



**GROUND TRUTH  
SOLUTIONS**

# **FIELD SURVEY AND ANALYSIS**

SURVEY OF AFFECTED PEOPLE & FIELD STAFF  
IN SOMALIA

– 12 DECEMBER 2017 –





# CONTENTS

<b>SUMMARY FINDINGS</b>	<b>3</b>
AFFECTED PEOPLE SURVEY	3
FIELD STAFF SURVEY	4
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
AFFECTED PEOPLE SURVEY	6
FIELD STAFF SURVEY	6
BACKGROUND	6
<b>SECTION 1 - AFFECTED PEOPLE SURVEY</b>	<b>7</b>
READING THIS SECTION	7
Q1. AWARENESS	7
Q2. RELEVANCE	9
Q3. FAIRNESS	10
Q4. RESPECT	11
Q5. AWARENESS OF COMPLAINTS MECHANISMS	12
Q6. PARTICIPATION	12
Q7. SAFETY	13
Q8. EMPOWERMENT	14
Q9. PROGRESS	15
Q10. CASH	16
DEMOGRAPHICS	17
<b>SECTION 2 - FIELD STAFF SURVEY</b>	<b>18</b>
READING THIS SECTION	18
Q1. TRANSPARENCY	18
Q2. MANAGEMENT OF AID	19
Q3. LOCALISATION	20
Q4. FEEDBACK	21
Q5. PARTICIPATION	23
Q6. CASH	24
Q7. FLEXIBILITY	26
Q8. REPORTING TIME	27
Q9. COOPERATION	29
DEMOGRAPHICS	31
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>NOTE ON METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>32</b>
SURVEY DEVELOPMENT	32
SAMPLE SIZE	32
SAMPLING METHODOLOGY	32
DATA DISAGGREGATION	32
LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY	32
DATA COLLECTION	32
<b>WORKS CITED</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>ANNEX - DETAILED DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	<b>34</b>

# AFFECTED PEOPLE SURVEY

## Summary Findings

The survey of affected people finds that they feel respected by aid providers, share a strong sense of safety, and see improvement in their lives. Nonetheless, humanitarian support is seen as failing to address several important needs. Half of the respondents do not know how to file a complaint while even fewer believe that their opinions are considered in decision-making. A third of respondents say the support they receive does not prepare them to live without aid in the future.

### Humanitarian Services

**Current aid does not cover basic needs according to half of the respondents (Q2).** The most pressing unmet needs are healthcare, education, food, and WASH services.

**Over half of respondents believe that aid is reaching those who need it most (Q3).** That said, several vulnerable sub-groups are seen as excluded, notably the poorest and people who have lost their livestock.

### Engagement

**Respondents feel that aid agencies treat them with respect (Q4).** However, every second respondent does not know how to file a complaint (Q5). Just over half of

the respondents believe their views are considered in decision-making about aid (Q6).

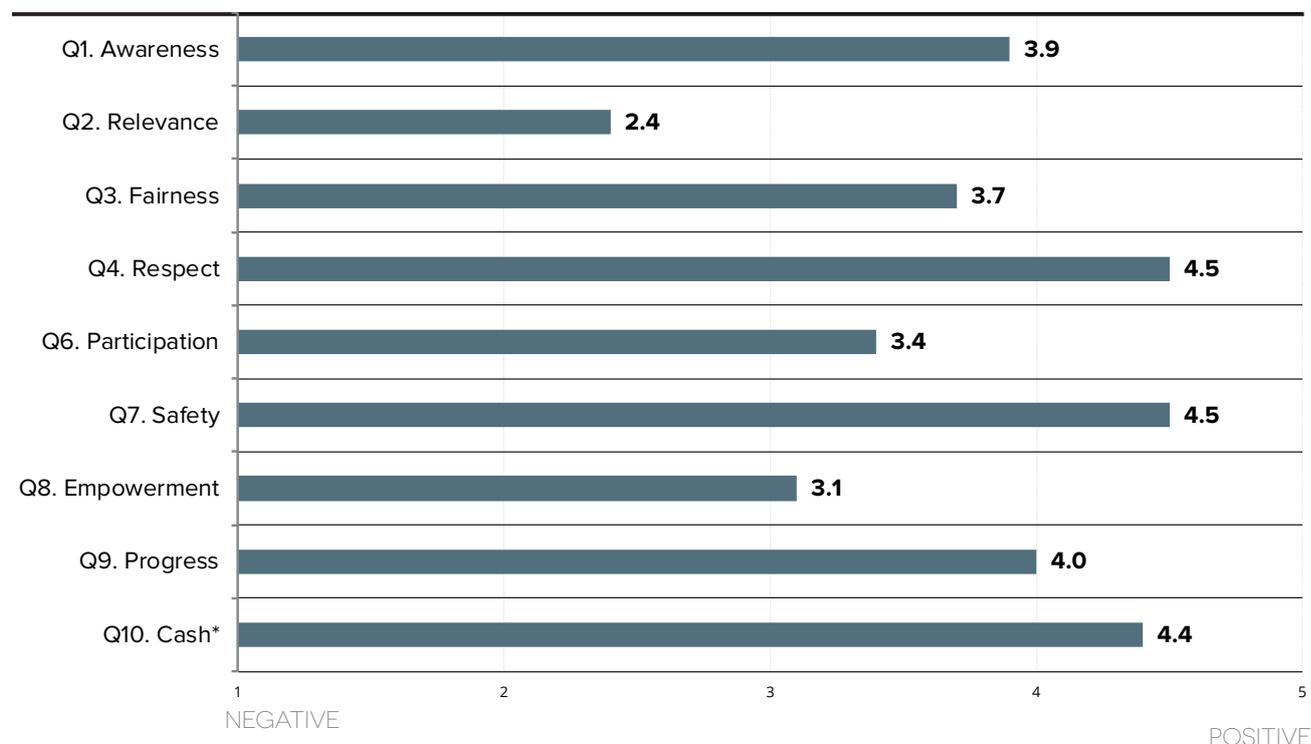
### Outcomes

**Most people consider that, overall, things are improving (Q9) and feel safe (Q7).** A third of respondents say aid does not prepare them to live without support in the future (Q8). Respondents who receive cash support are overwhelmingly satisfied with it (Q10).

### Information Provision

**Most respondents feel well informed about the type of support available to them (Q1).**

### OVERVIEW OF MEAN SCORES PER QUESTION



\* This question was asked of 300 respondents who indicated that they have received cash assistance.

Respondents answered questions on a scale from 1 (negative perceptions) to 5 (positive perceptions). The mean or average score is calculated for each question based on the given responses. Q5 is a yes/no question and is not included in this graph.

# FIELD STAFF SURVEY

## Summary Findings

Field staff have mostly positive views about the implementation of the humanitarian response in Somalia. They are satisfied with the impact of cash programmes and the information they receive about the way affected people see things. Aid funds are considered appropriately allocated and well managed by the humanitarian community. That said, field staff call for greater efforts to support local responders, provide more opportunity for affected communities to participate, and more flexibility in funding.

### Humanitarian Services

**Funds are used in accordance with the current needs and demands in the field (Q1).** Nevertheless, some staff point to targeting problems due to security issues, corruption and high operational costs. Integrated M&E and quality assurance mechanisms – as well as transparency – would improve the quality of the response, they say.

**Aid funds are well-managed by the humanitarian community (Q2).** Managers who share negative views point to security and equity issues, lack of community engagement and uneven distribution of aid funds across the country. Field staff propose greater transparency, accountability, and more effective monitoring mechanisms. They also suggest giving local actors more say and involvement in management tasks and responsibilities.

### Engagement

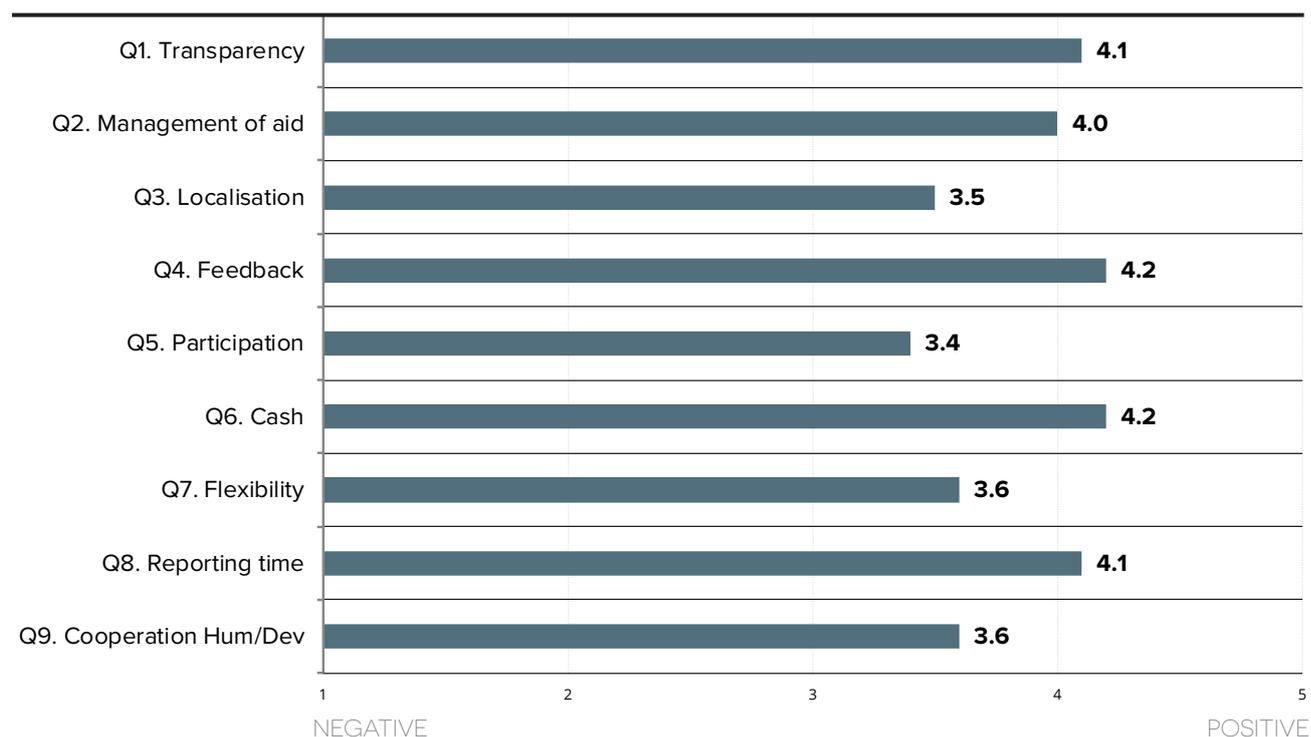
**A quarter of respondents do not see enough support**

**provided for local responders (Q3).** Lack of funding and technical support, and prioritisation of INGOs over local organisations by donors, are seen as barriers to localisation. Staff suggest that this could be addressed by giving more responsibility to local actors (both governmental and non-governmental) and developing partnerships with longer-term funding, including through special funds for local responders.

**Field staff feel well-informed about the way affected people see aid programmes (Q4).** Those who say they lack information on affected people's views point to the drawbacks of remote programming and limited access to the communities as well as a scarcity of perceptual data.

**A quarter of respondents do not believe that affected people are able to influence programme design (Q5).** Voices of affected people are not considered because of a lack of engagement and consultation by aid agencies and a prevailing top-down approach. Field staff suggest more consistent approaches to community consultations and participatory needs assessments.

### OVERVIEW OF MEAN SCORES PER QUESTION





## Outcomes

**Most respondents feel that cash programmes are more effective and lead to better outcomes (Q6).** Some staff see no advantage in cash programming. They see it as a short-term solution that creates long-term dependency. These staff members believe that cash programmes could be more effective if they were integrated with other sectors and provided benefits for the whole community and empowered people to generate their own income.

**Most respondents see cooperation among humanitarian and development actors as positive (Q9).** Other point to poor coordination efforts, few jointly implemented programmes and diversity of mandates. Cooperation could be improved by strengthening communication and coordination mechanisms, information sharing, and a multi-sector approach.

## Donor Related

**Many staff believe they are able to adjust programming to the changing needs in the field (Q7).** Others point to obstacles to greater flexibility, including donor restrictions, predefined services, and overcomplicated, time-consuming approval processes. Flexibility could be improved by including provision for adjustment in funding proposals as well as increasing the speed at which course corrections are approved.

