

**SOMALIA EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND EARLY MARKET RECOVERY
(SEAM) PROGRAM**

FUNDED BY BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (BHA)



Caption – Bay region; Baidoa district; Mercy Corps team member interviewing respondent in Wardhujiley IDP Camp.

RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

MARCH 16th - 20th, 2022.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA - Aridlife development agency.

AFS – Agriculture food security and livelihood.

BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

FCS – Food consumption score

HH – Household

IDP – internally displaced person

JF - Juba foundation.

NARDO - Nasib Relief and Development Organization

NFI – Nonfood Item

PRMN - protection and Returns Monitoring Network.

SEAM - Somalia Emergency Assistance Early Market Recovery.

UN OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia is experiencing prolonged and complex humanitarian crisis characterized by ongoing severe drought, which is even worse than the same moment in the 2016/17 due to the cumulative effects of three consecutive below-average rainy seasons. The number of affected people has increased by over a million from 3.2 million in December 2021; of whom those displaced internally have more than doubled from 245,000 in January to about 554,000 people as of February, according to the UNHCR PRMN¹. In central regions, crops have failed, with below-season production reported in the south and northwestern regions, resulting in the third lowest deyr (October to December) seasonal. Of these people, almost 671,000 have been displaced from their homes in search of food, water, and pasture, according to UNOCHA². The drought emergency is expected to get worse ahead of the next rainy season in April. Severe water shortages and inadequate access to sanitation and hygiene facilities have heightened the risk of disease outbreaks.

On 23 November 2021, Somali Prime Minister declared a state of emergency owing to the drought and appealed for humanitarian assistance. “Our country is in a state of humanitarian emergency. I call upon all Somalis, business people, religious leaders, the diaspora and the international community to make concerted efforts to mitigate the suffering of those affected by the drought,” said the Prime Minister.

Thus, through BHA funding, Mercy Corps together with 3 local partners; Juba foundation (JF), Nasib Relief and Development Organization (NARDO) and Aridlife development agency (ADA) assessed the needs and gaps of the affected population through conducting rapid needs assessment in the program targeted regions to inform the modification of Somalia Emergency Assistance Early Market Recovery (SEAM II) program in response to the drought affected communities. The assessment covered eight regions of South-Central Somalia namely Benadir, Galgaduud, Mudug, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Lower juba. The rapid assessment identified basic household needs regarding access to water and sanitation (WASH), food security and livelihoods (AFS), and Shelter. The assessment also identified Household capacities and proposed actions to support to the communities.

The main purpose of the rapid assessment was to get the precise current needs of IDPs living in camps (with particular focus on newly drought displaced) and of host communities affected by prolong drought and shocks.

¹ Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN)

² UN OCHA Drought Impact Snapshot (As of 9 March 2022)

1. KEY FINDINGS

The rapid assessment was conducted majorly through quantitative approach (HH interview) and qualitative approach (observation) between March 16th – 22nd, 2022. The following are key findings for the assessment.

1.1 DISPLACEMENT

- 61% of the assessed respondents were newly displaced from their location. Baidoa in Bay region, Daynile in Benadir region and partly Bardheere in Gedo received **most** of the new arrivals.
- 21% of the respondents arrived within the space of 4 weeks as another 25% arrived within 3 months.
- 68% of the respondent HH income providers are female, while only 32% are male. On the other hand, only 45% of these female income providers make HH expense decisions.
- 80% (286) of the respondent reported reason for displacement from their original as a result of drought, citing lack of basic services such as water, food, and shelter as the main reason for their displacement. while 32% (112) reported that lack of livelihood opportunities such as loss of income sources as well as the demise of their animals as

1.2 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH).

- For the water sources, 29% of the respondents reported water kiosk and shallow wells, 14% of the respondents reported their current source as water trucking, and 11% of the respondents reported their current source as river and water pond.
- Bardheere, Beledxawo and Jowhar districts who majorly depended on river and earth pans dried up due to prolong drought are facing acute water shortages. Marka, Kismayu, Bardheere, Beledxawo and partly Baidoa (29% for the respondent) depend on hand dug shallow wells, while Baidoa, Dollow, Galkayo district's respondent reported water trucking as their current source of water.
- Access to clean drinking water, 42% of the assessed respondent reported are lacking sufficient water for drinking, 53% lacking water for cooking and 69% reported lacking water personal hygiene
- On the distance to collect water from the source, 44% of the respondents reported collecting water from a distance between 1 to 500 meters from their dwelling, 45% of the respondents reported trekking 0.5 to 2 kilometer and 12% reported making more than 2 kilometers to fetch water, this group are mainly in Galgaduud and Mudug regions.

- On the duration fetching water by the respondent from water source, 43% of the respondents reported collecting water between 5 to 15 minutes, 23% reported 16 to 30 minutes and close to a third (30%) of the respondent reported fetching water from the water source more than 30 minutes.
- On the problems related to water access; 38% of the respondents reported water too expensive and far distance, 35% of the respondents reported not having enough containers to store water and 15% of the respondent reported water point not functioning well/closed and thus travelling and long waiting time at water point to collect water.
- In addition, 15% of the respondent could not access water due to being disabled and 11% could be due to safety concerns especially women and children
- On coping mechanism and sustenance, 69% of the respondents reported relying on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water and as well surface water (river) for drinking, while more than a half (57%) of the respondent, rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) and surface water for cooking and washing. 14% of the respondent, fetch water at a source that could be dangerous, while 16% of the reported reducing water for consumption.
- On access or type of sanitation facility used: 35% of the respondent don't have access to latrine and practice open defecation 26% of the respondents use pit latrine without a slab or platform, 22% use pen hole and 19% use pit latrine with slab.
- On whether the latrine is shared with other people; 73% of the respondents reported sharing and 27% of the respondents reported they do not share the latrine.
- On the number of HHs sharing per latrine; Only 48% of the respondent indicated to have shared 1 to 5 HHs per latrine which is in line with sphere standard of latrine usage of maximum 5 HHs/latrine, 27% of the respondent indicated 6 to 20 HHs share one latrine and 15% indicated 20 to 50 HHs share one latrine.
- More than three-quarter (75%) of the respondent reported not having access with soap and less than a quarter (25%) of the reported washing their hands at all critical times with soap.
- Only 23% of the respondents reported washing their hands before eating, 19% of the respondents reported washing their hands before preparing food, 18% of the respondents reported washing their hands before feeding child and . after cleaning a child's bottom

1.3 FOOD SECURITY.

- On access to basic services, 89% (292) of the respondent reported not having access to basic services at their household as majority of this respondent are newly displaced families and drought affected households.
- Sources of food, half (50%) of the respondent say they either borrow or beg from host or relative families, 25% purchase or credit from local market and only 2% are getting support from Government and non-government agencies indicating the low level response to the drought affected communities.

- On access to market, all the respondent reported that they had access to market. On the Distance, more than a quarter (33%) of the respondent reported trekking more than 2kms to access market, close to half (46.8%) are between 0.5 to km from market.
- Respondent were asked on their preference form of assistance, 63% of the respondents reported Cash via mobile money, 15% of the respondents said they prefer in-kind and voucher assistance
- The assessment indicates catastrophic levels (IPC phase 4- 5) of food insecurity across the assessed districts, with 95% of surveyed households exhibiting inadequate levels of food consumption.
- Over three-quarter (85%) of the households report poor FCS group and are associated IPC3-4 and 10% remain border line. Only 5% of households reported an acceptable score.
- At district level, 100% of the districts assessed are in poor food consumption group, exhibiting comparatively higher levels of food insecurity of IPC phase 3 and 4
- 87% of the respondents reported relying on less expensive food average of 3 days a week. 94% reported relying on borrowing food from friend or relatives average of 4 days a week. 84% of the respondents reported relying on reducing size of food served average 4 days a week. 78% of the respondents reported relying on restricting consumption by adults so that small children can eat average 4 days a week and 77% of the respondents reported relying on reduce the number of meals eaten in a day for 4 days a week.

1.4 SHELTER.

Due to the current drought over 650,000 people fled their homes in search of food and water. Women and children form the greatest proportion of the displaced population, with some trekking over 200km to reach the nearest settlement.

- 35.5% of the respondents are living as squatters in their newly displaced locations with Garasbalay (60%), Bardheere (93%) and Balaad (100%) reporting the highest numbers of squatters. Another 36% of the respondents are living relatives within the host community.
- 53% of the assessed HHs live in timber and plastic sheeting shelter type, followed by makeshift shelter, tents and a stick wall with thatched roof.
- Lack of insulation from cold weather at night (52%) and leakages in case it rains (74%) were the main fears of the respondents.
- 31% fear the risk of secondary displacements (evictions). Dhobley, Jowhar, Baidoa and Khahda Districts reported the highest people with concerns of eviction in order listed here.
- In terms of shelter support required, 43% of the respondents requested for shelter materials while 54% requested for provision of cash to enable them purchase shelter materials.

2. BACKGROUND

Somalia is experiencing prolonged and complex humanitarian crisis characterized by ongoing severe drought which is even worse than the same moment in the 2016/17 due to the cumulative effects of three consecutive below-average rainy seasons. The number of affected people has increased by over a million from 3.2 million in December 2021; of whom those displaced internally have more than doubled from 245,000 in January to about 554,000 people as of February, according to the UNHCR PRMN³. In central regions, crops have failed, with below-season production reported in the south and northwestern regions, resulting in the third lowest deyr (October to December) seasonal. Of these people, almost 671,000 have been displaced from their homes in search of food, water, and pasture, according to UNOCHA⁴. The drought emergency is expected to get worse ahead of the next rainy season in April. Severe water shortages and inadequate access to sanitation and hygiene facilities have heightened the risk of disease outbreaks.

