

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas February 2020

SOMALIA

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.¹ 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.²

METHODOLOGY

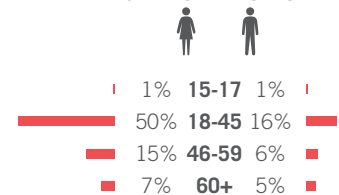
The Hard-to-Reach Areas assessment uses an Area of Knowledge (AOK) methodology, whereby the settlements are assessed remotely through the face-to-face interviews with key

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 one. 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

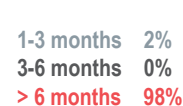


Data collection timeline: **9-10 February**

Number of key informants: **551**

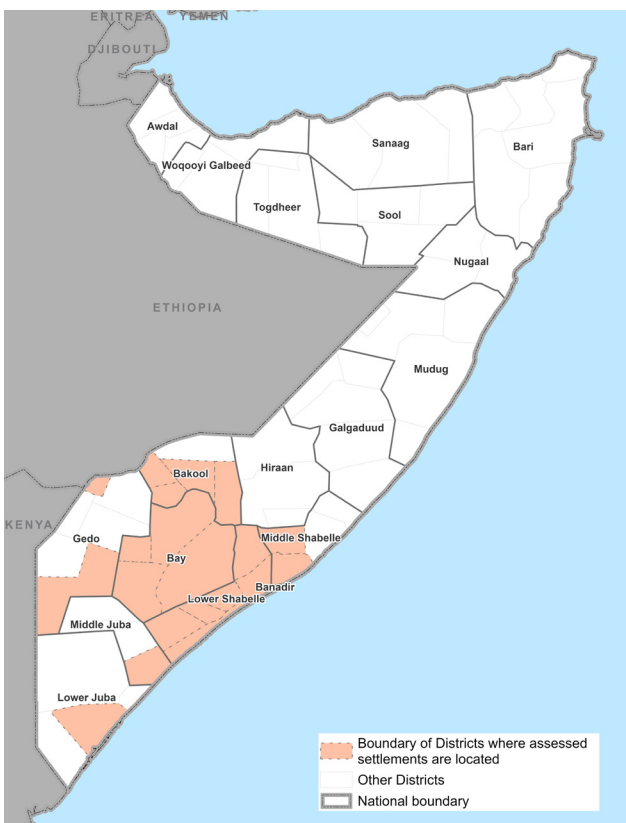
Number of assessed settlements: **230**

Proportion of KIs by duration of stay in the assessed settlement³

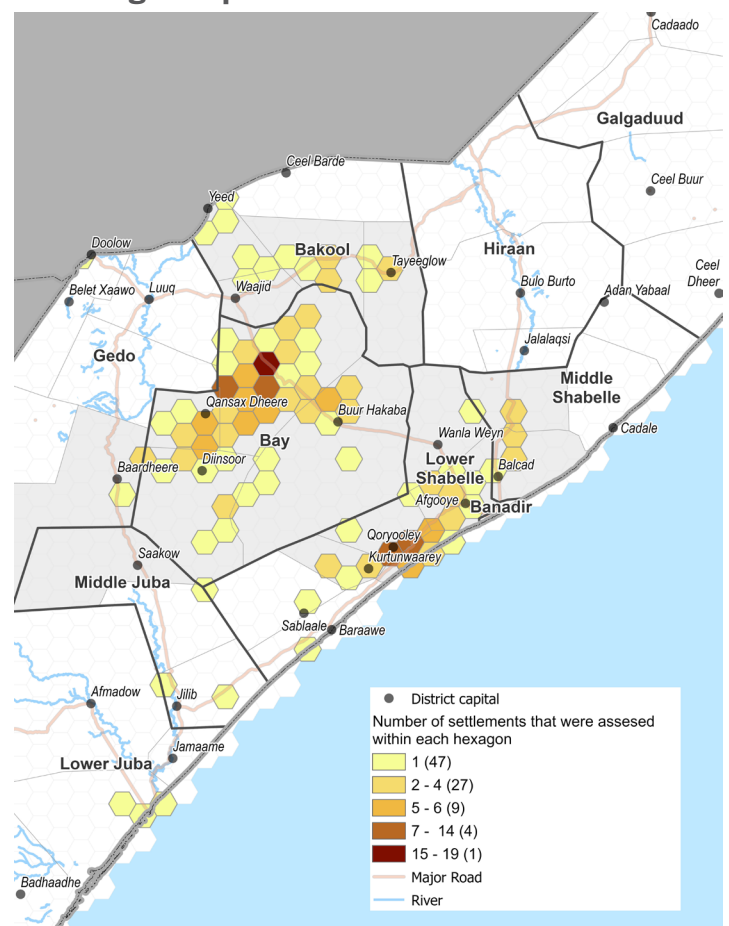


7% of KIs reported that they visited the settlements on which they report in the last month

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.

