

Basic Needs Assessment Report

BNA Pilot in Fafan zone, Ethiopia

December 2017



Funded by
European Union
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Save the Children

Disclaimer: The assessment was undertaken in four woredas in the Fafan zone (Somali region), namely Babile, Hareshen, Kebribeyah and Tuliguled, and assessed IDP households as well as host community households. The findings represent a comprehensive account of the humanitarian situation only in the assessed areas. The report should be interpreted in conjunction with other assessments or media reports, and IDP figures from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from IOM.

The assessment has been implemented by Save the Children, on behalf of the ECHO-funded Multipurpose Grant Consortium. The report is authored by Aaron Thegeya with support from Dipti Hingorani, and was reviewed by Consortium partners as well as the Ethiopia Inter-agency Task Team before publication.

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Somali Region Displacement Profile, IOM as of December 2017

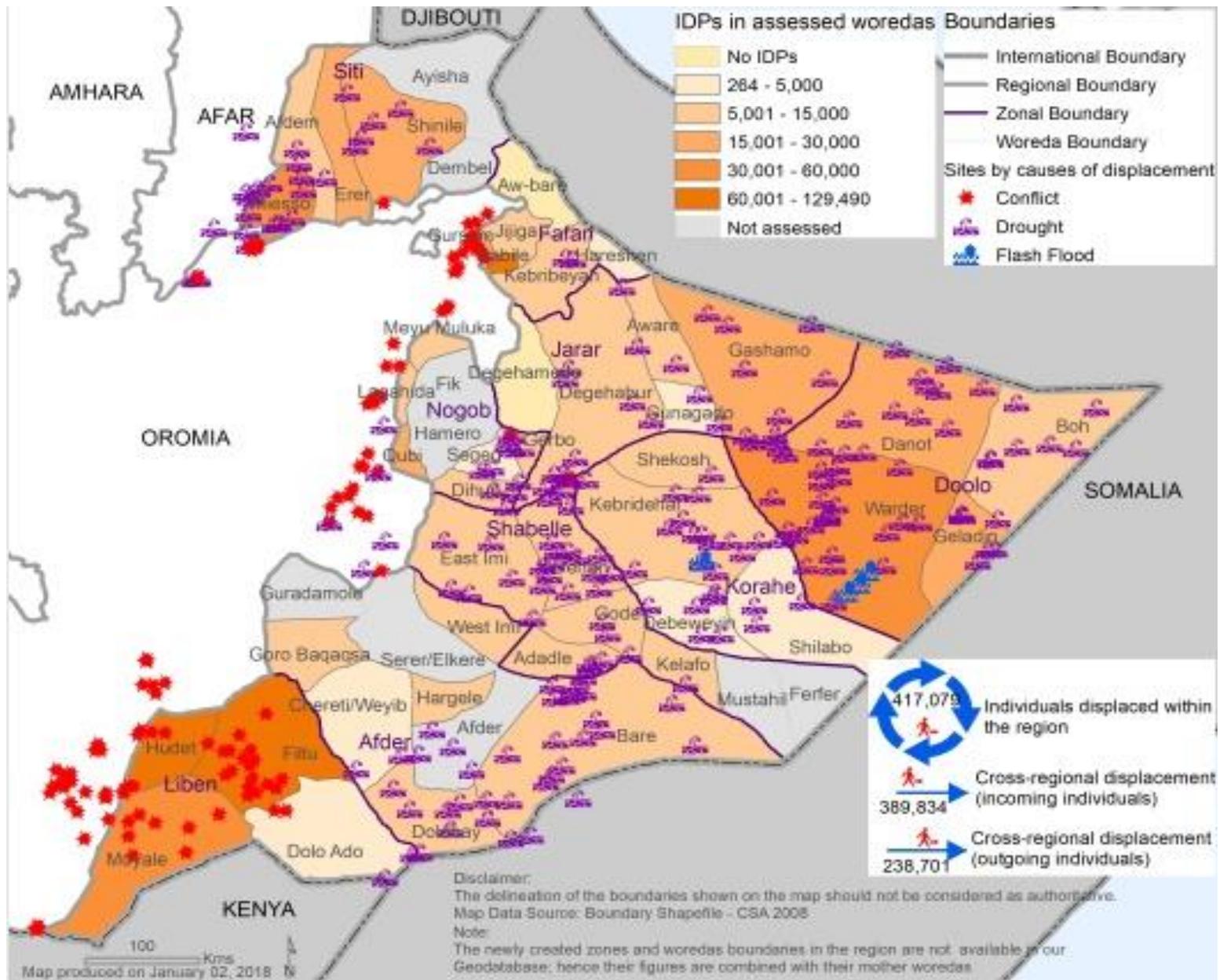


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Abbreviations

IOM	International Office of Migration
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
BNA	Basic Needs Assessment
HHI	Household interview
CGD	Community Group Discussion
SDR	Secondary Data Review
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MPG	Multi-Purpose cash Grant
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
ODK	Open Data Kit

A. Executive Summary

Priority geographic areas and affected groups

The BNA in Ethiopia identified Tuliguled as the woreda where deprivation across all basic needs has the most severe humanitarian consequences for the population in the assessed sites (see sampling methodology in Section C). Babile and Kebribeyah were the next most affected. This situation was due mostly to insufficient purchasing power and assistance.

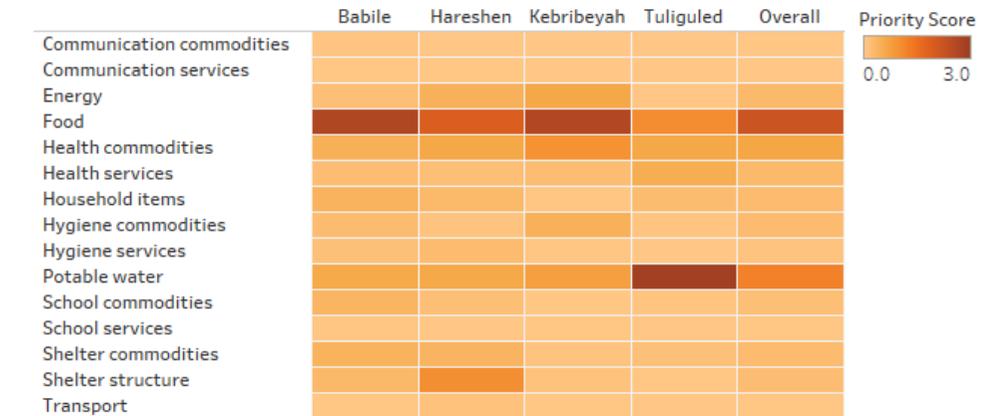
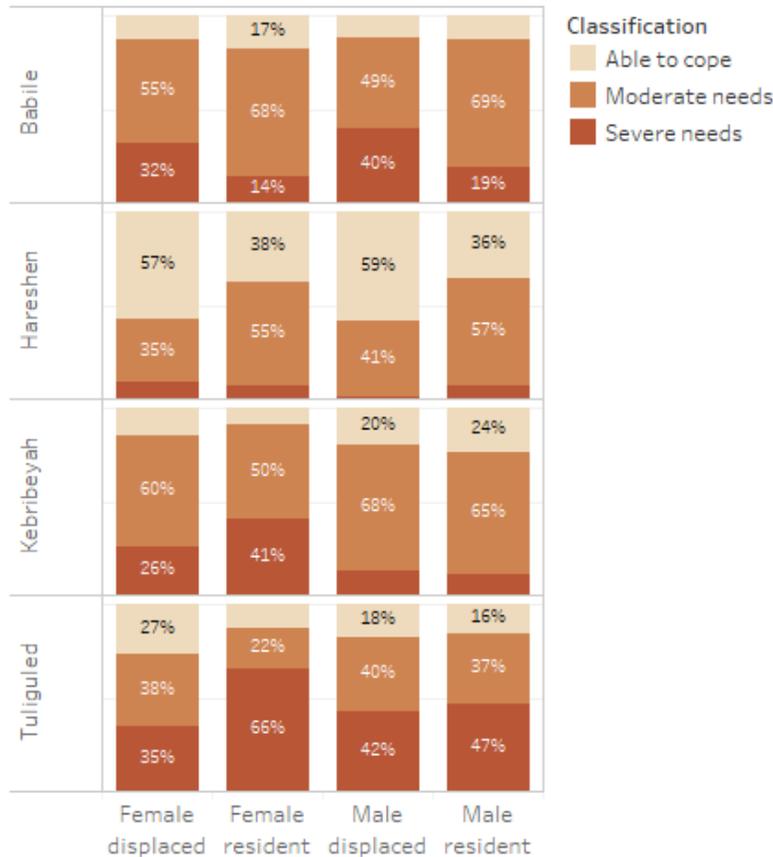
The highest proportion (49 percent) of people facing severe unmet needs was found in Tuliguled. In comparison, 35 percent of those interviewed in Babile faced severe unmet needs and the share in Kebribeyah was 16 percent. The largest proportion of households facing moderate needs was found in Kebribeyah (63 percent, compared to 56 percent in Hareshen and 53 percent in Babile).

The groups facing most shortages across basic needs were resident households in Tuliguled (both female and male household heads), and displaced households with male household heads in Tuliguled.

The underlying factors contributing most to unmet needs were (in order of importance) inadequate purchasing power, insufficient assistance, insufficient local infrastructure, lack of trade, and physical constraints to market access.

Composition of the basket of assistance

The five basic needs most frequently mentioned as a priority for assistance by all affected groups are food, potable water, health commodities, health services and energy.¹ Potable water is a critical priority especially in Tuliguled. These five items commonly account for 48 percent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for all groups.



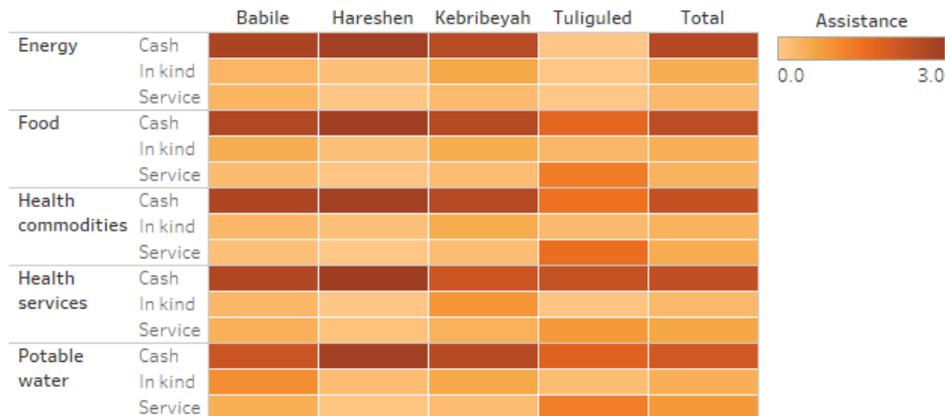
Preferred assistance modalities

¹ These basic needs were most frequently mentioned both as the top priority for assistance, as well as one of the top-three priorities for assistance across all households.

The preferred overall mode of assistance is cash. This is typically due to the flexibility that cash allows households to provide across their various needs.

Additionally, the preference for cash is due to the proximity of markets that provide access to goods and services. Within Hareshen, both resident and displaced households have access to Harshin Town, which provides market access. However, the road network linking Hareshen to other towns is poor. Similar to Hareshen, resident and displaced households in Kebribeyah have market access to goods and services within Hartashek, while Babile is linked to Jijiga town by a good road network that allows easy access. Smaller markets are also accessible along the same road.

On the contrary, access to markets in Tuliguled is difficult, and is reflected by a relatively lower preference for cash relative to other woredas. With regard to food, potable water and health care, there was a relatively stronger preference for in-kind or service provision of these basic needs relative to other woredas.



Expenditures, gaps and calendar

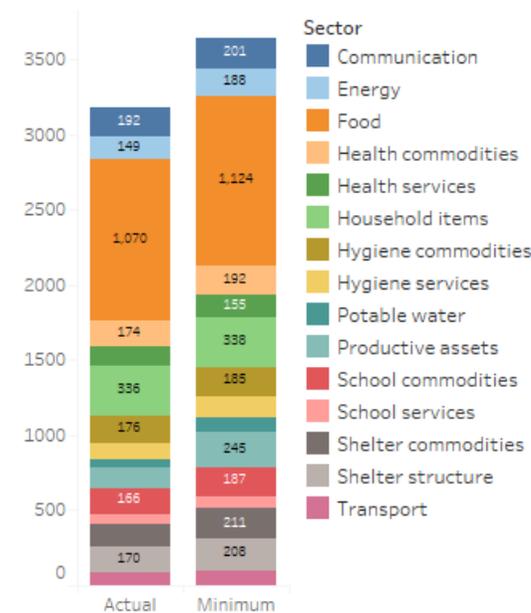
The average family size of an IDP household interviewed was 7.6, and the average size of a resident household was 7.0; the average household size in the overall IDP and host population is, respectively 6.8 and 6.4.

The current actual level of expenditure on all basic needs of an average IDP household is ETB 3,850, versus ETB 2,700 for an average resident household; the biggest contributions to higher costs for displaced households are attributed to costs of communication, household items, school commodities and health. On average, the minimum expenditure that a resident household would require to meet all basic needs is ETB 3,570 per month, compared to ETB 3,750 per month that would be required by an IDP household.

For an average IDP household, meeting the top five priority needs for which assistance was most often requested would require an average minimum expenditure of ETB 1,650 (44 percent of the total minimum required expenditures), compared to ETB 1,830 (51 percent of the total minimum required expenditures) for a resident household. However, the current actual expenditure on these same five priority needs is ETB 1,620 and ETB 1,550, for IDP and resident households respectively.

Compared to households headed by men, those headed by women have lower total current as well as minimum expenditures on basic needs. However, households headed by women have a higher expenditure gap on average.

In a hypothetical scenario where households are given an unrestricted grant of ETB 4,000, sixty eight percent of the grant would be spent on the top five priority needs for which assistance was most often requested, with food comprising 47 percent of the grant's expenditure.



