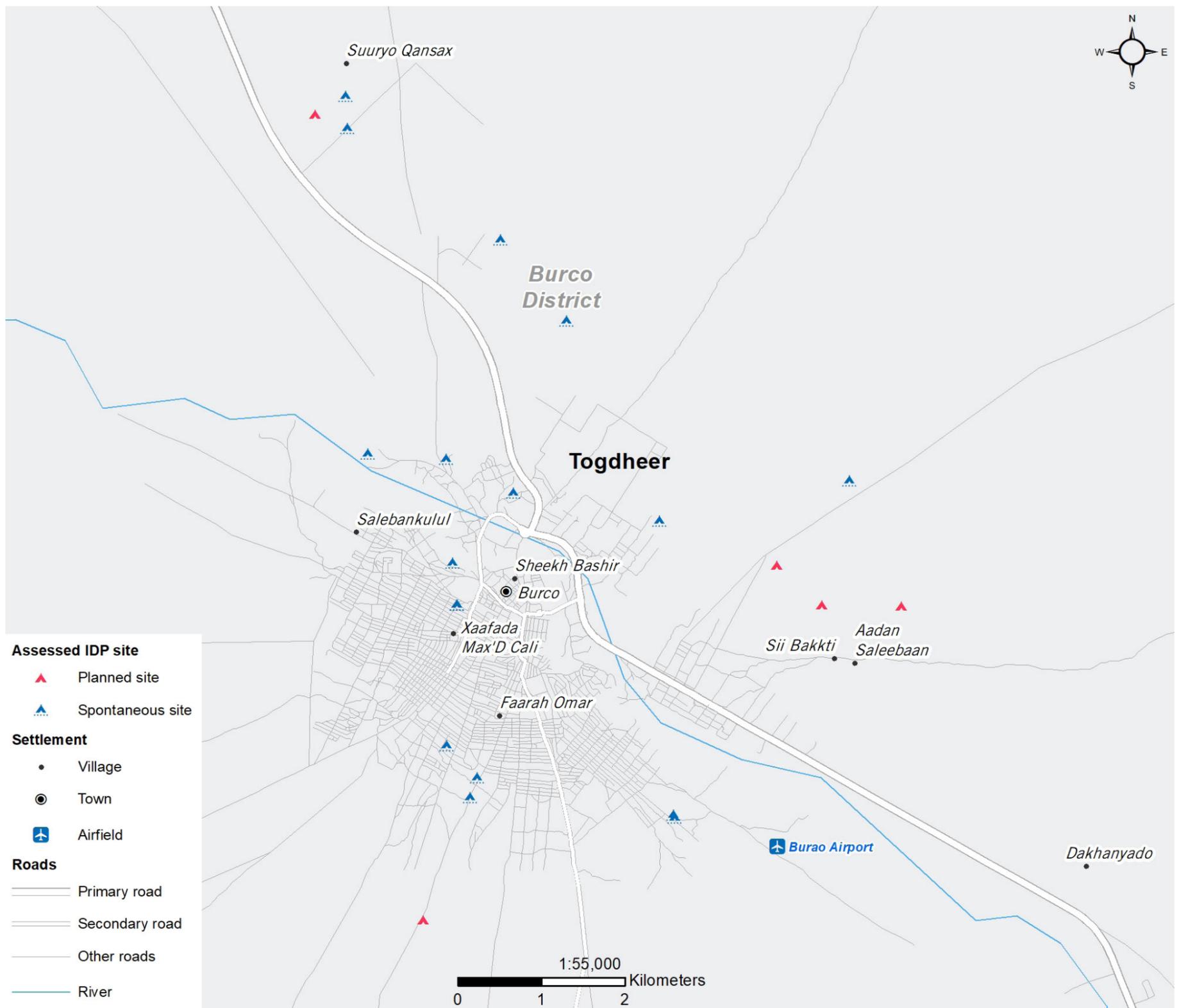
Number of assessed sites: **22**
 Date assessed: **Nov- 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Burco⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.54, Long. 45.55



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 17 |
| Planned | 5 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 66,445 |
| Estimated number of households: | 11,405 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 64% |
| No | 36% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 50% |
| 2. No management | 32% |
| 3. Local authority | 18% |

Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 2,202 |
| Child-headed households | 196 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 10,180 |
| Unaccompanied children | 675 |
| Individuals with disability | 394 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 68% |
| Yes | 32% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 41% |
| 2. None | 32% |
| 3. Formal | 14% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 77% |
| No | 23% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 424 |
| Latrines (Female) | 12 |
| Latrines (Male) | 40 |

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 91% |
| 2. CGI | 59% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 41% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 91% |
| Yes | 9% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 14 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 10,542 |
| Host community | 863 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 1,508 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 86% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 23% |
| 3. No services available | 18% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 55% |
| Yes | 45% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 73% |
| Yes | 27% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 33 minutes |

Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 64% |
| 2. Malaria | 41% |
| 3. Other | 36% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 59% |
| Yes | 41% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 16 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 15 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 55% |
| No | 45% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. Quranic | 75% |
| 3. Secondary | 8% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 14 minutes |

Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 91% |
| 2. Religious leader | 64% |
| 3. Community leader | 54% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

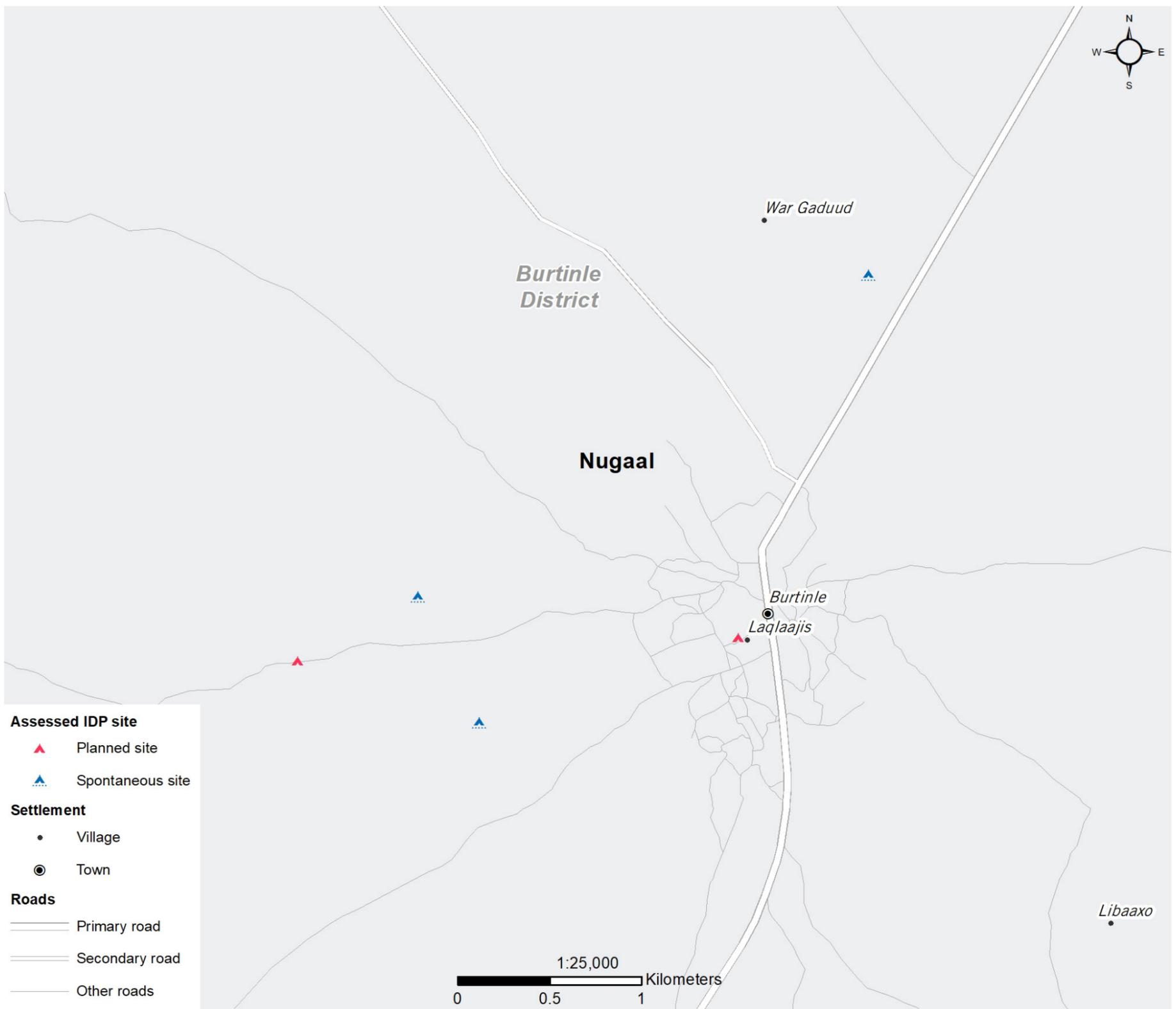
Number of assessed sites: **5**
 Date assessed: **Jan-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Burtinle⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 7.65, Long. 47.83



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 3 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 4,610 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,036 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 60% |
| No | 40% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 60% |
| 2. Local authority | 20% |
| 3. No management | 20% |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 302 |
| Child-headed households | 70 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,320 |
| Unaccompanied children | 99 |
| Individuals with disability | 46 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 40% |
| 2. Formal | 40% |
| 3. Do not know | 20% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 80% |
| No | 20% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 60 |
| Latrines (Female) | 40 |
| Latrines (Male) | 12 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 80% |
| 2. Tent | 20% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 20% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 5 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 966 |
| Host community | 70 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 387 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 60% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 40% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 10 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 60% |
| 2. Diphtheria | 60% |
| 3. Other | 60% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 50 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 50% |
| 3. Secondary | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 11 minutes |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 80% |
| 2. Radio | 60% |
| 3. TV | 40% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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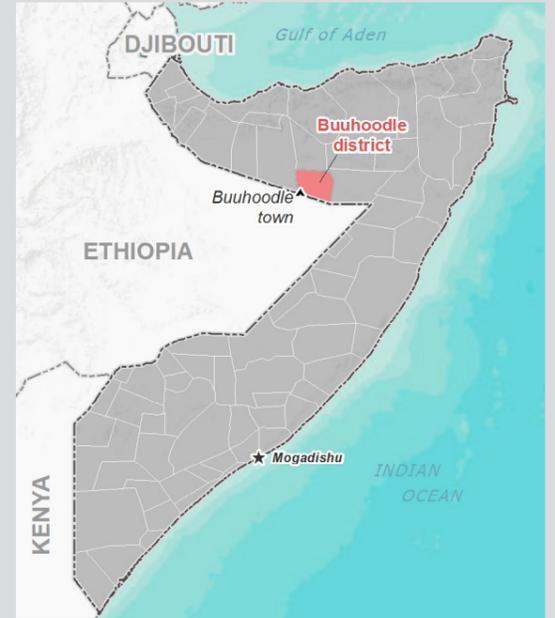
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Buuhoodle District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

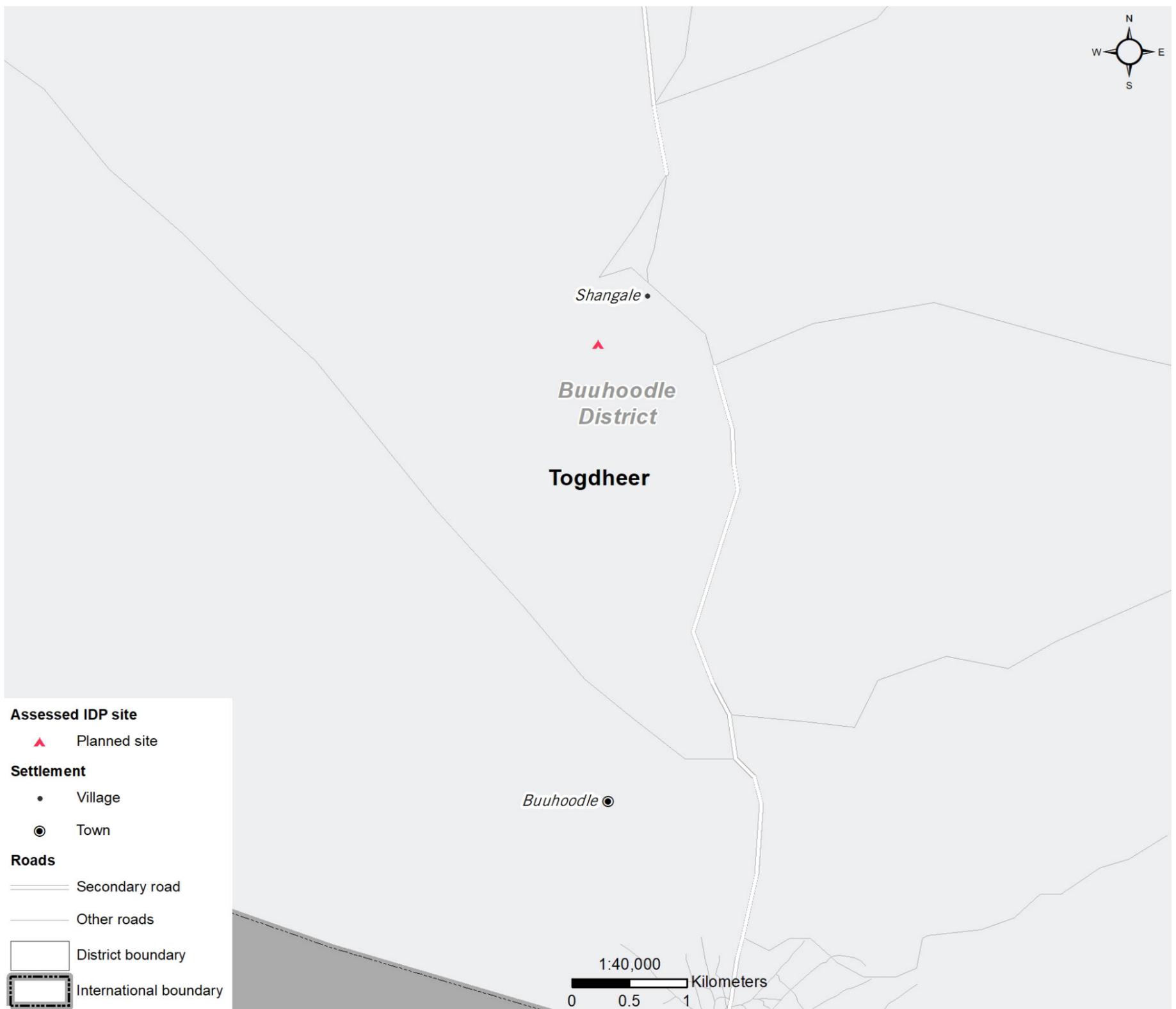
Number of assessed sites: **1**
 Date assessed: **Feb- 2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Buuhoodle⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 8.29, Long. 46.32



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 1 |
| Spontaneous | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 12,000 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,000 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. UN agency | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 500 |
| Child-headed households | 50 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 0 |
| Unaccompanied children | 150 |
| Individuals with disability | 350 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 40 |
| Latrines (Female) | 20 |
| Latrines (Male) | 40 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 50% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | |
| | N/A |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,500 |
| Host community | 500 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 500 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 100% |
| 3. No services available | 100% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | |
| | 90 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 3. Polio | 100% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | |
| | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | |
| | N/A |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | |
| | N/A |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 100% |
| 3. Community leader | 100% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Cadaado 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.

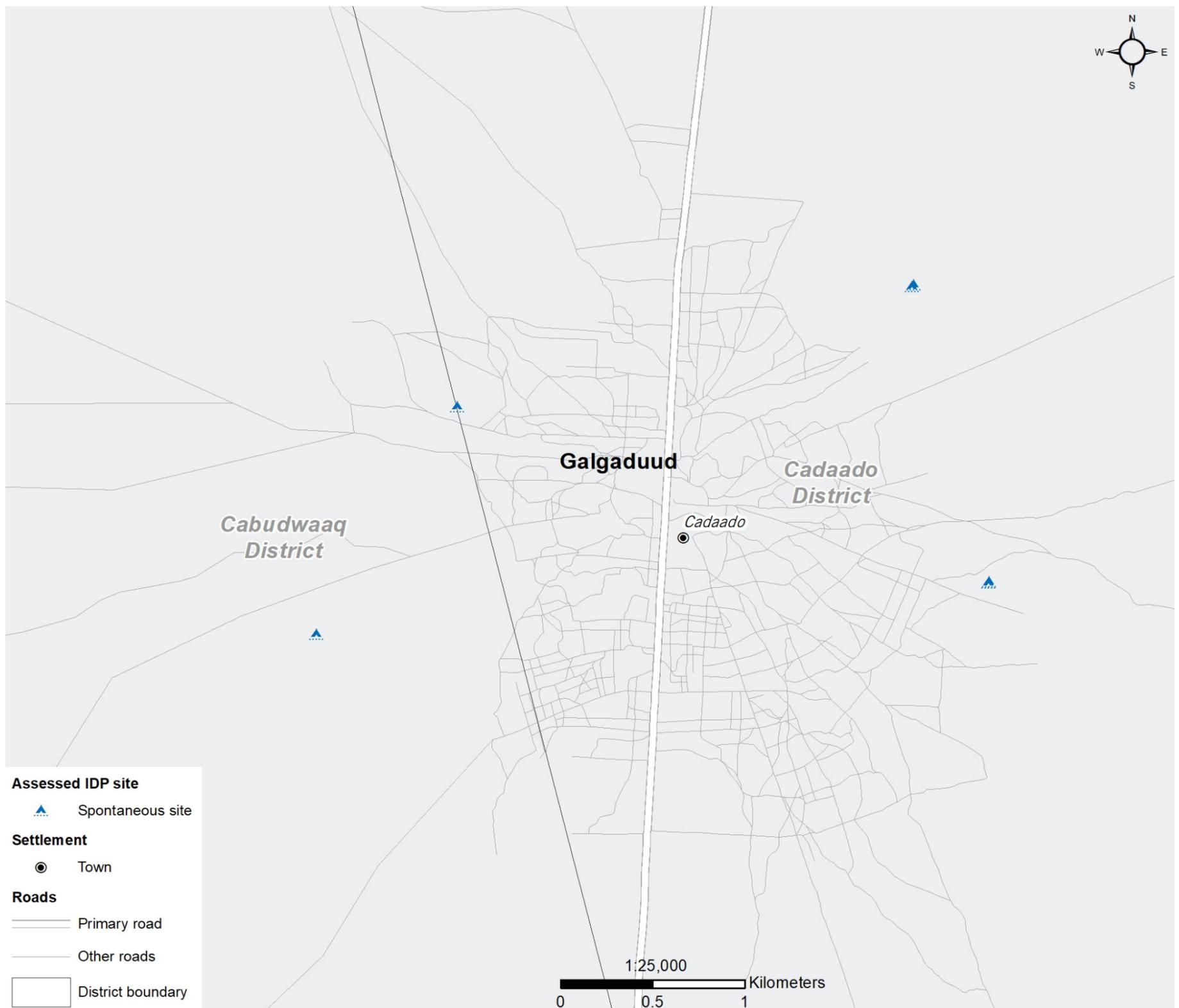
Number of assessed sites: **6**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Cadaado⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 6.14, Long. 46.64



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 6 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 10,516 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,986 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 67% |
| 2. Residents | 17% |
| 3. INGO | 17% |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 499 |
| Child-headed households | 0 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,340 |
| Unaccompanied children | 342 |
| Individuals with disability | 136 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 33% |
| 2. Do not know | 33% |
| 3. Formal | 17% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 46 |
| Latrines (Female) | 12 |
| Latrines (Male) | 4 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 83% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 33% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 25 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,886 |
| Host community | 100 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 684 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 33% |
| 3. Other conflict | 17% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 25 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 83% |
| 2. Malaria | 67% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 50% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 5 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 15 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 5 minutes |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 67% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 50% |
| 3. Religious leader/ Community leader | 33% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Caynabo 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.

