

May 2018

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Severe drought conditions prevail in significant portions of Somalia after four successive seasons of below average rainfall. In September 2017, the [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)¹ round 6 estimated that 2 million people in the 58 assessed districts of Somalia were displaced, the majority of whom were children (under 18 years) and women. In search for food supplies, income sources and humanitarian assistance, displaced populations have moved towards urban areas where new internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites are established. However, the continuing increase in the displaced population has intensified the strain placed on existing sites and service provision.

A [Detailed Site Assessment](#) (DSA), conducted by REACH between October 2017 and March 2018, aimed to get a snapshot of the situation of the IDPs across Somalia through key informants interviews. To support the DSA, a Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) was conducted. The CSA is a household-level survey conducted amongst a representative sample of all IDP sites in each targeted district. It provides detailed information about the available infrastructure and services for IDPs living in the sites as well as their needs and vulnerabilities in the targeted districts (Afgooye and Baidoa). Detailed information at district level will enable operational partners to plan

appropriate responses to fill the needs gaps identified across sectors. Based on the [severity score](#) from the DSA and accessibility, Baidoa and Afgooye districts were selected for the first round of CSA.

IDP households were sampled for statistical representativeness at the district level, with a 95 % confidence level and a 5.17 % margin of error. 347 household surveys were conducted across 104 sites in Afgooye during April 2018 and May 2018.

In addition to the household interviews, all identified education, health and nutrition facilities accessible to IDPs in each district were [mapped](#). A snowballing sampling strategy was used starting with the information provided by the humanitarian partners. The enumerators asked to the person in charge of the facility if other facilities were accessible until exhaustion in order to ensure that all facilities were reached.

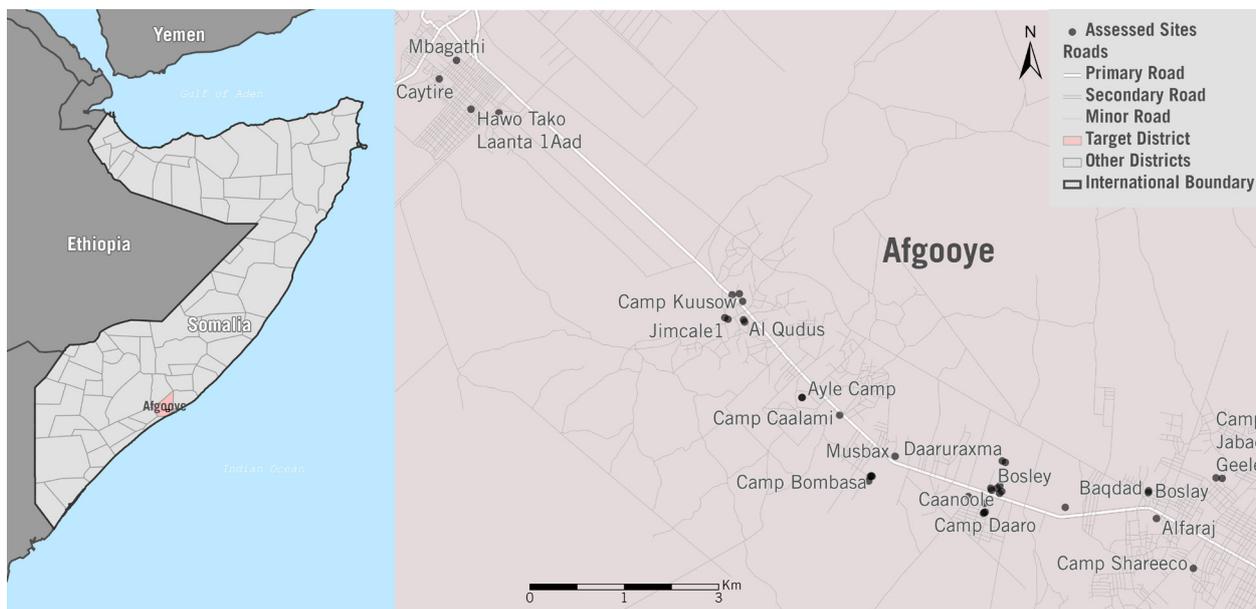
Number of assessed households: 347
Estimated number of IDP households in Afgooye²: 10,527
Estimated number of IDP individuals in Afgooye²: 56,453