Expenditures on most basic needs vary by item. Education costs are incurred twice a year during commencement of the school semester, in January and September. Expenditures on food are typically affected by drought, but in some cases such as Babile, distribution of food by humanitarian organizations provides a cushion from seasonality. Other basic needs such as health care incur costs in exceptional circumstances during illnesses, not necessarily linked to any particular seasonal trends.

Income, savings and livelihoods

Sixty-eight percent of households interviewed have access to a regular income, while 26 percent of households do not have a regular source of income. Access to a regular income varies significantly by woreda, with the lowest access in Babile, at 45 percent of households.

For households with a regular source of income, the most frequently reported source in all woredas except Hareshen is casual labour, where the most prevalent source of income is self-employment.

The analysis also shows that non-adult household members are relied upon to provide income, although this varies by woreda. The highest proportion of non-adult working members is found in Tuliguled, where 52 percent of working household members are under the age of 18.

Average monthly income shows substantial variation across woreda as well: households in Tuliguled are the worst off with an average income of ETB 780, while households in Hareshen are the best off, with an average monthly income of ETB 3,403.

Household savings are low, with 3 out of 4 households unable to sustain household expenditures for more than a week with existent savings.

Transactions: mechanisms to transfer and receive money

The most frequently used mechanism to transfer and receive money is hand-to-hand, which was reported by 89 percent of the respondents. The next most common mechanisms are informal money transfer networks and over-the-counter withdrawals from banks, the most common methods for 5 percent and 4 percent of households respectively.

By woreda, formal means of money transfer are common only in Kebribeyah and Babile. In Kebribeyah 9 percent of respondents use over-the-counter withdrawals most commonly, and 2 percent of respondents use ATM withdrawals, whereas in Babile where 3 percent of respondents use over-the-counter withdrawals most commonly. Transfers in Tuliguled are most commonly either through hand-to-hand transfers or informal money transfer networks, and 99 percent of transfers in Hareshen are hand-to-hand.

Hand-to-hand transfers are more common amongst IDPs, with 98 percent of IDPs relative to 83 percent of residents using hand-to-hand transfers most commonly.

Inter-sectoral matters: coping mechanisms and special needs

Coping mechanisms show that households respond to pressures in meeting basic needs by reallocating resources across needs, subject to household budget constraints. This may in part explain the preference that households have for cash, which allows flexibility to accommodate multiple needs.

When constrained, households resort to negative mechanisms to deal with pressure in meeting basic needs across various sectors. Specifically, the assessment found that on average, 37 percent of households respond by not sending children to school; this coping

mechanism is particularly widespread among IDP households, 47 percent of which do not send their children to school.

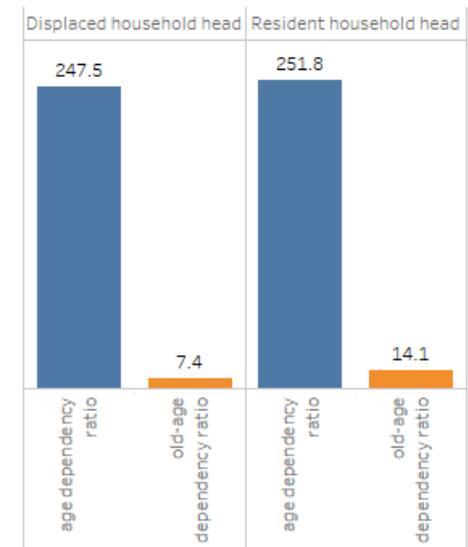
Also alarmingly, when faced with difficulties in making ends meet, more than half of the respondents reported neglecting health issues, spending less than required on medicines and health services. Among IDPs, two-thirds of households reported spending less on healthcare, compared to 46 percent of resident households. This suggests that household expenditure baskets do not reflect actual household needs.

In terms of groups with special needs, 20 percent of IDP households have separated minors, which is significantly higher than resident households (5 percent). However, chronic diseases and permanent disabilities are reportedly more widespread amongst resident households (one out of three, versus one out of four in IDP households). The percentage of pregnant or lactating women is similar among IDP and resident households (38 percent and 37 percent respectively).

Households that have one or more members with special needs are less likely to have a regular source of income than households that do not have any members with special needs: on average, 65 percent of these households have a regular source of income, compared to 73 percent of households without any member with special needs. Additionally, the likelihood of a regular source of income decreases with the number of individuals that have special needs within a household.

Relative to households that do not have members with special needs, insufficient assistance, lack of access, insecurity and poor infrastructure are relatively more important underlying factors contributing to basic needs not being met for households that have one or more members with special needs. However, similar to all households, the most significant underlying reason for special needs households not meeting their basic needs is insufficient income, although this factor is less significant than for non-special needs households.

Special needs households have total current expenditure needs of ETB 2,990, and minimum expenditures of ETB 3,320. These expenditures are lower than those for non-special needs households.



The age dependency ratio² for respondent households is 249.9, but with variation by group: resident households have an age dependency ratio of 251.8 percent relative to 247.5 percent for IDP households. By woreda, Hareshen has the lowest age dependency ratio (215.7 percent), while Tuliguled has the highest age dependency ratio (263.7 percent).

Key recommendations for emergency response in Fafan

BNA findings show that Tuliguled is the woreda with the highest deprivation across all basic needs, in the selected kebeles. Disaggregated by gender, households headed by women in all woredas show higher levels of deprivation across all basic needs.

Sectors in which needs were most frequently mentioned as a priority for assistance by all affected groups are food, potable water, health commodities, health services and energy; however, the ranking of assistance priorities is inconsistent with that of severity of needs and deprivation. A significant share of monthly expenditure is allocated to food, and households show a strong preference to allocate a significant share of a one-time grant to food.

Key underlying factors behind household inability to meet basic needs are lack of purchasing power and insufficient assistance. Households show a preference for cash-based interventions to meet basic needs over provision of in-kind assistance or services.

Further assessments to be conducted

Nation-wide, the BNA is one of the very few (if not the only) assessments based on household surveys. However, it is only one of the possible sources of information around humanitarian needs in the Fafan zone. It does not provide detailed and in-depth information on specific needs and their causal pathways, or on specific vulnerabilities, although it provides some highlights on the general situation. Furthermore, it does not explore gender dynamics. Bearing this in mind, for a broader and more comprehensive needs analysis, BNA findings should be reviewed in conjunction with other assessments of vulnerabilities and needs.

The results of the BNA will feed into a response analysis and feasibility process where the feasibility of different preferred modalities will be assessed. The BNA alone is not sufficient

to make recommendations around response options (i.e. cash transfer/vouchers, in-kind aid, services, or a mix of these options). In fact, the BNA mostly informs the relevance of different response options with respect to affected groups' needs and related response objectives, as well as with respect to the preferences for assistance and access to critical goods and services (via markets or service providers). Complementary information that will feed into the response analysis will be drawn from the Multi-Sector Market Assessment, the Financial Service Providers assessment, sector-specific assessments, and other assessments.

B. Purpose and Scope of the Assessment

Purpose of the BNA in Fafan zone

The Basic Needs Assessment Guidance and Toolbox (hereafter referred to as the Guidance and Toolbox) is part of the ECHO ERC funded project to increase the uptake of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPGs) in emergency responses for more efficient and effective humanitarian action.

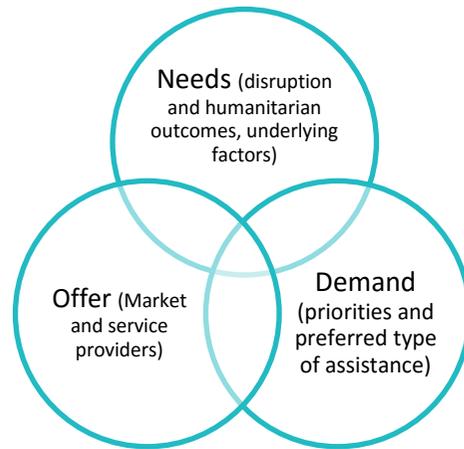
A critical part of the development of the BNA is testing to ensure its utility and effectiveness, and towards this end two pilots have been integrated into the framework's development. The first pilot was carried out in Borno, Nigeria in May, 2017 ("Borno Pilot"). The lessons learned during this pilot informed the revision of the Guidance and Toolbox.

The second pilot, detailed in this report, was carried out in the Fafan zone within the Somali region of Ethiopia in December 2017, using the revised Guidance and Toolbox, including improved questionnaires. The purpose of the pilot in Ethiopia was twofold. First, the pilot was conceived to generate further lessons on the effectiveness and added value of the BNA as a methodology supporting multi-sector needs assessments. The methodology will be evaluated against its capacity to generate analysis that informs robust decision-making in emergency response. Second, to assess the extent to which IDPs affected by conflict and drought, as well as surrounding residents, currently meet their basic needs, in which ways they do so, the reasons why they may not be able to satisfy their needs, and their priorities and preferences for assistance.

² The age dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of individuals aged 0 to 17 and 60 or more, to those aged 18-59. According to the 2007 census, the dependency ratio under this definition for the Somali region is 127.3 percent. This means that, for every individual

aged between 18-59, there are 1.27 individuals who are younger or older and who therefore depend on them.

By analysing the underlying factors behind why households do not satisfy their needs, the BNA gives a good understanding of accessibility, availability and quality of goods and services, with additional detail provided on sources of goods and services as well as distance to markets. Information on prioritization of basic needs and preferred mode of assistance are critical to understanding household preferences in terms of basic needs, as well as the relevance of cash-based interventions, within a participatory framework.



An analysis of minimum required expenditures against actual household expenditures, together with an analysis of the recurrence and seasonality of expenditures will help to achieve a better understanding of those needs that are “monetizable”, as well as the possible relevance of cash-based interventions as part of the emergency response, its timing and sequencing.

The information generated through this assessment can be used to inform strategic and programmatic decision-making and planning, including the prioritization of groups and geographic areas to be targeted, the selection of the intervention modality (or a combination of modalities), and the sequencing of interventions.

Scope of the BNA

The diagram below details key decisions the BNA in Fafan zone will inform, having acknowledged that other assessments must be carried out on the operational environment (for example, health and education system assessments, commodities and service market assessments, payment mechanisms and financial service provider assessments, capacity assessments, and so on).

In fact, the underlying conceptual framework entails identifying response options that consider not only the needs and preferences expressed by the affected population (demand), but also the operational environment and the capacity of market and service providers (offer) (see figure aside).

Key decisions to be informed by the Basic Needs Assessment

- Which geographic areas and population groups
- The composition of the basket of assistance (which needs to be addressed)
- What critical markets and systems of service provision?
- Which of the needs can be best addressed through which (mix of) assistance modality?
- If Cash transfers, what Cash modality?
- If Cash transfers, what amount?

- The most severely hit by the emergency
- The most deprived and vulnerable as a result of the shock
- by household composition
- by type of impact suffered
- by the household’s situation in emergency
- Main commodity markets
- Service systems (public and private)
- Labour markets
- House stocks
- Cash transfers
- In-kind
- Service provision
- A mix of the above
- Unconditional & unrestricted Cash (MPG)
- Conditional & unrestricted Cash
- Unconditional & restricted Cash (vouchers)
- Conditional & restricted Cash
- By household size
- By cost of basket

Geographic scope

The geographic scope of the analysis was determined based on the IDP sites located in the four woredas of the BNA pilot, i.e. Babile, Hareshen, Kebribayah, and Tuliguled. In selecting the woredas, the following criteria were considered: i) presence of IDPs affected by drought or conflict; ii) accessibility and enduring stability; iii) operational presence of ERC Consortium partners within the area; iv) geographical proximity; and v) representation of a range of livelihood zones.

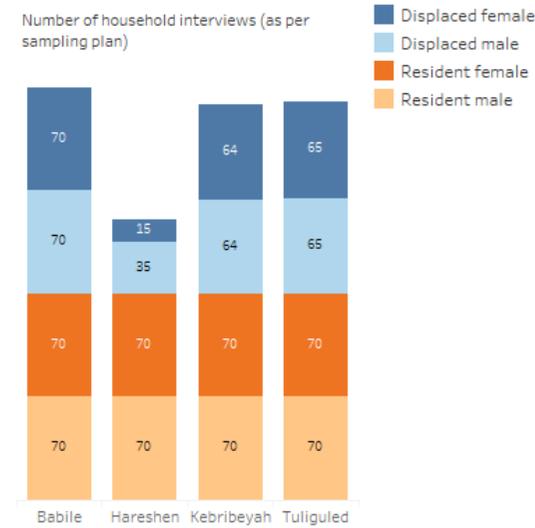
The following IDP sites were selected, and a sample of IDP households was drawn from each of them: the IDP camps Qoloji I and II, in Babile woreda; the IDP camp in Hareshen town, in Hareshen woreda; the IDP camp Iswad, in Kebribayah woreda; and Debeyl Weyene and Waji, in Tuliguled woreda. The resident households sample was subsequently selected from kebeles surrounding each IDP site, namely the kebele Anod, in Babile woreda; Hareshen Town, in Hareshen woreda; the kebele Hartashiekh, in Kebribayah woreda; and the kebeles Debeyl Weyene and Waji, in Tuliguled woreda.

Findings related to IDPs cannot be generalized to the entire woreda in Babile and Tuliguled, as the entire sample of IDPs was not accessible due to conflict. Additionally, findings of resident households cannot be generalized to any of the selected woredas, as the sample

was purposefully limited to those kebeles in close proximity to the IDP camps, and therefore those most likely to be affected by the presence of IDPs.



Number of household interviews (as per sampling plan)



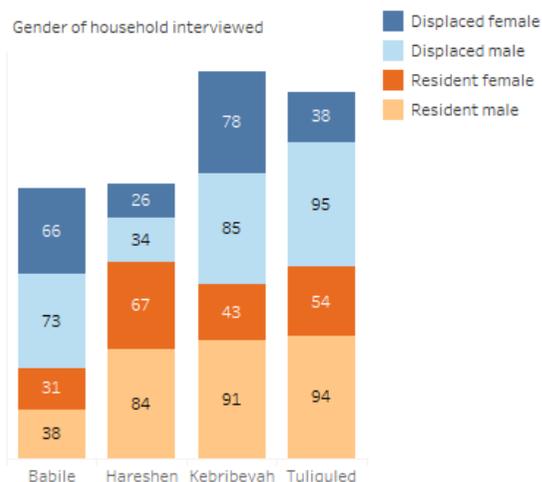
The survey population was stratified along the following dimensions in order to ensure an adequate sample for representativeness: i) four woredas – Babile, Hareshen, Kebribeyah and Tuliguled; ii) IDP households and resident households in selected IDP sites and surrounding kebeles; and iii) gender of the household head. While stratification was not implemented by livelihood zone, a direct mapping of each woreda to a livelihood zone is possible, thus enabling additional analysis by

livelihood zone and a comparison of findings with the available Household Economy Approach (HEA) Baseline Profile reports (2015).³ Babile and Kebribeyah are agropastoral areas, Hareshen practices a mix of agropastoralism and pastoralism, and Tuliguled practices a mix of agropastoralism and sedentary farming.

