FACTSHEET

BASELINE ASSESSMENT FINDINGS FOR ANTICIPATORY ACTION ON FLOODING IN BELET WEYNE DISTRICT- EVALUATING GU RAIN IMPACT AND PROJECTING CONSEQUENCES OF DEYR SEASON

OCTOBER, 2023
BELET WEYNE, SOMALIA

Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid

KEY MESSAGES

- **Nearly all (94%) of the assessed households (HHs) reported that they had been displaced** by flooding that occurred during the Gu rainy season (May-June 2023). HHs most frequently reported that the infrastructure affected by floods were roads (by 62% of HHs), bridges (49%), and protection walls (45%).
- **Slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of the HHs had shelter,** with the majority residing in makeshift structures (64%), followed by permanent houses (28%), and semi-permanent houses (8%) as the most common types of dwellings among the HHs that reported having shelter.
- Although 88% of the HHs were aware of the flooding risk in Belet Weyne, only 7% reported being well or very well prepared to deal with a flood event.
- **The findings indicate that the majority of HHs faced food insecurity,** as defined by the consolidated approach to reporting indicators (CARI) console. Only 9% of them were classified as marginally food secure, while a significant 91% of the assessed HHs had difficulty covering essential food and non-food expenses.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Belet Weyne faces the recurring threat of flooding, intensified by the consequences of climate change, as a result of the Shabelle River catchment area within the Ethiopian Highlands. During periods of rainfall, the water levels in the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne consistently rise, leading to a significant flood risk, disrupting development and plunging a significant portion of the population into a precarious cycle of vulnerability and poverty.[1] Approximately 20% of the HHs in the Hiraan region are facing food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above) and food security outcomes are expected to deteriorate in the riverine livelihoods of Hiraan (from IPC Phase 3 to IPC Phase 4).[2] Riverine communities within the country are particularly vulnerable to flooding. Analyzing historical patterns, it becomes evident that these communities could potentially endure property and livestock losses, as well as crop damage.[3] The projected El Nino, coupled with a predicted positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), is likely to result in an above-average rainfall for the upcoming 2023 Deyr season.* This weather phenomenon is likely to exacerbate the flooding risk, creating additional challenges for the affected regions. Beyond these challenges, Belet Weyne also faces insecurity issues. On October 3rd, a significant attack involving a suicide bomb occurred in the Lamagalay administration center in Belet Weyne, resulting in fatalities and casualties.[4]

To cushion the already vulnerable HHs from the adverse effects of floods, the Somali Cash Consortium (SCC)[5] is carrying out cash intervention to selected beneficiary HHs in the Belet Weyne district ahead of the expected El-Nino floods. **The targeted beneficiary HHs were selected based on their vulnerability to floods and were categorised into two groups; the anticipatory group, which will receive two pre-flooding rounds of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and one post-flooding round of MPCA and the response group will receive three rounds of MPCA in response to flooding.** This comprehensive analysis will compare and contrast the anticipatory group with the response group, aiming to derive evidence-based insights that can guide and increase the effectiveness of the implementation of cash-based humanitarian response initiatives in Somalia, specifically to the flood-affected communities.

This intervention is funded by the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and consists of three rounds of MPCA planned between October and December 2023. **This factsheet provides a snapshot of needs in the current baseline status of the anticipatory group beneficiary HHs selected for the cash assistance in the Belet Weyne district before the first cash transfer.[6]**

METHODOLOGY

A simple random sampling approach was used and findings are generalisable to the beneficiary HHs with a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. A sample of 309 HH, 172 from the DRC caseload and 137 from the SCI caseload, were selected from 1,610 beneficiaries in Belet Weyne districts, Somalia. For more information on the methodology please refer to page 6.

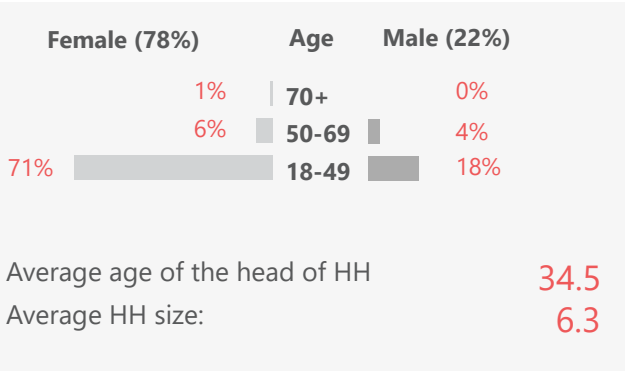
1. Flood Advisory for Belet Weyne, Somalia.
2. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (August-December, 2023) Somalia.
3. ibid

* The season is characterized by a shorter duration and less amounts of precipitation but it's beneficial to most water-dependent sectors.

