

## CONTEXT

The central and southern regions of Somalia are characterised by relatively high levels of needs, insecurity, and limited humanitarian access. Simultaneously, these regions host the largest proportion of internally displaced persons (IDPs); an estimated 1.4 million of the approximately 2.6 million IDPs in Somalia reside in this part of the country.<sup>1</sup> The majority of IDPs settle in camps located around large urban centres. Security and logistical constraints limit the data available on population needs in these territories.

To help address these critical information gaps and to assist humanitarian planning in Somalia, REACH monitors needs in southern and central Somalia through the assessment of hard-to-reach areas. This assessment provides monthly data and analysis on the humanitarian situation in the settlements located in the 7 target regions.<sup>2</sup>

## METHODOLOGY

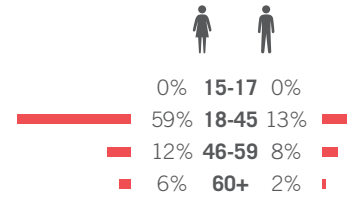
The Hard-to-Reach Areas assessment uses an Area of Knowledge (AOK) methodology, whereby the settlements are assessed remotely through the face-to-face interviews with key

informants (KIs) who have been recently displaced to IDP camps around Baidoa and Mogadishu. The KIs must meet the selection criteria of either being displaced from their previous settlement less than one month prior to data collection, or having visited their previous settlement in the month prior to the data collection. Additionally, KIs are selected if they have stayed in the settlement on which they report for longer than one month. The minimum number of interviews required to report on each settlement is two. Responses of KIs are aggregated to the settlement level. For more details on this see the methodology section on p. 8. For all data presented in this factsheet, the recall period is one month preceding data collection.

Findings from this assessment should be considered as indicative only and are not representative of the whole population of the assessed regions. Rather, they are best understood as an initial indication of needs in assessed settlements. Unless specified otherwise, the findings in this factsheet are presented as a percentage of aggregated settlement-level responses.

