Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) Key Findings

March 2021

SOMALIA

CONTEXT

The protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia is multi-layered and complex. Limited development coupled with recurring climatic shocks, such as drought and riverine-/flash-flooding, give rise to high levels of need among affected populations, while insecurity and incidents of conflict severely hinder access to humanitarian actors. The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside in overcrowded shelters in densely populated urban areas, further increasing their exposure to the risks and impacts of COVID-19.

The Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) was initiated in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in order to provide the humanitarian community with up-to-date information on the location of IDP sites, the conditions and capacity of the sites, and an estimate of the severity of humanitarian needs of residents. Data collection for the current round of the DSA took place from December 2020 to March 2021 and assessed **2,363** IDP sites in 60 districts across Somalia.

The full dataset, analysis, and outputs of previous DSA are available here.

METHODOLOGY

Findings are based on key informant (KI) interviews with purposefully sampled KIs who reported on the site level. Interviews were conducted by REACH in accessible locations. Targeted areas within districts were determined based on a secondary data review, which drew on previous assessments conducted on IDP populations. After identifying target areas, REACH located IDP sites by contacting the lowest level of governance.[2]

The methodology for the fourth round of the DSA was developed in close consultation with clusters and partner organisations and updated to improve the quality and reliability of data collected regarding IDP settlement locations, estimated size of resident populations, and the severity of humanitarin needs. The severity scale goes from 1 to 4+ and the severity phases are none/minimal, stress, severe, extreme and extreme+. For the list of indicators and the severity score calculations, see page 9 of this factsheet. All findings presented on this factsheet relate to the % of sites with a given response, and should be considered indicative, rather than representative, of the humanitarian situation in assessed sites.

Assessment information
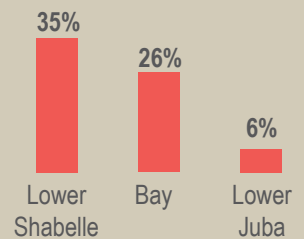
2,363 assessed sites hosting:

454,293 households[2]

2,300,210 individuals[2]
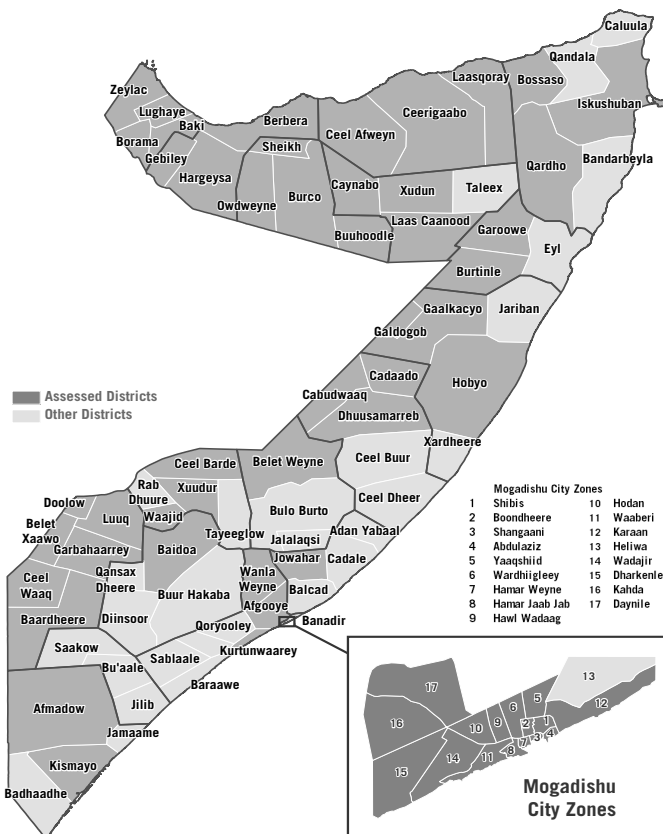
Displacement

Total number of IDP individuals[2] arriving into a new settlement in the past 3 months	**36,512**
Total number of IDP individuals[2] departing from an old settlement in the past 3 months	**11,744**

Proportion of sites by most common region of origin of IDPs in the site:

- 35% Lower Shabelle
- 26% Bay
- 6% Lower Juba

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE MAP

Assessed Districts
Other Districts

Mogadishu City Zones

1	Shibis	10	Hodan
2	Boondheere	11	Waaberi
3	Shangaani	12	Karaan
4	Abdulaziz	13	Heliwa
5	Yaaqshiid	14	Wadajir
6	Wardhiigleey	15	Dharkenley
7	Hamar Weyne	16	Kahda
8	Hamar Jaab Jab	17	Daynile
9	Hawl Wadaag		

Mogadishu City Zones

[1] District Office, Mayor's Office, etc.
[2] Figures represent average KI estimates.

Summary of severity score[3]

Overall cluster severity score and severity phase classification at national level:

Clusters	Severity Score	Severity phase
Food Security & Livelihoods	4	Extreme
Nutrition	3	Severe
Health	4	Extreme
Protection	4	Extreme
Shelter & Non-Food Items	2	Stress
Education	3	Severe
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4	Extreme

For the list of indicators and the severity score calculations, see page 9 of this factsheet.

[3] The analysis methodology was adjusted between 2020 and 2021 in order to align with other multi-sectoral assessments carried out by REACH and other partners. This included adapting the ranking system. Therefore, the results for 2021 cannot be compared directly with the previous years, but can be useful to show the differences between the sectors and districts. The final national-level severity score was obtained by retaining the most severe phase found for at least 20% of sites.