4. ACLED situation update (October 2023) Somalia.
5. SCC is led by Concern Worldwide and further consists of ACTED, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Save the Children (SCI).
6. The study's primary objective is to assess the impact of Early Anticipatory Action, with a specific focus on strengthening the resilience of flood-affected communities in Belet Weyne. This assessment was conducted by IMPACT Initiatives in partnership with the SCI and DRC.

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of HHs by head of the HH demographic characteristics:



Average age of the head of HH 34.5

Average HH size: 6.3

94% **Of the interviews were conducted with self-reported head of HHs.***

77% **Of the interviews were conducted with members of the host community.****

45% **Of surveyed HHs included six or more HH members, thus classified as big HHs.**

Head of HHs by highest level of education at the time of data collection:

89%	Non-formal education
8%	Primary education
2%	Secondary education

HHs' CONDITION PRE-FLOOD

94% **Of the HHs reported that they were displaced by the 2023 Gu rainy season (May-June) due to floods in Belet Weyne.**

The number of times these HHs were displaced by the floods in the one year prior to data collection.

39%	Once
58%	2-4 times
3%	More than 5 times

68% **Of the HHs reported that they had shelter/house at the time of data collection.**

Primary types of shelter/house assessed HHs lived in at the time of data collection:

64%	Makeshift (buul)
28%	Permanent houses
8%	Semi-permanent houses****

Top reported community infrastructure and social services affected by the Gu rainy season floods the floods, by % of HHs:***

62%	Roads/streets
49%	Bridge, Culverts/Piped culvert
45%	Protection Walls
27%	Small drains
20%	Community dug wells
20%	Water supply networks

FLOOD PREPAREDNESS

88% **Of the HHs reported being aware of the flooding risk in Belet Weyne:**

Top reported measures that HHs take in case of flooding event:***

63%	Temporary relocation
33%	Evacuation to safe places
20%	Use of sand bags
18%	Do nothing

Top reported valuable sources of information that help HHs in preparing for floods:***

37%	Radio news
29%	Humanitarian organisations
10%	Workshops held by Camp leaders
9%	Community Emergency Response Training
8%	Personal experience with flood events

% of HHs reporting their preparedness to deal with a flood event:

44%	Not prepared at all
49%	Somewhat prepared
6%	Well prepared
1%	Very well prepared

The above findings provide valuable insights into HHs dynamics, age distribution, flood preparedness and the vulnerabilities caused by infrastructure disruptions. The surveyed HHs demonstrated a good awareness of flood hazards, likely due to widespread knowledge dissemination from alternative education and community awareness programs. This highlights the significant role played by media and humanitarian agencies in distributing vital information and increasing awareness regarding disaster preparedness and response in the community. **Findings indicate that the assessed HHs are predominantly young and headed by female members, which adds to the complexity of challenges and responsibilities**. The expected impact of floods, exacerbated by El Niño rains, may disrupt labour force participation, education, and healthcare services. Although most households have shelter, the threat of shelter destruction could force them into informal housing arrangements, which would in turn affect their livelihoods.

* The gender and age of the reported head of HH were collected for disaggregation purposes, regardless of whether the respondent was the head of HH or not. A majority (92%) of these responses were made by the female members of the HH.

** 23% reported themselves as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Out of these, 91% were classified as new arrivals.

