



## FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

% of sites per FSL severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
40%	42%	17%	1%

Proportion of sites with no access to food markets, as reported by KIs:



Average time taken to travel to nearest food market, as reported by KIs<sup>3</sup>: **11 minutes**

Three most common reported primary sources of food<sup>4</sup>:

Market purchases	81%	
Household production	18%	
Borrowing/Debts	2%	

Proportion of sites in which the majority of residents reportedly conduct the following livelihood sources<sup>4</sup>:

Daily wage labour	72%	
Pastoralism	0%	
Agriculture	0%	

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive food assistance:



## HEALTH

% of sites per health severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
0%	2%	98%	0%

Proportion of sites with no access to healthcare facilities, as reported by KIs:



Average time to travel to nearest health facility, as reported by KIs:<sup>7</sup> **23 minutes**

Proportion of sites where KIs reported women are not able to access skilled personnel while giving birth:



Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive healthcare support:



Three most common reported types of health facilities available at sites<sup>4</sup>:

Government run clinic	44%	
Pharmacy	15%	
NGO clinic	8%	

## NUTRITION

% of sites per nutrition severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
11%	74%	15%	0%

Proportion of sites with no access to nutrition services, as reported by KIs:



Average time taken to travel to nearest nutrition service, as reported by KIs<sup>5</sup>: **28 minutes**

Proportion of sites reporting nutrition items distributed in the past 3 months:

Therapeutic and suppl. food	100%	
MUAC tape	28%	
Therapeutic milk products <sup>6</sup>	84%	
Super Cereal Plus	27%	

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive nutrition support:

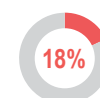


## EDUCATION

% of sites per education severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
7%	11%	34%	48%

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to learning facilities:

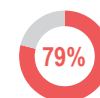


Average time taken to travel to nearest learning facilities, as reported by KIs:<sup>8</sup> **13 minutes**

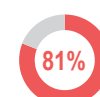
Reported type of learning facilities available at sites:

Primary	42%	
Secondary	6%	
Quoranic	76%	
Basic Literacy/ Numeracy Classes	0%	

Average proportion of learning facilities at sites reportedly having no gender segregated latrines:



Average proportion of learning facilities at sites reportedly having no fences and clear demarcation:



<sup>3</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to food markets.

<sup>4</sup>Respondents could select multiple options. Applies to all questions with reference '4'.

<sup>5</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to nutrition services.

<sup>6</sup>F75 or F100.

<sup>7</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to health facilities.

<sup>8</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to education facilities.

## PROTECTION

% of sites per protection severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
10%	35%	55%	0%

Proportion of sites reportedly having no child friendly spaces:



Proportion of sites reportedly having no women spaces:



Proportion of sites where restrictions on movement was reported:



Three most common reported types of safety and security incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>:

Friction between community and surrounding HC	9%
Displacement	7%
Arrests and detention	6%

Three most common reported locations of safety and security incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>:

When leaving settlement/town	5%
On the way or at NFI markets	4%
On the way or at water sources	4%

## SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of sites per shelter & NFIs severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
0%	12%	60%	28%

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to markets selling NFIs:



Three most common reported types of NFIs available at markets<sup>4</sup>:

Jerry cans or buckets	44%
Blankets	34%
Plastic sheets	25%

Proportion of sites where KIs reported shelters damaged by fires or floods in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Proportion of sites where KIs reported cases of evictions in the 3 months prior to data collection:



Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive shelter and NFI support:



## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of sites per WASH severity score:

No or minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme
0%	0%	100%	0%

### Water:

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to functioning water sources:



Average time taken to travel to nearest water source, as reported by KIs:<sup>9</sup>

8 minutes

Three most common reported primary source of water:

Berkad	81%
Water tank and tap	11%
Vendors or shop	4%

The reported types of water treatments were chlorine tablets/aquatabs (100%), boiling (29%), cloth filter (5%) and other kind of filter (membrane, ceramic, or commercial filter) (4%).