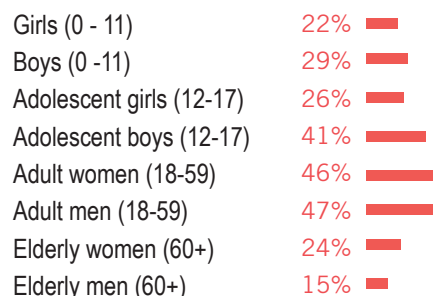
DISPLACEMENT

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46% of KIs reported having left members of their household behind in the settlement where they stayed prior to displacement³

30% of those KIs reported this included people with disabilities³

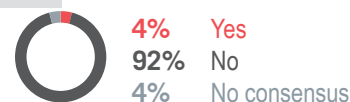
Proportion of population, by age group, reported as left behind by KIs^{3,4}



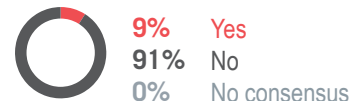
Reported ratio of IDPs to host community in assessed settlements where displaced people are reported, by % of assessed settlements

91%	No IDPs
4%	Less than half
4%	No consensus
0%	Around half
0%	More than half

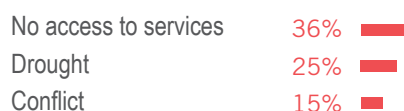
% of settlements where KIs reported presence of IDPs



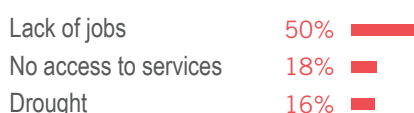
% of settlements where new IDP arrivals were reported⁶



Most commonly reported primary reason for non-displaced population leaving, by % of assessed settlements⁵



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



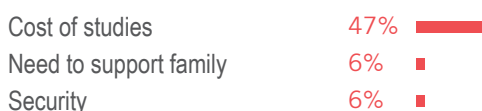
EDUCATION

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
66%	20%	2%	5%	8%

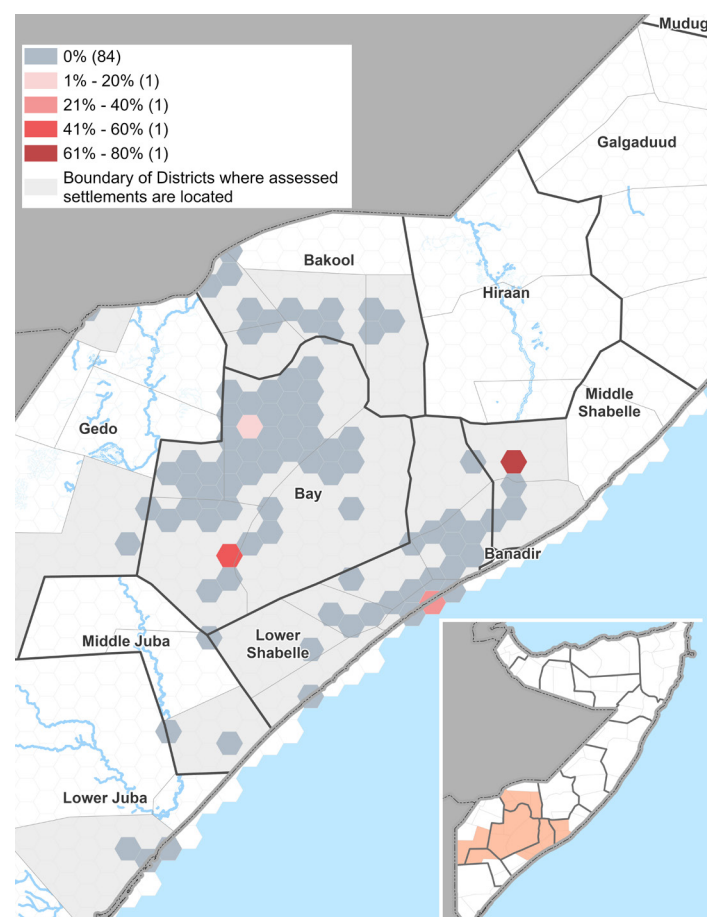
Most commonly reported barriers to access education for girls from the assessed settlements⁷



Most commonly reported barriers to access education for boys from the assessed settlements⁸



% 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 4% of settlements that reported presence of IDPs.

7. No barriers were reported by 27% of settlements, also there was no consensus among 12% of the settlements.

8. No barriers were reported by 26% of settlements, also there was no consensus among 9% of the settlements.



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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20% of assessed settlements reportedly had no access to a functional market

For these settlements, the most commonly reported barriers to access were⁴

Market too far	100%	<div></div>
No cash to buy goods	6%	<div></div>
Bad quality of goods	6%	<div></div>