C. Assessment methodology and its limitations

Sampling method

³ See the following Household Economy Analyses: *Jijiga Agropastoral Livelihood Zone* (May 2015); *Jijiga Sedentary Farming Livelihood Zone* (May 2015); and *Harshin Degahbur Pastoral Livelihood Zone* (May 2015).



Methods of data collection

To complete the assessment, five research methods were combined: Secondary Data Review (SDR), Household Interviews (HHI), Community Group Discussions (CGDs), team leaders structured debriefings, and consultations with sector experts for findings validation and interpretation.

 **SDR:** A secondary data review was conducted at the onset of the assessment to identify the affected groups and main sectoral issues. The SDR allowed to establish the baseline humanitarian profile of the targeted areas, refine the design and sampling of the field assessment and was used to complement and triangulate the results of the field data collection. In total, 55 documents about the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia were reviewed in November and December 2017. The findings are available in Annex 2.

 **HHI:** Following the Borno Pilot, and in consideration of budget and time constraints, the survey was implemented with 90 percent level of confidence and a 10 percent level of precision. However, no standard errors are reported within the report due to difficulty in enforcing the randomness of the sample.

A sample size of 1,002 households was established, as illustrated in Table I (see Annex I for details on the sampling). The distribution of the households in the selected location was based on the number of IDP sites provided by IOM DTM Round VII, and on the census of the population residing in surrounding areas.

Households were randomly selected for interview using the pen technique⁴; where a head of household or his/her spouse was not found at home, a new household was selected. Enumerators were required to confirm the respondent as the head of the household or spouse before formally starting the interview.

Face to face interviews were conducted using a structured questionnaire of 207 questions, coded in XLSForm (see Annex 4). Data was collected digitally with tablets, using Kobo Toolbox.

 **CGDs:** a structured questionnaire containing 234 questions and coded in XLSForm was used to collect information on basic needs for each visited affected groups and discuss main issues and priorities (see Annex 5). In total, 17 CGDs were conducted with a total of 51 men and 60 women. Out of the 18 CGD, 10 were conducted with representatives of IDP community residing in the site, and 17 were conducted with representatives of the host community. Participants were selected with assistance from the local authorities in each location, who selected volunteers. Data was collected digitally with tablets, using Kobo Toolbox.

 **Team leader debriefings:** A debriefing was conducted with each team leader individually, on a daily basis, either in person or via phone, to collect feedback on the roll out of the questionnaires and any possible emerging issues, as well as specific feedback on questionnaire and topics sensitivity. A decision was taken not to amend questionnaires once the roll-out had started, not to create inconsistencies across interviews and put into question the comparability of data collected with different versions of the two instruments. Results of the debriefings are available in Annex 3.

Consultations with sector experts to validate and interpret the findings: One-to-one consultation sessions were carried out in Addis Ababa with experts in WASH and food sectors, following the first draft of the report. Additional remote consultations were carried

⁴ The pen technique consisted of each team of enumerators first identifying the boundaries and central point of the area to be surveyed. A pen was then spun to pick a direction in which to walk, and a random number, n , between 1 and 10 selected. Each n th

household would then be interviewed until the boundary was reached. The process was then repeated.

out with experts in education, health and shelter sectors. The inputs and observations gathered through these sessions were then incorporated into a revised draft report.

Methods of analysis

Survey data were collected using Kobo Toolbox installed in tablets, and survey responses were imported into STATA for analysis. Input data was cleaned and summary statistics were calculated using household weights. Tables and figures were created using Tableau software. The survey plan included collection of data for 1,002 households. After data cleaning, the actual number of households included in the survey was 997.

How to read the charts

This section provides guidance to the readers on how to read and interpret each type of chart contained in the BNA report.

Ranking questions: The questions from which the ranking heat maps are extracted always imply a preference, based on a ranking, within an ordinal measurement scale. Preferences are given values on the basis of priority, with higher preferences given a higher value, and lower preferences a lower value. Note that the numerical value of the difference in preference between any two adjacent rankings is not known. Heat maps corresponding to questions on severity have a scale between 1 and 5, while heat maps corresponding to questions on priority and mode of assistance have a scale between 0 and 3.

Severity scores: Within the survey, respondents are requested to give an indication of the severity of consequences of shortages or disruption for a given basic need. Household responses are a ranking between 1 and 5, in order of increasing severity. Each household's score was grouped into the following categories, with descriptions given in the table below):

Score 1: Able to cope

Score 2: Moderate needs

Score 3: Severe needs

A weighted survey score was then calculated using the mean outcome from the household interviews.

Score	Description	Response category
1	Household heads consider that there are no shortages with the basic need (1), or they will be able to cope with any shortages (2)	Able to cope
2	Household heads fear not being able to cope with shortages (3), or consider shortages to have consequences on the health of family members (4)	Moderate needs
3	Household heads consider shortages to have life threatening consequences (5)	Severe needs

Immediate causes: The contribution of underlying factors to humanitarian outcomes is given using a Pareto chart. The BNA is primarily interested in how much accessibility, availability and quality issues contribute to unmet priority needs. The bars indicate the proportion of times an underlying factor was mentioned by the respondent as contributing to priority unmet needs. The bars are placed on the graph in rank order, from highest to lowest. A cumulative percentage line is also given in the chart.

Limitations

It is strongly recommended practice to draw survey samples from an existing and recently updated sampling frame, which is a listing of existing households. In cases where a recent listing of households does not exist, it is recommended that a listing of households is done prior to running a survey, with clustering of households to a level where each cluster has 100 to 200 households prior to the listing exercise. The clusters to survey are then randomly selected, and households are in turn randomly selected from each cluster after the listing exercise.

In the case of the Fafan region pilot, time and budget constraints did not allow a mapping of households into clusters. Additionally, frequently changing administrative boundaries within the Somali region, coupled with disputes over these boundaries, created a challenge in mapping. Consequently, non-probability techniques were used for household selection within the survey, with use of the pen technique, similar to the Borno Pilot.

The survey was implemented over a period of ten days, with a total sample of 997 households collected. Due to security concerns, data collection was limited to Qoliji and Qoliji II in Babile, and to Waji and Dabeyl Weyene in Tuliguled. Consequently, survey results in Babile and Tuliguled are representative only of these IDP sites.

Findings related to IDPs cannot be generalized to the entire woreda in Babile and Tuliguled, as the entire sample of IDPs was not accessible due to conflict. Additionally, findings of resident households cannot be generalized to any of the selected woredas, as the sample

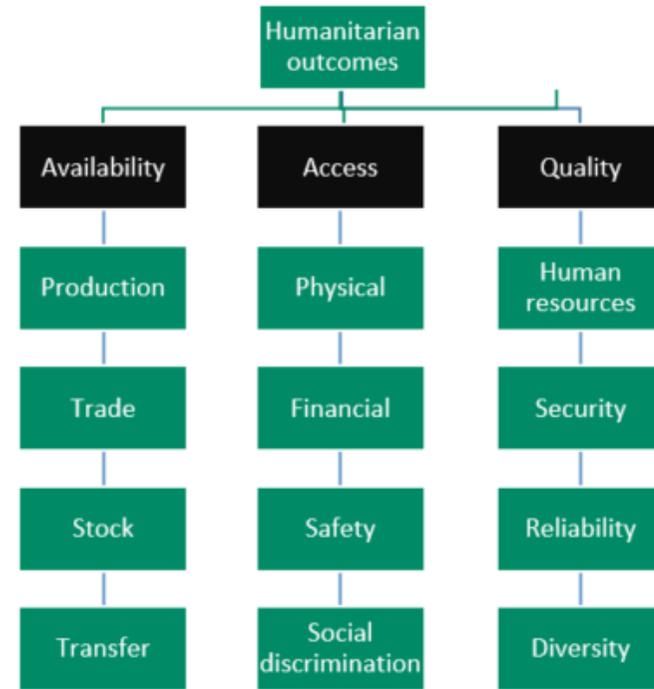
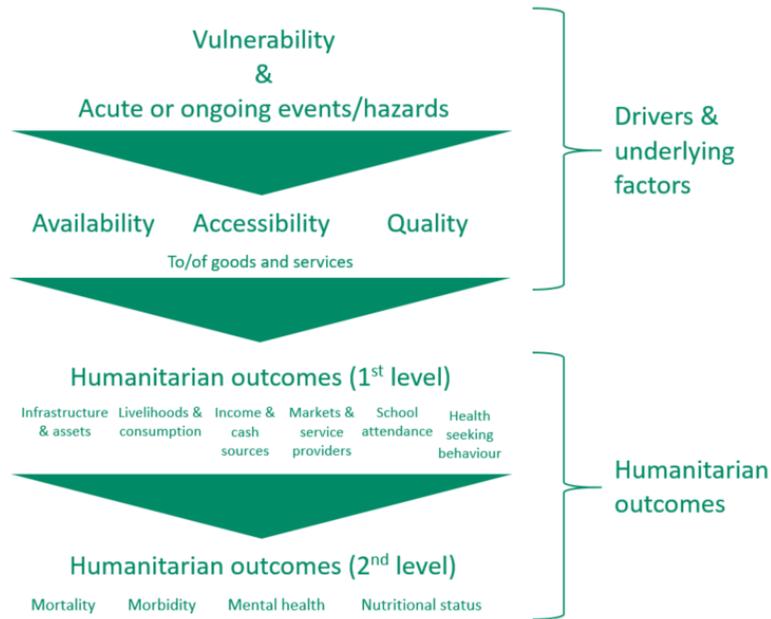
was purposefully limited to those kebeles in close proximity to the IDP camps, and therefore those most likely to be affected by the presence of IDPs.

D. Key Concepts and Definitions

Basic needs: The concept of basic needs refers to the essential goods, utilities, services or resources required on a regular or seasonal basis by households for ensuring survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity and essential livelihood assets. A list of 15 essential items was selected according to the BNA Guidance and Toolbox. In addition, a category “other” allowed respondents to list other items not included in the list that they considered important for their survival and minimum living standards.

Table 1: List of basic needs according to a right-based approach

The right of every child to learning and personal development	School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.)
	Education services (transport to school, fees, teachers, canteen, etc.)
The right to decent living conditions and to a safe, clean and healthy space	Energy commodities and utilities for heating, cooking, lightning, and charging
	Shelter commodities (furniture, household appliances, etc.)
	Shelter and housing (rent, land rent, purchase, building materials, construction services, permissions, etc.)
	Household items (utensils, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, etc.)
	Sanitation facilities and services (toilets, shower, bath, sewage system, repair and construction services, etc.)
The right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health	Food (staple, fresh vegetables and fruits, meat, etc.)
	Health commodities (drugs, devices, etc.)
	Healthcare services (doctors, nurses, health centres, vaccination campaigns, laboratory test, emergency services, surgeries, hospitalisation, etc.)
	Potable water (treatment, water points, etc.)
The right to work and to have a productive and socially engaged life	Hygiene items (clothing, cleaning products, soap, toothbrush, pads, diapers, etc.)
	Productive assets and inputs for agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities (seeds, fertilisers, livestock, fodder, vehicles, machines, devices, stock for a shop, etc.)
	Transport services (for all purposes except going to school, i.e. to work, health centre, markets, etc.; it includes fuel)
	Communication commodities and services (phone devices, phone credit/bills, service providers, towers, network, repair services etc.)



Immediate causes refer to the set of events or mechanisms that contribute directly or indirectly to humanitarian outcomes, and involve identifying and understanding the most immediate drivers that contribute the most to unmet needs. For instance, increased food insecurity can be the result of lack of food within markets or insufficient income to purchase food. Identifying underlying factors is essential to design programs that are relevant and address root causes of identified issues.⁵ There may be different levels of underlying factors. The BNA only identifies those that are most immediately related to the unmet need; the causal analysis should be deepened further than that, with a view to have a more comprehensive view of the web of factors and to identify interventions that would tackle issues at their root.

Underlying factors and humanitarian outcomes

Typology of immediate causes: A typology of underlying factors commonly influencing humanitarian outcomes and measurable in emergencies (for example, not requiring in-depth assessments) is proposed in the diagram below.

Accessibility refers to people’s ability to access and benefit from goods and services. It often concerns the physical location of services (distance, road access, bridges, etc.), but can also be influenced by purchasing power, social discrimination or safety and security issues that constrain movement.

Availability refers to the physical presence of goods and services in the area of concern through all forms of domestic production (e.g. agriculture), trade (commercial imports), stock (food reserve, contingency stocks, etc.) and transfer (aid or subsidies or services) by a third party (the national government, local authorities or humanitarian actors).

⁵ An example of a non-pertinent response would be offering cash assistance to achieve food security when the underlying factor is not related to insufficient income to buy food, but to the actual unavailability of food in local markets.

Quality refers to the degree of excellence, benefits or satisfaction one can enjoy when consuming a good or a service. Quality may depend on the number of people with the required skills and knowledge to perform a given service or produce a good, but is also influenced by reliability (consistency of quality over time), diversity and security of the provided service or good (i.e. water quality, sterilization of medical tools, etc.).

