

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Site Profiles, Somalia, August 2022

CONTEXT

Cyclical climatic shocks (i.e. [drought](#), [floods](#) and [locusts](#)), coupled with [protracted armed conflict and impeded development](#), are driving a multi-faceted, protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia – including [projected famine-likely conditions](#) (IPC 5) in the Baidoa and Burhakaba districts of the Bay region in southern Somalia from October 2022 - December 2022. Drought and active conflict continues to [drive](#) displacement which then increases the socio-economic vulnerability of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and further [constrains](#) the availability of resources in often already economically stressed areas. The following assessment aims to address information gaps regarding food and water insecurity in 38 IDP sites selected by ACTED.

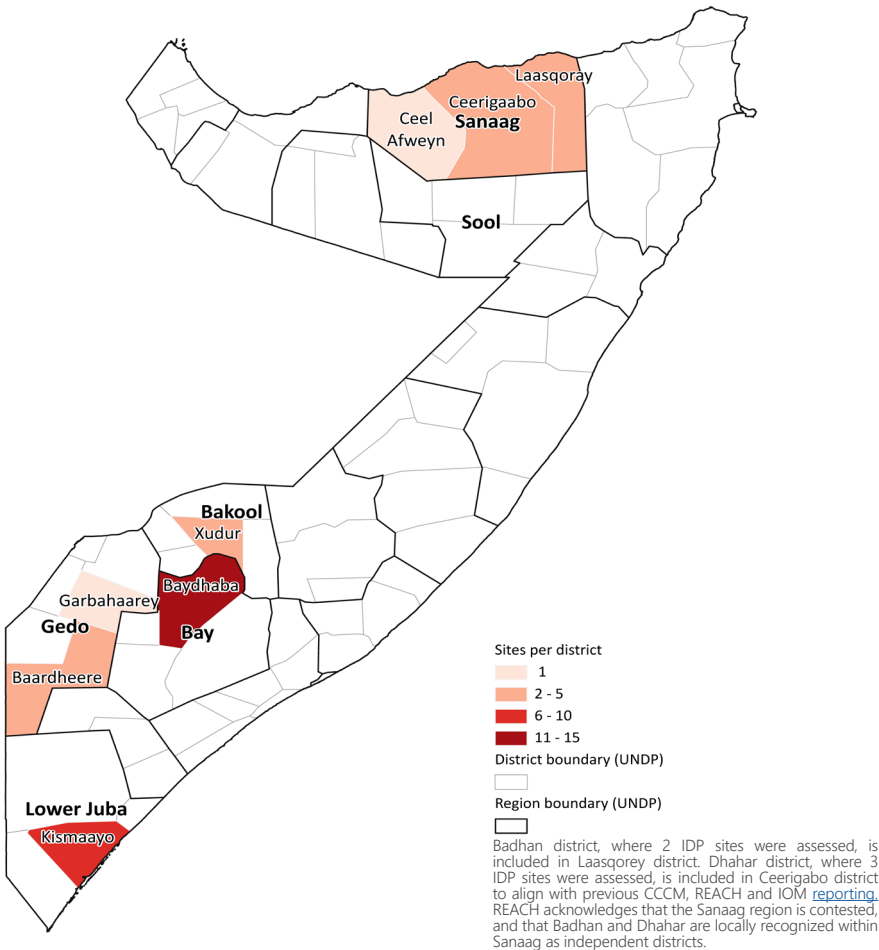
OVERALL FINDINGS

Findings suggest that a large proportion of the sampled IDP sites experienced severe food consumption gaps and water insecurity over the reporting period (May 2022 – August 2022). At the time of data collection, most assessed households had largely abated extreme hunger by relying on less nutritious food and engaging in emergency livelihoods coping strategies. This strong reliance on emergency coping strategies could lead to irreversible depletion/loss of livelihood activities which could then drive further gaps in food consumption and hunger. In parallel, common reliance on less nutritious food in the sampled sites could drive an increase in the occurrence and severity of malnutrition cases.

METHODOLOGY

Primary data was collected by [ACTED](#) between July 2022 - August 2022 through household surveys with 2022 randomly sampled households (HHs) in 38 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites across Somalia. For more information on coverage, please see the map to the right. Data was then cleaned and analysis was conducted by [REACH](#). Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers. Information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators has been used to support and triangulate findings.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



LIMITATIONS

- Data collection was conducted by ACTED enumerators in IDP sites where some households may have been recipients of ACTED programming - which may have influenced households to under-report or over-report need despite verbal confirmation that all data is anonymised and that responses are not directly tied to the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Data collection occurred during the [Hagaa](#) season when the weather is cool and dry. Needs may differ during the Gu (March - June) or Deyr (September - November) rain seasons.

NAVIGATION

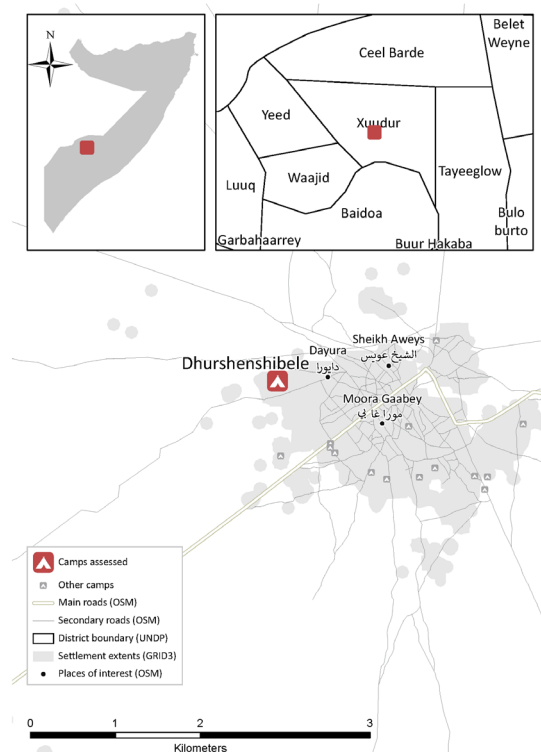
Pages 2 -36 are factsheets for each site. A table with demographic and food security findings per site can be found on page 37, and a site-level table of Household Water Insecurity Experience ([HWISE](#)) indicators is shown on page 38.



Dhurshenibele Site, Xudor district, Bakool region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

60 Number of household surveys

300 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

92% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

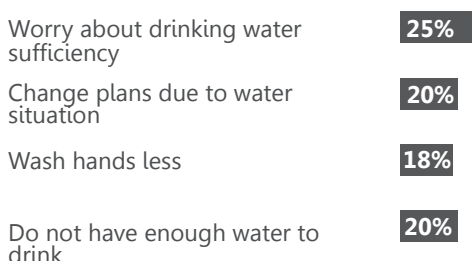
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Insecurity in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of water in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

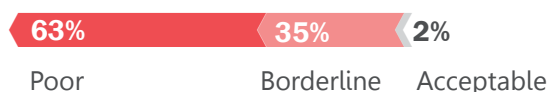
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure).

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

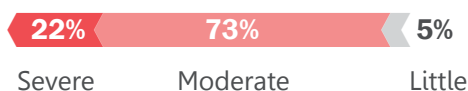


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

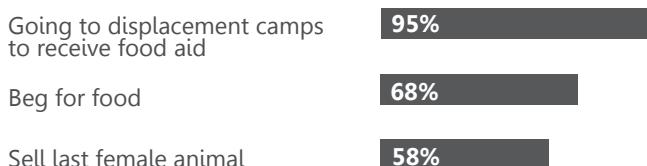


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³

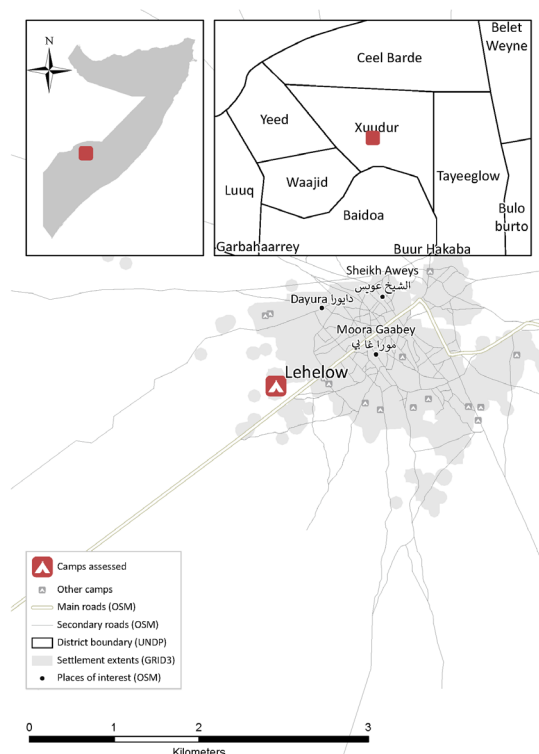


No households (0%) were found to be in LCSI Stress or None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

60 Number of household surveys

270 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

Women		Men
11%	0 to 5 years	9%
18%	6 to 17 years	23%
16%	18 to 59 years	19%
2%	60 years and older	2%

DISPLACEMENT

93% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Insecurity in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

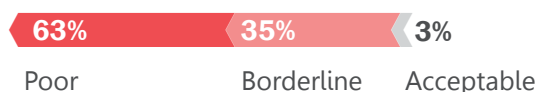
93% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences "always" or "often" in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

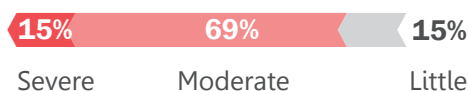
Worry about drinking water sufficiency	20%
Change plans due to water situation	18%
Wash hands less	20%
Do not have enough water to drink	20%

FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

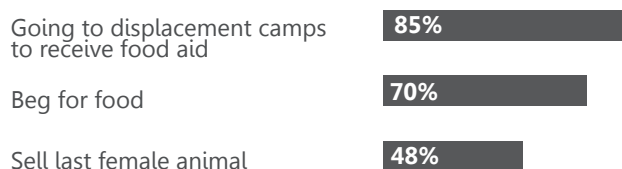


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised in LCSI None.

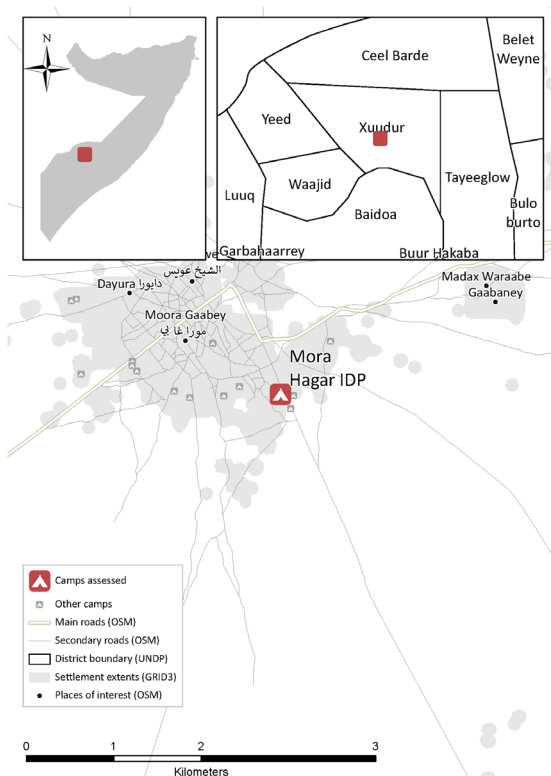
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



Mora Hagar Site, Xudor district, Bakool region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



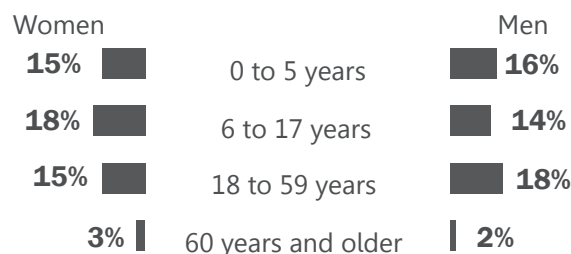
CAMP INFORMATION

55 Number of household surveys

224 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

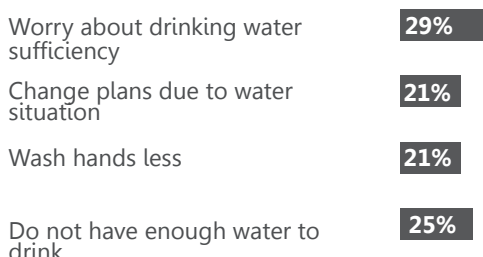
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Insecurity in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

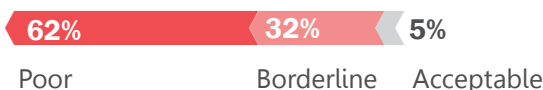
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

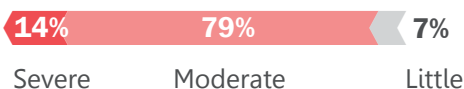


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



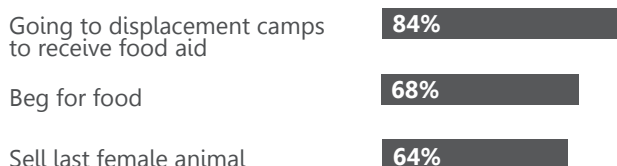
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