Mercy Corps is implementing 12 month Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) funded project titled “Somalia Emergency Assistance and Early Market Recovery (SEAM II) Program” providing critical life-saving and recovery intervention targeting to reach 54,453 households (326,715 individuals), including IDPs and vulnerable women, men, boys, and girls affected by natural and human-made hazards in Lower Juba/Gedo, Bay/ Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud, and Mudug regions, as well as in the Mogadishu/Afgooye Corridor, are better able to meet their immediate WASH, food security, and economic recovery needs and manage risk without detriment to wellbeing. The Interventions are integrated holistically to respond the needs of the disaster and conflict-affected population, designed to enhance social cohesion, and reduce protection risks. The program has 4 major outcomes which includes improved and expanded livelihoods assets and opportunities, improved access to sustainable life-saving water supply and sanitation infrastructure, improved food security through growth in agriculture and livestock value chains and Vulnerable households are able to meet their immediate needs through Multipurpose Cash Assistance.

The rapid need assessment will measure the needs and gaps of the affected population in the program targeted region that will inform the modification of SEAM II program in response to drought affected communities. The rapid assessment identified basic household needs regarding access to water and sanitation (WASH), food security and livelihoods (AFS), and Shelter. The assessment also identified Household capacities and proposed actions to support to the communities.

³ Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN)

⁴ UN OCHA Drought Impact Snapshot (As of 9 March 2022)

OBJECTIVES

- (i) Identify household needs, on food security & livelihoods, WASH, and Shelter after effect of the drought.
- (ii) To what extent does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by assessed districts and displaced and non-displaced population groups.
- (iii) Identify community capacities and map the displaced communities' locations in the program targeted regions.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE/ SAMPLE SIZE

The rapid need assessment covered eight regions of current SEAM II program interventions in Banadir, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Lower Jubba, Gedo, Galgaduud and Mudug. These consisted of 17 districts: Kahda, Daynile, Jowhar, Balad, Garbaharey, Garasbaley, Marka, Kismayu, Baidoa, Dollow, Beled-hawo, Bardheere, Elwaq, Luuq, Adado, Galkayo, and Hobyso district.

3. METHODOLOGY

The rapid assessment majorly adopted quantitative approach for quick data collection and analysis. The team conducted 355 Household interviews and made observation in the assessed communities and as well-made cross-reference of recent secondary data sources of SEAM II program baseline study. The methodology adopted gender-sensitivity, indicating what data collection methods were employed to seek information on gender issues and to ensure the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups. The methodology also ensured that the data collected was disaggregated by sex and where possible by age.

The assessment employed random sampling strategy to select respondents to be interviewed from targeted sites (Villages and IDP camps) across all the assessed eight regions.

The Somalia team drafted the assessment tool, and it was reviewed by the MC TSU sector leads for relevance and consistency with the BHA guidelines. The Somalia MEAL team steered the whole process of data collection, data cleaning, analyzing, quality control and minimized as possible the margin of error when transforming/extracting/transferring data for analysis and report writing.

4 . LIMITATIONS

The assessment employed majorly the quantitative approach to add already existing secondary literature, and the household-level quantitative surveys seek to provide quantifiable information that can be generalized to represent the populations of interest; However, the methodology may

not necessarily provide in-depth explanations of complex issues. Thus, questions on “how” or “why” are best suited to be explored through qualitative method.

5. FINDINGS

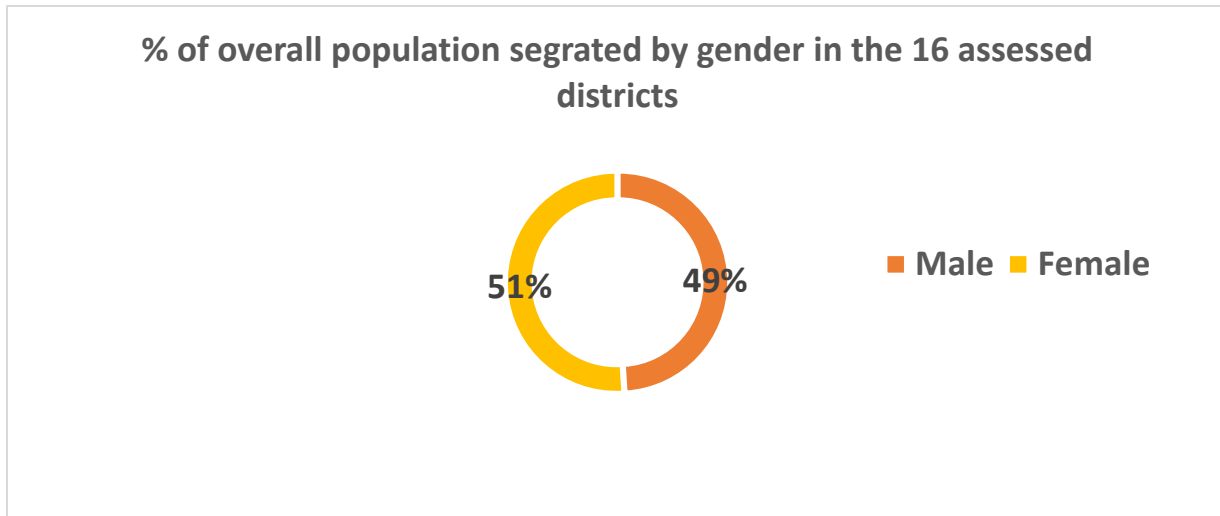
5.1: DEMOGRAPHIC

The rapid need assessment surveyed a total of 355 individuals across 16 districts in South Central zone of Somalia. Majority of household survey respondents (309) were IDPs (87%) and the remaining 46 HHs amounting to 13% were from the Host Community category. The 355 households surveyed has a population of 3,455 with (51%) female and (49%) males as illustrated in table 1.

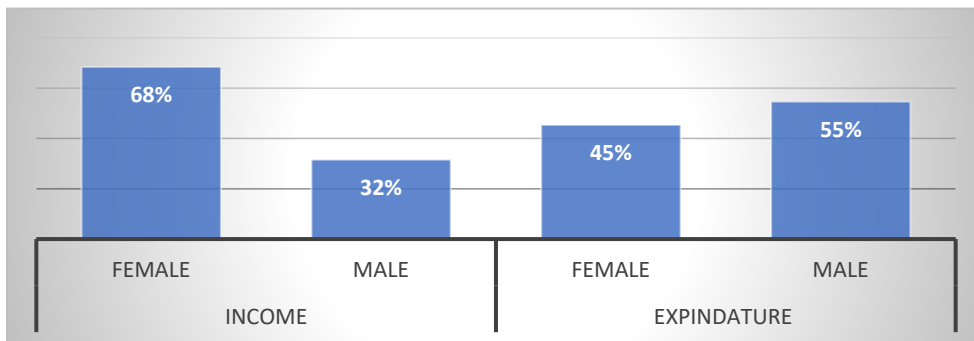
Table 1.1: Respondent HH status by District and HH size.

District	Household Status (IDPs/Host)		Household Population by Gender				
	Host	IDPs	Male	Female	Total	Percentage Male	Percentage Female
Aadado	1	19	77	95	172	45%	55%
Baidoa	0	30	99	96	195	51%	49%
Bal'ad	0	15	83	81	164	51%	49%
Bardeere	1	29	130	160	290	45%	55%
Beledxawo	15	5	81	95	176	46%	54%
Daynile	0	24	94	105	199	47%	53%
Dhobley	0	15	50	63	113	44%	56%
Dollow	3	17	80	60	140	57%	43%
Elwak	6	19	158	159	317	50%	50%
Galkayo	12	28	163	192	355	46%	54%
Garasbaley	0	20	116	168	284	41%	59%
Jowhar	0	15	54	46	100	54%	46%
Kahda	0	20	260	205	465	56%	44%
Kismayu	0	16	66	73	139	47%	53%
Luuq	0	15	82	73	155	53%	47%
Marka	8	22	96	95	191	50%	50%
Total	46	309	1689	1766	3455	49%	51%

Chart 1: Percentage of the overall Population size separated by sex



5.1.4 HH income earner vs expenditure.



The illustration on the left shows 68% of the respondent HH income providers are female, while only 32% are male.

Chart 2: HH income provider versus expenditure by gender

On the other hand, only 45% of these female income providers make HH expense decisions. Couple of factors may cause this disparity including cultural factors that are deeply rooted within IDP catchments; equally, the type of casual labor available to men are scarce in contrast to those of their female counterparts. However, women are more lenient and kinder to let their men/husband make the household decisions and particularly out of traditional norms.

The survey also reported that 32% of the population are suffering from chronic and acute ailment such as malnutrition and measles. This is further exacerbated by low HH dietary consumptions as well as lack of basic health services. “Basic service and vaccination coverage among children in the IDP camp seems low, and there is suspicion of cases of measles while diarrheic diseases are reported in Bardheere”.

