

Research Methodology Note

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)

SOM1901

Somalia

December 2023

Version 1




REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

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	27ELN				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/12/2023 to 29/02/2024				
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Pilot/ training: 18/12/2023-19/12/2023		6. Outputs to be produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Clean dataset: 23/01/2024Formatted analysis: 23/01/2024Key findings brief : 29/02/2024		
	2. Start collect data: 24/12/2024		7. Outputs sent for validation: 19/02/2024		
	3. Data collected: 04/01/2024		8. Outputs published: 29/02/2024		
	4. Data analysed: 17/01/2024		9. Final presentation: __/__/____		
	5. Data sent for validation: 17/01/2024_				
Number of assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) Multi Assessment December 2023 and March 2024			
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"/>	CCCM, Health, Education, Shelter, WASH and Protection cluster planning	23/01/2024		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	__/__/____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	__/__/____		
	Audience type		Dissemination		

Audience Type & Dissemination Specify <i>who</i> will the assessment inform and <i>how</i> you will disseminate to inform the audience	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors): Direct emails to CCCM, Health, Education, Shelter, Protection and WASH cluster leads; dissemination on REACH SOM SendinBlue list. X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre). <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Stakeholder mapping Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could contribute to and/or benefit from the research?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 areas where humanitarian actors' physical access is restricted or impossible due to insecurity or has been found to be in Category 5 by the Protection cluster.		
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 603 hard-to-reach settlements in 25 districts in Central and Southern Somalia. A district will be considered covered when 15% of the settlements under that district are assessed by interviewing three KIIs per settlement. For this assessment, hard-to-reach settlements will be defined as settlements in districts categorised as Extreme Constraints or Hard-to-Reach		

	which by the Access Working Group (AWG) or identified as Category 5 Protection Risk by the Protection cluster. 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 #:603 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 #): 1810 <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				
Disaggregation by gender and age <i>Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?</i>	Gender		Age	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 4 (ICCG, Education cluster, Protection cluster and SNFI cluster)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __		
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)		
Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs	REACH			
	Donors: USAID and ECHO			
	  			
	Coordination Framework: NA			
	Partners: NA			

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Somalia's protracted and dynamic humanitarian crisis includes ongoing conflict, climate-related shocks, and communicable disease outbreaks.¹ Years of failed rainy seasons continue to exacerbate the precarity of agropastoral livelihoods, the consequences of seasonal flooding and insecurity – and may have caused an estimated 43,000 excess deaths in 2022^{2,3}. Persistent and intense rainfall from October - December 2023, due to the dual influences of the Indian Dipole and El-Nino, could be exacerbating the humanitarian situation in areas grappling with the influence of past failed rainy seasons, past/current insecurity and continued limited access⁴. Humanitarian needs may be particularly acute in the pockets of the country where humanitarian interventions are severely limited due to security concerns and physical access constraints – i.e. Hard-to-Reach (H2R) districts. These districts have already been categorized as Extreme Constraints or Hard-to-Reach by the Access Working Group (AWG) or Category 5 (catastrophic) by the Protection Cluster as Category 5^{5,6}.

2.2 Intended impact

HSM aims to provide information on shifting 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 that are categorized as Extreme Constraints or Hard-to-Reach by the Access Working Group (AWG) or identified as a Category 5 Protection Risk by the Protection cluster. The December 2023 round of

¹ Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview ([HNO](#)), February 2023

² Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview ([HNO](#)), February 2023

³ Federal Ministry of Health & Human Services, WHO and UNICEF report, March 2023

⁴ Eastern Africa: El Niño Impact Snapshot (November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb

⁵ Somalia Humanitarian Access - Humanitarian Data Exchange ([humdata.org](#))

⁶ [methodology for calculating protection severity and estimating people affected and in need.pdf](#) ([globalprotectioncluster.org](#))

HSM will further aim to provide information on humanitarian need in hard-to-reach settlements following country-wide flooding during the Deyr rains (October - December 2023).⁷

3. Methodology

3.1 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 four base locations – Baidoa, Kismayo, Garowe 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. However, there are some individual-level questions which are asked to all KIs and some household-level questions that will be asked to KIs who are current hard-to-reach residents in the target hard-to-reach settlements at the time of data collection. A threshold of 15% of the settlements under each target district will be covered. Three key informant interviews (KIIs) will be conducted at each settlement, this will help reduce the occurrence of “No-consensus” cases when findings are aggregated at the settlement level during the analysis stage. The details of the number of target settlement are included in Table 1.

3.2 Population of interest

The assessment targets the hard-to-reach settlements of Somalia that are located within the following regions: Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Bari and Sool. These districts and settlements were identified by the Access Working Group (AWG) as districts that are categorized as Extreme Constraints or Hard-to-Reach by the Access Working Group (AWG) or are Category 5 as identified by the Protection cluster. Extreme Constraints or Hard-to-Reach constraints include physical barriers (i.e. lack of roads, flooding) or insecurity (the presence of non-state actors, clan conflicts). The Protection severity scales offer a conceptual structure to comprehend the implications of being categorized at severity levels 1 (minimal), 2 (stressed), 3 (crisis), 4 (critical), or 5 (catastrophic) concerning the scope of protection needs. These stages are defined for both individual households and broader geographical areas⁸.

⁷ [Somalia Floods](#), October 2023

⁸ [methodology for calculating protection severity and estimating people affected and in need.pdf \(globalprotectioncluster.org\)](#)

3.3 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](#)
- 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](#)
- Somalia [Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\), 2023 - Somalia](#)
- 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

As much as possible, secondary sources will be used to contextualize findings. For example, IPC reports providing information on food security and nutrition needs as well as projections, per region. The World Food Programme (WFP) annual country report adds more context to the food security situation in further context and complement the IPC.⁹ The Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) can provide climatic data such as the combined drought index capturing information on crops, pasture, fire danger, water shortages, livestock migration.¹⁰ FEWSNET's seasonal monitoring adds important value to the monitoring of seasons, especially during drought conditions, contributing with information on rainfall during Somali seasons among others will be used to triangulate the findings¹¹.