**The amount of time spent on reporting is considered mostly appropriate (Q8).** The burden could be lightened by harmonizing reporting requirements, formats and timelines across donors, and reducing frequency of reports.

# INTRODUCTION

## Affected People Survey

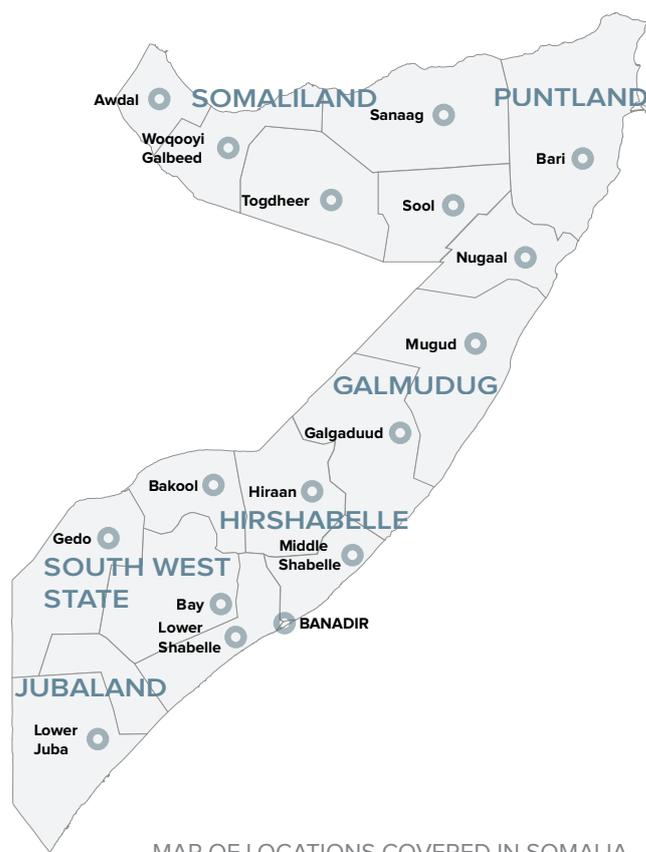
This report covers two surveys conducted in Somalia in the Fall of 2017. The first survey looks at the delivery of humanitarian aid in Somalia through the eyes of affected people, with focus on the quality of services, engagement, and overall progress in improving the effectiveness of humanitarian action as set out in the Grand Bargain. Data collection took place between September 28 and October 18, 2017. Phone interviews were conducted in 17 regions across Somalia's six zones. In addition to the results of the phone survey this report presents findings from an online Facebook survey. For more details, see the section on methodology and sampling.

## Field Staff Survey

This report analyses data collected from 609 humanitarian staff working in Somalia for UN agencies, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), and local NGOs. It covers views of field staff on a range of topics linked to the performance of the humanitarian system. Data was collected using an online survey tool. Some 20 organisations participated and distributed the online survey among a convenience sample of their staff. See the section on methodology and sampling for more details.

## Background

OECD donors and humanitarian actors made a series of commitments at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. The OECD secretariat seeks to assess how policy changes in the global humanitarian space, including commitments made in the Grand Bargain, affect



MAP OF LOCATIONS COVERED IN SOMALIA

the quality of humanitarian action. As part of this exercise, Ground Truth Solutions has been commissioned by the OECD, with the support of the German Federal Foreign Office, to track the way people affected by humanitarian crises and field staff experience and view humanitarian activities.



# SECTION 1 – AFFECTED PEOPLE SURVEY

## Reading this Section

This report uses bar charts for both open and closed questions. Responses to closed questions are reported using a Likert scale from 1 to 5. The mean score is also shown for each closed question. The bar charts for closed questions show the percentage of respondents who selected each answer option, with colours ranging from dark red for negative answers to dark green for positive ones. For open questions, the bar charts indicate the percentage and frequency of respondents with answers pertaining to a particular theme. For these charts, percentages do not total 100% because respondents were given the option to provide multiple answers.

For most questions, we indicate the main take-away or conclusion drawn from the data. We also indicate issues that require further exploration or inquiry. This can be done either by comparing the perceptual data with other data sets or by clarifying directly with people in the surveyed communities what lies behind their perceptions through, for example, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, or other forms of dialogue.

## SURVEY QUESTIONS

### Q1. Awareness

#### Do you feel informed about the kind of aid available to you?

1 = Not at all
2 = Not very much
3 = I know about some services
4 = I am informed about most services
5 = I am well informed about the aid available
No opinion
Do not want to answer

(values in %, n = 547)

**Mean: 3.9**



**Most respondents feel well informed about the type of support available to them.**

Awareness is lower among residents affected by crisis than Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

Affected population*	Mean					
Residents affected by crisis	<b>3.7</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>10</td> <td>7</td> <td>17</td> <td>49</td> </tr> </table>	18	10	7	17	49	
18	10	7	17	49		
IDPs	<b>4.3</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>31</td> <td>5</td> <td>46</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </table>	31	5	46	46		
31	5	46	46			

\* Residents affected by crisis cover those who remain at their place of residence but have been affected by armed conflict, violations of human rights, food shortages, flood, and/or drought.

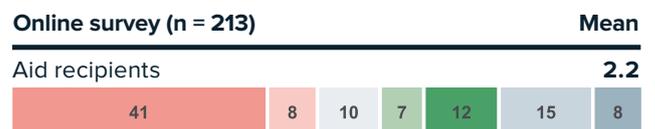
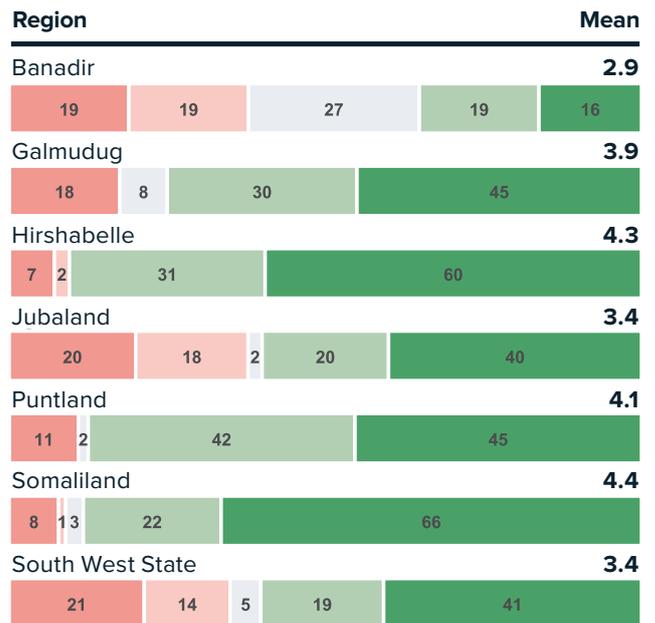
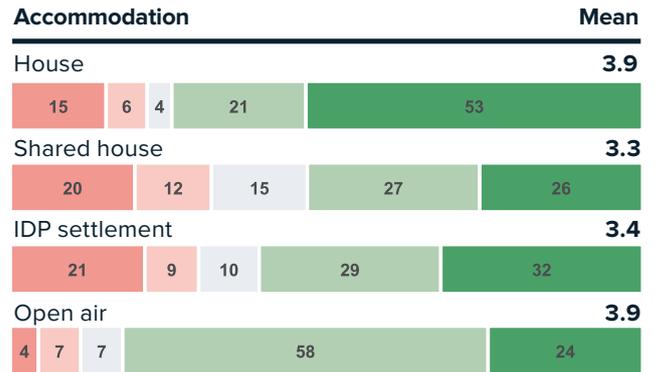
Internally displaced people are those who have been forced/obliged to flee or to leave their home/or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, and natural or human-made disasters (flood, drought, famine.)



Information campaigns should include residents of shared housing and IDP settlements.

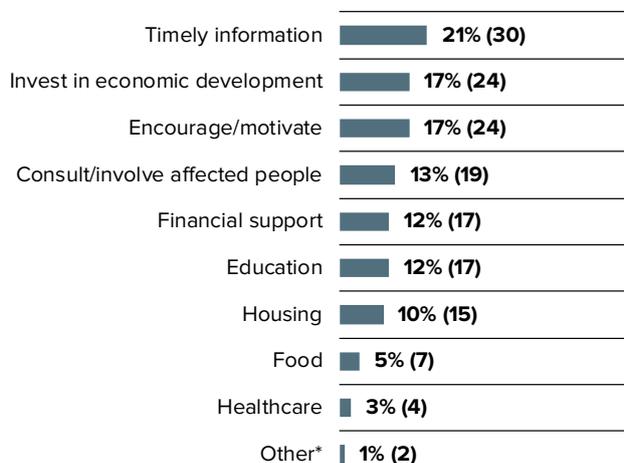
Scores vary across regions. Respondents in Somaliland and Hirshabelle appear most informed, while affected people in Banadir report being poorly informed.

Perceptions of aid recipients who participated in the Facebook survey suggest lower rates of awareness.



Follow-up question to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q1:

What information do you need?



\*“Other” includes information about employment, security, and contact information.

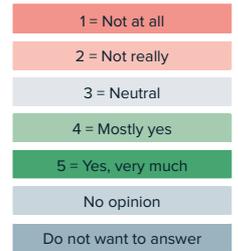
**People lack accurate and timely information about the support available to them.** Respondents also ask for help in opening small businesses, assistance with agricultural work and employment, and to rebuild the local economy. This suggests the need for more information on small business programmes, start-up kits, and vocational trainings, as well as alternative income generation and livelihood support. Non-material support is considered key to motivate affected people not to lose spirit and give up. People encourage aid providers to consult them on their basic needs before aid distribution, and to involve them in the design and implementation process.

The chart shows the percentage and frequency of respondents indicating a certain answer to this open-ended question. Percentages do not total 100% because respondents had the option to provide multiple answers.



Q2. Relevance

Does the aid you currently receive cover your basic needs?



(values in %, n = 559)

Mean: 2.4



Most respondents feel that the services they receive do not cover their most important needs.

Two-thirds of IDPs experience problems in meeting their needs with the available support. Residents affected by crisis are slightly more positive about their needs being met.

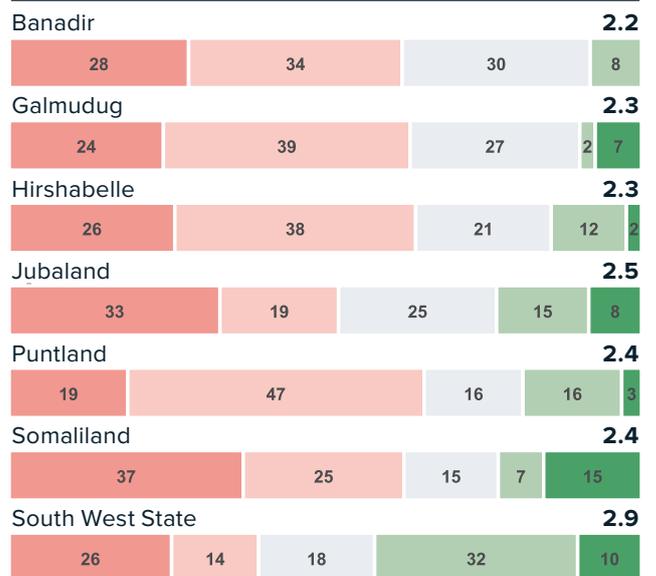
Respondents in South West State feel better able to address their most urgent needs.

Concerns about the sufficiency of aid to cover basic needs are also shared by respondents to the online survey.