## Key informant profile

### AGE DISTRIBUTION



Data collection timeline: **8-31 March**

Number of key informants: **259**

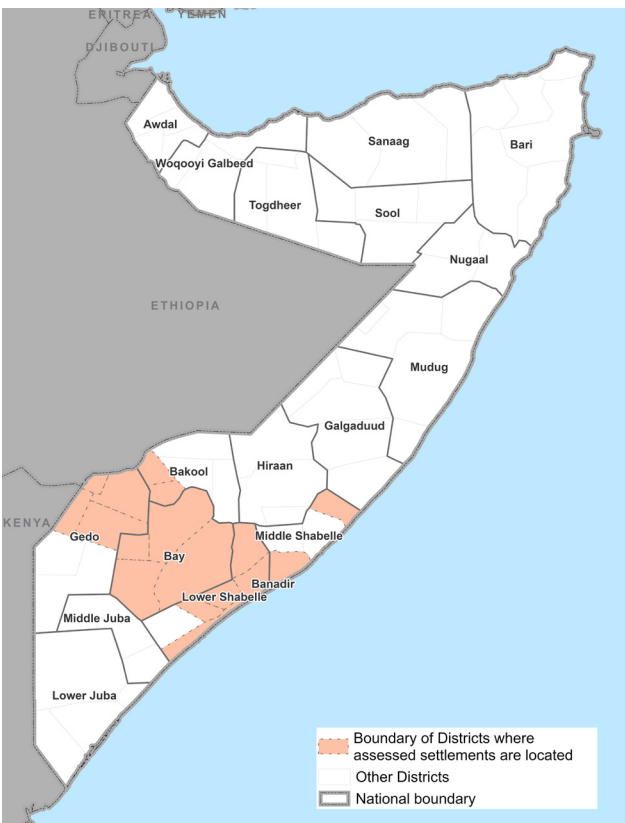
Number of assessed settlements: **87**

Proportion of KIs by duration of stay in the assessed settlement<sup>3</sup>

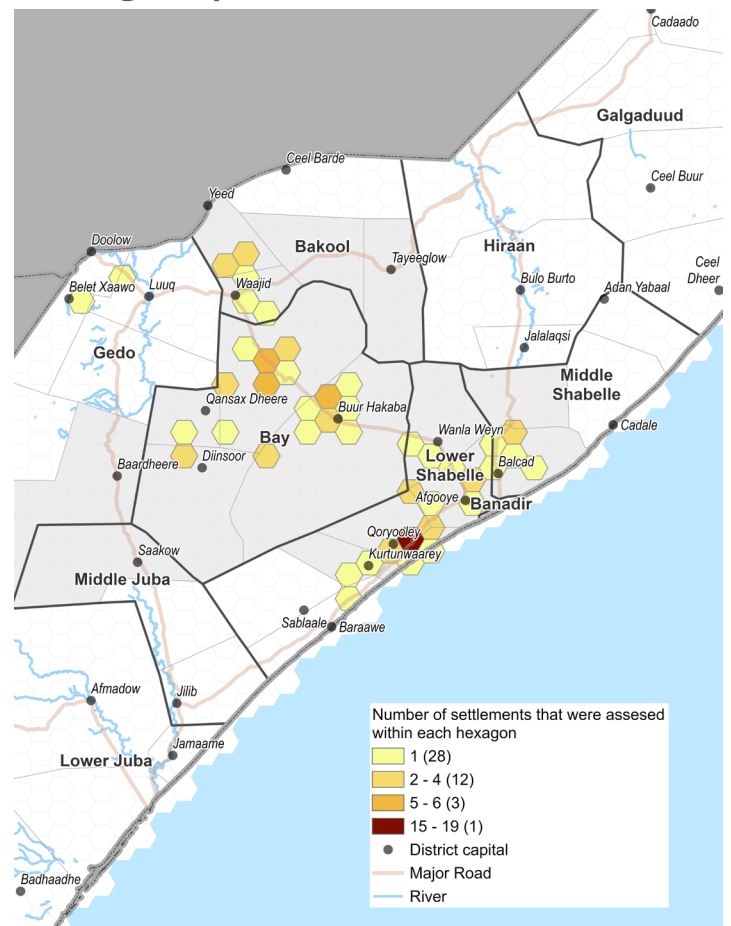


**13%** of KIs reported having visited the settlements on which they report in the month prior to data collection

## Locations of the assessed settlements



## Coverage map

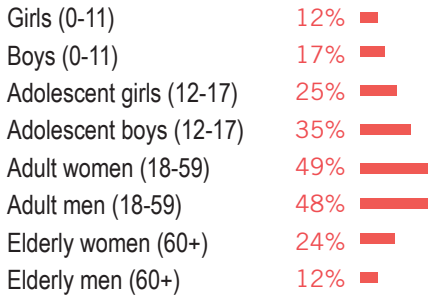


1. UNHCR Operational Portal. Horn of Africa Somalia Situation.  
2. Target regions: Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba.

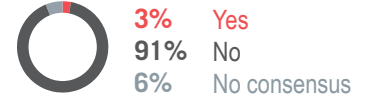
**34%** of KIs reported leaving behind members of their household in the settlement where they stayed prior to displacement<sup>3</sup>

**29%** of those KIs reported that people with disabilities were among their household members who were left behind<sup>3</sup>

**Proportion of population, by age group, reported as left behind by KIs<sup>3,4</sup>**



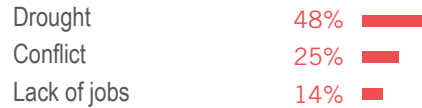
**% of settlements where KIs reported presence of IDPs**



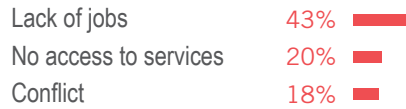
**Reported ratio of IDPs to host community in assessed settlements where displaced people were reported**



**Most commonly reported primary reason for non-displaced population leaving, by % of assessed settlements<sup>5</sup>**



**Most commonly reported secondary reason for non-displaced population leaving, by % of assessed settlements**



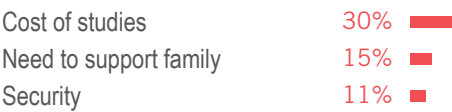
## EDUCATION

Children from **97%** of settlements reportedly had access to education in the month preceding data collection

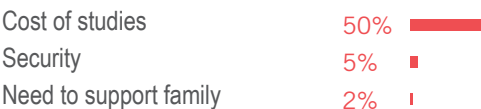
**Most commonly reported time to reach education facilities by foot, for assessed settlements in which most children reportedly had access to education services**

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	1-3 hours	More than 3 hours	No consensus
41%	20%	5%	4%	30%

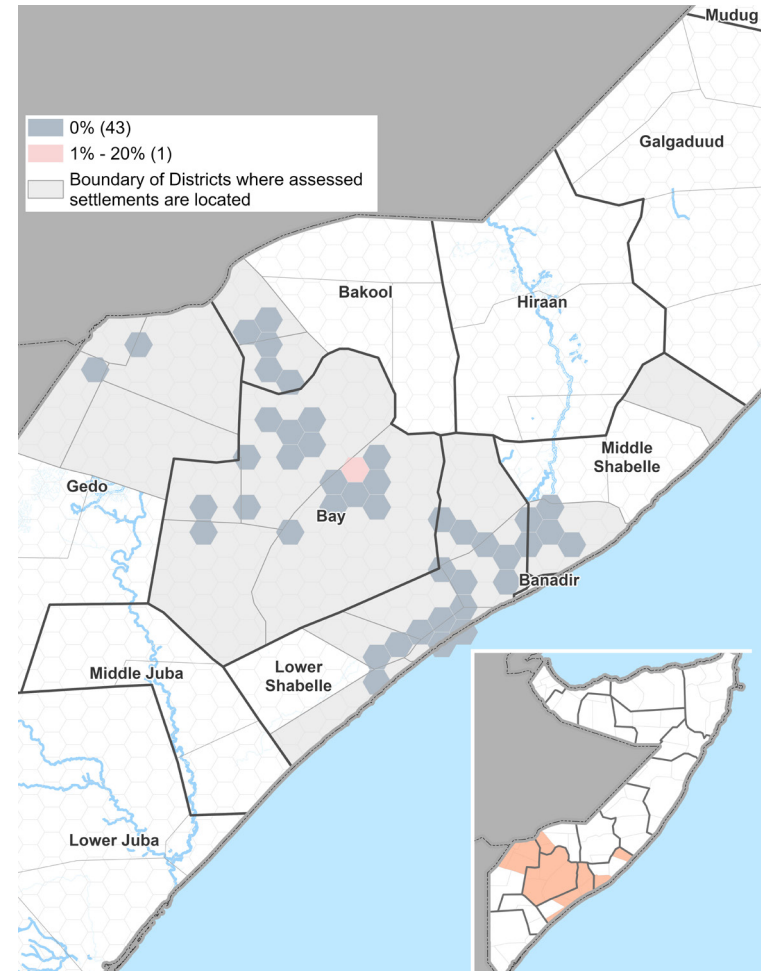
**Most commonly reported barrier to access education for girls from the assessed settlements<sup>7</sup>**



**Most commonly reported barrier to access education for boys from the assessed settlements<sup>8</sup>**



**% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that children did not have access to education services**



3. The data is presented as the percentage of total KI responses.  
 4. The respondents could choose more than 1 option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.  
 5. Unless specified otherwise, the percentages are presented for the total number of settlements assessed.  
 6. For the 3% of settlements that reported presence of IDPs.  
 7. No barriers were reported by 19% of settlements, also there was no consensus among 20% of the settlements.  
 8. No barriers were reported by 20% of settlements, also there was no consensus among 20% of the settlements.