Criticality: There is no universal list of basic needs, and basic needs will vary based on context (see point above). Similarly, and depending on the situation, not all basic needs have the same importance or contribute the same way to living standards. For instance, shelter and clothes will be considered as critical in contexts of low temperatures, energy less important in areas of warm temperatures, and so on. To understand the criticality of basic items from the point of view of the population, CGD participants and interviewed household heads or spouses were asked to establish the importance of each basic need, based on their contribution to three main dimensions: health, survival, dignity and personal development of family members, or a combination of those.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB): The Minimum Expenditure Basket entails the identification of basic needs items and the minimum amount of money required for a household to be able to meet them, on a regular or seasonal basis. It is based on the average cost of items of which the basket is composed, in normal times. MEBs, which can be calculated for various sizes of households, allow users to estimate an expenditure gap as well as the impact suffered by various household groups.

Seasonality of consumption of goods and service utilization: Consumption and utilization of basic goods and services vary from one month to the other. To plan an effective response over several months, stakeholders involved in response analysis need to have an idea of current livelihood costs and historical and expected future price variations. Expenditures are a proxy for consumption and are used here to understand variations across the year.

The BNA captured three types of variation from normal monthly expenses:

- Seasonal changes and the related changes in demand for certain services or commodities (rainy season, dry season, malaria season, etc.)
- One off expenses, e.g. school fees, visa renewal, taxes, etc.
- Extraordinary expenses, for instance IDPs who have just arrived may have to purchase a tent, mattresses, hygiene items, etc.

Affected groups: The BNA in Ethiopia targeted several affected groups to understand the different degrees of impact, and the diversity of situations for each. The following definitions were used to guide data collection and respondent selection:

- Resident: A family residing in a given woreda, whereby the family has not been displaced since the onset of a crisis.
- IDP: Displaced persons who are located in planned or spontaneous camps, or temporarily living with host families.

E. Findings

Priority Areas and Population Groups

Household and population characteristics

The average household tends to be slightly larger in size within IDP camps than for resident households within the woredas covered in the analysis. Within the population of IDPs covered in DTM VII, the average size of an IDP household is 6.8, while average size of a resident household in official statistical projections is 6.4. Conversely, the average household size of households interviewed was larger: 7.6 for an IDP household and 7.0 for a resident household. The difference in household size across population and survey may be explained by the use of population projections within official statistics, following the national census last completed in 2007.

IDP camps tend to have a disproportionately higher share of women than resident households: 52 percent of individuals in IDP camps are female, relative to 47 percent of individuals in resident households. Additionally, 64 percent of individuals in IDP camps are below the age of 18. According to the 2007 national census, 82.1 percent of household heads in the Somali region are male.⁶

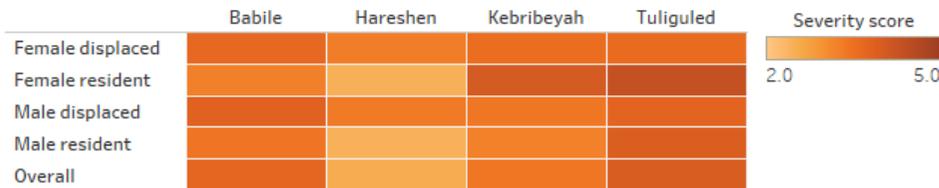
⁶ The percentage of male household heads in the actual stratified sample is 81.96 percent.

Population statistics

	Hareshen	Kebribayah	Tuliguled	Babile	Total
Households					
Residents	17,279	35,736	60,756	16,595	130,366
IDPs in formal settlements	85	1,320	-	7,293	8,698
IDPs in spontaneous camps	-	-	1,265	2,425	617
IDPs in host families	-	-	360	-	-
Total IDP households	85	1,320	1,625	9,718	12,748
Total Residents + IDP	17,364	37,056	62,381	26,313	143,114
Individuals					
Residents	103,675	214,417	364,533	99,572	782,197
IDPs in formal settlements	639	9,504	-	51,269	61,412
IDPs in spontaneous camps	-	-	10,090	15,274	3,482
IDPs in host families	-	-	2,160	-	-
Total IDP population	639	9,504	12,250	66,543	88,936
Total Residents + IDP	104,314	223,921	376,783	166,115	871,133

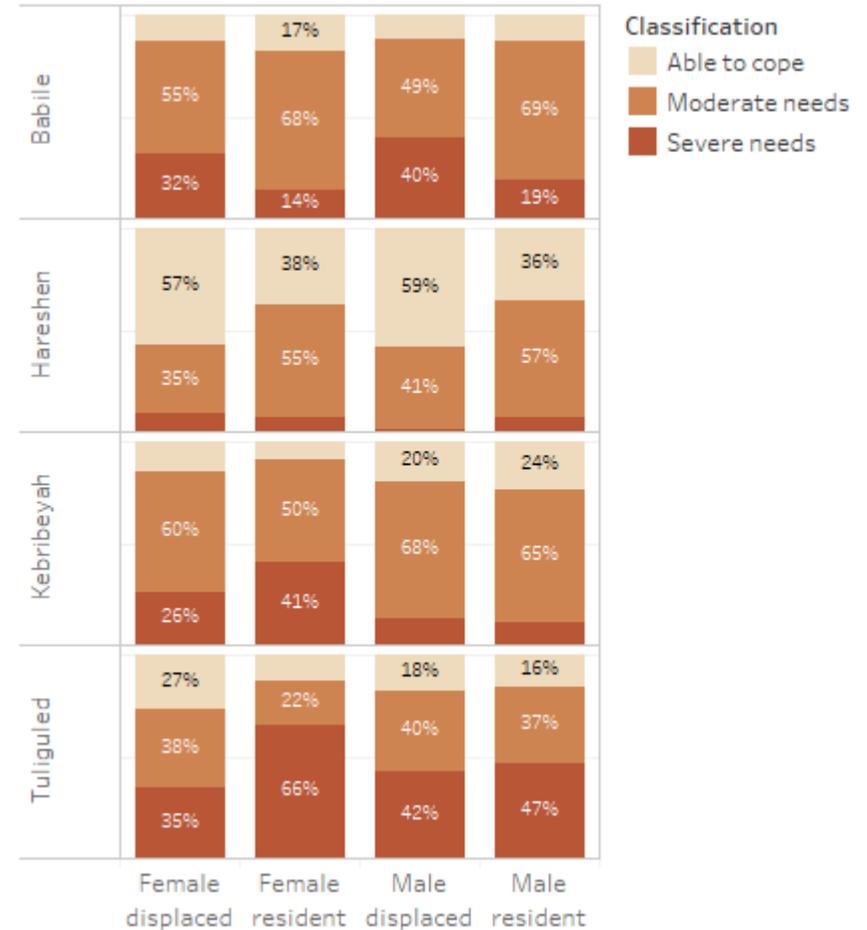
Priority areas

Household interview results show that Tuliguled is the woreda where deprivation across all basic needs has the most serious or severe humanitarian consequences. The most severe conditions were reported within Tuliguled, followed by Babile and Kebribayah. Within Tuliguled the most severe consequences were reported by resident households headed by women.



Thirty six percent of all assessed households face severe shortages in basic needs on average. The highest proportion of people facing severe unmet needs was in Tuliguled, where 54 percent of households faced severe unmet basic needs. In contrast, Hareshen had 6 percent of interviewed households facing severe unmet needs, the lowest of all considered woredas. Sector experts stressed that while the analysis was carried out in relatively remote IDP camps within Tuliguled, the results were likely not to be representative of other areas of Tuliguled that were more easily accessible. Experts also generally noted that despite low

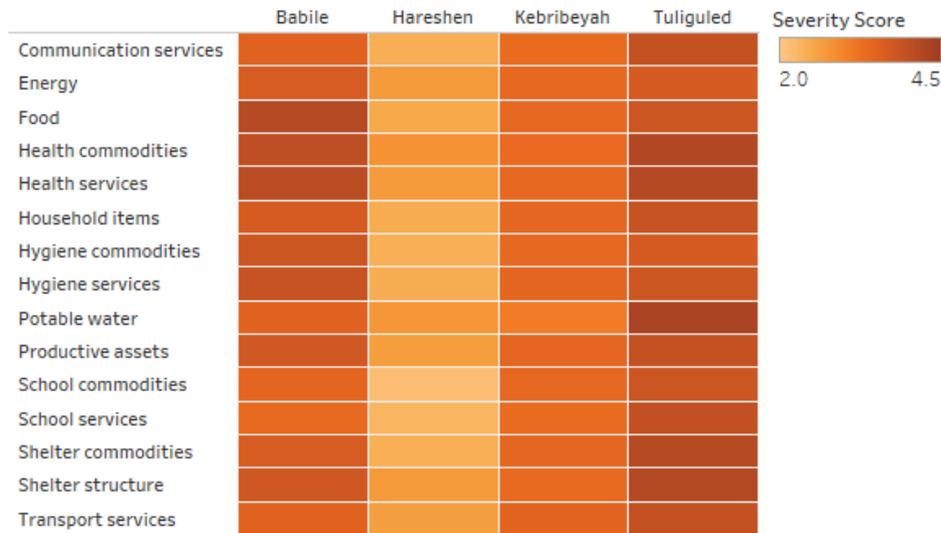
severity scores in Hareshen, the quality of transportation networks linking Hareshen and other towns was an important constraint to access of goods and services. The largest proportion of households facing moderate needs is found in Kebribayah, where 63 percent of households face moderate unmet basic needs.



Overview of needs and priority ranking

Severe humanitarian conditions are reported due to health services and commodities. Health services and commodities are the most frequently reported unmet needs with life threatening consequences within the considered woredas. The next most frequently

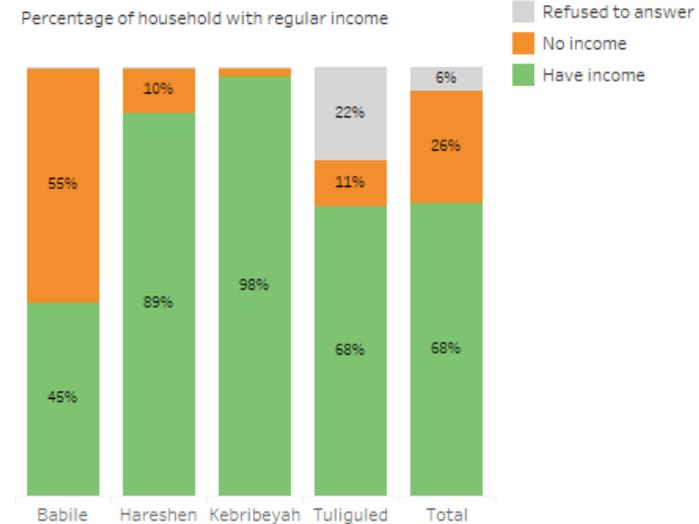
reported unmet needs with life-threatening consequence are food, shelter structures and hygiene services.



When asked about their top three priority needs for assistance 61 percent of households listed food as their top priority, followed by 29 percent that listed potable water as their top priority. These two sectors accounted 90 percent of households, and other sectors accounted for 2 percent or less of households. The next sectors listed were household items, health commodities, health services and shelter structures, each with a share between 1 and 2 percent. Top priorities show a disconnect with the severity of needs.

By woreda, potable water was especially a significant priority within Tuliguled, while food was a priority within Babile and Kebribeyah. Sector experts acknowledged significant on-going efforts to provide food aid to major IDP camps, with a round of distribution planned with every DTM round. However, despite the significant mobilization of food aid especially within large camps like Babile, the severity of needs raised the question of whether distributions were frequent enough. Additionally, sector experts noted that boreholes and protected wells are typical sources of water in rural areas in the Fafan zone, which are more likely to be difficult to access in remote sites in Tuliguled.

Income and livelihoods



Sixty-eight percent of households interviewed have access to a regular income, while 26 percent of households do not have a regular source of income (6 percent of households interviewed refused to share income information). Access to a regular source of income varied significantly by woreda, ranging from 98 percent of the respondent households in Kebribeyah to 45

percent of households in Babile, where over half of the households reported having no regular source of income (details of income and livelihoods are given in Section H).

Consistent with this finding, in Kebribeyah 75 percent of working age (18-59 yrs) household members earn a regular income, whereas this percentage is lowest in Babile (40 percent), followed by Tuliguled (44 percent) and Hareshen (53 percent).

For households with a regular source of income, the most frequently reported source is casual labour. The latter is the main regular source of income for almost all the households interviewed in Kebribeyah (92 percent), followed by 69 percent of households in Tuliguled, and 56 percent of households in Babile. Conversely, the most prevalent source of income in Hareshen is self-employment, which accounts for 44 percent of the interviewed households.

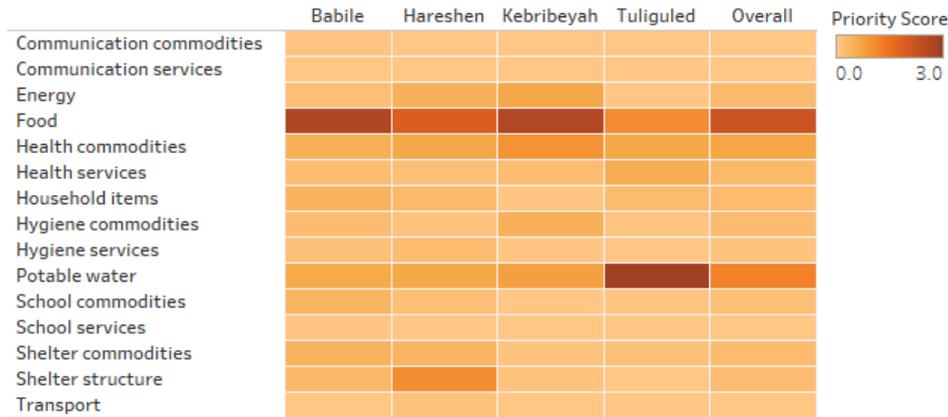
Average monthly income shows substantial variation across woreda as well: households in Hareshen have the highest average monthly income (ETB 3,403), while those in Tuliguled have the lowest (ETB 780).

Finally, there are significant differences in the ages of working members of households by woreda: in Hareshen less than one percent of working members are under the age of 18, while in Tuliguled 52 percent of working members are under the age of 18.

Transactions: mechanisms to transfer and receive money

Most households do not have access to regular sources of income or significant savings, and therefore mechanisms to transfer and receive money are important. On average, household savings can only sustain expenditures for less than a week for 3 out of 4 households.