3.4 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 humanitarian conditions in the targeted settlements and they are current residents of the areas of interest or people who have recently visited or have recently been displaced from these areas and can be interviewed in the accessible areas of displacement. They can include local leaders, basic service workers, traders, other private citizens, etc. 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.

⁹ FSNAU, [PowerPoint Presentation \(fsnau.org\)](#)

¹⁰ FAO SWALIM (2023), [Somalia, Belet Weyne District: Potential Higher Ground for Evacuation from Floods. 15 Sept 2023](#)

¹¹ FEWS-NET (2023), <https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia>

- 3) Is reporting on a target hard-to-reach settlement where some households 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 further support 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.

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

District	Settlement Target (15% of known settlements)	Key Informant Interview Target (3 KIs per settlement)
Adan Yabaal	8	23
Afmadow	34	101
Balcad	45	136
Bu'aale	18	54
Bulo Burto	34	101
Buur Hakaba	107	320
Ceel Buur	12	37
Ceel Dheer	13	40
Ceel Waaq	13	39
Dhuusamarreeb	27	82
Diinsoor	36	107
Jalalaqsi	17	52
Jamaame	22	66
Jilib	26	78
Kurtunwaarey	17	50
Laasqoray	12	37
Qandala	14	41
Qansax Dheere	20	59
Rab Dhuure	16	49
Saakow	17	51
Sablaale	18	54
Tayeeglow	22	67
Waaqid	13	40
Xahardheere	8	25
Xudur	34	101
Grand Total	603	1810

Table 2: KI interview targets, per base

Baidoa	898
Garowe	78
Kismayo	338
Mogadishu	496

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) for all KIs and

a selection of household-level indicators pertaining to Food Security asked to KIs in the hard-to-reach settlement at the time of data collection. 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 five 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 officer and assessment officers will continually test the tool until 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, Garowe, Kismayo and Mogadishu.

Data cleaning: Daily data checking and cleaning will be conducted by the field and assessment teams during data collection.

3.4 Data Processing & Analysis

IMPACT data cleaning minimum standards checklist will be followed¹². 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 Senior Assessment Officer regarding briefings, and training.

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

¹² [IMPACT Memo Data-Cleaning-Min-Standards-Checklist_28012020-1.pdf \(reachresourcecentre.info\)](#)

Data Analysis and Aggregation

The data collected is aggregated at the following levels: (1) Settlement, (2) District.

Given that more than one quantitative survey will be collected for a given settlement, data from key informants reporting on the same settlement is aggregated to the settlement level using an R script which employs the following logic to calculate settlement-level responses: More details below:

- Single response questions: Majority of the survey questions only allow a KI to select a single response. For this type of question, mode aggregation is used, whereby "I don't know" responses are dropped and then the most reported response is taken for each settlement. Should the same number of KIs from the same settlement provide different responses to the same question, the result is reported as "No consensus".
- Multiple response questions: Mode aggregation is used, whereby "I don't know" responses are dropped and then all other responses reported by the KIs are presented.

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

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

3.5 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 findings¹³

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 indicators¹⁴.

¹³ [Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes | ScienceDirect](#)

¹⁴ [REACH-AoK-Validation-Study-Summary-Report-October-2023-4.pdf \(impact-initiatives.org\)](#)

4. Data Analysis Plan

Data collection method	Indicator group / sector	Indicator Variable	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire responses
ENUMERATOR INFORMATION					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Base of the data collection	Please specify your (enumerator) base:		
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Code of the enumerator	Please specify your (enumerator) code:		
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Consent	Hi, my name is _____. I work for REACH, a department of ACTED Somalia. We are currently conducting a survey to understand remote locations that have little humanitarian access. We would like to know more about the settlement in which you live (Mobile phone interview) or about the settlement in the hard-to-reach area that you have regular contact with or have been recently displaced from (AoK face to face interview). We also may ask you a few questions about yourself personally. The survey will take about 25 to 70 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be anonymized. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all the questions if you want; you may also choose to quit at any point. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Responses are not directly tied to any form of humanitarian assistance and answers given in this interview will not directly affect any status as a beneficiary or non-beneficiary. Do you have any questions? May I begin now?	Select one	Yes, No
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Second consent	Does the respondent wish to continue with this interview?	Select one	Yes, No
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key Characteristics	Confidence in KI reported information	Ask if the KI feels knowledgeable enough to report on the settlement with regards to the level of access to basic services, markets and livelihood, protection, etc.? If not, please end the assessment and find another KI to interview.	Select one	Yes; No

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	termination reason	Please select the reason(s) why you decided to terminate this interview.	Select one	Respondent refused Enumerator refused
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Declined consent note	If the respondent has declined consent, please end the assessment, and find another KI to interview	Note	
RESPONDENT PROFILE					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key Characteristics	Eligibility	What REGION is the settlement in?	Select one	List of regions
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key Characteristics		What DISTRICT is the settlement in?	Select one	List of districts
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key Characteristics		What is the name of the settlement?	Select one	List of settlements
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key Characteristics		Are there still members of the local community living in the settlement? If not, please end the assessment and find another KI to interview.	Select one	Yes, no
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	% of KIs, by interview type	What type of interview is this?	Select one	Face to face Area of Knowledge (AoK) interview Mobile phone interview
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	% of KIs, by type	What type of KI is participating in this mobile phone interview?	Select one	Farmer in Hard-to-Reach settlement Livestock keeper in Hard-to-Reach settlement Shopkeeper in Hard-to-Reach settlement Religious leader in Hard-to-Reach settlement Community leader in Hard-to-Reach settlement Educator in Hard-to-Reach settlement Traditional healer in Hard-to-Reach settlement Healthcare professional in Hard-to-Reach settlement Other
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics		What type of KI is participating in this AoK interview?	Select one	Recent IDP of Hard-to-Reach settlement Healthcare worker that regularly travels to the Hard-to-Reach settlement Businessperson that regularly travels to the Hard-to-Reach settlement