⁵ UNOCHA mission report

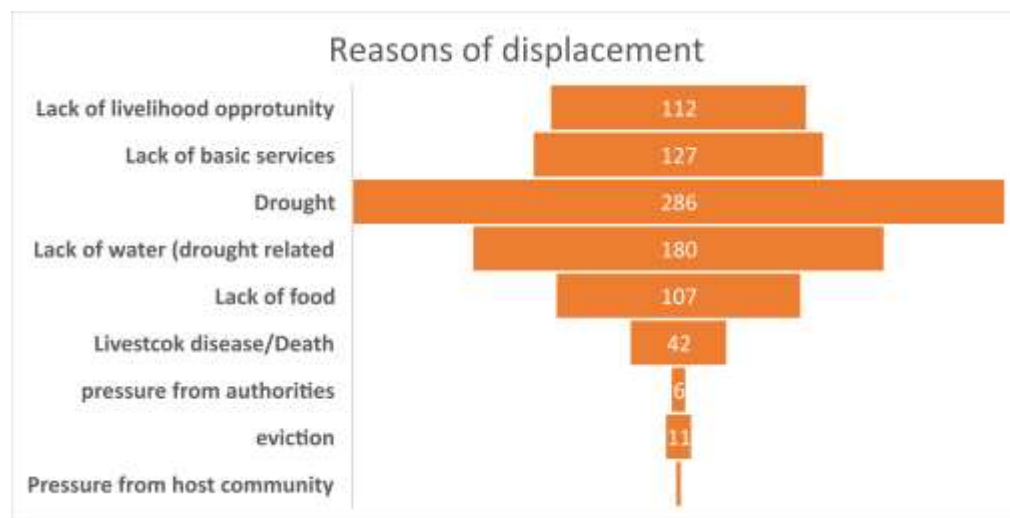
5.2 DISPLACEMENT.

The survey conducted in the 16 drought affected districts have shown that 61% of 355 respondents were newly displaced. Baidoa in Bay region and Daynile in Benadir region received the majority of the people with a combined total of 49 respondents. 21% of the respondents arrived within the space of 4 weeks as another 25% arrived within 3 months. The data also showed that 38% of respondents hosted 1 or more individuals that are not members of their household and who also share resources.

5.2.1 Reasons for Displacement.

A total of 286 (80%) of the respondent reported that drought, citing lack of basic services such as water, food, and shelter as the main reason for their displacement. while 32% (112) reported that lack of livelihood opportunities such as loss of income sources as well as the demise of their animals as shown in the funnel chart below.

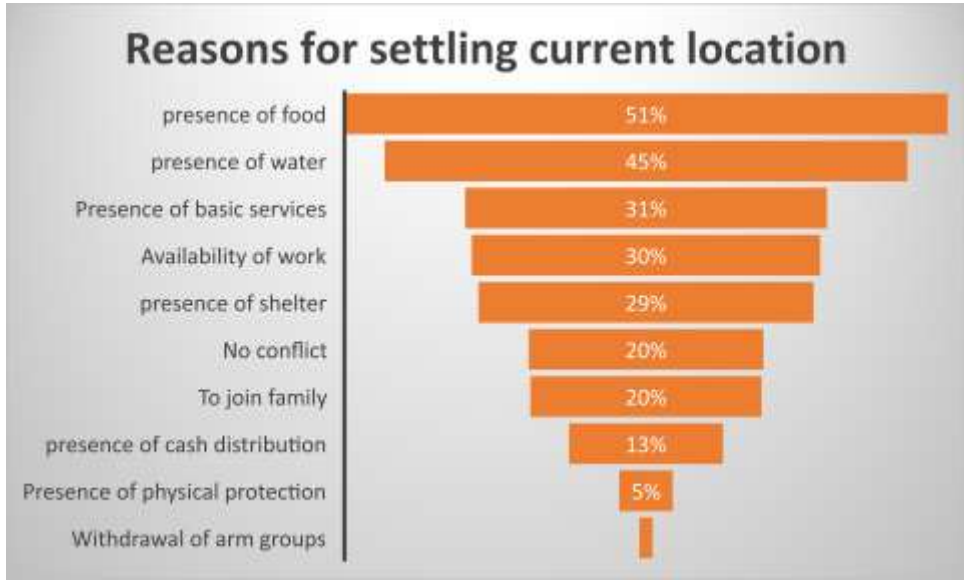
In contrast, the assessment also found out that majority(51% of the resettled respondents indicated



that existence of basic services such as food, water and shelter as their main reason of resettling in their current locations, although, families lack the means to afford such services.

Chart 3: Reasons of displacement

Charts 4: Reasons for settling current location



5.3 WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

5.3.1 WATER SUPPLY

The assessment collected data across three key areas in relation to WASH, including, (i) water source and access to water, (i) access to sanitation facilities and 3) access to hygiene services and any functioning facilities. 29% of the respondents reported their current source of water kiosk and shallow well, 14% of the respondents reported their current source as water trucking, and 11% of the respondents reported their current source as river and water pond. Water level in the riverine area is very low to an extent that watercolor changed green and change to saline due to stagnation. There is the risk of disease outbreak like AWD due consumption of unsafe water.

On the distance to collect water from the source and was visually confirmed by the data collectors, 44% of the respondents reported collecting water from a distance between 1 to 500 meters form their dwelling, 45% of the respondents reported trekking 0.5 to 2 kilometer and 12% reported collecting more than 2 kilometers. On the duration fetching water by the respondent from water source, 43% of the respondents reported collecting water between 5 to 15 minutes, 23% reported 16 to 30 minutes and close to a third (30%) of the respondent reported fetching water from the water source more than 30 minutes.

Access to clean drinking water remains a major challenge in the assessed areas. 42% of the assessed respondent reported lack of sufficient water for drinking, 53% lacking water for cooking and 69% reported lacking water personal hygiene as shown in figure below. The respondent reported local business communities and diaspora are voluntarily providing lifesaving water services through water-trucking, but this is insufficient compared to the needs in the IDP site.

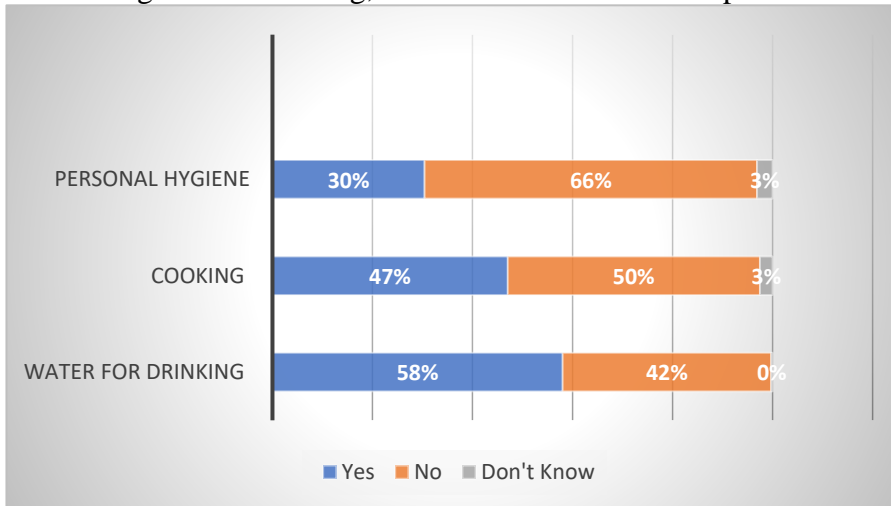
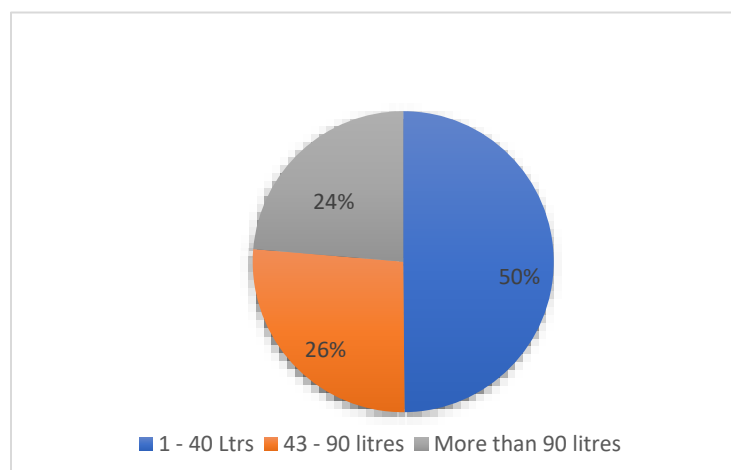


Chart 5: Respondent access of water for different needs

On the quantity of water collected by households for the last 24 hours, a half (50%) of the respondent reported collecting 1 to 40 liters, a way beyond the emergency water sufficiency for a household,



which is 42 liters per day, see figure on the left. The minimum water collected was 5 liters and the maximum is 325 liters and the average amount of water collected by households is 70 liters which translates below 90 liters water sufficiency for household.

Chart 6: # of Ltrs of water collected last 24 hrs. By HH

Bardheere, Beledxawo and Jowhar district initially depended majorly on river and earth pans that are dried up due to prolong drought are experiencing acute water shortages. Marka, Kismayu, Bardheere, Beledxawo and partly Baidoa (29% for the respondent) depend on Hand dug shallow wells that are drying up due to low river water level. Respondents from Baidoa, Dollow, Galkayo (13%) district's reported their current source of water as water trucking, since these districts were hardest hit by drought and received a lot of displaced population.

Table 1.2: Respondent Water Source by District

District	Borehole with submersible pump %	Piped System %	Shallow well(protected/unprotected) %	River / pond / earth water pan %	Water kiosk %	Water Tracking %
Aadado	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Baidoa	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	6.5%
Bal'ad	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Bardeere	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	2.0%
Beledxawo	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Daynile	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Dhobley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
Dollow	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%
Elwak	0.3%	0.6%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Galkayo	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%
Garasbaley	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%
Jowhar	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Kahda	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Kismayu	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Luuq	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
Marka	0.0%	0.8%	5.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
Grand Total	0.3%	27.6%	18.6%	10.4%	30.1%	13.0%

On the problems related to water access; 38% of the respondents reported water too expensive and far distance, 35% of the respondents reported not having enough containers to store water and 15% of the respondent reported water point not functioning well/closed and long waiting time at water point to collect water. In addition, 15% of the respondent could not access water due to being disable and 11% could be due to safety concerns especially women and children.