The most frequently used mechanism to transfer and receive money, used by 89 percent of households is hand-to-hand. The next most common mechanisms, for 5 percent and 4 percent of households respectively are informal money transfer networks and over-the-counter withdrawals from banks.



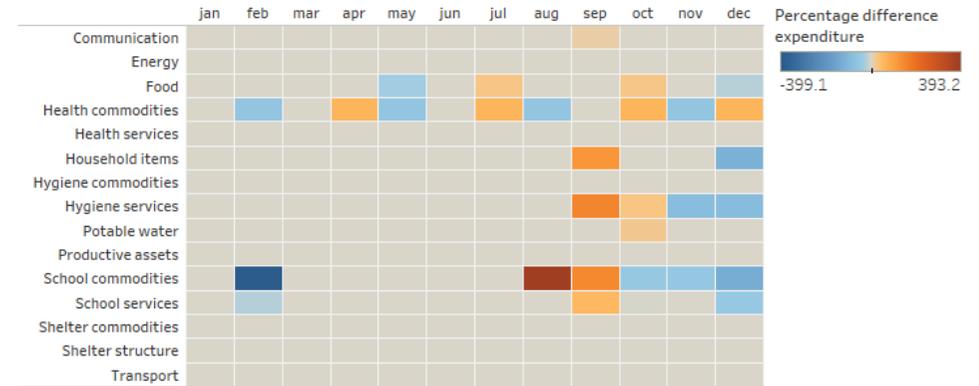
Current and minimum expenditures, and their seasonality

In Ethiopia, the poverty line is set at ETB 7,184 per capita, per year.⁷ This translates to an expenditure of ETB 4,550 per month for an IDP household with average size 7.6, and ETB 4,190 per month for a resident household with average size 7. In comparison, the current actual level of expenditure on all basic needs of an average IDP household is ETB 3,850 per month, versus ETB 2,700 per month for an average resident household.

The seasonality of expenditure needs varies by item. For most basic commodities and services, the cost is either similar throughout the year, or only incurred under exceptional circumstances. These include for example health care costs, which are incurred in exceptional circumstances during illnesses, and not necessarily linked to any particular seasonal trends. Shelter structure expenditures are also exceptional as construction costs

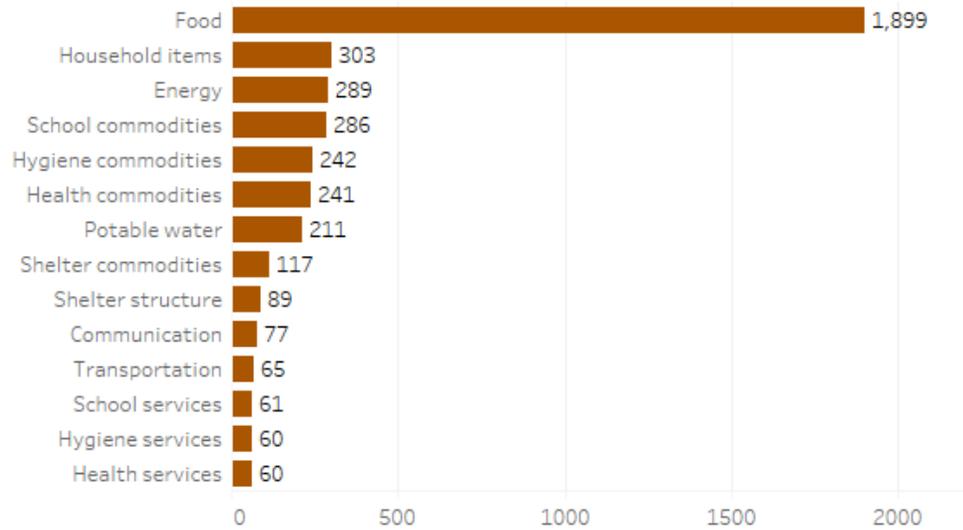
are typically prohibitive. According to experts, IDP households in particular rely on aid assistance for shelter as they are otherwise unable to afford the construction outlay.

Other expenditures are seasonal. Education costs are incurred twice a year during commencement of the school semester, in January and September. Expenditures on food are typically affected by drought, but in some cases such as Babile, distribution of food by humanitarian organizations provides a cushion from seasonality.



Families would allocate on average 47 percent of an ETB 4,000 donation to purchase of food. Being a hypothetical donation, this is to be intended as a top up to the available income within the household. This expenditure would be followed by spending on household items and energy, with household allocations of 8 percent and 7 percent respectively. Despite the high allocation of expenditure to food, sector experts found the allocation lower than would typically be expected for a poor household. The relatively lower allocation to food may in part be explained by on-going food aid efforts by authorities and humanitarian organizations. Allocations to other basic needs were also correlated with expectations of assistance from government or humanitarian organizations. For example, allocations to education services were lower given access to free primary and secondary education.

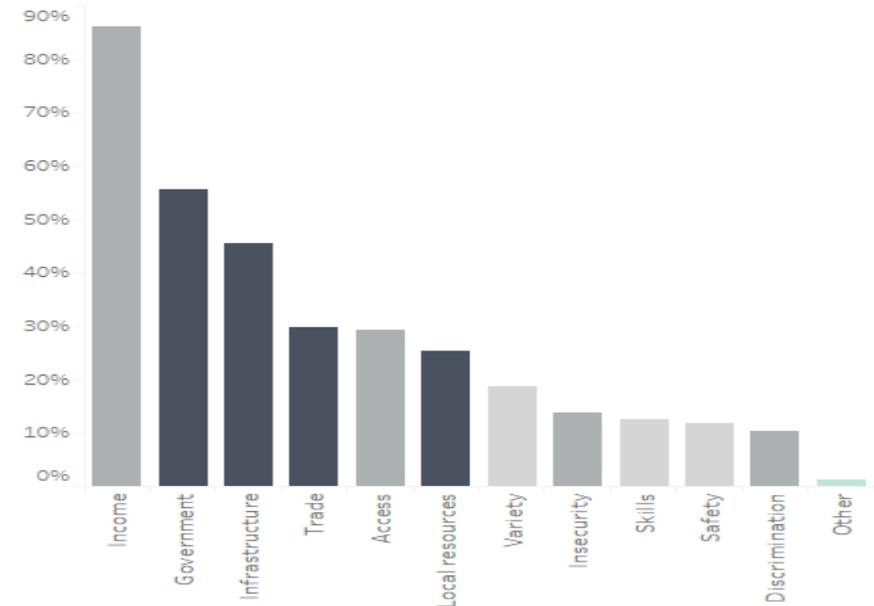
⁷ Discussions with World Food Program.



Immediate causes of unmet needs

Apart from lack of purchasing power, humanitarian conditions are mostly driven by availability constraints rather than access or quality. Lack of purchasing power is the most frequently listed underlying factor by the majority of households. Next is insufficient assistance, followed by other availability concerns including insufficient local goods, services or infrastructure, and insufficient trade.

Insufficient purchasing power and insufficient assistance are consistently listed as key underlying factors across the majority of sectors.



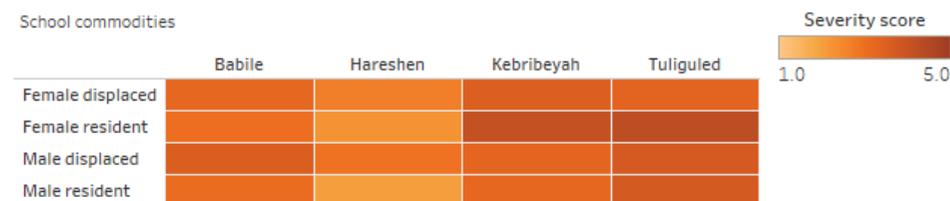
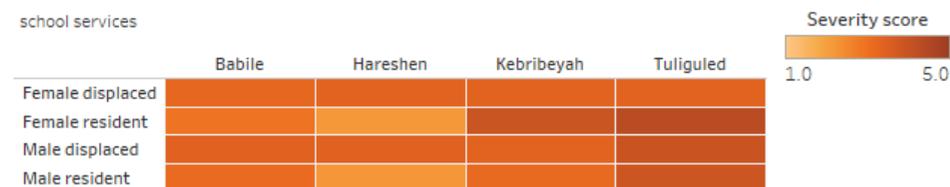
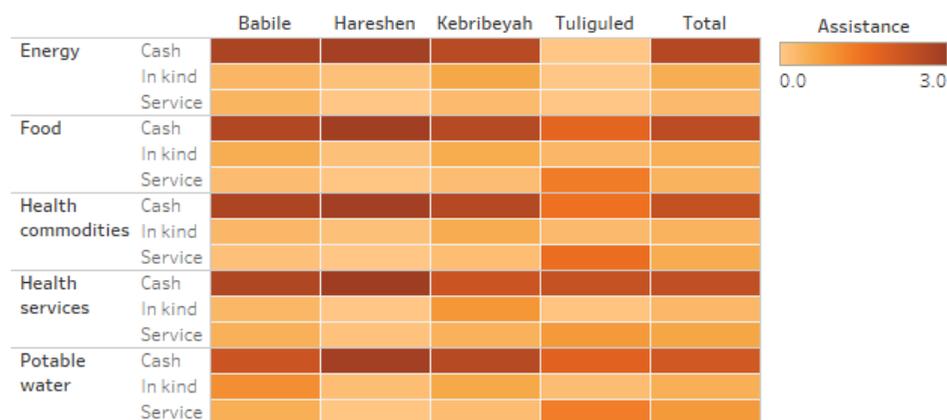
Preferred assistance options

The preferred overall mode of assistance is cash, consistent with the finding that the most pressing underlying factor listed by most households was lack of purchasing power. This was reinforced by the fact that most underlying factors did not have to do with access to markets for goods and services, although availability of goods and services were frequently listed as concerns across households.

Most sites assessed in the survey are located in relatively close proximity to markets. Within Hareshen households have access to Harshin Town, which provides market access although the road network linking Hareshen to other towns is poor. Similar to Hareshen, residents and displaced households in Kebribeyah have market access to goods and services within Hartashak, Babile is linked to Jijiga town by a good road network that allows easy access. Smaller markets are also accessible along the same road.

On the contrary, access to markets in Tuliguled is difficult, and is reflected by a relatively lower preference for cash relative to other woredas.

With regard to food, potable water and health care, there was a relatively stronger preference for in-kind or service provision as compared to other woredas.



The need for education

Efforts have been made in recent years to increase school enrolment in the Fafan zone, with positive results. There has been an emphasis particularly on primary and secondary school education. Efforts have been made in the region to improve attitudes of parents towards the benefits of education, as well as increasing educational facilities, and the number of teachers. However, education enrolment data shows a larger number of male students enrolled in school relative to female students, both in primary and secondary schools.

According to the HHI, the level of education of household heads within both IDP camps and nearby kebeles is low, with an average of 80 percent of household heads not having any education; this percentage is higher among IDPs, at 86% of the respondents. Only 8 percent of household heads have secondary school education or above

School attendance is also low according to the HHI results. Only 68 percent of school-age children in IDP households and 65 percent of school-age children in resident households are attending school.

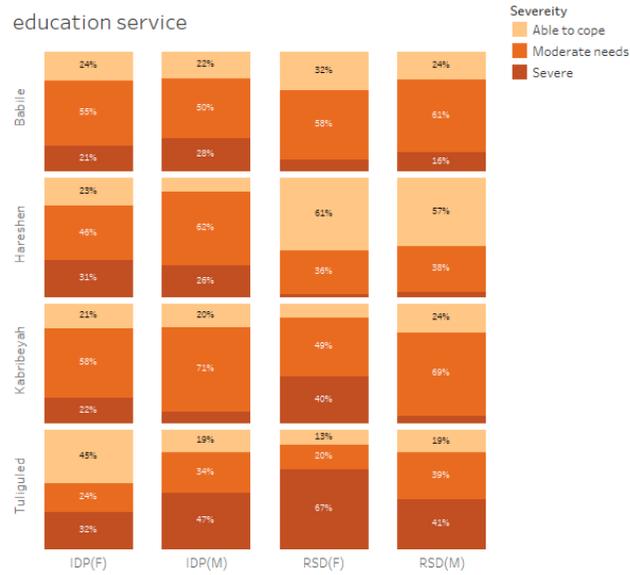
Severity of needs

The need for education was broken down into: the need for education services, which includes schools and teachers, and the costs associated with school attendance (e.g. school fees, transportation to school); and the need for school supplies, including school items such as uniforms, shoes, books and stationery.

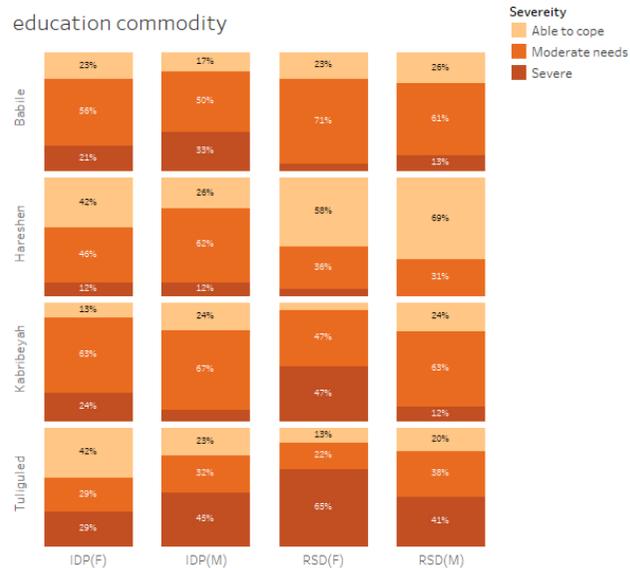
An analysis of household interview data shows that Tuliguled is the woreda where deprivation of both education supplies and services has the most serious humanitarian consequences.