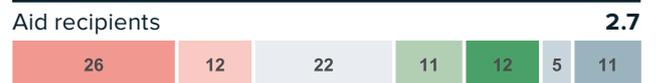
Affected population Mean



Region Mean



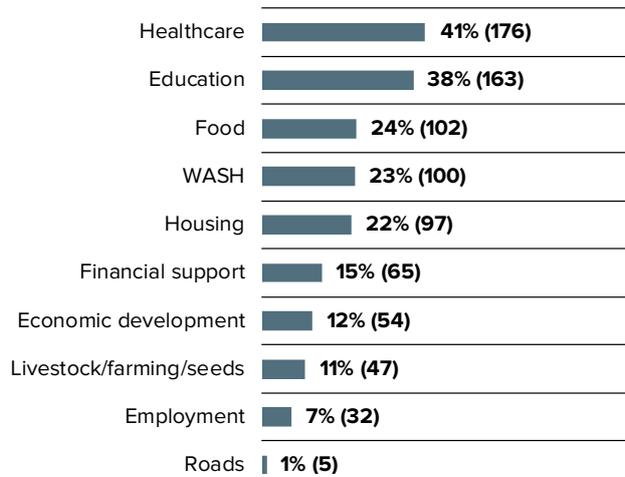
Online survey (n = 184) Mean





Follow-up question to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q2:

### What are your most important needs that are not met?



The most urgent unmet needs are healthcare, education, food, WASH, and housing.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017 the need for food, water, sanitation, health, and overall protection remain high.<sup>1</sup> While nutrition and health needs, food security, and WASH are prioritized in the humanitarian response, the education sector has received less than one percent of the drought response funding.<sup>2</sup> More investment in education and durable solutions is required according to the Humanitarian Dashboard from September 2017.<sup>3</sup>

“Support or invest in our teenagers in order for them to avoid joining extremist groups and migrating.”

The chart shows the percentage and frequency of respondents indicating a certain answer to this open-ended question. Percentages do not total 100% because respondents had the option to provide multiple answers.

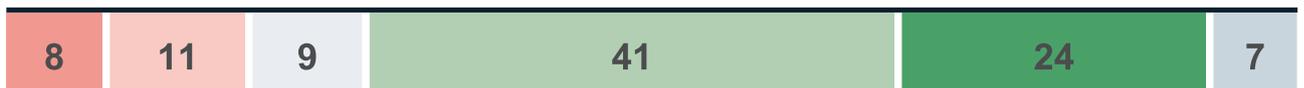
### Q3. Fairness

### Do you think the support reaches the people who need it most?



(values in %, n = 552)

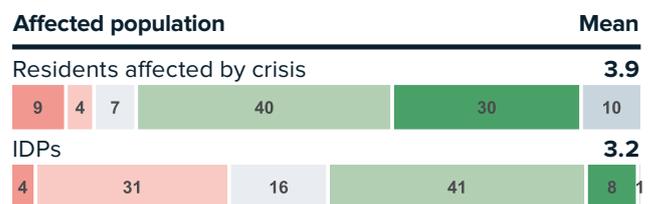
Mean: 3.7



Most respondents believe aid reaches those most in need.

One third of IDPs say support is insufficient to address the needs of the most vulnerable.

“Many vulnerable people don’t get anything; those with a relationship with government officials or relatives get more.”



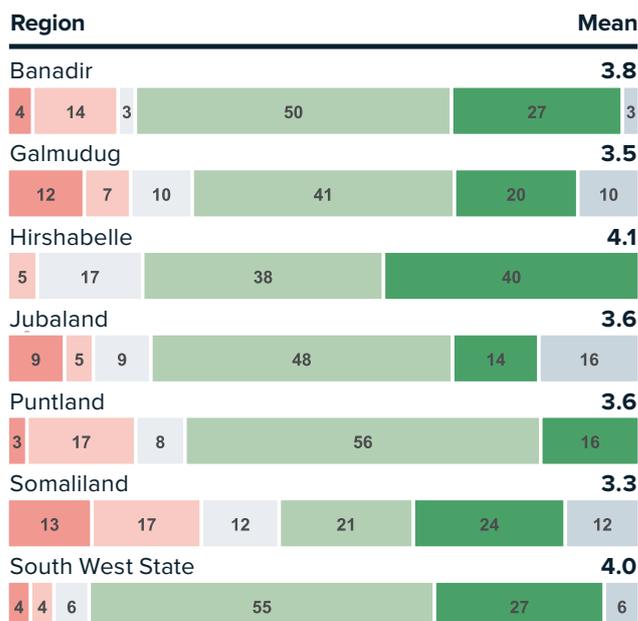
<sup>1</sup> OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017". Somalia: OCHA, October 2016.

<sup>2</sup> OCHA. "Humanitarian Response Plan". Somalia: OCHA, May 2017.

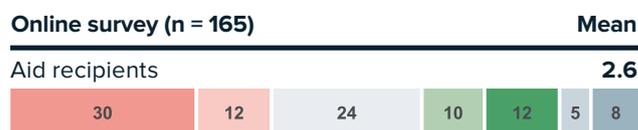
<sup>3</sup> OCHA. "Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - September 2017". Somalia: OCHA, October 2017.



Respondents in Somaliland are more sceptical about the fairness of aid compared to other regions.

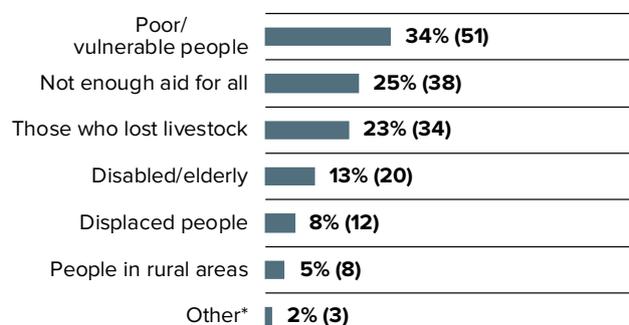


Online survey respondents are more sceptical of how the aid is distributed. They feel that the sick, vulnerable, and poor – as well as orphans and children – are not sufficiently included in the programmes.



Follow-up question to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q3:

Who is left out?



\*Others include orphans and people who have no connections.

Many vulnerable groups are seen to be excluded from support. They include poor people, those who have lost their livestock, disabled and elderly, the displaced people who have fled conflict, and those who live in distant rural areas. One quarter of respondents say there is not enough aid to cover the basic needs of all affected people.

The chart shows the percentage and frequency of respondents indicating a certain answer to this open-ended question. Percentages do not total 100% because respondents had the option to provide multiple answers.

Q4. Respect

Are you treated with respect by the aid providers?



(values in %, n = 554)

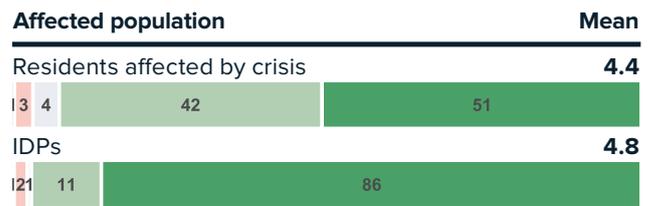


Mean: 4.5

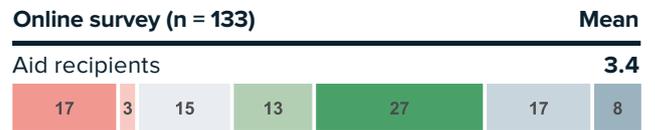
Most displaced people feel that aid providers treat them with respect.



IDPs feel treated with more respect than residents affected by crisis.



Findings from the online survey suggest more negative perceptions on respect.



### Q5. Awareness of complaints mechanisms

## Do you know how to make suggestions or complaints to aid providers?

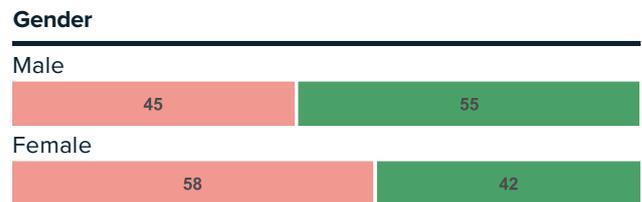


(values in %, n = 552)

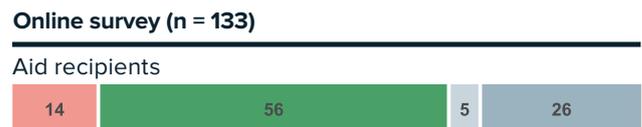


Half of respondents do not know how to file a complaint.

Men appear more informed about how to voice their concerns / make suggestions than women interviewed.



Results from the online survey show that over half Facebook users know how to file a complaint.



### Q6. Participation

## Do you feel your views are considered in decisions made about the support you receive?



(values in %, n = 560)



Mean: 3.4

Just over half of the respondents believe their opinions are considered in the decision-making process. The Humanitarian Strategy 2016-2018 for Somalia placed accountability to and communication with affected communities at the centre of humanitarian decision-making and allocation of resources.<sup>4</sup>

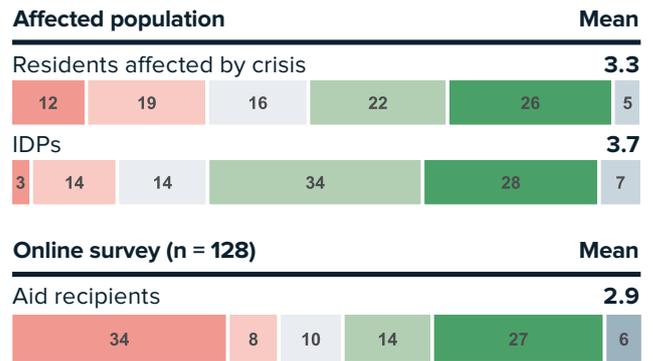


Residents affected by crisis are more sceptical than IDPs about whether their views are taken into account.

According to the Humanitarian Dashboard from September 2017 low levels of community participation and AAP inhibit beneficiary targeting.<sup>5</sup>

Findings from the online survey reveal high levels of concern among aid recipients on whether their views are considered.

Correlations across questions suggest that people who feel their opinions matter are more likely to say they are treated with respect.



"I want to be told how we can inform you of our needs."

### Q7. Safety

## Do you feel safe in your place of residence?



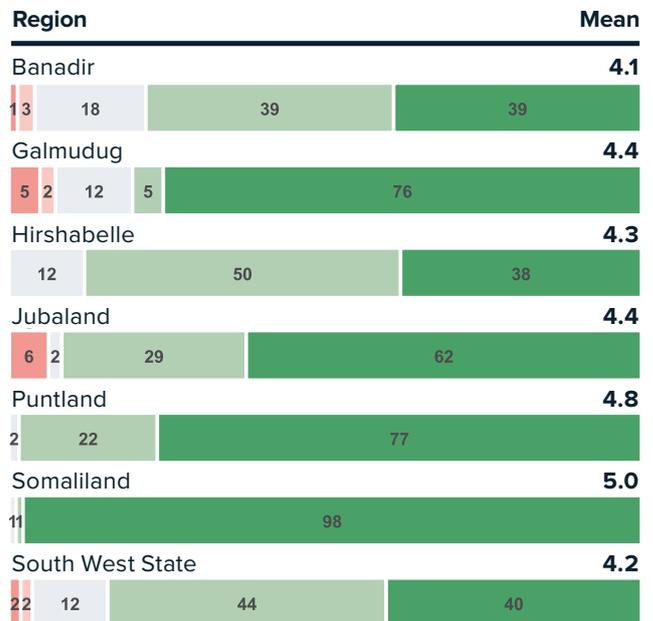
(values in %, n = 560)

Mean: 4.5

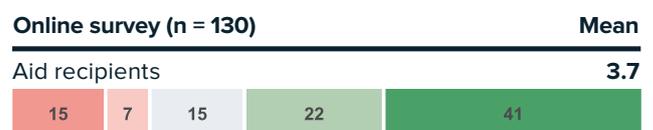


Almost all respondents feel safe in their place of residence.

Affected people interviewed in Somaliland and Puntland feel most safe.



People who were included in the Facebook survey feel less safe than respondents to the phone survey.



<sup>4</sup> OCHA. "2017-2018 Humanitarian Strategy". Somalia: OCHA, May 2016.

<sup>5</sup> OCHA. "Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - September 2017". Somalia: OCHA, October 2017.



### Q8. Empowerment

**Do you feel the support/services you receive prepares (empowers) you to live without aid in the future?**

1 = Not at all
2 = Not really
3 = Neutral
4 = Mostly yes
5 = Yes, very much
No opinion
Do not want to answer

(values in %, n = 555)

**Mean: 3.1**



**Less than half respondents feel that the support they receive will enable them to live without aid in the future.**

Majority of IDPs do not believe they can achieve self-reliance in the future.

