

Hard-to-reach Assessment

South and Central districts | Somalia

December 2021 - January 2022

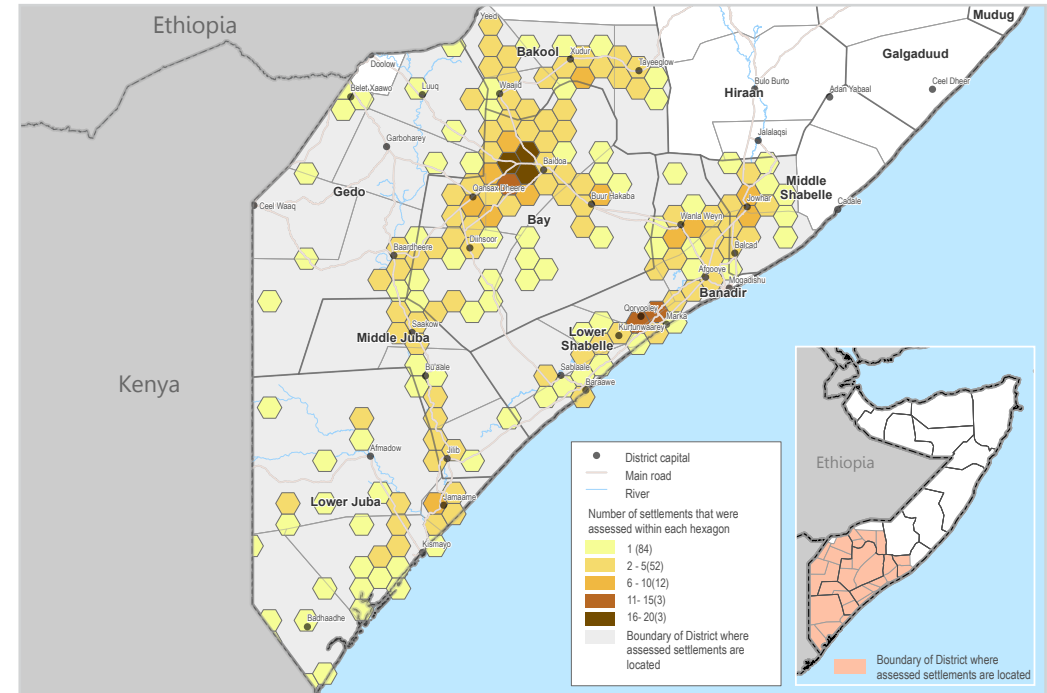
CONTEXT

People in Somalia are suffering as a result of decades of violence, periodic climatic shocks, disease outbreaks, and endemic poverty.¹ The cumulative effects of this complex emergency have continued to weaken the population’s coping capacity and have resulted in the internal displacement of nearly 3 million people to date, despite the significant socio-economic improvements achieved in recent years.^{2,3} Further, Somalia is currently experiencing the third drought episode in a decade, following three consecutive failed rainy seasons, with prolonged drought resulting in an estimated 310,313 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in January 2022 alone.⁴ The drought is compounding existing food insecurity among both pastoral and farming populations, and needs are spiking across the region: 13 million people are currently estimated to be facing high levels of food insecurity and water shortages.⁵ The south and central parts of the country are those most significantly affected by displacement, with the highest numbers of departures and arrivals due to conflict, insecurity and drought in 2021.⁶ However, insecurity has limited the availability of information on the needs of populations residing in several areas in this part of the country. The Hard-to-Reach (H2R) assessment serves to help address these critical information gaps and assist humanitarian planning in Somalia by monitoring needs in hard-to-reach areas. This assessment outlines the results of the analysis run on data collected across hard-to-reach settlements located in 7 target regions of southern and central Somalia, including Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

This H2R assessment is based on an Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, which allows to provide an indicative overview of the situation in inaccessible areas of southern and central regions in Somalia. As part of this assessment, REACH conducted 1,040 structured face-to-face interviews with key informants (KIs) living in informal IDP sites around [Baidoa](#), [Kismayo](#) and [Mogadishu](#), between 1 December 2021 and 10 January 2022. KIs reported on 532 hard-to-reach settlements that they had either been displaced from or had visited in the 3 months prior to data collection, or where they had family/friends with whom they were in regular⁷ contact. After data collection, all quantitative data

Map 1. Assessment coverage map



was aggregated at the settlement level by assigning the modal or most credible response for each settlement, wherever two or more KIs were reporting on the same location. To further triangulate KI reporting, a qualitative component was added, consisting of 12 semi-structured focus group discussions (FGDs) with IDPs from the assessed settlements, disaggregated by gender; these were conducted in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu between 29 December 2021 and 10 January 2022. FGD analysis results can be accessed [here](#). Findings from this round cannot be compared to previous H2R rounds due to shifts in coverage and should be considered **indicative** of the situation in hard-to-reach areas in the 3 months prior to data collection.

1 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). [Humanitarian Needs Overview - Somalia 2022](#).

2 United Nations High Committee for Refugees (UNHCR). [Somalia Population Dashboard](#). January 2022

3 The World Bank. [Somalia’s Economic Rebounding from ‘Triple Shock’](#). September 2021

4 UNHCR. [Somalia Population Dashboard](#). January 2022

5 OCHA. Horn of Africa drought, Humanitarian Key Messages. March 2022

6 UNHCR. [Somalia PRMN Internal Displacements - 31 January 2022](#)

7 During this round, only 24% of KIs reported having visited the settlement themselves in the last month.

When interpreting findings, caution and triangulation with other sources is recommended.



KEY FINDINGS

Results overall suggest that access to food, water and basic services was significantly limited for the populations residing in the areas assessed in the three months prior to data collection, due to a combination of lack of services, protection concerns and drought conditions.

Most people were reportedly skipping two or more meals a day in over half of the assessed locations (58%),⁸ and it was reported that people were relying on wild foods that are not normally part of the diet in 14% of these locations, to cope with a lack of food.

Further, water to meet daily needs was insufficient for residents in an overwhelming majority of locations assessed (85%), and rivers or ponds were the main source of drinking water for most people in nearly half (45%) of the assessed settlements, as reported by KIs.