**1% of assessed settlements reportedly had no access to a functional market**

**Most commonly reported walking time to the functional market, by % of assessed settlements reporting access**

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes to half a day	Half a day	More than half a day	No consensus
50%	8%	18%	8%	1%	15%

**Most commonly reported source of food, by % of assessed settlements**

Own production	82%
Bought with cash	8%

**Most commonly reported livelihood activities, by % of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>**

Farming	78%
Livestock production	36%
Day labour	18%

**KIs from 52% of assessed settlements reported people skipping two or more meals per day to cope with a lack of food**

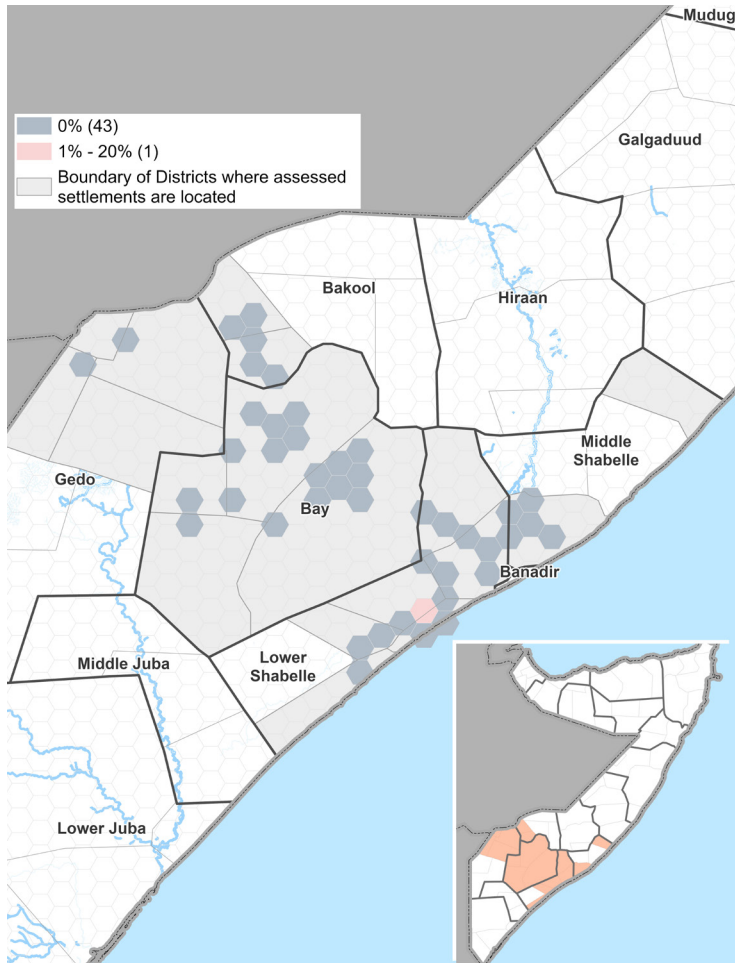
**Most commonly reported reasons why people were not able to access enough food, by % of assessed settlements reporting population skipping two or more meals a day<sup>4</sup>**

Security	56%
Economic causes	47%
Natural causes	31%

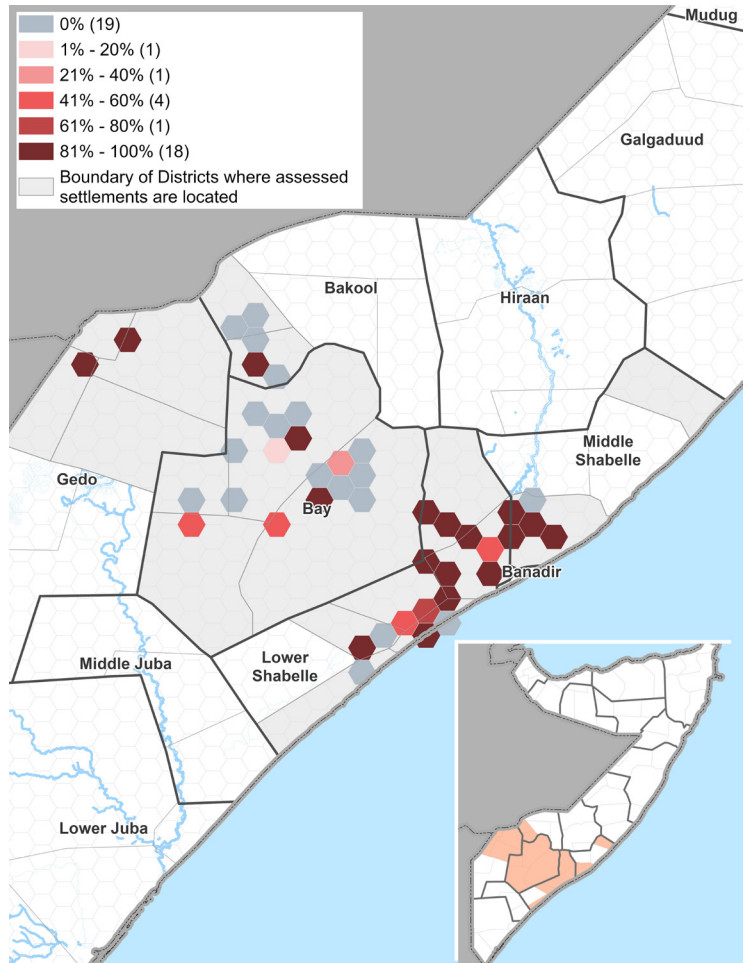
**Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with lack of food in the settlement, by % of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>**