Affected population	Mean					
Residents affected by crisis	<b>3.3</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> <td>33</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </table>	17	11	20	33	19	
17	11	20	33	19		
IDPs	<b>2.5</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>56</td> <td>23</td> <td>12</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	5	56	23	12	3	
5	56	23	12	3		

Respondents in urban areas are more optimistic on this question than those in rural areas.

Area	Mean					
Urban	<b>3.3</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>13</td> <td>16</td> <td>33</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </table>	17	13	16	33	21	
17	13	16	33	21		
Rural	<b>2.8</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>37</td> <td>28</td> <td>21</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	8	37	28	21	6	
8	37	28	21	6		

People who live in sustainable accommodation (houses and shared houses) appear more confident they can support themselves in the future than those who live in temporary shelters (IDP settlements and open air).

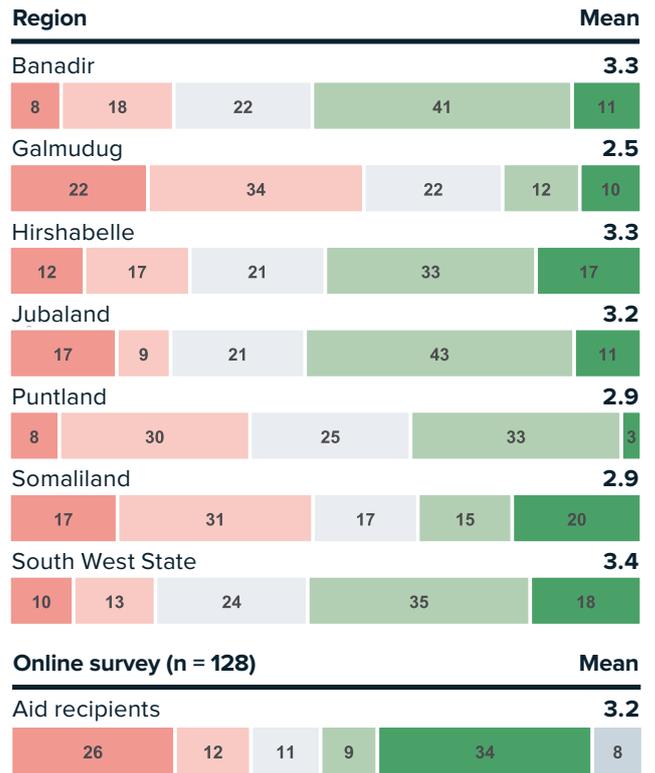
Accommodation	Mean					
House	<b>3.0</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> <td>32</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </table>	17	19	20	32	11	
17	19	20	32	11		
Shared house	<b>3.4</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>18</td> <td>22</td> <td>34</td> <td>18</td> </tr> </table>	8	18	22	34	18	
8	18	22	34	18		
IDP settlement	<b>2.7</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>34</td> <td>22</td> <td>26</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	16	34	22	26	2	
16	34	22	26	2		
Open air	<b>2.6</b>					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>51</td> <td>24</td> <td>16</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	4	51	24	16	4	
4	51	24	16	4		



Respondents in Galmudug feel less empowered by aid than those in other regions.

In the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017 support for community skills in agricultural and pastoral areas is prioritized.<sup>6</sup> Poor livelihood conditions and lack of income increase vulnerability in both urban and rural areas.

Results from the online survey are in line with the phone survey.



Q9. Progress

Overall, is life improving for people in Somalia?



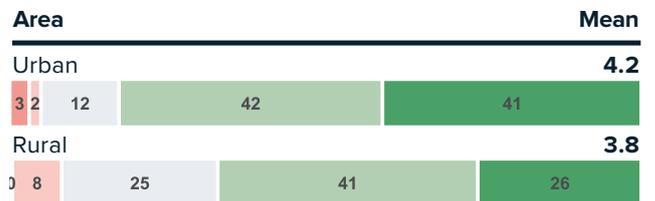
(values in %, n = 555)

Mean: 4.0



Most respondents believe that life is improving.

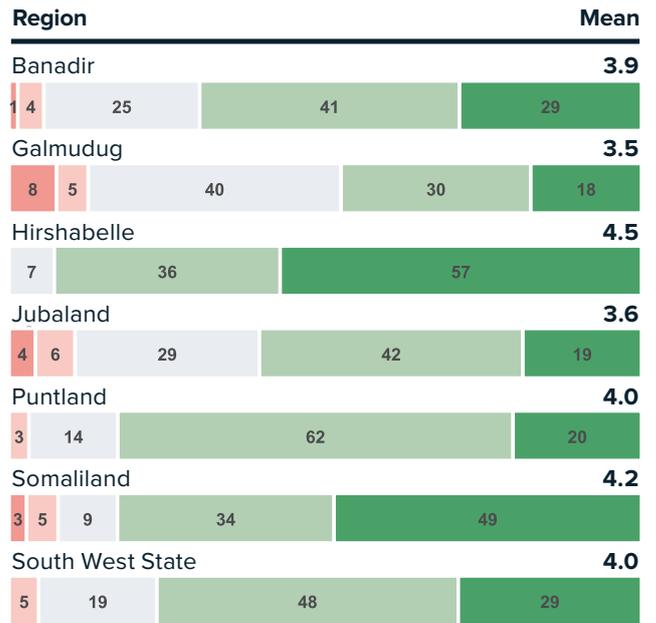
Respondents in urban settings see more progress in their lives compared to those who live in rural areas.



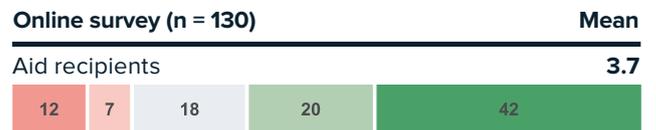
<sup>6</sup> OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017". Somalia: OCHA, October 2016.



Respondents from Hirshabelle are the most optimistic.



The Facebook survey reveals similar perceptions of progress.



Q10. Cash

How satisfied are you with the cash support that you receive?

- 1 = Not at all
- 2 = Not really
- 3 = Neutral
- 4 = Mostly yes
- 5 = Yes, very much
- No opinion
- Do not want to answer

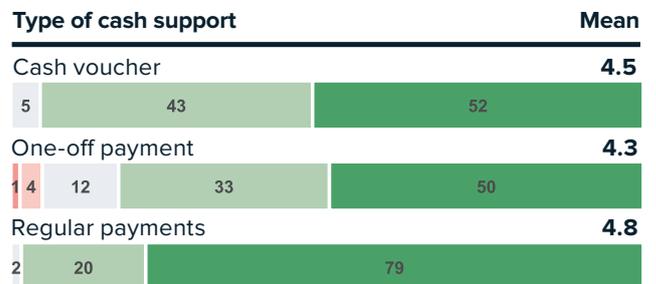
(values in %, n = 300)

Mean: 4.4



Respondents who report receiving cash support are overwhelmingly satisfied with it.

Those who receive regular payments are the most positive about the cash programmes.

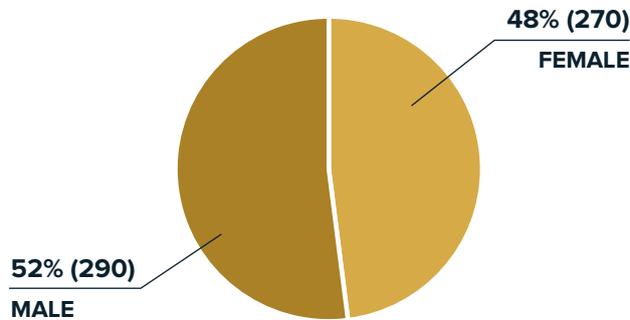




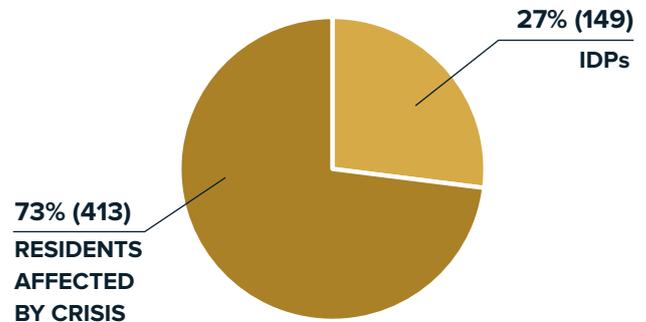
# DEMOGRAPHICS

The graphs below depict the demographic breakdown of the 560 respondents. Each graph includes percentages, as well as the frequency in parentheses. For detailed information for each region and Facebook survey see the Annex.

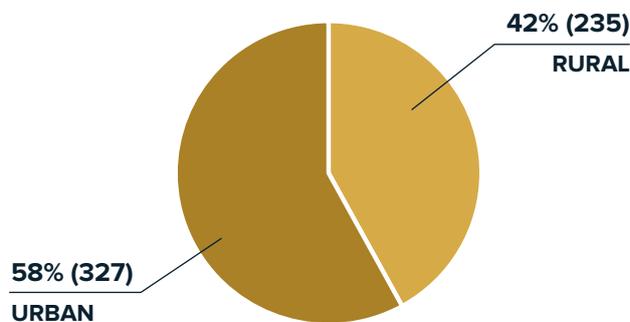
## Gender



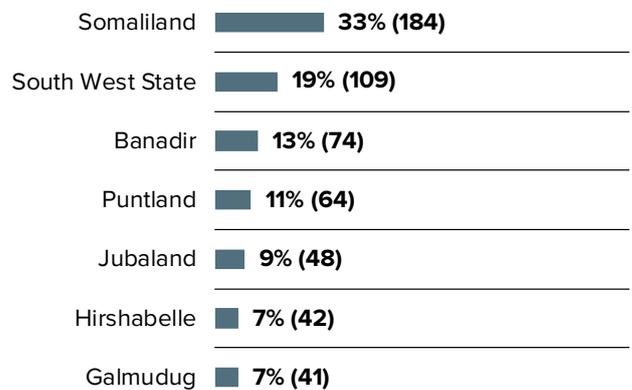
## Affected Population



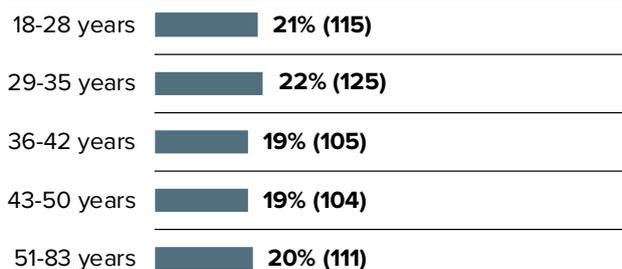
## Area



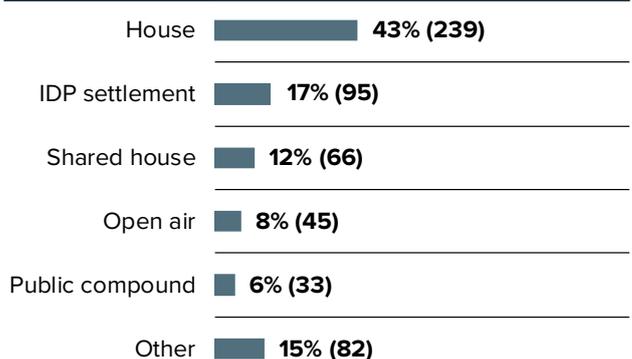
## Region



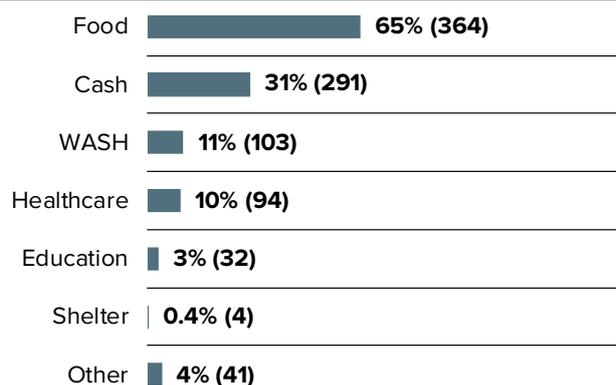
## Age



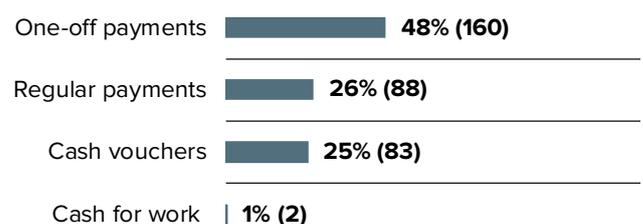
## Type of Accommodation



## Service\*



## Cash Assistance\*



\* Respondents could choose multiple answer options, therefore percentages do not total 100%.