					Diaspora that regularly speaks to residents in the Hard-to-Reach settlement Other
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics		If this is an AoK interview, when was the KI last IN the settlement?	Select one	December November October September August or before
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Eligibility	If this is an AoK interview, when did the KI last speak to residents in the settlement? If the KI selects other, please end the interview.	Select one	Within the past week (0 – 7 days) Within the past two weeks (8 – 14 days) Within the past three weeks (15 – 21 days) Within the past month (21 – 30 days) Other
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	% of KIs, by gender	What is the respondent's gender?	Select one	Male Female
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	% of KIs, by age	What is the respondent's age?	Select one	18-49 50-60 61+
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Key characteristics	Name of the respondent	What is the respondent's name? (cannot be left blank)	text	
DISPLACEMENT					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements where people have moved away from the settlement in the past 30 days	Are there any people who have moved out of the settlement in the past 30 days?	Select One	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements by most reported places people have been displaced to in the past 30 days.	If yes, where have most of the people in your settlement been moving to in the past 30 days?	Select One	Move to another settlement within current district Move to another district Move to another IDP site within current district Move to another country Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements by most reported countries people have been displaced to in the past 30 days.	If people are moving to another country, which countries have majority of the people in your settlement been moving to in the past 30 days?	Select One	Ethiopia Yemen Kenya Other country Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements, per population groups who have moved out of the settlement in the past 30 days	Which of the following population groups have moved out of the settlement within the past 30 days?	Select multiple	Mostly entire households left together (cannot be picked with other options) Mostly Boys (under 18) Mostly Girls (under 18) Mostly Adult women (18 - 59) Mostly Adult men (18-59) Mostly Elderly women (60+) Mostly Elderly men (60+) Minority clans People with disabilities I don't know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	The three most reported reasons why residents moved out of the settlement in the three months prior to data collection	What are the three most common reasons for why people moved out of the settlement within the past 30 days?	Select multiple (3 only)	Damage/losses due to Drought Damage/losses due to Flooding Damage/losses due to pest/locust invasion Conflict/insecurity Forced evictions or destruction of personal property Unlawful impediments or restrictions to freedom of movement, siege and forced displacement Disease outbreak Lack of sufficient food Lack of sufficient water Lack of sufficient income No access to basic services (health, education, shelter, markets) Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of Settlements by movement intentions	What are the current movement intentions for majority of the households in your settlement for the next six months?	Select one	Remain in current location Move to another settlement within current district Move to another IDP site within the current district Move to another district Move to another country Don't know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of Settlements by movement intentions	If people are intending to move to another country, which countries are majority of the people in your settlement intending to move to in the next six years?	Select one	Ethiopia Yemen Kenya Other country Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements, per movement barriers of population groups that remained in the settlement but want to leave at the time of data collection	Are there people who remain in the settlement who want to leave but cannot for any reason?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements, per population groups that remained in the settlement but want to leave at the time of data collection	If yes, which people want to leave but cannot for some reason?	Select multiple	Mostly entire households stayed (cannot be picked with other options) Mostly Boys (under 18) Mostly Girls (under 18) Mostly Adult women (18 - 59) Mostly Adult men (18-59) Mostly Elderly women (60+) Mostly Elderly men (60+) Minority clans People with disabilities I don't know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements, per movement barriers near the settlement during the recall period	What are the three most common barriers preventing people who want to leave the settlement from doing so?	Select multiple (3 only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must remain to protect income assets (farmland, livestock, home) Must remain to earn income (farm, care for livestock) Must remain to care for elderly, people with disabilities or women Road closures Too elderly to travel Physical disabilities prevent travel Unable to travel as a woman without a male companion Fear for safety and/or security Unable to afford fees at checkpoints Government-imposed lockdown Flooding or other natural hazard preventing movement Did not have appropriate documentation for travel Unable to afford transportation Discrimination because of clan Other discrimination Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
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Key Informant Interview (KII)	Displacement	% of settlements by shock in the year prior to data collection	Which shocks have affected the settlement in the past year?	Select multiple	No shocks affected the settlement Drought / Prolonged lack of rain Flooding Insecurity / violence / raiding / looting Disease outbreak in the settlement (measles, cholera etc.) Locusts or other pests Livestock disease outbreak Other I don't know Prefer not to answer
SHELTER					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Shelter	% of settlements by main type of shelter	In this settlement, what are the main types of shelters that people live in?	Select multiple	Buul Tent Timber and plastic sheet with CGI roof Shelter constructed using shelter kit CGI sheet wall and roof Mud and stick wall with CGI roof Plywood wall with CGI roof Stone/brick wall with CGI roof: Type 1 Stone/brick wall with CGI roof: Type 2 Don't know Prefer not to answer Other

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Shelter	% of settlements by population groups with no equal access to same shelter types	Are there any population groups who do not have equal access to these same shelter types?	Select multiple	<p>Women</p> <p>Children</p> <p>Older persons (Persons age 60 and more)</p> <p>Persons with a lot of difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, self-caring and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken)</p> <p>Minorities (persons who are not members of any of Somalia's four major clans)</p> <p>People experiencing language barriers i.e. cannot effectively with people providing goods or services</p> <p>Marginalised clan members (persons who belong to a major clan which is not powerful or influential in this area)</p> <p>There are no impediments for any of the above groups</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Don't know</p> <p>Prefer not to answer</p>
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Shelter	% of settlements by type of land ownership	Who owns most of the land in this settlement?	Select one	<p>Private owner</p> <p>Local authority / government</p> <p>Federal government</p> <p>Mixed landownership</p> <p>No owner</p> <p>Owner not known</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Don't know</p> <p>Prefer not to answer</p>