Borrow food from others	57%
Limit portion sizes	49%
Buy cheaper food	37%

**% of assessed settlements where KIs reported no access to a functional market**



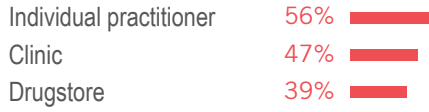
**% of assessed settlements where KIs reported access to food had deteriorated in the month prior to data collection and where people were skipping two or more meals a day**



9. Own production includes cultivation and livestock.

**41% of assessed settlements reportedly had access to any health services**

**Types of health services most commonly reported to be available to people from the assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>**



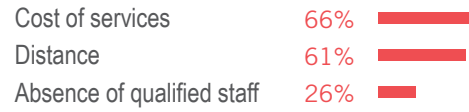
**Most commonly reported walking time to a functional clinic or hospital, by % of assessed settlements reporting access**

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes to half a day	Half a day	More than half a day	No consensus
0%	0%	59%	35%	6%	0%

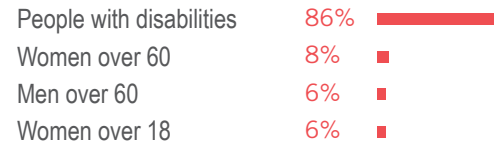
**Most commonly reported health issues, by % of assessed settlements**



**Most commonly reported barriers for accessing healthcare, by % of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>**

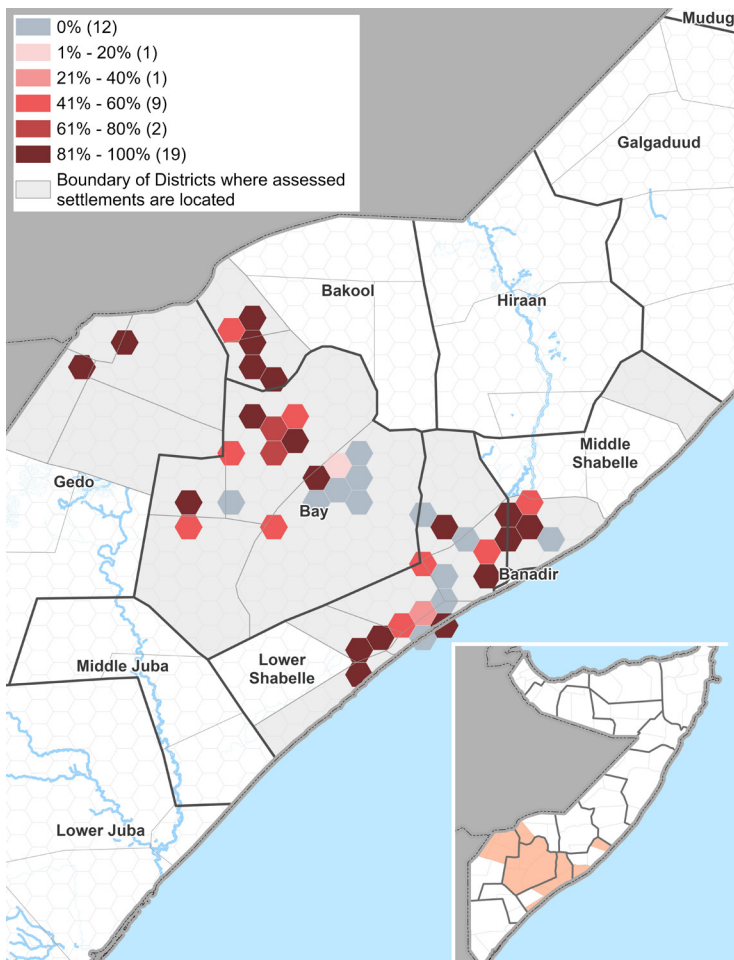


**Population groups most commonly reported as unable to access health services when needed, by % of assessed settlements reporting access to health services<sup>4</sup>**