*** Respondents could select multiple options. Findings may therefore exceed 100%.

**** Semi-permanent houses are mud and brick walled.

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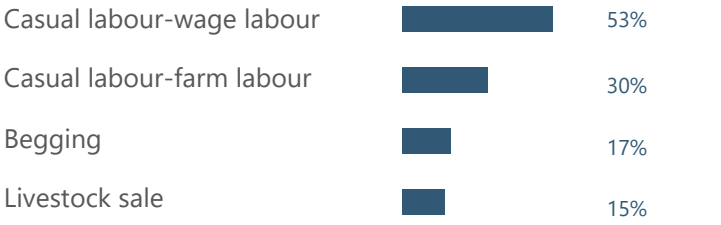
LIVELIHOODS

HHS' INCOME SOURCES

Top reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection:*



Average reported monthly amount of income for HHs that received any income in the 30 days prior to data collection (100%):[7] **53.67 USD**

HH'S EXPENDITURES

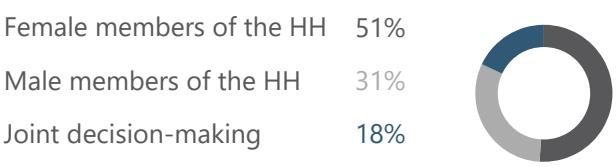
Average reported monthly expenditure for HHs that had spent any money in the 30 days prior to data collection (100%): **47.58 USD**

Reported average HHs expenditures, by top most expenditure type in the 30 days prior to data collection:

HHs reporting expenditure category used	Average amount spent in the 30 days prior to data collection by HHs reporting spending >0 USD in this category	Proportion to total spending across all HHs including HHs who spent 0 USD[8]
Food **(n=301)**	25.36 USD	52%
Rent **(n=36)**	6.70 USD	2%
Repayment of debt taken for food **(n=162)**	5.23 USD	11%
Medical expenses **(n=186)**	4.80 USD	10%
Repayment of debt taken for non-food items **(n=97)**	2.76 USD	6%
Clothing **(n=81)**	2.34 USD	5%

SPENDING DECISIONS

Proportion of HHs by the primary decision maker on how to spend:

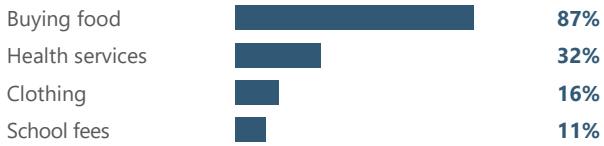


HHS' SAVINGS & DEBT

14% of HHs reported having savings at the time of data collection. The average amount of savings found for HHs who reportedly had savings was 1.51 USD per HH.

18% of HHs reported having debt at the time of data collection. The average amount of debt found for HHs who reportedly had debts was 9.15 USD per HH.

Among the HHs having debt (n=56), the top reported reasons were:*



ECONOMIC CAPACITY TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS[9]

% of HHs who reportedly spent above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB):

The findings reveal that food was the predominant expense for the assessed HHs, with an average of 25.36 USD of their expenditures allocated to food, and an additional 5.23 USD dedicated to repaying debts related to food. As a significant portion of the HH's income was directed towards food, this might have resulted in an inability to fully meet their basic needs, given the limited resources available for other essential expenses.

This situation is further emphasized by the fact that only 6% of the HHs were found to spend more than the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost. Such a low economic capacity implies that these HHs lacked the necessary resources to comfortably cover their basic needs without compromising their financial stability.

A significant portion of the assessed HHs (83%) relied on casual labour, either in farming or wage labor, as their primary source of income. These HHs appear therefore particularly vulnerable to income fluctuations, especially in light of the predicted El Niño rains, which, by possibly disrupting the livelihoods and labour markets may thus cause a decrease in their income source.

* Respondents could select multiple options. Findings may therefore exceed 100%.

7. Nearly all (95%) of the HHs were found to have low income. CMU classifies HHs with monthly income below 130 USD as low income HHs.

8. For each category, the proportion was calculated based on all HHs including those HHs that had not made any spending on each expenditure category. All HHs had made some spending 30 days prior to data collection.

9. February 2023 regional Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost was used to calculate the ECMEN value. The MEB costs are available upon request. ECMEN is a binary indicator showing whether a HH's total expenditures can be covered. It is calculated by establishing HH economic capacity (which involves aggregating expenditures) and comparing it against the Minimum Expenditure Basket to establish whether a HH is above this threshold. Hiran region MEB cost for the month of February was 111 USD.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)[10]

% of HHs by Food Consumptions Score category:

11% Acceptable **19% Borderline** **70% Poor**

Average FCS per HH 25.2

According to the baseline survey, only 19% of HHs had a borderline FCS, and approximately 11% of HHs had an acceptable FCS. This suggests that the majority of households were facing different levels of food shortages, which further heightened their vulnerability to food insecurity.

HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)[11]

% of HHs by levels of hunger in the HH:

17% No hunger **81% Moderate** **2% Severe**

USE OF COPING MECHANISMS

% of HHs by average reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category:[12]

4% Low **60% Medium** **36% High**

Average rCSI per HH 16.8

The most commonly adopted coping strategies were found to be:*

% of HHs reporting coping strategies adopted	Average number of days per week per strategy
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food **(90%)**	2.84
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day **(92%)**	2.32
Reduced portion size of meals **(89%)**	2.35
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives **(83%)**	2.12
Restricted adults consumption so children can eat **(78%)**	1.67

LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (LCS)[13]

% of HHs by LCS category in the 30 days prior to data collection:[14]

23% None **17% Stress** **15% Crisis** **45% Emergency**

Average LCSI per HH 6.3

Most commonly reported reasons for adopting negative livelihood coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection:*

Accessing food	**89%**
Healthcare services	**61%**
Education	**41%**
Shelter	**40%**
Access to water	**22%**

In Belet Weyne, HHs are faced with infrastructure damages in the event of flooding, with roads being the most frequently reported as affected. The damage to roads may have likely disrupted supply chains, impacting the availability of food in the markets. The outcome indicators, which include ECMEN, food security and livelihood indicators, from this baseline assessment indicate that most of the HHs had wider food gaps. Notably, over a third (36%) of HHs heavily depended on consumption-based coping strategies, with an average rCSI of 16.75. **Based on the overall CARI index,** none of the SCC beneficiary HHs were found to be food secure. Only 9% of them were categorized as marginally food secure, while a significant 91% of the assessed HHs struggled to cover essential food and non-food expenses.

The humanitarian situation of the assessed HHs can be broadly categorized into agropastoral and urban livelihood zones**, based on the targeting criteria adopted by the two agencies. Agropastoral HHs are grappling with food gaps, likely resulting from crop failures and reduced milk production. In urban livelihood zones, where the majority of the population consists of IDPs, it is anticipated that factors like flooding, population displacement, disruptions to livelihoods and market access, disease outbreaks, and reduced access to health services will likely contribute to the deteriorating food security outcomes among Belet Weyne IDPs.

10. Find more information on the food consumption score here. The cutoff criteria utilized for Somalia were as follows: HHs with a score between 0 and 28 were categorized as "poor," those with a score above 28 but less than 42 were considered "borderline," and HHs with a score exceeding 42 were classified as "acceptable." These categorizations were determined based on the high consumption of sugar and oil among the beneficiary HHs. High average FCS values are preferred since low average values indicate a worse food situation as shown by the FCS cut-off points.
11. Household Hunger Scale (HHS)—a new, simple indicator to measure HH hunger in food insecure areas. Read more here
12. rCSI - The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is an indicator used to compare the hardship faced by HHs due to a shortage of food. The index measures the frequency and severity of the food consumption behaviours the HHs had to engage in due to food shortage in the 7 days prior to the survey. The rCSI was calculated to better understand the frequency and severity of changes in food consumption behaviours in the HH when faced with a shortage of food. The rCSI scale was adjusted for Lebanon, with a low index attributed to rCSI <=3, medium: rCSI between 4 and 18, and high rCSI higher than 18. Read more here. The three rCSI cut-offs indicate different phases of food security situations, and in this context, lower average values of rCSI are preferred.
* Respondents could select multiple options. Findings may therefore exceed 100%.
13. Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) is an indicator used to understand the medium and longer-term coping capacity of HHs in response to a lack of food or lack of money to buy food and their ability to overcome challenges in the future. The indicator is derived from a series of questions regarding the HHs' experiences with livelihood stress and asset depletion to cope with food shortages. Read more here. Low average LCSI values are desired, low values show a better food security situation within the assessed HHs.
14. Crisis and emergency coping strategies adopted in the 30 days prior to data collection were: Entire HH has migrated to urban (32%), Begged (26%), sold last female productive animals (16%), withdrew children from school (32%), reduced expenses on essential health (23%) and selling productive assets (5%).
** The majority of HHs selected as beneficiaries by Save the Children International (SCI) were from agropastoral livelihood zones, whereas the primary focus of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) was on households located in urban areas