Findings suggest drought played a major role in displacement patterns, with drought cited as the primary reason why most people moved out of 87% of the assessed hard-to-reach communities. Where new IDP arrivals had been reported (22% of assessed locations), new displacement was most commonly motivated by a search for food and water.

Drought conditions were highlighted by focus group discussion (FGD) participants as significantly affecting households' access to food and income, since either farming or raising livestock were the main sources of food in 68% of assessed settlements, and the main sources of income in 67% of assessed settlements.

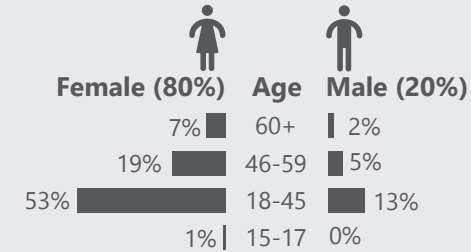
This situation was further aggravated by insecurity, with KIs in 64% of assessed settlements reporting that protection incidents had taken place in the settlement in the 3 months prior to data collection. Unofficial tax collection was the most commonly reported incident, taking an additional toll on households' resources.

Access to basic services, such as healthcare and education was also limited. KIs in 72% of all assessed settlements reported that people had no access to any healthcare facility, while no state-run school was available in 94% of locations. **Further, in almost all settlements (97%), KIs reported that no one had received any NGO support in the three months prior to data collection.**

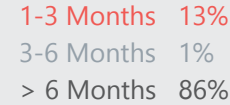
Finally, KIs reported the presence of people living in the open air in 15% of the locations assessed, and in 26% of assessed settlements, shelters had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged in the 3 months prior to data collection.

KEY INFORMANT PROFILE

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF KIs



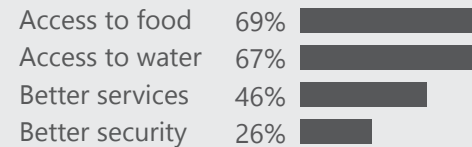
Proportion of KIs by duration of stay in the assessed settlement



24% of KIs reported having visited the settlement on which they report in the month prior to data collection.

20% of KIs reported having left behind some members of their household. Among these KIs, **24%** reported persons with disabilities had been among those household members who were left behind.⁹

Most commonly reported primary reasons for KIs to leave their settlement of origin^{10,11}



Important notice about maps presented in this factsheet: all percentages can only serve as an indication of the situation in the settlements that have been assessed within particular hexagons. All outcomes depicted in the maps need to be viewed along with the number of settlements that have been assessed within each hexagon, and should not be viewed as an indication of severity by themselves.

⁸ Unless otherwise stated, all indicators refer to the overall percentage out of the assessed settlements

⁹ Among the 20% of KIs reported having left behind some members of their household.

¹⁰ The data is presented as the percentage of total KI responses.

¹¹ The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

DROUGHT-RELATED FINDINGS

Several of the findings presented in this overview can be better understood in the context of the unfolding drought, which began in late 2020 and continues to this date, with direct and indirect impacts on the environmental, social and economic situation in Somalia (see [maps on page 5](#)).

KIs in 70% of all assessed hard-to-reach settlements reported that the food situation had worsened in the three months prior to data collection, which include the growing season (end of October, November and December 2021) and the beginning of the harvest season (early January 2022); this finding, and the fact that a third consecutive below-average rainfall season was experienced during this time, can be indicative of a disrupted growing season and of poor harvests due to adverse weather conditions.

As mentioned earlier, most people were reportedly skipping two or more meals a day in over half of the assessed locations (58%), indicating notable food shortages, while the wide-spread reliance on borrowing food from others, reported as a strategy to cope with the lack of food in 70% of assessed settlements, indicates a high level of stress on social support mechanisms in the months leading up to the February and March dry season.

FGD participants evoked cases in which people in the assessed areas were abandoning farms and losing their whole livestock due to drought, resulting in displacement as a last resort coping mechanism in the face of food and water scarcity. Indeed, drought was a primary factor in the reported displacement patterns: KIs reported “drought” as the main push factor in 87% of assessed settlements, and the availability of food and water were reported as the main pull factors for IDPs.

Although the data covers the October and November 2021 rainy season, water to meet daily needs was reportedly insufficient for most residents in an overwhelming majority of locations assessed (85%). Unimproved water sources were the main reported source of drinking water in more than half (60%) of the assessed settlements, with people mainly drinking surface water (45% of settlements) and water from unprotected wells (13% of settlements), in particular in riverine areas. Low water availability due to drought has to be understood in the context of rising water prices on markets,¹² and the lack of access to health services in the areas assessed, indicating a heightened vulnerability of residents

to infections spread through contaminated drinking water and/or a lack of proper sanitation.

As mentioned later in this overview, protection issues were also reportedly heightening the vulnerability of populations residing in hard-to-reach areas, due to movement restrictions and security concerns negatively affecting residents’ access to fields, water points, markets and other services. However, according to some FGD participants, drought also played a part in increasing the prevalence of some protection incidents, in particular the collection of unofficial taxes in the form of requisition of livestock and agricultural produce. Indeed, some FGD participants reported resorting to displacement due to the increased pressure on their livelihood (loss of livestock due to drought and double taxation).

Overall, findings indicate that drought affected needs reported in assessed settlements, directly and indirectly, eroded residents’ coping capacity to face the protracted crisis, with FGD participants expressing strong concerns over persisting drought conditions which were “worsening day by day.”

