

Research Methodology Note

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)

SOM1901

Somalia

May 2025

Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1.1 Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Somalia				
Type of Emergency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)				
IMPACT Project Code	27FVQ				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/05/2024 to 30/07/2025				
Research Timeframe Addplanned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Pilot/ training: 25/05/2025-26/06/2025		6. Outputs to be produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean dataset: 30/06/2025 Formatted analysis: 30/06/2025 Key findings brief: 10/08/2025 District Zoom-In: 14/08/2025 		
	2. Start collect data: 27/05/2025		7. Outputs sent for validation: 27/07/2025		
	3. Data collected: 12/05/2025		8. Outputs published: 10/08/2025		
	4. Data analyzed: 15/06/2025		9. Final presentation: __/__/____		
	5. Data sent for validation: 18/0/2024_				
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)			
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	Milestone		Deadline (can be tentative)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	__/__/____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	__/__/____		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education, Shelter and WASH cluster planning	25/06/2025		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	__/__/____		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	__/__/____			

Audience type

Dissemination

Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment informant how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors): Direct emails to the Access Working Group, CEATF, CCCM, Education, Health, Shelter, Protection, WASH and OCHA leads; and dissemination on Friendly. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre). <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	
Stakeholder mapping <i>Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could contribute to and/or benefit from the research?</i>	X	Yes	□	No
General Objective	This assessment aims to inform humanitarian planning in Somalia by providing information on humanitarian needs including access to services, displacement dynamics, Education, Food Security, Health, Protection, Shelter and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in hard-to-reach settlements where access for humanitarian actors is restricted or impossible due to insecurity or physical access constraints.			
Specific Objective(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand humanitarian needs (Education, Food Security, Health, Shelter, Protection and WASH needs). • To identify which population groups are moving out of hard-to-reach settlements and which population groups are unable to move from hard-to-reach settlements, and the factors influencing movement dynamics. • To identify primary livelihoods in hard-to-reach settlements and how climatic hazards (including lack of rain, drought) and economic conditions (including ways to earn income) influence primary livelihoods in hard-to-reach settlements. • To understand what services are accessible to households in hard-to-reach settlements and the barriers that impede access to services in hard-to-reach settlements. • To identify protection concerns in hard-to-reach settlements. • To understand the types of humanitarian assistance and services that people in hard-to-reach settlement have access to and constraints to accessing humanitarian assistance and services. 			
Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the shocks, climatic hazards and economic conditions influencing livelihoods and humanitarian needs in hard-to-reach settlements and movement out of hard-to-reach settlements? • What are the humanitarian needs with regards to Education, Food Security, Health, Shelter, Protection and WASH? How are shocks, climatic hazards and economic conditions influencing these humanitarian needs? What are the barriers and negative coping strategies further driving these humanitarian needs? • Which population groups are moving out of hard-to-reach settlements? What are the factors that are driving movement out of hard-to-reach settlements? Are some population groups unable to move, but would like to do so? If yes, whom? • To which services and types of humanitarian assistance, if any, do populations in hard-to-reach settlements have access to? What are the constraints to accessing services and humanitarian assistance? 			
Geographic Coverage	This assessment will cover 1893 hard-to-reach settlements across 69 operational zones with Very Heavy Restrictions in 24 districts in Central and Southern Somalia.			

	For this assessment, hard-to-reach settlements will be defined as settlements in operational zones categorized as Very Heavy Restrictions by the Access Working Group (AWG) due to physical access constraints (i.e., lack of roads, flooding) or security concerns (i.e., clan conflict, presence of armed actors). The final list of districts can be found in section 3 – Methodology .			
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit publications • Somalia IPC reports • Somalia WASH cluster publications • Somalia Health cluster publications • Somalia Shelter cluster publications • Somalia Protection cluster publications • Somalia Education cluster publications • WHO epidemiological reporting on Somalia • Somalia Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) dashboard • Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 2023 • Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2023 • Somalia World Food Program Annual Country report • Somalia Livelihood Zones - Map • Somalia access severity map • IOM DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) • OCHA Situation Reports on Flooding • Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) publications • Food Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) Somalia publications 			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Populations in hard-to-reach settlements
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 1893 Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: ___ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: ___ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snowballing		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): 1893 <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____	
Target level of precision if probability sampling				
	Gender		Age	

Disaggregation by gender and age <i>Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1 overall key findings presentation to Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and/or Access Working Group
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _		Webmap #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
Access		Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	Coordination Framework: NA			
	Partners: NA			

1. Rationale

1.1 Background

Somalia has suffered consecutive climate shocks, including prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and devastating floods, compounding the impacts of ongoing conflict, disease outbreaks, and displacement. As a result, 9.1 million people, approximately 47% of the population, are currently affected by the humanitarian crisisⁱ. Between January and March 2025, an estimated 3.4 million people are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), accounting for nearly 17% of the analyzed populationⁱⁱ. Below-average rainfall in late 2024 significantly reduced crop yields, depleted water sources, and led to widespread livestock lossesⁱⁱⁱ. Riverine flooding in key agricultural regions such as Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, and Middle Juba further destroyed crops, driving up food prices^{iv} and deepening food insecurity for millions already burdened by poverty and conflict-induced displacement.