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION

Proportion of beneficiary HHs reporting on key performance indicators (KPI):[15]

Indicator	Percentage
Programming was safe	100%
Programming was respectful	100%
Community was consulted	17%
The assistance appropriate	68%
No unfair selection	100%
Raised concerns using CRM	14%
Satisfied with the response (14%)	95%
Overall KPI score	**75%**

25% **Of the assessed HHs reported being aware of options to contact the agency**

Of HHs reporting being aware of any option to contact the agency (25%), most frequently known ways to report complaints, problems receiving the assistance, or ask questions*

- **82%** Use the dedicated NGO hotline
- **17%** Talk directly to NGO staff
- **10%** Use the dedicated NGO desk

69% **Of the HHs had suggestions on how to improve the cash assistance.**

The top mentioned suggestions on how to improve the cash assistance*

- **60%** Increase amount of cash transfers
- **57%** Increase duration of cash transfer
- **40%** Transfer should be received more quickly
- **36%** Provide continuous cash transfers

The top mentioned comments and feedback by about 35% of the assessed HHs who had comments were on*

- **70%** Food assistance
- **56%** Build hospital
- **50%** Shelter assistance
- **37%** Flood relief

The data shows that just over two-thirds of the assessed HHs provided suggestions for enhancing cash assistance to better align with their requirements. Moreover, approximately 35% of these HHs who offered feedback mentioned food assistance, healthcare facilities, shelter, and flood relief as their primary concerns.

It is important to highlight that although cash assistance can serve as an efficient way for HHs to fulfill their immediate necessities, these HHs and the communities they are part of encounter various systemic difficulties in their day-to-day existence, notably the absence of essential infrastructure. Furthermore, based on the comments provided by the respondents, it would appear that HHs might find it beneficial to complement their cash assistance with supplementary in-kind food aid. This approach would enable them to allocate their cash resources more effectively toward addressing their medium-term requirements.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Belet Weyne faces a significant and imminent flood risk due to its geographical proximity to the Shabelle River catchment area in the Ethiopian Highlands, exacerbated by rising water levels during rainy seasons. From this baseline assessment, conducted after the May-June 2023 Gu rainy season, the findings reveal already a substantial flooding impact, with roughly 94% of surveyed HHs experiencing displacement and significant damage to critical infrastructure like roads, bridges, and protective barriers. Notably, makeshift structures were the most common form of shelter. Moreover, the research highlights the prevalent issue of food insecurity, with only 9% of HHs categorized as marginally food secure, underscoring the challenges faced by 91% of HHs in meeting essential expenses.

Against the backdrop of this situation, anticipated flooding as a result of the Deyr rainy season is expected to result in immediate displacement, extensive infrastructure damage, safety concerns for vulnerable groups, and a heightened demand for life-sustaining resources such as water, sanitation, food, healthcare, education, and essential supplies. The concurrent presence of the El-Nino season, expected to persist until February 2024.

The IPC assessment for the October-December projection period anticipates delays in planting activities due to excessive soil moisture, leading to reduced labor opportunities. Furthermore, it is expected that access to milk and income generated from livestock sales will decrease within this timeframe. As a result, food security conditions are likely to worsen among the IDPs, with the majority of urban populations remaining in either Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels.

Given these initial findings pre-cash distribution assessment, subsequent evaluations following the distribution of cash transfers will allow us to assess the impact of providing preventive cash assistance on households' ability to respond more effectively to floods. This aims to inform on the most effective modalities of assistance.

15. The Protection Index score is a composite indicator developed by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations that calculates a score of the sampled beneficiaries who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner. The calculations take into account a.) whether the beneficiary or anyone in their community was consulted by the NGO on their needs and how the NGO can best help, b.) whether the assistance was appropriate to the beneficiary's needs, c.) whether the beneficiary felt safe while receiving the assistance, c.) whether the beneficiary felt they were treated with respect by the NGO during the intervention, d.) whether the beneficiary felt some HHs were unfairly selected over others who were in dire need of the cash transfer, e.) whether the beneficiary had raised concerns about the assistance they had received using any of the complaint response mechanisms, and f.) if any complaints were raised, whether the beneficiary was satisfied with the response given or not.