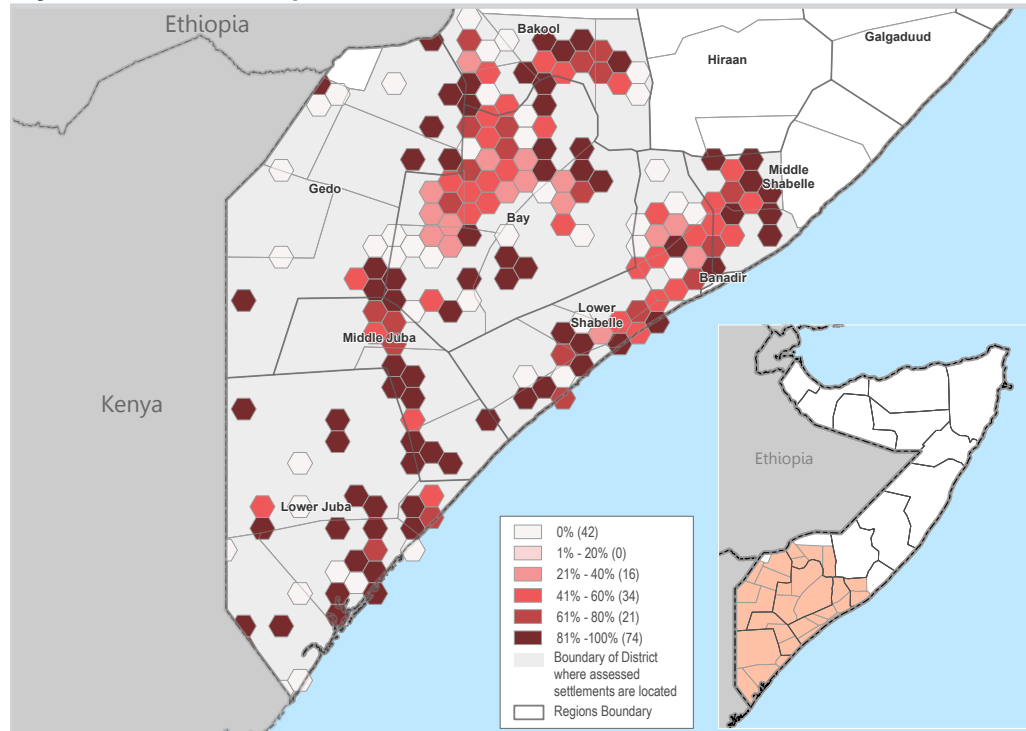
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

KIs in 70% of all assessed settlements reported that the food situation had worsened during the period covered by the assessment (growing season and beginning of the harvest season). Overall, most people were reportedly skipping two or more meals a day in over half of the assessed locations (58%); across these, the most commonly reported reasons for a lack of sufficient food were natural and economic causes, in 68% and 60% of cases respectively.

In general, people resorted to a variety of coping strategies when food was insufficient; these included borrowing from others, in over two thirds of settlements (70%), limiting food portions (59%) and reducing the number of meals eaten per day (40%). It is worth noting here that the proportion of settlements where people reportedly reduced the number of meals eaten per day could be low due to people having already exhausted this coping strategy; the high proportion of settlements where most people were skipping two or more meals, along with the FGD findings outlined below, seem to support this interpretation. **Further, the wide-spread reliance on borrowing food from others indicates a high level of stress on social support mechanisms in the three months prior to data collection, in the areas assessed.**

¹² Cash Working Group. [Somalia Cash and Markets Quarterly Dashboard, October-December 2021](#)

Map 2. % of settlements where most people were reportedly skipping 2 or more meals a day in the three months prior to data collection



The January 2022 harvest season, the third lowest cereal harvest in southern Somalia on the 1995–2021 historical record overall,¹³ is unlikely to have offset this stress in any appreciable manner.

During FGDs, participants evoked several reasons why they deemed access to food to be poor in their communities of origin; several of them stated that people depended on their farms, but given the ongoing drought many farms had limited production and were sometimes abandoned. Other participants acknowledged that access to markets in their settlement of origin had been limited, due to mobility restrictions and/or the unreliability of markets (markets open only on certain days or not functioning). Several FGD participants reported that people were eating raw foods, such as wild fruits, and resorted to hunting and gathering to cope with a lack of sufficient food.

Relying on wild foods that are not normally part of the diet was a coping strategy in 14% of assessed settlements, as reported by KIs.

Own production, either through cultivation or livestock rearing, was the most commonly reported main source of food for most people, reported by KIs in 68% of the assessed locations. Further, farming and livestock produce were reported as the main source of income in 67% and 47% of assessed settlements, respectively, in the three months prior to data collection. As such, FGD participants reported that adverse weather conditions had a direct, significant impact on both access to food and income, with losses in agricultural produce and livestock.

% of settlements by main reported source of food



% of settlements by most commonly reported reason why people could not access sufficient food^{11,14}



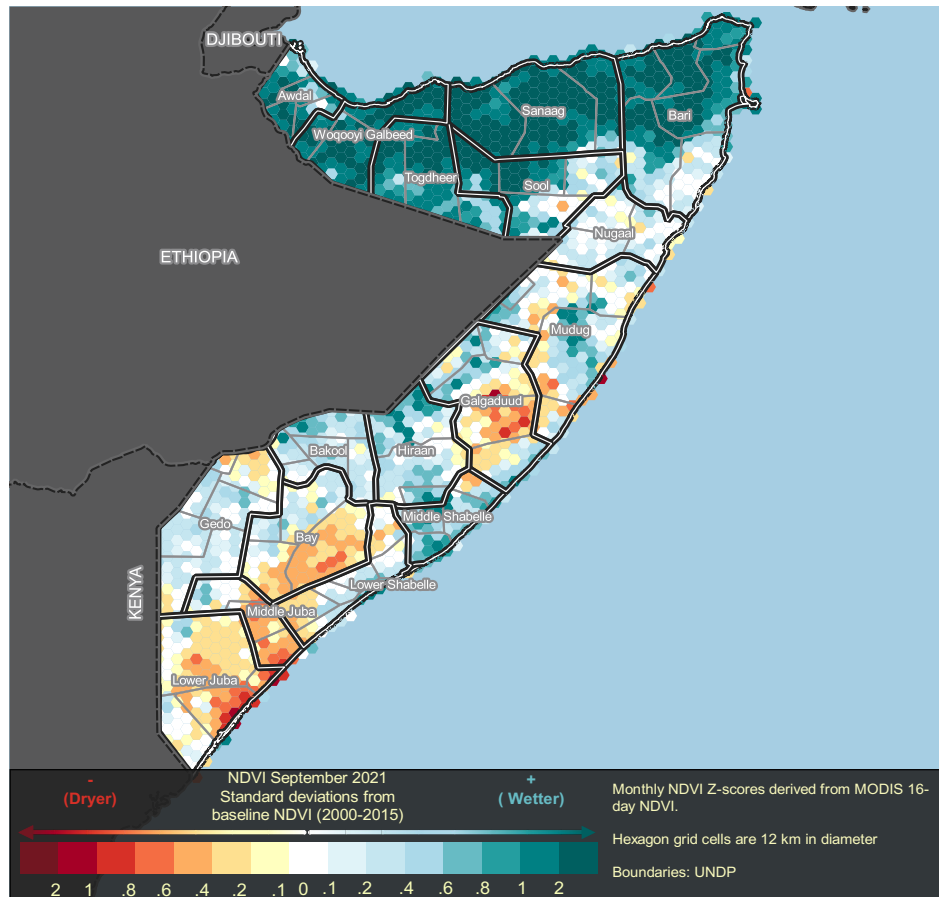
In 22% of settlements, most people were mainly purchasing their food with cash; it is worth noting here that prices of food items had reportedly increased in 88% of all assessed settlements in the month prior to data collection. This is overall in line with the price increases reported across the country and across all item groups (staple foods, water, non-food items), due to higher prices of imports, higher transportation costs, lower domestic supply, unofficial taxation and displacement, among others. However, it is worth pointing out that other factors may influence prices in hard-to-reach areas, notably the prevalence of unofficial taxation, and that no secondary data specific to the areas assessed is available to help identify and explain further local specificities.