DSA SEVERITY SCORE

As part of the DSA, REACH in coordination with the CCCM cluster developed a severity score index to describe the needs and gaps of each IDP site, and identified and aggregated these scores for each district. Two key informants were interviewed per site. 24 indicators were selected to represent seven sectors and then aggregated for an overall score. Each answer was given a weigh and each sector had a maximum score of 10. The overall score was determined by summing the scores of each sector, with a maximum score of 70. For each sector, the severity category is given according to the score; 0: none; 1-2: low; 3-4: medium; 5-7: high; 8-10: critical. The overall severity category is given according to the following; 0: none; 0-19: low; 20-39: Medium; 40-59: High; 60-70: Critical. Below are the scores for Afgooye district.

CCCM	Protection	Food Security	Health/Nutrition	WASH	Shelter/NFI	Education	Overall
High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

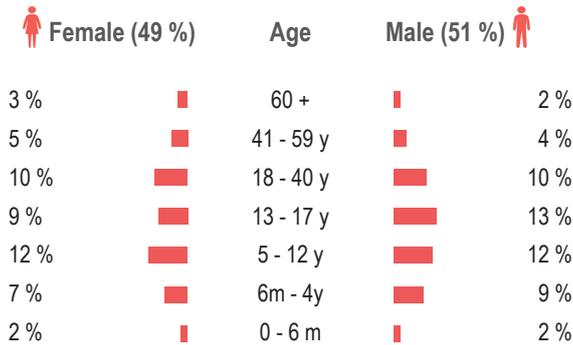
SITE LOCATION AND ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



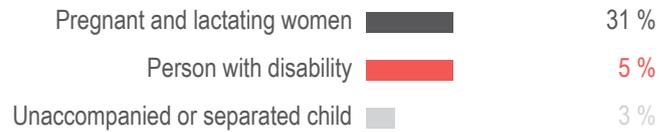
¹ Round 6 took place between August and September 2017 estimating 2 million IDPs. The [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration.

² The estimation is based on the information collected through the DSA in between October 2017 and March 2018 by REACH.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Proportion of households that reported at least one member having the following vulnerabilities³:



Average reported household size: **7**

DISPLACEMENT

Primary districts of origin:

1. Kurtunwaarey (22 %)
2. Qoryooley (20 %)
3. Marka (11 %)
4. Other (47 %)



62 % of households reported that they were not planning on returning to their area of origin at the time of the data collection.

HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services:



The average reported time taken to reach the closest functional healthcare facility was **32 minutes** by walking.

30 % of households reported having access to a formal healthcare facility.

Top four most commonly reported challenges to accessing healthcare reported by the 70 % of households who reported not having access to formal healthcare facility^{4,5}:



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Reported source of livelihood:



71 % of households reported depending on daily labour as their primary source of income.

21 % of households reported only having one source of income.

Top three most commonly reported challenges to accessing food reported by households⁴:



³ This visualization is composed of three different indicators: households with at least one pregnant or lactating woman, households with at least one person with disability and households with at least one unaccompanied or separated children.

⁴ Respondents could select multiple responses.

⁵ Findings relating to the 236 households reporting not having access to a formal healthcare facility.

PROTECTION

41 % of households reported **their household had been registered in their settlement.**

Proportion of households that reported the following housing and property characteristics⁶:

They own the land they are settled on	■	4 %
They pay ⁷ to stay on this land		2 %
They are at risk of eviction		1 %

85 % of households reported that all members were able to move freely in their community and surrounding area.

85 % of households described their relations with the host community as good or very good.