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Shelter	% of settlements by type of land tenure agreement holder	What is the land tenure situation for most households living in this settlement?	Select one	Ownership Rented Hosted for free No occupancy agreement / squatting Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
HHS, FCS and LCS (asked only to residents of Hard-to-Reach Districts via mobile phone)					
Household interview with KII	Food security	Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	In the past 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	Select one	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer
Household interview with KII	Food security	HHS	If yes, how many days did you experience this?	Integer	0-30
Household interview with KII	Food security	HHS	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Select one	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer
Household interview with KII	Food security	HHS	If yes, how many nights did you experience this?	Integer	0-30
Household interview with KII	Food security	HHS	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	Select one	Yes, no, I don't know or don't want to answer
Household interview with KII	Food security	HHS	If yes, how many times did you experience this?	Integer	0-30
Household interview with KII	Food security	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate Cereals or tubers (Wheat, teff, sorghum, millet, rice, bread, potatoes)?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate Lentils, beans, groundnuts, other nuts?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate vegetables, leaves?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate fruits?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate sugar, honey?	Integer	0-7

Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate oils, fats, and butter?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate milk, yogurt, and other non-butter dairy?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	FCS	In the past 7 days, could you tell me how many days your household ate Beef, goat, poultry, eggs, and fish?	Integer	0-7
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - stress indicator	Stress question 1: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to borrow money to cover food needs?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - stress indicator	Stress question 2: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to send household members to eat elsewhere, because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - stress indicator	Stress question 3: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to sell non-food items (such as hygiene items, clothes, blankets, etc.), because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - stress indicator	Stress question 4: During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to prioritize the food consumption of active household members (Working members) over non-active HH members due to a lack of food or money to buy it?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)

Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - crisis indicator	Crisis question 1: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to sell productive assets or means of transport (such as sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.), because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - crisis indicator	Crisis question 2: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to reduce expenses on essential health (including drugs), because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - crisis indicator	Crisis question 3: In the last 30 days, did any children (under 15 years old) in your household work to contribute to the household income (as vendor, maid, doing casual labour, etc.), because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable - household does not have any children under 15
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - emergency indicator	Emergency question 1: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to sell the last female (productive) animal, because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again Not applicable (coping strategy is not available to my household)
Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - emergency indicator	Emergency question 2: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to beg (ask strangers on the streets for money or food) and/or scavenge, because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again

Household interview with KII	Food security	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) - emergency indicator	Emergency question 3: In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in socially degrading, high-risk, or exploitive jobs, or life-threatening income activities (such as smuggling, theft, joining armed groups, etc.), because of a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select one	Yes No, had no need to use this coping strategy No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again
Household interview with KII	Food security	Additional reasons for use of livelihood coping strategies	[if any strategies adopted ("Yes") or exhausted ("No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again")] Did your household have any other reasons for using these strategies aside from a lack of food or money to buy food?	Select all that apply	No Yes - to access or pay for healthcare Yes - to access or pay for shelter Yes - to access or pay for education Yes - other Don't know Prefer not to answer
WISE (Asked only to residents of Hard-to-Reach districts via mobile phone)					
Household interview with KII	WASH	Water Insecurity Experiences (WISE) Scales	In the past 30 days, how frequently did you or anyone in your household worry you would not have enough water for all your household needs?	Select one	Never (0 times) Rarely (1-2 times) Sometimes (3-10 times) Often (11-20 times) Always (more than 20 times)
Household interview with KII	WASH	WISE	In the past 30 days, how frequently have you or anyone in your household had to change schedules or plans due to problems with your water situation? (Activities that may have been interrupted include caring for others, doing household chores, agricultural work, income-generating activities, sleeping, etc.)	Select one	Never (0 times) Rarely (1-2 times) Sometimes (3-10 times) Often (11-20 times) Always (more than 20 times)
Household interview with KII	WASH	WISE	In the past 30 days, how frequently have you or anyone in your household had to go without washing hands after dirty activities (e.g., defecating or changing diapers, cleaning animal dung) because of problems with water?	Select one	Never (0 times) Rarely (1-2 times) Sometimes (3-10 times) Often (11-20 times) Always (more than 20 times)
Household interview with KII	WASH	WISE	In the past 30 days, how frequently has there not been as much water to drink as you would like for you or anyone in your household?	Select one	Never (0 times) Rarely (1-2 times) Sometimes (3-10 times) Often (11-20 times) Always (more than 20 times)
MARKETS					

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Cash & Markets	% of settlements where MOST people reportedly had access to a functional marketplace at the time of data collection	Is there a functioning marketplace that MOST households in the settlement can access?	Select one	Yes, at all times Yes, but access limited to some days No access Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Cash & Markets	# of days per week people reportedly had access to a functional marketplace at the time of data collection	If access is limited to some days, how many days per week can MOST households in the settlement access a functioning marketplace?	Select one	One to Two days Three to Four days Five to Six days Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Cash & Markets	% of settlements in which households face barriers to accessing marketplaces	What are the three main barriers to accessing marketplaces for MOST households in the settlement?	Select multiple	No, no barriers faced when accessing marketplace Marketplace is too far away to access regularly Taxes at checkpoints of road to marketplace is high Transportation to marketplace is too expensive Insecurity or danger traveling to and from marketplace Insecurity or danger at marketplace Market shutdowns or curfews make access difficult Damage to marketplace Damage to roads leading to marketplace Marketplace or businesses are not accessible to disabled people Nobody to look after children or elderly while visiting marketplace Local or traditional authorities restrict access/travel to marketplace Family members restrict access/travel to marketplace Discrimination or exploitation at marketplace due to gender Discrimination or exploitation at