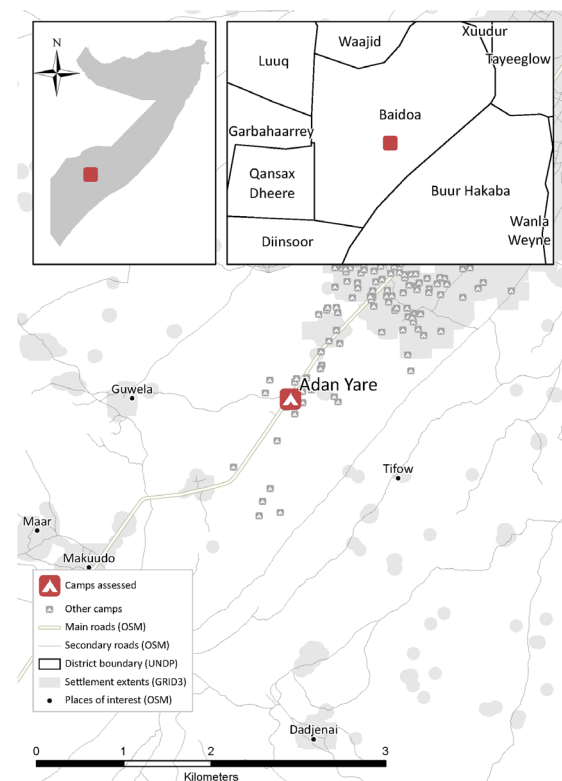
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

49 Number of household surveys

110 Estimated number of households in the camp

4 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

Women		Men
15%	0 to 5 years	14%
21%	6 to 17 years	19%
14%	18 to 59 years	15%
0%	60 years and older	1%

DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

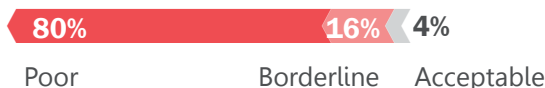
71% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

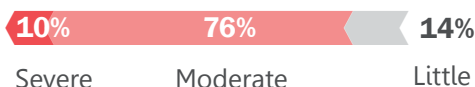
Worry about drinking water sufficiency	14%
Change plans due to water situation	14%
Wash hands less	0%
Do not have enough water to drink	4%

FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



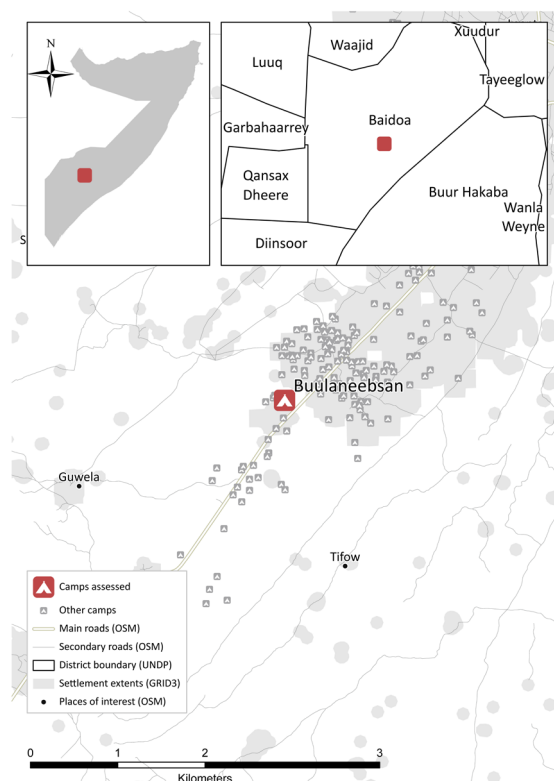
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

Going to displacement camps to receive food aid	55%
Beg for food	33%
Sell last female animal	18%

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

47 Number of household surveys

100 Estimated number of households in the camp

4 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

88% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

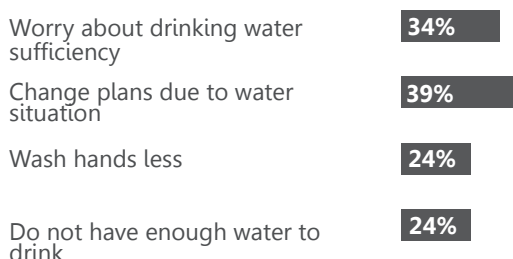
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

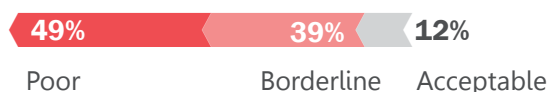
82% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

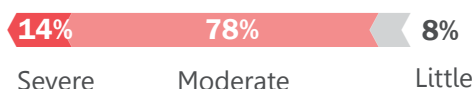


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



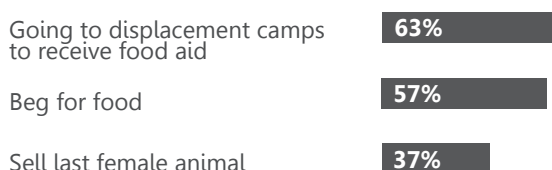
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



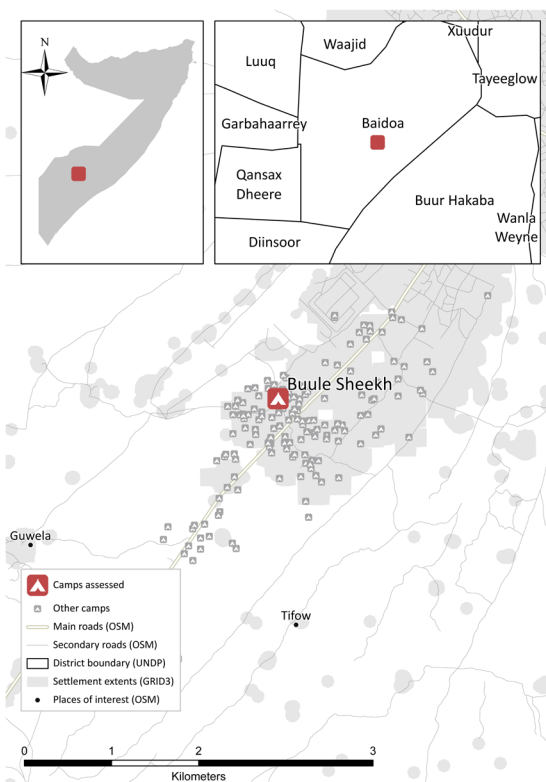
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



Buule Sheekh Site, Baidoa district, Bay region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

42 Number of household surveys

60 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

93% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

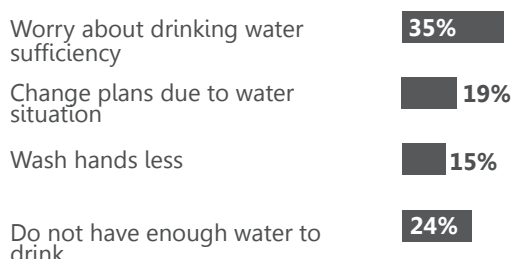
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Insecurity in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

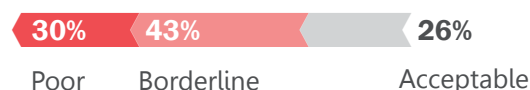
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

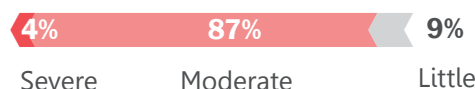


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

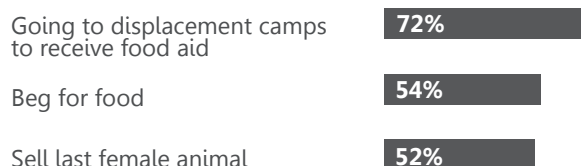


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³

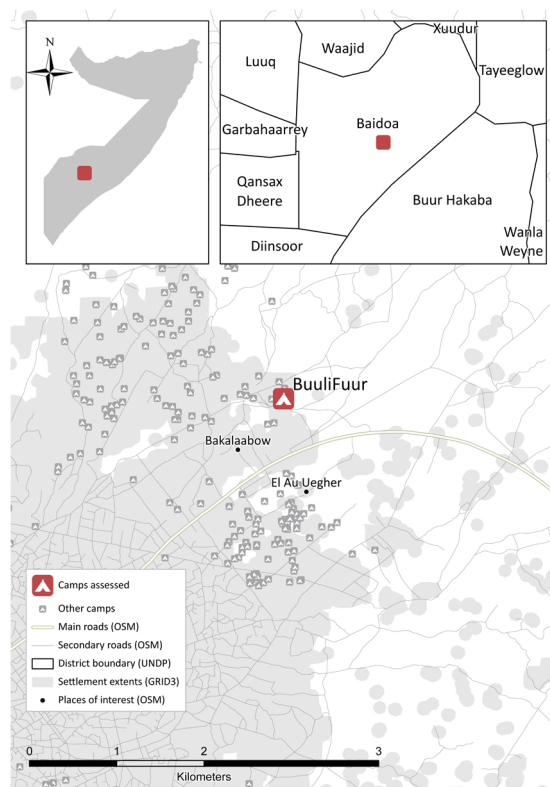


No households (0%) were categorised in LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

47 Number of household surveys

120 Estimated number of households in the camp

4 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

98% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

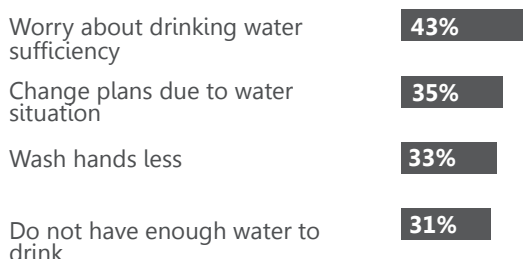
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Insecurity in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

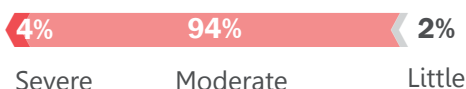


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

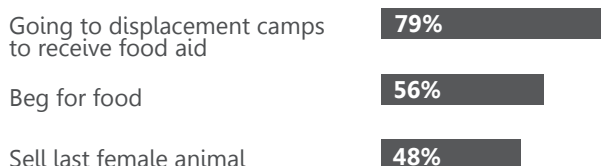


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised in LCSI None.

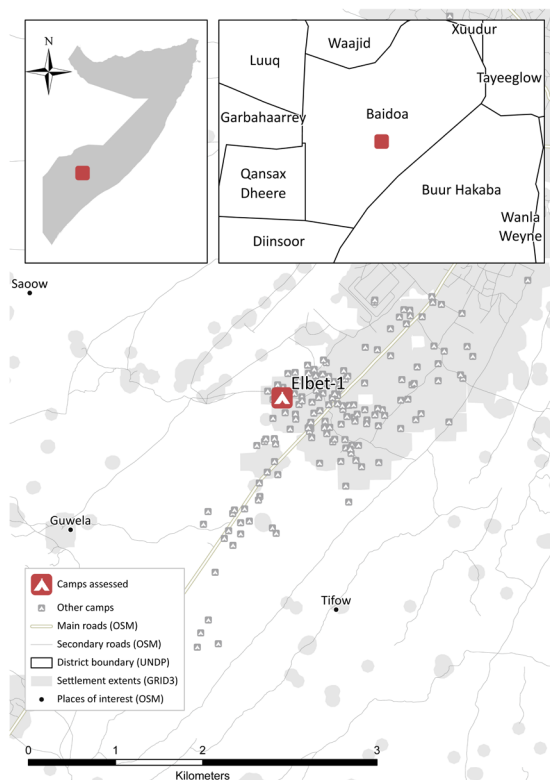
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



Elbet 1 Site, Baidoa district, Bay region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

41 Number of household surveys

90 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

41% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **46% arrived in May 2022.**

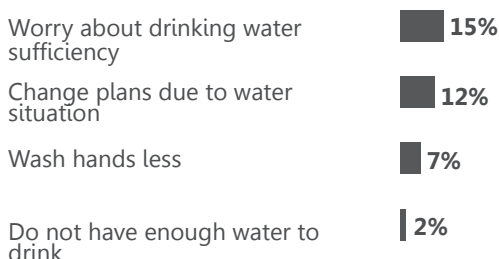
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of services in AoO
- 3 Lack of water in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

76% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

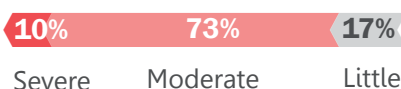


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



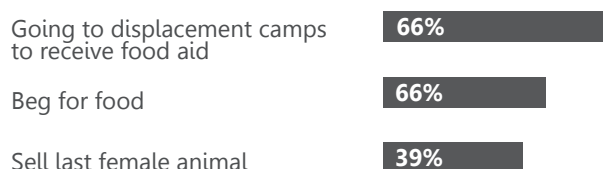
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