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% of sites with an FSL severity score of 3 or higher: 52%

% of sites per FSL severity score:

0%	Extreme+	(severity score 5)
20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
32%	Severe	(severity score 3)
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)
29%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined FSL severity scores of 3 or higher were found to be:

- Proportion of sites where a least a few people were reportedly not able to access enough food in the 30 days prior to data collection **(60%)**

Proportion of sites where KIs reported there is no land available to residents for raising livestock: **61%**

Proportion of sites where KIs reported there is no land available to residents for agriculture / cultivation purposes: **67%**

Three most commonly reported primary sources of food[4]:

Market purchases	**75%**
Household production	**13%**
Food assistance from NGOs	**4%**

Most commonly reported strategies used by people in the settlement to cope with a lack of food:[4,5]

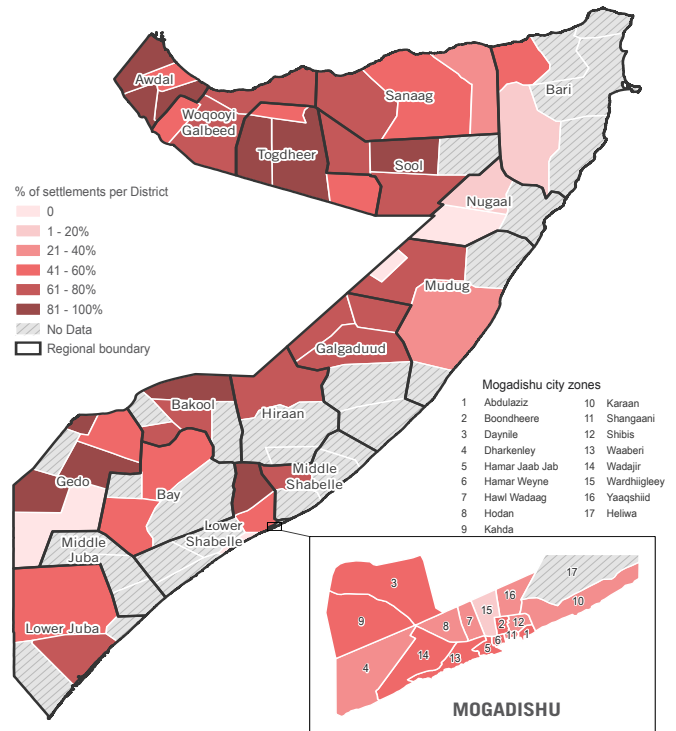|	
Borrow food or get help from a friend or relative	**65%**
Asking non-relatives for food	**43%**
Purchase food with borrowed money	**43%**

Three most commonly reported barriers for accessing food in the last 30 days prior to the data collection:[4,5]

Inability to purchase food/ lack of money	**80%**
No land for cultivation/ no livestock for animal husbandry	**50%**
Flooding, drought or locusts	**42%**

Proportion of sites where KIs reported residents involved in:

	Small scale crop production	Animal husbandry	Fishing
None (0%)	**72%**	**69%**	**84%**
A few (1-25%)	**24%**	**26%**	**14%**
Some (26-50%)	**3%**	**5%**	**2%**
Many (51-75%)	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**
All or almost all (76-100%)	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Do not know	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

% of sites with an FSL severity score of 3 or higher:

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No Data
- Regional boundary

Mogadishu city zones

1	Abdulaziz	10	Karaan
2	Boondheere	11	Shangaani
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[4] Respondents could select multiple options. *Applies to all questions with reference '4'.*

[5] The findings related a subset of 1,143 sites where KIs reported not having access to enough food.

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HEALTH

% of sites with a health severity score of 3 or higher: 90%

% of sites per health severity score:

0%	**Extreme+** (severity score 5)
70%	**Extreme** (severity score 4)
20%	**Severe** (severity score 3)
9%	**Stress** (severity score 2)
1%	**No or minimal** (severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined health severity scores of 3 or higher were found to be:

- Proportion of sites where it reportedly takes more than one hour to reach the nearest healthcare facility **(19%)**
- Proportion of sites where KIs reported that specific health problems (e.g. Malaria, fever, acute watery diarrhoea) are common among the population **(86%)**
- Proportion of sites where KIs reported no women are able to access skilled personnel while giving birth **(42%)**

Proportion of sites by type of health facilities available in the site:[4]

Pharmacy	**58%**
District hospital	**32%**
Mobile clinic	**25%**

Proportion of sites by types of health services reportedly available in the site:[4]