					marketplace due to IDP-status Discrimination or exploitation at marketplace due to clan affiliation Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Cash & Markets	% of settlements reporting a key item unavailable in the markets that most households use at the time of data collection AND % of settlements reporting a key item unavailable in the markets that most households use at the time of data collection, by type	In the past 30 days, which one of the following items were NOT available in the marketplaces which MOST households in the settlement use?	Select multiple	Food (cereals, vegetables, other food items); Water and sanitation items (Jerry cans, Soap, Women's menstrual hygiene materials) Inputs and tools for crop farming. (seeds, fuel) Inputs and tools for livestock production. (animal feed, etc.) Livestock (goats, sheep, camels, other) Construction materials. All these items are available in the market
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Cash & Markets	% of settlements where the price of food has reportedly increased in the marketplaces where MOST households buy it	In the past three months, has the price of food changed in the marketplaces where MOST households in the settlement buy it?	Select one	Prices increased Prices stayed the same Prices decreased Households in the settlement do not normally buy food Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Cash & Markets	% of settlements where the price of water has reportedly increased in the marketplaces where MOST households buy it	In the past three months, has the price of water changed in the marketplaces where MOST households in the settlement buy it?	Select one	Prices increased Prices stayed the same Prices decreased Households in the settlement do not normally buy water Do not know Prefer not to answer
FOOD SECURITY					

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security	% of settlements reporting that MANY or ALL/ALMOST ALL households in the settlement do not have enough food to eat at the time of data collection	What proportion of households in the settlement do not have enough food to eat?	Select one	All households have enough food to eat (0%) A few households do not have enough food to eat (1-25%) Some households do not have enough food to eat (26-50%) Many households do not have enough food to eat (51-75%) All or almost all households do not have enough food to eat (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security	% of settlements using coping strategies due to a lack of food or money to buy food at the time of data collection AND % of settlements using coping strategies due to a lack of food or money to buy food at the time of data collection, per type	Do ANY households in the settlement use any of the following strategies to ACCESS FOOD due to a lack of food or money to buy food? (read options out loud)	Select multiple	Borrow food from another household Send children to eat with another household Purchase food with borrowed money Gather wild food Consume seed stock meant for next season or harvest crops that are not yet ready Sell household assets Selling livestock at lower price than pre-drought period (2019) Selling or slaughtering last female animal Migrate to further rangelands More hunting than normal for this time of year Ad-hoc labour in exchange for food Rely on remittances to buy food Rely on humanitarian assistance for food or to buy food None Other Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security	% of settlements reporting exhausted coping strategies at the time of data collection AND % of settlements reporting exhausted coping strategies due to a lack of food or money to buy food at the time of data collection, per type	Are ANY households in the settlement not able to use any of the following strategies because they were not available anymore? (read options out loud)	Select multiple	Borrow food from another household Send children to eat with another household Purchase food with borrowed money Gather wild food Consume seed stock meant for next season or harvest crops that are not yet ready Sell household assets Selling livestock at lower price than pre-drought period (2019) Selling or slaughtering last female animal Migrate to further rangelands More hunting than normal for this time of year Ad-hoc labour in exchange for food Rely on remittances to buy food Rely on humanitarian assistance for food or to buy food None Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
LIVELIHOODS					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements, per livelihoods source at the time of data collection	What is the main source of income for MOST households in the settlement?	Select multiple	Farming, as a source of income Livestock herding, as a source of income Both farming and Livestock herding Shopkeeping Remittances Casual labour – ad-hoc construction, brick laying, farm hand etc. Humanitarian assistance Other Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where most households accumulated less money earned from livelihood activities in the three months prior to data collection	For MOST households in the settlement, was there any change in the amount of money earned from livelihood activities in the three months prior to data collection (October to December) compared to the three months before that (July to September)?	Select multiple	No change More money Less money Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where MOST people have access to land for cultivation at the time of data collection	Do MOST households have physical access to land for cultivation in the settlement?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements with more than 50% crop loss for MOST households during the last harvest season	How would you estimate the crop loss for MOST households in the settlement during the most recent harvest season?	Select one	No crop loss (0%) A few crops were lost (1-25%) Some crops were lost (26-50%) Many crops were lost (51-75%) All or almost all crops were lost (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	Three most reported reasons for why MOST households in the settlements experienced crop losses in the last harvest season	If crop loss was experienced, what were the three main reasons why crop loss was experienced during the most recent harvest season in the settlement among MOST households?	Select multiple	Lack of rain Lack of water for irrigation Temperatures too high Temperatures too low Lack of farm hands Lack of farming equipment Flooding Locusts or other pests Other Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where MOST households had a source of water for irrigation at the time of data collection, Most reported water source for irrigation purpose at the time of data collection	What is the main source of water that MOST households in the settlement rely on for irrigation purposes?	Select one	Rainfall Bore hold River/ stream/pond Piped water / centralized water supply system, Stored rainwater (berkad or similar) Well No current access to water for irrigation Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where most households in the settlement did not plant crops in the most recent planting season	Did MOST households in the settlement plant crops in the most recent planting season?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	Three most common reasons MOST households in the settlements did not plant crops in the most recent planting season	What were the three most common reasons why MOST households in the settlement did not plant crops in the most recent planting season?	Select up to three + constraints for certain answers	Farm is too far awayIt is too dangerous to travel to the farmIt is too dangerous to be on the farmI do not own or have permission to farm on the land Lack of water for irrigationLack of toolsLack of seedsLack of moneyLack of rain during last rain seasonDroughtLocusts or pestsFloodingOtherDo not knowPrefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where most households in the settlement owned livestock at the time of data collection	Do MOST households in the settlement own livestock?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where MOST households had a source of water for livestock at the time of data collection, Most reported water source for livestock at the time of data collection	For MOST households in the settlement, what is the main source of water for livestock?	Select one	Rainfall Bore hold River/stream/pond Piped water / centralized water supply system, Stored rainwater (berkad or similar) Well No current access to water for livestock Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	% of settlements where MOST households experienced a large increase in livestock owned in the three months prior to data collection	Has there been a change in the number of livestock owned among MOST households in the settlement in the three months prior to data collection?	Select one	Large increase Minor increase No change Minor decrease Large decrease Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Food security and livelihoods	Three most reported reasons for a decrease in livestock among MOST households in the settlement in the three months prior to data collection	What are the three main reasons why livestock ownership among MOST households in the settlement decreased in the three months prior to data collection?	Select one	Armed groups confiscation Intercommunal raids Disease outbreak Sale or slaughter Lost during migration Flooding Drought Lack of rainfall Legal payments or fines Bride wealth payment Supporting other community members or family Other Do not know Prefer not to answer