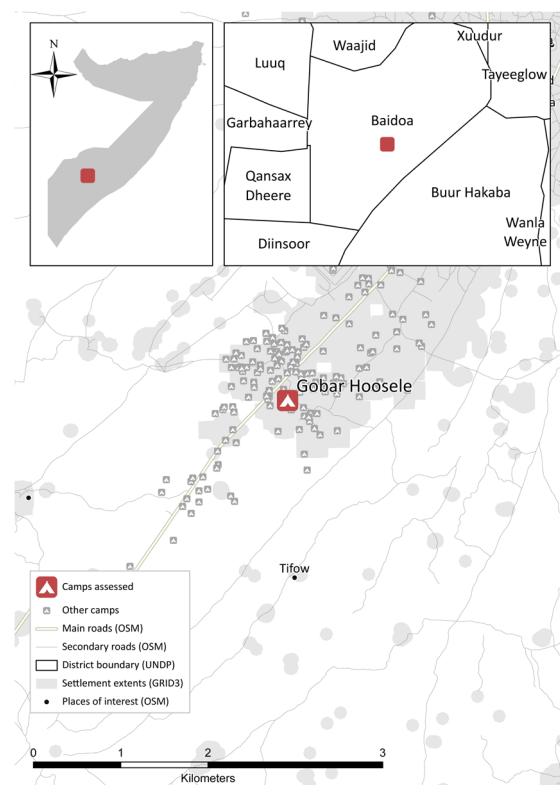
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



MAP OF BAIDOA DISTRICT



CAMP INFORMATION

52 Number of household surveys

110 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

88% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **8% arrived in June 2022.**

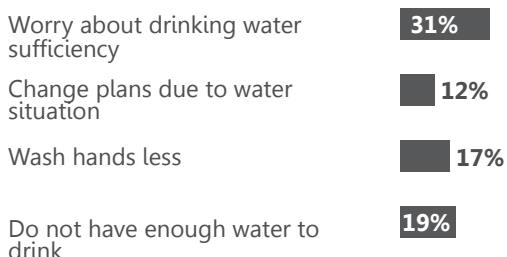
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Insecurity in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

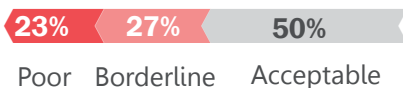
96% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

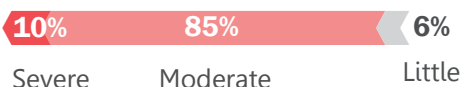


FOOD SECURITY

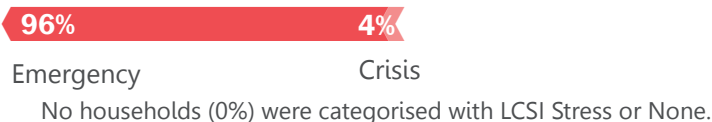
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



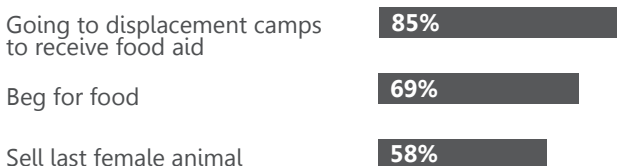
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



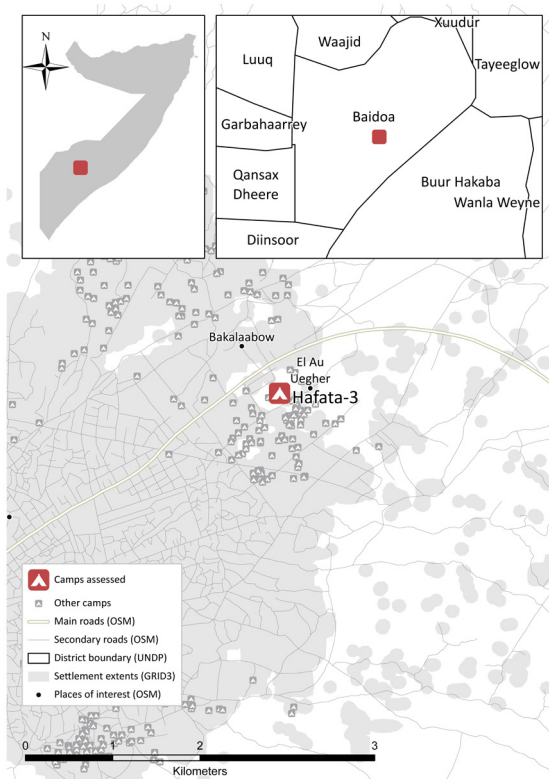
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

48 Number of household surveys

130 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

92% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

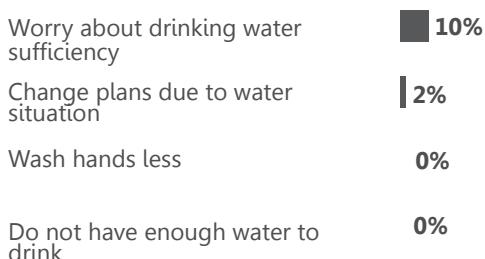
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of services in AoO
- 3 Lack of water in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

67% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

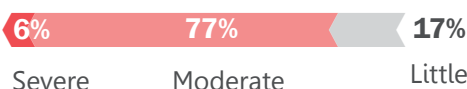


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



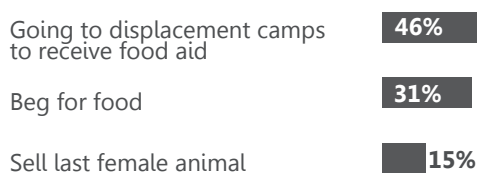
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



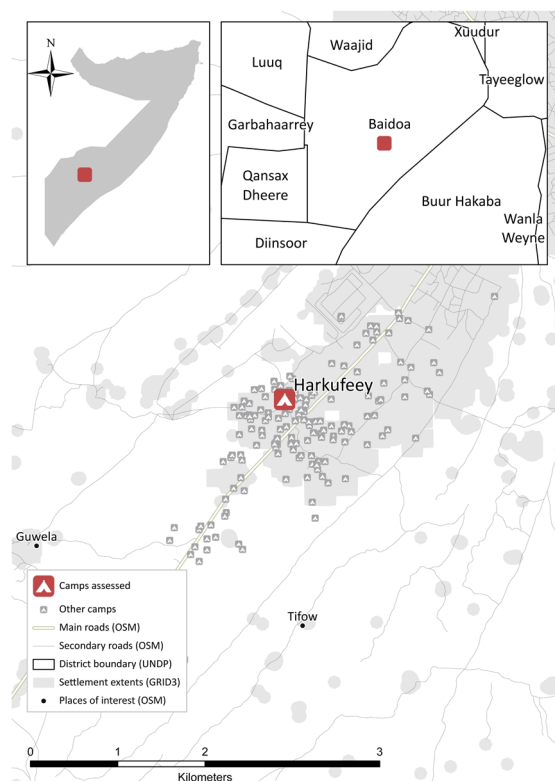
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



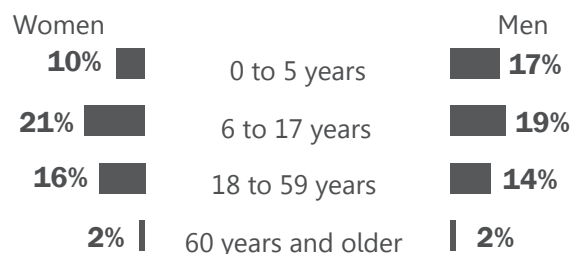
CAMP INFORMATION

51 Number of household surveys

110 Estimated number of households in the camp

4 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

75% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **20% arrived in May 2022.**

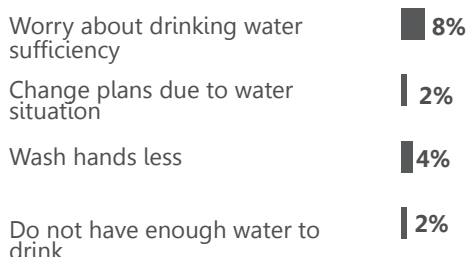
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Insecurity in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

71% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

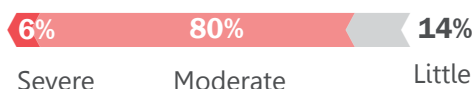


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



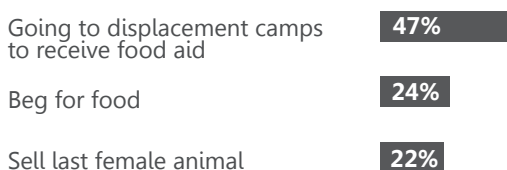
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



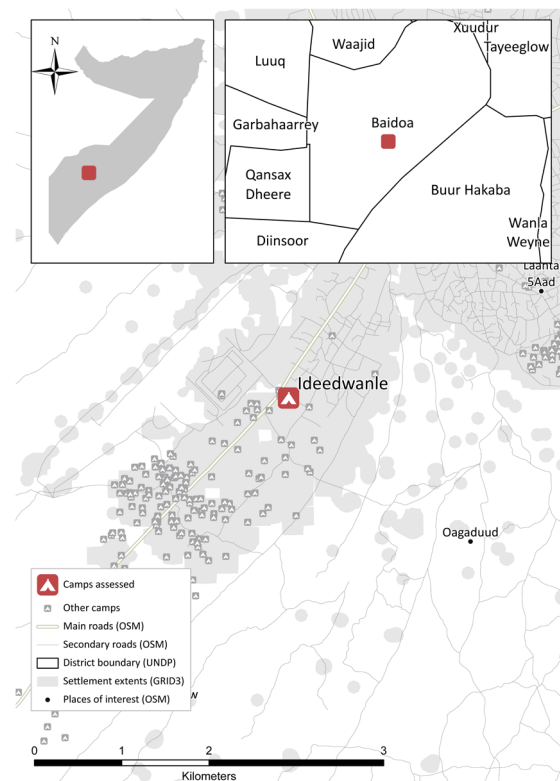
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

58 Number of household surveys

120 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

85% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **10% arrived in June 2022.**

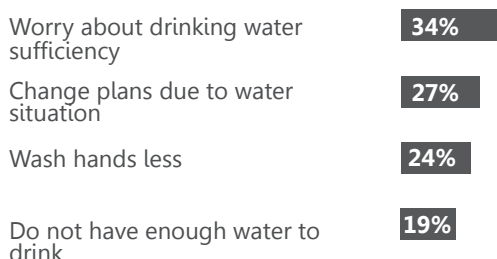
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Insecurity in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

97% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

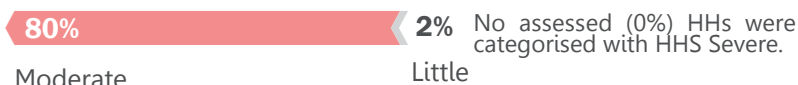


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

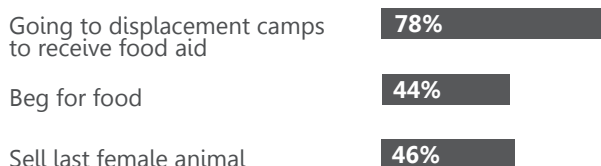


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³

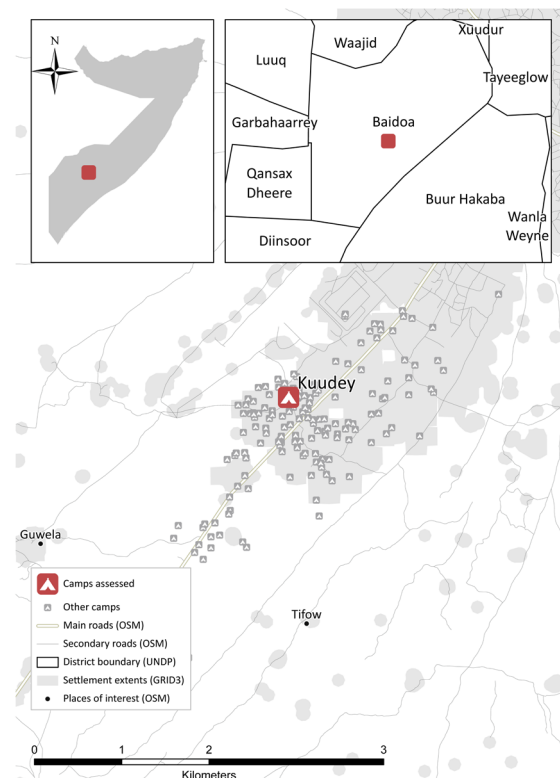


No households (0%) were categorised in LCSI Stress or None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

58 Number of household surveys

130 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

79% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **10% arrived in June 2022.**

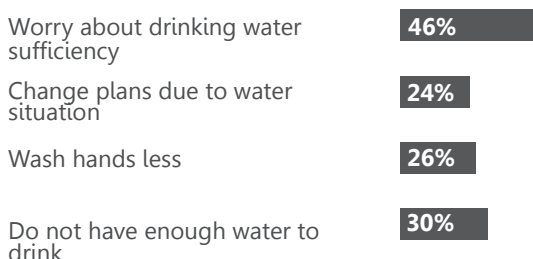
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Insecurity in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