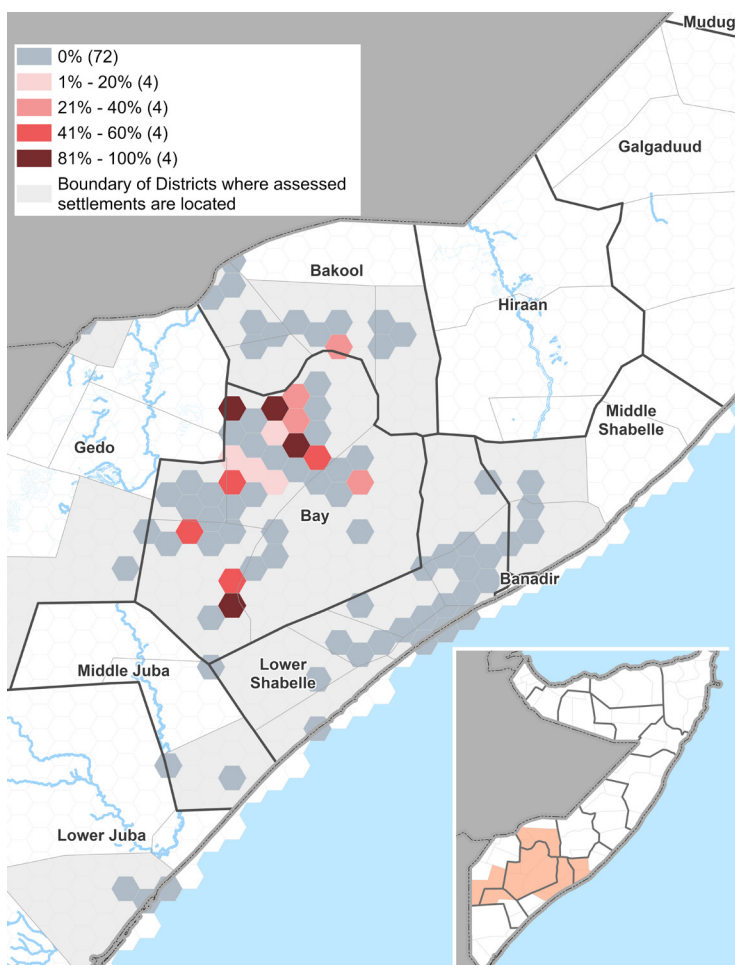
Most commonly reported walking time to the functional market, by % of assessed settlements reporting access

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes to half a day	Half a day	More than half a day	No consensus
38%	11%	35%	7%	2%	7%

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

Own production	83%	<div></div>
Bought with cash	13%	<div></div>
Foraged for wild foods	1%	<div></div>

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



KIIs from **37%** 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 day⁴

Security	57%	<div></div>
Natural causes	53%	<div></div>
Economic causes	40%	<div></div>

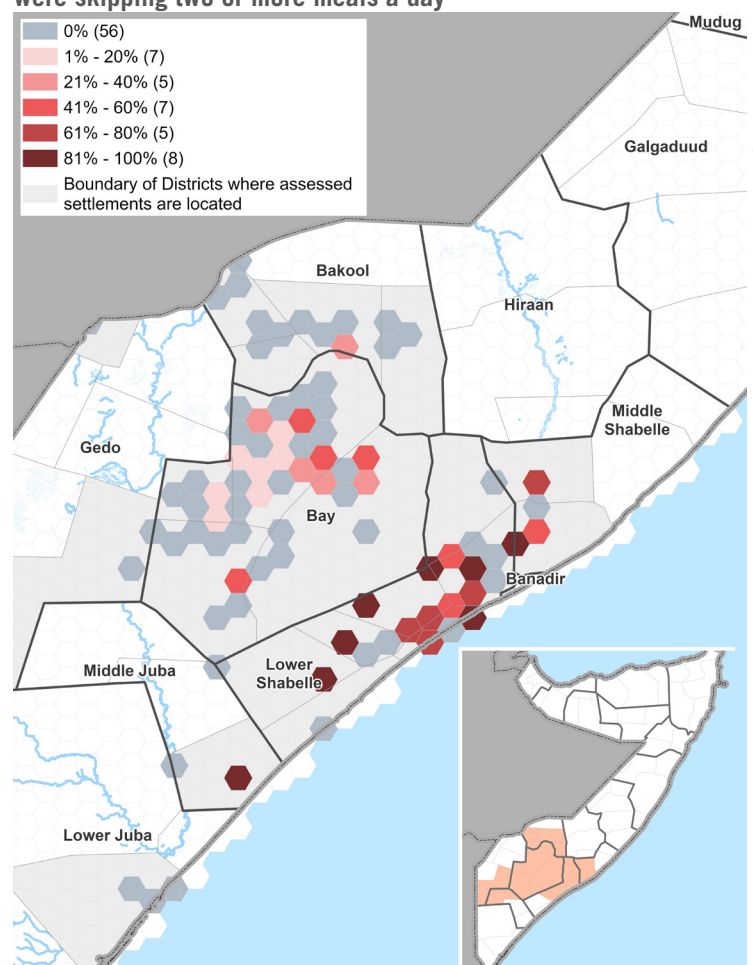
Most commonly reported livelihood activities, by % of assessed settlements⁴

Farming	87%	<div></div>
Livestock produce	40%	<div></div>
Day labour	20%	<div></div>

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with lack of food in the settlement, by % of assessed settlements⁴

Borrow food from others	64%	<div></div>
Limit portion sizes	44%	<div></div>
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	37%	<div></div>

% of assessed settlements where KIIs 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.