Basic primary healthcare	**52%**
Vaccinations	**49%**
Child healthcare	**42%**

Proportion of sites where KIs reported the presence of at least some people with serious problems with their physical health due to injuries/wounds: — 22%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported the presence of at least some people with serious problems with their physical health due to disabilities: — 6%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported the presence of at least some people with serious problems with their physical health due to sickness/illness/disease: — 5%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported men were unable to get adequate healthcare: — 3%
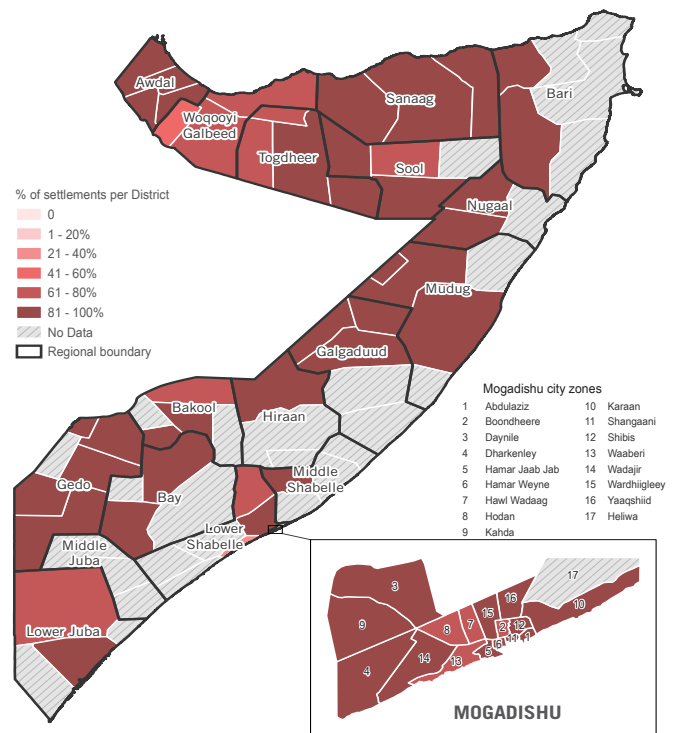
Proportion sites where KIs reported women were unable to get adequate healthcare: — 33%

Three most commonly reported barriers for accessing health in the last 30 days prior to the data collection:[4,6]

Cost of services and/or medicine is too high	**54%**
The treatment center is too far away	**47%**
No access to qualified health staff	**30%**

% of sites with a health severity score of at least 3, per district:

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No Data
- Regional boundary

Mogadishu city zones
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7	Hawl Wadaag	16	Yaaqshiid
8	Hodan	17	Heliwa
9	Kahda		

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[6] The findings related a subset of 1,982 sites where KIs reported not having healthcare facilities within or around the sites.

PROTECTION

% of sites with a protection severity score of 3 or higher: 68%

% of sites per protection severity score:

0%	Extreme+	(severity score 5)
51%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)
9%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined protection severity scores of 3 or higher were found to be:

- Proportion of sites where protection incidents that correspond to a severity score of 3 or higher had reportedly happened in the 3 months prior to data collection **(54%)**.
- Proportion of sites where KIs reported that there are specific locations that people typically avoid out of fear and/or insecurity **(64%)**.

Proportion of sites by top five most commonly reported insecure areas in the sites[4]:

When leaving settlement/town	**30%**
In shelters	**29%**
On the way to markets	**21%**
At the markets	**19%**
At water points	**14%**

Proportion of sites reportedly having no designated spaces where women and girls can gather: 64%

Proportion of sites reportedly having no child friendly spaces: 70%

Proportion of sites where restrictions on movement during the day were reported: 5%

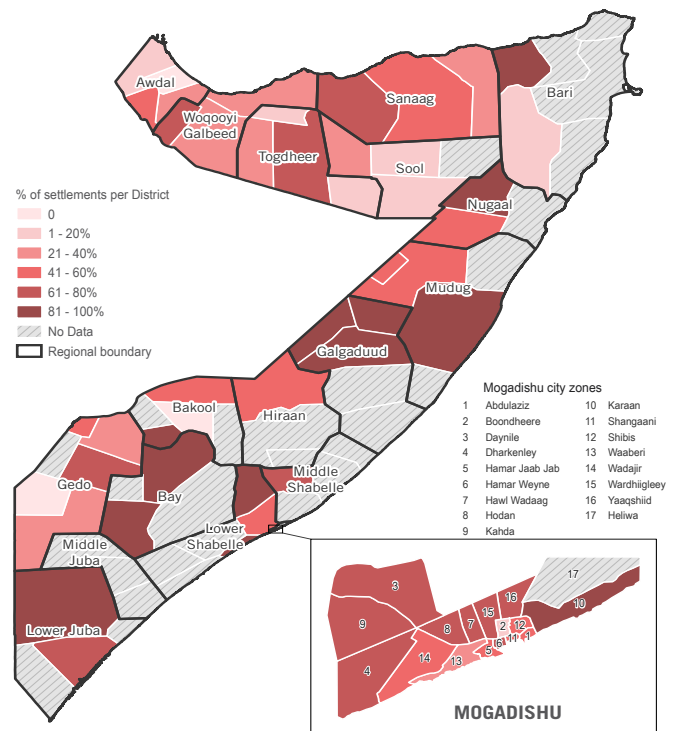**Proportion of sites where restrictions on movement during the night were reported:** 14%

Proportion of sites by types of safety and security incidents that reportedly happened in the site in the 3 months prior to data collection[4]:

Gender-based violence	**18%**
Displacement	**17%**
Disappearances	**15%**
Forced taxation by non-government actors	**13%**

Proportion of sites by reported locations where safety and security incidents typically occur[4,7]:

In shelters	**48%**
When leaving settlement/town	**41%**
On the way to or at NFI markets	**30%**
On the way to or at food markets	**30%**

% of sites with a protection severity score of at least 3, per district:

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No Data
- Regional boundary

Mogadishu city zones
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[7] The findings related a subset of 1,325 sites where KIs reported incidents occurred in the sites in 3 months prior to the data collection

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SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of sites with an shelter & NFIs severity score of 3 or higher: 4%

% of sites per Shelter & NFIs severity score:

0%	Extreme+	(severity score 5)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
50%	Stress	(severity score 2)
46%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined shelter & NFIs severity scores of 3 or higher were found to be:

- There is no critical indicator scored for the SNFI sector.

