CONTEXT

Somalia continues to experience recurrent droughts, floods, and armed conflict, driving large-scale displacement. The high levels of displacement have resulted in fluctuating population estimates of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in both formal and informal settlements, thereby complicating the provision of basic services to address their needs.

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 November 2019 to February 2020 and assessed 2,344 IDP settlements in 61 districts across Somalia.

This factsheet presents the findings at district level for the 27 assessed IDP settlements in Hargeysa district, Waqooyi Galbeed, Somalia.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data collection employed a Key Informant (KI) methodology with KI interviews conducted by REACH enumerators in locations directly accessible by REACH Field Officers (FOs) and by CCCM partner organizations. Targeted urban areas within districts were determined based on a secondary literature review of previous assessments conducted on IDP populations. Following the identification of target urban areas, REACH located IDP settlements through contacting the lowest level of governance in each area to identify the locations of IDP settlements.

The severity calculation for the third 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 humanitarian needs. The severity score goes from 1-4, with 1 being the least severe and 4 being the most severe. The categories are none/minimal, stress, severe and extreme.

To provide a local, context-specific overview and allow more targeted responses, this factsheet presents a summary of findings of assessed settlements in Hargeysa district only.

The nation-wide, sectoral factsheets are available here.

Assessment information

- Total assessed sites: 27
- Total number of IDPs households arriving into a new settlement: 867
- Total number of IDPs households departing from an old settlement: 197

The Woqooyi Galbeed was the main reported region of origin for IDPs in the Awdal district. The proportion of IDPs reportedly coming from this district was 91%.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE MAP

Summary of severity score*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clusters</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Severity phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food security / Livelihoods</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non-food items</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Extreme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation/ Hygiene</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the list of indicators and the severity score calculations, see the annex on this factsheet.

*The analysis methodology was adjusted between 2019 and 2020 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 2020 cannot be compared directly with the previous years, but can be useful to show the differences between the sectors and districts.
#### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of sites per health severity score:</th>
<th>No or minimal</th>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Proportion of sites with no access to healthcare facilities, as reported by KIs: 7%
- Average time to travel to nearest health facility, as reported by KIs: 29 minutes

- Proportion of sites where KIs reported women are not able to access skilled personnel while giving birth: 46%
- Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive healthcare support: 9%

- Three most common reported types of health facilities available at sites:
  - Government run clinic: 85%
  - Pharmacy: 79%
  - NGO clinic: 54%

#### NUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of sites per nutrition severity score:</th>
<th>No or minimal</th>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Proportion of sites with no access to nutrition services, as reported by KIs: 6%
- Average time to travel to nearest nutrition service, as reported by KIs: 17 minutes

- Proportion of sites reporting nutrition items distributed in the past 3 months:
  - Therapeutic and suppl. food: 95%
  - MUAC tape: 97%
  - Therapeutic milk products: 88%
  - Super Cereal Plus: 28%

- Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive nutrition support: 75%

#### EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of sites per education severity score:</th>
<th>No or minimal</th>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to learning facilities: 1%
- Average time to travel to nearest learning facilities, as reported by KIs: 19 minutes

- Reported type of learning facilities available at sites:
  - Primary: 94%
  - Secondary: 45%
  - Quoranic: 69%
  - Basic Literacy/ Numeracy Classes: 24%

- Average proportion of learning facilities at sites reportedly having no gender segregated latrines: 79%
- Average proportion of learning facilities at sites reportedly having no fences and clear demarcation: 81%

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1The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to food markets.
2Respondents could select multiple options. Applies to all questions with reference '4'.
3The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to nutrition services.
4The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to health facilities.
5The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to education facilities.
**PROTECTION**

% of sites per protection severity score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>No or minimal</th>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of sites reportedly having no child friendly spaces:

- 95%

Proportion of sites reportedly having no women spaces:

- 57%

Proportion of sites where restrictions on movement was reported:

- 7%

Three most common reported types of safety and security incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:

- Cases of unaccompanied and separated children: 5%
- Violence during aid distribution: 4%
- Friction between community and host communities: 3%

Three most common reported locations of safety and security incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection:

- When leaving settlement/town: 4%
- In shelters: 3%
- On the way or at water sources: 2%

**SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

% of sites per shelter & NFIs severity score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>No or minimal</th>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 27%

Three most common reported types of NFIs available at markets:

- Jerry cans or buckets: 62%
- Plastic sheets: 43%
- Blankets: 43%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported shelters damaged by fires or floods in the 3 months prior to data collection:

- 67%

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive shelter and NFI support:

- 10%

**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)**

% of sites per WASH severity score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>No or minimal</th>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water:

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to functioning water sources:

- 78%

Average time taken to travel to nearest water source, as reported by KIs:

- 34 minutes

Three most common reported primary source of water:

- Vendors or shop: 92%
- Unprotected well: 5%
- Berkad: 2%

The reported types of water treatments were chlorine tablets/aquatabs (100%), boiling (31%), cloth filter (5%) and other kind of filter (membrane, ceramic, or commercial filter) (0%).

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive water support:

- 24%

Sanitation:

Proportion of sites where KIs reported no access to functioning latrines:

- 15%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported open defecation:

- 64%

Proportion of sites with toilets in which KIs reported having handwashing facilities:

- 12%

Proportion of sites with toilets in which KIs reported having locks on the inside:

- 20%

Proportion of sites with toilets in which KIs reported having internal lighting:

- 11%

Hygiene:

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to bathing facilities:

- 86%

Average time taken to travel to nearest bathing facility, as reported by KIs:

- 5 minutes

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive hygiene support:

- 25%
Accountability to Affected Populations

Three most common used sources of information, as reported by KIs:
- Aid workers 70%
- Community / religious Leaders 61%
- Radio 20%

Three most common sources of information for persons with disabilities, as reported by KIs:
- Word of mouth 94%
- Community meetings 74%
- Meetings in person 61%

Three most reported problems experienced in the delivery of humanitarian assistance:
- Not enough for all entitled 74%
- Some population groups not receiving aid 15%
- Assistance was physically too heavy or 4%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported they have access to a feedback mechanism: 69%

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Three most common reported site management by % of settlements:
- Local authority 56%
- Community Leader 37%
- Local community 21%

Three most reported established committees by % of settlements:
- Women’s committee 100%
- Camp Management Committee 100%
- Elder meeting 99%

Proportion of sites reporting to have women present in committees: 100%

Note: The indicators for CCCM and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) 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.
The indicators and method for calculating the severity scores for each sector were developed in coordination with CCCM partners. The composite indicator for each sector was composed of a set of indicators and a method for scoring these indicators has been developed to evaluate the severity of needs. The scoring of the indicators was based on the responses from the KI interviews. Forty-two (42) indicators were selected to assess the severity of needs across seven sectors. Each indicator was granted a severity score from 1 to 4, with 1 being the least severe and 4 being the most severe. For each sector, the overall score was determined by calculating the median score of all indicators included in the sector. At the national level, the final severity score for each sector was determined by selecting the severity score in which at least 20% of the total proportion of sites fall in.

**Indicators per cluster:**

**Shelter / NFI:** Access to and availability of NFI and building material in local/nearby markets; Basic NFIs available; Shelter occupation and density; Shelter quality; Shelter & NFI support activities; Security of tenure; Hazards; Public lighting

**WASH:** Access to and availability of functional water sources; Access to and availability of functional toilets; Access to and availability of bathing facilities; Primary; secondary; and domestic water sources; Toilets with locks; Toilets with internal lighting; Toilets with handwashing facilities; WASH support activities; Water treatment; Presence of open defecation; Disposal of solid waste

**Health:** Access to and availability of health facilities; Health services available; Skilled health personnel for women giving birth; Health support activities; Most common health problems

**Nutrition:** Access to and availability of nutrition services; Distribution of nutrition items; Nutrition support activities

**Education:** Access to and availability of learning facilities; Gender segregated latrines; Fences and clear demarcation

**Food Security:** Access to and availability of food markets; Primary and secondary food sources; Food security support received; Land available

**Protection:** Covered spaces; Women spaces; Child-friendly spaces; Types of safety and security incidents; Locations of safety and security incidents; Restrictions to movement

For a more detailed overview of the methodology and a comprehensive list of all the composite indicators that were used, you can access the terms of reference (ToR) [here](#). The indicators and their respective thresholds are included in the annex section of the ToR, page 56-78.