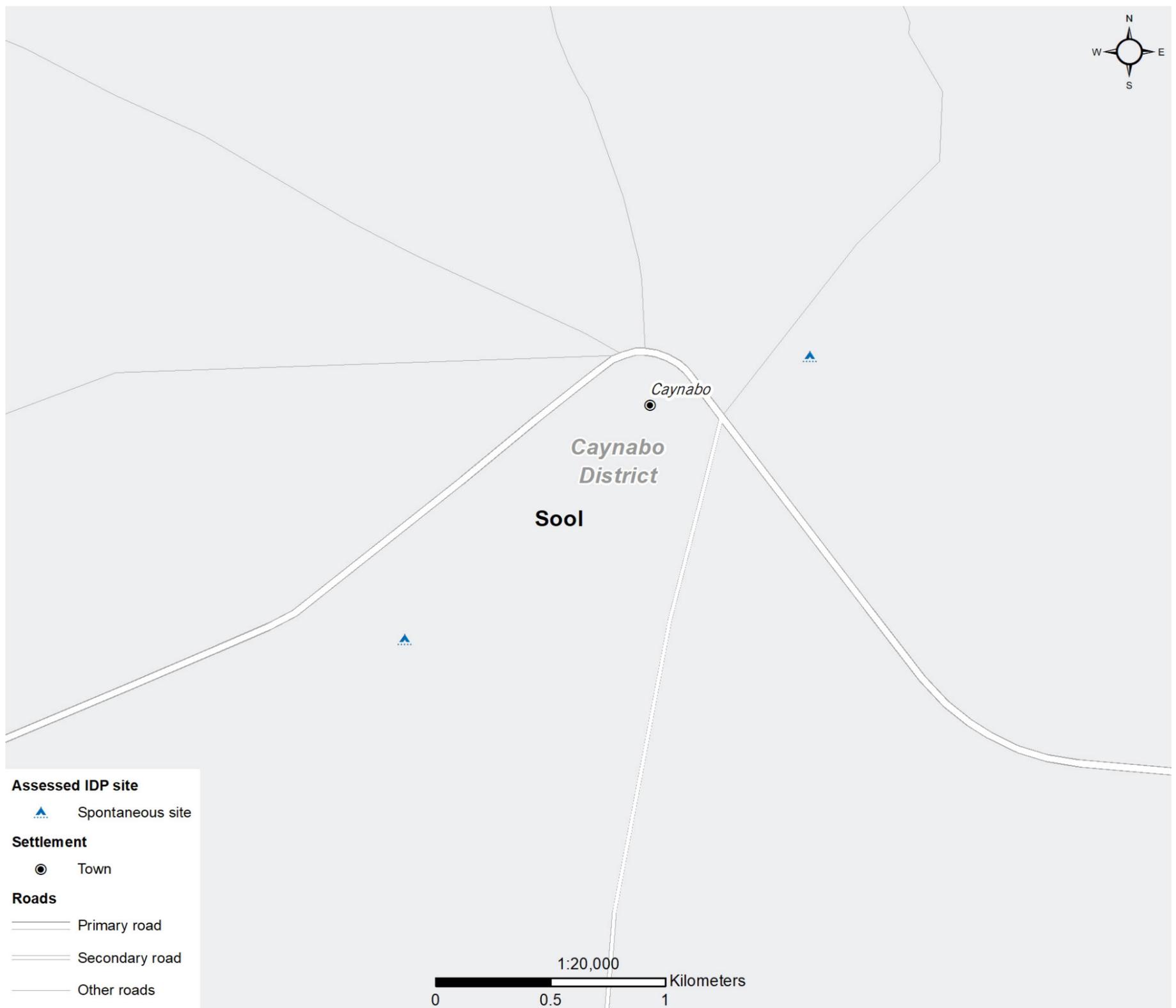
Number of assessed sites: **2**
 Date assessed: **Feb-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Caynabo⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 8.96, Long. 46.41



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 2 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 16,740 |
| Estimated number of households: | 3,030 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 300 |
| Child-headed households | 5 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,250 |
| Unaccompanied children | 43 |
| Individuals with disability | 55 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 50% |
| 2. Formal | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 80 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 30 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 100% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 100% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 30 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 3,030 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 500 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Primary source of food: | Food assistance |
| Food distributions: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 25 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Other | 100% |
| 2. Measles | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 18 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 35 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | 0% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | N/A |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 100% |
| 2. TV | 100% |
| 3. Friends, neighbours and family/ Government official | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

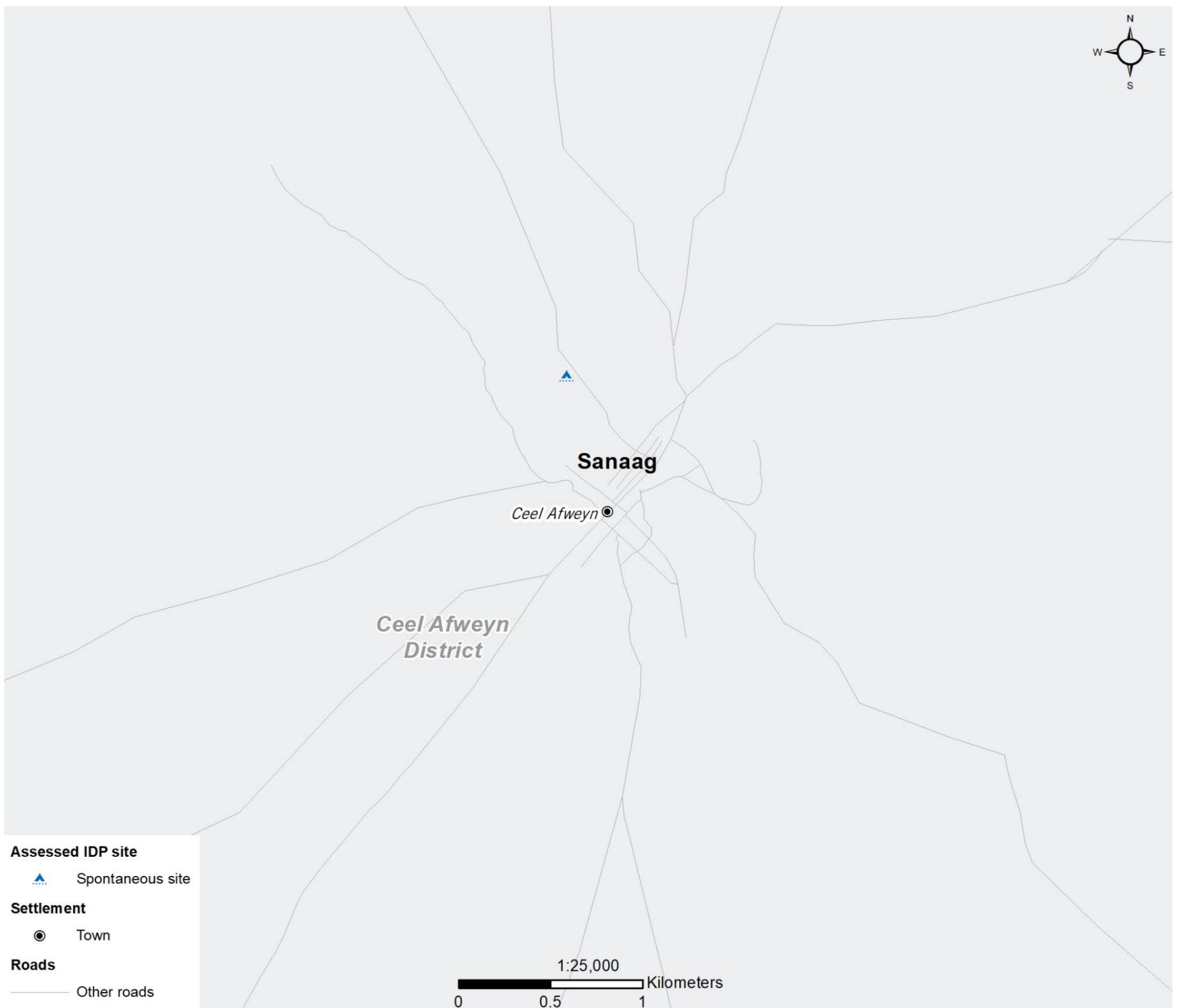
Number of assessed sites: **1**
 Date assessed: **Feb- 2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Ceel Afweyn⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.94, Long. 47.22



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 1,200 |
| Estimated number of households: | 200 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 50 |
| Child-headed households | 4 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 0 |
| Unaccompanied children | 60 |
| Individuals with disability | 60 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 0 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | N/A |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 200 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 50 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | N/A |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Other | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | 0% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | N/A |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

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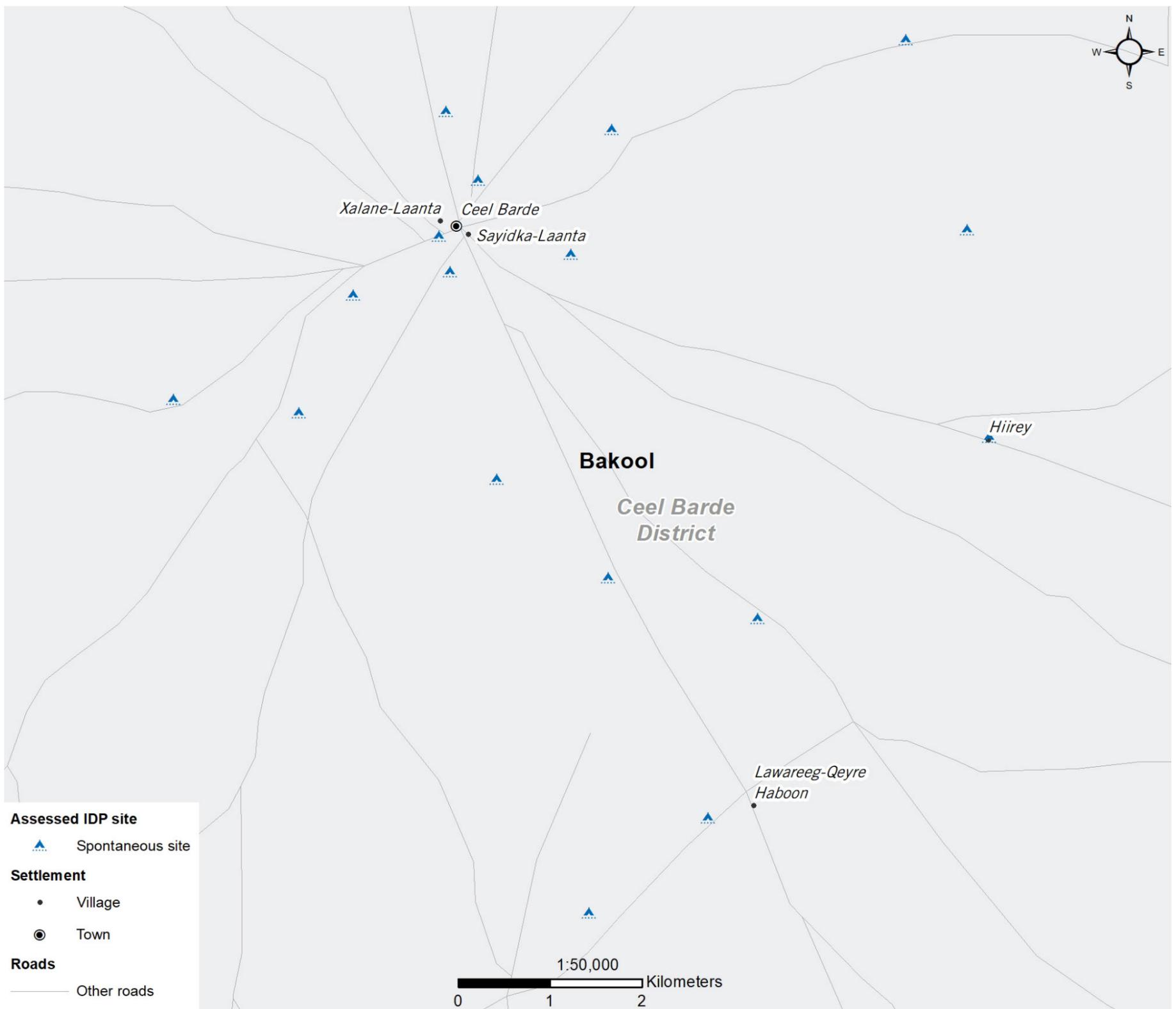
Number of assessed sites: **20**
 Date assessed: **Feb- 2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Ceel Barde⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 4.82, Long. 43.69



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 20 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 10,382 |
| Estimated number of households: | 1,811 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 85% |
| No | 15% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 55% |
| 2. INGO | 45% |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 747 |
| Child-headed households | 342 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,749 |
| Unaccompanied children | 731 |
| Individuals with disability | 432 |
| Public lighting: | |
| Yes | 70% |
| No | 30% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 85% |
| 2. None | 10% |
| 3. Formal | 5% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 10% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 42 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 95% |
| 2. Mud Adobe Block | 5% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 90% |
| No | 10% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 178 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,703 |
| Host community | 101 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 373 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 95% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 80% |
| 3. Conflict in community | 10% |



Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 95% |
| No | 5% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 180 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 80% |
| 2. Malaria | 25% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 5% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 70 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 70% |
| Yes | 30% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 132 minutes |



Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 65% |
| Yes | 35% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 43% |
| 2. Quranic | 29% |
| 3. Early Curriculum Development | 14% |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 95% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 45% |
| 3. Community leader | 10% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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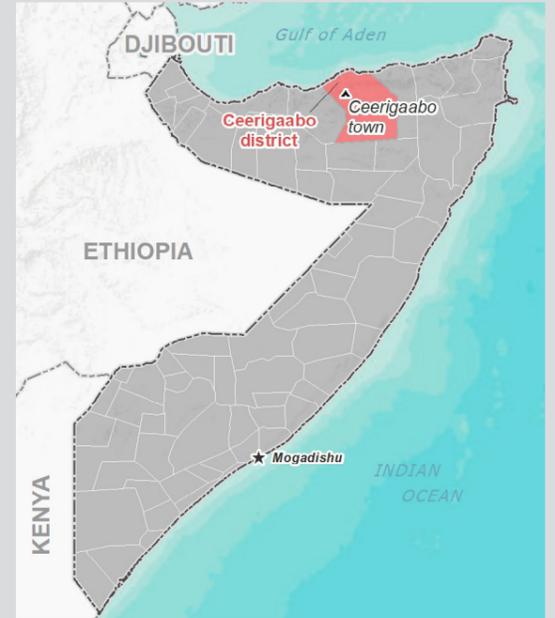
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Ceerigaabo District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

Number of assessed sites: **2**
 Date assessed: **Feb- 2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Ceerigaabo⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.62, Long. 47.37



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 3,350 |
| Estimated number of households: | 670 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 570 |
| Child-headed households | 10 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 150 |
| Unaccompanied children | 454 |
| Individuals with disability | 30 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 50% |
| 2. None | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 3 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Wattle and Daub | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 18 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 670 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 105 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 20 minutes |

Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 50% |
| 3. Polio | 50% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 10 minutes |

Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Religious leader | 100% |
| 2. Community leader | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



Introduction

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

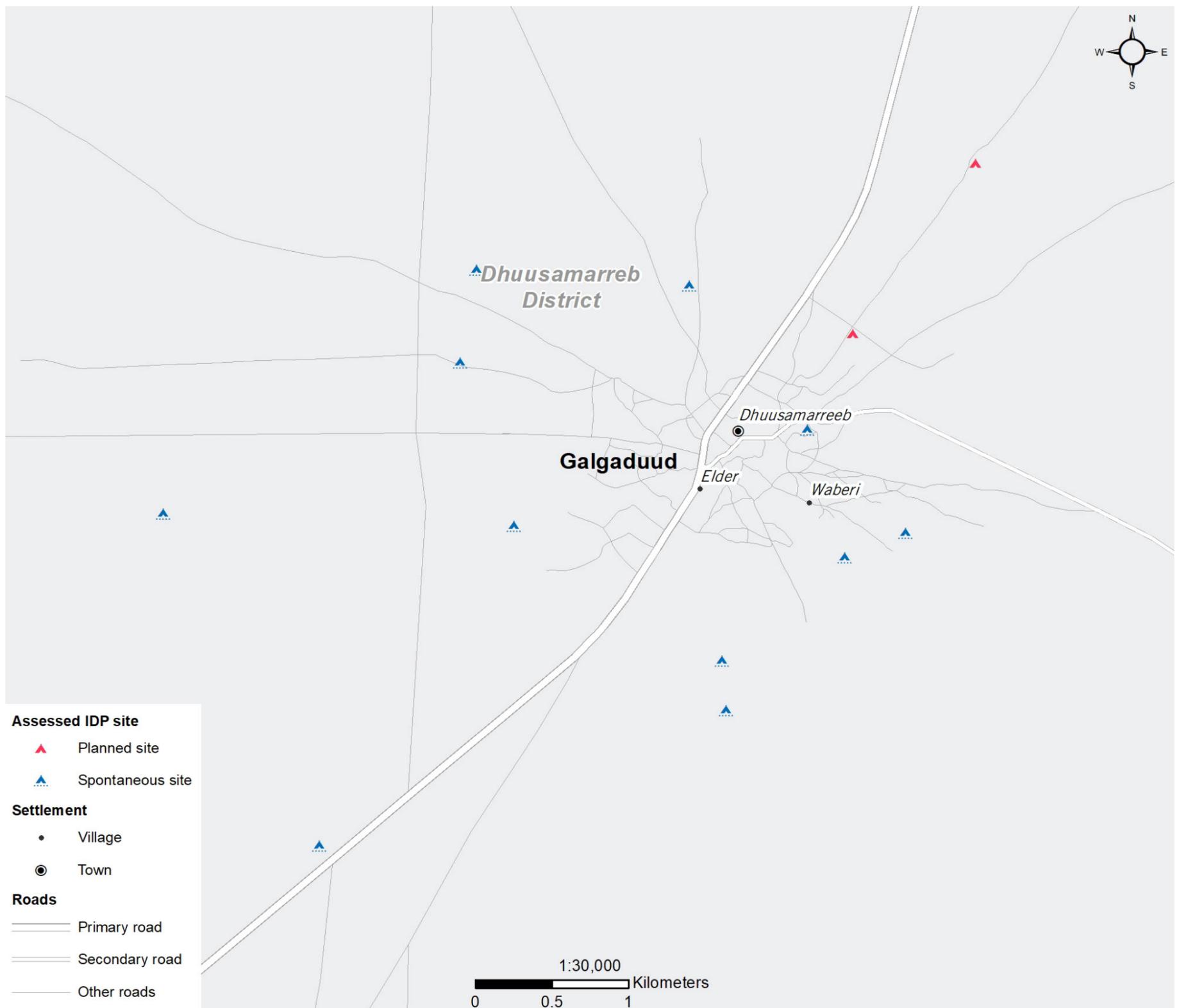
Number of assessed sites: **13**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Dhuusamarreeb⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 5.54, Long. 46.39



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 11 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 30,708 |
| Estimated number of households: | 6,458 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 54% |
| Yes | 46% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 62% |
| 2. No management | 31% |
| 3. Community leader | 8% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 960 |
| Child-headed households | 50 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 3,380 |
| Unaccompanied children | 823 |
| Individuals with disability | 632 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 38% |
| 2. None | 31% |
| 3. Formal | 23% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 77% |
| Yes | 23% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 13 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 61% |
| 2. CGI | 61% |
| 3. Tent | 46% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 54% |
| No | 46% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 34 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 6,263 |
| Host community | 195 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 634 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 17% |
| 3. No livelihood opportunities | 17% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 62% |
| No | 38% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 18 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 92% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 77% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 15% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 60 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 100% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 30 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 100% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 85% |
| 3. Community leader | 23% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Doolow 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.