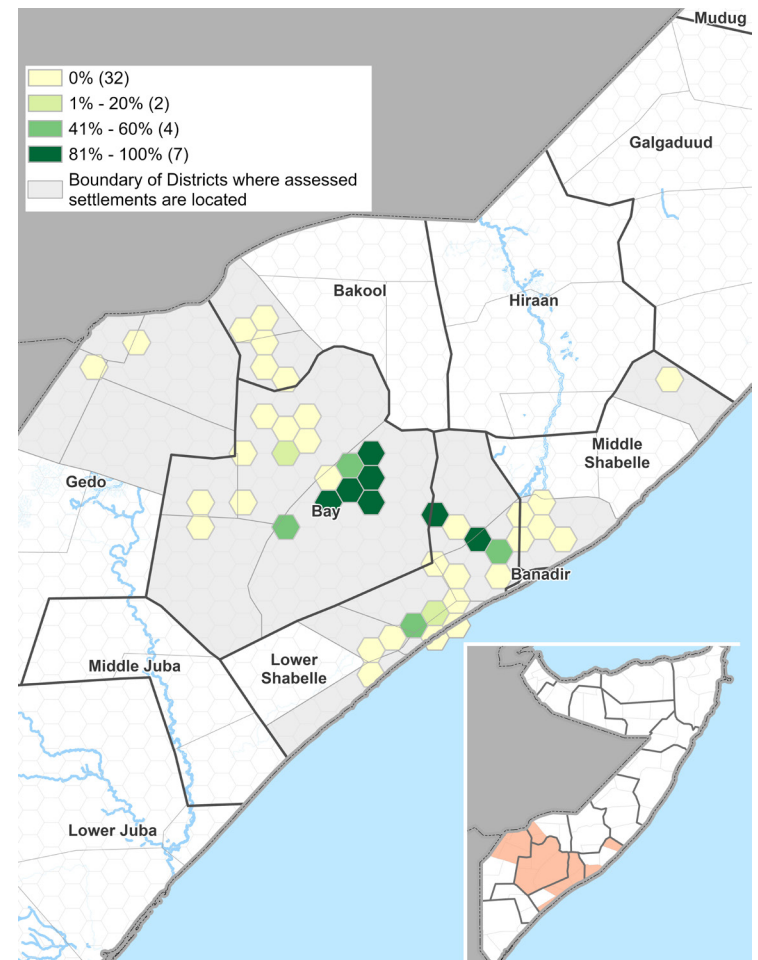


**88% of assessed settlements that had access to a functional clinic were accessing it within the same district**

**% of assessed settlements where KIIs reported no access to any type of health services**



**% of assessed settlements where KIIs reported access to a functional clinic**





KIs from **57%** of assessed settlements reported at least one type of protection incident in the month prior to data collection

Among those, the most commonly reported types of protection incidents<sup>4</sup>

Theft	50%	<div style="width: 50%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>
Tax collection	40%	<div style="width: 40%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>
Conflict in settlement	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>

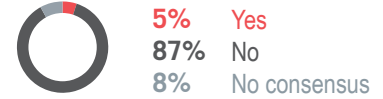
Most commonly reported location of protection incidents, by % of assessed settlements reporting any protection incidents

Shelters	62%	<div style="width: 62%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>
On the road	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>
Market	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>

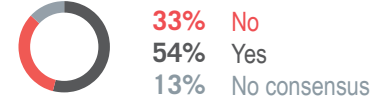
Groups reported as mediators in the event of conflict, by % of assessed settlements reporting any protection incidents<sup>4</sup>

Community leaders / elders	93%	<div style="width: 93%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>
Religious leaders	45%	<div style="width: 45%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>
Clan leaders	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"><div style="background-color: red; height: 10px;"></div></div>

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported evictions in the month prior to data collection



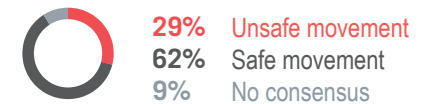
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people were able to leave and return safely



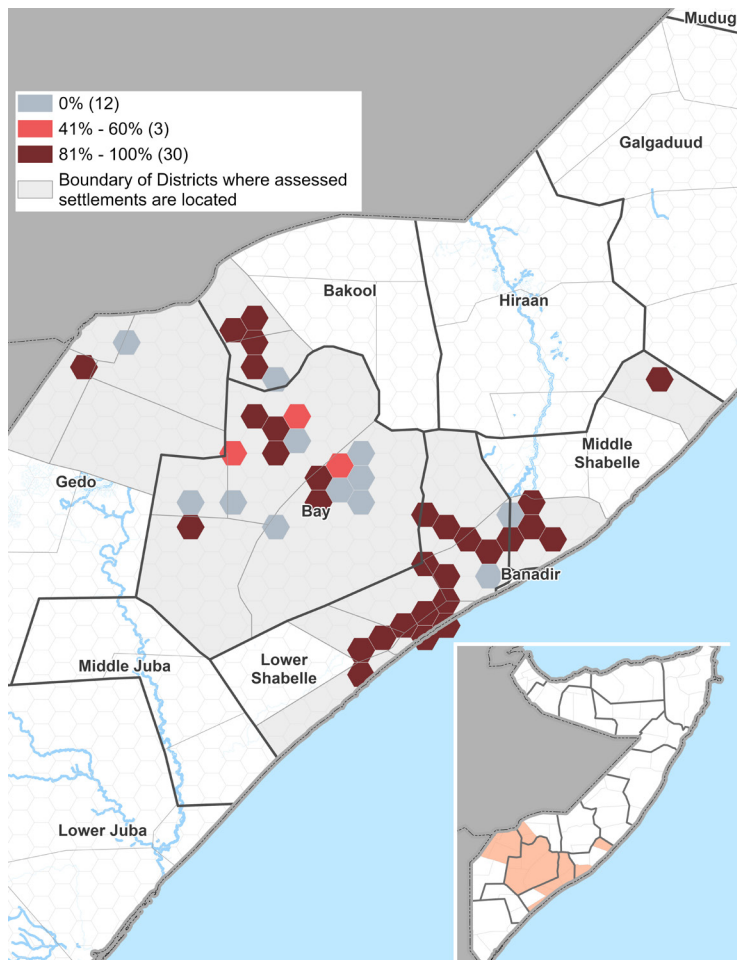
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of unaccompanied children