# SECTION 2 - FIELD STAFF SURVEY

## Reading this Section

This report uses bar charts for closed Likert scale questions. The charts show the distribution (in %) of answer options chosen for a particular question – with colours ranging from dark red for negative answers to dark green for positive ones. The mean or average score

is also shown for each question on a scale from 1 to 5. For each question, we indicate the main take-away or conclusion drawn from the data. For the open questions we use summary of responses and quotes of the original answers.

## SURVEY QUESTIONS

### Q1. Transparency

#### Do you feel aid funds go where they are most needed?



(values in %, n = 609)

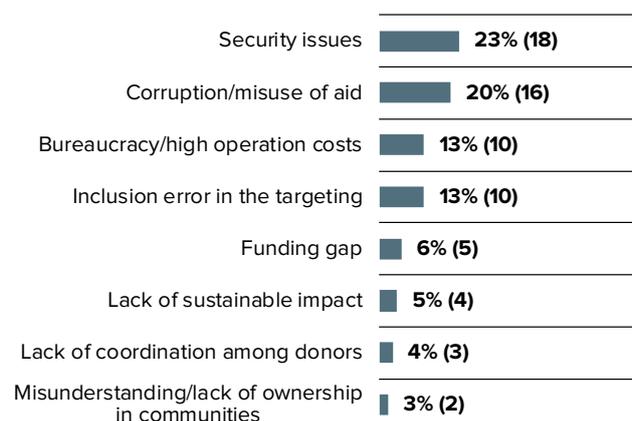
Mean: 4.1



**Most humanitarian staff consider that funds are used in accordance with current needs and demands in the field.** Positive perceptions prevail across INGOs and UN agencies as well as local responders.

#### Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q1:

#### Please explain why you answered that way.



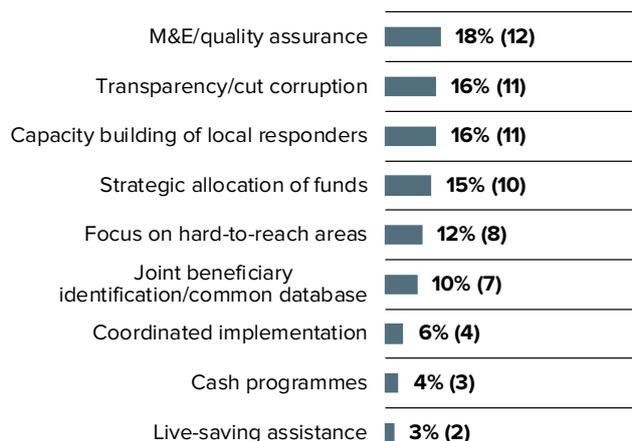
Negative perceptions are based on three main problems. First, security issues that hinder targeting and hamper aid delivery to hard-to-reach areas. Second, corruption and unfair allocation of aid due to the lack of control over gatekeepers and partners. This is exacerbated by limited accountability, monitoring, and coordination. Third, high operational costs and bureaucracy eat up a significant amount of funding.

“The clan issues and the power of gatekeepers might affect the delivery of funds to the right people. Clan leaders, government officials, and gatekeepers might manipulate the system and divert funds to go to those who are not directly affected by conflict/famine.”

“No strong coordination, no strict accountability, limited ownership of programming from the communities, top-down approach. Response recommendations [from gatekeepers] are trusted by decisionmakers, while limited, reliable assessments are utilized. Gatekeepers are trusted too much as camp leaders. Fear of insecurity hinders monitoring and evaluation.”



## Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



Field staff call for:

- integrated M&E mechanisms and quality assurance during the targeting and implementation stages
- transparency at all levels to fight corruption
- investment in capacity building for local responders and community-based initiatives
- strategic programming to restore livelihoods
- programmes that target hard-to-reach areas
- more efforts for community engagement, CwC, and enhanced accountability mechanisms.

“Conduct capacity building for the community and enable local community committees to conduct adequate mobilisation. Provide routes to reach the vulnerable community members. Implement projects with unconditional cash transfers to reach the most vulnerable communities.”

“Strengthened targeting and post-distribution monitoring, as well as enhanced accountability mechanisms and community engagement at the field level.”

“This can be improved by designing strict beneficiary selection criteria and working with affected communities, local authorities, and other stakeholders.”

### Q2. Management of aid

## Do you feel that aid is managed well by the humanitarian community in Somalia?



(values in %, n = 607)

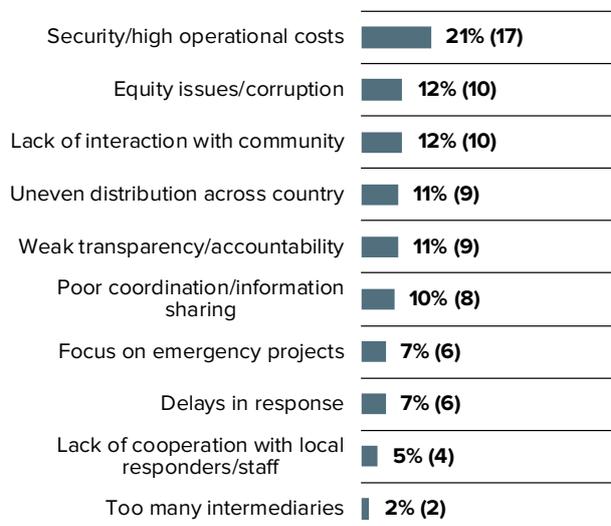
Mean: 4.0



A majority of respondents believe that aid funds are well-managed by the humanitarian community in Somalia.

### Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q2:

## Please explain why you answered that way.



Those aid managers who share negative views point to a range of issues. These include, but are not limited to:

- high operational costs and security issues
- discrimination and corruption among local responders
- focus on emergency projects which lack sustainability
- uneven distribution of aid across the country with major focus on the liberated towns
- lack of information on proper utilisation of funds especially in the implementation stage
- duplication of efforts especially in liberated towns
- delays in response. Some staff members point to the lack of interaction with local communities and their involvement and ownership of the response.

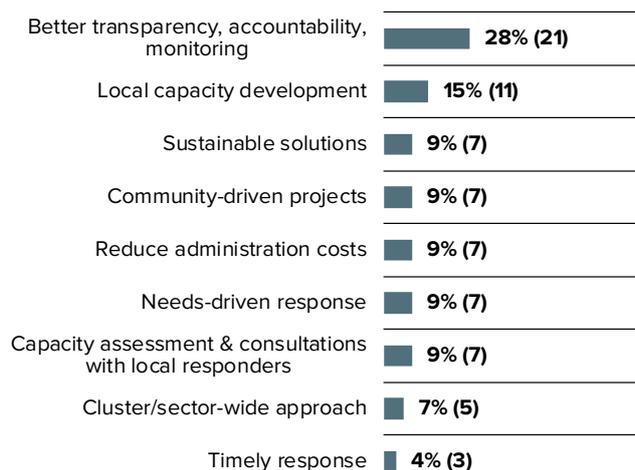


“Because there are some organizations where workers practice nepotism and tribalism and turn the aid over to relatives who are not in need of the aid.”

“A greater portion of the aid we provide in Somalia is spent on emergency projects. This does not encourage resilience among affected people.”

“Copied projects from other African countries, all agencies focus where they can have access; remote and marginalised communities are not reached due to security concerns and distance from the agencies’ locations; needs assessments lack fact-based information.”

### Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



- For better humanitarian response, humanitarian staffs recommend:
- enhancing transparency, accountability and monitoring mechanisms
  - strengthening local actors and sharing management responsibility
  - involving all stakeholders including affected people in programme design and implementation
  - consulting with local responders and authorities and employing more local staff
  - tailoring responses to the context and local needs
  - working on the transition from emergency to development response, providing more sustainable solutions
  - reducing administration and logistics costs.

“Reduce the dependency on food and cash support by creating jobs for the youth and micro-financing the small business vendors, to have both emergency and development programs at the same time.”

“Establishing strong coordination mechanisms with regional state governments to ensure proper consultation on needs and utilization of funds.”

### Q3. Localisation

## Do you feel there is sufficient funding for local and national aid providers in Somalia?



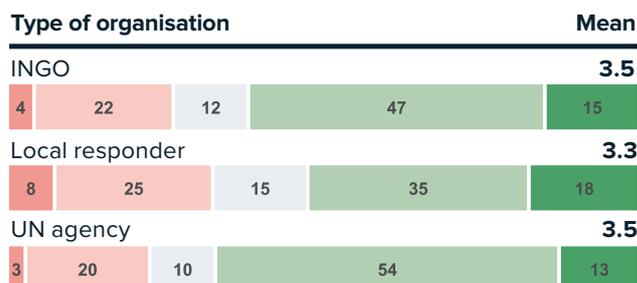
(values in %, n = 596)

Mean: 3.5



A quarter of respondents do not consider enough support is provided to local responders.

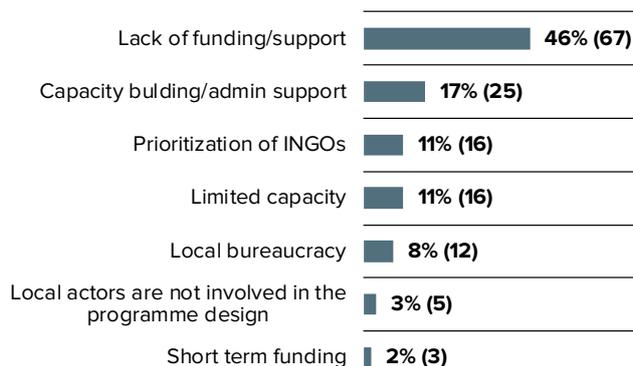
One-third of respondents from local organisations say they receive insufficient support.





Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q3:

Please explain why you answered that way.



Localisation is complicated by lack of funding and support to develop local capacities as well as prioritisation of INGOs over local organisations by donors. Local responders are perceived as subcontractors rather than partners in the response. Risks are delegated to local organisations without security support or equitable funding. Complex bureaucratic systems put additional pressure on the local organisations.

“Local and national providers are treated solely as sub-contractors and not as partners.”

“National aid providers are highly exposed to pressure from a variety of stakeholders, including local authorities and non-state, armed groups.”

“For sure, the Somali National Staff are not treated the way they deserve and even sometimes neglected on matters affecting the implementation of day-to-day activities in one way or another. In addition, national or local Somali staff are generally not paid well and there are limitations in terms of promotions for managerial positions even if they have the required qualifications, skills, and experiences.”

Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



Solutions suggested by staff to address the issue of localisation include:

- strengthening local actors (both governmental and non-governmental) and developing partnerships
- more long-term funding including special funds for local responders
- durable solutions and resilience programmes
- facilitating cooperation among local authorities and NGOs.

“Build the capacity of local and national aid providers. Ensure accountability frameworks are in place and that aid providers are evaluated against present objectives. Strengthen post-distribution monitoring and conduct regular audits.”

“Societal orientations in different social sectors such as social solidarity, self-help policy and cooperativeness, communal orientation against radicalism and tribalism.”

Q4. Feedback

Do you feel that field staff like you have enough information about the way refugees see aid programmes?



(values in %, n = 577)

Mean: 4.2



Staff feel well informed about the way affected people view aid programmes.

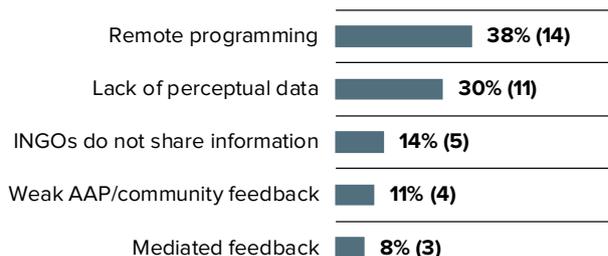


Respondents from UN agencies are less convinced than others that field staff are informed about people’s feedback.