22% 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 settlements⁴

Drugstore	61%	<div></div>
Clinic	46%	<div></div>
Individual practitioner	32%	<div></div>
Hospital	6%	<div></div>
Mobile clinic	1%	<div></div>

Most commonly reported walking time to a functional clinic or hospital, by % of assessed settlements reporting access¹⁰

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes to half a day	Half a day	More than half a day	No consensus
6%	12%	55%	18%	0%	9%

Most commonly reported health issues, by % of assessed settlements

Malaria	29%	<div></div>
Fever	21%	<div></div>
Diarrhoea	8%	<div></div>

Most commonly reported barriers for accessing healthcare, by % of assessed settlements⁴

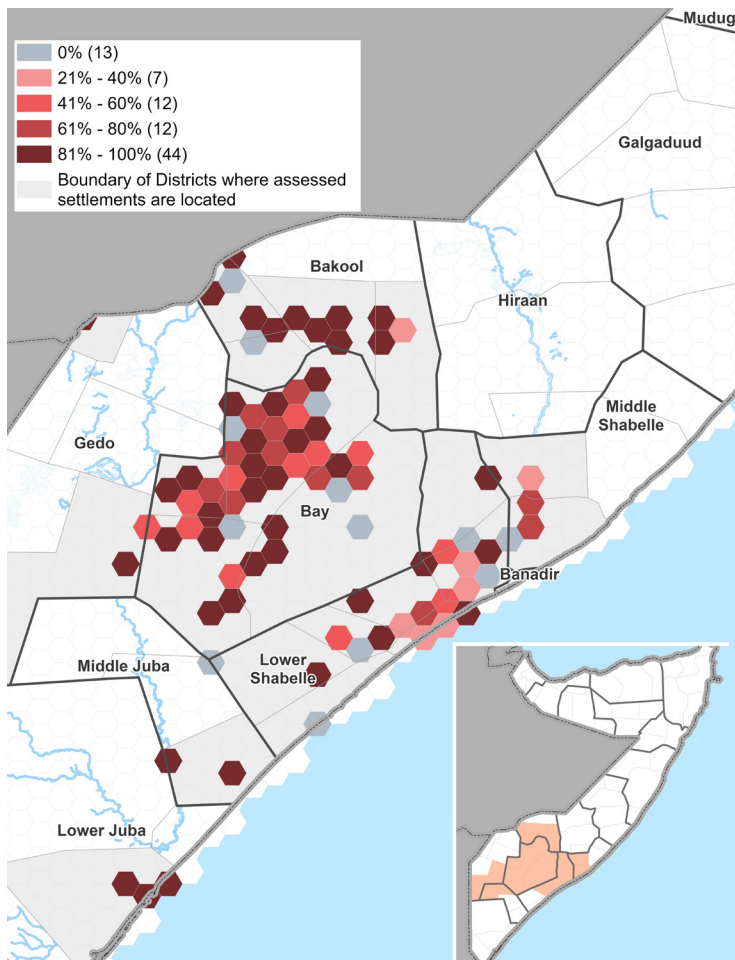
Distance	83%	<div></div>
Cost of services	63%	<div></div>
Absence of qualified staff	23%	<div></div>

Population groups most commonly reported as unable to access health services when needed, by % of assessed settlements reporting access to health services⁴

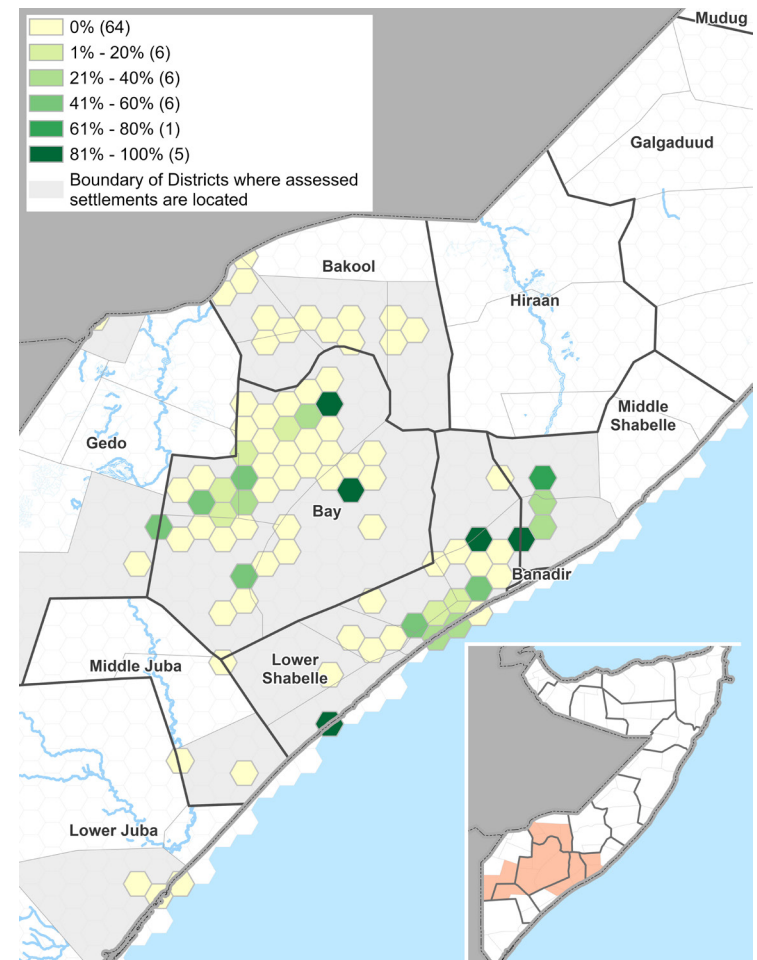
People with disabilities	74%	<div></div>
None	17%	<div></div>
Men over 60	15%	<div></div>
Women over 60	12%	<div></div>
Women over 18	6%	<div></div>