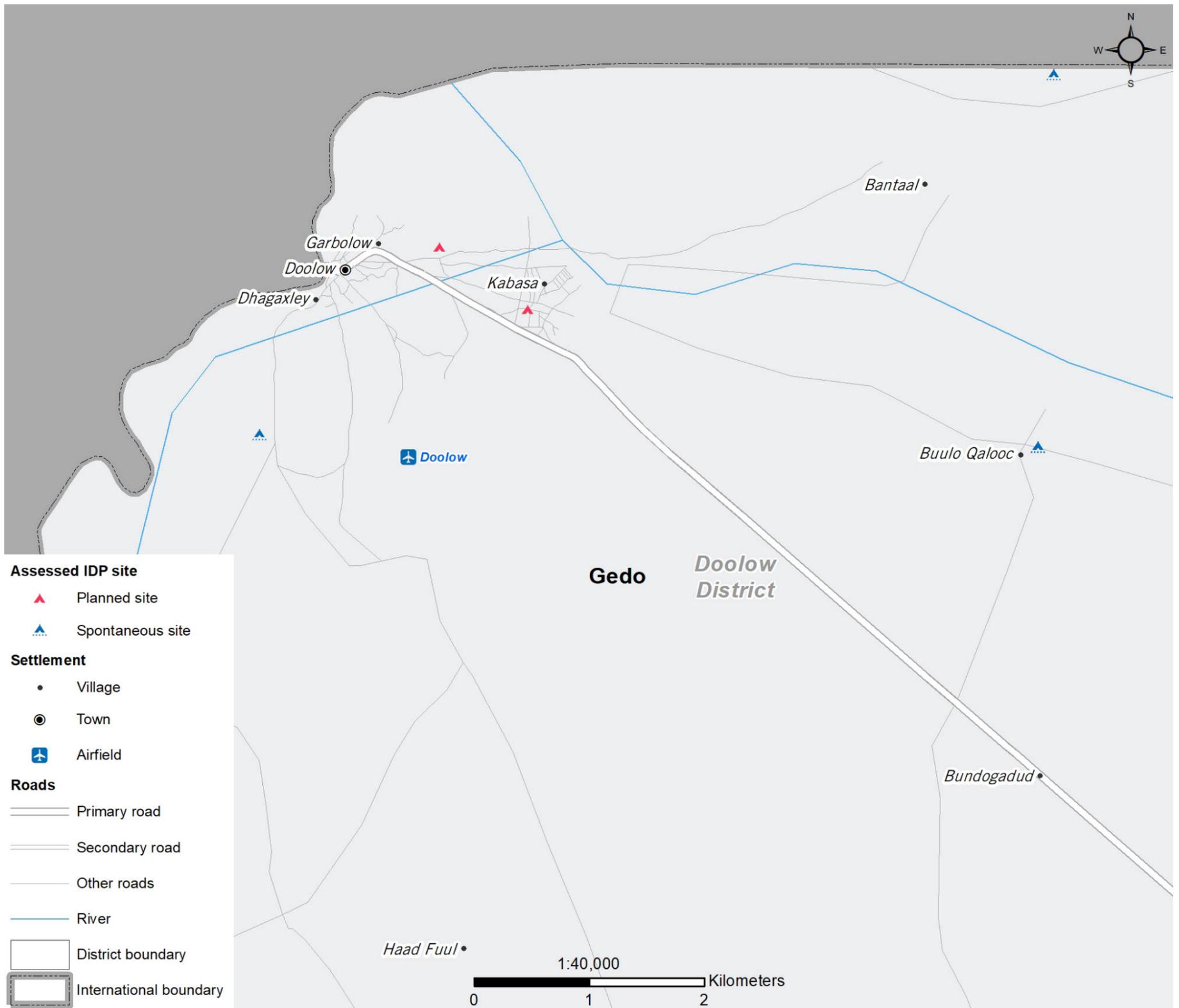
Number of assessed sites: **7**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Doolow⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 4.17, Long. 42.11



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 5 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 75,684 |
| Estimated number of households: | 12,564 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 86% |
| No | 14% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 43% |
| 2. Local authority | 29% |
| 3. Residents | 29% |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 8,988 |
| Child-headed households | 2 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 6,734 |
| Unaccompanied children | 39 |
| Individuals with disability | 309 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 43% |
| 2. None | 43% |
| 3. Do not know | 14% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 75 |
| Latrines (Female) | 40 |
| Latrines (Male) | 25 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. CGI | 43% |
| 3. Stone | 29% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | N/A |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 12,140 |
| Host community | 424 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 2,860 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 85% |
| 3. Conflict in community | 71% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Primary source of food: | Do not know |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 7 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 86% |
| 3. Other | 14% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 43% |
| Yes | 57% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 15 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 18 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 100% |
| 3. Secondary | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 11 minutes |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 86% |
| 2. Radio | 71% |
| 3. Religious leader/ Community leader | 29% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

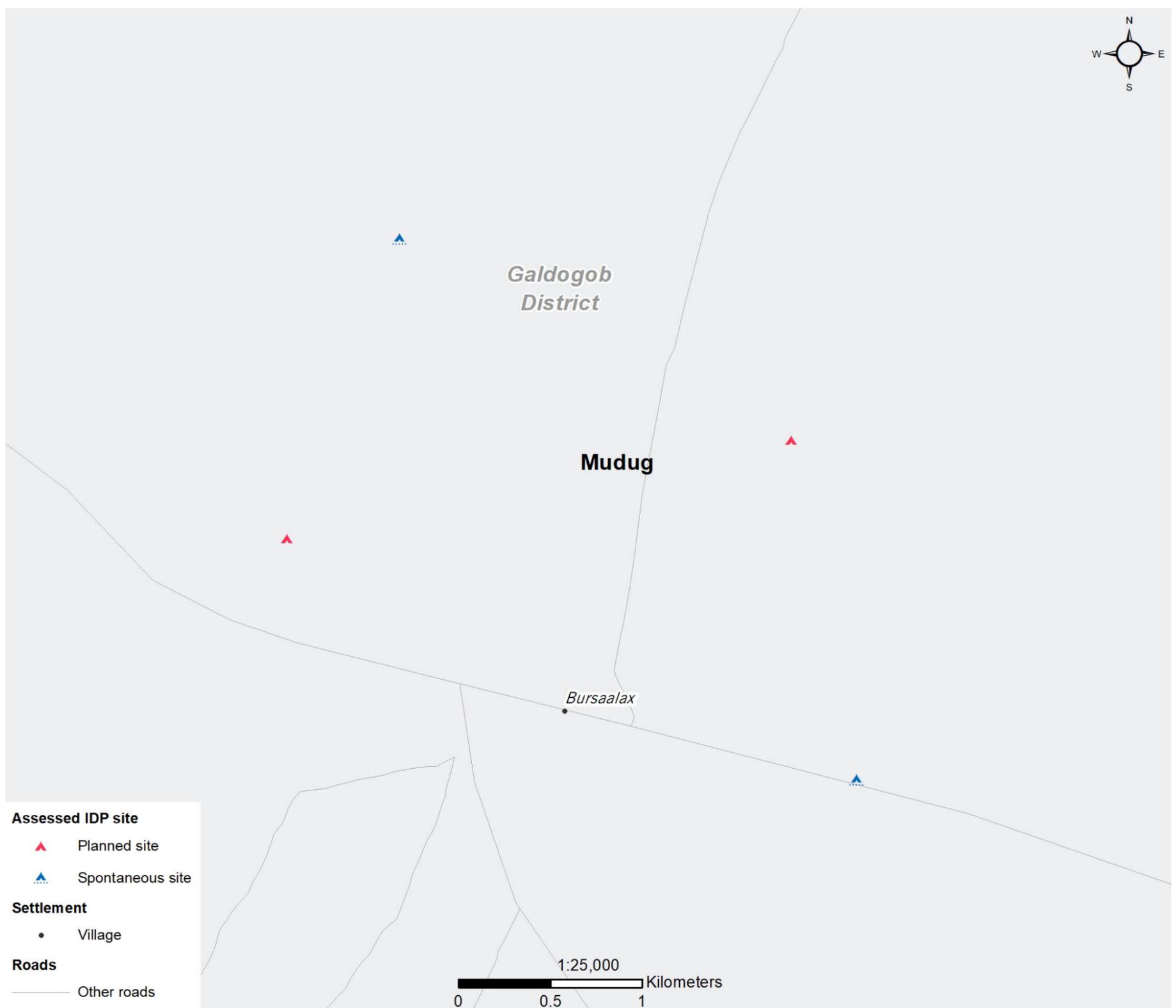
Number of assessed sites: **5**
 Date assessed: **Jan-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Galdogob⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 7.11, Long. 47.29



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 3 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 16,140 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,690 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 40% |
| 2. Residents | 40% |
| 3. Community leader | 20% |

Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 624 |
| Child-headed households | 95 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 0 |
| Unaccompanied children | 302 |
| Individuals with disability | 55 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 80% |
| 2. Do not know | 20% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 20 |
| Latrines (Female) | 9 |
| Latrines (Male) | 12 |

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 20% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 80% |
| No | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 29 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 2,447 |
| Host community | 243 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 760 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 40% |
| 3. Conflict in community | 20% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| Yes | 80% |
| No | 20% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 20 minutes |

Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. Diphtheria | 80% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 20 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 10 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 60% |
| Yes | 40% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 8 minutes |

Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 80% |
| 3. Radio | 40% |

5. More than 60 years old.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Gaalkacyo North 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.

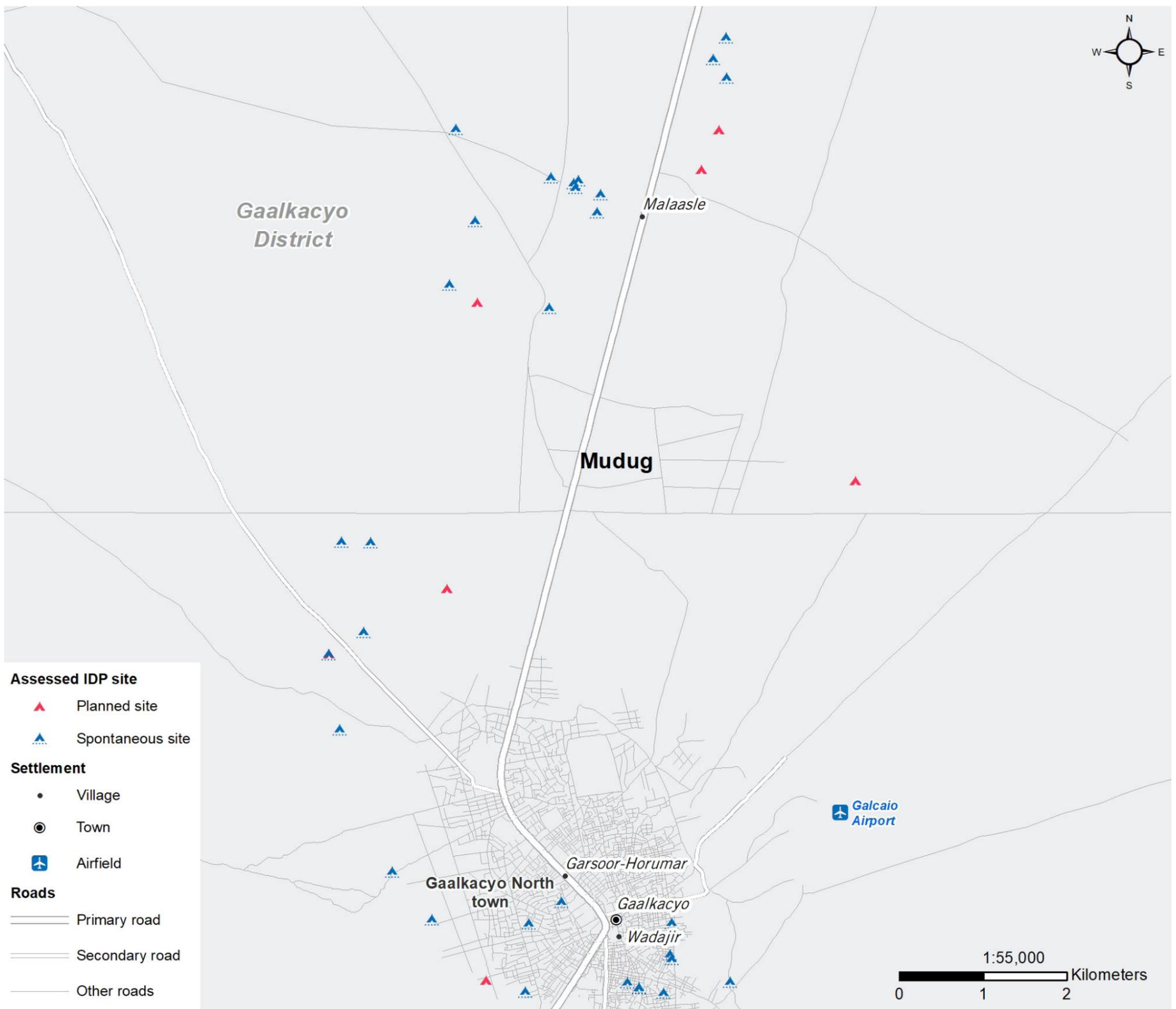
Number of assessed sites: **34**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Gaalkacyo North⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 6.82, Long. 47.43



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 27 |
| Planned | 7 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 73,931 |
| Estimated number of households: | 13,313 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 88% |
| No | 12% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 32% |
| 2. Residents | 24% |
| 3. UN agency | 18% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 2,976 |
| Child-headed households | 34 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 9,695 |
| Unaccompanied children | 1,587 |
| Individuals with disability | 838 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 91% |
| Yes | 9% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 68% |
| 2. Do not know | 24% |
| 3. Informal | 6% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 94% |
| Yes | 6% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 65% |
| No | 35% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 317 |
| Latrines (Female) | 40 |
| Latrines (Male) | 41 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 79% |
| 2. CGI | 21% |
| 3. Tent | 15% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 97% |
| Yes | 3% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 20 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 12,366 |
| Host community | 947 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 1,636 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 68% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 50% |
| 3. No livelihood opportunities | 35% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 68% |
| Yes | 32% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 94% |
| Yes | 6% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 25 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 65% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 50% |
| 3. Other | 9% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 13 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 12 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 79% |
| Yes | 21% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 86% |
| 2. Quranic | 14% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 10 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 76% |
| 2. Radio | 76% |
| 3. Community leader | 41% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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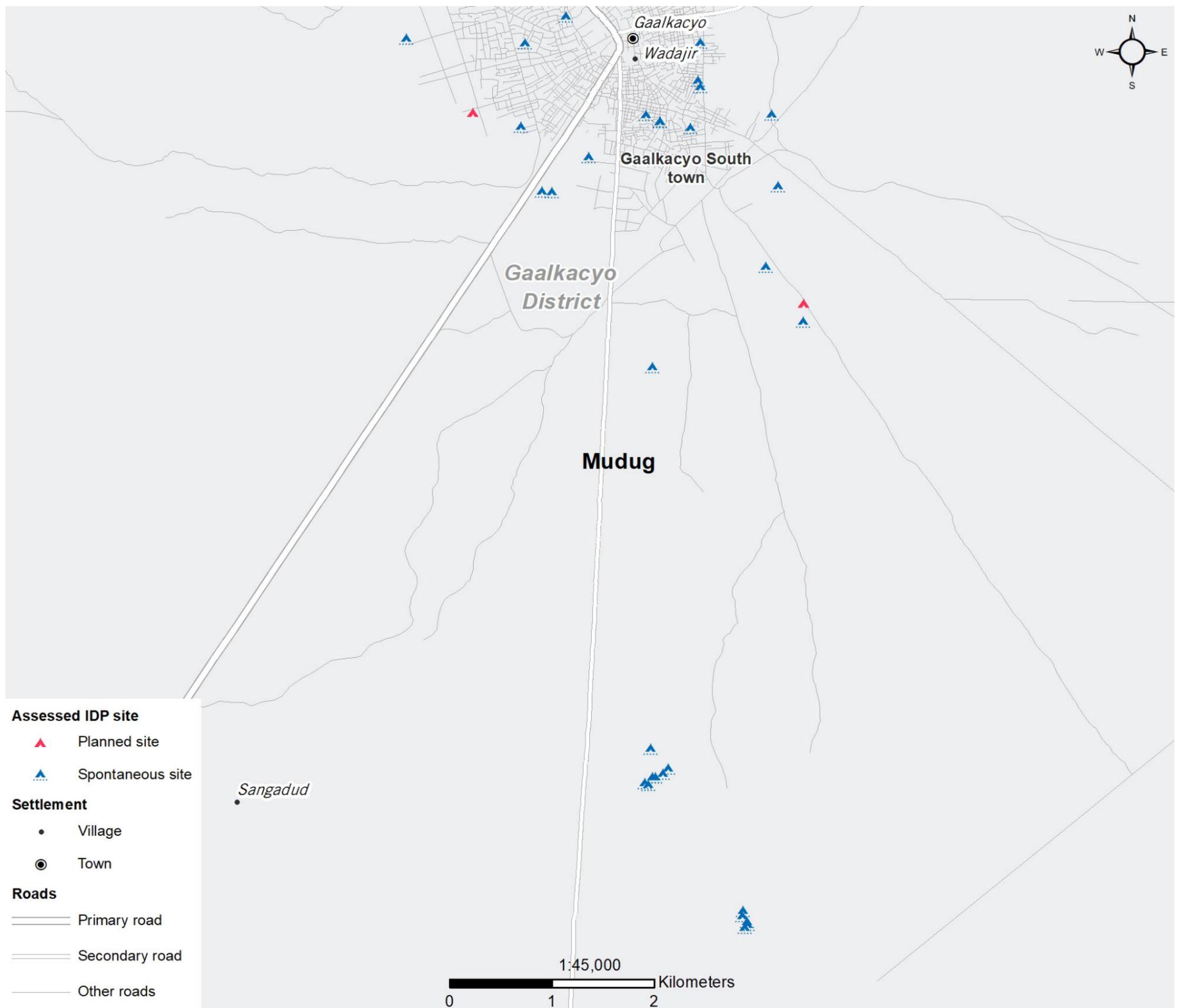
Number of assessed sites: **26**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Gaalkacyo South⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 6.73, Long. 47.44



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 25 |
| Planned | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 20,600 |
| Estimated number of households: | 4,461 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 92% |
| No | 8% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 54% |
| 2. No management | 27% |
| 3. Residents/ UN agency | 8% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 1,767 |
| Child-headed households | 28 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 2,374 |
| Unaccompanied children | 628 |
| Individuals with disability | 447 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 38% |
| 2. Do not know | 27% |
| 3. Formal | 19% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 38% |
| No | 62% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 206 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 54% |
| 3. CGI | 27% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 85% |
| Yes | 15% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 14 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 4,268 |
| Host community | 193 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 588 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 96% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 80% |
| 3. Other conflict | 4% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 77% |
| Yes | 23% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 65% |
| Yes | 35% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 36 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 81% |
| 2. Other | 50% |
| 3. Malaria | 19% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 73% |
| Yes | 27% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 17 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 17 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 58% |
| No | 42% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 80% |
| 2. Primary | 13% |
| 3. Secondary | 7% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 7 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 88% |
| 2. Radio | 77% |
| 3. Religious leader/ Community leader | 42% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



Introduction

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Garbahaarrey 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.

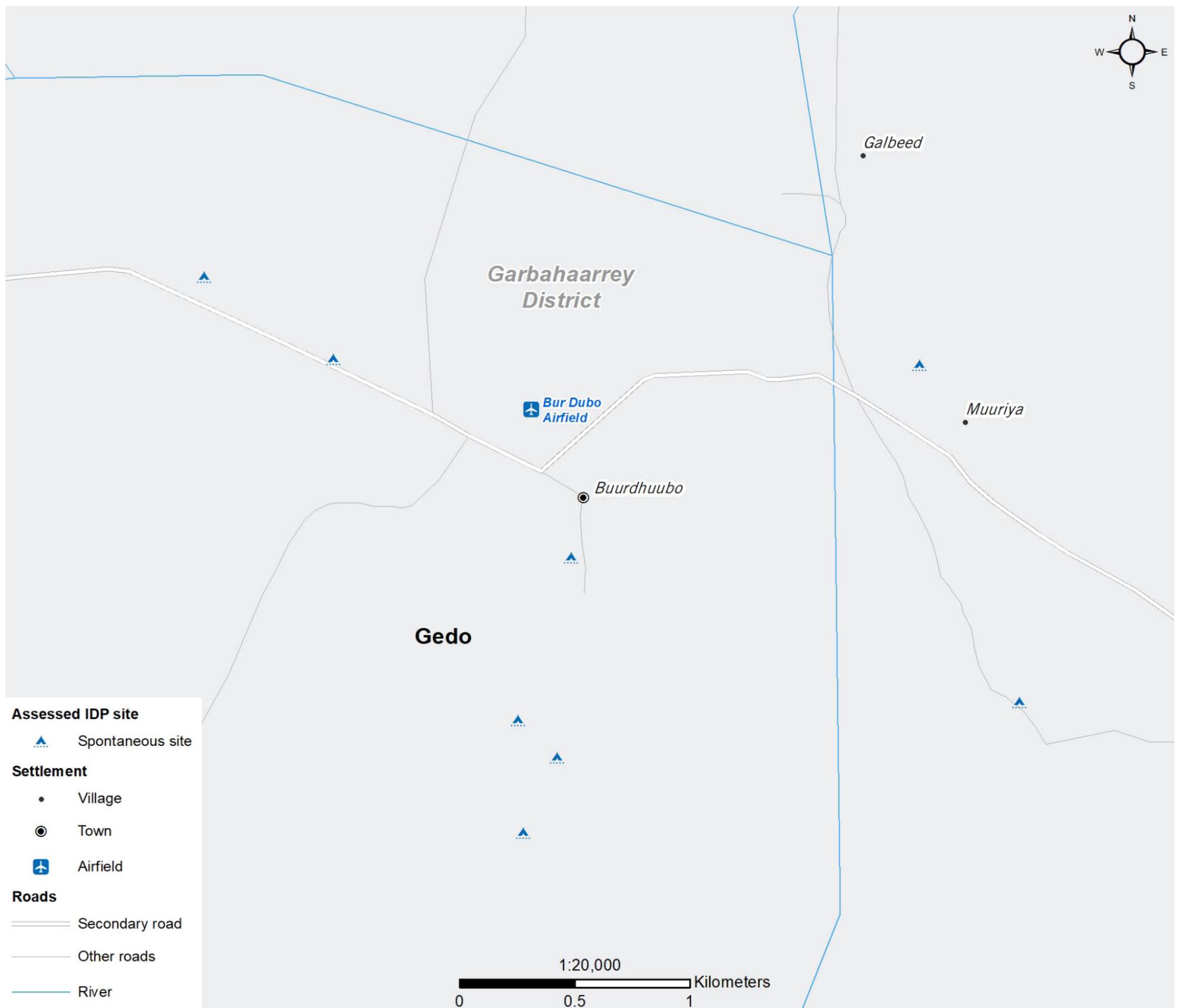
Number of assessed sites: **8**
 Date assessed: **Jan-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Garbahaarrey⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3.17, Long. 42.5