Type of organisation	Mean
INGO	4.3
Local responder	4.4
UN agency	3.9

Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q4:

Please explain why you answered that way.



Lack of information among staff is due to:

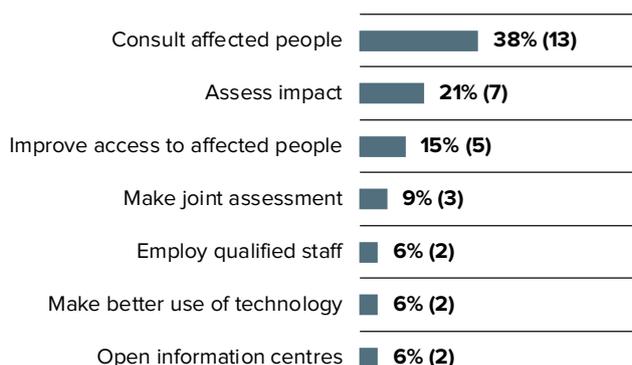
- the remote programming and limited access to the communities
- focus on the evaluation data whether aid was provided instead of perceptual data on what people think about the aid and whether they find it useful
- a lack of information shared between the organisations and weak mechanisms to engage and communicate with communities.

The information received from the affected people is also coming through intermediaries be it gatekeepers, local partners, or the government.

“We have several sources of information (Call centre, hotline, local partners, government..) however we don't receive face-to-face information, it's always through intermediaries.”

“Although affected people appreciate the aid programs, the support is never enough; affected people do not choose the type of food, water, or healthcare but have to accept whatever assistance is available to them... that way they see the aid programs as never-ending projects.”

Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



Gaps in the feedback loop could be closed by:

- direct consultations with affected people on design and implementation
- impact assessments of humanitarian programmes and dissemination results across all clusters
- securing better access to the affected communities and reducing the number of intermediaries.

“Consult with those affected by crisis and ask them how they want to be helped instead of designing a programme.”

“Having phone surveys in Somalia to get really good feedback from affected people, including a disclaimer that their feedback will not have negative effects.”

“More investment in establishing systematic, accessible, and creative mechanisms for hearing from affected populations.”



### Q5. Participation

## Do refugees have enough say in the way aid programmes are designed and implemented?



(values in %, n = 564)

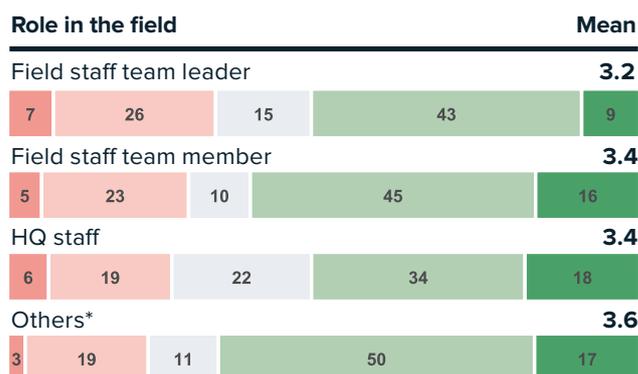
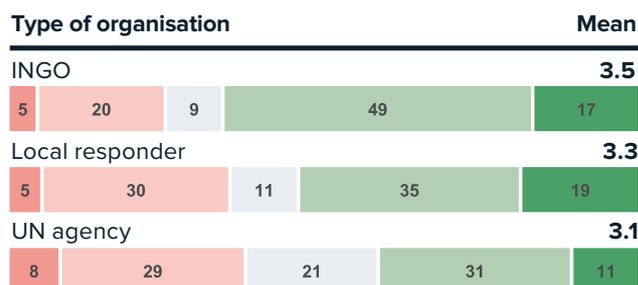
Mean: 3.4



A quarter of respondents do not believe affected people are able to influence programme design.

Respondents from UN agencies are the most sceptical about the possibility for people to influence the programme design.

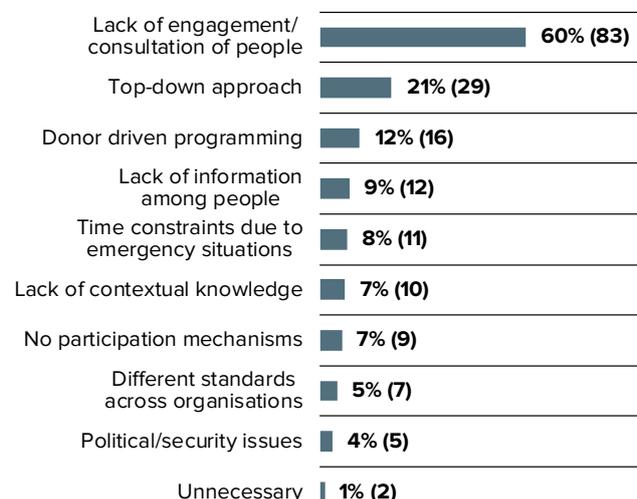
Field staff team leaders are more likely to say that affected people lack options to influence programmes.



\* "Others" include consultants, specialists, assistants and other external support.

### Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q5:

## Please explain why you answered that way.



Voices of affected people are not considered because of:

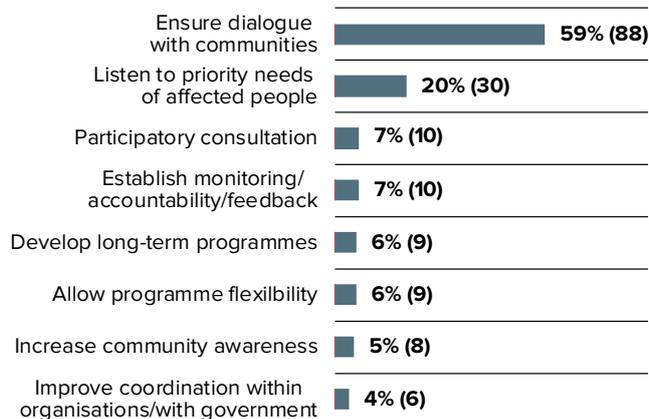
- lack of engagement and consultation by aid organisations. This was said to be largely absent during project planning and design stages.
- systematic top-down approach. Decisions are made by donors, organisations, government officials, and 'representatives' of affected communities
- illiteracy among affected people or a general lack of information, interest, or knowledge of programmes.
- time constraints during emergency programmes, political and security issues in Somalia.



“I don't think affected people have their opinions taken into account beforehand about the way aid programmes are designed and implemented. In most emergency situations, the humanitarian community tends to provide aid without consulting people affected, while this can be justifiable people still need to be involved.”

“At the design stage donors are very prescriptive on where and what their money will be used for; during implementation, there is limited engagement with the affected people.”

### Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



Humanitarian actors should

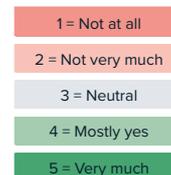
- integrate community consultations, dialogue, and participation in their work through focus group discussions, workshops, employing bottom-up approaches, and introducing new mechanisms and platforms to allow for community involvement.
- conduct needs assessments in order to better understand the priorities and needs of affected people.
- increase flexibility in budget spending catered to the real-time needs of affected people as opposed to pre-written donor budget lines.
- increase engagement, accountability and awareness of affected people using feedback and communication channels such as hotlines and workshops.

“Increase the discussion with communities regarding priority needs and project design. Those in headquarters should share more information with field staff as well as the community, as a means of improving community relations.”

“To engage affected people throughout the planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating process.”

### Q6. Cash

## Do you feel that cash programmes contribute to better outcomes than other kinds of aid?



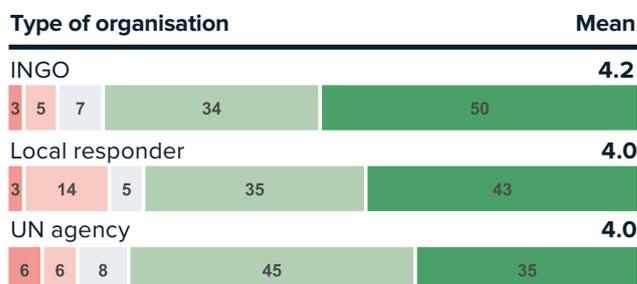
(values in %, n = 562)

Mean: 4.2



Most respondents feel that cash programmes lead to better outcomes.

Perceptions are mostly positive among respondents from all types of organisations.





## Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q6:

### Please explain why you answered that way.

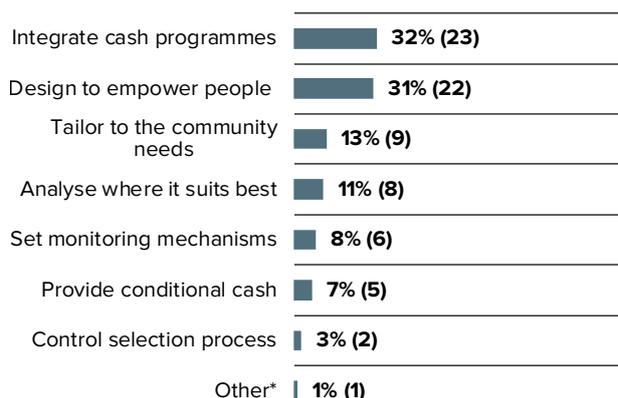


“The cash injections create a dependency on aid and people would eventually abandon their livelihood systems; it is only good during emergencies. For other kinds of aid, people feel they are maintaining their livelihoods when their agricultural structures are improved, feeder roads rehabilitated, food distributed – and the impact is felt immediately.”

Some staff see little advantage in cash programming, calling it a short-term solution that creates long-term dependency. Some respondents also believe that cash programmes are prone to corruption and can cause conflicts in the household. Cash programmes should be considered as only one part of a timely integrated intervention, they say.

“Both cash and other kinds of aid complement each other. Monitoring reports show the positive contribution of cash programmes, but not in a vacuum. Sometimes we have used cash programmes to complement other kinds of aid. That said, some positive attributes of cash programmes include the ability to encourage savings which then become springboards to help finance micro enterprises among the affected households.”

### Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



\* "Other" includes targeting women-headed households/families with children.

“I would propose to substitute the cash with inputs that would provide the affected people with long-term impact. Alternatively, use the cash to create an environment that would enable the affected population to generate income for themselves, e.g. income-generating opportunities along the agricultural value and supply chains.”

Staff believe that cash programmes could be more effective if they were:

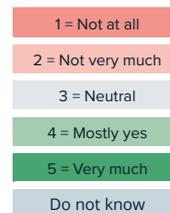
- integrated with other sectors and benefitted the whole community.
  - designed to cover services, trainings, livelihood needs – and empower people to generate their own income.
- Respondents suggest basing cash programmes on community needs and impact analyses to understand where cash aid is most suitable. Aid should only cover the basic needs of the local community without creating dependency. More technologies and cash spending tracking systems could be used to monitor distribution.

“Focus on developing infrastructure (WASH, education, community buildings) to improve land tenure and promote long-term/durable solutions.”



### Q7. Flexibility

## Do humanitarian organisations have the flexibility to adjust their projects and programmes when things change?



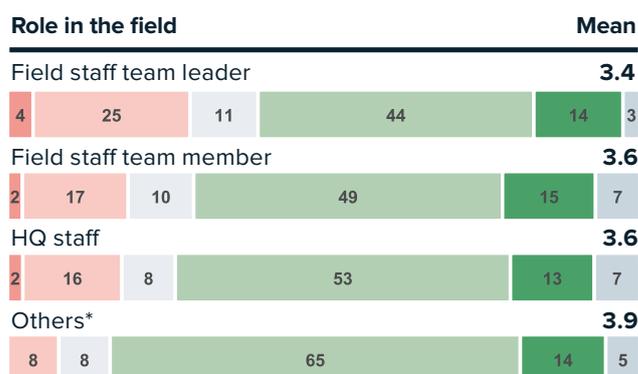
(values in %, n = 570)

Mean: 3.6



Most staff interviewed believe they can adjust programming to changing needs in the field. However, some respondents feel this is a challenge.