In general, the above findings appear in line with FSNAU Somalia Food Security Outlook (February–September 2022),¹³ predicting pockets of acute malnutrition and emergency-level food insecurity across central and southern Somalia, due to widening food consumption gaps and the progressive erosion of the population’s coping capacity.

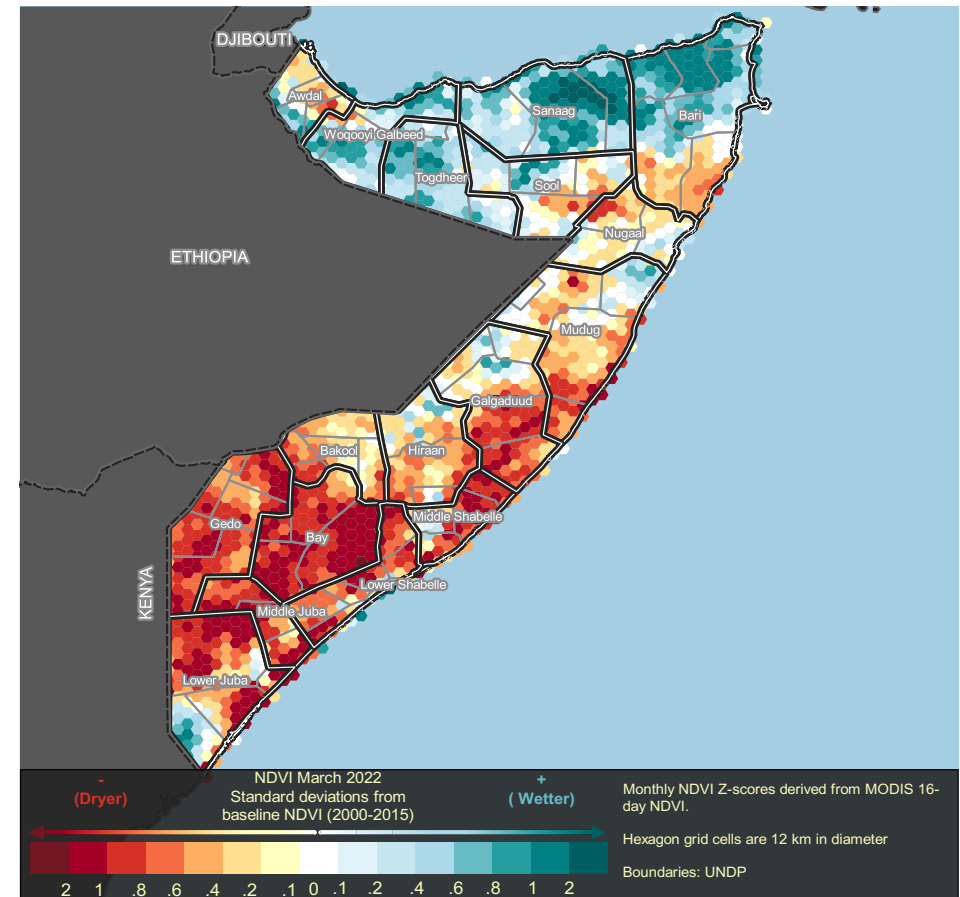
¹³ Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit. [Somalia Food Security Outlook Report for Feb-Sep 2022](#)

¹⁴ Across the 58% of assessed settlements where most people were reportedly skipping two or more meals a day.

Map 3. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for Somalia in September 2021



Map 4. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for Somalia in March 2022



Reflecting the findings described on the previous page, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)¹⁵ analysis shows that between September 2021 and March 2022, south-central districts of Somalia have experienced worse weather conditions than average, negatively affecting the environmental conditions for agricultural and livestock production.