Proportion of sites where KIs reported floods occurred in the sites in the 12 months prior to the data collection: 35%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported fire occurred in the sites in the 3 months prior to the data collection: 18%

Top three groups reportedly facing impediments in accessing NFI and construction materials:[4,8]

Elders (Persons aged 60 and more)	66%
Persons with disabilities	54%
Children	51%

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to markets selling NFIs: 44%

Four most commonly reported types of NFIs available at markets[4,8]:

Clothes	69%
Medicines	63%
Soap	58%
Local construction materials	30%

Four most commonly reported types of shelter present in the sites[4]:

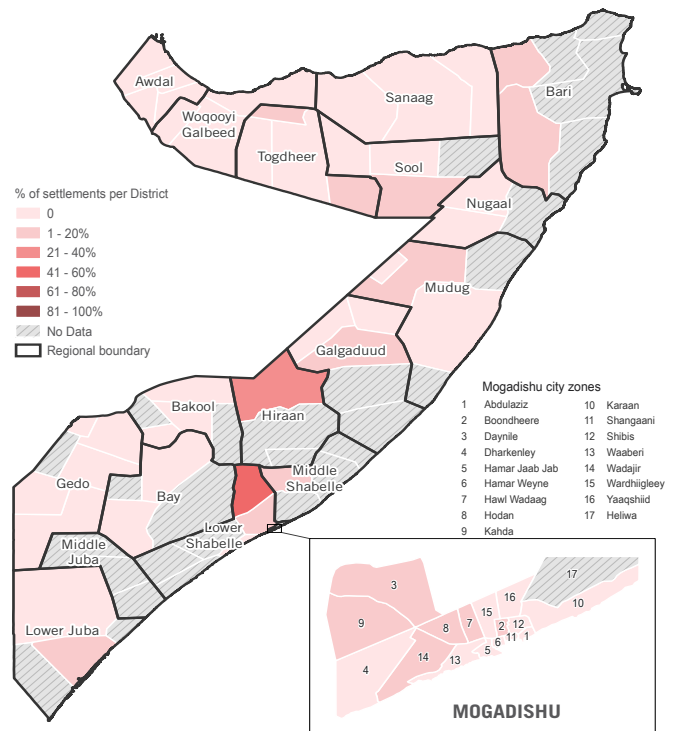| Buul | 93% |
Shelter constructed using shelter kit	37%
CGI sheet wall and roof*	29%
Tent	27%

*Corrugated Galvanized Iron.

Proportion of sites with public lighting throughout the site: 5%

Proportion of sites where the nearest functional NFI market is more than 60 minutes away on foot: 6%

% of sites with a SNFI severity score of at least 3, per district:

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No Data
- Regional boundary

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[8] The findings related a subset of 1,333 sites where KIs reported having access to NFI markets.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of sites with WASH severity score of 3 or higher: 72%

% of sites per WASH severity score:

0%	Extreme+	(severity score 5)
37%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)
12%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined WASH severity score of 3 or higher were found to be:

- Proportion of sites where people reportedly did not treat their water and the main water source is an unimproved source **(5%)**
- Proportion of sites where barriers to water access were reported that correspond to a severity score of 3 or higher **(73%)**
- Proportion of sites where barriers to toilet access were reported that correspond to a severity score of 3 or higher **(54%)**

Water

Proportion of sites where the nearest functioning water source is more than 60 minutes away on foot: 6%

Three most commonly reported primary source of water:

Water kiosk (humanitarian aid)	20%
Piped system	19%
Vendors or shop	19%

The most commonly reported types of water treatments were **chlorine tablets/aquatabs (56%)**, **boiling (50%)** and **cloth filter (12%).**[4]

The most commonly reported types of water barriers were **waterpoints are too far (59%)**, **insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points (42%)** and **waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for persons with disabilities) (41%).**[4]
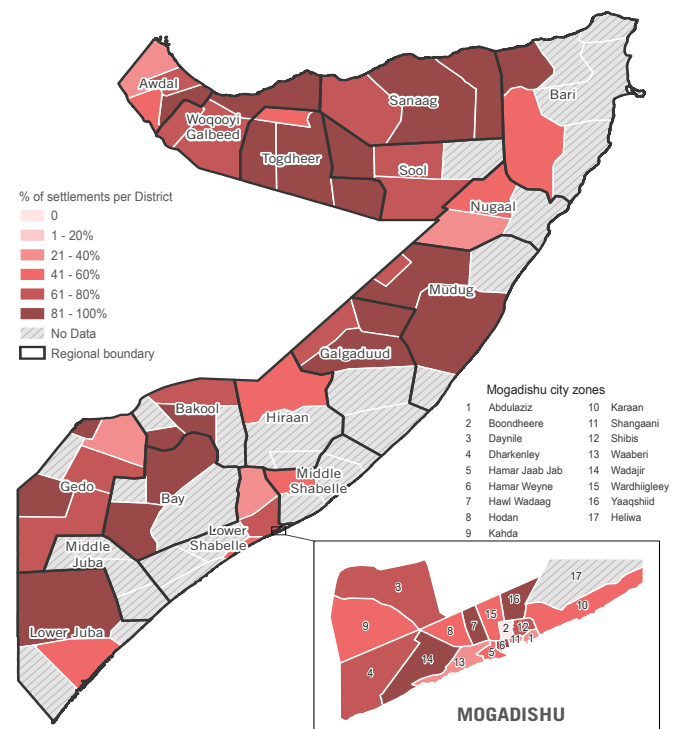
Sanitation:

Proportion of sites where the nearest functional latrine is more than 60 minutes away on foot: 0%

Three most commonly reported methods of solid waste disposal:[4]

Burning	21%
Burial if in designated areas far from houses and water sources	20%
Burial - also in areas close to houses	14%

Proportion of sites where people reportedly have no access to handwashing facilities: 17%

Proportion of sites where people reportedly have no access to access toilets with internal lighting: 1%

Hygiene:

Proportion of sites where the nearest functioning bathing facility is more than 60 minutes away on foot: 0%

Three most commonly reported problems related to hygiene facilities[4,10]**:**

Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)	39%
Sanitation facilities are not functioning or full	20%
Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic	19%

% of sites with a WASH severity score of at least 3, per district:

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No Data
- Regional boundary

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[9] The findings related a subset of 1,284 sites where KIs reported presence of water sources at the sites.
[10] The findings related a subset of 1,990 sites where KIs reported having access to functioning latrines or bathing facilities.

EDUCATION

% of sites with an education severity score of 3 or higher: 56%

% of sites per education severity score:

0%	Extreme+	(severity score 3)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 3)
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)
43%	Stress	(severity score 2)
1%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined education severity score of 3 or higher were found to be:

- Proportion of sites where recruitment by armed groups and conflict-driven displacement were reported as barriers to learning facilities for girls **(5%)**
- Proportion of sites where recruitment by armed groups and conflict-driven displacement were reported as barriers to learning facilities for boys **(5%)**

Three most commonly reported barrier accessing education for girls[4]:

School fees and/or cost of materials	**69%**
Children lack documentation needed to register	**63%**
Security concerns of child travelling or being at school	**34%**

Three most commonly reported barrier accessing education for boys[4]:

School fees and/or cost of materials	**73%**
Distance to school too far / lack transportation	**9%**
Security concerns of child travelling or being at school	**7%**

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to learning facilities: **16%**

Proportion of sites where the nearest functioning bathing facility is more than 60 minutes away on foot:[11] **0%**

Reported types of learning facilities available at sites:

Quoranic	**81%**
Primary	**50%**
Secondary	**22%**

Proportion of sites where boys reportedly attended school regularly (i.e. at least 4 times per week): **80%**

Proportion of sites where girls reportedly attended school regularly (i.e. at least 4 times per week): **81%**
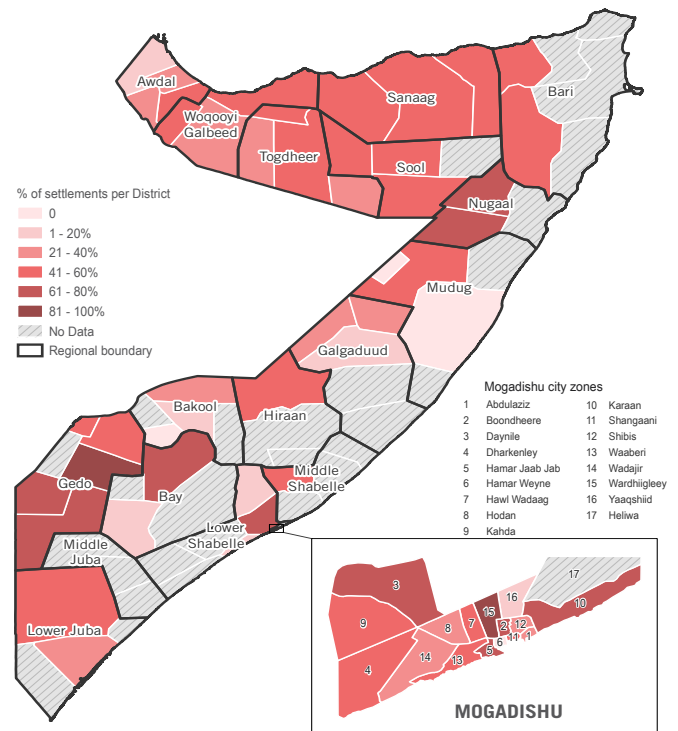
Proportion of schools with gender segregated latrines at sites, as reported by KIs: **79%**

Proportion of learning facilities at sites reportedly having no fences and clear demarcation: **83%**

% of sites with an education severity score of at least 3, per district:

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
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- No Data
- Regional boundary

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[11] The findings related a subset of 2,107 sites where KIs reported having access to education

NUTRITION

% of sites with a nutrition severity score of 3 or higher: 91%

% of sites per nutrition severity score:

| 0%	Extreme+	(severity score 5)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
85%	Severe	(severity score 3)
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)
2%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The main critical indicators that determined nutrition severity scores of 3 or higher were found to be:
- Proportion of sites where KIs reported perceiving that at least some children were malnourished **(77%)**

Proportion of sites where the nearest functional nutrition facility is more than 60 minutes away on foot: 18%