94% of assessed settlements that had access to a functional clinic were accessing it within the same district

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



% of assessed settlements where KIs reported access to a functional clinic



10. Only 10% (20 settlements) out of 205 reported access to a functional clinic and 12 (6%) reported access to the hospital.

KIs from **56%** of assessed settlements reported at least one type of protection incident

Among those, the most commonly reported types of protection incidents⁴

Tax collection	48%
Theft	24%
Conflict in settlement	17%

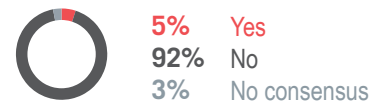
Most commonly reported location of protection incidents, by % of assessed settlements reporting any protection incidents

In shelters	53%
Checkpoints	39%
On the road	35%

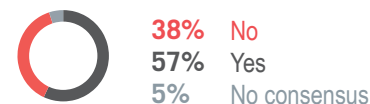
Groups reported as mediators in the event of conflict, by % of assessed settlements reporting any protection incidents⁴

Community leaders / elders	74%
Clan leader	21%
Religious leader	18%

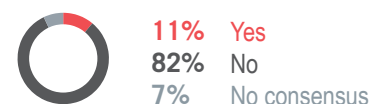
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported evictions in the month prior to data collection



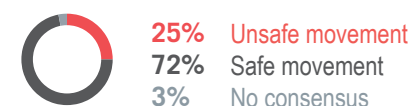
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people were able to leave and return safely



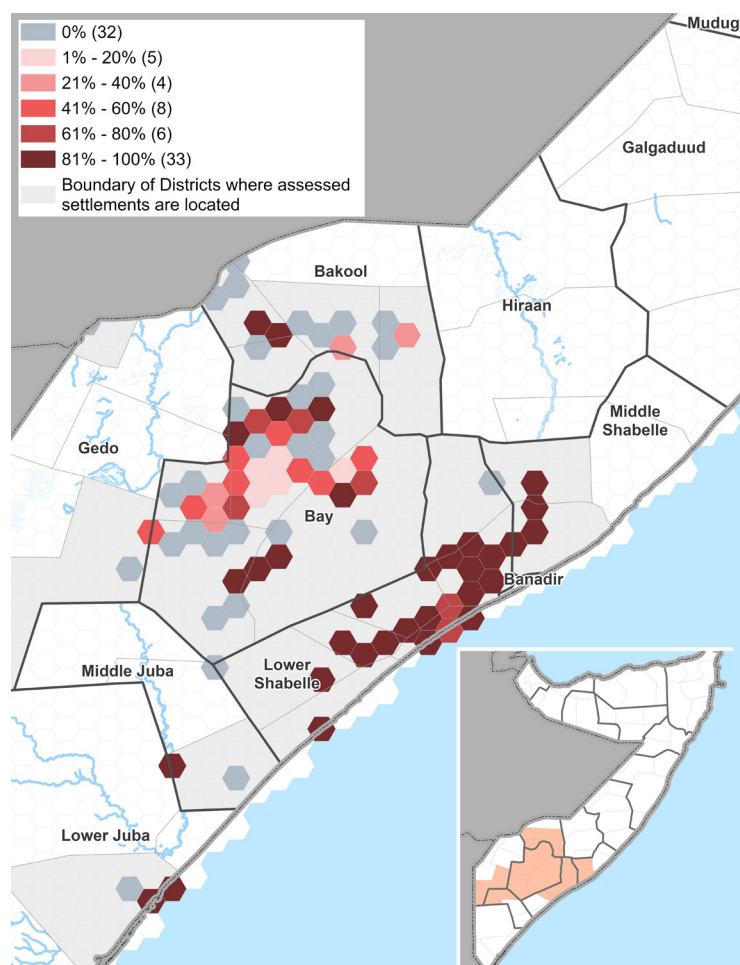
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of unaccompanied children