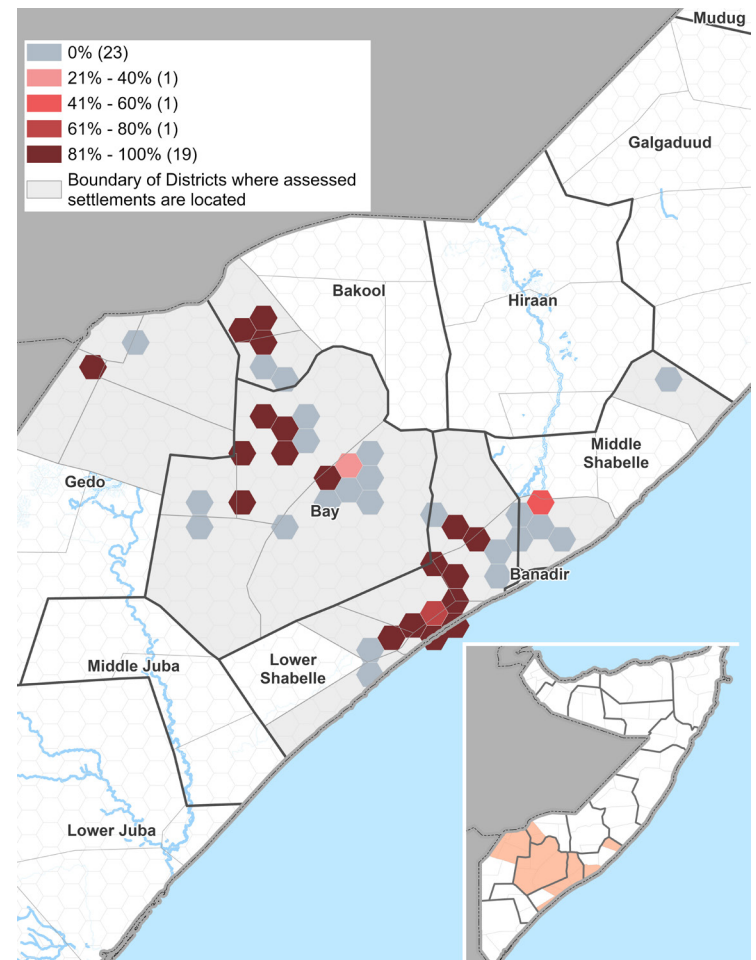
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people could not safely move around the settlement during the day



% of assessed settlements where KIs reported disputes within the settlement



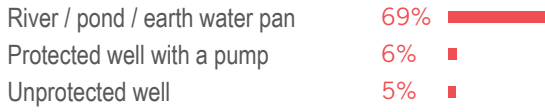
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported protection incidents that happened to people trying to move out of the settlement



# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

March 2020  
Somalia

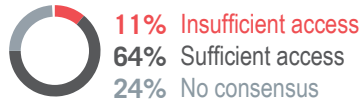
## Most commonly reported source of water for drinking and cooking, by % of assessed settlements



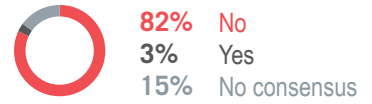
## Average reported time of fetching water in the last month, including walking, waiting and return, by % of assessed settlements

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes to half a day	Half a day	More than half a day	No consensus
14%	33%	22%	2%	0%	29%

## % of assessed settlements where people reportedly had insufficient access to water to meet daily needs



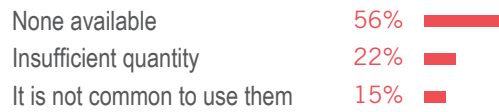
## % of assessed settlements reporting source of water for drinking and cooking is available during both dry and rainy seasons



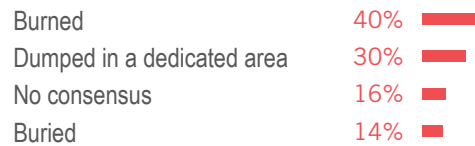
## Reported level of latrine use by the population, by % of assessed settlements



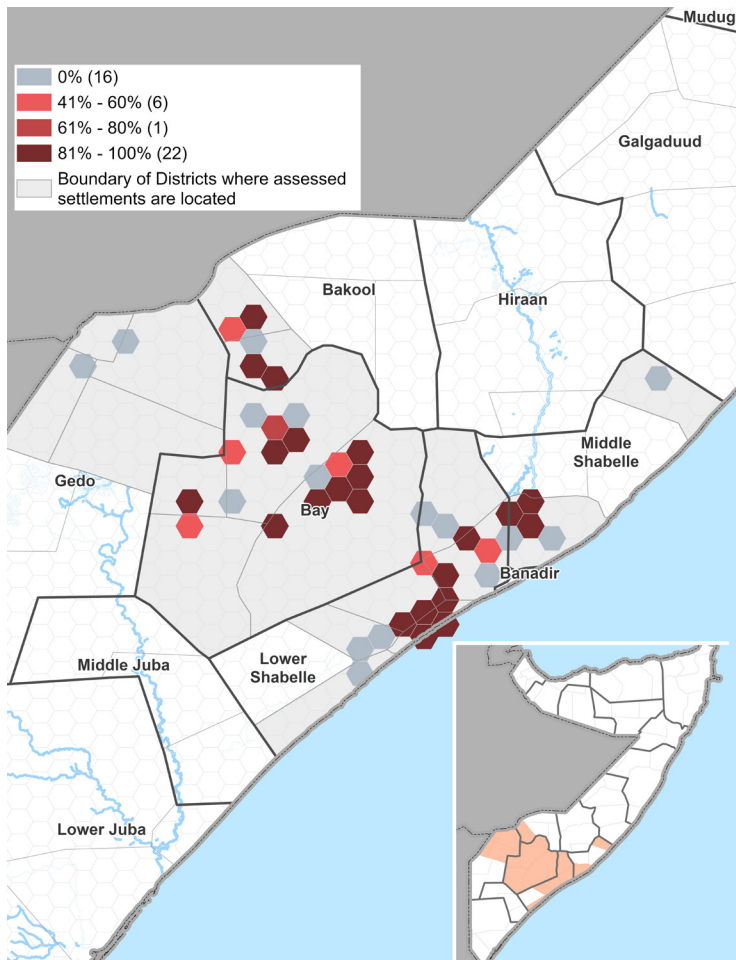
## Most commonly reported barriers to using latrines, by % of assessed settlements