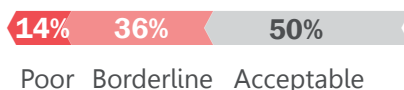
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

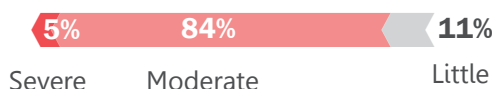


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

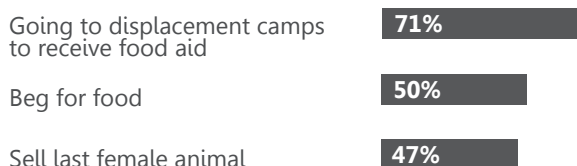


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³

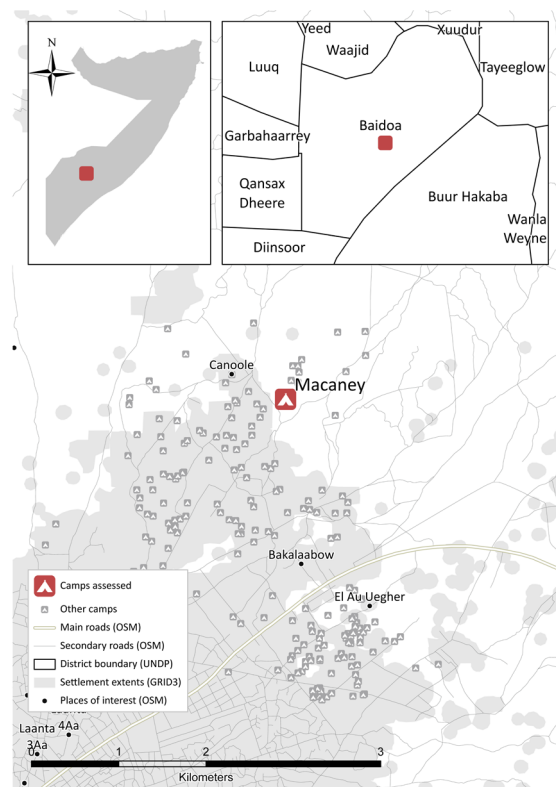


No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI Stress or None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

42 Number of household surveys

92 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

86% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

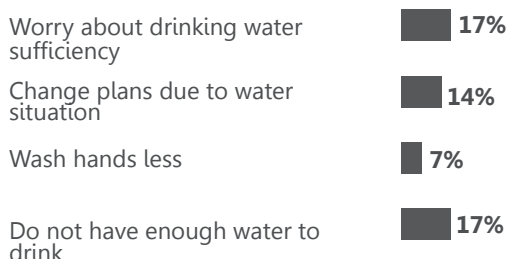
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Insecurity in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

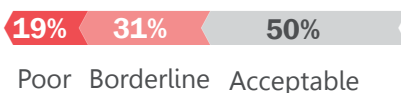
95% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

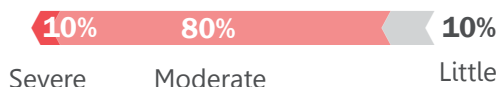


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

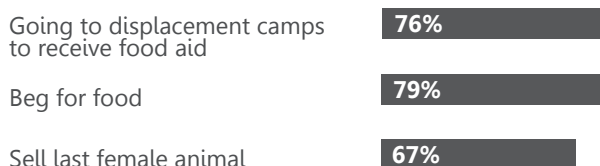


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

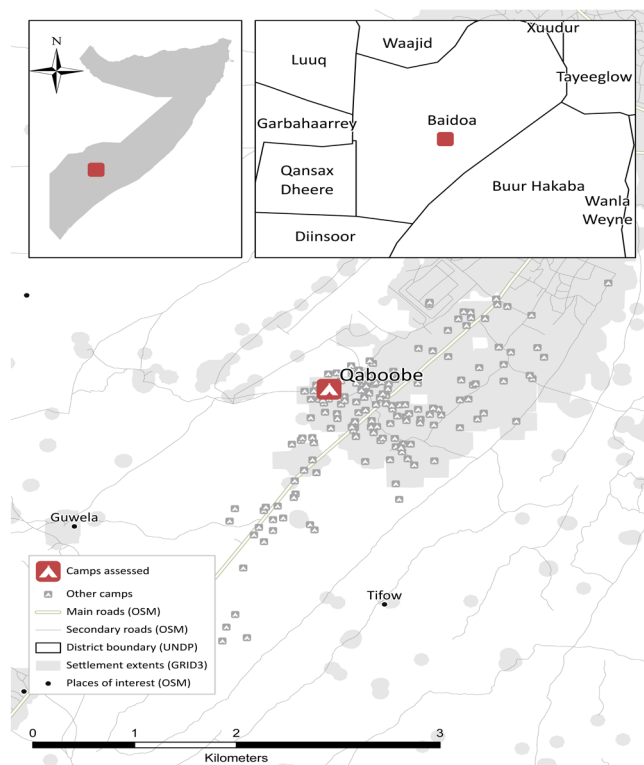
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



Qaboobe Site, Baidoa district, Bay region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

48 Number of household surveys

89 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

Women		Men
13%	0 to 5 years	20%
15%	6 to 17 years	24%
14%	18 to 59 years	11%
1%	60 years and older	2%

DISPLACEMENT

82% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **18% arrived in May 2022.**

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

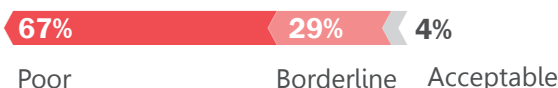
67% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

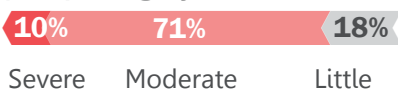
Worry about drinking water sufficiency	12%
Change plans due to water situation	6%
Wash hands less	12%
Do not have enough water to drink	8%

FOOD SECURITY

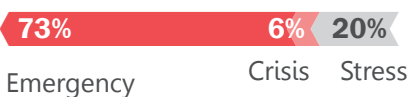
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³

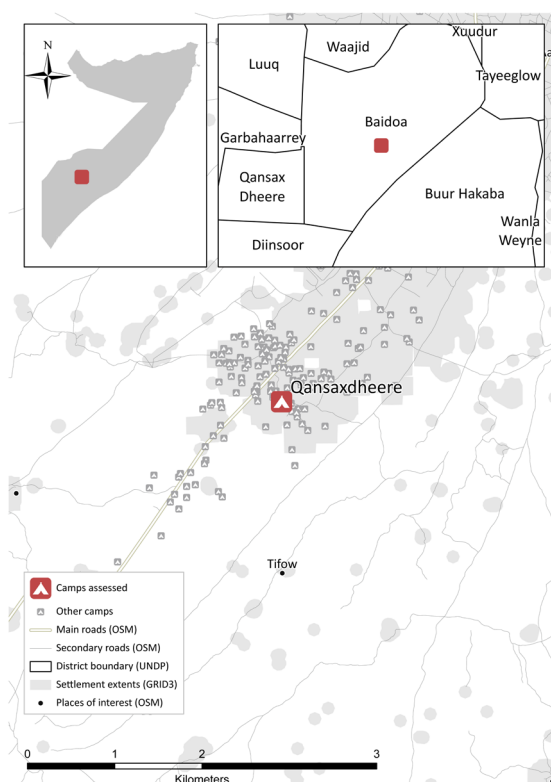


No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

Going to displacement camps to receive food aid	63%
Beg for food	55%
Sell last female animal	29%

SITE MAP



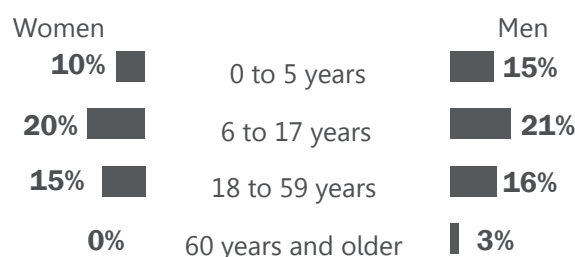
CAMP INFORMATION

69 Number of household surveys

200 Estimated number of households in the camp

4 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

73% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **16% arrived in May 2022.**

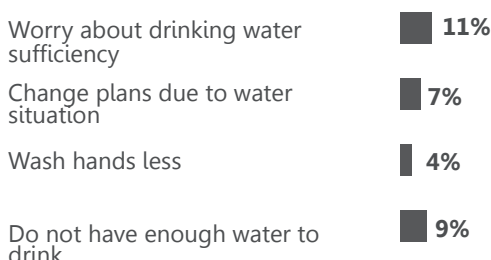
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

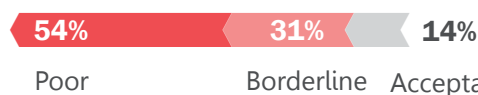
73% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

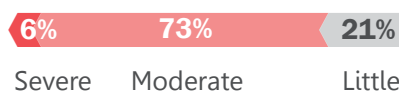


FOOD SECURITY

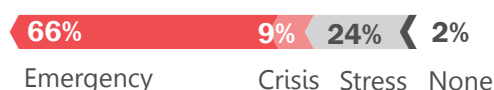
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



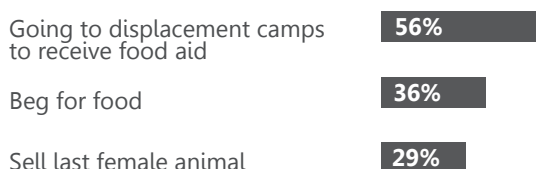
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



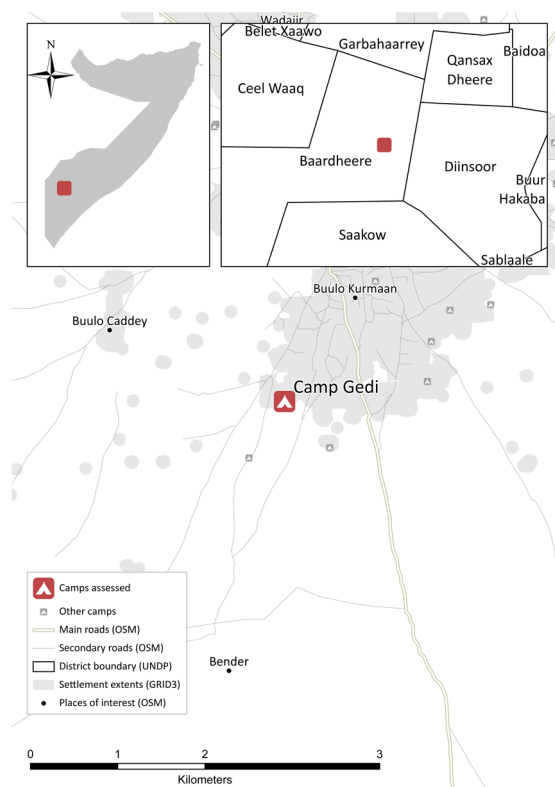
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

58 Number of household surveys

270 Estimated number of households in the camp

4 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

90% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

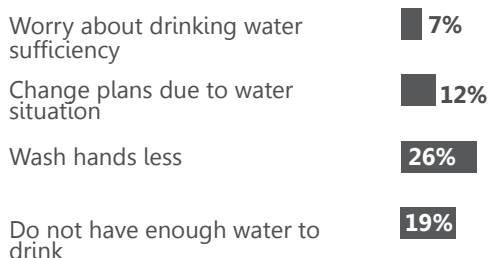
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Insecurity in AoO
- 3 Lack of water in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

73% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences "always" or "often" in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

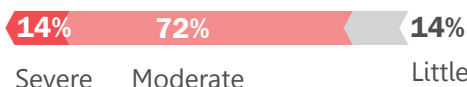


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

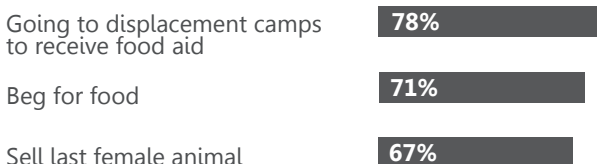


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³

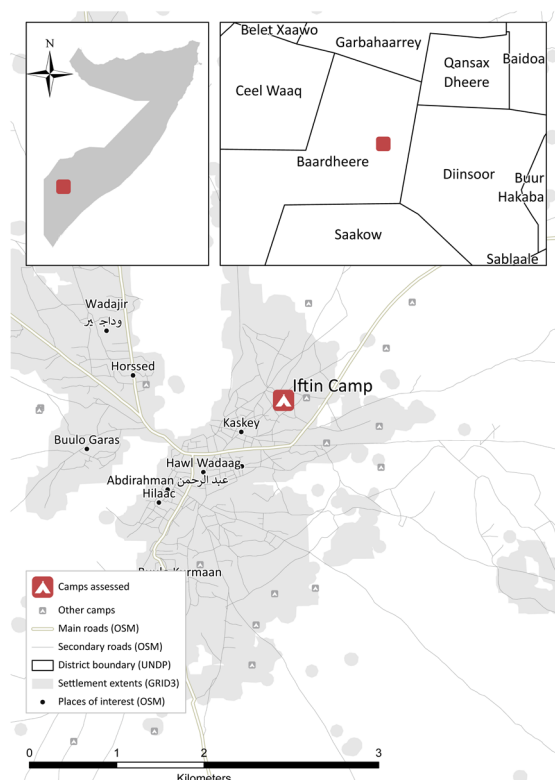


No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

72 Number of household surveys

2750 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

Women		Men
11%	0 to 5 years	14%
19%	6 to 17 years	22%
13%	18 to 59 years	19%
1%	60 years and older	1%

DISPLACEMENT

78% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022, **14% arrived in May 2022.**

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Insecurity in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

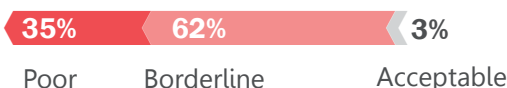
65% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

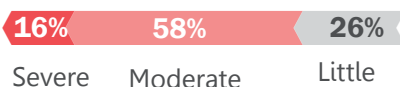
Worry about drinking water sufficiency	14%
Change plans due to water situation	10%
Wash hands less	18%
Do not have enough water to drink	19%

FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None, Stress or Crisis.