% of sites with a nutrition severity score of at least 3, per district:
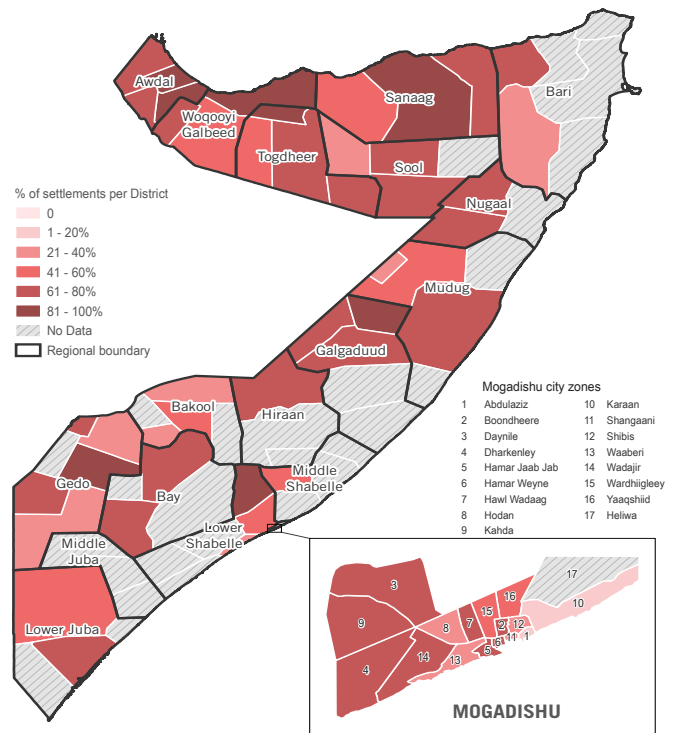
Proportion of sites by most commonly barriers to accessing nutrition services:

Cost of services and/or medicine is too high	**70%**
No access to qualified staff at the nutrition facility	**45%**
Problems with civil documents	**40%**

Proportion of sites where the following nutrition items had reportedly been received in the 3 months prior to data collection:

Therapeutic milk products F75 or F100	**58%**
Super Cereal Plus	**41%**
Therapeutic and supplementary food	**36%**
MUAC tape*	**32%**

*Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

% of settlements per District
- 0
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- No Data
- Regional boundary

Districts: Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, Sool, Bari, Nugaal, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Bakool, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Lower Juba

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COVID Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP)

Proportion of sites where most people reportedly think that COVID-19 is an important issue:

Yes	**66%**
No	**34%**
Do not Know	**0%**

Proportion of sites by reported actions taken by most people to prevent the spread of COVID-19:[4]

Stopping handshakes or physical contact	**56%**
Keeping distance from people	**53%**
Avoiding public places and gatherings	**46%**

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

CAMP MANAGEMENT

Three most commonly reported information sources used in the site:[4]

Radio	**86%**
Friends / Neighborhood / Family	**51%**
Community leaders	**50%**

Three most commonly reported information sources used for persons with disabilities:[4]

Friends / Neighborhood / Family	**70%**
Radio	**68%**
Community leaders	**51%**

Proportion of sites by main language spoken in the site:[4]

Maay Somali	**54%**
Standard / Northern Somali	**29%**
Benaadir Somali	**16%**

Proportion of sites where people reportedly have access to a feedback mechanism: **30%**

Proportion of sites by problems reportedly experienced during the delivery of humanitarian assistance:[4]

Lack of information	**22%**
Physically unable to access points of aid	**17%**
Fighting between recipients	**14%**

Proportion of sites by committees reportedly available in the site:[4]

Camp management committee	**86%**
Women committee	**78%**
Resident committee	**77%**

Proportion of sites by reported type of site management:[4]

Community leader	**38%**
Gatekeeper*	**36%**
Local authority	**30%**

*Gatekeeper is a person who controls access to services in some IDP sites.

The most commonly reported district of origin for MOST of the IDPs residing in the sites **Baidoa**

Average number of households reportedly evicted per site in the 3 months prior to data collection: **1 household**

Proportion of sites where KIs reported women were present in committees: **100%**

SEVERITY SCORE CALCULATION

The severity score for a given sector is produced by aggregating unmet needs indicators per sector. For this round of the DSA, a simple aggregation methodology has been identified, building on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. Using this method, each site is assigned a deprivation score according to its deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each site is obtained by calculating the percentage of the deprivations experienced, so that the deprivation score for each site lies between 0 and 100. The method relies on the categorization of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap. The threshold for how a site is considered to have a particular gap or not is determined in advance for each indicator. The DSA IV aggregation methodology outlined below can be described as "MPI-like", using the steps of the MPI approach to determine an aggregated needs severity score, with the addition of "critical indicators" that determine the higher severity scores.

1) Identify indicators that measure needs ('gaps') for each sector, capturing the following key dimensions: accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness. Set binary thresholds: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap;
2) Identify critical indicators that, on their own, indicate a gap in the sector overall;
3) Identify individual indicator scores (0 or 1) for each site, once data had been collected;
4) Calculate the severity score for each site, based on the following decision tree (tailored to each sector);

a. **"Super" critical indicator(s)**: could lead to a 4+ if an extreme situation is found for the site;
b. **Critical indicators**: using a decision tree approach, a severity class is identified based on a discontinued scale of 1 to 4 (1, 3, 4) depending on the scores of each of the critical indicators;
c. **Non-critical indicators**: the scores of all non-critical indicators are summed up and converted into a percentage of possible total (e.g. 3 out of 4 = 75%) to identify the severity score of a sector;
d. The final national-level severity score was obtained by retaining the most severe phase found for at least 20% of sites.