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 8 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 13,760 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,815 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 63% |
| 2. Residents | 25% |
| 3. Local authority | 13% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 685 |
| Child-headed households | 42 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 2,730 |
| Unaccompanied children | 240 |
| Individuals with disability | 138 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 13% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 88% |
| 2. None | 12% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 0 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 40 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,750 |
| Host community | 580 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 335 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 75% |
| 3. N/A | |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Household production |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 63% |
| Yes | 37% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 53 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 100% |
| 3. Other | 25% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 63% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 67% |
| 2. Other | 33% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 27 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 62% |
| 2. Radio | 62% |
| 3. Community leader | 25% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



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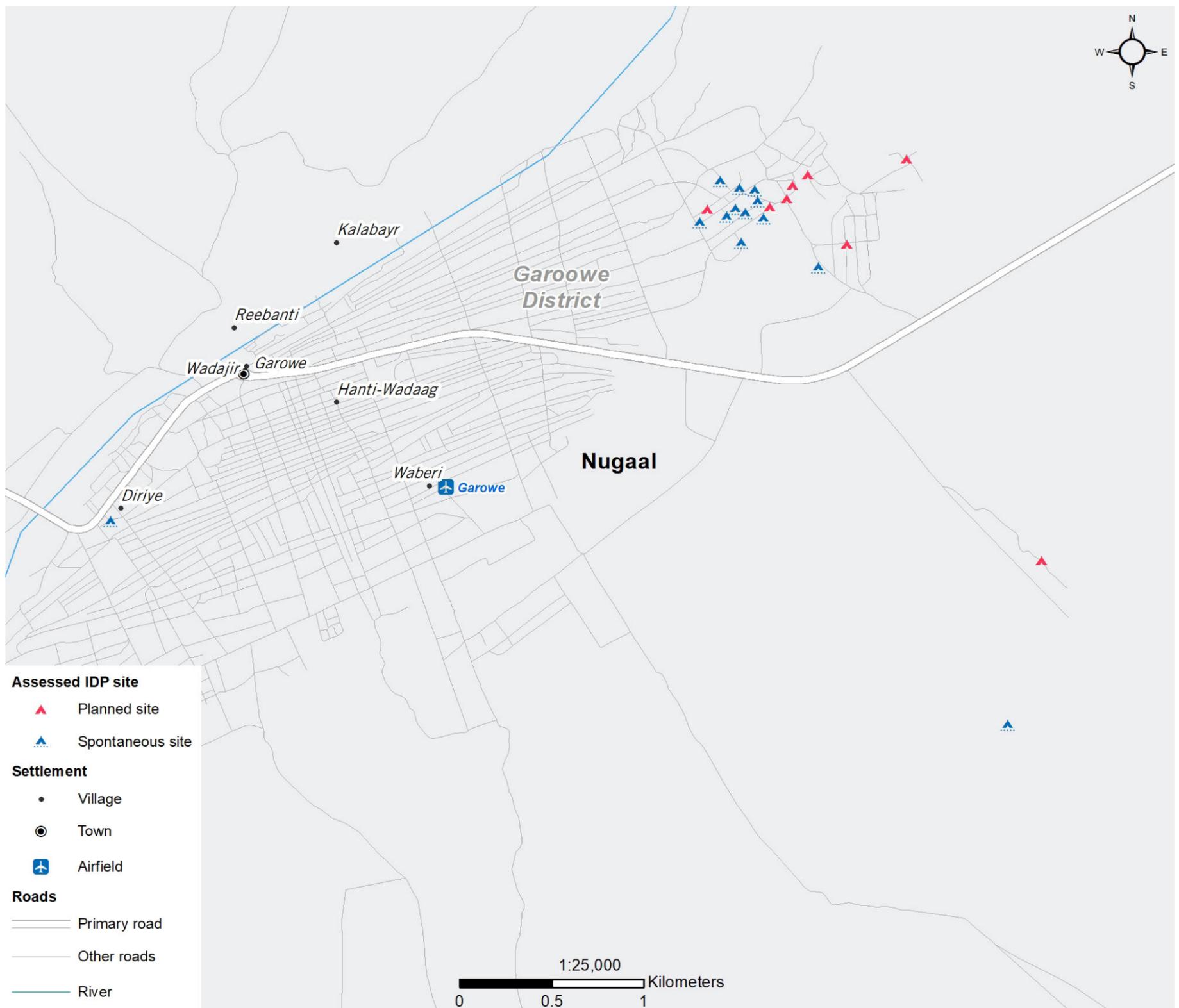
Number of assessed sites: **21**
 Date assessed: **Oct-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Garoowe⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 8.42, Long. 48.51



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 13 |
| Planned | 8 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 38,537 |
| Estimated number of households: | 7,917 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 48% |
| 2. Residents | 48% |
| 3. No management | 5% |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 2,589 |
| Child-headed households | 139 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 4,289 |
| Unaccompanied children | 825 |
| Individuals with disability | 603 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 62% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 43% |
| 2. None | 29% |
| 3. Informal | 19% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 81% |
| No | 19% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 220 |
| Latrines (Female) | 2 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 67% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 33% |
| 3. CGI | 29% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 10% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 1 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 6,419 |
| Host community | 1,498 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 479 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 71% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 48% |
| 3. Other conflict | 48% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 10% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 76% |
| Yes | 24% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 3 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 43% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 38% |
| 3. None | 24% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 62% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 7 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 3 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 76% |
| Yes | 24% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. Quranic | 40% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 5 minutes |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 52% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 48% |
| 3. TV | 38% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Gebiley 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.

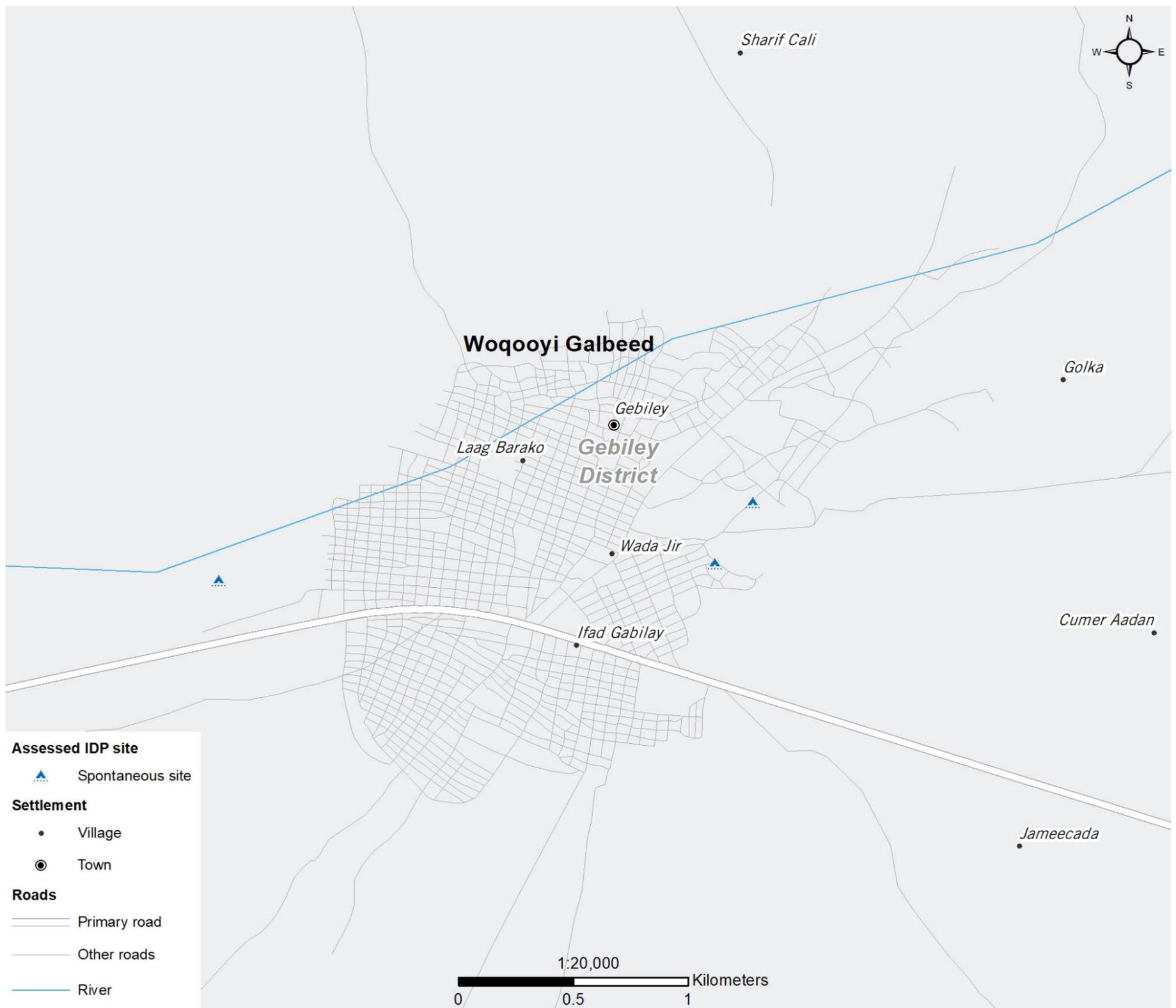
Number of assessed sites: **3**
 Date assessed: **Mar-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Gebiley⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.71, Long. 43.63



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

**Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 3 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 3,300 |
| Estimated number of households: | 550 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 67% |
| 2. Local authority | 33% |
| 3. N/A | |

**Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 300 |
| Child-headed households | 7 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 325 |
| Unaccompanied children | 299 |
| Individuals with disability | 37 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 0 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Tent | 33% |
| 3. CGI | 33% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 23 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 145 |
| Host community | 20 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 85 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

**Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 10 minutes |

**Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Polio | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 33% |
| 3. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 33% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 60 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

**Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 30 minutes |

**Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. TV | 100% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 33% |
| 3. Religious leader/ Community leader | 33% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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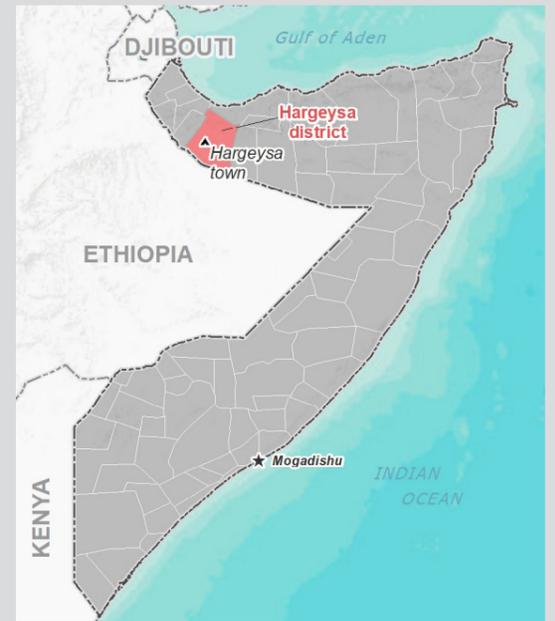
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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Hargeysa District along with needs and priorities of IDPs residing in these sites. As the data is captured through KIs, findings should be considered indicative rather than generalisable.

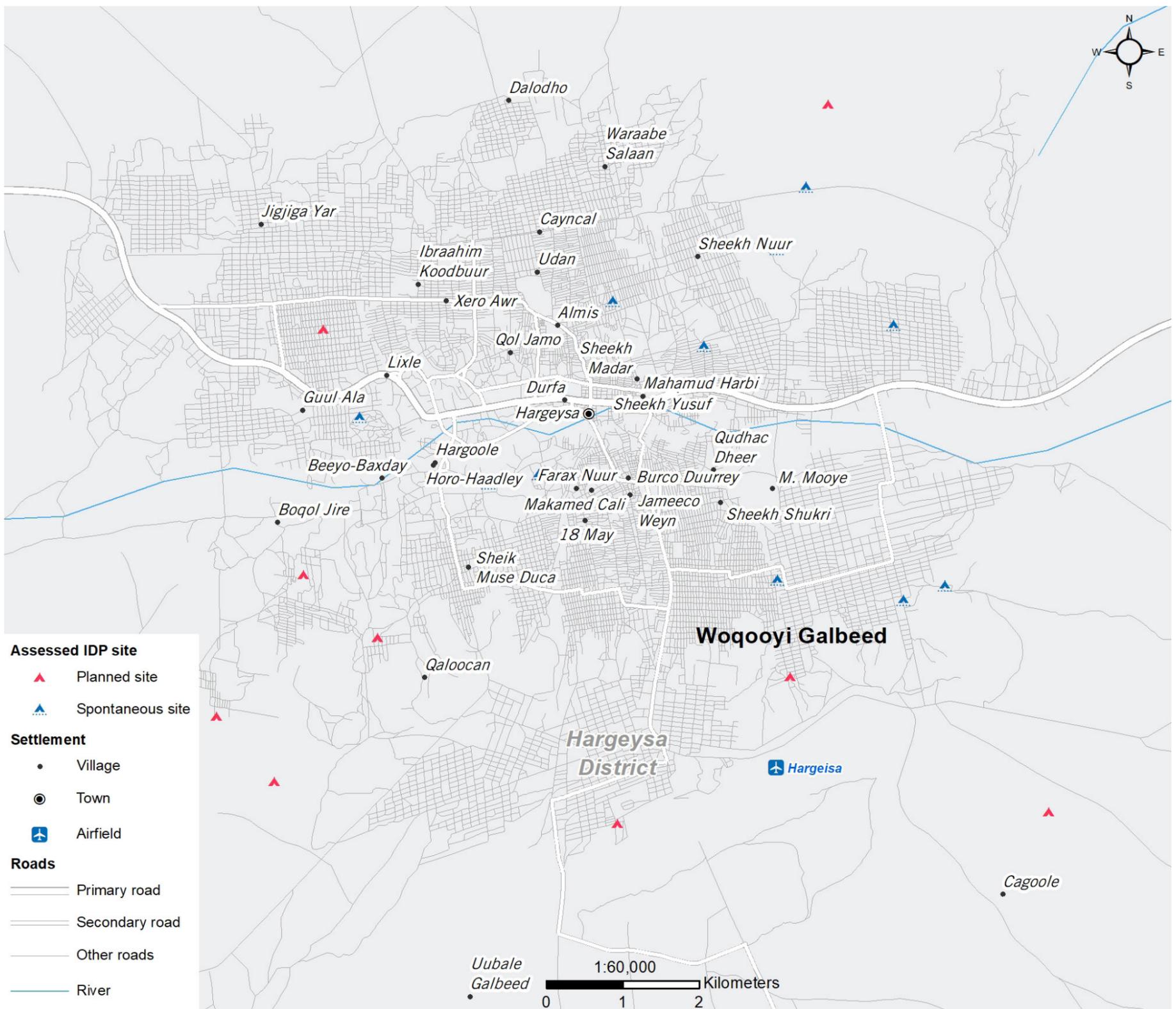
Number of assessed sites: **19**
 Date assessed: **Oct-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Hargeysa⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.55, Long. 44.08



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
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Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 11 |
| Planned | 8 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 90,434 |
| Estimated number of households: | 14,789 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 68% |
| No | 32% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 37% |
| 2. Community leader | 32% |
| 3. Residents | 21% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 6,150 |
| Child-headed households | 452 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 15,570 |
| Unaccompanied children | 5,589 |
| Individuals with disability | 581 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 68% |
| Yes | 32% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 37% |
| 2. Formal | 33% |
| 3. None | 26% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 89% |
| Yes | 11% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 63% |
| Yes | 37% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 381 |
| Latrines (Female) | 22 |
| Latrines (Male) | 22 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 79% |
| 2. CGI | 63% |
| 3. Stone | 16% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 53% |
| No | 47% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 31 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 12,801 |
| Host community | 1,988 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 877 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 61% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 50% |
| 3. No services available | 28% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 74% |
| Yes | 26% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 68% |
| No | 32% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 33 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 47% |
| 2. Other | 26% |
| 3. None | 26% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 74% |
| Yes | 26% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 14 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 89% |
| Yes | 11% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 23 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 53% |
| Yes | 47% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. Quranic | 67% |
| 3. Adult Education | 22% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 24 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 79% |
| 2. Religious leader | 47% |
| 3. Community leader | 32% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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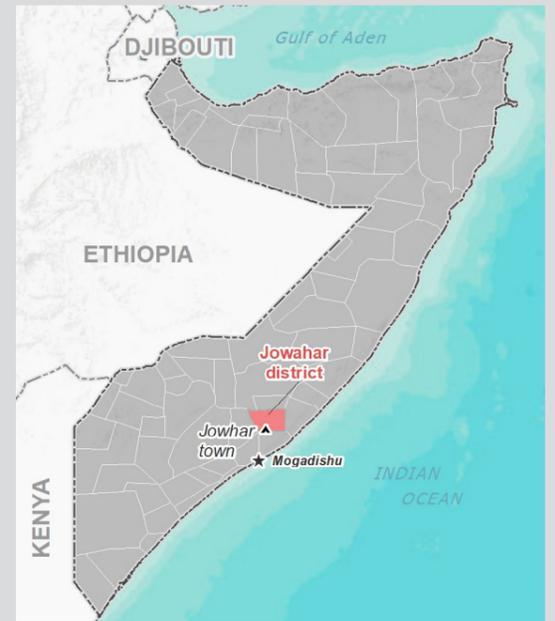
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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Jowhar 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.

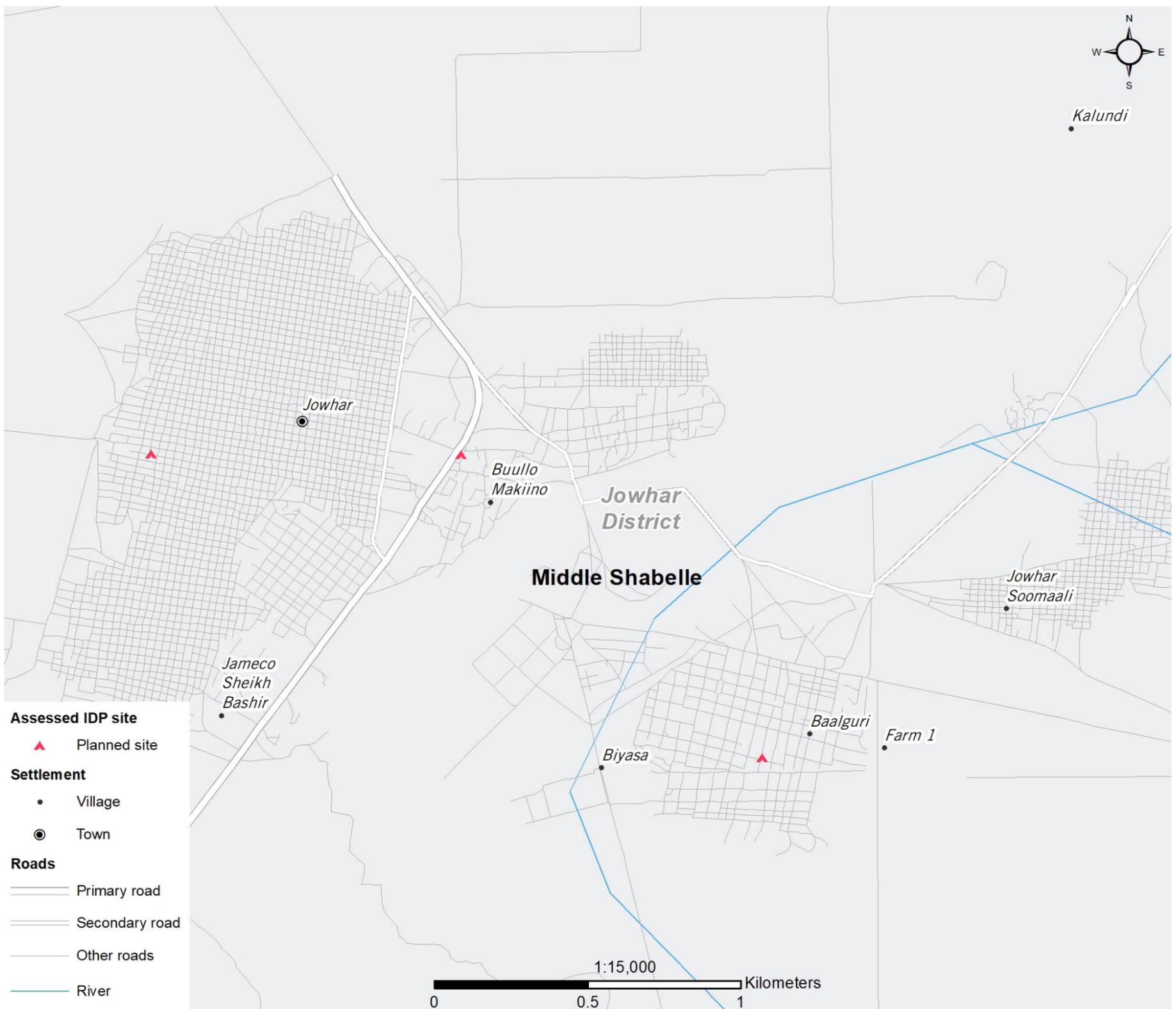
Number of assessed sites: **3**
 Date assessed: **Nov- 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Jowhar⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.78, Long. 45.51