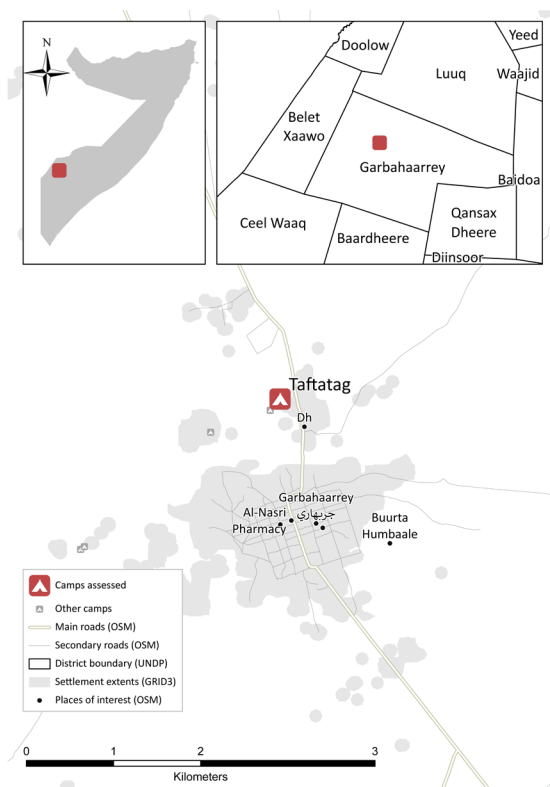
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

Going to displacement camps to receive food aid	92%
Beg for food	76%
Sell last female animal	71%

Taftatag Site, Bardhere district, Gedo region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

66 Number of household surveys

760 Estimated number of households in the camp

5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

Women		Men
11%	0 to 5 years	14%
19%	6 to 17 years	22%
13%	18 to 59 years	19%
1%	60 years and older	1%

DISPLACEMENT

94% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Insecurity in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

83% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

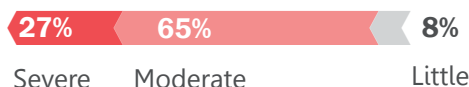
Worry about drinking water sufficiency	40%
Change plans due to water situation	23%
Wash hands less	21%
Do not have enough water to drink	32%

FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

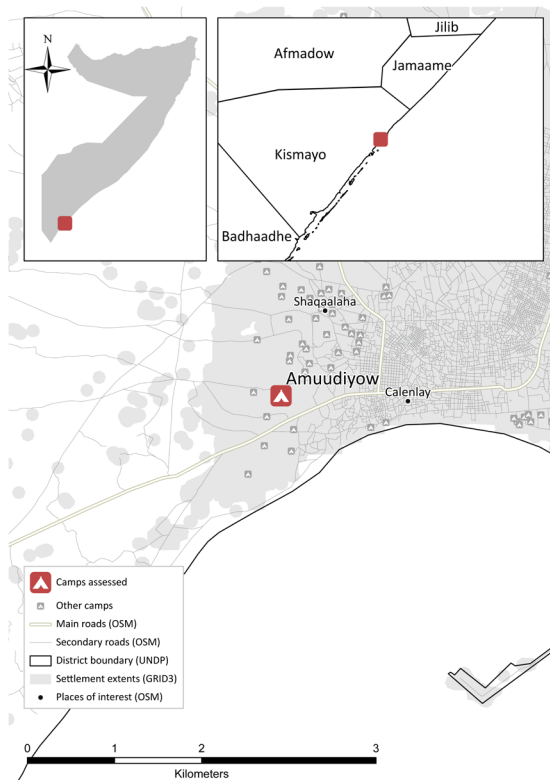
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

Going to displacement camps to receive food aid	70%
Beg for food	55%
Sell last female animal	44%

Amuudiyow Site, Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

41 Number of household surveys.

90 Estimated number of households in the camp

7 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

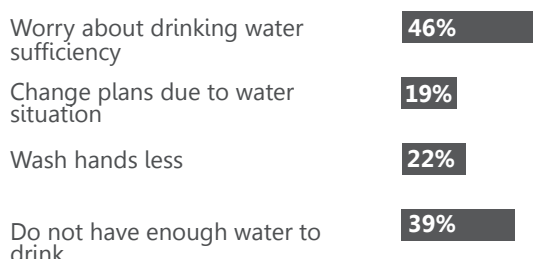
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Insecurity in AoO
- 2 Lack of services in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

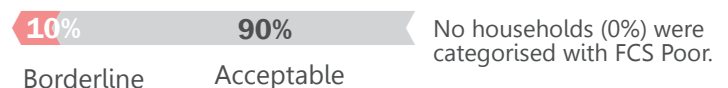
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

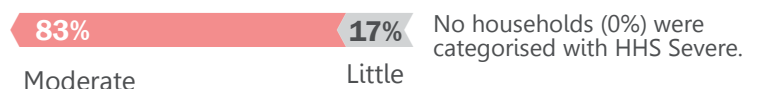


FOOD SECURITY

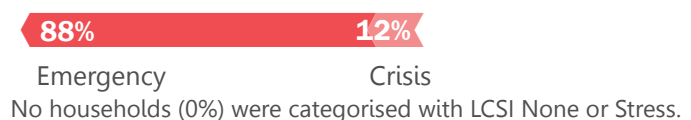
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



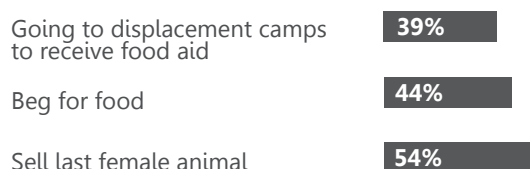
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

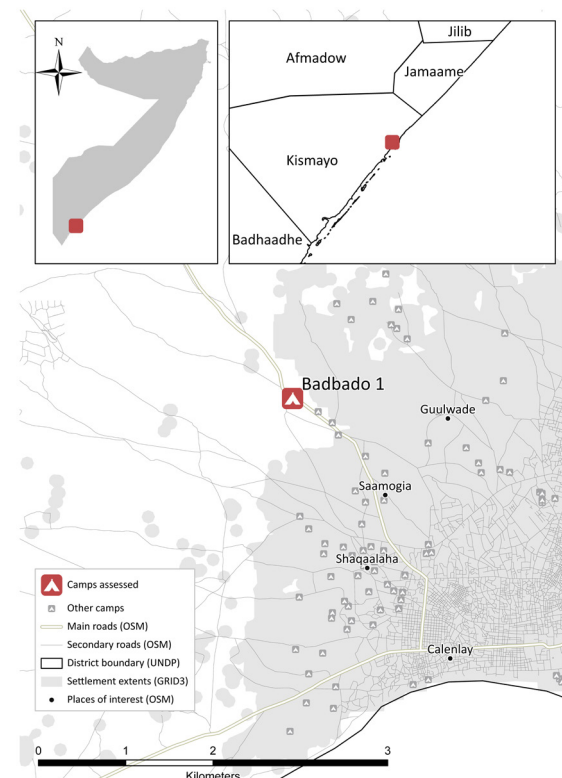


Badbado 1

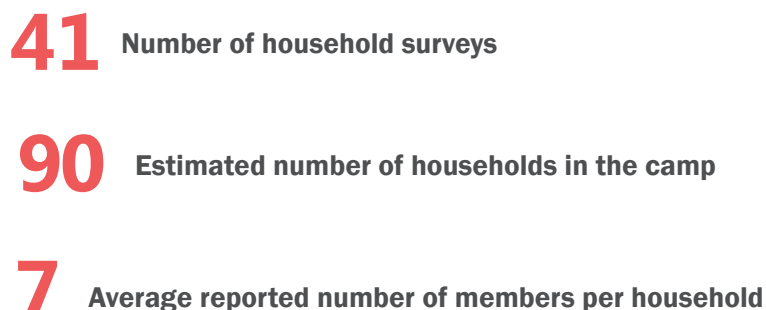
Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION



% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

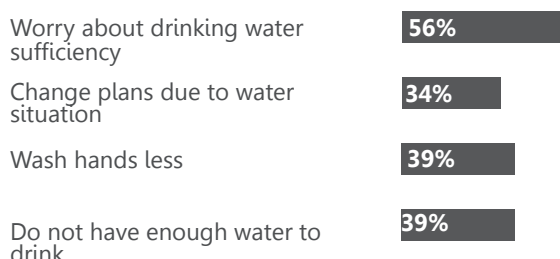
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection



FOOD SECURITY

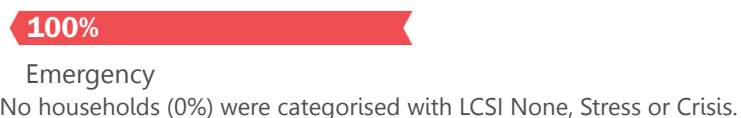
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



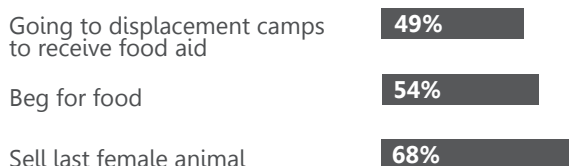
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

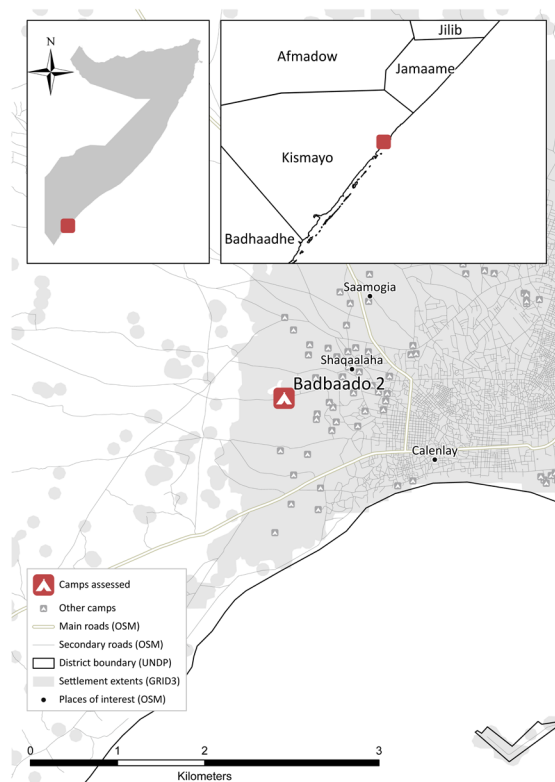


Badbado 2

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

63 Number of household surveys

321 Estimated number of households in the camp

6 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

98% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

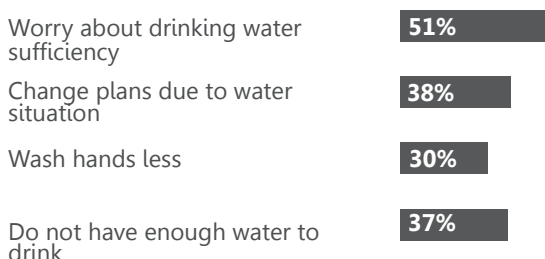
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of services in AoO
- 3 Lack of water in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

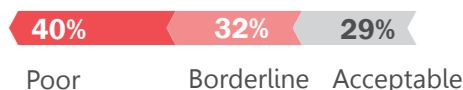
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