This scenario has led to widespread displacement, further exacerbated by heightened insecurity, limiting access to essential services and aid for affected communities. Despite concerted efforts, humanitarian access remains constrained due to security challenges and physical constraints, underscoring the urgent need for coordinated interventions to address the multifaceted challenges facing Somalia.

2. Methodology

2.1 Methodology overview

This assessment aims to offer settlement-level data of hard-to-reach areas where face-to-face household surveys are not feasible through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). KIIs are conducted with Key Informants (KIs) who are residents of the target hard-to-reach settlement at the time of data collection via mobile phone interviews. If mobile phone interviews are not possible, then KIIs are conducted with KIs who are knowledgeable of the target hard-to-reach settlement via face-to-face interviews in accessible locations with KIs who have recent knowledge of the hard-to-reach settlements. All KIs will be snowballed by enumerators and Field Officers using contacts from local NGOs, contacts from INGOs and contacts from previous REACH assessments. All KIs will be selected based on their knowledge of the target hard-to-reach settlements. Field Officers will make sure to keep an up-to-date contact list of potential KIs and local guides to build a strong network at the field level. Data collection will be conducted both at REACH bases and in IDP sites or settlements accessible to AoK KIIs. Data collection methods are supervised by one officer in each of the three base locations – Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu. IDP sites that received new arrivals from hard-to-reach settlements in the previous three months, new IDP sites (set up in the last three months by people who arrived from hard-to-reach settlements) and accessible settlements will be identified through the REACH field team, local authorities, humanitarian organization, and REACH field networks. All KIs are asked a structured, close-ended questionnaire through the Kobo application. Data will be collected at the settlement level, i.e., the questionnaire relates to site level humanitarian needs, not individual needs. One key informant interview (KIIs) will be conducted at each settlement, this will help reduce the occurrence of “No-consensus” cases when findings are aggregated at the operational zone level during the analysis stage. The details of the number of target settlement are included in Table 1.

2.2 Population of interest

The assessment targets the hard-to-reach settlements in Somalia that are located within the following regions: Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Galgaduud, Mudug, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Middle Juba. These districts and settlements were categorized as Very Heavy Restrictions by the Access Working Group (AWG) due to physical access constraints (i.e., lack of roads, flooding) or security concerns (i.e., clan conflict, presence of armed actors).

2.3 Secondary data review

In addition to the secondary data outlined earlier in this Methodology Note, additional sources will be used:

- [Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit](#) publications
- [Somalia IPC reports](#)

¹ [Somalia Floods](#), October 2023

- Somalia [WASH cluster](#) publications
- Somalia [Health cluster](#) publications
- Somalia [Shelter cluster](#) publications
- Somalia [Protection cluster](#) publications
- Somalia [Education cluster](#) publications
- [WHO](#) epidemiological reporting on Somalia
- Somalia [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#) dashboard
- Somalia [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\), 2024 - Somalia](#)
- Somalia [Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\), 2023 - Somalia](#)
- Somalia [World Food Program Annual Country](#) report
- [Somalia Livelihood Zones - Map](#)
- IOM DTM ([Displacement Tracking Matrix](#))
- OCHA [Somalia: 2024 Gu Season Heavy Rains and Floods](#)
- [Somalia Water and Land Information Management \(SWALIM\)](#) publications
- [Food Early Warning Systems Network \(FEWSNET\) Somalia](#) publications

As much as possible, secondary sources will be used to contextualize findings.

2.4 Primary Data Collection

Given that physical access to the target locations is limited and there is no possibility of drawing a representative sample, purposive sampling will be adopted for both the Area of Knowledge and the mobile phone data collection methods.

KIs will be selected based on their knowledge of the target settlement. If the KI is not living in the hard-to-reach settlement, then the following eligibility criteria will apply (and is integrated into the data collection tool):

- 1) Being newly displaced from the target hard-to-reach settlement within the past 30 days before the start of data collection or having visited the target hard-to-reach settlement in the last 30 days prior to the start of data collection.
- 2) Having been in contact with residents living in the target hard-to-reach settlement in the last 30 days prior to the start of data collection as a healthcare worker, business professional, traders or relative.
- 3) Is reporting on a target hard-to-reach settlement where at least one household remained. Since the assessment aims to fill in gaps in understanding the humanitarian context, targeting settlements that are no longer inhabited would not contribute to this.