* Respondents could select multiple options. Findings may therefore exceed 100%.

ANNEX: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The baseline assessment was conducted using a quantitative method, with data collected through telephone interviews at the household-level. The target population for the survey was cash beneficiary HHs. The data collection took place between 26th and 30th September, 2023.

A probability-simple random sampling approach was employed to achieve a 95% confidence level with a 7% margin of error. Of the 1,124 beneficiary HHs, a sample of 351 HHs were interviewed remotely via telephone and 309 surveys were kept after the data cleaning process. Descriptive data analysis was conducted using R software. To account for any potential non-responses and surveys that might need to be excluded during the data cleaning process, a 15% buffer was applied.

The survey tool, including the precision and clarity of translations from English to Somali, underwent rigorous testing by field officers before its deployment to prevent any issues or misunderstandings during data collection. Data collection was carried out using the KOBO platform. Subsequently, all data was anonymized and shared with the IMPACT field team for daily verification and cleaning procedures throughout the data collection process.

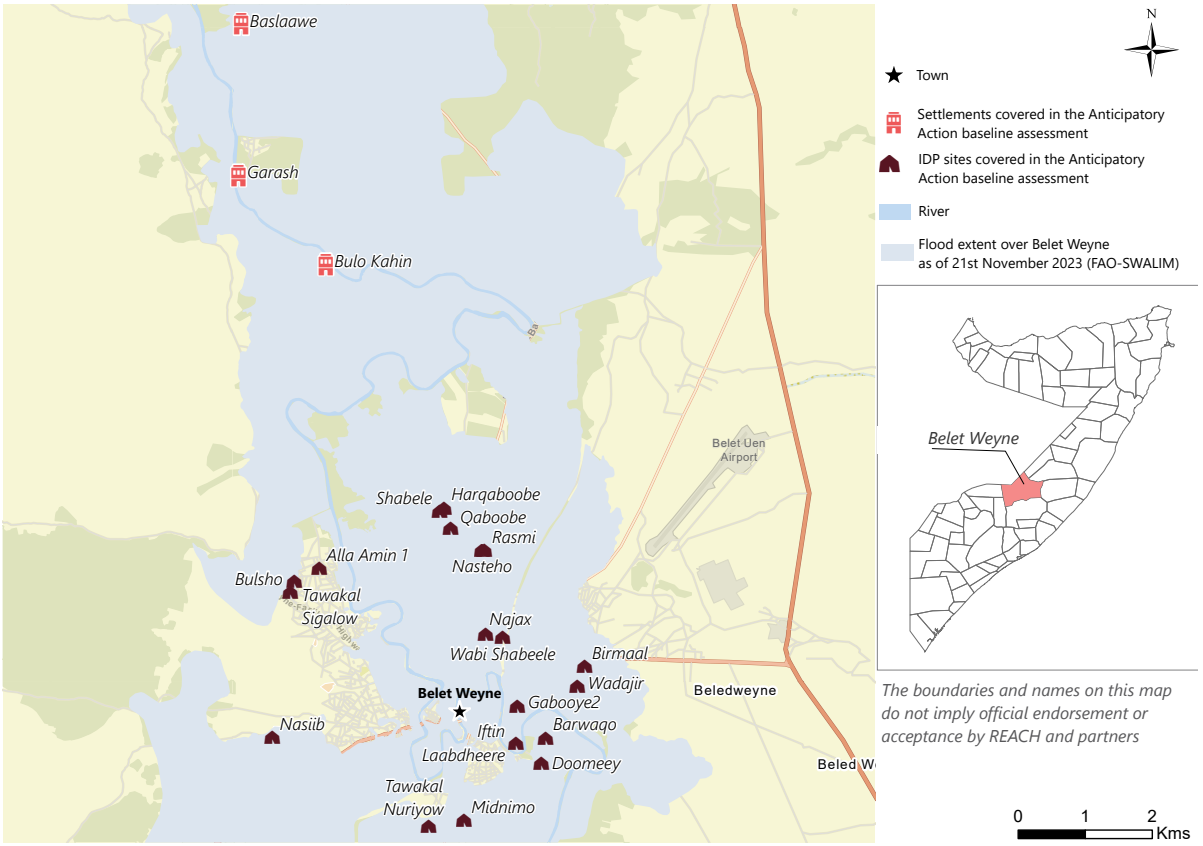
The HH surveys were conducted with the self-reported head of HH. In cases where the head of the HH was not accessible, another adult who possessed knowledge about the HH's circumstances was interviewed instead. It's important to note that no individuals under the age of 18 were included in the interviews. More details can be found in the terms of reference.