In Tuliguled, 67 percent and 65 percent respectively of resident households headed by women faced severe needs for education services. However, the highest proportion of households facing moderate unmet needs in education services was in Kebribeyah, where, 71 percent of IDP households headed by men had moderate needs for education services. As far as education supplies are concerned, the highest proportion of households facing moderate unmet needs was in Babile.

education service



education commodity



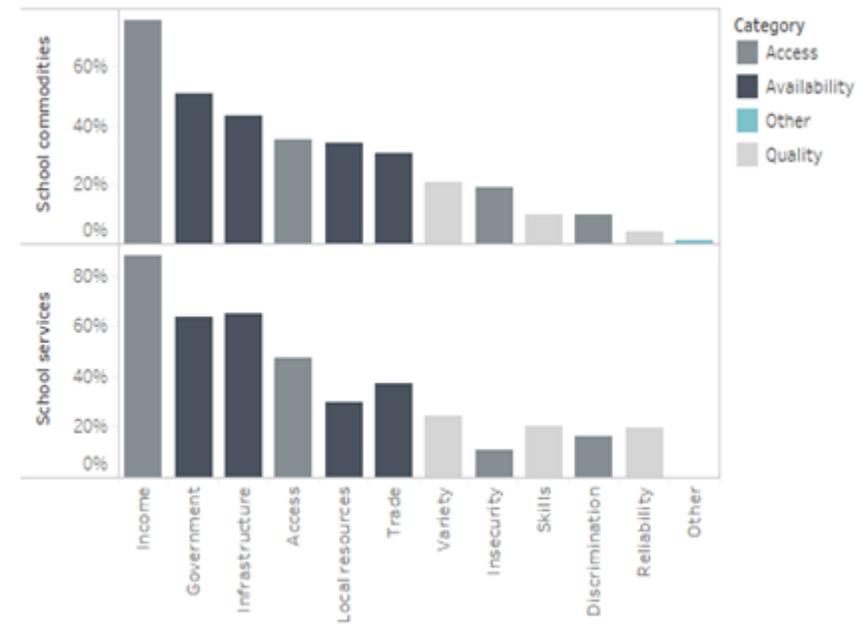
Coping mechanisms affecting schooling needs

Households respond to difficulties in satisfying basic needs by removing children from school. 37 percent of households adapt to difficulty in meeting household basic needs by

not sending children to school. IDP households are particularly vulnerable with 47 percent of households not sending children to school, 18 percentage points more than resident households. By gender of household head, 4 percent more households headed by women do not send children to school than households headed by men.

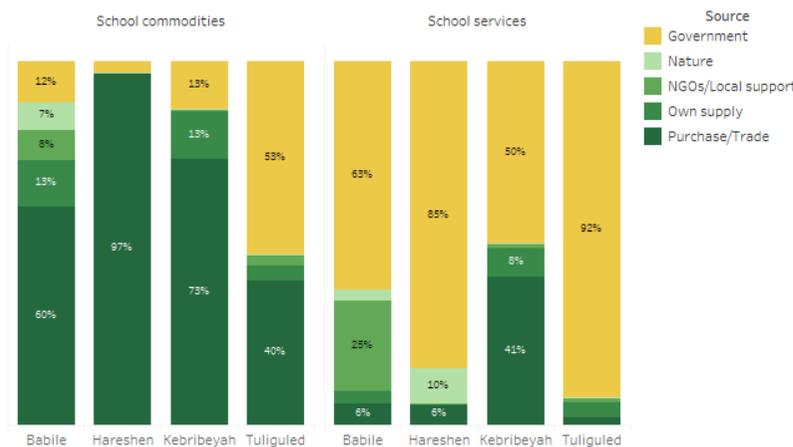
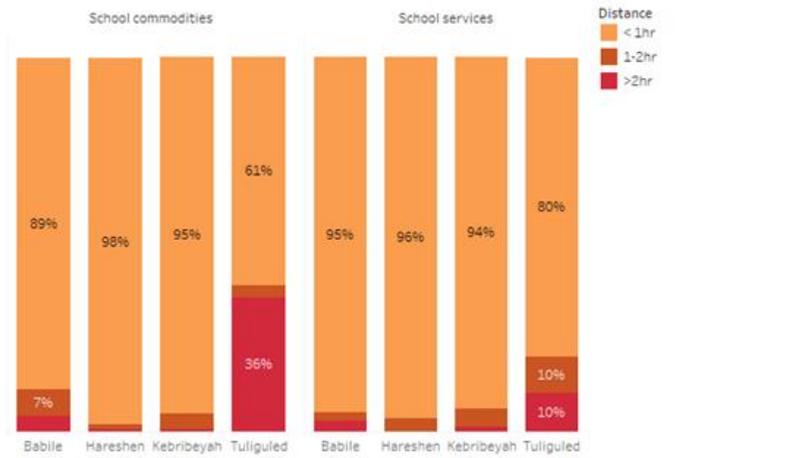
Why are education needs not met?

Humanitarian conditions are driven mostly by accessibility and availability issues. The major reported factor behind unmet needs for school services is lack of purchasing power, while the main underlying factor behind unmet needs for school commodities is insufficient assistance.



Markets and systems of service provision

School supplies are typically purchased from local shops in all locations except Tuliguled, where school supplies are mostly obtained from local government. Providers of school supplies are located close by, at a distance less than one hour away. School facilities and teachers are typically provided by local government, and schools are located at a distance less than one hour away. However, in Tuliguled a relatively larger share of households travel greater distances to satisfy education needs.



Assistance to support education needs

Education supplies and services were generally not considered a top priority, with less than 1 percent of all households listing provision of either education supplies or services as a top priority.

More specifically, provision of education supplies was listed as a top-three priority in 25 percent of households in Babile, 9 percent of households in Hareshen, 6 percent of households in Tuliguled and 1 percent of households in Kebribeyah.

Expenditures

A typical IDP household spends ETB 133 on school supplies, lower than the reported minimum expenditure need of ETB 170. Additionally, a typical IDP household spend ETB 39 on school services per month, lower than the reported minimum expenditure need of ETB 70.

In terms of priority, a typical IDP household would allocate 5 percent of a cash donation of ETB 4,000 to school supplies, and 2 percent to education services. The lower allocation to school services compared to school supplies is explained by the fact that the government provides free education services.

A typical resident household spends ETB 112 on school supplies, lower than the reported minimum expenditure need of ETB 140. Additionally, a typical resident household spends ETB 30 on school services, relative to the reported minimum expenditure need of ETB 51.

In terms of priority, a typical resident household would allocate 4 percent of an additional cash grant of ETB 4,000 to school supplies, and less than 1 percent to education services.

Seasonality of expenditure

Provision of primary and secondary education is free in the sites visited, and hence in general not affected by seasonality. However, some households mentioned that they incur additional costs by volunteering to pay extra to teachers within schools. Expenditures on school commodities tend to be higher during the beginning of semesters, during the months of September and January.

The need for food security

Distribution of food is one of the main humanitarian interventions within the Fafan zone. In 2017 there were seven rounds of food distribution within the Fafan zone, with distribution of food items particularly to households identified within IDP camps.

Major food insecurity issues relate to the exposure of the Fafan zone to drought, which has an impact both on pastoralism and farming. With regard to food distribution, experts explained that one of the challenges that the number of households entitled to receive food aid is lower than food insecure households. Additionally, the frequency of food distribution (approximately once in two months), may not be sufficient to meet all needs.

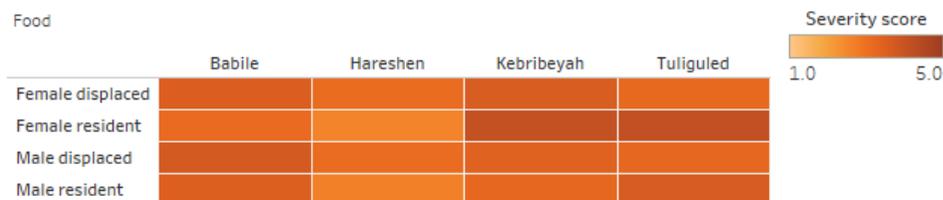
With regard to market dynamics, a challenge is presented by changing sources of food within markets. Foodstuffs that have historically formed the diet of households are being replaced by imported foodstuffs that are exempt from import taxation. Further, price dynamics for imported foodstuffs are exposed to currency devaluations, and hence are

subject to periodic increases. The table below shows data of the 6th and 7th rounds of WFP food distributions in the four woredas. In Tuliguled, the food that was dispatched in during the 6th round was not fully distributed to IDPs; in the same woreda, the 7th round of food distribution was not dispatched, due to security and access constraints (WFP, 2018).

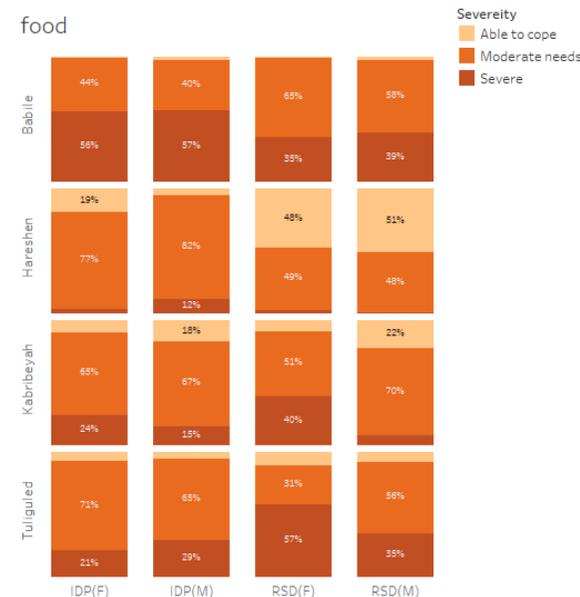
Woreda	Persons	6th round			Persons	7th round	
		Allocation (Mt)	Dispatch (Mt)	Distribution (Mt)		Allocation (Mt)	Dispatch (Mt)
Harshin	28121	476.65	476.65	476.65	28121	476.65	476.65
Tuliguled	21342	361.75	361.75	361.75	21342	361.75	0
Tuliguled IDPs	29448	499.14	499.14	332.864	29448	499.1436	0
Babile (Qolaji 1&2)	51654	875.54	875.54	875.54	51654	875.54	875.54

Severity of needs

An analysis of household interview data shows that Babile is the woreda where deprivation of food commodities has the most severe and life-threatening humanitarian consequences, and especially amongst IDP households headed by women.



The most severe consequences of deprivation of food commodities were reported for IDPs, with almost twice as many households reporting serious deprivation of food relative to resident households. Households with female household heads also face a higher occurrence of severe consequences, with 46 percent of households headed by women reporting severe food deprivation relative to 34 percent of households headed by men.

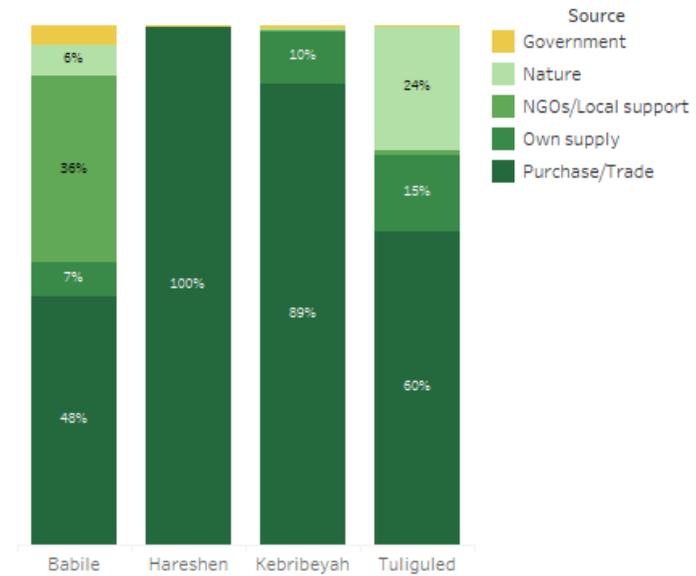
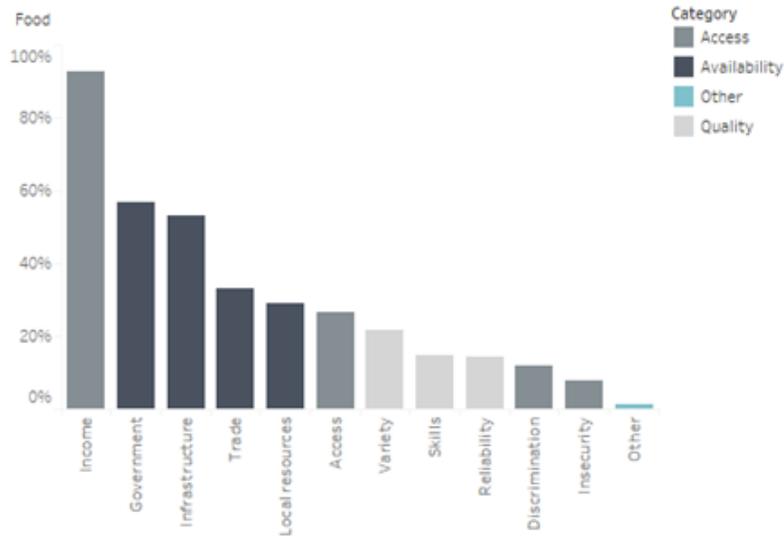


Coping mechanisms affecting food security

To cope with the difficulty to meet their food needs, households are adopting the following harmful coping mechanisms: almost two thirds (64 percent) of respondents reported having reduced the number of meals eaten in a day or having limited portion size at mealtimes, during the previous week. Alarming, 39 percent of households have gone without eating for a whole day during the week prior to the survey. Food-related coping mechanisms are similar between IDP and resident households.

Why is the need for food not met?

The key reasons for household inability to access food commodities are lack of purchasing power and insufficient support from local authorities, when food is expected to be received from them. Key reasons vary significantly by woreda, with lack of purchasing power more important in Tuliguled, contrary to Babile where insufficient assistance is more important.