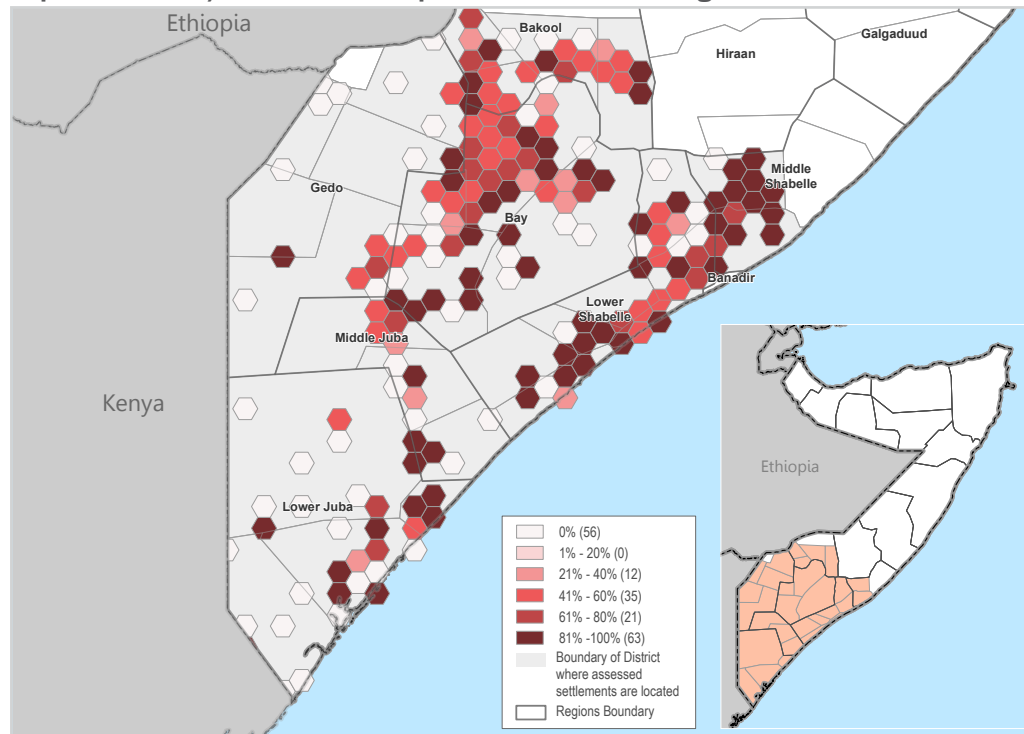
15 The NDVI is a common indicator of drought, which reflects vegetative health, growth, and stress. For the months of interest, September 2021 and March 2022, monthly NDVI averages were calculated at the pixel-level. A standard score was then calculated to represent the difference from the average baseline value, set as 2000-2015, in standard deviations for the months of interest. To facilitate pattern identification, standard scores were then aggregated to 12 km diameter hexagons by calculating the median standard-score value in each hexagon unit.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Findings indicate that people residing in over two thirds of the assessed locations had a significantly limited access to clean water for drinking and other purposes; this was tied to several factors, notably the widespread reliance on surface water as the main source of drinking water, the low water availability due to the ongoing drought, the distance of water points, and an inability to travel to these due to protection concerns and mobility restrictions.

In fact, water to meet daily needs was reportedly insufficient for most residents in an overwhelming majority of locations assessed (85%), and people reportedly experienced inadequate access to clean water for cooking and drinking during both the dry and rainy seasons in 78% of the assessed settlements.

Map 5. % of settlements where unimproved water sources (river/pond, *berkad*,¹⁶ unprotected well) were the main reported source of drinking water



Significant issues related to water scarcity were echoed during FGD discussions, in relation to the low availability of water overall or to the inability to leave settlements to reach the closest water source, due to mobility restrictions and protection concerns. The coping mechanisms raised by several FGD participants included displacement, and using river and lake water to meet basic needs.

Although this last was reported as a coping strategy during FGDs, it is worth noting that rivers or ponds were the main source of drinking water for most people in nearly half (45%) of the assessed settlements, followed by unprotected wells and protected wells without pump, in 13% of locations.

Moreover, the time to fetch drinking water (reach the water source, collect water and return) was on average more than 30 minutes by walking in around two thirds (69%) of the locations assessed. Such distances can result in a higher exposure to protection issues, as highlighted later in this overview, due to the fact that most protection incidents reported had occurred on roads, at checkpoints and in fields, as well as at water points. Adult women would be most commonly exposed to these risks, as they were the group most often responsible for fetching water, as reported by KIs in 59% of settlements.

% of settlements where the average reported time to fetch water was more than 30 minutes

Yes	69%
No	23%
No consensus	8%



% of settlements by reported proportion of people accessing latrines

None	43%
Less than half	15%
Around half	34%
More than half/all	3%
No consensus	6%

Similar to access to water, access to latrines was poor, and no one was using latrines in nearly half of assessed settlements (43%), as reported by KIs. Further, in 78% of locations, a majority of people reportedly did not use, or had no access to, water and soap to wash their hands. These findings point towards a poor sanitation and hygiene situation in the areas assessed. Indeed, one FGD participant voiced significant concern regarding poor hygiene conditions in their settlement of origin, and a fear of disease outbreak as a result.

¹⁶ A *berkad* is an open water reservoir used in arid areas to collect water during the wet season, for use in the dry season.

HEALTH

Access to professional healthcare was very limited in the areas assessed, with people in over two thirds of settlements reportedly having no access to health facilities or to health professionals in the three months prior to data collection. In fact, KIs in 72% of all assessed settlements reported that people had had no access to any healthcare facility while, over the same period, it was reported that no health worker had provided services within 76% of the assessed locations.

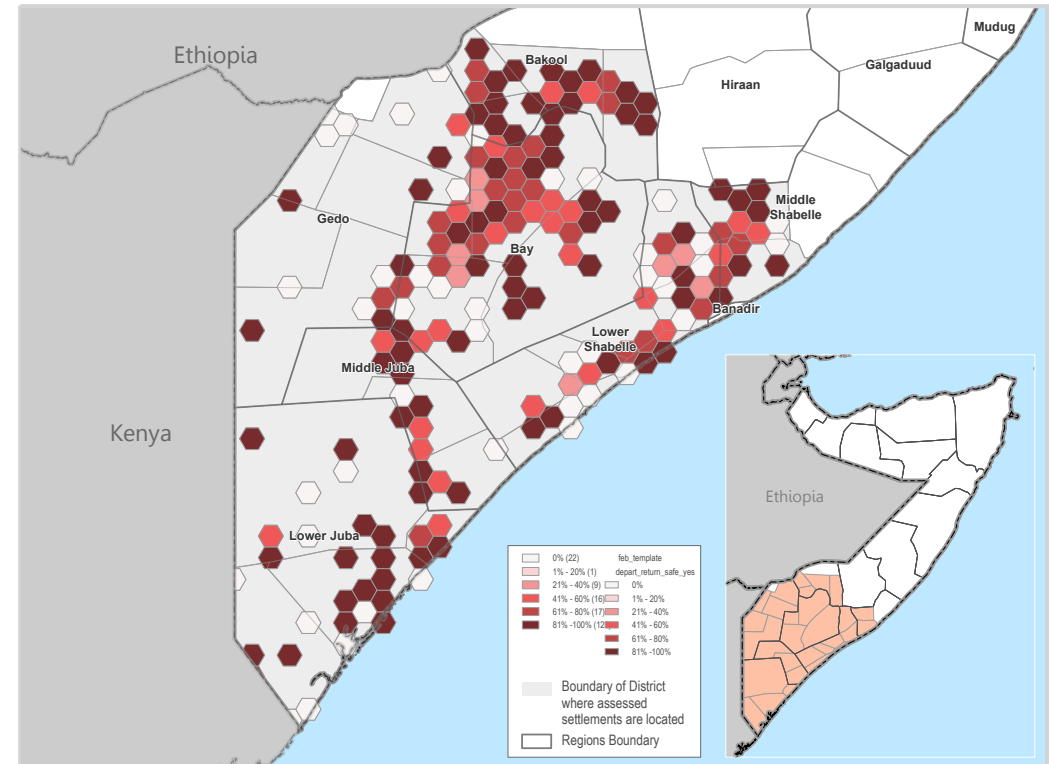
Several FGD participants stated that, due to the remoteness of their settlements of origin, healthcare services have historically been unavailable, with people coping by resorting to traditional herbal remedies, or by travelling to the nearest location where professional medical services were available. However, due to the protection concerns mentioned earlier in this overview, the latter option was deemed often challenging or impracticable by several FGD participants.