LIMITATIONS

- The assessment must be approached with a discerning awareness of the ethical implications associated with anticipatory action randomized controlled trials (RCTs). It entails developing a program aimed at enhancing HH resilience and well-being, intentionally withholding anticipatory cash assistance from half of the eligible HHs. However, the two groups will still receive the same amount of cash transfers.
- Findings referring to a subset of the total population may have a wider margin of error and a lower level of precision. Therefore, may not be generalizable with a known confidence level and margin of error, and should be considered indicative only.
- Respondent bias: Certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to subjectivity and perceptions of respondents (in particular "social desirability bias" - the tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the "right" answers to certain questions). HHs may sometimes try to give answers they feel will increase their chances of getting more assistance.
- The ECMEN indicator was calculated based on February MEB 2023 costs. However, it is important to note that this calculation may not accurately reflect the current economic situation.

ANNEX 1 - ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

The provided map illustrates the areas affected by flooding as of November 23, 2023, based on data from FAO-SWALIM.



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ANNEX 2: COMPLETED CONSOLIDATED APPROACH TO REPORTING INDICATORS OF FOOD SECURITY (CARI) CONSOLE*

Domain Indicator	Domain	Indicator	Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group and rCSI	Acceptable and rCSI<4 0%	Acceptable and rCSI>=4 11%	Borderline 19%	Poor 70%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	ECMEN	18%	N/A	0%	82%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategies	None 23%	Stress 17%	Crisis 15%	Emergency 45%
CARI Food Security Index			**0%**	**9%**	**38%**	**53%**

ANNEX 3 - KEY INDICATORS SUMMARY

Key Indicator	Target Value**	Baseline
Average meals consumed per household in the last 24 hours prior to data collection		**1.7**
% of households with an acceptable FCS	**40%**	**11%**
Average LCSI	**5.4**	**6.3**
% of HHs whose spending was reportedly equal to or above MEB	**50%**	**6%**
Average Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)		**16.8**
% of total household expenditure spent on food		**52%**
ECHO Protection Indicator (KPI)	**79%**	**75%**

ANNEX 4: SAMPLE BREAKDOWN PER AGENCY

Groups	Caseload	Sample Surveyed
SCI caseload	324	137
DRC Caseload	800	172
Total	1,124	309

ANNEX 5: PROPORTIONS PER LIVELIHOOD ZONES

Groups	Urban	Agropastoral	Pastoral
SCI caseload	21%	67%	12%
DRC Caseload	91%	5%	4%

* Technical Guidance for WFP on Consolidated Approach for reporting Indicators of Food Security (December, 2021). HHs are classified as **food secure** if they are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without depletion of assets or **marginally food secure** if they have a minimally adequate food consumption, but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without depletion of assets or **moderately food insecure** if they have food consumption gaps, or, marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets and **severely food insecure** if they have huge food consumption gaps, or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps.

** The target values are set based on the 2021 cash consortium baseline data and are in line with the proposal for the Cash programme delivered in 2022.

FUNDED BY:

Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid

PARTNERS LEADING IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION:

SOMALI CASH CONSORTIUM

DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Save the Children

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ABOUT IMPACT

IMPACT Initiatives is a Geneva based think-and-do-tank, created in 2010. IMPACT is a member of the ACTED Group. IMPACT's teams implement assessment, monitoring & evaluation and organisational capacity-building programmes in direct partnership with aid actors or through its inter-agency initiatives, REACH and Agora. Headquartered in Geneva, IMPACT has an established field presence in over 15 countries. IMPACT's team is composed of over 300 staff, including 60 full-time international experts, as well as a roster of consultants, who are currently implementing over 50 programmes across Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Central and South-East Asia, and Eastern Europe

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