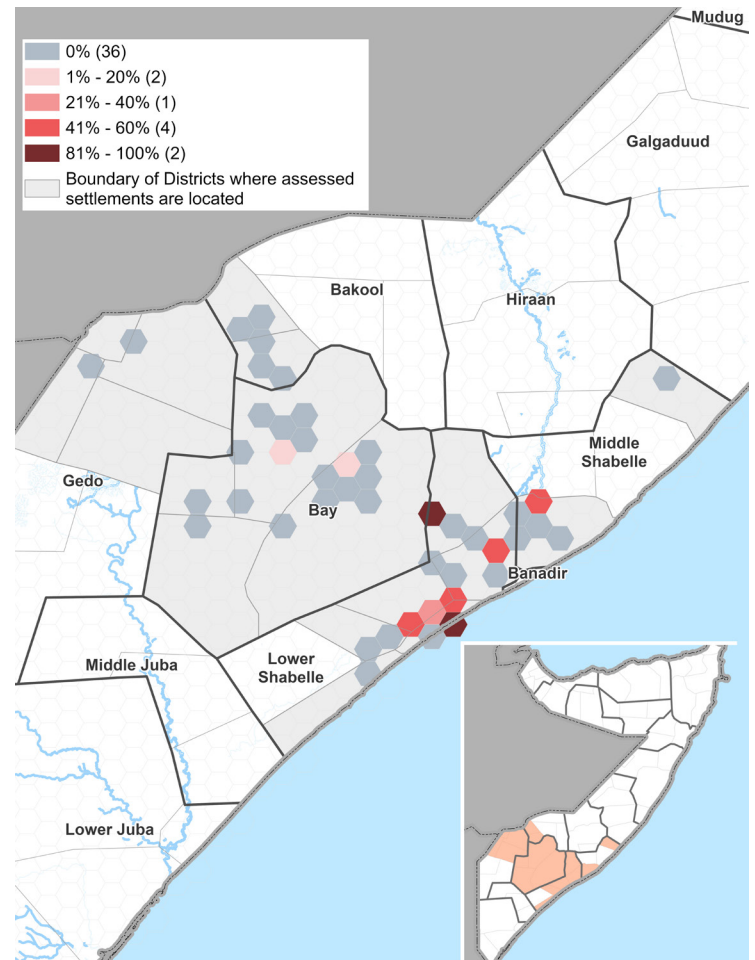
## Most commonly reported strategy of disposing waste, by % of assessed settlements



## % of assessed settlements where KIs reported using surface water as the main source of water for drinking<sup>10</sup>

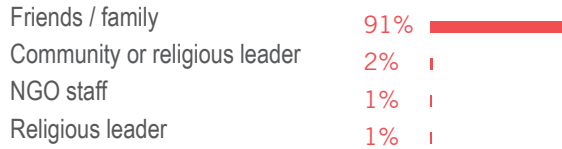


## % of assessed settlements where KIs reported disputes related to access to water

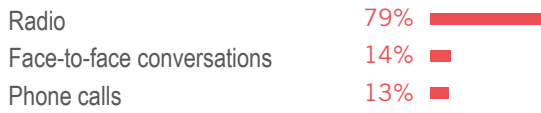


10. Surface water sources include: river, pond, berkad (traditional open water storage).

### Most commonly reported providers of information to people, by % of assessed settlements



### Most commonly reported sources of information, by % of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



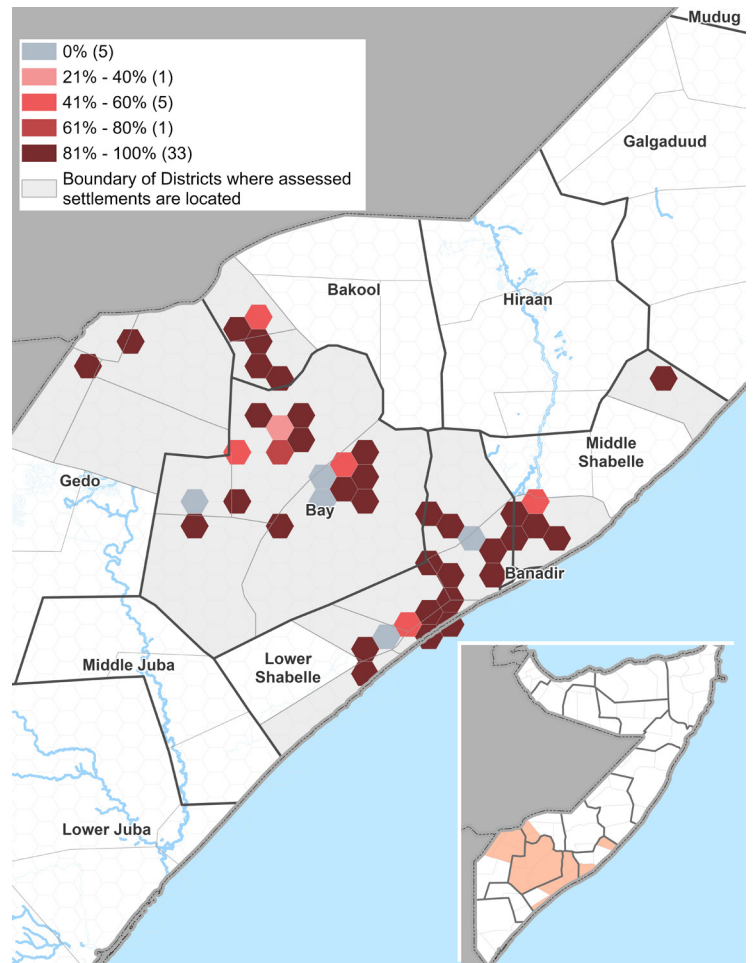
### Most commonly reported main radio stations listened to by the population, by % of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