The questionnaire includes a section to abet the snowballing approach. The interviewees will be asked if they can refer REACH team to another KI that matched the eligibility criteria, from the target hard-to-reach settlement or any other target hard-to-reach settlement. The contact details of these additional KIs will be collected for sampling purposes only. FOs will make sure to keep an up-to-date contact list of potential KIs and local guides to build a strong network at the field level. This information will not be shared externally and will be stored only on REACH assets, protected by a password.

³ FSNAU, [PowerPoint Presentation \(fsnau.org\)](#)

⁴ [FAO Review of Deyr 2024, status of Jilaal and Gu 2025 outlook](#)

⁵ FEWS-NET (2024), <https://fewsn.net/east-africa/somalia>

Table 1: KI interview targets, per district and settlement:

District	Operational Zone Target	Key Informant Interview & Settlement Target (1 KI per settlement)
Afmadow	5	115
Baadheere	4	37
Badhaadhe	2	57
Baraawe	3	89
Baydhaba	2	257
Belet Xawo	2	24
Bu'aale	4	101
Ceel Barde	4	51
Ceel Buur	3	41
Ceel Waaq	2	16
Dhuusamareeb	3	48
Garbaharey	1	11
Hobyo	2	128
Jamaame	2	96
Jilib	3	157
Kismaayo	3	14
Kurtunwaarey	1	3
Qoryooley	2	126
Rab Dhuure	4	94
Saakow	4	86
Sablaale	3	92
Tayeeglow	6	131
Xarardheere	1	11
Xudur	3	108
Grand Total	69	1893

Table 2: KI interview targets, per base

Baidoa	1037
Kismayo	628
Mogadishu	228

The tool will include questions on: Education, Food Security, Livelihoods, Health, Humanitarian Assistance, Movement, Protection, Shelter and WASH; and has been adapted to specifically capture the influence of climate hazards and economic conditions. Most indicators will be collected at the settlement level, except for a selection of individual-level indicators regarding the KI's profile (including eligibility questions) which is asked to all KIs. For most indicators, KIs will be reporting at the time of data collection unless otherwise specified. Data collection will be organized as follows:

- Training of Trainers (ToTs): A one-day training of trainers will be conducted for the field officers of the three above mentioned bases.
- Enumerator training: A two-day training for Enumerators directly after the ToT.
- Pilot data collection: A one-day pilot, conducted by Enumerators and Field Officers, to test the tool before data collection commences. Proceeding this, field officers and assessment officers will continually test the tool until the the ToT.
- Data collection: A two-week data collection, including mobile phone interviews with KIs who residents of the target hard-to-reach settlements and face-to-face Area of Knowledge interviews with KIs are knowledgeable of the target hard-to-reach settlement, from the REACH bases of Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu.
- Data cleaning: Daily data checking and cleaning will be conducted by the field and assessment teams during data collection.

2.5 Data Processing & Analysis

IMPACT data cleaning minimum standards checklist will be followed⁶. Every day, the surveys are uploaded on the REACH/IMPACT Kobo-server and downloaded by the Database Officer (DO) at the end of data collection. The DO anonymizes and subsequently checks the dataset before it goes through to Field and Assessment Officers who will be conducting data checking and cleaning through log changes and deletions. The Assessment Officer will oversee and do the data cleaning templates for the Field Officers, who are in turn responsible for data checking and the supervision of field teams. The following protocols will be in place to ensure the quality of data collected:

- Daily data cleaning by Field Officers, who identify outliers, anomalies, and logical inconsistencies, and give regular feedback to enumerators through daily briefings and ad-hoc training. Data points that cannot be resolved through follow-ups with the enumerators or respondents will be deleted. If survey records have more than three outliers that cannot be checked, the entire record is deleted from the dataset. Also, if the duration of the survey taken is very long or short and the enumerators could not provide concise and clear justification, the entire survey will be deleted.
- In parallel, daily data cleaning will be conducted by the Assessment Officer, who reviews data cleaning conducted by Field Officers and provides additional feedback to the data collection teams in regular communication with the Research Manager regarding briefings, and training.
- One Zoom-In district will be produced- The selection of Zoom-In district will be based on finding from the HSM data, the most current IPC data, the most recent displacement data and the most current situation reporting from OCHA

The GIS and Database Officers do data aggregation and spatial verification, who provide feedback to ascertain settlement coverage. One

Data Analysis and Aggregation

The data collected is aggregated at the following levels: (1) operational zone and (2) district. If additional analysis using the geocoordinates of the settlement is feasible, then the assessment may run further analysis in order to provide additional findings on climate and livelihoods that can be triangulated with [FAO SWALIM mapping](#) and [FEWS NET livelihood zones](#).