Note: The indicators for CCCM, AAP and COVID-19 are not part of the severity calculations across the sectors. Hence, the CCCM and AAP sections in this factsheet do not present the severity scores.

Critical indicators

Sector	Indicator	Severity Scores				
		None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Extreme ++
		1	2	3	4	4+
WASH	% of sites by method of water treatment	Improved water source	Un-improved source & Treating water	Do not treat water & Water source is unimproved		
WASH	% of sites by barriers to water access	No problem	"Not enough container to store the water, Waterpoints are too far, Water is not available at the market, Water is too expensive, Poor quality of water"	Insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points, Water points are not functioning or closed, Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities), Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints	Fetching water is a dangerous activity	
WASH	% of sites by barriers to sanitation	No problem (cannot select with any other option)	Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are unclean/unhygienic Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting etc.) Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women	Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) / facilities too crowded, Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full, Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)	Going to the sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous	
Nutrition	% of sites by proportion of malnourished children	None (0%)	A few (1-25%)	Some (26-50%)	Many (51-75%)	All or almost all (76-100%)
Nutrition	% of sites by most common barriers to accessing nutrition services	No issues	2 issues	3 issues	More than 3 Issues	
Healthcare	% of sites by distance to the nearest healthcare facility	Less than 1 hour			More than 1 hour	
Healthcare	% of sites by the action taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19		Not leaving the house at all, Reducing movement outside the house, Stopping handshakes or physical contact, Keeping distance from people, Avoiding public places and gatherings, Avoiding public transport, Wearing a face mask, Wearing gloves, Washing hands more regularly Keeping surfaces clean, Staying away from animals	Praying to God	No action taken	
Healthcare	% of sites by the types of health problems that are common amongst residents			1-3 problems	4 or more probems	

Critical indicators..

Sector	Indicator	Severity Scores				
		None/Minimal	**Stress**	**Severe**	**Extreme**	**Extreme ++**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4+**
FSL	% of sites by the severity of the hunger situation due to lack of access to enough food	None (0%)		Few (1-25%)	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"	
Education	% of sites by main barrier accessing education for girls	No barriers (cannot select with any other option), Language issues, Parents don't value education, Parents don't approve of curriculum Cultural beliefs, Parents unaware of education opportunities available, Distance to school too far / lack transportation, Schools closed (for any reason),Poor school infrastructure/facilities, Lack of qualified teaching staff, Insufficient WASH facilities in schools, Schools overcrowded	Security concerns of child travelling or being at school, Children lack documentation needed to register, Lack of male / female separation, Child helping at home / farm School fees and/or cost of materials Children psychologically distressed Child working outside home Marriage and/or pregnancy Flooding / weather events	"Children join/recruited by armed groups Displacement due to conflict"	" "	
Education	% of sites by main barrier accessing education for boys	No barriers (cannot select with any other option), Language issuesParents don't value education, Parents don't approve of curriculum, Cultural beliefs, Parents unaware of education opportunities available, Distance to school too far / lack transportation, Schools closed (for any reason), Poor school infrastructure/facilities, Lack of qualified teaching staff, Insufficient WASH facilities in schools, Schools overcrowded	Security concerns of child travelling or being at school, Children lack documentation needed to register, Lack of male / female separation, Child helping at home / farm School fees and/or cost of materials Children psychologically distressed Child working outside home Marriage and/or pregnancy Flooding / weather events	Children join/recruited by armed groups Displacement due to conflict	" "	
Protection	% of sites by the type of protection incidents that typically occur	No protection incidents occurred	Illegal or forced taxation by non-government actors, Friction between community and surrounding host communities, Exploitation and abuse related to access to assistance, Land grabbing, Denied access to justice	Gender based violence Arrests and detention, Abductions , Displacement, Violence during aid distribution, Destruction of property Cases of unaccompanied and separated children	Disappearances Forced military recruitment Armed violenceIncidents due to UXO (Unexploded ordnance. (UXO) is any sort of military ammunition or explosive ordnance which has failed to function as intended	
Protection	% of sites by the most insecure areas	"There are no areas that people avoid for fear of insecurity		"When leaving site/townMarkets On the way to markets Health centresNutrition/feeding centres Humanitarian aid distribution points"	"In shelters, At Water points At Latrines, Bathing areas Schools, On the way to schools"	