On coping mechanism and sustenance, a third (69%) of the respondents reported relying on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water and as well surface water (river) for drinking, while more than a half (57%) of the respondent, rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) and surface water for cooking and washing. 14% of the respondent, fetch water at a source that could be dangerous, while 16% of the reported reducing water for consumption as shown in table below.

Table 1.3: Respondent problems with water access

Nature of water access challenge/problem	Number of respondent (%)
------------------------------------------	--------------------------

Water is too expensive	38%
Water points are too far	38%
Containers for water collection/storage are not enough	35%
Insufficient number of water points / longer waiting /queuing time at water points;	15%
People with disabilities cannot reach/access water points	15%
Water points are not functioning or closed	15%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the water points	13%
Safety concerns at main water points	11%
Don't like taste / quality of water	10%
Safety concerns traveling to main water points	9%
Water is not available at the market	4%

Table 1.4: Respondent Coping Mechanism for Lack of Water

Coping mechanism for lack of water	Respondent (%)
Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water for drinking;	35%
Rely on surface water for drinking;	34%
Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) for cooking and washing;	30%
Rely on surface water for other purposes such as cooking and washing;	27%

Fetch water at a source further than the usual one;	23%
Send children to fetch water;	16%
Fetch water at a source that could be dangerous;	14%
The HH does not have any issue;	12%
Spend money (or credit) on water that should otherwise be used for other purposes;	11%
Reduce drinking water consumption (drink less);	10%
Reduce water consumption for other purposes (bathe less, etc.);	6%

5.3.2 SANITATION

The respondents were asked about the type of sanitation facilities(toilet/latrine) household use, number of persons using the facility and whether the latrines are shared. The data analysis showed 65% of the respondents have access latrine and 35% do not have access to latrine. On the type of latrines, the household use; 26% of the respondents use pit latrine without a slab or platform, 22% use pen hole and 19% use pit latrine and 35% of the respondent don't have access to latrine and practice open defecation.

On whether the latrine is shared with other people; 73% of the respondents reported sharing and 27% of the respondents reported they do not share the latrine. Further, on the number of HHs sharing per latrine; Only 48% of the respondent indicated to have shared 1 to 5 HHs per latrine which is in line WASH sphere standard of maximum 5 HHs/latrine, 27% of the respondent indicated 6 to 20 HHs per latrine and 15% indicated 20 to 50 HHs in one latrine susceptible to hygiene and sanitation related diseases such AWD, STI or UTI. The data collection team also observe that, all latrines were communal, and were not gender segregated.

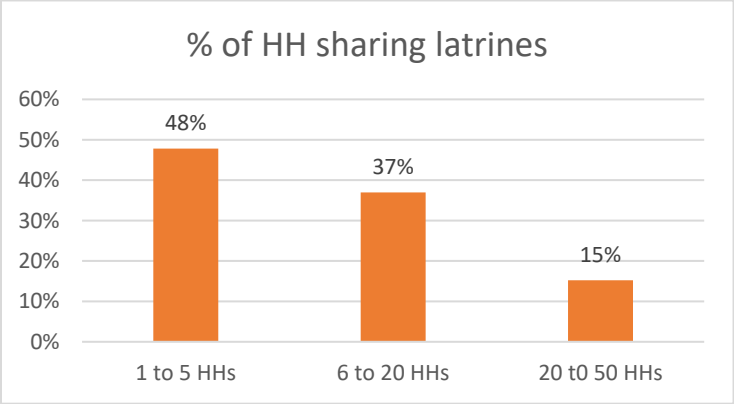
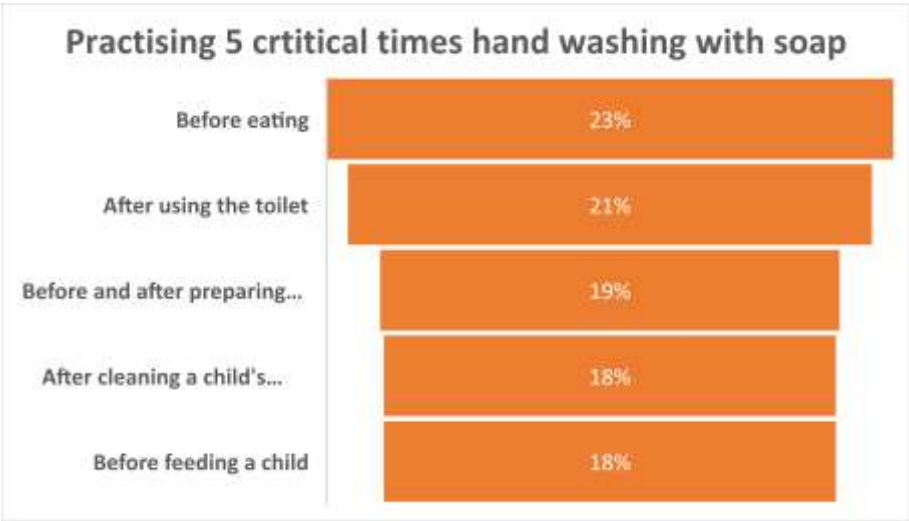


Chart 7: % of HH sharing latrines

5.3.3 HYGIENE

The respondents were asked about the handwashing practice at critical times, access with soap and prevention measures and access to hygiene items. More than three-quarter (75%) of the respondent reported not having access with soap and less than a quarter (25%) of the reported washing their hands at all critical times with soap. Of these, 23% of the respondents reported washing their hands before eating, 19% of the respondents reported washing their hands before preparing food, 18% of the respondents reported washing their hands before feeding child. After cleaning a child’s bottom as shown in the funnel chart below.

Chart 8: practicing 5 critical times hand washing with soap



Respondent were also asked if COVID-19 pandemic had impact on hand washing practices and hygiene; 58% reported COVID-19 having no effect on the handwashing practices, while close to a third (34%) fee that at some extent yes the pandemic

had effect on their behavior of handwashing practices and 8% don’t know of it had effect or not as shown in the bar graph below.

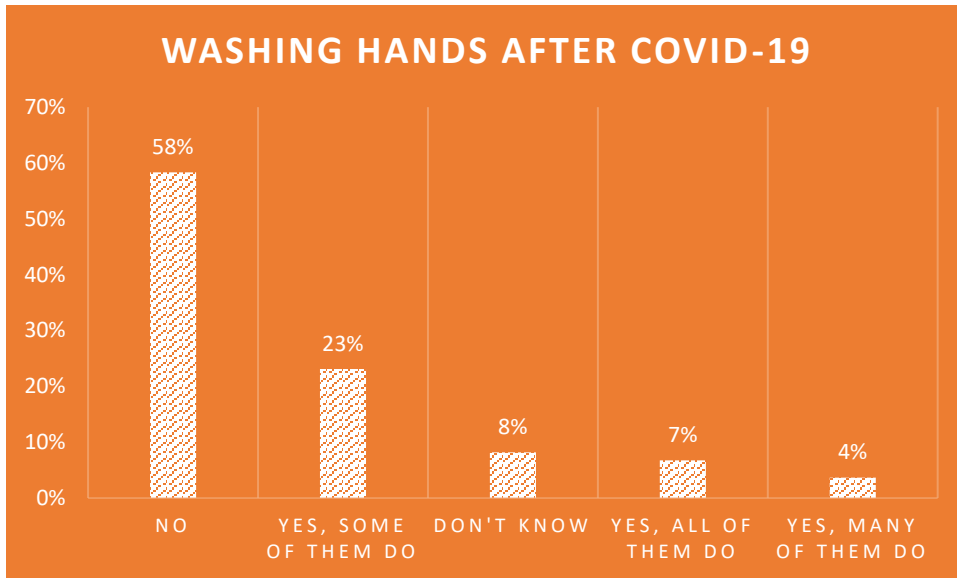


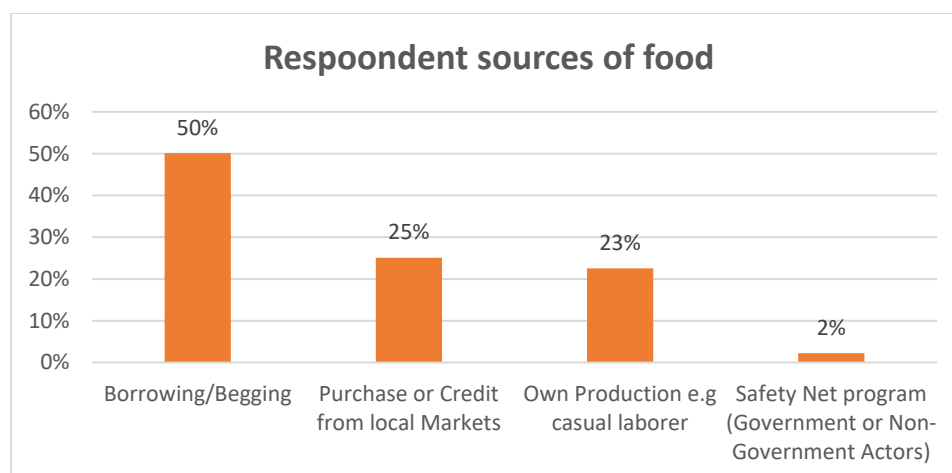
Chart 9: Washing hands after COVID-19

1.4.0 FOOD SECURITY

5.4.1 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Respondent were asked about access to basic services, 89%(292) reported not having access to basic services at their household as majority of this respondent are newly displaced families and drought affected households. Also, respondents were asked on their sources of food, half (50%) of the respondent say they either borrow or beg from host or relative families, 25% purchase or credit from local market and only 2% are getting support from Government and non-government agencies indicating the low level response to the drought affected communities. The breakdown is as below.