EDUCATION

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	% of settlements per education facility available	Within or around this site (within 15min radius by regular mode of transportation), what types of schools or learning facilities are available?	Select multiple	Primary Secondary Quranic Basic Literacy and Numeracy Classes Other No learning facilities available Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	% of settlements where a significant proportion of school aged girls did not attend school in the past 4 weeks	What proportion of Boys 5-12 were attending primary school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?	Select one	None (0%) A few (1-25%) Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	% of settlements where a significant proportion of school aged girls did not attend school in the past 4 weeks	What proportion of Girls 5-12 were attending primary school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?	Select one	None (0%) A few (1-25%) Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	% of settlements where a significant proportion of school aged boys did not attend school in the past 4 weeks	What proportion of Boys 13-17 were attending secondary school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?	Select one	None (0%) A few (1-25%) Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	% of settlements where a significant proportion of school aged girls did not attend school in the past 4 weeks	What proportion of Girls 13-17 were attending secondary school regularly (at least 4 times per week) in the last 6 months?	Select one	None (0%) A few (1-25%) Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	Average time to reach the nearest education facility	How long does it take for MOST school-aged children of the site to reach their nearest education facility using regular mode of transport? (TRAVEL ONE WAY)	Select one	Less than 15 minutes Between 15 and 30 minutes Between 31 minutes and one hour More than one hour Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	Most reported barriers to access education services for boys	What are the top three barriers, if any, that boys in the settlement face to accessing education?	Select multiple	No barriers (cannot select with any other option) Schools closed (for any reason) Schools overcrowded Security concerns of child travelling or being at school Distance to school too far / lack transportation School fees and/or cost of materials Child helping at home / farm Child working outside home Parents unaware of education opportunities available Parents don't value education Parents don't approve of curriculum Cultural beliefs Children psychologically distressed Children lack documentation needed to register Children join/recruited by armed groups Marriage and/or becoming a father

					Education not provided in a language the child uses well enough Information about enrolment not available in a language the parent/guardian uses Other language barrier/issue Poor school infrastructure/facilities Lack of qualified teaching staff Lack of male / female separation Pupils turned away from school/refused access due to minority clan status Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Education	Most reported barriers to access education services for girls	What are the top three barriers, if any, that girls in the settlement face to accessing education?	Select multiple	No barriers (cannot select with any other option) Schools closed (for any reason) Schools overcrowded Security concerns of child travelling or being at school Distance to school too far / lack transportation School fees and/or cost of materials Child helping at home / farm Child working outside home Parents unaware of education opportunities available Parents don't value education Parents don't approve of curriculum Cultural beliefs Children psychologically distressed Displacement due to conflict Children lack documentation needed to register Flooding / weather events Children join/recruited by armed groups Marriage and/or pregnancy Menstruation and access to hygiene products Education not provided in a language the child uses well enough Information about enrolment not available in a language the parent/guardian uses Other language

					barrier/issuePoor school infrastructure/facilities
HEALTH					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Health	% of settlements where most households which do not go to health facilities for healthcare services at the time of data collection; % of settlements where most households go to traditional healers at the time of data collection, % of settlements where most households self-treat at the time of data collection	Where do MOST households in the settlement go for healthcare services?	Select one	Health facility within the settlement Health facility outside the settlement Households do not go to health facilities Traditional healer within the settlement Traditional healer outside the settlement Households do not go to traditional healers or health facilities – households self-treat Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Health	% of settlements by type of health services available at the time of data collection	What types of healthcare facilities are available to most households in the settlement?	Select multiple	No access to any health facility First aid post Pharmacy District hospital Mobile clinic Private clinic NGO clinic Government run clinic Traditional healer Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Health	% of settlements by travel time to access the closest functional health facility by the most common mode of transportation at the time of data collection	How long in minutes does it take to get from your settlement to the nearest, functional health facility, with the most common mode of transportation?	Select one	Under 15 minutes 15 to 30 minutes More than 30 minutes to 1 hour More than 1 hour to half a day More than half a day to 1 whole day More than 1 whole day Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Health	Three most reported barriers to healthcare services for most households in settlements at the time of data collection	What are the three main barriers to accessing healthcare services for households in the settlement?	Select multiple	No barriers faced No functional health facility nearby No information about health facilities' services, locations or opening times Specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable Long waiting time for the service Could not afford cost of consultation Could not afford cost of treatment/medicines Could not afford transportation to health facility Health facility is too far away No means of transport Disability prevents access to health facility Not safe/insecurity at health facility / while travelling to health facility Did not receive correct medications Not enough qualified staff at health facility Lack of female staff at health facility Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own Minority clan affiliation prevents access to health facility / denial to access Family member(s) discourage/prevent going to health facility Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
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Key Informant Interview (KII)	Health	% of settlements which reported nutrition or food services provided in the last 30 days	In your settlement of origin, have any of the following healthcare, nutrition or food services been provided in the past 30 days?	Select multiple	Provision of MUAC tapes to mothers/caregivers House-to-House MUAC screening by NGO or health staff Blanket supplementary feeding for children under-5 years of age (show picture of product) Blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant or lactating women (show picture of product Super Cereal Plus) General Food Distribution Measles vaccination Cholera vaccination Polio vaccination Vitamin A campaign Deworming campaign None Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Health	% of settlements by frequency of healthcare workers visits to the settlement at the time of data collection	How often do healthcare workers (community health worker, nurse, doctor, or midwife) provide basic health services (examination, first aid, health education) WITHIN the settlement?	Select one	Every week Two to three times per month Once a month Every two months Every three months Every four to six months Once a year Less frequently than every year Healthcare workers do not come to this settlement Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
PROTECTION					