Wherever health facilities had reportedly been available to residents in the three months prior to data collection (23% of assessed settlements), in an overwhelming majority of cases these consisted of drugstores (70%), while clinics and hospitals were available in 11% and 4% of these settlements, respectively.

The most commonly reported barrier to accessing healthcare was the cost of services, followed by distance, as reported by KIs in 73% and 31% of the settlements, respectively. FGD participants reported that resorting to traditional herbal remedies was a common means to address healthcare gaps.

With regard to vulnerable groups' access to healthcare, FGD participants reported a lack of specialised health services, such as immunisation, pre- and post-natal care and psychosocial support for women and children. FGD participants also reported lacking the equipment to adequately take care of people with disabilities.

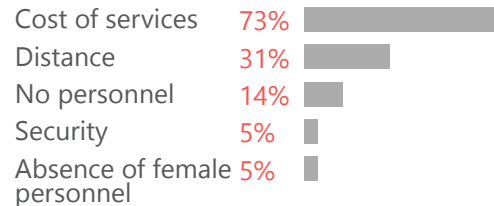
Map 6. % of settlements where people reportedly had no access to health care services



% of settlements by reported frequency of healthcare workers' visits to the settlement



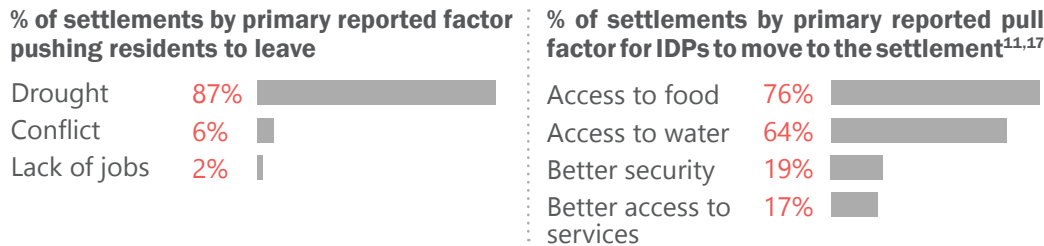
% of settlements by main reported barriers to accessing healthcare¹¹



→ DISPLACEMENT

Drought played a major part in displacement patterns reported over the three months prior to data collection. **In fact, in the vast majority of assessed settlements (87%), drought was the primary reason why most people left, according to KIs.** Most FGD participants described extremely harsh living conditions in their area of origin due to a lack of rains, with people losing the entirety of their livestock and crops, lacking sufficient food and water, and being forced to look for these elsewhere.

Further, across those settlements where presence of IDPs was reported (30%), the primary reason why IDPs had moved there was drought in an overwhelming majority of cases (86%). New IDP arrivals in the three months prior to data collection was reported in 22% of assessed locations overall, with displacement mostly motivated by a search for food and water, as reported by KIs in over two thirds of these settlements.