Chart 10: Respondent sources of food



5.4.2 ACCESS TO MARKET

On access to market, all the respondent reported that they had access to market though the distance varies reason being most of IDP settlement are located in the far periphery of the towns the resettled to land space availability and reduce congestion.

On the Distance, more than a quarter (33%) of the respondent reported trekking more than 2kms to access market, close to half (46.8%) are between 0.5 to km from market. Most of the respondent reported the reason for the visit to the market is begging because they don't posses any resource. The table below illustrates the distance of market per district.

Table 1.5: Distance of water sources by District.

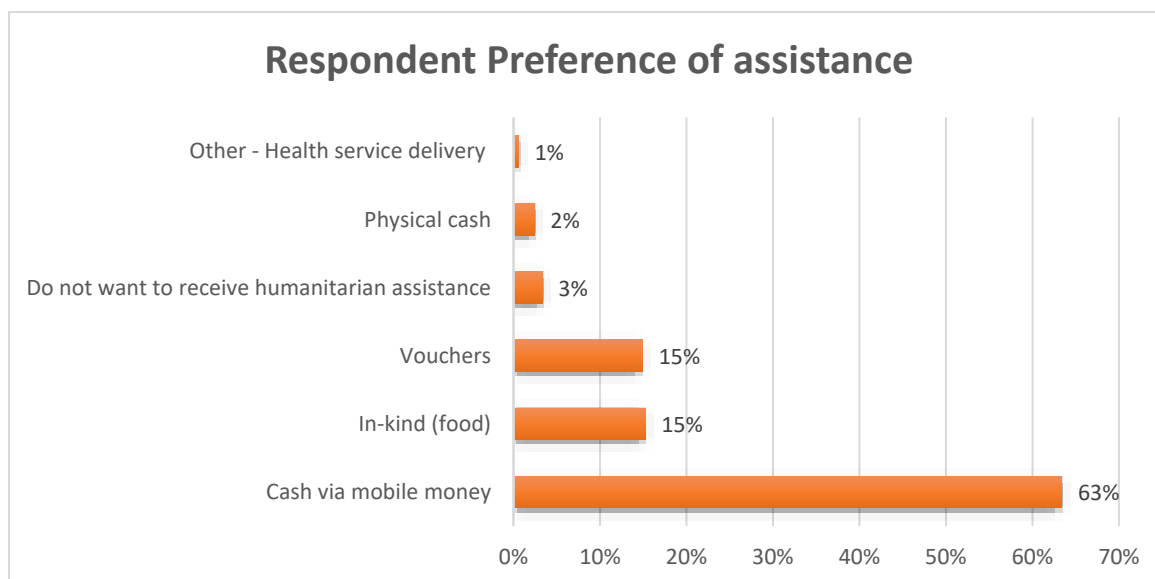
District	0 %	less 250 M	250 - 500 M	0.5 - 1 KM	1-2 KM	more than 2 KM
Aadado	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Baidoa	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	2.5%	1.7%	3.1%
Bal'ad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Bardeere	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	3.4%	3.9%
Beledxawo	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	3.1%
Daynile	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	3.1%	2.0%	0.0%
Dhobley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.9%	0.0%
Dollow	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	2.5%
Elwak	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.9%	0.6%	1.7%
Galkayo	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	1.7%	2.0%	6.2%
Garasbaley	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Jowhar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Kahda	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.8%	0.8%
Kismayu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%

Luuq	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	0.6%	1.4%	0.3%
Marka	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	4.8%
Grand Total	5.9%	6.2%	8.2%	23.7%	23.1%	33.0%

5.4.3: RESPONDENT PREFERENCE OF ASSISTANCE.

Respondent were asked on their preference form of assistance, 63% of the respondents reported Cash via mobile money, 15% of the respondents said they prefer in-kind and voucher assistance as shown in the figure below.

Charts 11: Respondent Preference of assistance



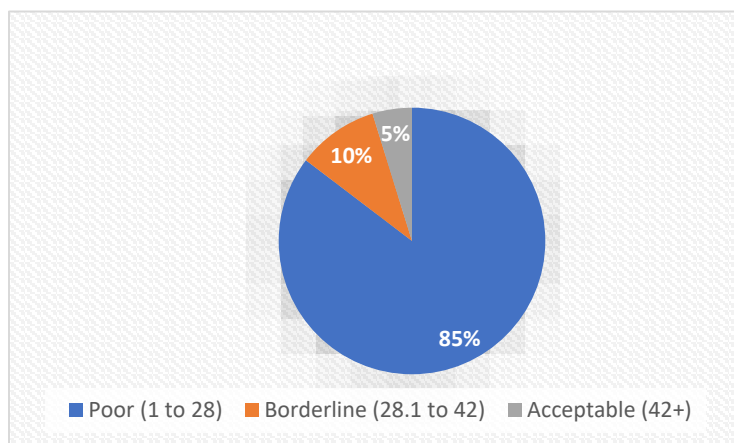
5.4.4: FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS

The assessment finding indicates emergency levels of food insecurity across the assessed Districts, with 95% of surveyed households exhibiting inadequate levels of food consumption. This is measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS), a continuous score assigned to each household which measures the consumption frequency of various food groups over a seven-day recall period. Within the FCS, 0-28 denotes poor food consumption group, 28.5-42 indicates borderline food consumption and >42 is acceptable food consumption. Any score below 42 is considered inadequate, suggesting high or acute levels of food insecurity.

As shown in the graph below, the assessment revealed that over three-quarter (85%) of the households report poor FCS group and are associated IPC 3-4 and 10% remain border line. Only

5% of households reported an acceptable score. This translated to extremely low rates of access to a nutrient-rich and diverse diet. This is further supported by household expenditure data: on average, households spent over 80% of their total monthly expenditure on food, suggesting significant difficulties in securing access to food. Across the region, food expenditure that exceeds 50% of total household expenditure is considered to a sign of food insecurity.

Chart 12: % of respondent by FCS category



At District level, 100% of the district assessed are in poor food consumption group, exhibiting comparatively higher levels of food insecurity, and this would likely further compound by the prolong drought and the resulting contraction in economic output. Losses of income further constrained access to food.

Table 1.6: FCS by District

District	Sample Size	FCS threshold	Category	Associated IPC Phase
Aadado	20	5.6	Poor	3-4
Baidoa	30	4.1	Poor	3-4
Bal'ad	15	13.3	Poor	3-4
Bardeere	30	6.1	Poor	3-4
Beledxawo	20	24.6	Poor	3-4
Daynile	24	20.1	Poor	3-4
Dollow	20	8.1	Poor	3-4
Elwak	25	8.9	Poor	3-4
Galkayo	40	8.7	Poor	3-4
Garasbaley	20	6.3	Poor	3-4
Jowhar	15	6.5	Poor	3-4
Kahda	20	18.8	Poor	3-4
Kismayu	15	14.5	Poor	3-4
Luuq	20	2.5	Poor	3-4
Marka	30	18.5	Poor	3-4

5.4.1 COPING STRATEGY

The assessment asked respondents to report whether they used any of the five (5) food related coping strategies in response to the stress of household food insecurity that include i) rely on less preferred and less expensive foods, ii) borrow food or rely on help from a friend or relatives, iii) limit portion size at mealtimes, iv) restrict consumption by adults so that small children can eat and v) reduce the number of meals eaten in a day.

The respondents reported relying on all food-related negative coping mechanisms in the week prior to the assessment. 87% of the respondents reported relying on less expensive food average 3 days a week. 94% of the respondents reported relying on borrowing food from friend or relatives average 4 days a week. 84% of the respondents reported relying on reducing size of food served average 4 days a week. 78% of the respondents reported relying on restricting consumption by adults so that small children can eat average 4 days a week and 77% of the respondents reported relying on reduce the number of meals eaten in a day for 4 days a week.

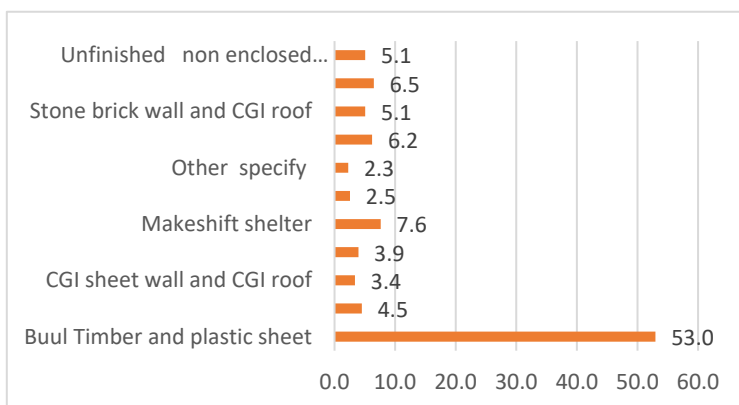
1.5.0 SHELTER

The current drought has displaced over 650,000 people who fled their homes in search of food and water. Women and children form the greatest proportion of the displaced population, with some trekking over 200km to reach the nearest settlement.