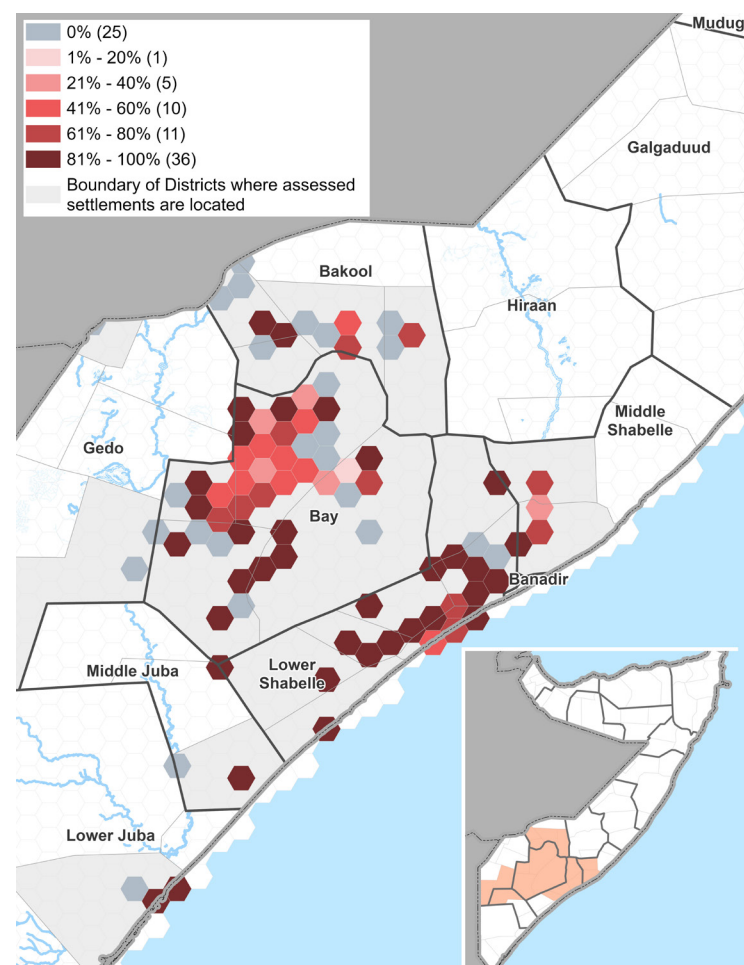
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people could not safely move around the settlement during the day



% 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

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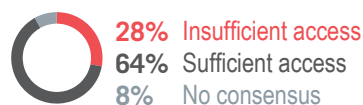
Most commonly reported source of water for drinking and cooking, by % of assessed settlements

River / pond / earth water pan	58%
Unprotected well	21%
Protected well with a pump	8%

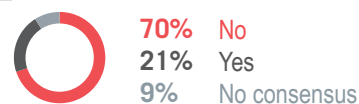
Average reported time of fetching water in the last month, including walking, waiting and return, by % of assessed settlements

Less than 30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60 minutes to half a day	Half a day	More than half a day	No consensus
35%	23%	30%	0%	0%	11%

% 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

None	59%
Less than half	21%
Around half	11%
No consensus	9%
More than half	0%

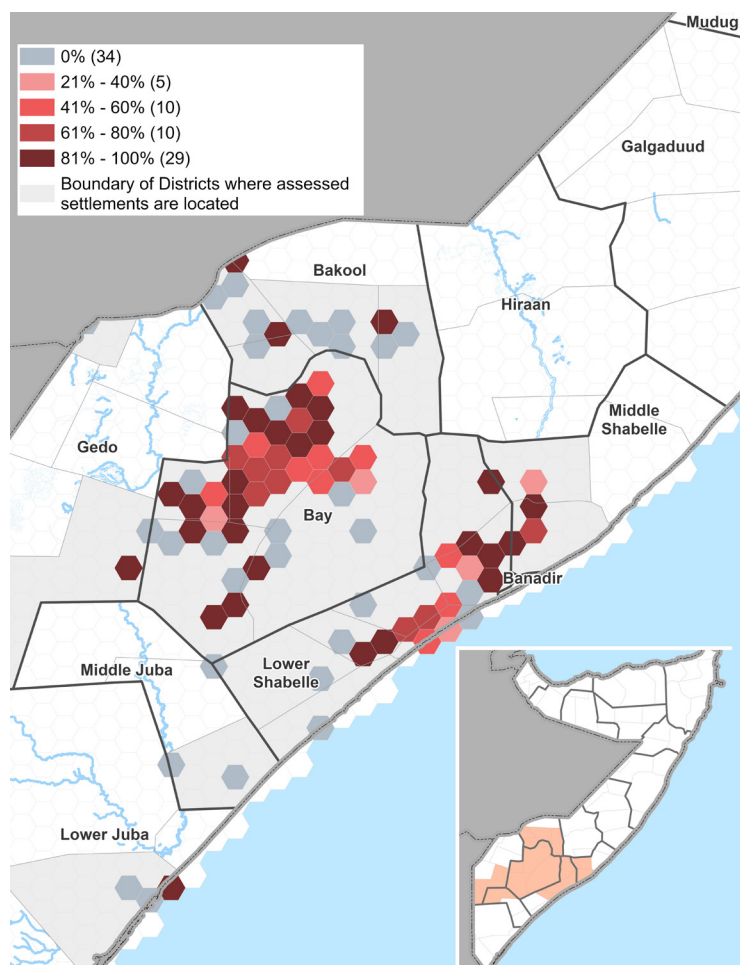
Most commonly reported barriers to using latrines, by % of assessed settlements