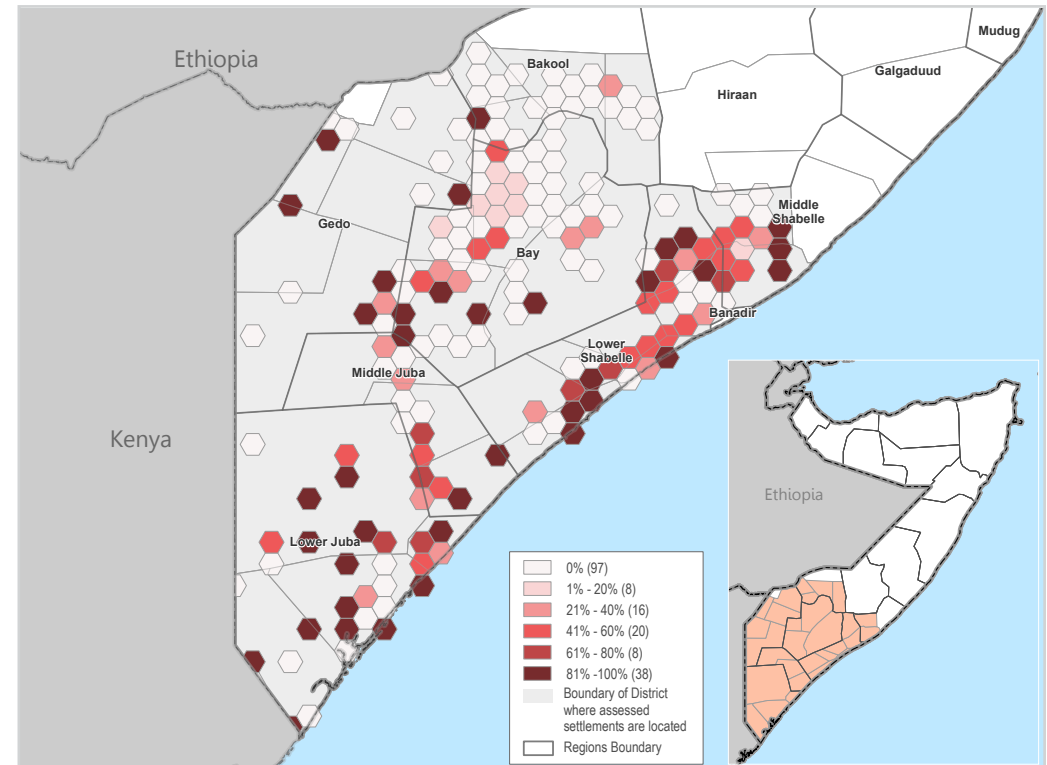


Conflict was mentioned in 6% of assessed settlements as a primary push factor of populations residing in hard-to-reach settlements. However, what transpires from FGDs is that other protection concerns may also have motivated displacement, directly or indirectly. **Several FGD participants stressed how, with the worsening drought already weighing on their access to food and water, unofficial tax collection had a further negative impact on their livelihoods; one participant lamented that they decided to leave their area of origin due to being subjected to double taxation** – government taxation and unofficial taxation in the form of livestock requisition. Further, two FGD participants stated that the decision to move was made in order to ensure the safety of the children in the face of forced recruitment of minors in their area of origin.

Finally, in one quarter (25%) of the settlements where IDPs were reportedly present, the relationship between IDPs and the host community was reportedly either bad or very bad, indicating the presence of intercommunal tensions over access to resources.

FGD participants reported that, once a decision to move was made, women were most commonly sent ahead with children, with the expectation that they find and prepare a new place for their family to live in. However, men were reportedly sometimes sent ahead first as well, to assess the situation in the intended destination before committing to moving there with the entire family.

Map 7. % of settlements where IDPs were reportedly present

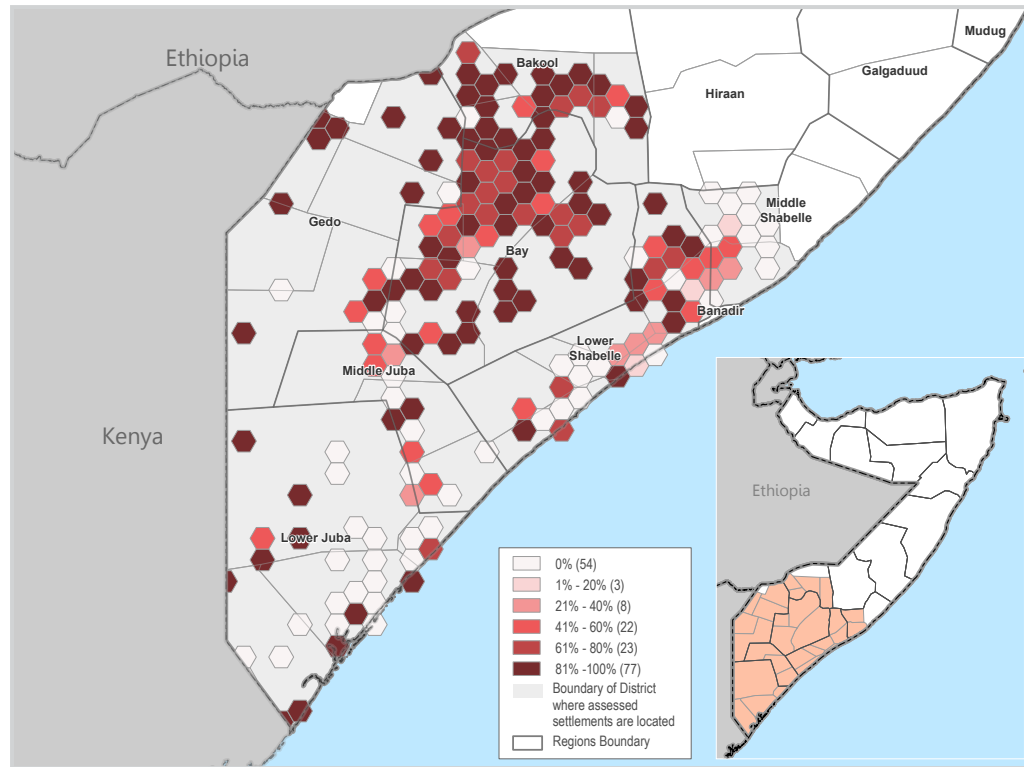


17 Across the 30% of assessed settlements where the presence of IDPs was reported by KIs.

PROTECTION

Protection incidents occurring in the three months prior to data collection were reported in 64% of assessed settlements, underscoring the fact that protection was a significant concern in a majority of the areas assessed. Unofficial tax collection was the most common protection incident, and was reported in one third (33%) of the assessed settlements. It was followed by theft (26%), instances of conflict within the settlement (13%), and sexual violence (8%). Protection incidents affecting women more specifically were reported in over one fifth of assessed settlements (23%). Across these locations, marriages of girls under the age of 18, physical violence and killing were the most commonly reported types of incidents that had affected women.

Map 8. % of assessed settlements where protection incidents reportedly occurred in the three months prior to data collection.



Across the areas where protection incidents were reported, these had most commonly occurred at checkpoints, along roads, and in fields (54%, 44% and 43% of settlements, respectively), as well as at markets (34%) and near water points (24%). In addition to this, for over one fifth of assessed settlements it was reported that people were not able to leave and return safely to the settlement (27%), or that residents could not safely move around the settlement itself at day time (21%). **These findings highlight, overall, that residents' mobility and access to basic services were significantly affected by insecurity across around one quarter of assessed locations.**

% of settlements where people were reportedly able to leave their settlement of origin and return safely

Yes	68%
No	27%
No consensus	5%



% of settlements by type of protection incidents reported^{11,18}

Unofficial taxation	33%
Theft	26%
Conflict w/in settlement	13%
Sexual violence	8%
Abduction	7%

Protection services for women were reportedly unavailable in over two thirds (78%) of assessed settlements. Similarly, protection services for minors were reportedly unavailable in 73% of the assessed locations. More broadly, a lack of protection services was highlighted by FGD participants, several of whom added that usually, once a protection incident occurs, the community attempts to address the issue through a council of the elderly/community leaders; however, if the issue cannot be adequately addressed at the level of the community, people will reportedly cope with a lack of protection services by leaving the settlement. One FGD participant mentioned the hiring of private guards and the handing of weapons to children as means to better protect themselves in the face of insecurity.