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive water support:



### Sanitation:

Proportion of sites where KIs reported no access to functioning latrines:



Proportion of sites where KIs reported open defecation:



Proportion of sites with toilets in which KIs reported having:<sup>10</sup>

Handwashing facilities	13%
Locks on the inside	17%
Internal lighting	11%

### Hygiene:

Proportion of sites reportedly having no access to bathing facilities:



Average time taken to travel to nearest bathing facility, as reported by KIs:<sup>11</sup>

NA

Proportion of sites where the population was reportedly not able to receive hygiene support:



<sup>9</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to functioning water sources.

<sup>10</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites where KIs reported having access to latrine.

<sup>11</sup>The findings related to a subset of sites with bathing facilities, as reported by KIs.

## Accountability to Affected Populations

Three most common used sources of information, as reported by KIs:

Aid workers	61%	<div></div>
Radio	59%	<div></div>
Friends / neighborhood / family	47%	<div></div>

Three most common sources of information for persons with disabilities, as reported by KIs:

Word of mouth	55%	<div></div>
Community meetings	47%	<div></div>
Meetings in person	43%	<div></div>

Three most reported problems experienced in the delivery of humanitarian assistance:

Not enough for all entitled	31%	<div></div>
Some population groups not receiving aid	21%	<div></div>
Assistance did not respond to the actual	5%	<div></div>

Proportion of sites where KIs reported they have access to a feedback mechanism: **43%**

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Three most common reported site management by % of settlements

Gatekeeper	77%	<div></div>
Local authority	28%	<div></div>
Community Leader	21%	<div></div>

Three most reported established committees by % of settlements:

Camp Management Committee	98%	<div></div>
Women's committee	81%	<div></div>
Elder meeting	63%	<div></div>

Proportion of sites reporting to have women present in committees: **100%**

Note: The indicators for CCCM and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) are not part of the severity calculations across the sectors. Hence, the CCCM and AAP sections in this factsheet do not present the severity scores.



The indicators and method for calculating the severity scores for each sector were developed in coordination with CCCM partners. The composite indicator for each sector was composed of a set of indicators and a method for scoring these indicators has been developed to evaluate the severity of needs. The scoring of the indicators was based on the responses from the KI interviews. Forty-two (42) indicators were selected to assess the severity of needs across seven sectors. Each indicator was granted a severity score from 1 to 4, with 1 being the least severe and 4 being the most severe. For each sector, the overall score was determined by calculating the median score of all indicators included in the sector. At the national level, the final severity score for each sector was determined by selecting the severity score in which at least 20% of the total proportion of sites fall in.

### Indicators per cluster:

**Shelter / NFI:** Access to and availability of NFI and building material in local/nearby markets; Basic NFIs available; Shelter occupation and density; Shelter quality; Shelter & NFI support activities; Security of tenure; Hazards; Public lighting

**WASH:** Access to and availability of functional water sources; Access to and availability of functional toilets; Access to and availability of bathing facilities; Primary; secondary; and domestic water sources; Toilets with locks; Toilets with internal lighting; Toilets with handwashing facilities; WASH support activities; Water treatment; Presence of open defecation; Disposal of solid waste

**Health:** Access to and availability of health facilities; Health services available; Skilled health personnel for women giving birth; Health support activities; Most common health problems

**Nutrition:** Access to and availability of nutrition services; Distribution of nutrition items; Nutrition support activities

**Education:** Access to and availability of learning facilities; Gender segregated latrines; Fences and clear demarcation

**Food Security:** Access to and availability of food markets; Primary and secondary food sources; Food security support received; Land available

**Protection:** Covered spaces; Women spaces; Child-friendly spaces; Types of safety and security incidents; Locations of safety and security incidents; Restrictions to movement

For a more detailed overview of the methodology and a comprehensive list of all the composite indicators that were used, you can access the terms of reference (ToR) [here](#). The indicators and their respective thresholds are included in the annex section of the ToR, page 56-78.

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### About REACH:

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org). You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.