The assessment has shown high levels of shelter needs among the respondents particularly for the newly arrived IDP population who formed 61% of the respondents.

5.5.1: SHELTER TYPOLOGY

The assessed population exhibited poor shelter typology with most HHs reporting they live in Bull timber and plastic sheeting shelter with no corrugated iron (53%).

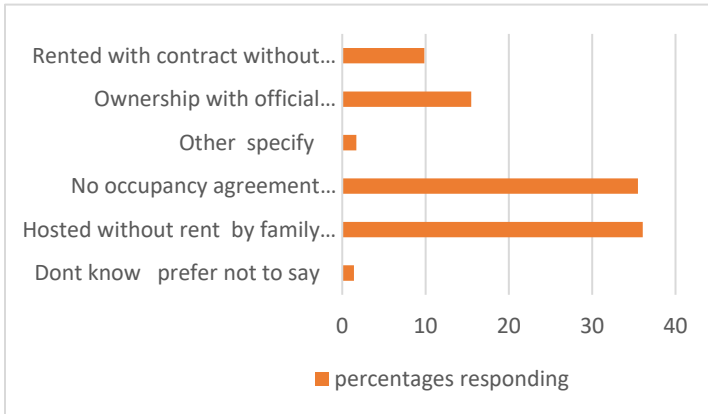


This was followed at distance by smaller percentages who reported to be living in makeshift shelter (7.6%), tents (6.5%) and a stick wall with thatched roof (5%).

Chart 13: Shelter type by respondent

5.5.2: SHELTER OCCUPANCY ARRANGEMENT

The assessment examined the occupancy arrangement of the respondents in the SEAM II target locations and established that majority of them were hosted by relative families (36%) or living as squatters (35.5%) as shown below.

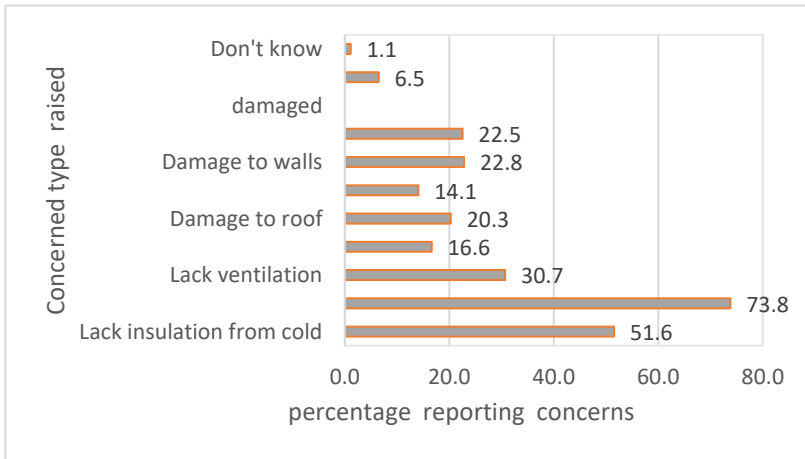


The 36% figure hosted by relative families was good indication that a reasonable level of integration with the host communities do happen.

Garasbalay (60%), Bardheere (93%) and Balaad (100%) reported the highest numbers of people living as squatters, indicating limited level of integration and increased urgent shelter needs for the newly displaced.

Chart 14: Occupancy arrangement

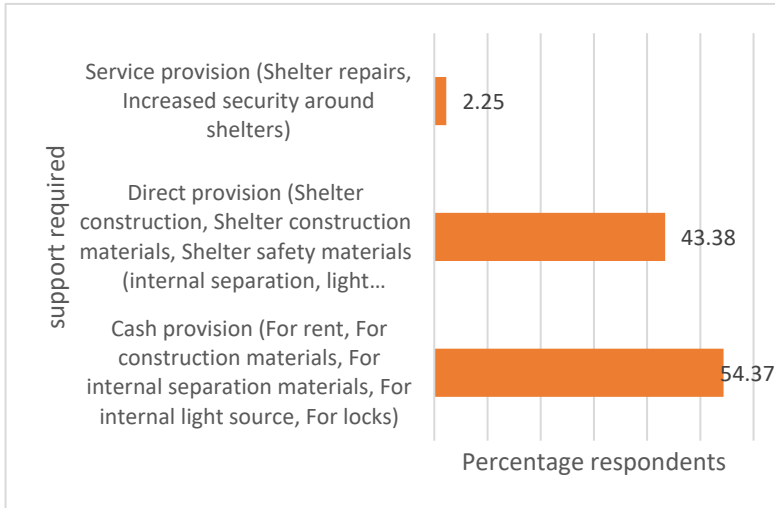
5.5.3: MAIN SHELTER CONCERNS RAISED



The respondents raised several shelter related concerns with majority of them reporting fear of lack of insulation from cold weather at night (52%) but even higher number of 74% reported fear of leakages in case it rains in the upcoming rainy season (March-May 2022).

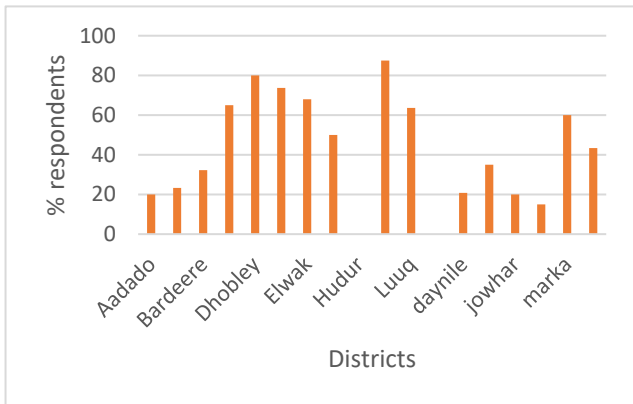
Chart 15: Shelter concerns raised

5.5.4: SHELTER AND NFIS NEEDS



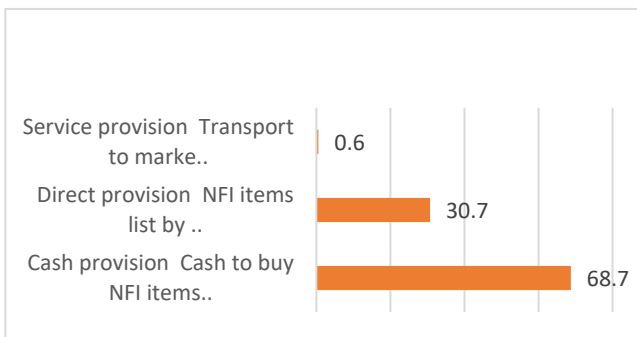
In terms of shelter support required, 43% of the respondents requested for shelter materials while 54% requested for provision of cash to enable them purchase shelter materials. Though the data could not confirm, the team deduced to mean those requesting for shelter materials are likely to be the newly displaced people who may not well versed with local costs as opposed to groups who lived in IDPs camps for years.

Chart 16: Type of shelter support required



In terms of District level Shelter materials needs, respondents from Kismayu, Dhobley Doolow, Elwak, Belet Hawo, Luuq and Marka reported higher needs for direct provision of shelter materials.

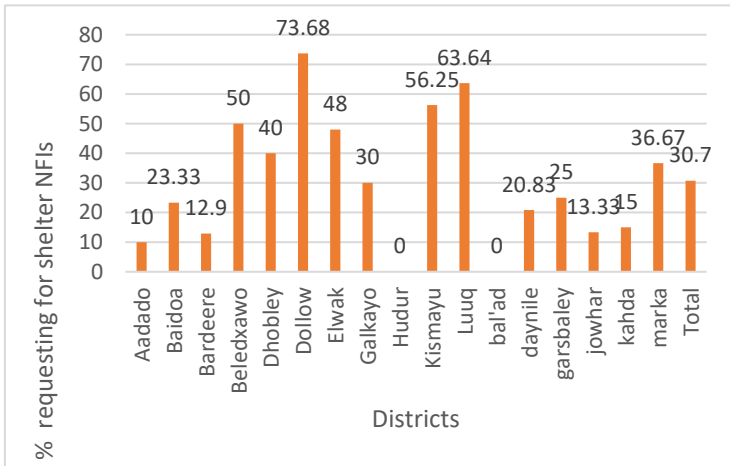
Chart 17: Shelter materials provision needs



With regards to shelter NFIs needs, about 69% of the respondents requested for provision of cash to enable them purchase shelter NFIs as opposed to 31% who requested for direct provision of shelter NFIs.

Chart 18: NFIs provisions

Chart 19: Shelter NFI items needs by District



At District level analysis, Dollow, Luuq, Beled-Xawo, Kismayu Districts showed higher percentages of those requesting for direct provision of shelter NFIs.

As shown below, sleeping mats (57.6%), Water jerrycans (53%) and blankets (49%) formed the three top priority NFIs, with kitchen set items and mosquito following closely.