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 3 |
| Spontaneous | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 24,039 |
| Estimated number of households: | 4,237 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 67% |
| 2. No management | 33% |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 602 |
| Child-headed households | 0 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 3,350 |
| Unaccompanied children | 1,230 |
| Individuals with disability | 848 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 80 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Wattle and Daub | 100% |
| 2. CGI | 67% |
| 3. Mud Adobe Block | 33% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 17 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 1,872 |
| Host community | 2,365 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 633 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 67% |



Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 20 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 67% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 33% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 25 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |



Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 33% |
| 3. Secondary | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 27 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Radio | 100% |
| 3. Religious leader | 67% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

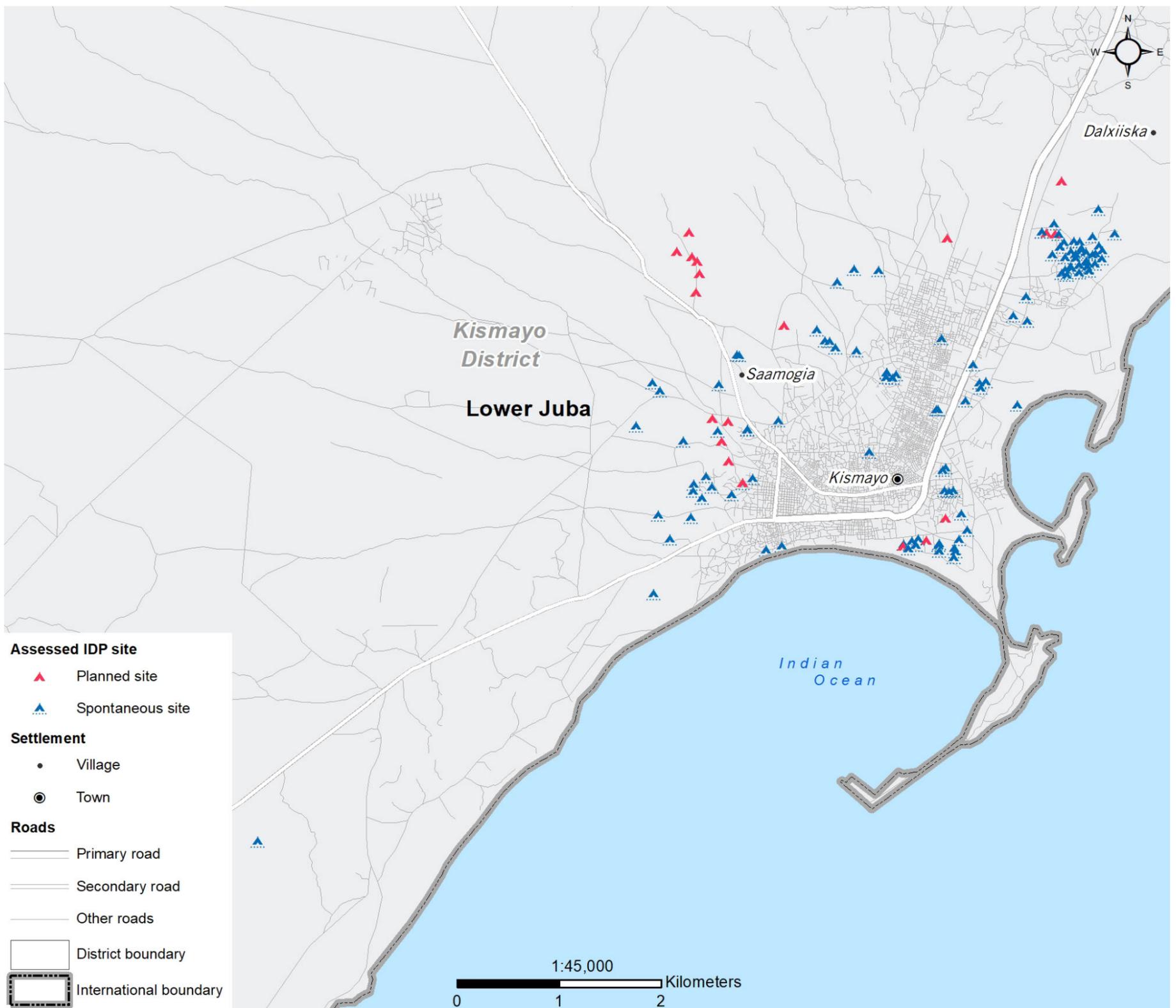
Number of assessed sites: **126**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Kismayo⁴

Coordinates: Lat. -0.36, Long. 42.55



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 107 |
| Planned | 19 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 58,967 |
| Estimated number of households: | 12,035 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 69% |
| No | 31% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 36% |
| 2. Residents | 26% |
| 3. Community leader | 20% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 2,356 |
| Child-headed households | 99 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 9,686 |
| Unaccompanied children | 836 |
| Individuals with disability | 657 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 37% |
| 2. Formal | 33% |
| 3. None | 26% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 10% |



WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 51% |
| No | 49% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 1,407 |
| Latrines (Female) | 26 |
| Latrines (Male) | 92 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 83% |
| 2. CGI | 44% |
| 3. Tent | 37% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 89% |
| No | 11% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 25 minutes |



Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 12,030 |
| Host community | 5 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 1,351 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 97% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 53% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 48% |



Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 85% |
| Yes | 15% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 96% |
| No | 4% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 25 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 75% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 67% |
| 3. Polio | 10% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| Yes | 56% |
| No | 44% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 16 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 14 minutes |



Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 51% |
| Yes | 49% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 98% |
| 2. Quranic | 79% |
| 3. Early Curriculum Development | 14% |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 84% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 67% |
| 3. Community leader | 35% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



Introduction

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Laas Caanood 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.

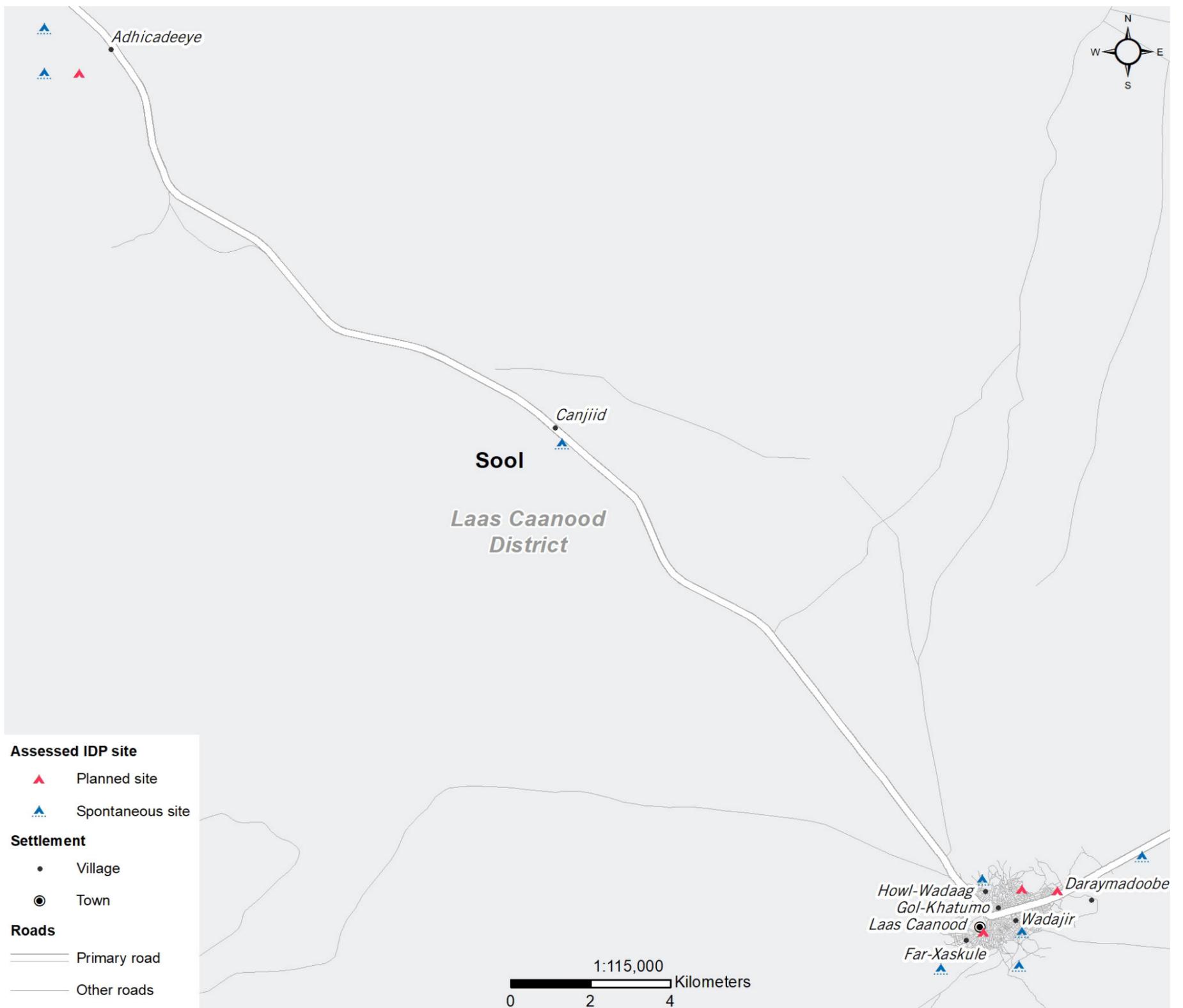
Number of assessed sites: **13**
 Date assessed: **Oct-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Laas Caanood⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 8.56, Long. 47.27



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 9 |
| Planned | 4 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 96,570 |
| Estimated number of households: | 16,170 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 54% |
| Yes | 46% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 62% |
| 2. Residents | 23% |
| 3. Community leader/ No management | 20% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 5,470 |
| Child-headed households | 129 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 10,013 |
| Unaccompanied children | 791 |
| Individuals with disability | 354 |
| Public lighting: | |
| Yes | 62% |
| No | 38% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 54% |
| 2. Do not know | 31% |
| 3. Formal | 8% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 69% |
| Yes | 31% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 62% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 36 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 125 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 85% |
| 2. Brick | 38% |
| 3. CGI | 31% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 77% |
| Yes | 23% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 45 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 15,695 |
| Host community | 475 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 5,250 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 92% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 38% |
| 3. Other conflict | 8% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 62% |
| Yes | 38% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 69% |
| Yes | 31% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 52 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 69% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 38% |
| 3. None | 15% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 54% |
| Yes | 46% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 18 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 77% |
| Yes | 23% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 10 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 62% |
| No | 38% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 87% |
| 2. Quranic | 25% |
| 3. Secondary | 25% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 19 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 77% |
| 2. Radio | 38% |
| 3. Religious leader | 23% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Lughaye 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**
 Date assessed: **Mar-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Lughaye⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 10.69, Long. 43.95



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 3,059 |
| Estimated number of households: | 437 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. UN agency | 50% |
| 2. No management | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 45 |
| Child-headed households | 20 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 880 |
| Unaccompanied children | 90 |
| Individuals with disability | 50 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 33 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 40 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 370 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 130 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 35 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 50% |
| 2. Malaria | 50% |
| 3. None | 50% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 35 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 30 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 20 minutes |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 100% |
| 3. Community leader | 100% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Luuq 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.

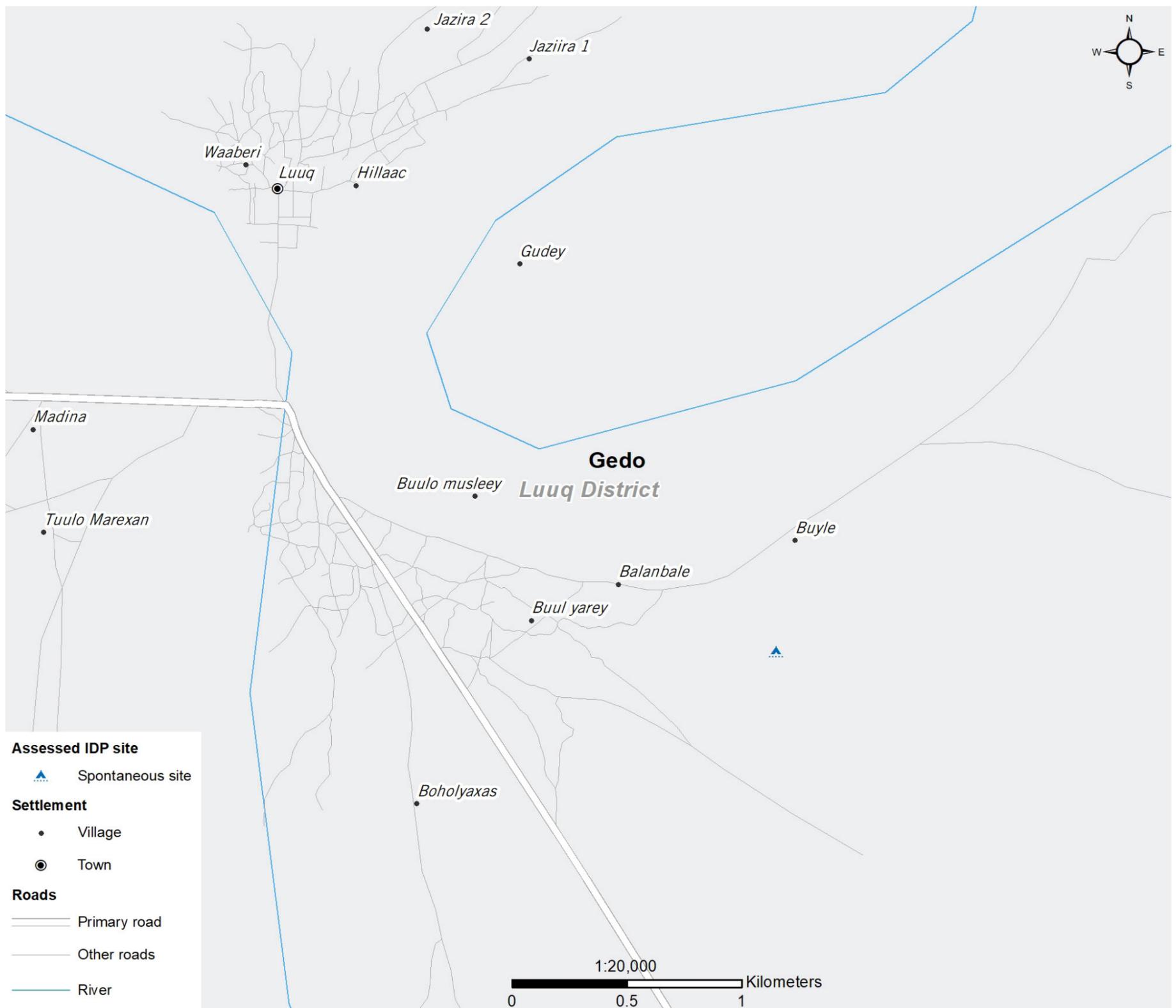
Number of assessed sites: **1**
 Date assessed: **Nov- 2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Luuq⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3.79, Long. 42.57



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 600 |
| Estimated number of households: | 100 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 50 |
| Child-headed households | 20 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 100 |
| Unaccompanied children | 250 |
| Individuals with disability | 30 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 0 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | |
| | N/A |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 100 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 50 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Household production |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | |
| | N/A |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 100% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | |
| | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | |
| | N/A |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | |
| | N/A |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 100% |
| 3. Community leader | 100% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Mogadishu Abdulaziz 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.

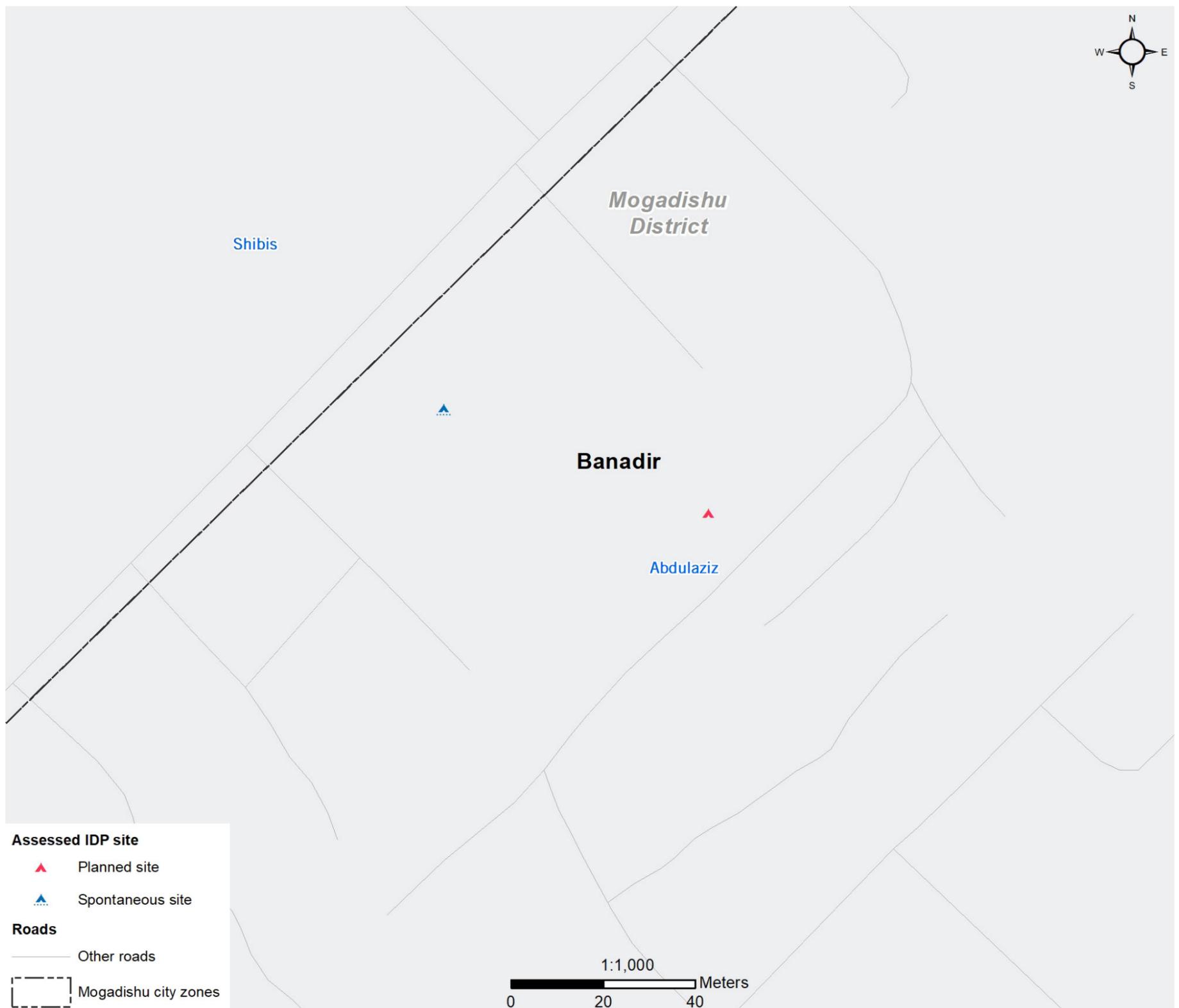
Number of assessed sites: **2**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Abdulaziz⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.05, Long. 45.36



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
3. 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.
4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 4,506 |
| Estimated number of households: | 751 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 50% |
| 2. No management | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 20 |
| Child-headed households | 20 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 350 |
| Unaccompanied children | 20 |
| Individuals with disability | 20 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 50% |
| 2. None | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 2 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 20 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. CGI | 100% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 30 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 751 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 15 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 50% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 30 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 100% |
| 2. Malaria | 100% |
| 3. Polio | 50% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 50% |
| Yes | 50% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 5 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