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Protection	Three most reported main protection risks in the settlements at the time of data collection.	What do you think are the three main protection risk in this settlement?	Select multiple (3 only)	<p>None</p> <p>Being robbed</p> <p>Being threatened with violence</p> <p>Being forcibly married</p> <p>Child and forced family separation</p> <p>Being kidnapped (Abduction, kidnapping, enforced disappearance)</p> <p>Suffering from physical harassment or violence (not sexual)</p> <p>Suffering from verbal harassment</p> <p>Suffering from sexual harassment or violence (that is NOT in return for aid or other humanitarian assistance)</p> <p>Discrimination or persecution "because of ethnicity, status, etc"</p> <p>(Discrimination and stigmatization, denial of resources, opportunities, services and/or humanitarian access)</p> <p>Being killed (Attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings, and attacks on civilian objects)</p> <p>Mine/UXOs (Presence of Mine and other explosive ordnance)</p> <p>Being detained (Impediments and/or restrictions to access to legal identity, remedies and justice)</p> <p>Being exploited (Trafficking in persons, forced labour or slavery-like practices)</p> <p>Being recruited by armed groups (Forced recruitment and association of children in armed forces and groups)</p> <p>Being forcibly married (Child, early or forced marriage)</p> <p>Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)</p> <p>Gender-based violence (GBV)</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Don't know</p> <p>Prefer not to answer</p>
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Key Informant Interview (KII)	Protection	% of settlements by most reported population groups facing the most protection reports.	Which population groups, if any, face the most protection risks?	Select multiple	Mostly Boys (under 18) Mostly Girls (under 18) Mostly Adult women (18 - 59) Mostly Adult men (18-59) Mostly Elderly women (60+) Mostly Elderly men (60+) Minority clans People with disabilities I don't know Prefer not to answer
WASH					
Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	% of settlements by type of primary source of drinking water used by most households at the time of data collection	What is the main source of water used by most households in the settlement for drinking?	Select one	Piped into dwelling Piped into compound, yard or plot Piped to neighbour Public tap/standpipe Borehole or tubewell Protected (dug) well (must be lined and with apron if shallow well) Unprotected (dug) well Surface water from dam, pond, lake, river, stream, irrigation channel Rainwater collection (harvested from roof, or other system) Protected spring Unprotected spring Tanker-truck Cart with small tank / drum Water kiosk Bottled water Sachet water Other Don't know
Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	% of settlements where ANY people were using surface water as their main	Do ANY households in the settlement have to use surface water - water from a river or pond - for drinking?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer

		source of drinking water at the time of data collection			
Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	% of settlements where households regularly reduce water consumption for basic needs because of not having access to sufficient water at the time of data collection, per need	For which water needs, if any, do households in the settlement regularly reduce water consumption because of not having access to sufficient water?	Select one	Drinking Cooking Personal hygiene (washing or bathing) Sanitation (toilet usage) Doing laundry Cleaning Other domestic purposes (cleaning house, floor, etc.) Not enough water to meet any of the above needs Enough water to meet all the above needs Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	% of settlements where more than half of households regularly reduce drinking water due to lack of sufficient water at the time of data collection	If water consumption was reduced for drinking, what proportion of households regularly reduce it in the settlement?	Select one	None (0%) A few (1-25%) Some (26-50%) Many (51-75%) All or almost all (76-100%) Don't know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	% of settlements engaging in coping mechanisms due to water insufficiency at the time of data collection	What are the three most common ways that MOST households in the settlement cope with insufficient water supply? (Do not read options out loud)	Select up to three + constraints for certain answers	<p>The households in the settlement do not have any issue</p> <p>Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for drinking water</p> <p>Rely on surface water for drinking water</p> <p>Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for other purposes such as cooking and washing</p> <p>Rely on surface water for other purposes such as cooking and washing</p> <p>Fetch water at a source further than the usual one</p> <p>Send children to fetch water</p> <p>Fetch water at a source that could be dangerous</p> <p>Spend money (or credit) on water that should otherwise be used for other purposes</p> <p>Reduce drinking water consumption (drink less)</p> <p>Reduce water consumption for other purposes (bathe less, etc.)</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Don't know</p> <p>Prefer not to answer</p>
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Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	Three commonly reported water problems in settlements at the time of data collection	What were the three main problems, if any, that households in the settlement face when accessing water?	Select multiple	No problems related to access to water Waterpoints are too far People with disabilities cannot reach/access waterpoints Safety concerns at main water points Safety concerns traveling to main water points Some groups (children, women, elderly, minority clans, etc.) do not have access to waterpoints Insufficient number of water points / long waiting time at water points Water points are not functioning or closed Water is not available at the market Water is too expensive Not enough containers to store the water Don't like taste / quality of water Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	% of settlements by travel time to access the closest water source by the most common mode of transportation at the time of data collection	How long in minutes does it take to get from your settlement to the nearest, functional water source with the most common mode of transportation?	Select one	Under 15 minutes 15 to 30 minutes More than 30 minutes to 1 hour More than 1 hour to half a day More than half a day to 1 whole day More than 1 whole day Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	Most reported sanitation facility type used by most households in the settlement.	What type of sanitation facilities are available to most households in the settlement?	Select multiple	Flush / Pour flush toilet VIP latrine / Pit latrine with slab Pit latrine without slab / Open pit Hanging toilet / Hanging latrine Composting toilet Plastic Bag Bucket No facility (in bush or field - open defecation) Other Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	WASH	Three most reported sanitation problems in settlements at the time of data collection	What are the three MAIN problems that households in your settlement face with regards to sanitation?	Select multiple	<p>No problem</p> <p>Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) / facilities too crowded</p> <p>Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full</p> <p>Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are unclean/unhygienic</p> <p>Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting etc.)</p> <p>Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women</p> <p>Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far</p> <p>Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)</p> <p>Going to the sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous</p> <p>Some groups (children, women, elderly, minority clans, etc.) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)</p> <p>People with physical and/or sensory disabilities do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Don't know</p> <p>Prefer not to answer</p>
AAP & COMMUNICATION					