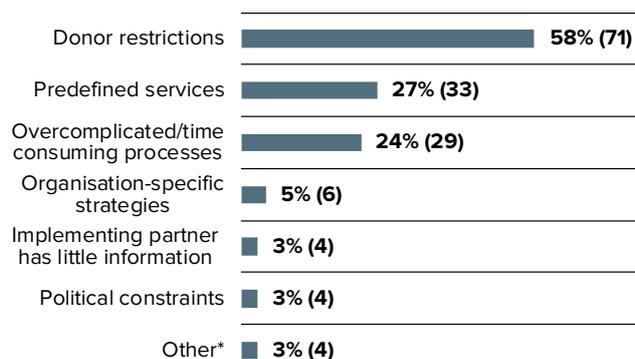
Team leaders are more likely to question the flexibility of programmes.



\* "Others" include consultants, specialists, assistants and other external support.

### Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q7:

## Please explain why you answered that way.



\* "Other" includes restricted staff capacity and lack of initiative from HQ to make changes.

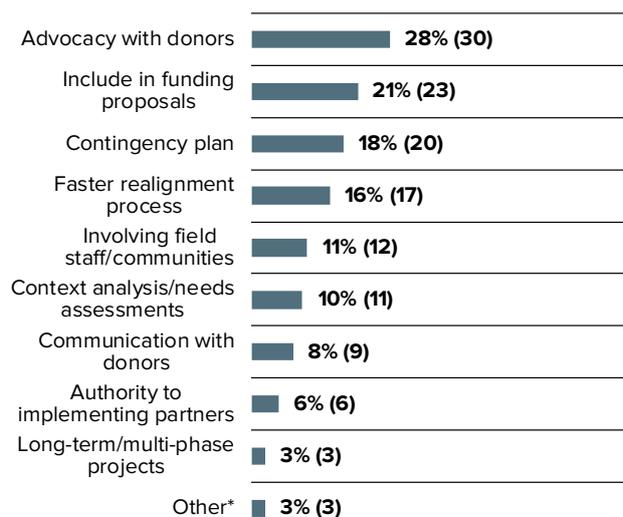
Staff mentioned many obstacles to flexible programming linked to donor and programme restrictions, earmarked funding, overcomplicated and time-consuming processes for re-programming and re-approval. Implementing partners also lack needs assessment information, resulting in inefficient programmes.

"Complex and bureaucratic process is involved. Decisionmakers are not seeing or witnessing the suffering of the affected populations."

"There is limited flexibility mainly because of expectations by the initial target communities, and also due to long processes in getting approvals from some donors. It is however, possible."



## Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



\* "Other" includes an overarching funding association, staff with PEA skills, and strategic planning and risk management.

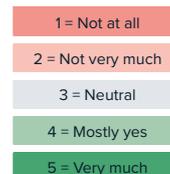
More advocacy is needed to bring the importance of flexibility to the attention of donors. Flexibility could be improved by including clauses in funding proposals as well as increasing the speed at which changes are approved. Contingency plans and more long-term, multi-phase projects would help field staff adjust their programmes to changing needs. Giving authority to implementing partners and country offices could reduce the burden and bureaucratic holdups donor agencies may face.

“A contingency plan for emergency situations would be good for projects. Last year, there was a drought in Somalia and it took a long time to respond and to change resilience projects into an emergency response. Fortunately, the final approval of some projects was received and appropriately addressed the needs of communities affected by drought.”

“Donors should anticipate changes and reduce bureaucratic procedures that delay the humanitarian response.”

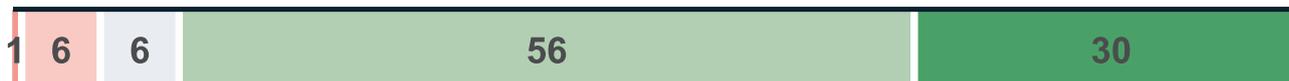
### Q8. Reporting time

## Do you feel the amount of time you spend on reporting is appropriate?



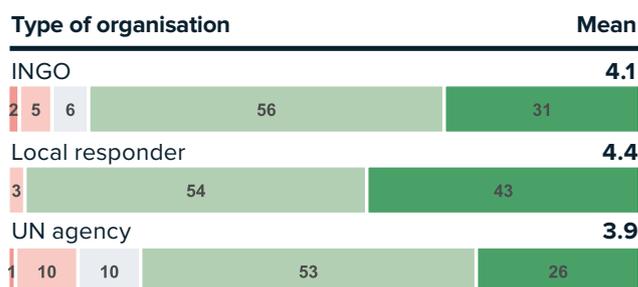
(values in %, n = 557)

Mean: 4.1



The amount of time spent on reporting is seen as mostly appropriate.

Respondents from local organisations offer the most positive views regarding the reporting time.





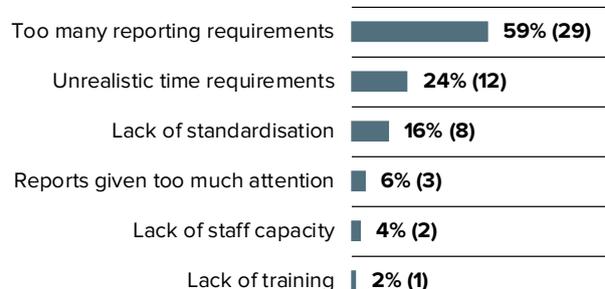
Field staff team members are the most satisfied with the reporting time among the staff interviewed.

Role in the field	Mean
Field staff team leader	3.9
Field staff team member	4.2
HQ staff	3.9
Others*	4.1

\* "Others" include consultants, specialists, assistants and other external support.

### Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q8:

## Please explain why you answered that way.

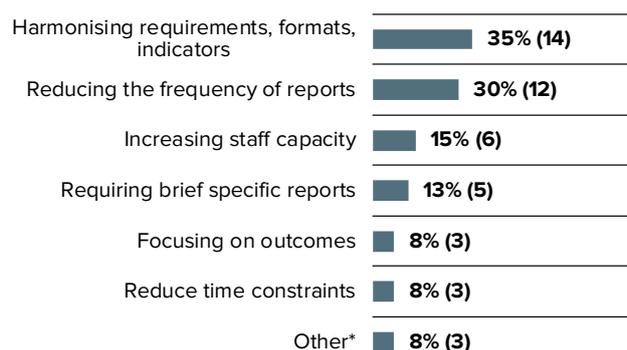


"I don't see a reason to think INGOs will have a challenge in reporting. The real challenge is managing many short-term, multi-donor grants at one time, each of which require a separate report."

Field staff are concerned about the number of different reports they are required to prepare and hence, spend less time on project implementation. Tight deadlines and reports for short-term projects put additional pressure on staff members. Respondents report a lack of standard requirements and duplication of information in different reports.

"People believe making huge paper trails ensures greater transparency and accountability and, ironically, saves money. In the end, it diverts time from monitoring, training, and partner support activities that are critical in this context."

## Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



\* "Other" includes a schedule for report planning, donors prepared to take risks, and inclusion of past, present and future issues in one report.

"We need to look at the quality of our interventions and outcomes. A lot of time is spent on reports without cross-checking against the quality of the outcomes."

In line with the Grand Bargain, the staff interviewed suggest harmonising reporting requirements, formats, and timelines across donors. Field staff call for less frequent reports, more staff dedicated to reporting, and the introduction of a brief report format focused on outcomes rather than outputs.

"Reporting is important but should be limited to semi-annual reports to allow time for effective implementation and monitoring. In some contexts nothing much changes on a monthly or quarterly basis."

"System-wide standardised reporting templates, and trainings provided to all organisations."



### Q9. Cooperation

## Do humanitarian and development actors work together effectively in Somalia?



(values in %, n = 534)

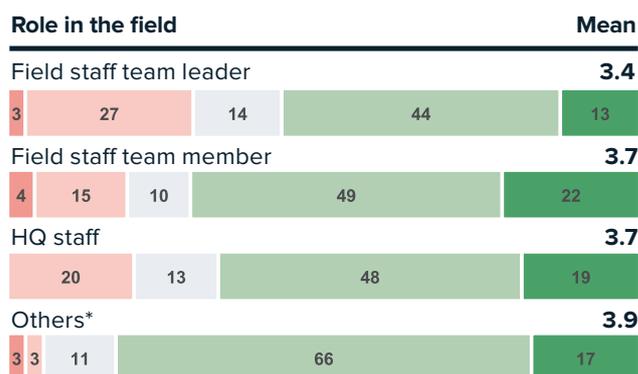
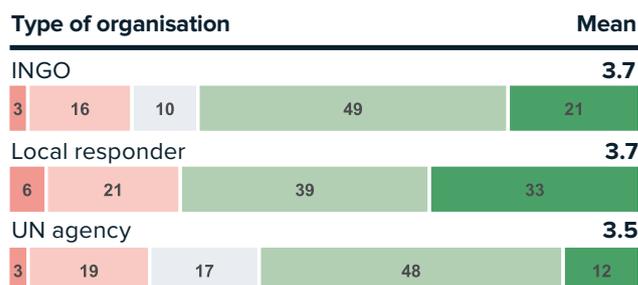
Mean: 3.6



Our findings suggest staff see cooperation between humanitarian and development actors as effective, although some disagree.

Respondents from INGOs are more convinced than other UN staff that humanitarian and development actors work together effectively.

Field staff team leaders are the most sceptical about cooperation between humanitarian and development actors in Somalia.



\* "Others" include consultants, specialists, assistants and other external support.

### Follow-up to those who responded 1, 2, or 3 to Q9:

## Please explain why you answered that way.



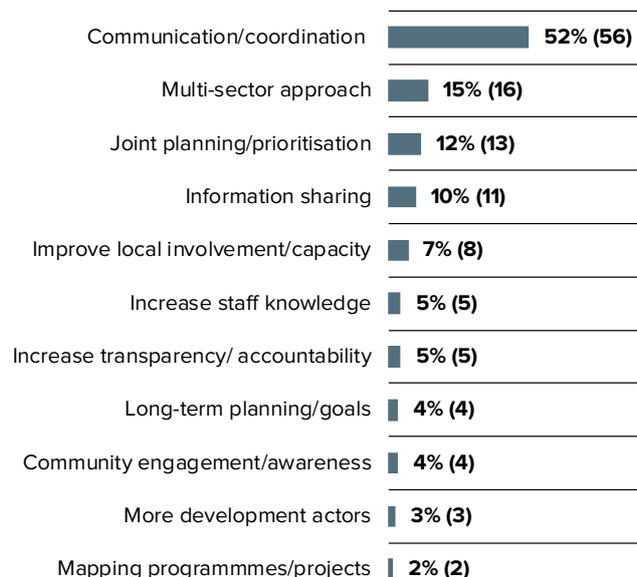
Negative perceptions are explained by poor coordination, collaboration, and information sharing. Staff interviewed see few jointly implemented programmes or early recovery programmes. Coordination is hindered by different approaches and mandates as well as donor requirements. Organisations tend to prioritise their own work and compete rather than cooperate. Some respondents point to the lack of development projects in the country.



“All humanitarian agencies as well as development actors have their own mandate, vision, and mission. Each agency focuses on this. More coordination on joint mission programmes is one way of promoting this coordination. For example, The Joint Resilience Strategy designed by FAO, WFP & UNICEF.”

“Somalia is still a humanitarian environment. When the agency has a double mandate (humanitarian and development), it is easier to work on both sides. However, when the agency is purely humanitarian or just development, then it is difficult as we lack a common platform to work together. Also, this is due to the weakness of the government(s).”

## Please give 1 or 2 examples of how this could be improved.



Cooperation could be improved through:

- coordination mechanisms and platforms among local donors, authorities, organisations, and clusters;
- investment in capacity of local actors, communities, authorities, and agents;
- special efforts to share information, mapping programmes, and projects;
- coordinated long-term planning and goal-setting among humanitarian and development actors in Somalia;
- staff training, and improving transparency and accountability.

“Joint consultative programming is important. All development projects should be forced to have an emergency support component in their project since Somalia is volatile country with recurring emergencies.”

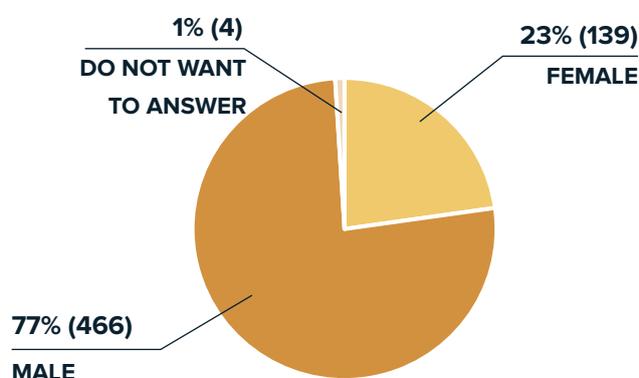
“Mapping of development projects and interventions will help humanitarian programmes/projects to better address community needs and to link them to long-term development programming.”