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Non-critical indicators

Sector	Indicator	Classification	
		Not in Need (0)	**In Need (1)**
SNFI	% of sites by access to market where NFI and building material can be purchased	Yes	No
SNFI	% of sites by available NFI and building materials	"5 Or more of the following NFI items [Sleeping mats, Plastic sheets, Blankets, Jerry cans or buckets, Cooking utensils, Mosquito nets, Solar lamp]"	"5 Or Less of the following NFI items [Sleeping mats, Plastic sheets, Blankets, Jerry cans or buckets, Cooking utensils, Mosquito nets, Solar lamp]"
SNFI	% of sites by distance to market where NFI and building materials can be purchased	Less than one hour	More than one hour
SNFI	% of sites by shelter & NFI support activities	"Provision of shelter kits OR Provision of NFI kits/items OR Construction / rehabilitation of water sources OR Construction / repair of latrines OR Distribution of hygiene kits (jerry cans for storage / transport, soap/ hygienic menstrual materials)"	"NOT SELECTED: Provision of shelter kits, Provision of NFI kits/items Construction / rehabilitation of water sources Construction / repair of latrines, Distribution of hygiene kits (jerry cans for storage / transport, soap/ hygienic menstrual materials)"
SNFI	% of sites by available security of tenure	written	"yes_oral, no_agreement"
SNFI	% of sites by available public lighting	Yes	No
SNFI	% of sites by type of shelter structure	"IF[Timber and plastic sheet with CGI roof+, CGI sheet wall and roof+ Mud and stick wall with CGI roof+, Plywood wall with CGI roof+ Stone/brick wall with CGI roof: Type 1+ Stone/brick wall with CGI roof: Type 2] > 50% of all structures "	"IF [Buul + Tent+ Shelter constructed using shelter kit] > 50% of all Structures"
SNFI	% of sites by existence of shelters destroyed	Less than 25% of shelters destroyed	More than 25% of shelters destroyed
SNFI	% of sites by eviction notice	"no, dontknow"	yes
WASH	% of sites by access to handwashing facilities	25% or less	More than 25%
WASH	% of sites by toilets with internal lighting	50% or less	More than 50%
WASH	% of sites by access to and availability of bathing facilities	less than 1 hour	More than 1 hour
WASH	% of sites by method of solid waste disposal	"Household or communal covered pit Burial if in designated areas far from houses and water sources"	"Burial - also in areas close to houses Burial - also in areas close to water sources, In open, Burning "
WASH	% of sites by access to and availability of sanitation facilities	less than 1 hour	More than 1 hour
WASH	% of sites by access to an improved water source	"Improved water source AND time taken is less than 60 mins"	"Unimproved water source (except surface water) OR Collection time is more than 60 minutes"
HLT	% of sites by type of health facilities available	First aid post, Pharmacy, District hospital Mobile clinic, Private clinic, NGO clinic, Government run clinic	No access to any health facility
HLT	% of sites by type of health services available	"Basic primary healthcare, Vaccinations, Child healthcare, Maternal healthcare, Nutrition counselling / services, HIV Counselling and testing ,Mental health services"	None of the above
HLT	% of sites by proportion of residents with serious problems with their physical health due to Sickness/illness/disease	"None (0%) A few (1-25%)"	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"
HLT	% of sites by proportion of residents with serious problems with their physical health due to Injuries/wounds	"None (0%) A few (1-25%)"	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"

Non-critical indicators..

HLT	% of sites by proportion of residents with serious problems with their physical health due to Disabilities	"None (0%) A few (1-25%)"	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"
HLT	% of sites by proportion of residents with serious problems with their physical health due to Mental health issues	"None (0%) A few (1-25%)"	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"
HLT	% of sites by proportion of MEN living in the site UNABLE to get adequate healthcare	"None (0%) A few (1-25%)"	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"
HLT	% of sites by proportion of WOMEN living in the site UNABLE to get adequate healthcare	"None (0%) A few (1-25%)"	"Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%)"
HLT	% of sites by the most commonly reported difficulties people in the site encounter when attempting to access health services or treatment	No issues	"Cost of services and/or medicine is too high No access to qualified health staff at the health facilityProblems with civil documents, Public health clinic does not provide referral ,Public health clinic not open, The treatment center is too far away/Transportation constraints Medical staff refuse treatment without any excuse No medicine available at health facility/pharmacy No treatment available for the disease at the health facility Health services not inclusive of people with disabilities"
Nutrition	% of sites by time taken for most households to walk to nutrition services	less than 1 hour	"More than one Hour OR None available"
Nutrition	% of sites by most common barriers to accessing nutrition services	2 or less issues	3 or more issues
FSL	% of sites by access to functional market	Yes	No
FSL	% of sites by main source of food for most residents	"Market purchases, Household production, Own livestock Fishing / Foraging / Hunting, Trade for labour"	"Food assistance from NGO aid, Food assistance from government aid Gifts from family / friends / neighbors, Borrowing/Debts"
FSL	% of sites by availability of food sources	"foodsecurity_land_livestock = yes OR foodsecurity_land_agriculture = yes OR fishing > 0%"	"foodsecurity_land_livestock = no, AND foodsecurity_land_agriculture = no AND fishing = 0%"
Education	% of sites by of type of available education facilities	"Primary, Secondary, Quoranic, Basic Literacy and Numeracy Classes"	No learning facilities available
Education	% of sites by availability of education facilities (Primary and secondary)	>=1	0
Education	% of sites by proportion of gender segregated latrines in schools or learning facilities	More than 25%	25% or less
Education	% of sites by proportion of fences and clear demarcation in schools or learning facilities	More than 25%	25% or less
Education	% of sites by distance to nearest education facility	Less than 1 hour	more than 1 hour
Education	% of sites by proportion of Boys 5-12 attendance	Boys 5-12 >30%	Boys 5-12 <30%
Education	% of sites by proportion of Girls 5-12 attendance	Girls 5-12 >30%	Girls 5-12 <30%
Education	% of sites by proportion of Boys 13-17 attendance	Boys 13-17: >30%	Boys 13-17: <30%
Education	% of sites by proportion of Girls 13-17 attendance	Girls 13-17: >30%	Girls 13-17: <30%
Protection	% of sites by the availability of designated space where women and girls can gather	Yes	No
Protection	% of sites by the availability of child friendly space	Yes	No
Protection	% of sites by restrictions of movement during the day	No	Yes
Protection	% of sites by restrictions of movement during the night	No	Yes

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SOMALIA CCCM CLUSTER SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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About REACH:
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

14 CCCM CLUSTER SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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