None available	59%
Insufficient quantity	25%
It is not common to use them	15%

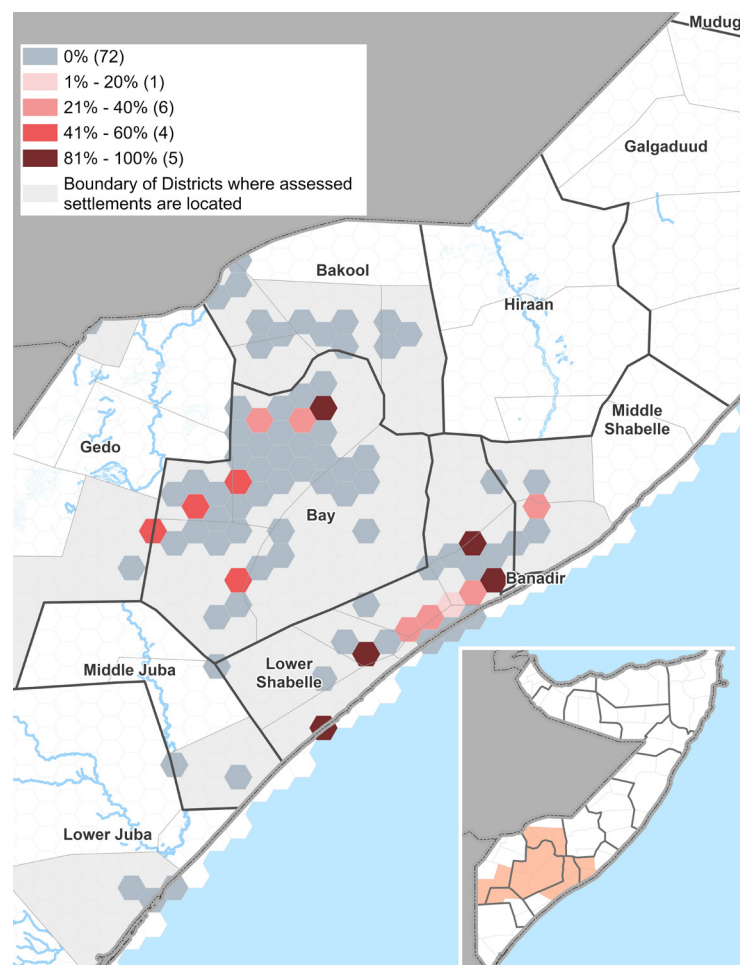
Most commonly reported strategy of disposing waste, by % of assessed settlements

Burned	43%
Dumped in a dedicated area	41%
Buried	8%
No consensus	8%

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported using surface water as the main source of water for drinking¹¹



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



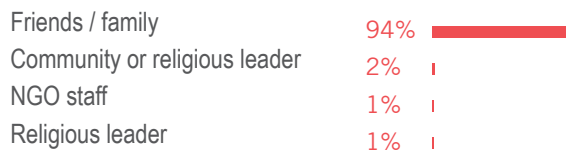
11. Surface water sources include: river, pond, berkad (traditional open water storage).