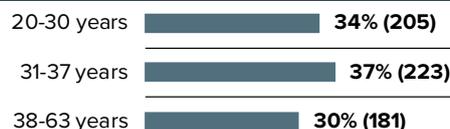
# DEMOGRAPHICS

The graphs below depict the demographic breakdown of the 609 respondents. Each graph includes percentages, as well as the frequency in parentheses.

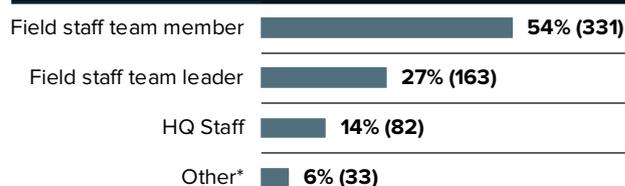
## Gender



## Age

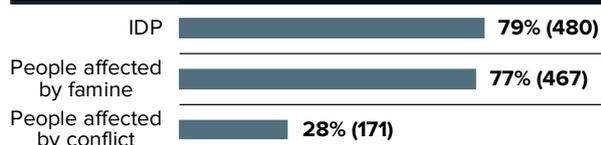


## Role in the Field

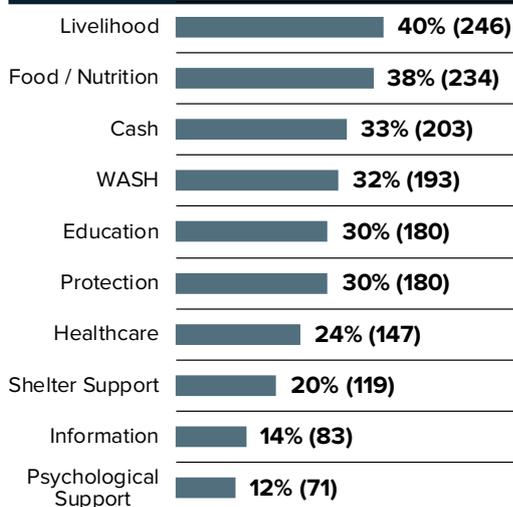


\* "Other" includes consultants, specialists, assistants and other external support.

## Work with Displaced People\*\*

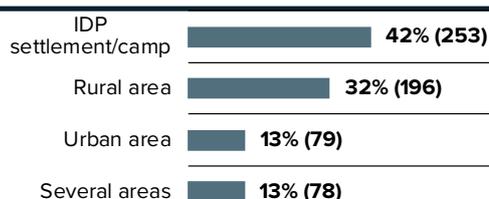


## Service\*\*

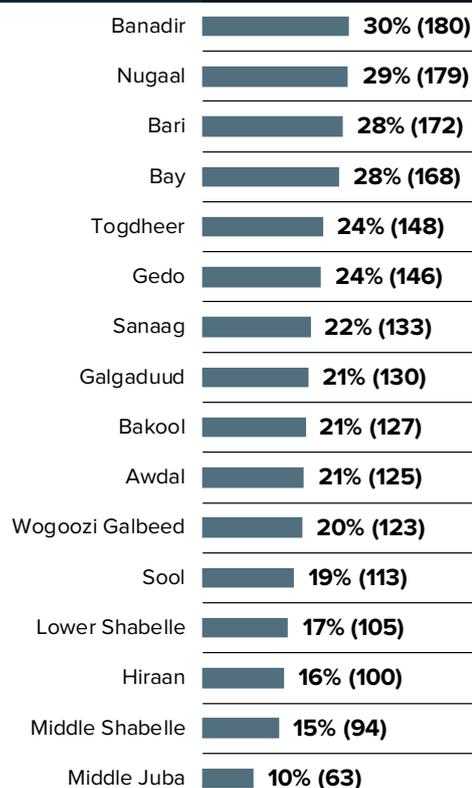


\*\* Respondents could choose multiple answer options, therefore percentages do not total 100%.

## Type of Organisation



## Location of Work\*\*





# RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The following next steps are suggested for consideration by humanitarian agencies in Somalia:

**a) Dialogue.** Discuss the main findings with your own staff and partners to verify and deepen the analysis. These “sense-making” dialogues should focus on themes where the data suggests that further attention or course correction may be necessary.

**b) Advocacy.** Consider sharing the feedback with other agencies working in Somalia to see how, together, the

humanitarian community can address concerns or bridge gaps.

**c) Closing the loop.** Encourage frontline staff to close the feedback loop by communicating changes or informing affected people about how services are being adapted to take their feedback into account.

Ground Truth Solutions’ staff would be happy to discuss the findings with agencies in Somalia and offer advice on follow-up activities.

## NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

### Survey Development

Ground Truth developed two survey instruments – the affected people survey and the frontline staff survey – to measure the implementation and the effects of the Grand Bargain commitments. The goal of the first survey is to gather feedback from affected people on the provision of humanitarian aid and track how perceptions evolve over time. The second survey collects feedback from frontline staff on the implementation of Grand Bargain themes and provides a baseline to track progress on implementation and impact of the commitments. Closed questions use a 1-5 Likert scale to quantify answers.

### Sample Size

#### Affected people survey

Phone interviews were conducted with 560 individuals targeting recipients of humanitarian aid and services among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and residents affected by crisis in 17 regions of Somalia.

#### Field staff survey

Online surveys were conducted with 609 field staff team members, team leaders, and M&E, programme and technical specialists from different organisations, namely INGOs, UN Agencies, and local responders. 23% of respondents are female and 76% male.

### Sampling Methodology

#### Affected people survey

Respondents to the affected population survey were sampled pseudo-randomly. The objective was to have representative samples in each of 17 regions in Somalia, and a 50-50 male-female split. GTS contracted a local data collection company, Forcier Consulting. The local data collector conducted the survey using their databank with 560 beneficiaries of aid programmes from a wide variety of aid agencies. Participants were approached via phone and selected for the interview based on two sampling filters: the respondent had to be willing to continue with the survey in addition to having received aid in the past six months.

#### Field staff survey

Twenty-two organisations were approached and asked to participate in the survey and distribute the online survey using a convenience sample of their staff.

Organisations participating were: UN agencies and international organisations (UNHCR; UNFAO; WFP; UNICEF; WHO; OCHA; UNFPA; IOM); INGOs (Save the Children; World Vision; NRC; Mercy Corps; CARE International; IRC; SWISSO-KALMO) and the local and national responders (Somali Aid; WASDA; ZamZam; SSWC; Gargaar Relief and Development Organisation (GREDO); SCODO).

### Data Disaggregation

#### Affected people survey

Data is disaggregated by group of affected people, region, type of accommodation, gender, age, and service provider.

#### Field staff survey

Data is disaggregated by type of organisation and role in the field. The analysis in the report includes any significant difference in the perceptions of different demographic groups. It does not, however, show the full breakdown of responses according to these categories.

### Language of the Survey

#### Affected people survey

This survey was conducted in Somali.

#### Field staff survey

This survey was conducted in Somali and English.

### Data Collection

#### Affected people survey

Data was collected between 23 September and 3 October 2017 by *Forcier Consulting*, an independent data collection company contracted by Ground Truth.

#### Field staff survey

Data was collected between 6 September and 6 November 2017 using an online survey tool.



## WORKS CITED

OCHA. "2017-2018 Humanitarian Strategy". Somalia: OCHA, May 2016. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2016\\_2018\\_humanitarian\\_strategy.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2016_2018_humanitarian_strategy.pdf)

OCHA. "Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard - September 2017". Somalia: OCHA, October 2017. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20171022\\_ocha\\_humanitarian\\_dashboard.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20171022_ocha_humanitarian_dashboard.pdf)

OCHA. "Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017". Somalia: OCHA, October 2016. [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/161124\\_som\\_hno\\_2017.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/161124_som_hno_2017.pdf)

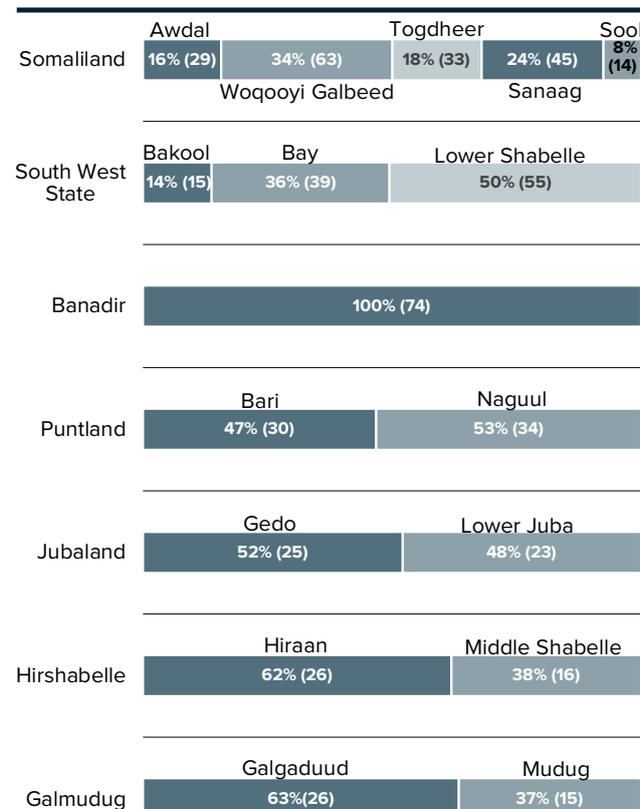
OCHA. "Humanitarian Response Plan". Somalia: OCHA, May 2017. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017\\_somalia\\_hrp\\_revision.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_somalia_hrp_revision.pdf)

**For more information about Ground Truth surveys in Somalia, please contact:**

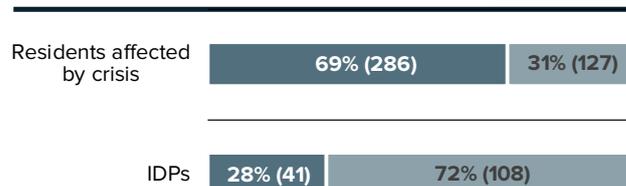
Nick van Praag (Director - [nick@groundtruthsolutions.org](mailto:nick@groundtruthsolutions.org)), Michael Sarnitz (Programme Manager - [michael@groundtruthsolutions.org](mailto:michael@groundtruthsolutions.org)) or Valentina Shafina (Programme Analyst - [valentina@groundtruthsolutions.org](mailto:valentina@groundtruthsolutions.org))

# ANNEX – DETAILED DEMOGRAPHICS

## Locations Breakdown



## Affected People per Area



## Facebook Survey

In addition to the targeted phone survey, Ground Truth Solutions collected a set of responses via Facebook collaborating with *TA Citizen Research Centre*, the non-profit arm of *Vibrant Research*. Participation was open to all followers of the Vibrant Research Facebook group.

Overall, participants in the online survey were more negative than people surveyed by telephone. Data collection via Facebook revealed a number of challenges and issues:

- **Age:** The sample of the facebook survey was much younger (mean age = 25) than the randomly drawn sample from the phone survey (mean age = 40).
- **Gender:** The facebook sample was biased towards men (n = 72%) compared to the phone survey sample (n = 52%).
- **Urban/rural:** Surprisingly, the online sample is more rural (n = 65%) compared to the phone survey sample (n = 42%).

- **Self-selection:** The facebook survey was shared on the Vibrant Research facebook group with over 15 thousand followers; followers could voluntarily complete the survey and share the link further – no incentives were given to participate in the survey.

- **Attrition:** A high percentage of survey participants did not complete the online survey. The attrition rate of people who received aid was 40%, while the attrition rate of people who did not receive aid was 73%.

Due to the biased sample composition, self-selection bias and high attrition rates, Ground Truth Solutions (GTS) decided to only selectively use the Facebook data for triangulation purposes. While GTS does not deem the sample quality to be sufficient for more in-depth analysis, it provides feedback on issues to control for in future facebook surveys.