5 % of households reported **experiencing insecurity, intimidation or violence in their current location in the 3 months prior to the assessment.**

3 % of households reported **women and girls do not feel safe in certain areas in the site they are living in.**

Top three most commonly reported areas where women and girls do not feel safe reported by the 3 % households reporting women and girls not feeling safe in certain areas^{8,9}:

Inside the site	■	79 %
Chose not to answer	■	12 %
Inside their shelters	■	6 %

Top three most commonly reported areas where men and boys do not feel safe reported by the 2 % households reporting men and boys not feeling safe in certain areas^{8,10}:

Inside the site	■	38 %
Inside their shelters	■	25 %
At the water point	■	25 %

EDUCATION

6 % of children are reportedly attending school.

8 % of households reported having a **school inside the settlement or within a walking distance.**

Proportion of children reportedly attending school disaggregated by age and sex:

8 %	■	5- 12	■	9 %
3 %	■	13 - 17	■	5 %

⁶ This visualization is composed of three different indicators: land ownership, rent and perception of risk of eviction.

⁷ To pay money or give goods or service.

⁸ Respondents could select multiple responses.

⁹ Findings relating to the 12 households reporting women and girls not feeling safe in certain areas in the site they are living in.

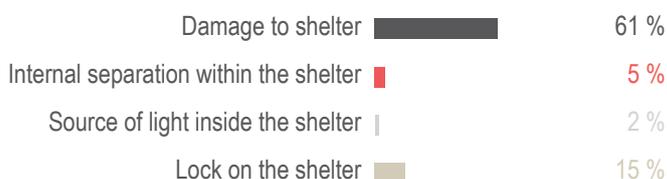
¹⁰ Findings relating to the 11 households reporting men and boys not feeling safe in certain areas in the site they are living in.

SHELTER

Most commonly reported shelter types, as reported by households:

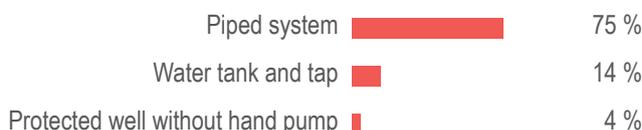


Proportion of households that reported the following characteristics for their shelter¹¹:



WASH

Top three most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water:

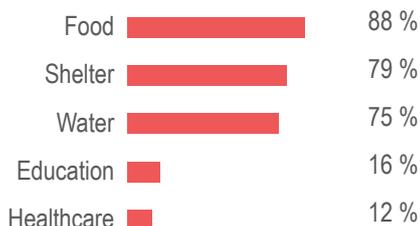


46 % of households reported **not being able to access enough¹² water for domestic use (drinking/cooking/washing)** at the time of data collection.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

14 % of households reported **receiving enough¹² information about humanitarian assistance.**

Top five priority needs reported by households¹³:



Top two reported preferred language choices to be used by the humanitarian community¹⁴:



Top three preferred channels to receive information reported by households¹³:



23 % of households reported **having access to a functioning radio.**

¹¹ This visualization is composed of four different indicators: damage to shelter, internal separation inside the shelter, source of light inside the shelter and lock on the shelter.

¹² Enough was determined by the respondent according to his/her perception.

¹³ Households could choose up to 3 priorities.

¹⁴ Respondents could select multiple responses.