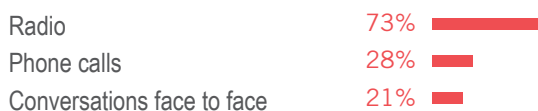
COMMUNICATION

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



Most commonly reported sources of information, by % of assessed settlements⁴



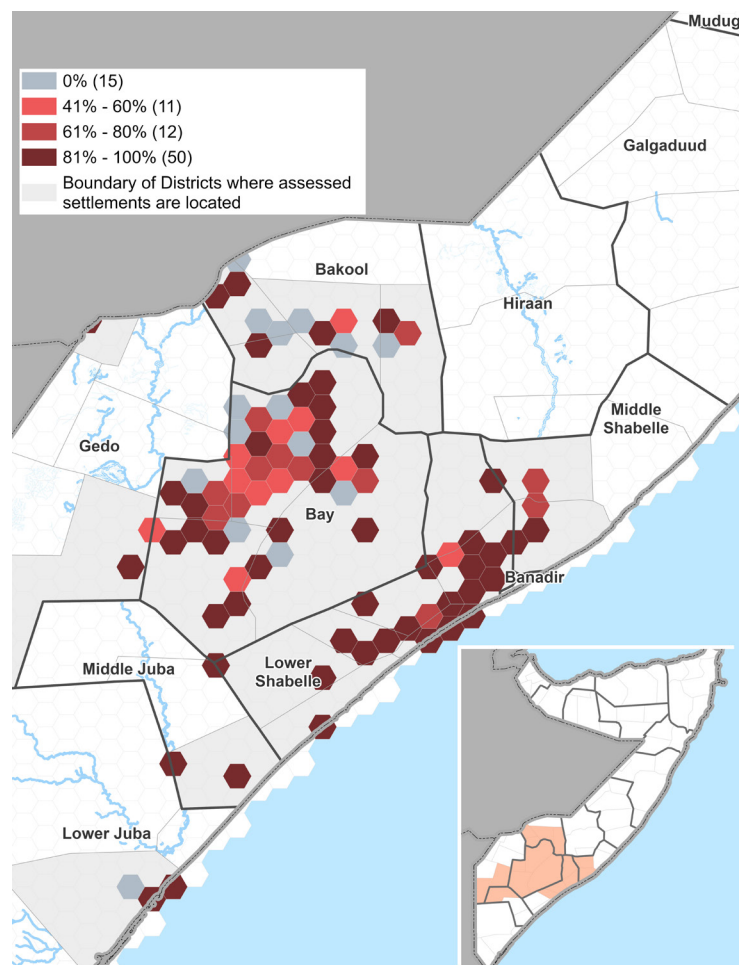
Most commonly reported main radio stations listened to by the population, by % of assessed settlements⁴



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing information, by % of assessed settlements⁴



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



ACCESS AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

% of assessed settlements where people were reportedly receiving information about available humanitarian assistance



88% No
10% Yes
2% No consensus

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported a main or a secondary road to the settlement



89% Yes
2% No
9% No consensus

% of assessed settlements where people were reportedly receiving humanitarian assistance



99% No
0.5% Yes
0.5% No consensus

28% of assessed settlements where KIs reported shelters were destroyed or seriously damaged in the month preceding data collection

Most commonly reported reasons why shelters were destroyed or seriously damaged, by % of assessed settlements

Conflict / looting	88%	■
Flooding	8%	■
Fire	5%	■

100% of assessed settlements with damaged or destroyed shelters reportedly had shelters that had not been rebuilt

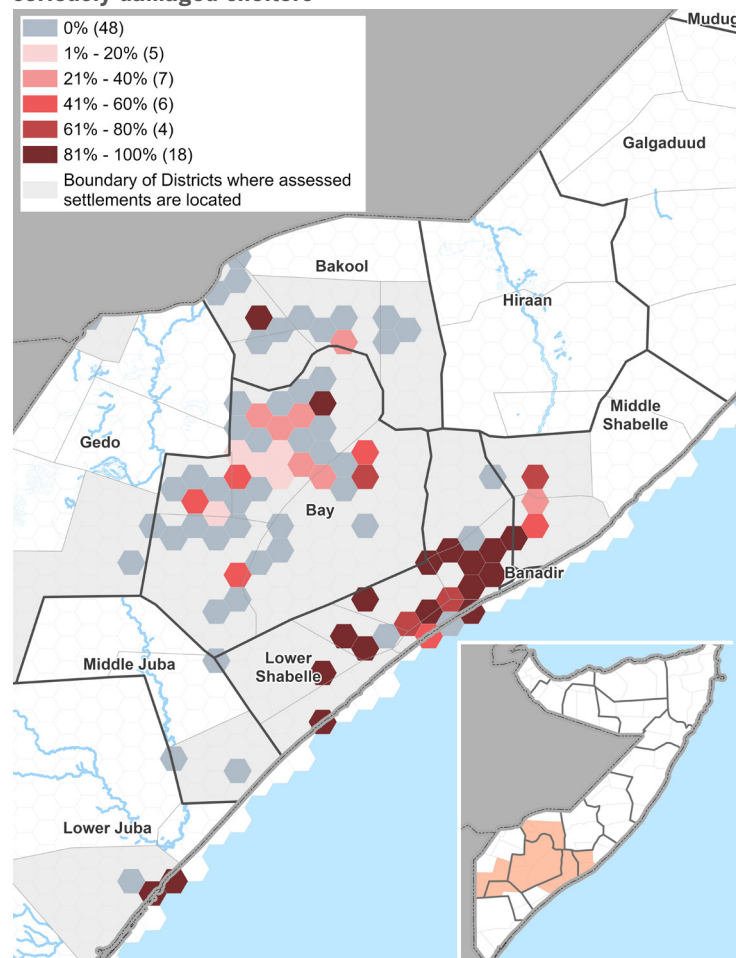
Most commonly reported reasons why damaged or destroyed shelters were not rebuilt in the month preceding data collection, by % of assessed settlements

No money to buy materials	73%	■
People whose shelters were destroyed moved away ¹²	14%	■
Building materials not available	6%	■

Most commonly reported shelter types, by % of assessed settlements

Dwelling hut with thatched roof	86%	■
Buul ¹³	10%	■
Permanent structure	2%	■

% 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. Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.

12. Building materials not available in the settlement itself.

13. Traditional dwelling commonly made of sticks, straw, cloth and plastic sheets.