The clean dataset and analysis will then inform the following outputs:

- Clean dataset.
- Formatted analysis.
- Trend analysis.
- Key finding brief.
- Zoom-In brief

2.6 Limitations

As the assessment relies on interviews with snowballed KIs either through mobile phone interviews or face to face Area of Knowledge interviews, all findings are indicative, i.e., not statistically representative, of hard-to-reach areas in Somalia. And as these data collection methods rely on snowballing for accessible participants from snowballing, findings will reflect the experiences, perceptions, and limited knowledge of these accessible KIs.

Limitations of data collections by Phone Interview:

Respondents might be inclined to exhibit social desirability bias, where they tend to offer responses that are seen as socially acceptable rather than honestly expressing their genuine opinions. This tendency arises because individuals may feel a social pressure to conform to what is deemed acceptable, leading them to modify their answers to align with societal expectations. This phenomenon can impact the accuracy of survey results, as participants may not fully disclose their authentic beliefs or attitudes, skewing the overall findings⁷

Limitations of data collection by AoK:

One significant drawback of AoK lies in its non-reliance on random sampling; instead, it employs purposive sampling methods that vary based on circumstances. Consequently, its findings are regarded as merely "indicative" rather than representative. Two key factors contribute to this limitation: (i) variations in question phrasing and indicator construction between the two data sources and (ii) the use of survey data as a comparison source (as opposed to a census), introducing additional noise or error that may have compromised certain correlations. Despite these constraints, valuable insights emerge. Collectively, the results underscore the utility of AoK as a valuable tool for assessing specific conditions and needs to inform emergency prioritization and planning. This is particularly evident in the absence of viable alternatives for measuring needs remotely and rapidly or at a sufficiently high frequency and cost-effectively, especially across various sectors and indicators⁸.

3. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	Yes/ No	<i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i>)?	Yes	

⁷ [Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes | ScienceDirect](#)

⁸ [REACH-AoK-Validation-Study-Summary-Report-October-2023-4.pdf \(impact-initiatives.org\)](#)

... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatizing for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

4. Roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
<i>Research design</i>	HSM Focal point	HSM Focal point	IMPACT SOM Inter-Sectoral Unit (ISU) REACH SOM Data unit, REACH SOM Operations unit, HQ RDDU, HQ Emergencies Unit	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator, IMPACT KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator, Access Working Group (AWG), OCHA, Protection cluster
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	REACH SOM Field Officers (FOs), REACH SOM Data Officer	REACH SOM Field Manager, REACH SOM Senior Data Officer	HSM Focal Point,	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator, IMPACT KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	REACH SOM FOs, REACH SOM Data Officer	REACH SOM Field Manager, REACH SOM Senior Data Officer	HSM Focal Point, IMPACT HQ RDDU	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator and KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator

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<i>Data analysis</i>	HSM Focal point, REACH SOM GIS team and REACH SOM Data team	HSM Focal Point, REACH SOM Senior GIS Officer and REACH SOM Senior Data Officer	KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator, IMPACT HQ RDDU	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator
<i>Output production</i>	HSM Focal point	HSM Focal Point	REACH SOM Data Unit, REACH SOM GIS Unit, IMPACT KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator, IMPACT HQ Research and Reporting Unit (RRU)	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator and KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator
<i>Dissemination</i>	HSM Focal point, ISU Research Manager		IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator and KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator	HQ RRU, AWG, OCHA and the Protection cluster
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	HSM Focal point	HSM Focal Point	KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator, REACH SOM Operations Unit, REACH SOM Data Unit, REACH SOM GIS Unit	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator and KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator, IMPACT HQ
<i>Lessons learned</i>	HSM Focal point,	HSM Focal Point	REACH SOM Operations Unit, REACH SOM Data Unit, REACH SOM GIS Unit	IMPACT KEN-SOM Country Coordinator and KEN-SOM Deputy Country Coordinator, IMPACT HQ

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Data Analysis Plan

ⁱ [Somalia 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#)

ⁱⁱ [Somalia: IPC January to June 2025](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ [United Nations: The Humanitarian Situation in Somalia is worsening as drought, conflict and soaring food prices push millions toward extreme hunger](#)

^{iv} [WFP Somalia: food prices](#)