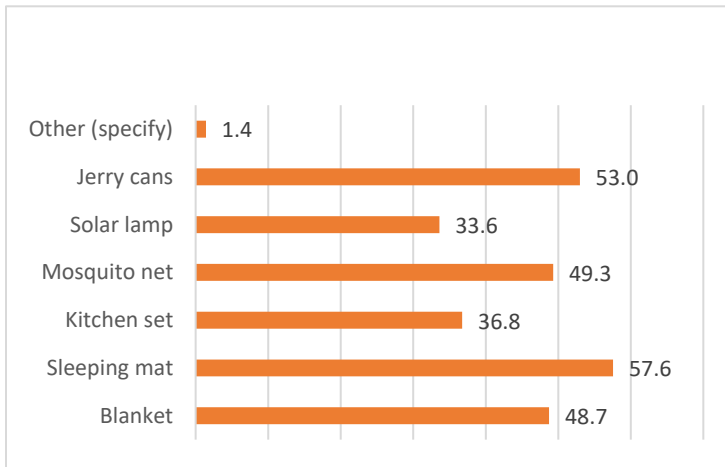


Chart 20: Top priority NFI

6. ANNEXES

Annex I: SEAM II Program Cost extension targeted locations

State	Region	District	List of Villages	List of IDP Camps
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Kismayo	Alanley village, Farjano village, shaqalaha village, Fanoole village, New kismayu village, Qamqam Village, bula gadadud, Yountoy village, Istanbul village, and Gobweyn village some are outskirts of Kismayo district.	Alhamdu IDP, Warshda - A IDP, Warshada Camp B2 IDP, Warshada Camp - D IDP, Camp Buale IDP IDP, Camp Jibril IDP, Arare IDP, Hanshi IDP, Wadajir IDP, Sabatuni IDP, Barawe -3 IDP, Buulo Hussein IDP, Gabow IDP, Ahmed Bin Xambal IDP, Musa Haji IDP, Bulsho IDP, Barawe-2 IDP, Khalid 1 IDP, Shamow IDP, Beledu Rahma IDP, Kamtiirey IDP, Haji Bola IDP, Hamdi 1 IDP, Hilac IDP, Lafole IDP, Janaa Abdalla IDP, Farhan IDP, Hamdi 3 IDP, Mumino Marketi IDP, Jilibey IDP, Horiyo IDP, Yaman IDP, Towfiq1 IDP, Sahal IDP, Biyole IDP, Wamo3 IDP, Bahane IDP, Adat Gari IDP, Bass 3 IDP, Halane IDP, Halgan 2 IDP, Mareerey IDP, Nageeye IDP, Abaq Banbow IDP, Alla suge IDP, Dayah IDP, Sato IDP, Buulo Fatura IDP, Camp Owliyo IDP, Camp Yaq IDP, Alle Qabe IDP, Luqman Galleyr IDP, Shabac IDP, Camp BulaHaji IDP, Yaq Halul IDP, Camp Bangeni IDP, Jal-Deyse IDP, Feer Sagara IDP, Buulo Gaduud IDP, Alle Amin IDP, Gubakibir IDP, Haraac IDP, Bariga Dhahe IDP, Camp Galbet IDP, Buula Banaan IDP, Dano IDP, Danwadaag IDP, Digaal IDP, Koban-2, Badbado IDP, Nasib IDP Warshada Camp B1 IDP, Olole IDP

				IDP,Sakuye IDP, Galayrada IDP,Badar-1 IDP,Camp Kulmiye IDP,Mariino IDP,Khalid Two IDP,Farhan2 IDP,Soyaa IDP,
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Afmadow	Afmadow Town, Waamo, Fanoole, Hodan, Danwadag, Wabeeri, Kaxda, Kamarun, Qooqani, Xayo, Arbo Qarso, Tuwaneey, Bilisa and Dhegmareer	
Jubaland	Lower Juba	Dhobley		Dahirow IDP,Labii IDP, Qorax IDP, Danwadaag IDP, Hogan IDP,and Wadajir IDP
Jubaland	Gedo	Dollow	muqlay, karowshidle, gubat, qurday, labicallen, lanbuley, shilinka, sinai, qorof, Abdi loxow, muquley, waranley, Jiqley, dusay, maqasha, dhumadhumay, surgudud, maskinow, dayax, burabor, barabaray, bantal bay, busle, ramagroore, gubata, unaa, Wareyle, Qote, Birgini, Qorday, Balanbale, Dhakajanayso, Burtoosi,Sanajiif, Warcilaan, Geedwayne, Siciid Gubaa, Kabxan, Beritri, Dudumadheer, Dollow town	Qansaxley IDP, Kabasa IDP, Ladan IDP, Kaharey IDP.

Jubaland	Gedo	Luuq	Dariqa, Kabaalaay, Shadilaay, Muraad Qabe, Hero kuwad, Sulale, Boyle, Balanbale, Bacdley, Desiyow, cadaley, garbolow, aroosow, awow, barkaale, muradqabe, Madawaja, Yurkud, Cusbo, Qurangog, Karaban, Qonay, Madeena, Xerakow, Boholgaras, Dogob, Garmadow, Shatolow, Madaawajo, Bashiira, Bohol yahas, Bohol Bashir, Hanooy, Luuq Godey, Toosi Ijabo, Garmadow, Badbado, Xidig, Bula marehan, Magada, Sooqaxay, Garsow, Baarmaygaag, Fodcadow, Boyle 1, Boyle 2, Bulu Musley, Sabansa, Luuq town.	Kulmiye IDP Camp, Dhuyacley IDP, Madina IDP Camp, Jazeera IDP Camp, Dayah IDP, Burdhuba IDP.
Jubaland	Gedo	Beled-Hawo	Idaan, qurac bilash, qabri sheikh, Wardheee, Liilan, Dhuxun gaduud, labilley, labicad, odaan, Sheikh Bare, Unsi, Oda, gawido, malkariyay, Tuulo Amin, Digtaar. (Alango, Madiino, War cadey, Najax, Hudley, Ala aamin, Xaji garas, Arabo, Bacaada wen, liiban raage, Tuulo mumin, Jilacale, Labi raara, War gaduudo, KASHUUBO, Beled-Hawo town.	Ajuraan idp, Jiroon idp, Idan IDP, Najax IDP
Jubaland	Gedo	Elwak	dabar dale, Elbanda, bula October, janayo, Hawlwathag, bula madina, bula waberi, Owrushaku, owrudimtu, Igiro, Bula garas, Garse filtu, Komor sidho, Buurya bima, Ramatu, Sadax jirood, Qobo takati, Goof, Tula mareer, Horbaate, Chiri, Chimbile, Tula Qurac, Dahyaal, Libileey, Ramaraxa, Bula cadey, Afison, Qabanawa, Barwaqa, Mansa, Dheka, Suleka bula, Libantey.	Qoryoley, Gambia, Bardeera, Camp A, Suuriye, Afgoye IDP Camps
Jubaland	Gedo	Garbaharey	Cali Jamac, Fardanan, Salamac, Bura, Canamaaley, Tur mumin, Dofareey, Warta Cad, Xashi weer, Farburey, Dhube & Cadad cano.	Nasro Diin, Boobada, Waabari, Dhuure, Warsan, Tawfiq, Badhaado, Haarta cad, Kaabooy & Libaax low IDP camps.

Jubaland	Gedo	Bardhere	bula jadiid, bula Garas, shimbirole east, hurena, Bula Tawakal, Bula ceysan, Marda, Xagar buul, Bula Amiin, Jafeey, Bula kurman, Been la oday, bay galchacel, Libi oman, Jafeey, Bula cadey, Bula asharaf, Bula wariri, Sarinleey, Shimbirole west, Yacdho, Kurtunleey, Bula barako, Bulsho, Hilshiid, Culusoow, Jirax, Mandeq, Gudhudhey, Kulmiye,	Iftin, Qansax deera, Horset, Muruq mal, Returnees & Iiman, Xagal cadey IDPs Camp.
South-West	Bakool	Hudur	Mada- Warabe, Hiidow, Ilin, Hudur town, Sheikh aweys, Buulow, Horsed, Muuragabey, Gaamiloy, Twakal, Tabooy, Shiilow, Gomoro, Fajar Booro,	Tiyoolow IDPs, Dhusin Shabelle, Abal IDPs, Goondar diid IDPs, Garaswayne IDPs, Ceelbarda IDPs, Mada-Warabe IDPs, Qadiid IDPs and Moorashidle IDPs
South-West	Bay	Baidoa	Reebey, Boonkay, Awdinle, Luwiili-Awgaale, Buula-jaay, Afar-irdood, Mooshi, Miidow, Boqol-Itir, Buula Manur, Buula-garey, Irwari, Jiidow, Buula-Nasiib 1, Luwile ween, Berhanoy, Munabur, Goof-gadud Burey, El-adow, Geeldhere, Balow, Wariri, Harir-dhere, Balbala, Buulow-madow, Haween, Lafaale, Weeley, Quronlow, Dhooqsoy, Garasey, Awooy, Mursal Roobow, Aykilaban, Ismuudnoy, Laanbule, Adayka, Lowiile-Tumaale, Goof-galol, Waryarey, Dhagaal, Makiina, Berdasilig, Bukriyey, Buula-gurow, buula-jadid, Buula-Hassan, Buula-Aamin, Awogobay, Balowka	Sumadle, Abal Five, Ala-Amin, Reydab kuley, Wardhujiiley, Q aydar Ade, Koronkoo, Way ama-Gubay, Madaren degen, Balabala, Adabl e Ede, Awal Barwaqo, Don Dherow, Korar, Bulo Goof, Tawakal 2 Dinsor, El-Heje, Bohol galaaje, A DC-1, Qansaxdhere, warharqaan, habar wanod, Abal 3, barakaaley, duurey, jidow bakool , Qorile, Dowta malabley, Kormari, Galgale 2 , Balmabe, Buurfule shabeelow, Buurow sarmaan, Dhaydhayka , Siisma Alle, Tawakal-Qansaxdhere, Barkaley, Nasiib, Al-