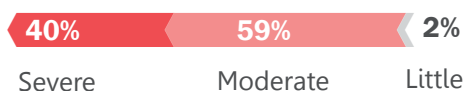


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

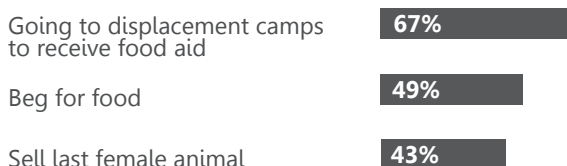


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

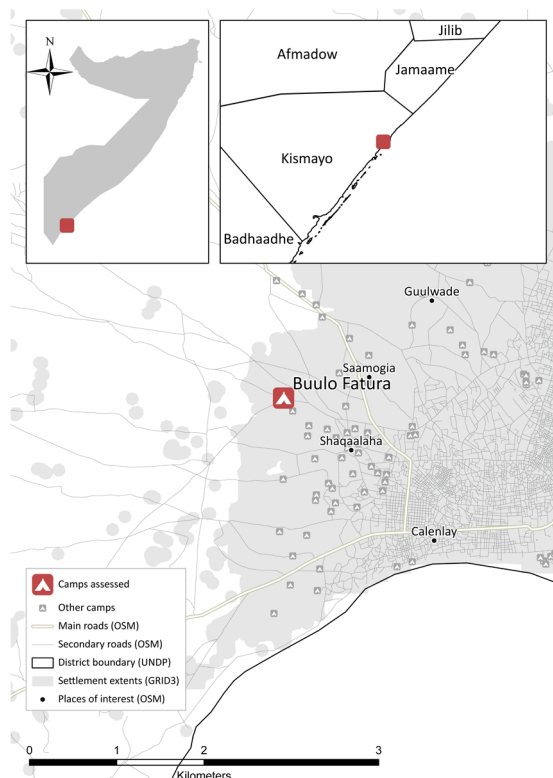


Buulo Fatura

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

59 Number of household surveys

290 Estimated number of households in the camp

6 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

97% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

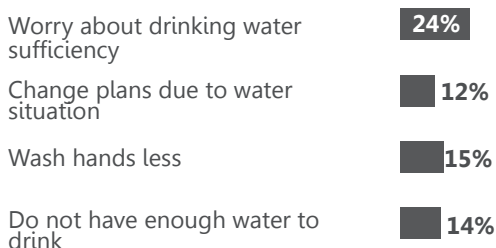
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

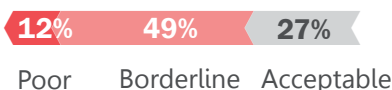
98% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

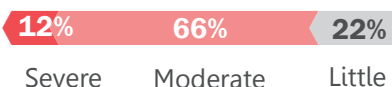


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

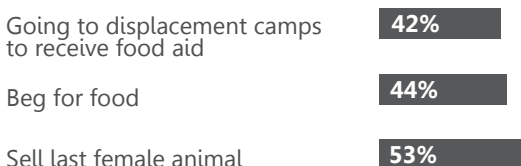


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

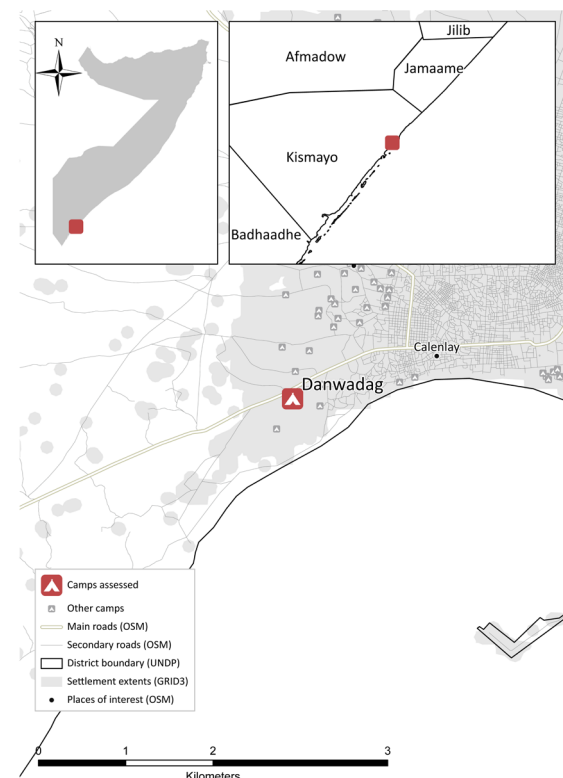


Danwadag

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

39 Number of household surveys

80 Estimated number of households in the camp

7 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

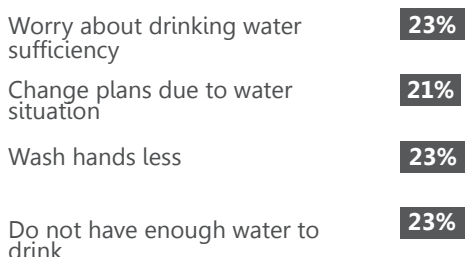
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

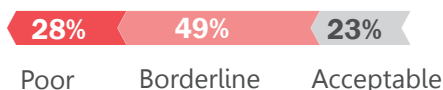
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

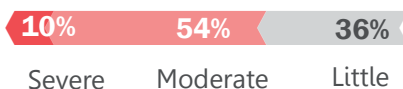


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

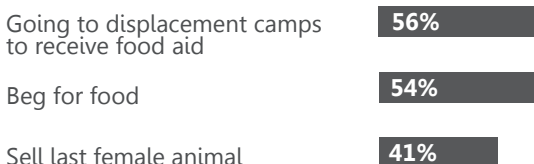


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None or Stress.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

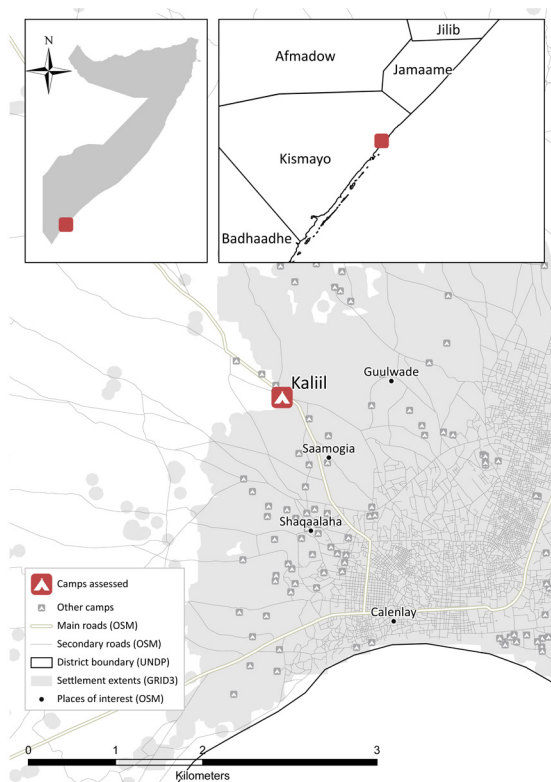


Kaliil

August 2022

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

47 Number of household surveys

130 Estimated number of households in the camp

6 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

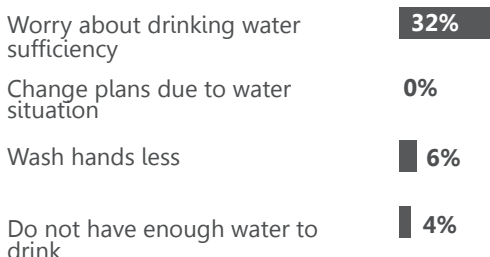
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

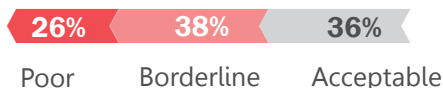
98% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

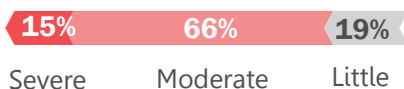


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

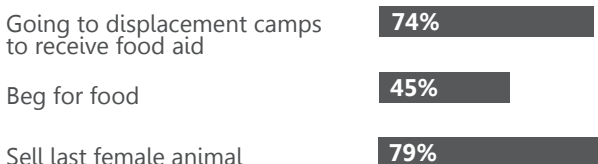


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None or Stress.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

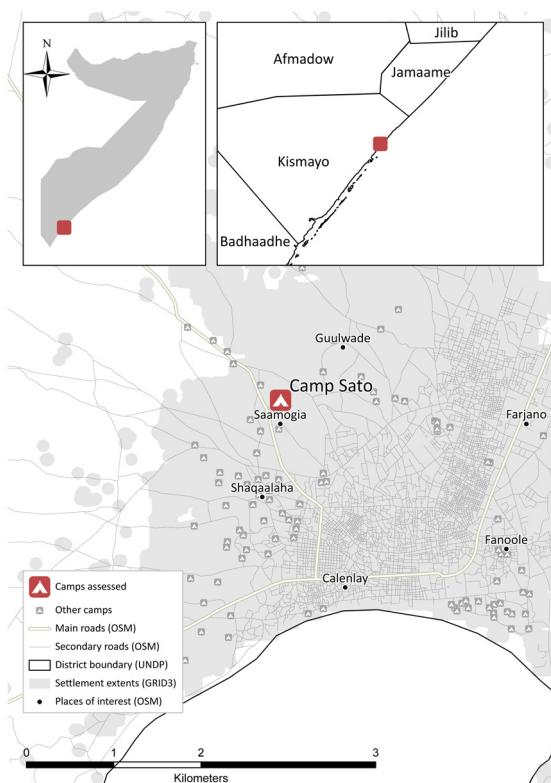


Camp Sato

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

56 Number of household surveys

230 Estimated number of households in the camp

7 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

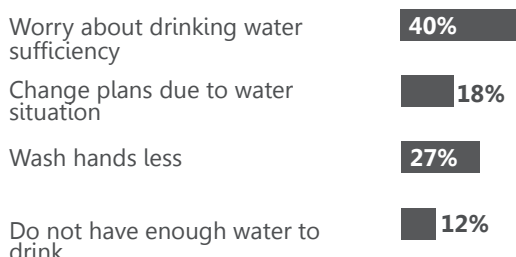
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

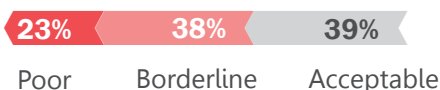
91% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

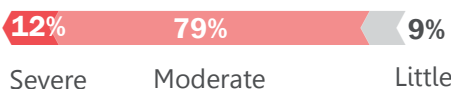


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

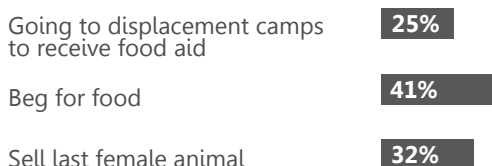


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

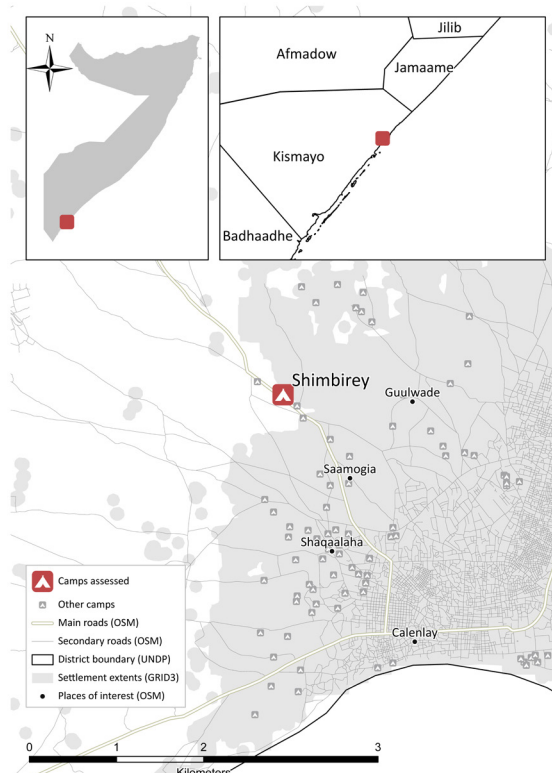


Shimbirey

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

39 Number of household surveys

80 Estimated number of households in the camp

6 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

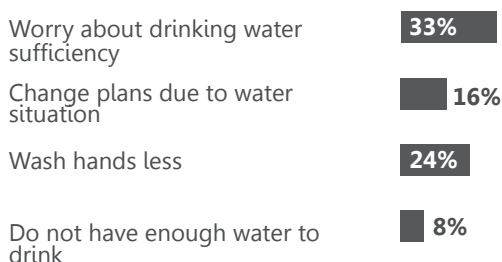
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of services in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

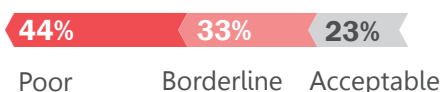
100% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

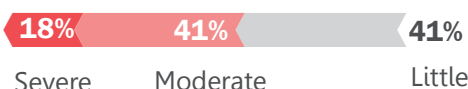


FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²

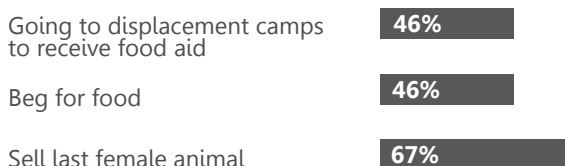


% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



No households (0%) were categorised with LCSI None.