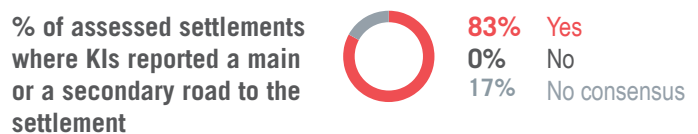
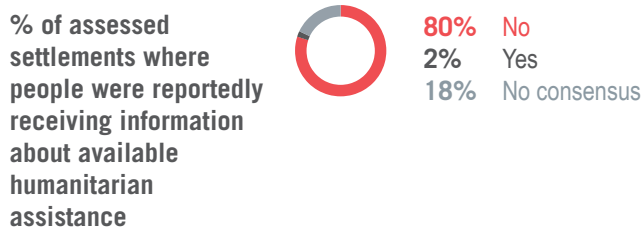
### Most commonly reported barriers to accessing information, by % of assessed settlements<sup>4</sup>



### % of assessed settlements where KIs reported that radio was the main source of information



## ACCESS AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

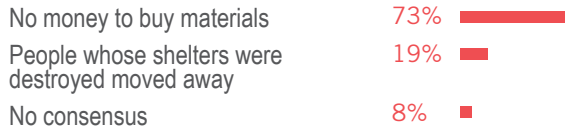


KIs from **36%** of assessed settlements reported that shelters were destroyed or seriously damaged in the month prior to data collection

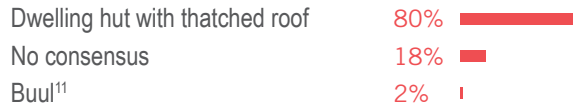
Most commonly reported reasons why shelters were destroyed or seriously damaged, by % of assessed settlements<sup>12</sup>



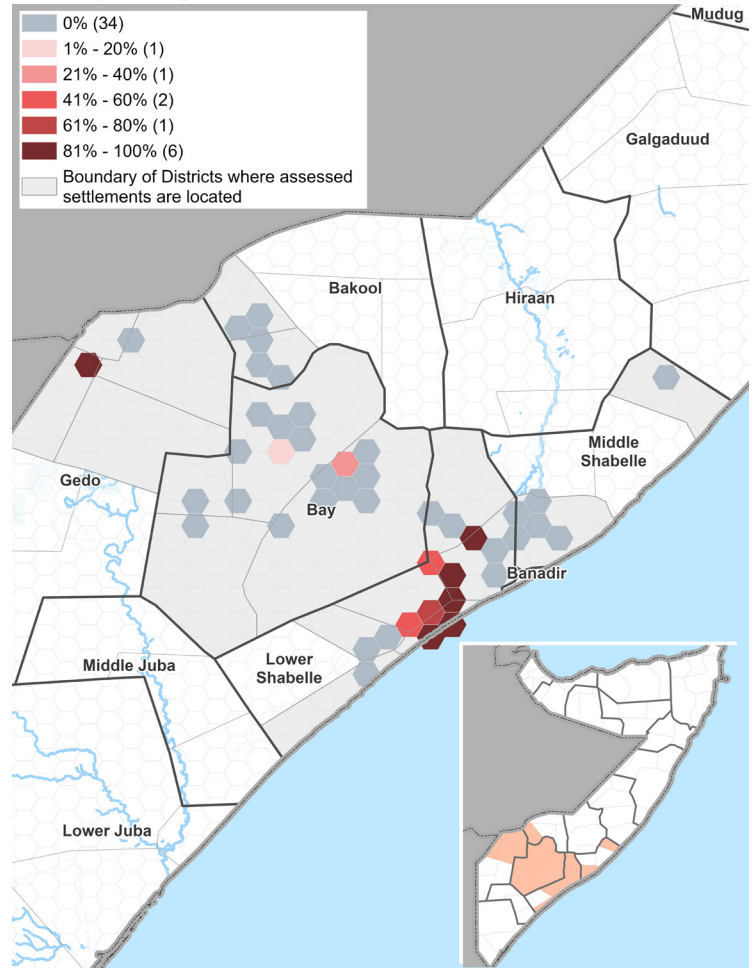
Most commonly reported reasons why damaged or destroyed shelters were not rebuilt in the month preceding data collection, by % of assessed settlements<sup>12</sup>



Most commonly reported shelter types, by % of assessed settlements



% of assessed settlements where KIs reported destroyed or seriously damaged shelters



## ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY

The assessment uses two main types of aggregation for the analysis:

- KI level. These indicators are presented as a proportion of interviewed KIs and are reflective of the experience of particular households. They are indicative of broad trends and therefore cannot be used to draw conclusions at the settlement level. This type of indicators is marked accordingly and clarification is provided in the footnotes.

- Settlement level. Most indicators presented in this factsheet use settlement level aggregation, unless specified otherwise. Mode aggregation is used, whereby "I don't know" responses are dropped and then the most commonly reported response is taken for each settlement. Should several KIs from the same settlement provide different responses to the same question, the result is reported as "No consensus".

Unless specified otherwise, the indicators throughout the factsheet fall under the settlement level type of aggregation. Aggregation to the hexagon level is used for the maps only. Each hexagon contains a minimum of three settlements (assessed and not assessed).

Visualisations presented in this factsheet cannot be used to compare changes over time in the assessed areas. This is because hexagons presented on the maps contain more than three settlements, and each month the settlements that are assessed, as well as their number, may vary.

### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our global office: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org). Visit [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us @REACH\_info.

11. Traditional dwelling commonly made of sticks, straw, cloth and plastic sheets.  
12. For the settlements that report destroyed or seriously damaged shelters.