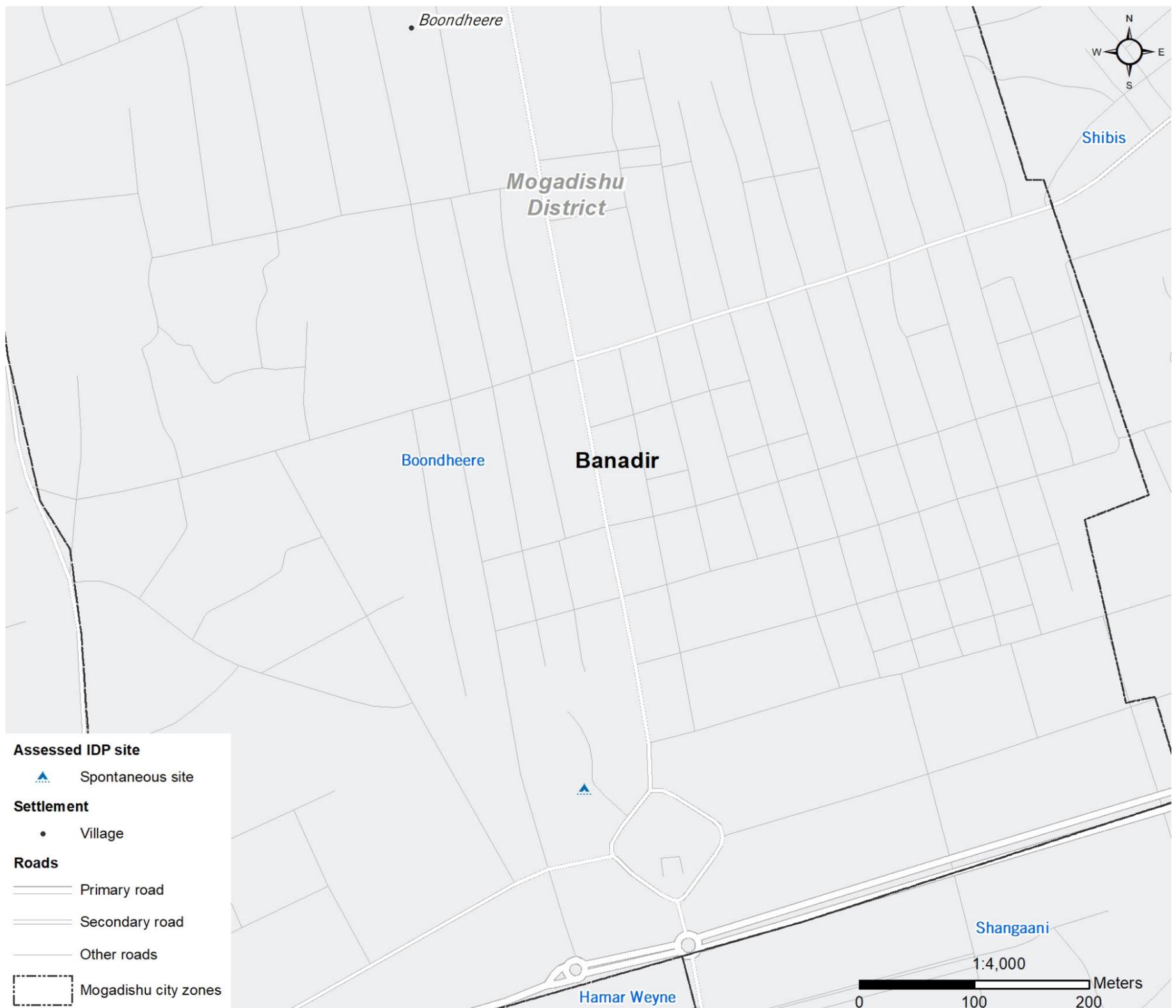
Number of assessed sites: **1**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Boondheere⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.04, Long. 45.35



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

**Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 1,500 |
| Estimated number of households: | 300 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

**Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 0 |
| Child-headed households | 50 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 100 |
| Unaccompanied children | 0 |
| Individuals with disability | 2 |
| Public lighting: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | 0% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 4 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. CGI | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 2 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 300 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 30 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 3. Threats | 100% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Primary source of food: | Do not know |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 2 minutes |

**Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. None | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 2 minutes |

**Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 100% |
| 3. Radio | 100% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

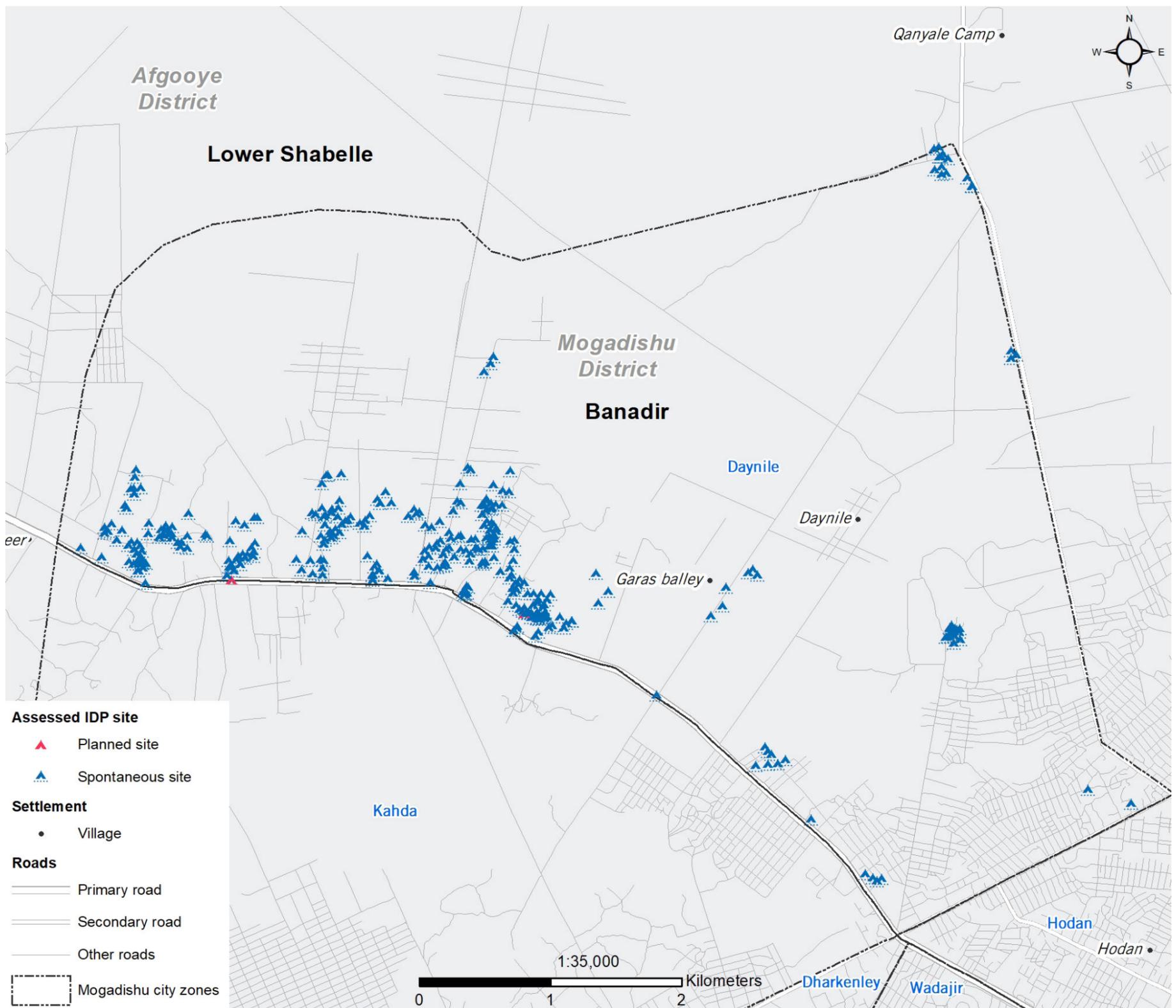
Number of assessed sites: **345**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Daynile⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.08, Long. 45.26



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 343 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 159,277 |
| Estimated number of households: | 41,604 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 70% |
| No | 30% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 69% |
| 2. Community leader | 27% |
| 3. Residents | 3% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 8,618 |
| Child-headed households | 758 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 24,514 |
| Unaccompanied children | 4,497 |
| Individuals with disability | 1,732 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 94% |
| Yes | 6% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 38% |
| 2. Informal | 36% |
| 3. Formal | 15% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 63% |
| Yes | 37% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 1,245 |
| Latrines (Female) | 74 |
| Latrines (Male) | 203 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 99% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 9% |
| 3. Tent | 7% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 54% |
| Yes | 46% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 22 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 41,519 |
| Host community | 85 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 12,038 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 87% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 78% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 38% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Household production |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 72% |
| No | 28% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 23 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 58% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 45% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 22% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 94% |
| Yes | 6% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 11 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 90% |
| Yes | 2% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 9 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 77% |
| Yes | 23% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 97% |
| 2. Primary | 11% |
| 3. Early Curriculum Development | 7% |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 65% |
| 2. Religious leader | 48% |
| 3. Radio | 45% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Mogadishu Hamar 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.

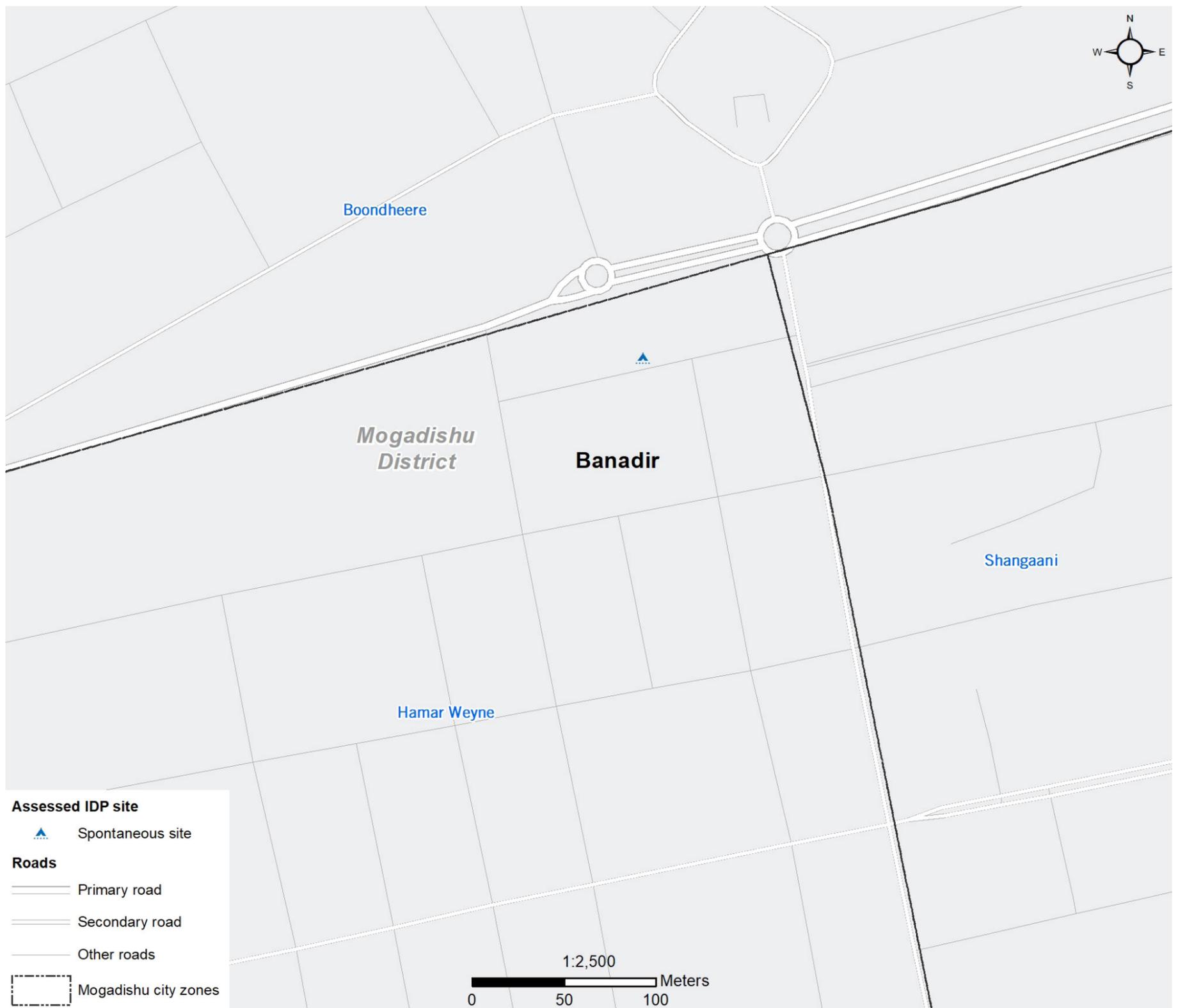
Number of assessed sites: **1**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Hamar Weyne⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.04, Long. 45.35



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 200 |
| Estimated number of households: | 100 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | 0% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 0 |
| Child-headed households | 25 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 10 |
| Unaccompanied children | 0 |
| Individuals with disability | 0 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 2 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Wattle and Daub | 100% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 10 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 100 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 0 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 100% |
| 3. No livelihood opportunities | 100% |



Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 5 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. None | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |



Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 5 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Religious leader | 100% |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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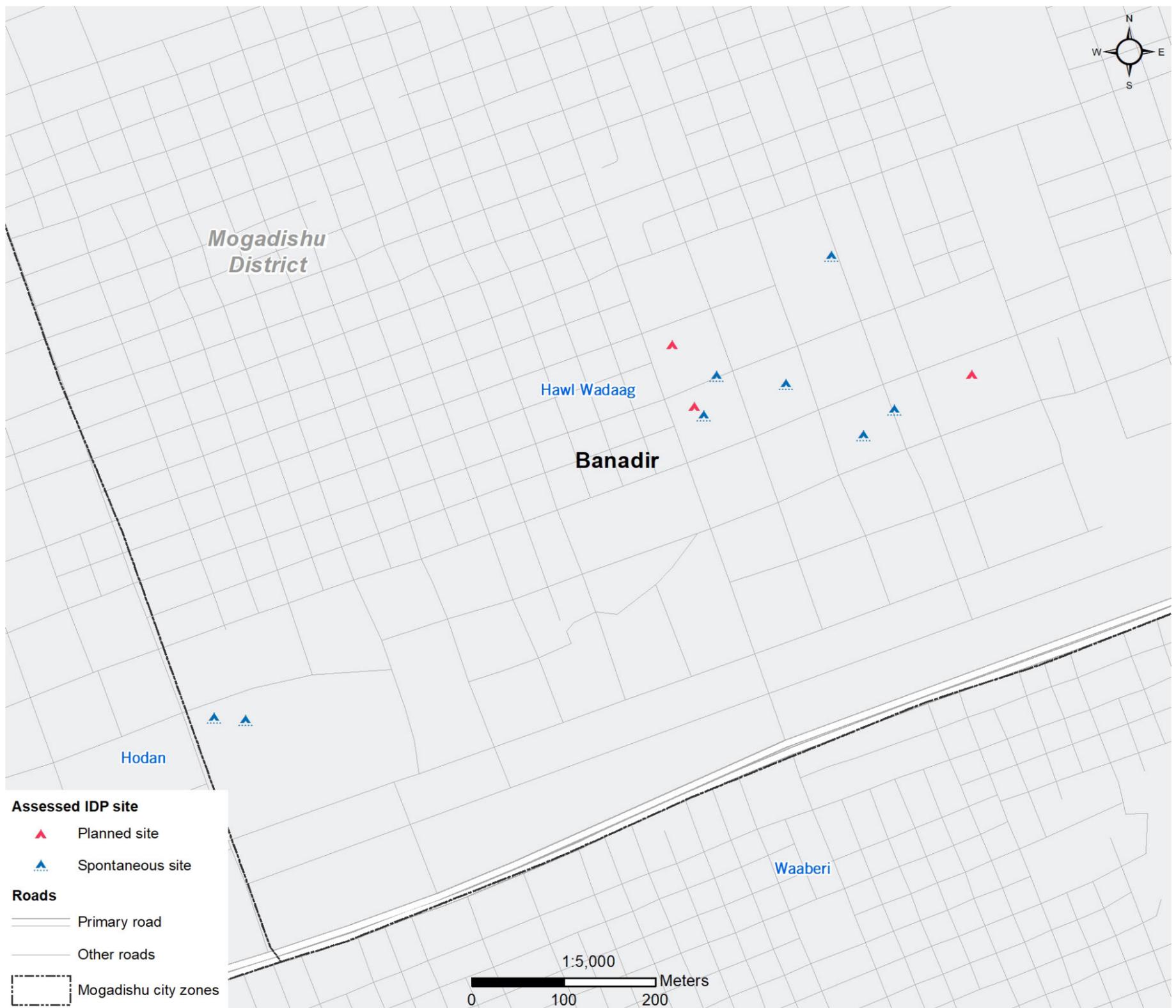
Number of assessed sites: **11**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Hawl Wadaag⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.04, Long. 45.33



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 8 |
| Planned | 3 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 3,552 |
| Estimated number of households: | 637 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 73% |
| No | 27% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 36% |
| 2. Local authority | 27% |
| 3. Community leader/ Residents | 18% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 224 |
| Child-headed households | 17 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 517 |
| Unaccompanied children | 100 |
| Individuals with disability | 20 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 82% |
| Yes | 18% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 73% |
| 2. Formal | 27% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 91% |
| Yes | 9% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 55% |
| Yes | 45% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 47 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 10 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 82% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 45% |
| 3. CGI | 45% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 55% |
| Yes | 45% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 26 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 637 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 145 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 2. Drought | 82% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 45% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 64% |
| No | 36% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 23 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 45% |
| 2. Diphtheria | 45% |
| 3. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 27% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 82% |
| Yes | 18% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 7 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Radio | 73% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 54% |
| 3. Religious leader | 27% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Mogadishu Hodan 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.

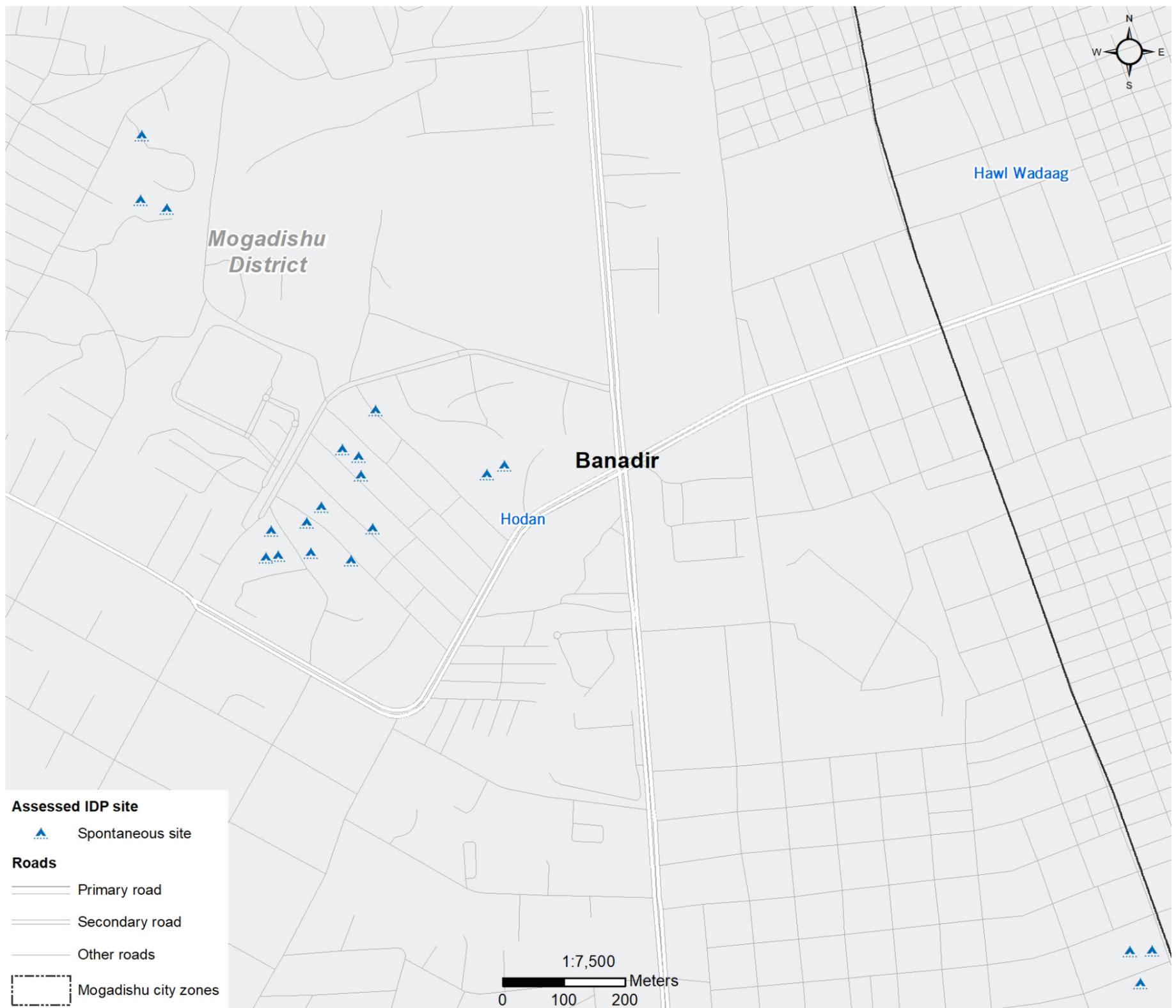
Number of assessed sites: **20**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Hodan⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.05, Long. 45.31



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

**Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 20 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 7,115 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,277 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 70% |
| No | 30% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 65% |
| 2. Community leader | 30% |
| 3. Residents | 5% |

**Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 557 |
| Child-headed households | 31 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,335 |
| Unaccompanied children | 93 |
| Individuals with disability | 124 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 80% |
| 2. None | 30% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 55 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 63 |

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. CGI | 40% |
| 2. Buul | 35% |
| 3. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 35% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 15 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 2,277 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 303 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 85% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 65% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 35% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 5% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 85% |
| No | 15% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 14 minutes |

**Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 95% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 15% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 15% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 85% |
| Yes | 15% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 100% |
| 2. Quranic | 67% |
| 3. Secondary | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 2 minutes |

**Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Religious leader | 95% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 90% |
| 3. Radio | 40% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Mogadishu Kahda 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.