				fatah,Mukubo,Yayiyo wkow,Beer Shebele,Ganugaay,W elkoban ,Bula Usley,Weel Dhen,Weysay
South-West	Bay	Diinsoor	October, Kacaan, Hillaac, Hawa Taako, Bulo Oman and Cabdulle Xassan	Bulo Oman Camp, Doger Hosle Camp, Yaqshid Camp, Tuni Camp,Sakow Camp,Raxole Camp,Qot Qot Camp, Korka Mare Camp, Kanax Camp,
South-West	Lower Shabelle	Merka	Horsed, Howlwadag, Wadajir, Obasivo, Ayuub, Wacuneyna,Bufow Bacad, Cagarane, El-Jalle,Shalanbood, Gandawe, Bulo Durow, Suuban Garshine, Osmo Qule, Bulo tinka, Janale, Gumeysidid, Siimow, Qumaley, Jadid, Bulo Bare, Alla Ibaday, Marka town, Kulanka, Fidalabi, Bulo Tinka, Bulo Bacad, Bulo Kudka, El-Bashirow, Jujuuma, Shamateri, Bulo Jaan, Ruusiyo, Bulo Eeley, Daaf Aleley, Sarahaa, Awbaale,	Keyfa IDPs, El-Farey IDPs, El-Jalle IDPs, Bulo Beylow IDPs, Nortto Talio IDPs, Horsed IDPs, Bulo Samow IDPs, Bufow Bacad IDPs,Bulo Awyale IDPs, Bulu Tinka IDPs, Fidalabi IDPs, Osman Qule IDPs
South-West	Lower Shabelle	Qoryoley	Hodan, Qoryoley town, Wadajir, Bulu Sidow, Xalane, Talex, Bulu Iishow, Farhane, Bulu Bulow, Haduman, Bulu Shiiq, Jazira, Bandar, Farkerow, Haaro 1, Tugerey and Ahmed Gas	Qoryoley town IDPs, Wadajir IDPs, Talex IDPs, Hodan IDPs
South-West	Lower Shabelle	Barawe	Saqawediin, Dayah, Howlwadag, Qasim Barawe, October,Dalfure, Dalhiska, Bulu Masakin, El-Hindi, Sheikh Biyamalow, Biruni, Bulu towfiq, Mudun Barawe, Suufi Jaylani, Galbeed, Bulu Barwaqo, El-	Dalhisk IDPs, Sheikh Biyamalow IDPs, El-Hindi IDPs, Dayah IDPs, Bulu Masakin IDPs, Bulu Barwaqo IDPs, Dalfure IDPs

			Macalin Omar, Cirole, Yaqmiyay, Ceel dhabarey and War xarey.	
Benadir Regional Administration	Benadir	Daynile		Ceelmayow, Farsoley, Qabobe, Maslah, af dheer, shinbire, Bismilaah, Mahubtaa, xanlaay misire, baqdaad 2, diinsoor, doodaale, Deegaan, Sahal, Gargaar, Ramaas, buulo cadaad, booraar, laamuu, gubta, law gaduud, qorliile, boorma, qaloocan, cadeyle, Bula warbo, Deeqo Rabi 1, Baalguri, Harmacaane, Nasiib Alle, Caaneyste, Mustaqiim, biccil kuus, wardaadooy, goowaale, caawiye.
Benadir Regional Administration	Benadir	Kahda		Jeerow, Halis, Oomane, Subagale, Dahab, Arishleey, Magsuud, Timir, Dulqad, Anoole, Alhamdulilaah, Kobiye, Nasib, Bakaaro, Roona Rabaa Og, Hareeri, Baltaag, Aniga, Alle fuutaw, Shuute, Mahadaay, Sawdo, garascade, Ubah, kaxda, degaan, laama warood, yim bis, alle suge, Mar saare, guri daan, Tareedisho, muna, Beer lula, Cade Koofi, Tufaax, Hagar Diid, Xersi Ruug, Wabi yarow.

Benadir Regional Administration	Benadir	Garasbaley		Fathul-iman, Hirdoogle, Daryeel, Buufaw bacad, Nasiye, Musbah, Masul, Aran, Dugsilow, Kabalawe, Balgaduud, danyar, danguud, Robsuge, khere, ala fuuto, al hidaya, feynuus, garowlay, bel deeq, janaale, jeey jeey, xasan nur, salaxow, onto red, xayow dhere, day maay, juqoow, cel shale, shabele, bacad Wayne, calasow hadafow, run dhigtar, Jaamacada Zamzam, Nasir, Birimo, Faranka luul, Dahab, Hanuuniye, Igadaba gey, Riyaal, Afsamow, Xoog yare, Bulsho uroone, Dan iyo Duruuf, Allaa kariim, Dhadhaab-somaali kenyaan, Manaas, Raaxooleey, Rajo wanaag, kulmiye, Tabruc, Danwadaag, maandeq, hodman, santarka kunaso
Hirshabelle	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Jowhar Somali, Mayungaale, Timire, Bula Bisharo ,Bula Haji Baro, Geeda Birkaan, Byahaw, Kalundi, Bananey, Barey, Gumbe, Moyko, Congo, Garash, Daifa,Dayma Same,Hansholy, Labiga,Danyeerey , Dhaygoon,Abukar Askari,Halgan,Ali Wraabey, Maryan keynan.	Sheikh Omar, Jiliyaale,Tawakal,

Hirshabelle	Middle Shabelle	Bal'ad	<p>Hareeri Caadle, Garasbintow, Warjirow, Garasd eele, deelaale, Bula shululub, Raxaale, Bula libaaxle, Bula banan, Mashrua 20aad, Bula abtow, Bula Gurmo, Riyoole, Boohi weyne, Boho, Marerey, Bula walal, Warjaale, Bula saydir, Bula hassay, Bula Fay shariif, Bula Raqalyle, Bula wargab, Korebe, Korebe Bari, Bula hanlay, Yaqlow, Bula donka, Damaley, Bula Haji Ali, Bula Hassay, Walamoy, Muryaale, Bula Buley, Mashrua 4aad, Waragba, Farbarako, Maqar areys, Bula busley, Kurshaale, Mashrua 7aad, Arbax, Garsaale badan, Wargod, Meryaale, Carafaag, Xa yaale, Damerow, Aboto Kuleey, Garasaale badan, Calibooy, Jabad qadhoob, Gacal yabaroow, Casho buure, God-unfe, Buurweyn, Cali coon, Boyaale, Daybuure, Mooro gubad, Garas xaanshole, Cadaan Axmed, Wacanre, Samad, Ceelgorof, Dharkeen dheere, Aqabmaceey, Saqiiro, Kulanweyne, Da aymasaar, Kobodheer, Mashrua 32aad, Mashrua 22aad, Mashrua 5aad, Mashrua 12aad, Mashrua 3aad, Donweyne, Mashrua 2aad, Bohol, Baqtiile, Faay dhuxul, Bula jaay, Bula Huti, Jabajeex, Bula caamir, Bula rarar, Barwaqo, Mashrua 8aad, Mashrua 30aad, Mashrua 31aad, Mashrua 34aad, Mashrua 21aad, Mashrua 33aad, Mashrua 35aad, Hawa tako, Wabari, Ceelgele, Halgan,</p>	Gargaar IDP I, Gargaar IDP II
Galmudug	Galgaduud	Dhuso-mareeb	<p>Bohol, Balicaano, Olal, Balicad, Mareer Guur, Sangooye, Yunisoom, Inamada, Higlaale, Beercabdi farax, Faragooye,</p>	Amaano,

Galmudug	Galgaduud	Adado	Biyagadud, Baburharsi, Karama, Badbado, Galinsor, Tulocano, Walaleye, Elsor, Bendhart and Dayenno, Dayeeno, Dhuumoodle,	Kulmiye, Daryeel, Maandeeq, Lanwayn, Badbaado, Karaama
Galmudug	Galgaduud	Abudwak	Balisokor, Goddhurwaa, Hurshe, Mirjicley, Hulkujir and Miirhayley, Hogdugag, Faakhato, Shiilomadaw,	Jaqafaabir, Garasle, Nasiye, Mahad Alle, Ajuuran Camp,
Galmudug	Galgaduud	Guriel	Labiley, Lanle, Qaydar, Ceel qorax, Mareere, BARAKEYE, DANWADAAG, UJUURAN, SACABO WEYNE, LABI XALUL, DALAB, ULODHEER, KABAX KABAX, FARACADE	
Galmudug	Mudug	Galkayo	Qarsooni, Jilable, xingod, Ooman, Duqaaqo, Jilabla hayre, Bajale, Ceel Akhwaan, Daarusalaam, Dagaari, Qarqoora, Banadar Qaali	Dooxa Mudug, Xaarxaar, Sirmaqabe, Mahad Alle Baxsan, Deegaan, Calanlay, Buulo Bishaaro, Camuud
Galmudug	Mudug	Hobyo	Kaalsoc, Xajubsufi, Qarsoni, Wargalo, Hobyo, Elgula, Bajela, Barag, Isse, Dabaqaloc, Dawgab, Lasgacaney, Hurdafa, Shameno Haya, Shacshacley, Dhurre, Jilable and Garday, Wisil, Hadile, Xaaro, Ceel guula, Higlaale	
Hirshabelle	Middle Shabelle	Warsheikh	Ceelmacaan, Ceelow, Kurshaaley, Bakaarole, Xamaroow, Oowrlaaye, Ceelka Cusub, Filadheere, Runshiiqow, Ow Muse, Qoralow, Koogaar, Shiikhyaale	

Annex II: Household Questionnaire

Find here the link to the [Rapid Assessment](#) tool.