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

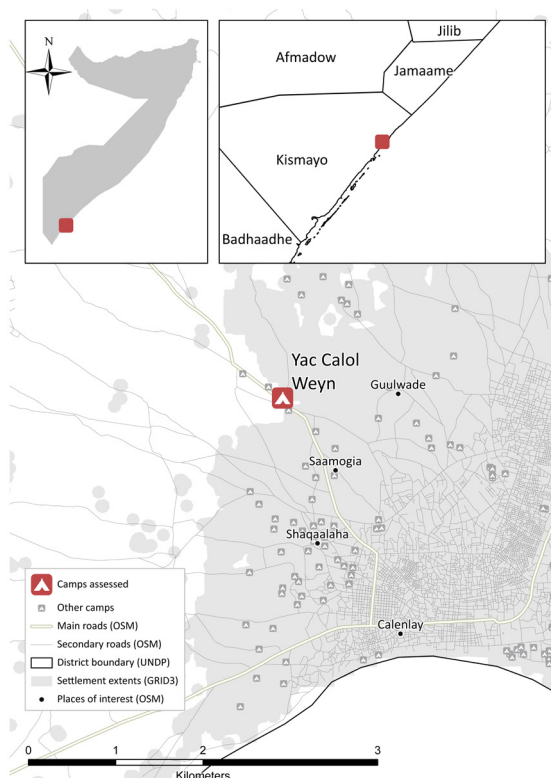


Yac Calol Weyn

Kismayo district, Lower Juba region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

41 Number of household surveys

90 Estimated number of households in the camp

7 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

98% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

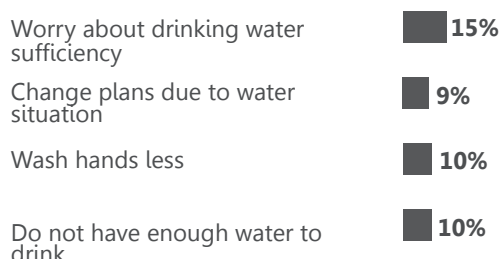
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

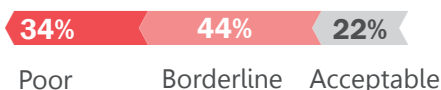
98% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences "always" or "often" in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

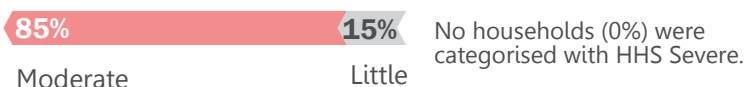


FOOD SECURITY

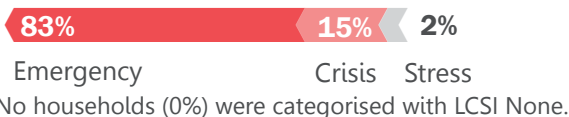
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



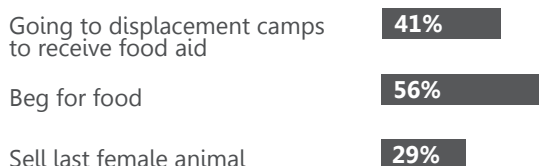
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



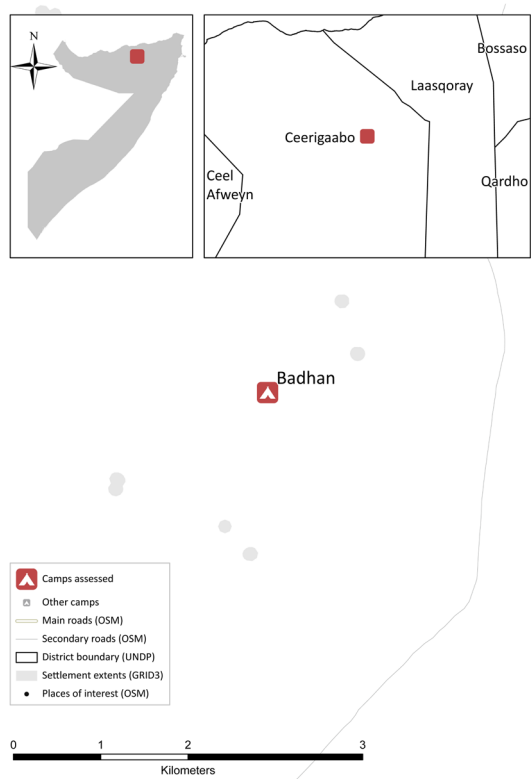
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



Badhan Site, Badhan district, Sanaag region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

84% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure).

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

Worry about drinking water sufficiency	13%
Change plans due to water situation	10%
Wash hands less	2%
Do not have enough water to drink	0%

CAMP INFORMATION

62 Number of household surveys

445 Estimated number of households in the camp

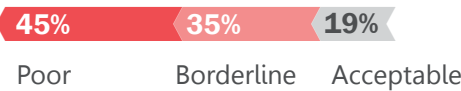
5 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

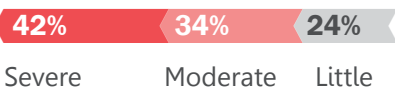
Women		Men
10%	0 to 5 years	13%
19%	6 to 17 years	19%
22%	18 to 59 years	13%
3%	60 years and older	1%

FOOD SECURITY

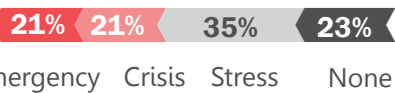
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

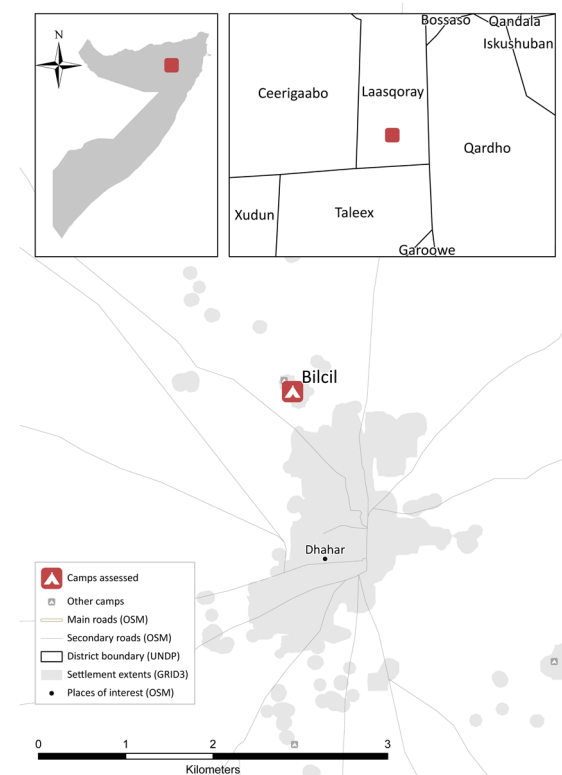
Going to displacement camps to receive food aid	11%
Beg for food	11%
Sell last female animal	10%

Bilcil

Dhahar district, Sanaag region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

57 Number of household surveys

250 Estimated number of households in the camp

7 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket

Women		Men
10%	0 to 5 years	9%
27%	6 to 17 years	23%
15%	18 to 59 years	11%
2%	60 years and older	2%

DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of food in AoO
- 2 Lack of water in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

98% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

Worry about drinking water sufficiency	0%
Change plans due to water situation	0%
Wash hands less	0%
Do not have enough water to drink	0%

FOOD SECURITY

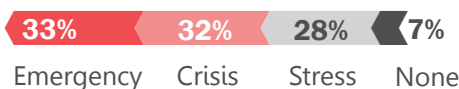
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

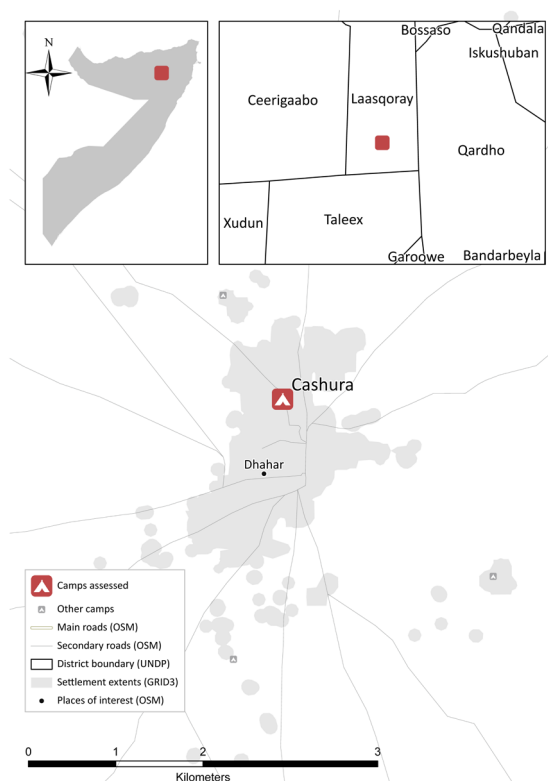
Going to displacement camps to receive food aid	0%
Beg for food	23%
Sell last female animal	11%

Cashura

Dhahar district, Sanaag region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

49 Number of household surveys

150 Estimated number of households in the camp

7 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

51% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

Worry about drinking water sufficiency	0%
Change plans due to water situation	0%
Wash hands less	0%
Do not have enough water to drink	0%

FOOD SECURITY

% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



Poor Borderline Acceptable

% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



Moderate Little

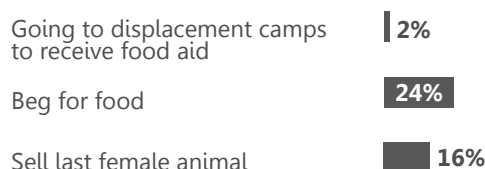
No households (0%) were categorised with HHS Severe.

% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



Emergency Crisis Stress None

% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection

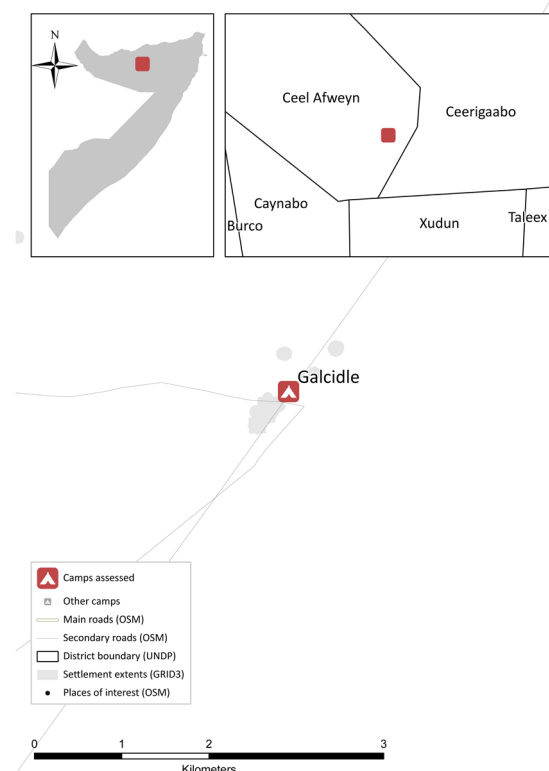


Galcidle

Ceel Afweyn district, Sanaag region, Somalia

August 2022

SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION

58 Number of household surveys

250 Estimated number of households in the camp

6 Average reported number of members per household

% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

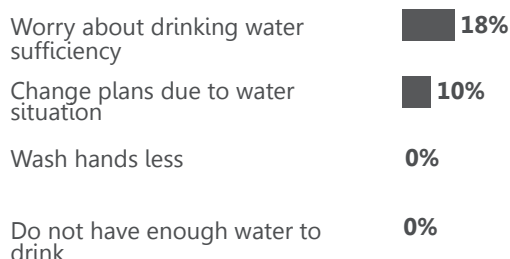
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1 Lack of water in AoO
- 2 Lack of food in AoO
- 3 Lack of shelter in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

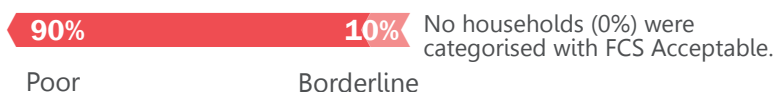
90% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

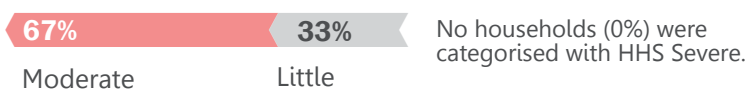


FOOD SECURITY

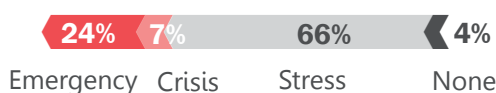
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



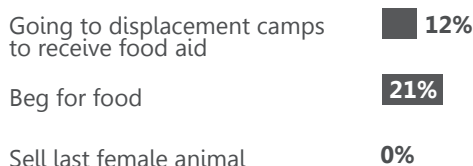
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



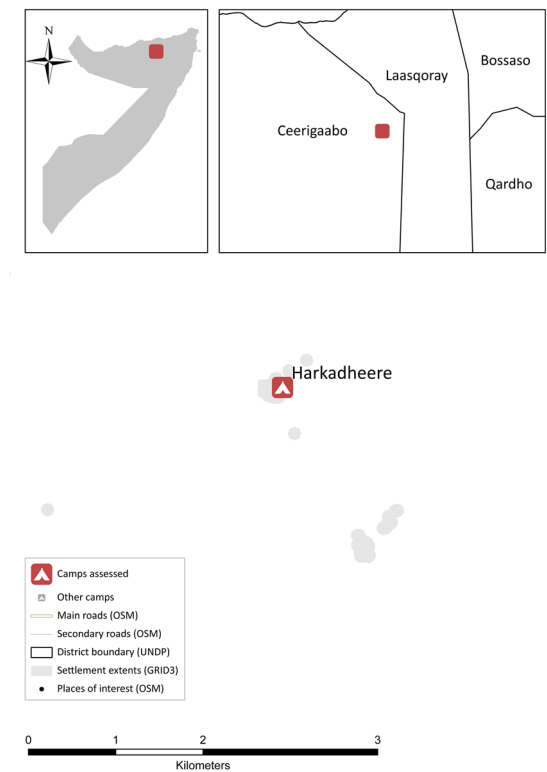
% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



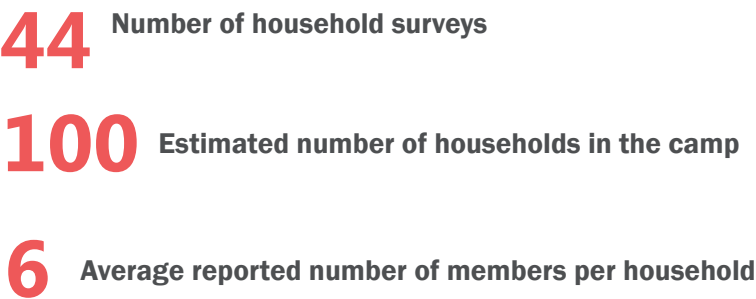
% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



SITE MAP



CAMP INFORMATION



% of assessed households by gender and age bracket



DISPLACEMENT

100% of assessed households reportedly arrived before May 2022.