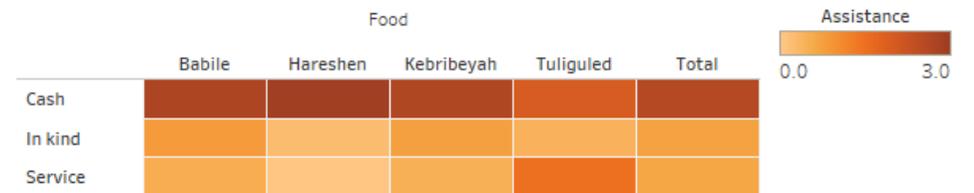
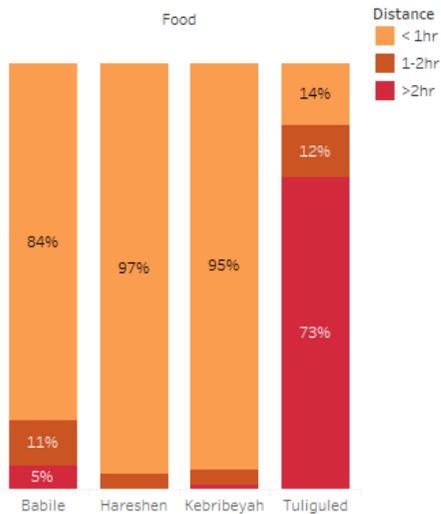
Markets and systems of service provision

Food commodities are typically obtained from local traders. Traders are located less than one hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where traders are located more than 2 hours away.

Assistance to support food needs

Food needs were given the highest priority by households within the survey, and the highest allocation of household expenditures. Food commodities were listed as a top priority for assistance by 85 percent of households in Babile, 80 percent in Kebribeyah, 47 percent in Hareshen, and 6 percent in Tuliguled.

The most preferred mode of assistance for food commodities is cash for the majority of households.



Expenditures

A typical IDP household spends ETB 905 on food supplies, while the minimum expenditure this household requires for food commodities is ETB 1022, implying an expenditure gap on food of ETB 117. Actual expenditure on food is higher for resident households at ETB 1,312, but resident households' actual expenditure was above their minimum expenditure requirements. Experts noted that the typical expenditure gap on food was ETB 100 per month.

In terms of priority, a typical household would allocate 44 percent of a 4,000 ETB worth grant to food commodities.

Seasonality of expenditure

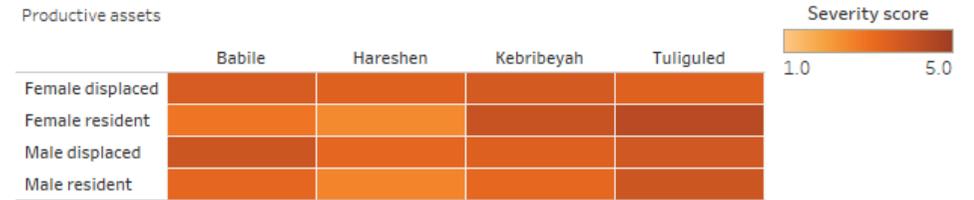
Expenditure on food is a significant factor of a household's budget throughout the year. According to experts, price variations may occur during dry seasons, and when rainfall is lower than expected during rainy seasons. Dry seasons are between January and March, and between July and October. Short rains are between October and December, while long rains are between March and June. DP households noted that provision of food aid provided a cushion to price variations.

The need for livelihoods

Households within the Fafan zone practice a mix of agropastoralism, sedentary farming and pastoralism. Babile and Kebribeyah are agropastoral zones, Tuliguled practices a mix of agropastoralism and sedentary farming, while Hareshen has a mix of agropastoralism and pastoralism. The main crops cultivated in agropastoral zones are maize and sorghum. However, areas within Babile, Kebribeyah and Tuliguled also produce wheat, barley chat and groundnuts. Livestock kept typically include cattle, sheep, goats and camels. Pastoral zones have suffered deforestation due to new settlements, as well as cross-border trade in charcoal.

Severity of needs

In terms of livelihoods, the highest deprivation with severe humanitarian consequences is in Tuliguled.



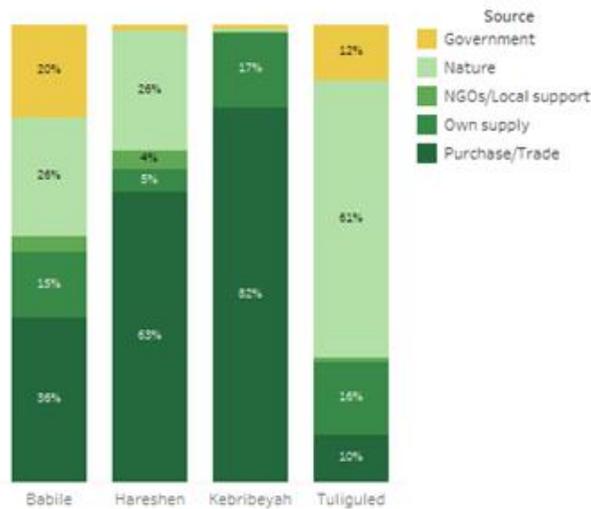
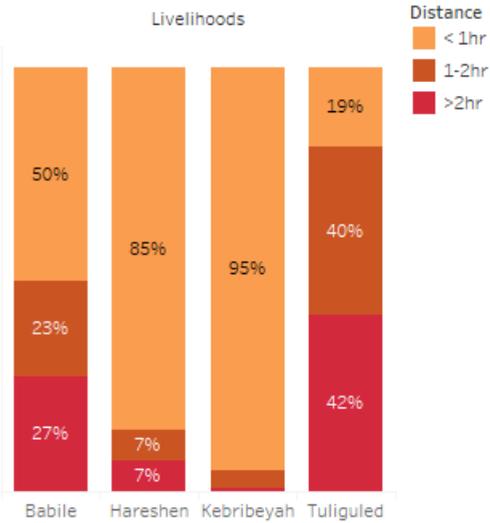
The most severe consequences of deprivation of livelihoods were reported for IDPs, with 42 percent facing serious deprivation relative to 29 percent of resident households, while the occurrence of severe consequences was similar by gender of household head, with 34 percent of male-headed households and 34 percent of female-headed households reporting severe deprivation respectively.

Coping mechanisms affecting livelihoods

On average, 18 percent of respondents reported adapting to the difficulty in meeting household basic needs by selling productive assets; the proportion of households resorting to this coping mechanism is substantively higher in in Tuliguled, where it reaches 33 percent of the respondents. Further, resident households and households headed by women are more likely to adapt by selling productive assets, with close to one quarter of these households doing so.

Markets and systems of service provision

Production assets and inputs (agricultural and non-agricultural) are typically obtained from local traders as well, who are located less than one hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where traders are located more than one hour away. In Tuliguled, production assets are obtained mostly from nature.



Expenditures

A typical IDP household spends ETB 120 on livelihoods, while the minimum expenditure this household requires is ETB 313. Conversely, a typical resident household spends ETB 126 on livelihoods, while the minimum expenditure required is ETB 210.

Seasonality of expenditure

Interviewed displaced households generally stressed the lack of sources of livelihoods, and thereby seasonality was not applicable. However, crop-production is mostly rain-fed and therefore vulnerable to rains. There are long rains from March to June, and in some regions heavier rains between July and October. Additionally, dependence on berkads (cisterns for rainwater) and seasonal rivers exposes households to rainfall patterns. However, households with access to boreholes are able to access water during dry periods, and less likely to be affected by seasonality.

The need for health

The regional government has implemented a policy to expand health services within rural areas, with the aim of increasing health outcomes. Within each woreda there is a mix of health centres and health posts providing access to medical care. However, there is a low number of health professionals with medical degrees, and a low coverage of health officers per person.

While resident households have a higher number of dependents with special needs, IDP camps have a significantly higher number of separated minors. 25 percent of IDP households have household members who are chronically ill, or members with permanent physical disabilities, mental disabilities, or visual, hearing or speech impediments. 20 percent of IDP households have separated minors, and 38 percent of IDP households have pregnant or lactating women.

In comparison, 33 percent of resident households have household members who are chronically ill, or members with permanent physical disabilities, mental disabilities, or visual, hearing or speech impediments. 5 percent of resident households have separated minors, and 37 percent of resident households have pregnant or lactating women.

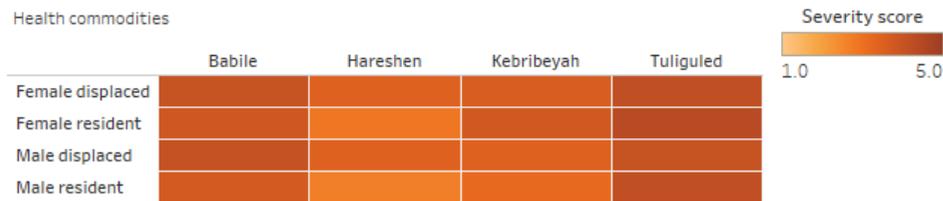
Percentage of people with special needs

	Babile	Hareshen	Kebribeyah	Tuliguled
Chronically ill or critical medical conditions	0.5%	1.9%	1.5%	6.1%
Conflict-related physical and permanent disability	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Mental disability	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%
Non-conflict-related physical and permanent disability	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Pregnant or lactating women	6.1%	7.5%	3.8%	7.2%
Separated minors	5.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Visual, hearing or speech impediment	0.6%	0.8%	2.9%	1.2%

Severity of needs

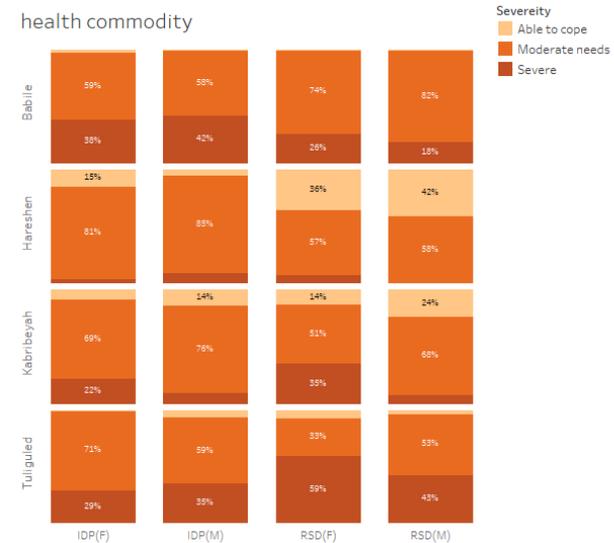
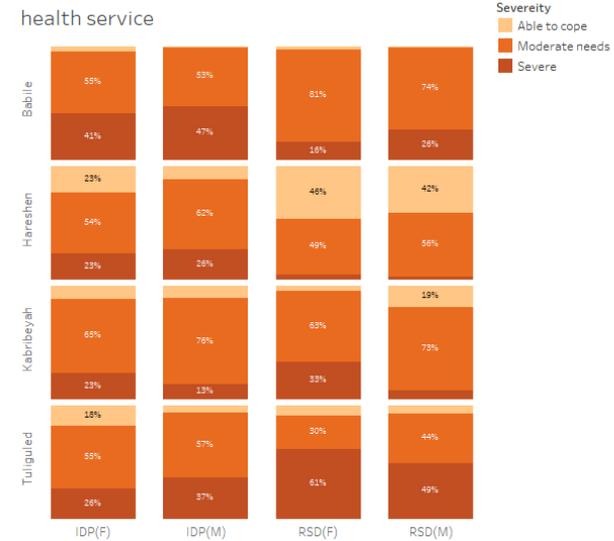
An analysis of household interview data shows that Tuliguled is the woreda where the most severe life-threatening humanitarian consequences were reported due to deprivation of medicines and other healthcare products, as well deprivation from health care services including clinics and medical practitioners.

Within Tuliguled, the most severe needs for health services are faced by resident households headed by women, while the most severe needs for health commodities are faced by resident households, as well as IDP households headed by women.



The most severe consequences of deprivation of medicines and other healthcare products were reported by IDPs, with 36 percent of households facing severe consequences, 10 percentage points higher than resident households. Families with female household heads also face a higher occurrence of severe consequences, with 39 percent of these households facing severe consequences relative to 28 percent of households headed by men.

Similarly, the most severe consequences of deprivation of health care services were reported for IDPs, as well as for families with female household heads. 40 percent of IDP households face severe consequences relative to 29 percent of resident households, and 39 percent of households headed by women face severe consequences relative to 33 percent of households headed by men.

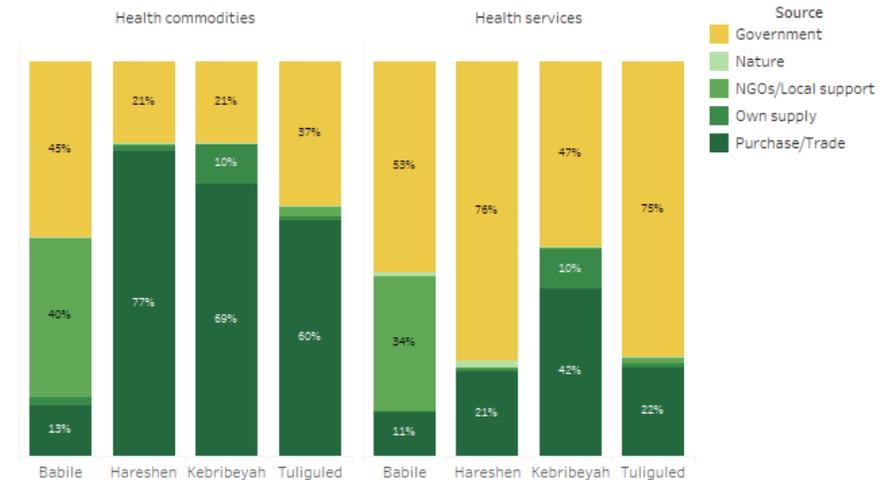
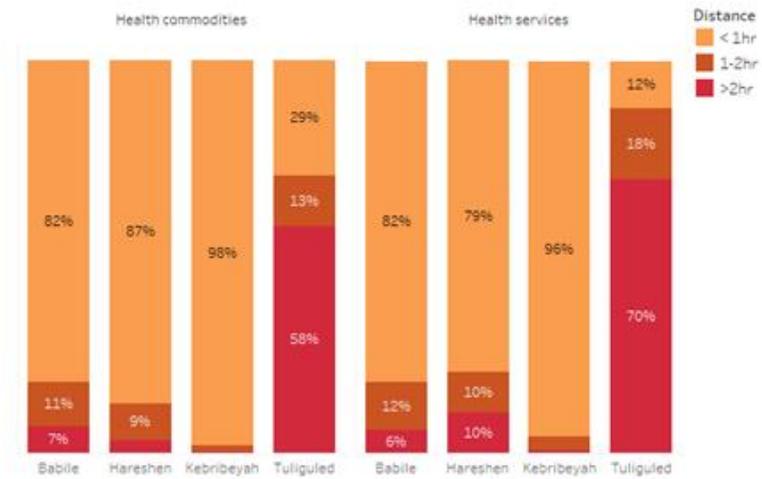
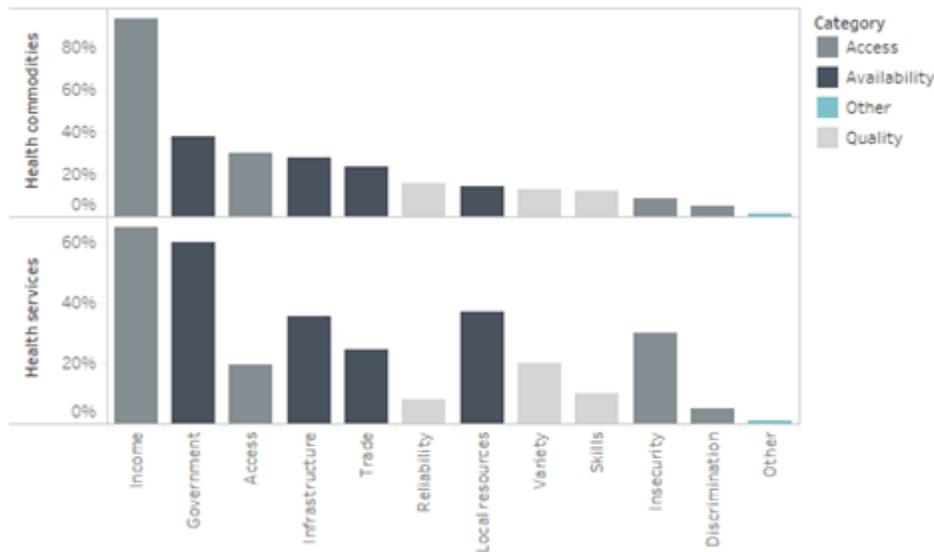