Key Informant Interview (KII)	Communication	% of settlements by most reported main sources of news for MOST people at the time of data collection	What are the preferred channels of communication / information for MOST people in the settlement?	Select multiple	TV Radio Online SMS/Mobile Posters Word of Mouth (from aid workers, leaders, local authorities) Local organizations Youth workers Religious leaders Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Communication	% of settlements by most reported barriers to accessing information at the time of data collection	What are the MAIN barriers to accessing ANY information within the settlement?	Select multiple	No obstacles to getting information Lack of electricity Lack of radio signal Lack of mobile networks Disinformation Denial of access to information Information is written, and people are unable to read People do not have credit on their phones Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements with groups of people who struggle to receive information at the time of data collection	Are there any groups of people who struggle to receive information in the settlement?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements with groups of people who struggle to receive information at the time of data collection, per group	Please specify which groups in the settlement struggle to receive information.	Select multiple	Most people in the settlement Mostly Boys (under 18) Mostly Girls (under 18) Mostly Adult women (18 - 59) Mostly Adult men (18-59) Mostly Elderly women (60+) Mostly Elderly men (60+) People with disabilities Minority clans Other I don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Communication	% of settlements where MOST households were receiving information from NGOs about humanitarian assistance at the time of data collection	Are MOST households in the settlement receiving information from the NGOs (both local and international) about available humanitarian assistance?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements where households received aid within the 6 months prior to data collection	Have any households in the settlement received aid within the last 6 months?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements by most faced received humanitarian assistance within the 6 months prior to data collection	If yes, what was the most received humanitarian assistance by households in the settlement in the last 6 months?	Select one	Food or cash to buy food Drinking water Shelter / housing Healthcare Hygiene NFIs (e.g. soap, sanitary pads) and sanitation services (e.g. latrines) Nutrition (feeding supplements, access to nutrition centre, etc.) Livelihoods support / employment Seeds or other agricultural inputs Cash to repay debt Education (for children under 18) Protection (security, feeling safe, support to address discrimination, etc.) Psychosocial support (counselling, safe space, grief and trauma relief, listening, etc.) Safe spaces for women/girls Information Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
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Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements by most faced barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance at the time of data collection	What are the barriers that MOST households in the settlement face when trying to access humanitarian assistance, if any?	Select multiple	No, no barriers faced when trying to access humanitarian assistance Aid suddenly stopped being provided in the area Aid is too far away Transportation to aid is too expensive Insecurity or danger travelling to and from aid Insecurity or danger after receiving aid Aid is not regular in the area Damage to roads leading to aid Clan affiliation limits access to aid Physical disability limits access to aid Nobody to look after children or elderly while receiving aid Local or traditional authorities restrict access/travel Other household members restrict access/travel Climatic shock Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements with groups of people who struggle to access humanitarian assistance at the time of data collection	Are there any groups of people in the settlement who struggle to access humanitarian assistance?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Prefer not to answer

Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements with groups of people who struggle to access humanitarian assistance at the time of data collection, per group	Please specify which groups in the settlement struggle to access humanitarian assistance.	Select multiple	Most people in the settlement Mostly Boys (under 18) Mostly Girls (under 18) Mostly Adult women (18 - 59) Mostly Adult men (18-59) Mostly Elderly women (60+) Mostly Elderly men (60+) People with disabilities Minority clans Other I don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	AAP	% of settlements by most reported top three priority needs.	What are currently the top three priority needs of most households in your settlement?	Select multiple (3 only)	None - no priority needs Food (or cash to buy food) Drinking water Shelter / housing Healthcare Hygiene NFI (e.g. soap, sanitary pads) and sanitation services (e.g. latrines) Nutrition services (feeding supplements, access to nutrition centre, etc.) Livelihoods support / employment Seeds or other agricultural inputs Need to repay debt Education (for children under 18) Protection (security, safety, support to address discrimination, etc.) Psychosocial support (counselling, safe space, grief and trauma relief, etc.) Safe spaces for women/girls Infrastructure Support for people with disabilities Support for elderly people Other Don't know Prefer not to answer
Key Informant Interview (KII)	Infrastructure	% of settlements without road access at the time of data collection	Is the settlement safe and accessible by road?	Select one	Yes, there is a road that is safe and accessible Yes, but the road is not accessible by vehicle Yes, but the road is not safe by vehicle Yes, but the road is not safe, nor

					practicable by vehicle Yes, but there are taxes requested on the road Not accessible by road Other Do not know Prefer not to answer
SNOWBALLING					