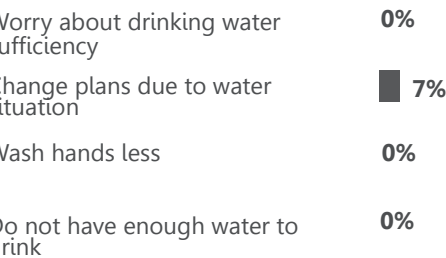
Top 3 push factors from area of origin (AoO)

- 1
- Lack of water in AoO
- 2
- Lack of food in AoO
- 3
- Living costs in AoO

HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE)⁴

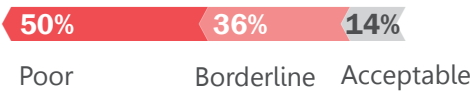
82% of assessed households were found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater (i.e. water insecure)

% of assessed households reporting having had the following experiences “always” or “often” in the 4 weeks prior to data collection

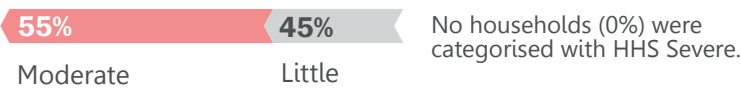


FOOD SECURITY

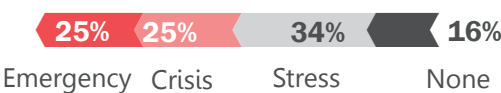
% of assessed households per Food Consumption Score (FCS) category¹



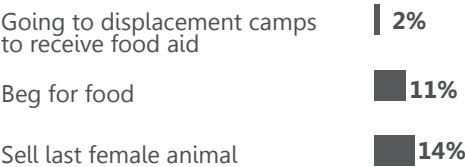
% of assessed households per Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category²



% of assessed households per Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) category³



% of assessed households per emergency coping strategy used in the 30 days prior to data collection



Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Site Tables, Somalia, August 2022

Sites	Demographics					Food Security									
	Estimated number of households	Displacement				Food Consumption Score (FCS) ¹			Household Hunger Scale (HHS) ²			Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) ³			
		Arrived before May 2022	Arrived in May 2022	Arrived in June 2022	Arrived in July 2022	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	Little to no hunger (0 to 1)	Moderate hunger (2 -3)	Severe hunger (4 -6)	None	Stress	Crisis	Emergency
Adan Yare	110	100%	0%	0%	0%	4%	16%	80%	14%	76%	10%	0%	29%	4%	67%
Amuudiyow	90	100%	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%	0%	17%	83%	0%	0%	0%	12%	88%
Badbaado 1	90	100%	0%	0%	0%	17%	22%	61%	0%	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Badbaado 2	321	98%	2%	0%	0%	29%	23%	40%	2%	59%	40%	0%	3%	13%	84%
Badhan	445	100%	0%	0%	0%	19%	35%	45%	66%	34%	0%	23%	35%	21%	21%
Bilcil	250	100%	0%	0%	0%	26%	30%	44%	63%	37%	0%	7%	28%	32%	33%
Buulaneabsan	100	88%	6%	6%	0%	12%	39%	49%	8%	78%	14%	2%	12%	16%	69%
Buule Sheekh	60	93%	0%	2%	4%	26%	43%	30%	9%	87%	4%	0%	9%	7%	85%
BuuliFuur	120	98%	0%	0%	2%	56%	27%	17%	2%	94%	4%	0%	2%	11%	88%
Buulo Fatura	290	97%	3%	0%	0%	24%	49%	27%	22%	66%	12%	2%	2%	20%	76%
Cashura	150	100%	0%	0%	0%	2%	37%	61%	45%	55%	0%	6%	22%	31%	41%
Danwadag	80	100%	0%	0%	0%	23%	49%	28%	36%	54%	10%	0%	0%	13%	87%
Dhurshenibele	300	92%	0%	7%	2%	2%	35%	63%	5%	73%	22%	0%	0%	2%	98%
Dildishr	170	100%	0%	0%	0%	4%	47%	49%	49%	51%	0%	2%	33%	25%	39%
Elbet 1	90	41%	46%	2%	10%	10%	27%	63%	17%	73%	10%	7%	5%	7%	80%
Galcidle	250	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	90%	33%	67%	0%	3%	66%	7%	24%
Gedi	270	90%	3%	7%	0%	34%	40%	26%	14%	72%	14%	0%	2%	7%	91%
Goobar Hoosele	110	88%	4%	8%	0%	50%	27%	23%	6%	85%	10%	0%	0%	4%	96%
Hafata 3	130	92%	8%	0%	0%	2%	33%	65%	17%	77%	6%	8%	29%	8%	54%
Harkadheere	100	100%	0%	0%	0%	14%	36%	50%	45%	55%	0%	16%	34%	25%	25%
Harkufeey	110	75%	20%	6%	0%	0%	35%	65%	14%	80%	6%	2%	29%	10%	59%
Ideedwanle	120	85%	5%	10%	0%	63%	20%	17%	2%	98%	0%	0%	0%	17%	83%
Iftin	2750	78%	14%	6%	3%	3%	62%	35%	26%	58%	16%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kaliil	130	100%	0%	0%	0%	36%	38%	26%	19%	66%	15%	0%	0%	9%	91%
Kuudey	130	79%	9%	10%	2%	50%	36%	14%	11%	84%	5%	0%	0%	14%	86%
Lehelow	270	93%	3%	2%	2%	3%	42%	55%	15%	69%	15%	0%	3%	2%	95%
Macaney	92	86%	7%	7%	0%	50%	31%	19%	10%	80%	10%	0%	5%	5%	90%
Mora Hagar	224	100%	0%	0%	0%	5%	32%	62%	7%	79%	14%	0%	0%	2%	98%
Qaboobe	89	82%	18%	0%	0%	4%	29%	67%	18%	71%	10%	0%	20%	6%	74%
Qansaxdheere	200	73%	16%	9%	3%	14%	31%	54%	21%	73%	6%	1%	24%	9%	67%
Camp Sato	230	100%	0%	0%	0%	39%	38%	23%	9%	79%	12%	0%	5%	14%	80%
Shimbirey	80	100%	0%	0%	0%	23%	33%	44%	18%	41%	41%	0%	5%	21%	74%
Taftatag	760	94%	2%	5%	0%	70%	24%	6%	8%	65%	27%	0%	2%	20%	79%
Yac Calol Weyn	90	98%	2%	0%	0%	34%	44%	22%	15%	85%	0%	0%	2%	15%	83%

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Site Tables, Somalia, August 2022

Sites	HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES					
	Mean HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE) Score ⁴	% of households found to have a HWISE score of 4 or greater	HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE) Experiences ⁴			
			Households ALWAYS or OFTEN worried about drinking water sufficiency	Households ALWAYS or OFTEN changed plans due to water situation	Households ALWAYS or OFTEN do not wash hands after dirty activities due to water situation	Households ALWAYS or OFTEN do not have enough water to drink
Adan Yare	5.18	71%	14%	14%	0%	4%
Amuudiyow	7.54	100% 100	46%	19%	22%	39%
Badbaado 1	8.85	100% 100	56%	34%	39%	39%
Badbaado 2	8.48	100% 100	51%	38%	30%	37%
Badhan	4.66	84%	13%	10%	2%	0%
Bilcil	4.18	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Buulaneebasan	7.2	82%	34%	39%	24%	24%
Buule Sheekh	7.61	100%	35%	19%	15%	24%
BuuliFuur	9.02	100%	43%	35%	33%	31%
Buulo Fatura	7.37	98%	24%	12%	15%	14%
Cashura	3.47	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Danwadag	7.03	100%	23%	31%	23%	23%
Dhurshenibele	7.48	100%	25%	20%	18%	20%
Dildishr	3.84	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Elbet 1	5.63	76%	15%	12%	7%	2%
Galcidle	4.62	90%	18%	10%	0%	0%
Gedi	4.45	60%	7%	12%	26%	19%
Goobar Hoosele	7.1	96%	31%	12%	17%	19%
Hafata 3	4.92	67%	10%	2%	0%	0%
Harkadheere	4.25	82%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Harkufey	5.1	71%	8%	4%	4%	2%
Ideedwanle	7.85	97%	34%	27%	24%	19%
Iftin	5.1	65%	14%	10%	18%	16%
Kaliil	6.4	98%	32%	0%	6%	4%
Kuudey	8.4	100%	46%	24%	26%	30%
Lehelow	6.83	93%	20%	18%	20%	20%
Macaney	6.38	67%	17%	14%	7%	17%
Mora Hagar	7.77	100%	29%	21%	21%	25%
Qaboobe	5.33	67%	12%	6%	12%	8%
Qansaxdheere	5.36	73%	11%	7%	7%	9%
Camp Sato	7.34	91%	40%	18%	27%	12%
Shimbirey	7.36	100%	33%	16%	24%	8%
Taftatag	7.38	83%	40%	23%	21%	32%
Yac Calol Weyn	6.46	98%	15%	9%	10%	10%

Endnotes and Partner Information:

Endnotes:

1. FCS measures households' current food consumption status based on the number of days per week (7 days) a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups, weighted for their nutritional value. For more information, refer to the [Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines](#).
2. HHS a simple indicator specifically developed and validated for cross-cultural use to measure household hunger in food-insecure areas within the 30 days prior to data collection. Questions include: In the last 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?, In the last 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?, and In the last 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? For more information, refer to the [Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide \(2011\)](#).
3. The Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) is an indicator used to understand medium and longer-term coping capacity of households in response to lack of food or lack of money to buy food within the 30 days prior to data collection and their ability to overcome challenges in the future. The stress coping strategies are: Borrow food or get help from a friend or relative, purchase food with borrowed money, send household members to eat with neighbors, sell more livestock than usual for this time of year. The crisis coping strategies are: consume seed stock meant for next season or harvest crops that are not yet ready, reduced expenses on health and education, withdraw children from school. The emergency coping strategies are: send members (or whole household) out to displacement camps to receive food aid, sell the last female animals, and beg. Use of coping strategies was defined as "yes" or "already exhausted". For more information, refer to the [FSC Indicator Handbook](#).
4. The HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES (HWISE) Scales is an indicator used to determine the magnitude of water insecurity and track its changes over time based on reported household experiences within the 30 days prior to data collection. For this assessment, the Brief HWISE (HWISE-4) was used. The Insecurity Experiences included were: worry that household would not have enough water for all of household needs, household had to change schedules or plans due to problems with the water situation, household had to go without washing hands after dirty activities, and there was not as much water to drink as the household would like. ALWAYS was defined as more than 20 times within the 30 days prior to data collection whilst OFTEN was defined as 11 to 20 times within the 30 days prior to data collection. For more information, refer to the [HOUSEHOLD WATER INSECURITY EXPERIENCES Handbook](#).

About [ACTED](#):

Founded in Kabul in 1993, ACTED works in 39 countries developing and implementing programs that target the most vulnerable amongst populations that have suffered from conflict, natural disaster, or socio-economic hardship. ACTED endeavors to respond to humanitarian crises and build resilience; promote inclusive and sustainable growth; co-construct effective governance and support the building of civil society worldwide by investing in people and their potential.

Find more information on ACTED programming in Somalia [here](#).

About [REACH Initiative](#):

REACH Initiative 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).

Find all the latest REACH Somalia information products on our [Resource Centre](#).

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