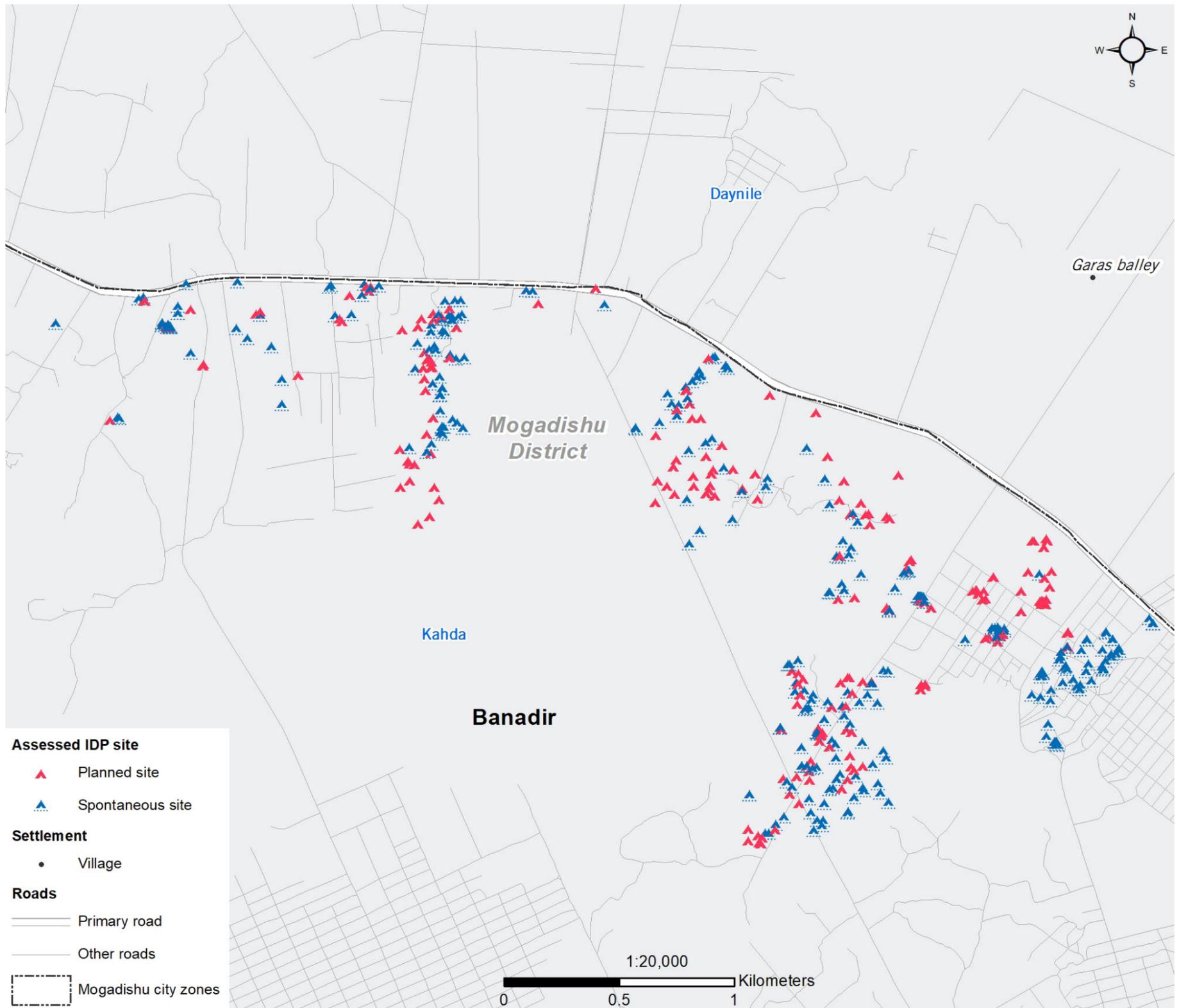
Number of assessed sites: **483**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Kahda⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.06, Long. 45.26



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 283 |
| Planned | 200 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 291,843 |
| Estimated number of households: | 75,654 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 79% |
| No | 21% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 46% |
| 2. Local authority | 22% |
| 3. Community leader | 19% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 17,746 |
| Child-headed households | 6,305 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 32,306 |
| Unaccompanied children | 9,816 |
| Individuals with disability | 3,801 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 80% |
| Yes | 20% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 53% |
| 2. Formal | 23% |
| 3. None | 21% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 89% |
| Yes | 11% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 55% |
| No | 45% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 1,290 |
| Latrines (Female) | 73 |
| Latrines (Male) | 132 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 37% |
| 3. Tent | 21% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 56% |
| Yes | 44% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 22 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 75,222 |
| Host community | 432 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 26,864 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 82% |
| 2. Drought | 68% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 22% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 98% |
| Yes | 2% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 63% |
| No | 37% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 31 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 61% |
| 2. Malaria | 58% |
| 3. Polio | 12% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 91% |
| Yes | 9% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 22 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 95% |
| Yes | 4% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 32 minutes |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 58% |
| Yes | 42% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 83% |
| 2. Primary | 21% |
| 3. Secondary | 2% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 8 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 70% |
| 2. Radio | 34% |
| 3. Aid worker | 31% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.



Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

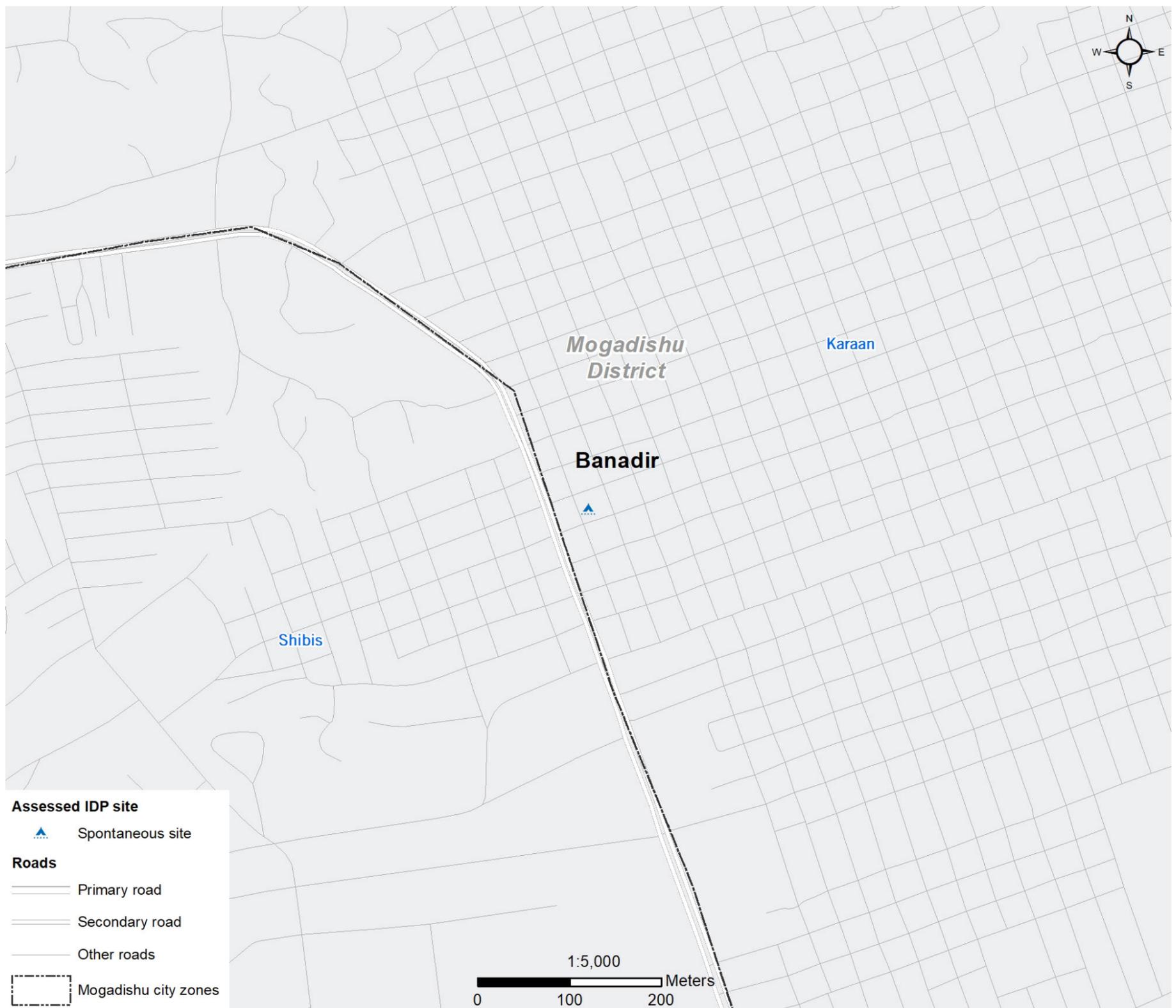
Number of assessed sites: **1**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Karaan⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.06, Long. 45.36



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

**Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 90 |
| Estimated number of households: | 15 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

**Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 15 |
| Child-headed households | 0 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 5 |
| Unaccompanied children | 2 |
| Individuals with disability | 0 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 1 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | N/A |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 15 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 0 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 100% |
| 3. No livelihood opportunities | 100% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | N/A |

**Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. None | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | N/A |

**Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

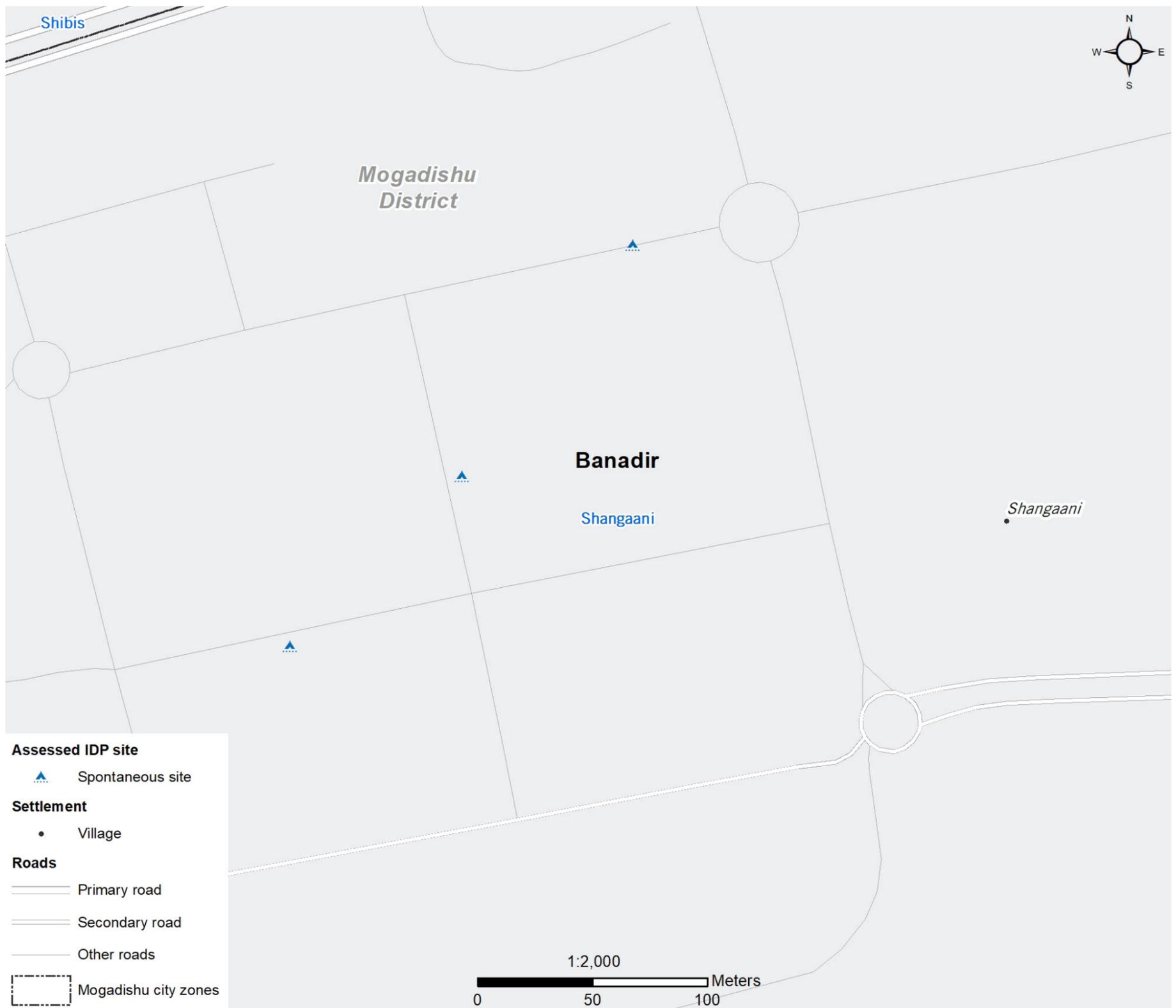
Number of assessed sites: **3**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Shangaani⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.04, Long. 45.35



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 3 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 1,280 |
| Estimated number of households: | 440 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 33% |
| 2. Residents | 33% |
| 3. No management | 33% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 65 |
| Child-headed households | 17 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 240 |
| Unaccompanied children | 14 |
| Individuals with disability | 4 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 60 |
| Latrines (Female) | 10 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Stone | 67% |
| 2. Other Block | 33% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 13 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 440 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 30 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 67% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 67% |
| 3. Drought | 33% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 13 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 67% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 33% |
| 3. None | 33% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 10 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. Primary | 67% |
| 3. Secondary | 67% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 8 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 67% |
| 2. Religious leader | 67% |
| 3. Community leader | 33% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites in Mogadishu Shibis 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.

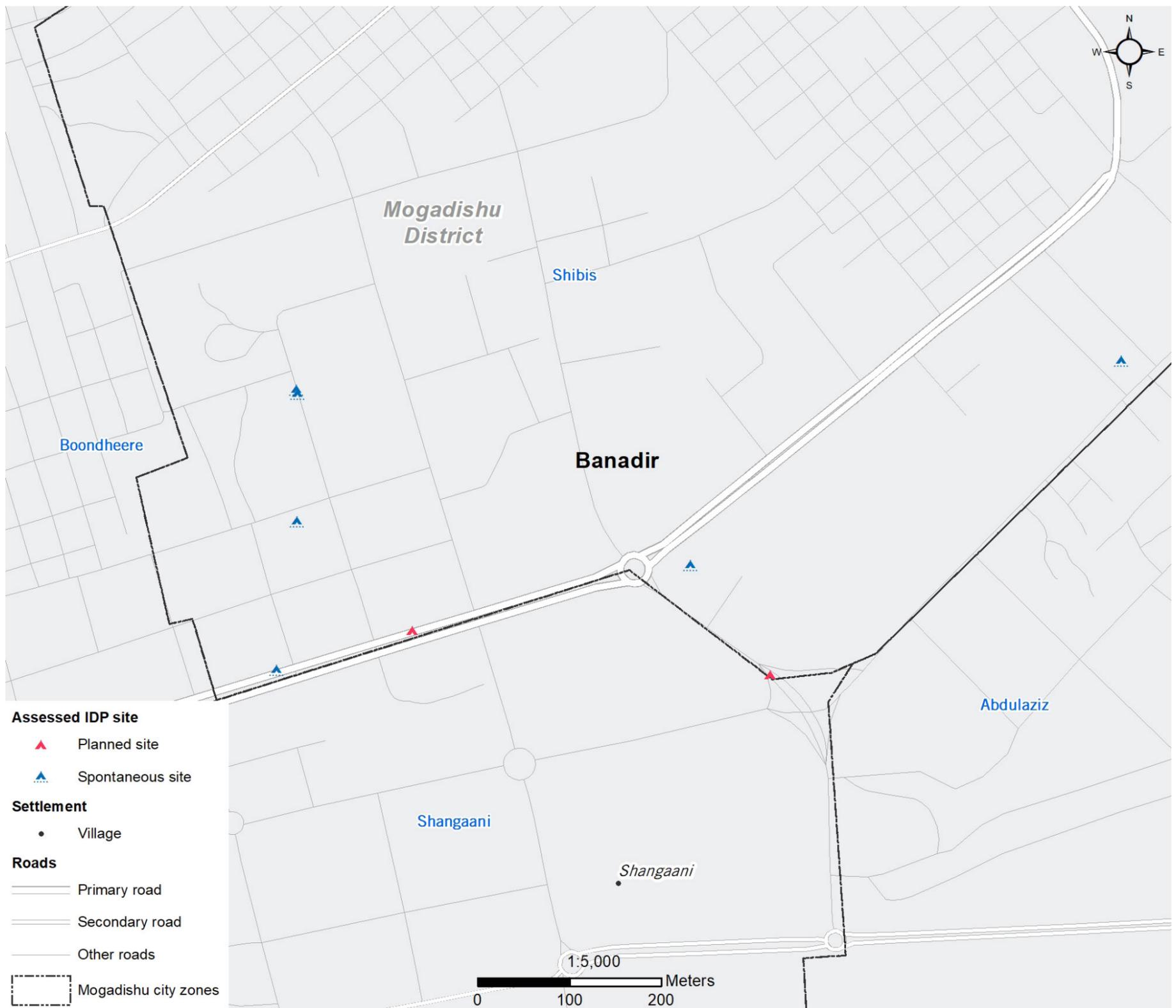
Number of assessed sites: **8**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Shibis⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.05, Long. 45.35



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
3. 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.
4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

**Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 6 |
| Planned | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 8,826 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,179 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 75% |
| No | 25% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 88% |
| 2. Community leader | 13% |
| 3. N/A | |

**Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 323 |
| Child-headed households | 2 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 550 |
| Unaccompanied children | 158 |
| Individuals with disability | 36 |
| Public lighting: | |
| Yes | 88% |
| No | 12% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 50% |
| 2. None | 38% |
| 3. Informal | 12% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 13% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 88% |
| No | 13% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 88 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 30 |

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. CGI | 75% |
| 2. Buul | 25% |
| 3. Brick | 12% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 88% |
| No | 13% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 23 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 2,179 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 221 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 2. Drought | 87% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 75% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 75% |
| No | 25% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 27 minutes |

**Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Cholera / Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 50% |
| 2. None | 50% |
| 3. Malaria | 25% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 88% |
| No | 12% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 86% |
| 2. Primary | 14% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 3 minutes |

**Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. Community leader | 37% |
| 3. Aid worker | 37% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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.