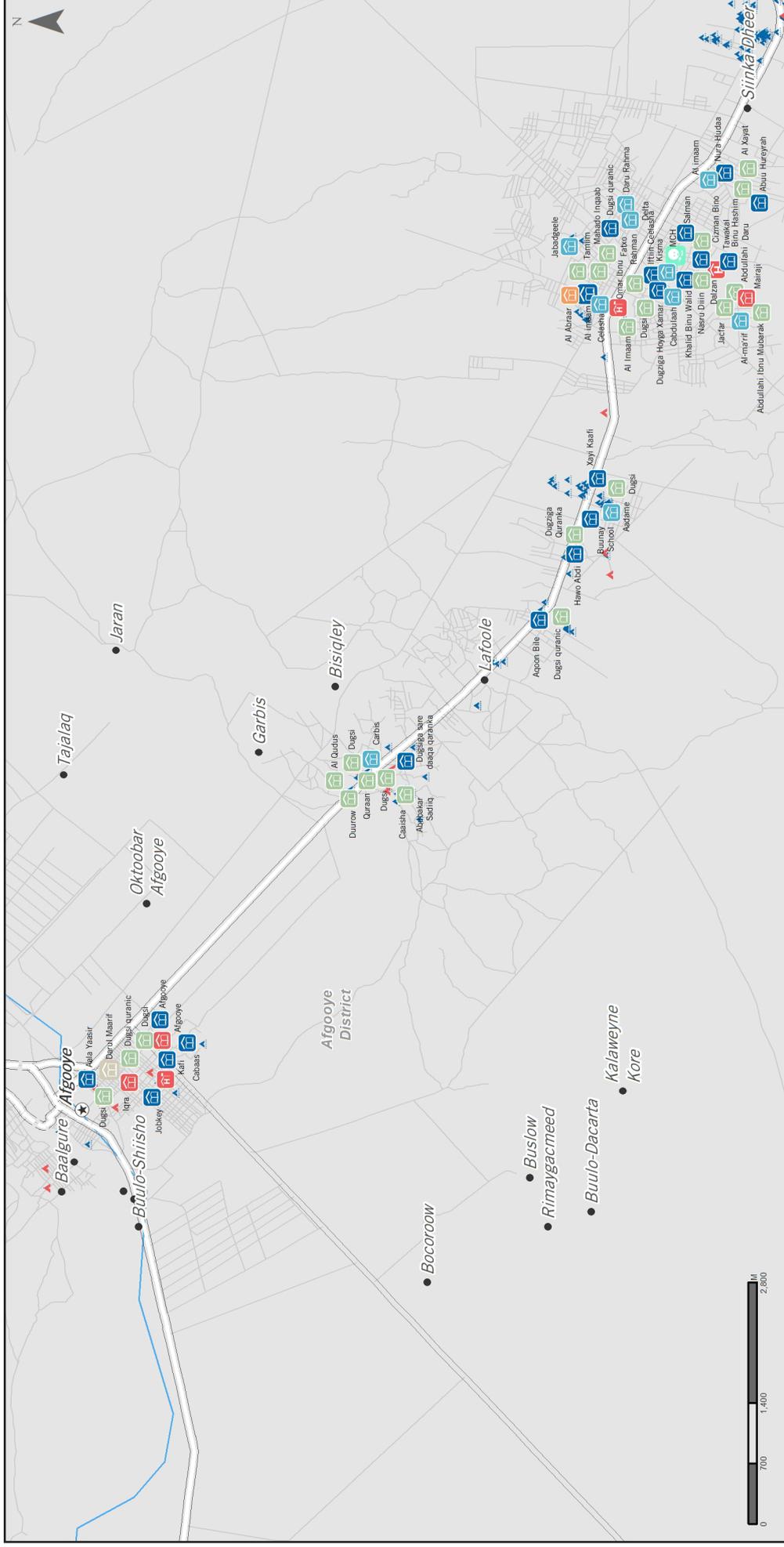
About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

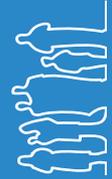
For more information, you can write to our in-country office: somalia@reach-initiative.org or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

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

FACILITY MAPPING - AFGOOYE



<p>Education facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary (10) Secondary (21) Primary and Secondary (3) Primary, Secondary and University (1) Quoranic (28) Vocational (1) 	<p>Health and nutrition facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre (2) Referral centre (1) Nutrition facility (1) 	<p>DSA IDP site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned site Spontaneous site <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary road Secondary road Other roads 	<p>Administrative boundaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District boundary Village Town
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CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action