18 Across the 68% of assessed settlements where protection incidents were reported.

MARKETS

KIs in 6% of all assessed settlements reported that people had no access to markets. Wherever markets were available or partly available, in 41% and 49% of locations respectively, they were reached by walking in over three quarters of locations (79%), and were on average over 30 minutes away in a majority of cases (60%), on foot.¹⁹ **Similar to food items, it was reported that non-food-item prices had increased in 91% of assessed settlements in the month prior to data collection, compared to the month before.**

% of settlements by type of items reportedly available in markets²⁰

Type of item	Available	Unavailable	No consensus
Food	84%	8%	7%
Fuel for cooking	33%	57%	10%
Livestock	29%	60%	11%
Tools for farming and seeds	13%	78%	9%
Soap	64%	26%	10%
Jerry cans	46%	44%	10%
Menstrual hygiene items	1%	92%	7%
Mosquito nets	5%	88%	7%
Clothes and materials for sewing	29%	61%	10%
Shoes	67%	23%	10%
Construction materials	9%	83%	9%

SHELTER

KIs reported the presence of people living in the open air in 15% of the locations assessed. In terms of main shelter types used by the population, a majority of households lived in huts with a thatched roof in 56% of assessed settlements, while the *buul*²¹ was the most common shelter type in another 19% of locations.

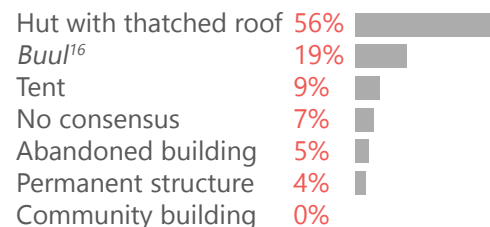
In 26% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that some shelters had reportedly been destroyed or severely damaged, which they most commonly attributed to conflict or looting, and fire.

19 Across the 90% of assessed settlements where markets were reportedly accessible or partly accessible.

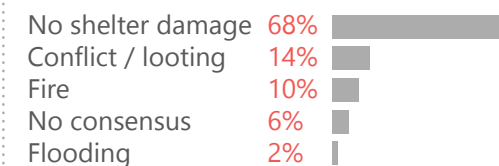
20 Ibid.

21 Type of hut made of temporary materials.

% of settlements by main reported shelter types



% of settlements by main reported reason why some shelters were severely damaged or destroyed



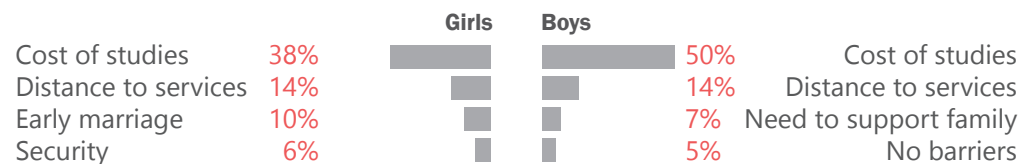
Displacement was cited by FGD participants as one of the strategies used by people to cope with challenges related to a lack of shelter. In female FDGs, some participants reported that the shelter living conditions for children were one of the deciding factors for whether to stay in their current settlement or move to another one.

EDUCATION

Overall, access to formal education appeared limited across the areas assessed, and the wish to ensure that children access schools was cited during FGDs as one of the reasons why people decided to leave their settlements of origin. **Children in 4% of assessed settlements reportedly had no access to any education services in the three months prior to data collection.** It was reported that both boys and girls in 86% of locations had access to quranic schools, while primary state-run schools were available in 5% of locations. In 53% of those settlements where education services were reportedly available, it reportedly took more than 30 minutes of walking to reach those facilities.²²

The top three barriers to accessing education, according to KIs, included the cost of studies and the distance to facilities, for both girls and boys, while early marriage was also cited as a main barrier for girls in 10% of locations.

% of settlements by main reported barriers to accessing education



22 Across the 94% of assessed settlements where state-run or quranic schools were reportedly available.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

FGD participants frequently mentioned food and water, along with health or education, as the most pressing needs in their communities of origin, although it was frequently pointed out that some of the needs tend to fluctuate depending on the most recent shock, weather event, or depending on the season. **However, several FGD participants went on to stress how the first priority was to improve the security situation**, through peace building, fostering social integration, and attempting to open a dialogue between the authorities and armed groups, so that humanitarian access of local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) could be restored.

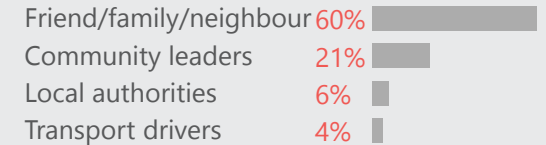
In fact, FGD participants reported that humanitarian assistance was not available to people in the assessed settlements at all because of a lack of security. They further agreed that due to the unavailability of basic services and humanitarian assistance, people had to rely on other community members, friends and family, or leave the settlement altogether. **In almost all settlements (97%), KIs reported that the community had not received any kind of NGO support in the three months prior to data collection.**

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

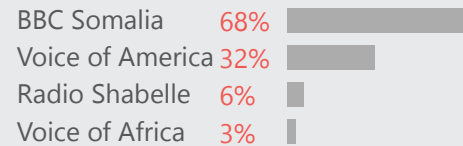
% of settlements by most commonly reported means of receiving information¹¹



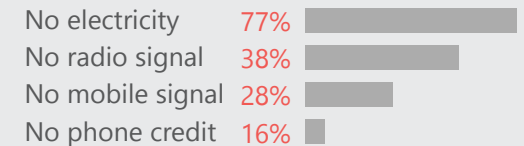
% of settlements by main source of information



% of settlements by most commonly reported preferred radio stations¹¹



% of settlements by most commonly reported barriers to accessing information¹¹



% of settlements by main reported spoken language



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). For more information, please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.