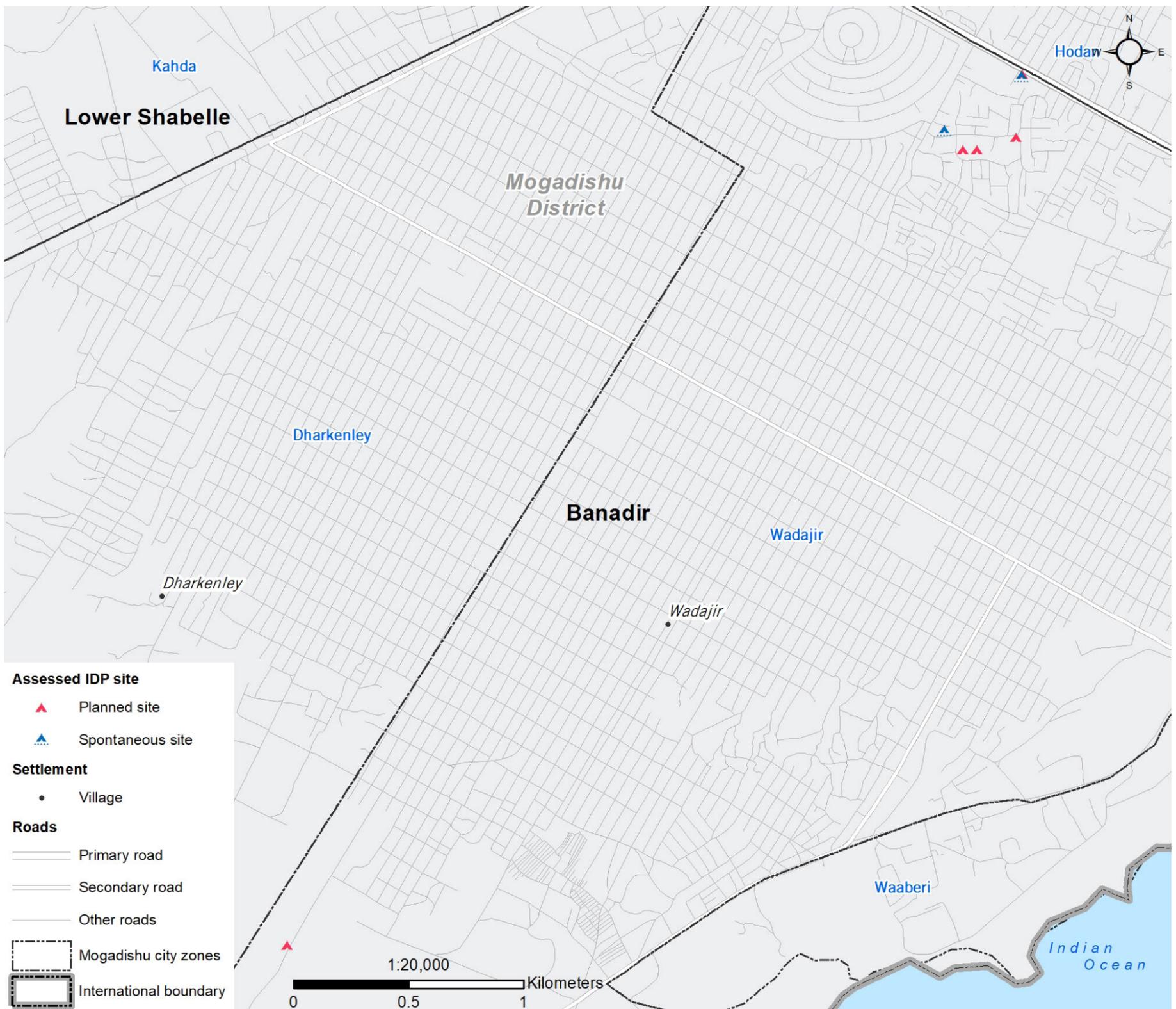
Number of assessed sites: **7**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Wadajir⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.04, Long. 45.29



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 5 |
| Spontaneous | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 2,010 |
| Estimated number of households: | 607 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. No management | 57% |
| 2. Residents | 29% |
| 3. Local authority | 14% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 135 |
| Child-headed households | 0 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 420 |
| Unaccompanied children | 55 |
| Individuals with disability | 69 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 86% |
| Yes | 14% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 57% |
| 2. Formal | 29% |
| 3. Informal | 14% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 57% |
| No | 43% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 22 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. CGI | 43% |
| 3. Tent | 14% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 71% |
| No | 29% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 17 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 607 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 146 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 2. Conflict in surrounding area | 100% |
| 3. Drought | 43% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 71% |
| No | 29% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 20 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 71% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 43% |
| 3. Diphtheria | 14% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 57% |
| Yes | 43% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 2 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Community leader | 86% |
| 2. Aid worker | 86% |
| 3. Friends, neighbours and family | 71% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites 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: **6**
 Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Wardhiigleey⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.05, Long. 45.34



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 4 |
| Spontaneous | 2 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 5,206 |
| Estimated number of households: | 904 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 50% |
| 2. Community leader | 33% |
| 3. No management | 17% |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 430 |
| Child-headed households | 200 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 495 |
| Unaccompanied children | 40 |
| Individuals with disability | 39 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. None | 67% |
| 2. Informal | 33% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 67% |
| No | 33% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 74 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. Timber and Plastic Sheet | 83% |
| 3. CGI | 67% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 15 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 904 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 89 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 83% |
| 2. Conflict in community | 67% |
| 3. Other conflict | 33% |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 11 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 83% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 83% |
| 2. Secondary | 17% |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 4 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 83% |
| 2. Community leader | 50% |
| 3. Aid worker | 50% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

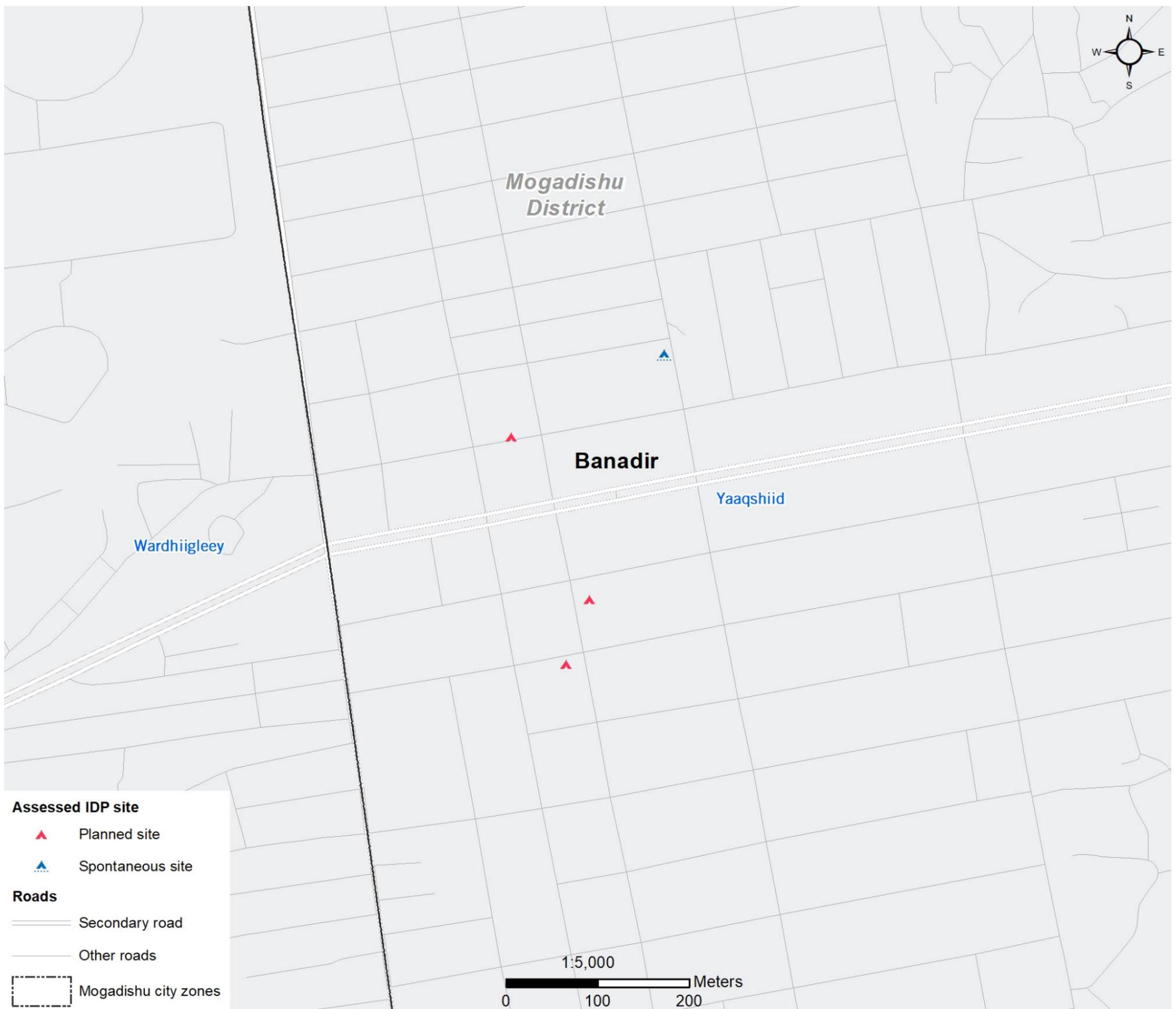
Number of assessed sites: **4**
Date assessed: **Sept-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Mogadishu Yaaqshiid⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 2.07, Long. 45.35



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.



Site Information

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 3 |
| Spontaneous | 1 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 326 |
| Estimated number of households: | 83 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Residents | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |



Protection

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 40 |
| Child-headed households | 0 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 13 |
| Unaccompanied children | 25 |
| Individuals with disability | 7 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 75% |
| Yes | 25% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Formal | 100% |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

WASH

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| No | 75% |
| Yes | 25% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 4 |
| Latrines (Female) | 0 |
| Latrines (Male) | 0 |



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. CGI | 50% |
| 3. Tent | 25% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 11 minutes |

Displacement

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 83 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 25 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

Food Security

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Primary source of food: | Do not know |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 50% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 15 minutes |



Health and Nutrition

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

Education

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Quranic | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 7 minutes |



Communication

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Friends, neighbours and family | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

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This factsheet presents a summary of profiles of assessed sites 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.

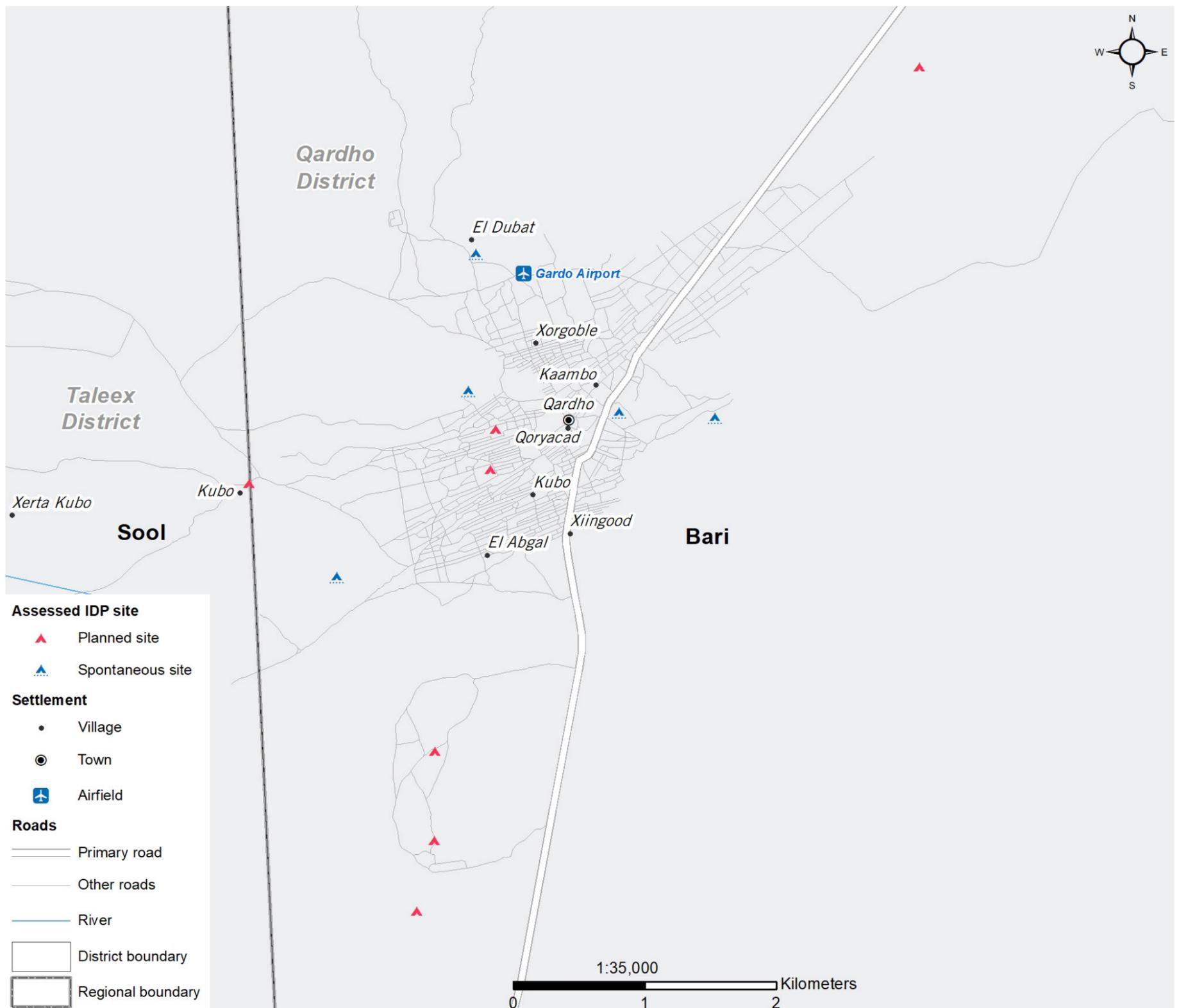
Number of assessed sites: **12**
 Date assessed: **Oct-2017**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Qardho⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 9.51, Long. 49.09



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

2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.

3. 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.

4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Planned | 7 |
| Spontaneous | 5 |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 12,172 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,435 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 100% |
| No | N/A |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Local authority | 50% |
| 2. Residents | 50% |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 920 |
| Child-headed households | 198 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 2,435 |
| Unaccompanied children | 600 |
| Individuals with disability | 350 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 75% |
| Yes | 25% |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Do not know | 50% |
| 2. None | 33% |
| 3. Informal | 17% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 92% |
| Yes | 8% |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 58% |
| No | 42% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 168 |
| Latrines (Female) | 20 |
| Latrines (Male) | 20 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 75% |
| 2. Stone | 33% |
| 3. CGI | 25% |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 83% |
| Yes | 17% |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | 13 minutes |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 2,099 |
| Host community | 336 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 284 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Conflict in community | 54% |
| 2. Drought | 36% |
| 3. Conflict in surrounding area | 27% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Access to a food market: | |
| No | 75% |
| Yes | 25% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 13 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 50% |
| 2. Cholera/ Acute Watery Diarrhoea | 33% |
| 3. None | 33% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | 5 minutes |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | N/A |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 67% |
| Yes | 33% |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. Primary | 75% |
| 2. Quranic | 50% |
| 3. Secondary | 25% |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | 6 minutes |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Community leader | 67% |
| 2. Friends, neighbours and family | 42% |
| 3. Religious leader/ Aid worker | 17% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.

Introduction

While an estimated 2.1 million people live in displacement sites in Somalia¹, existing information on exact locations and site level vulnerabilities is sparse, and existing assessments have been ad-hoc and unharmonised, resulting in low comparability and verification.

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

Target locations for assessment were selected based on needs identified by the CCCM Cluster and accessibility for data collection. A grid pattern approach² was used to identify all IDP sites in a specific area. In each identified site, two

key informants (KI) were interviewed: the site manager or community leader and a women's representative, to ensure the perspectives of different groups were captured³. KI responses were aggregated for each site. These were then aggregated further to the district level, 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 sites in Waajid 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.

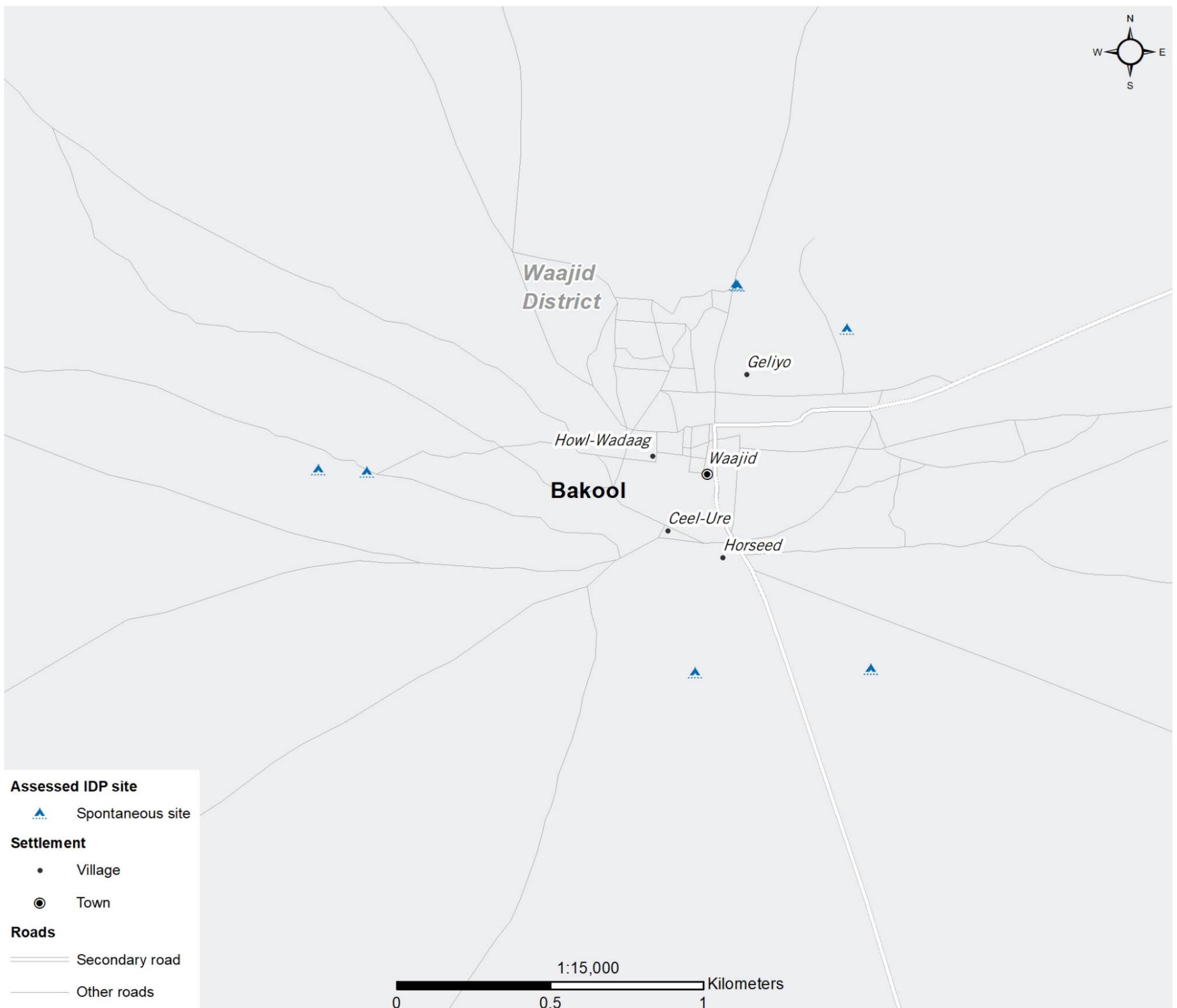
Number of assessed sites: **8**
 Date assessed: **Feb-2018**

Location map



Assessed IDP sites in Waajid⁴

Coordinates: Lat. 3.81, Long. 43.25



1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), September 2017.
 2. For each target location, the area was divided into 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 1km² grids were created based on the extent of targeted towns. Due to changing levels of access, and fluidity in creation and closure of sites, in some cases, sites outside the proposed grids were captured.

 **Site Information**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Site type: | |
| Spontaneous | 8 |
| Planned | N/A |
| Estimated number of individuals: | 11,975 |
| Estimated number of households: | 2,817 |
| Site capacity reached: | |
| Yes | 63% |
| No | 37% |
| Top three site management agencies reported: | |
| 1. Community leader | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |

 **Protection**

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Vulnerable groups: | |
| Female-headed households | 298 |
| Child-headed households | 20 |
| Elderly individuals ⁵ | 1,670 |
| Unaccompanied children | 29 |
| Individuals with disability | 36 |
| Public lighting: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three forms of land tenure reported: | |
| 1. Informal | 50% |
| 2. None | 38% |
| 3. Formal | 12% |
| Risk of eviction in the next three months: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |

 **WASH**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Access to potable water: | |
| Yes | 75% |
| No | 25% |
| Number of latrines in assessed sites: | |
| Latrines (Mixed gender) | 0 |
| Latrines (Female) | 7 |
| Latrines (Male) | 6 |

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Top three shelter types reported⁶: | |
| 1. Buul | 100% |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Access to a NFI market: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest NFI market: | N/A |

 **Displacement**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Estimated number of households per displacement group: | |
| IDPs | 2,467 |
| Host community | 0 |
| IDP households arrived in the past 3 months | 910 |
| Top three reasons for displacement reported⁶: | |
| 1. Drought | 100% |
| 2. No livelihood opportunities | 100% |
| 3. No services available | 25% |

 **Food Security**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary source of food: | Market purchases |
| Food distributions: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Access to a food market: | |
| Yes | 75% |
| No | 25% |
| Average walking time to the nearest food market: | 34 minutes |

 **Health and Nutrition**

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Top three health issues reported⁶: | |
| 1. Malaria | 100% |
| 2. Measles | 75% |
| 3. Other | 75% |
| Access to healthcare services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Average walking time to the nearest health service: | N/A |
| Access to nutrition services: | |
| No | 88% |
| Yes | 12% |
| Average walking time to the nearest nutrition service: | 60 minutes |

 **Education**

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Access to education services: | |
| No | 100% |
| Yes | N/A |
| Top three school types reportedly available⁶: | |
| 1. N/A | |
| 2. N/A | |
| 3. N/A | |
| Average walking time to the nearest school: | N/A |

 **Communication**

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Top three most trusted sources of information reported⁶: | |
| 1. Community leader | 87% |
| 2. Religious leader | 75% |
| 3. Friends, neighbours and family | 62% |

5. More than 60 years old.

6. Key informants could select multiple responses.