Coping mechanisms affecting health

When they struggle to make ends meet, more than half of the respondents (55 percent) reported spending less than they need to on medicines and healthcare services; therefore,

other needs are prioritised to the detriment of healthcare needs. IDP households are particularly vulnerable, with 66 percent of IDP households spending less on medicines and health care services relative to 46 percent of resident households. Coping mechanisms are similar amongst men and women.

For households that list health commodities as a top priority, the key reason for household inability to access medicines and healthcare products is lack of purchasing power, which is a consistent issue across all woredas. The key reasons for household inability to access health care services vary by woreda. For those that list health care services as a top priority in Hareshen, the key reason for household inability to access health care services is insufficient assistance.



Markets and systems of service provision

Medicines and health care products are typically obtained from local traders, and providers are located less than one hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where health commodity traders are more than 2 hours away. Health care services are typically provided by government, and services are located less than one hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where health care services are more than 2 hours away.

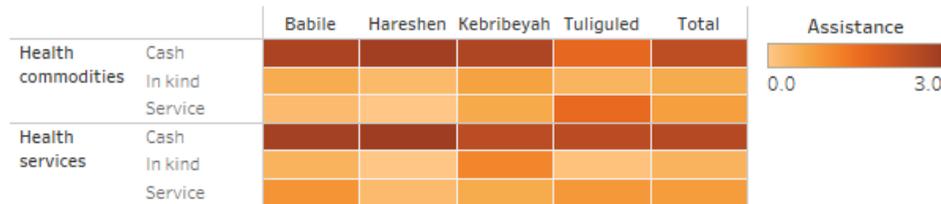
Assistance to support health needs

Less than 3 percent of households listed health care as a top priority for assistance. While the majority of households listed food and potable water as their top priorities, health services were nevertheless in their list of five top priorities for assistance.

However, there is significant variation by woreda, with greater relative need in Hareshen where 8 percent of households list health commodities as a top priority. Similar to health

commodities, there is a greater relative need for health care services in Hareshen, with 3 percent of households listing health care services as a top priority.

For households that list health commodities or health care services as a top priority, the most preferred mode of assistance is cash. However, for households in Tuliguled that list health commodities or health care services as a top priority, the most preferred mode of assistance is service provision.



Expenditures

A typical IDP household spends ETB 133 on medicines and healthcare products, relative to a minimum required expenditure of ETB 197. Further, an IDP household spends ETB 101 on healthcare services, relative to a minimum required expenditure of ETB 158. In terms of priority, a typical IDP household would allocate 5 percent of an additional cash grant to medicines and healthcare products, and 2 percent to health care services.

A typical resident household spends ETB 132 on medicines and healthcare products, relative to a minimum required expenditure of ETB 150. A resident household spends ETB 62 on healthcare services, relative to a required minimum expenditure of ETB 95 respectively. In terms of priority, a typical IDP household would allocate 5 percent of an additional cash grant worth ETB 4,000 to medicines (i.e. ETB 200) and healthcare products, and 1 percent to health care services (ETB 40).

Seasonality of expenditure

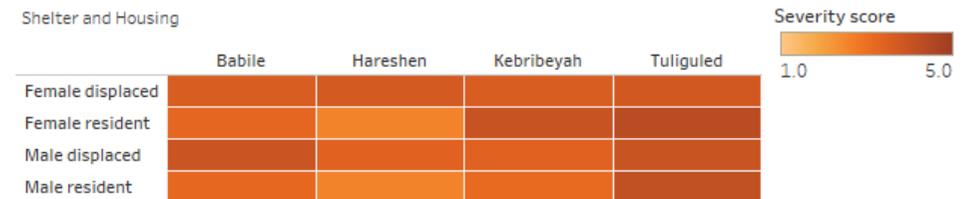
HHI data shows that household needs for healthcare are exceptional during periods of illness, and not related to seasons.

The need for shelter and housing

Shelter construction costs are typically prohibitive for displaced households in the Fafan zone, and households typically depend on aid for the provision of shelter.

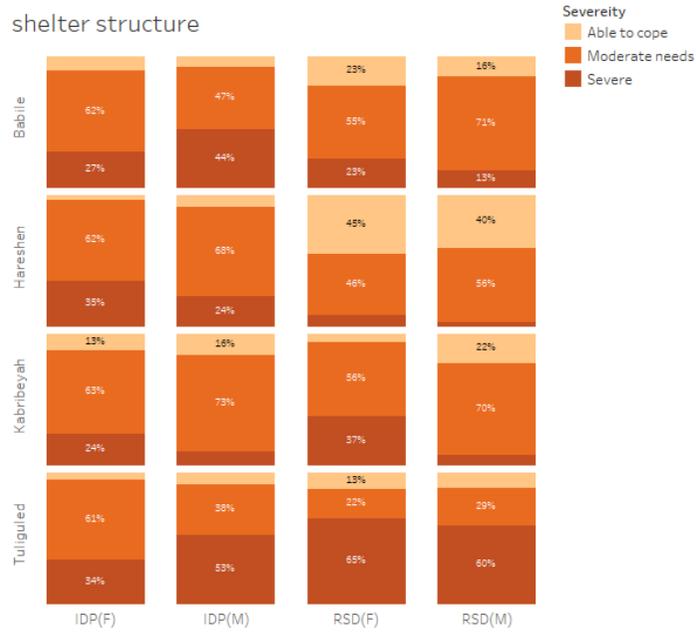
Severity of needs

Shelter and housing refers to living spaces, construction materials and means of payment such as purchase or rent. Non-food items include sources of energy for lighting, cooking and heating, shelter commodities such as furniture, and household items such as utensils. An analysis of household interview data shows that Tuliguled is the woreda where deprivation of shelter and housing, as well as non-food items, has the most severe life-threatening humanitarian consequences.

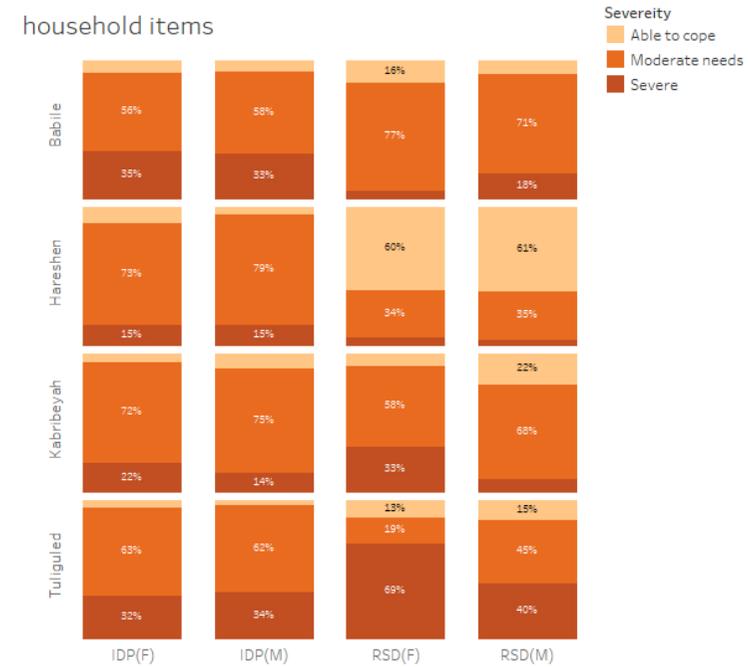


The most severe consequences of deprivation of shelter and non-food items were reported for IDPs, and families with female household heads also face a higher occurrence of severe consequences.

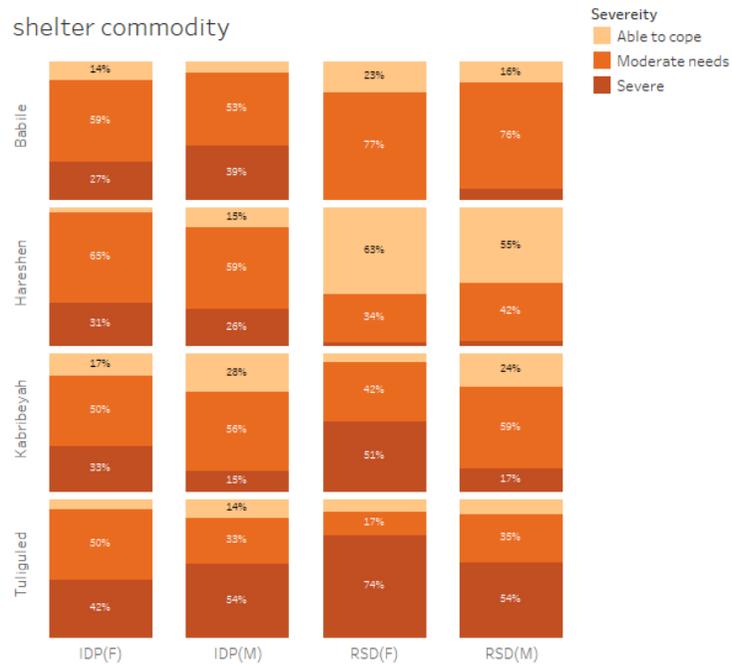
shelter structure



household items



shelter commodity

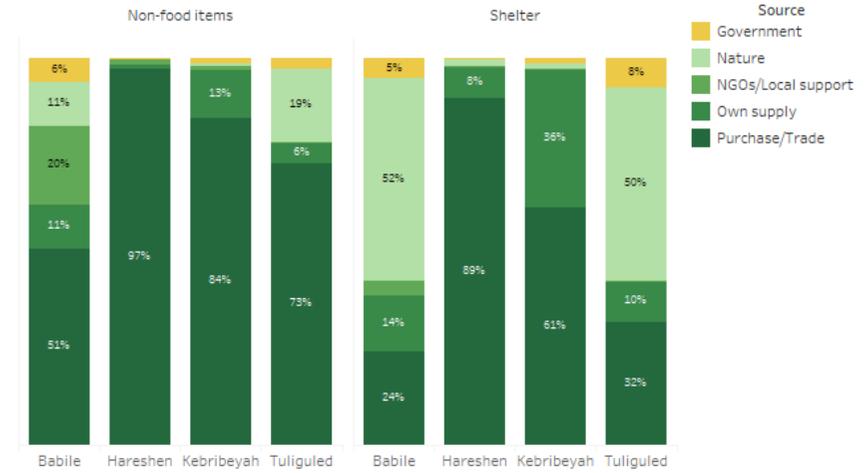
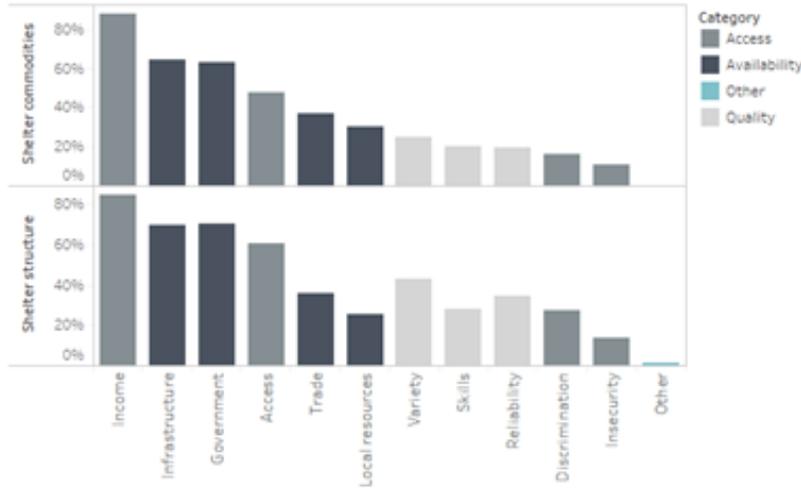


Coping mechanisms affecting Shelter/NFI

The sale of household assets as a coping mechanism has a direct impact on households' ability to meet these needs, but – overall – it is not a particularly common coping mechanism. In fact, only 13 percent of households reported selling household assets in order to satisfy basic household needs. Resident households are particularly vulnerable, with 17 percent more of resident households selling household assets relative to 8 percent of IDP households. By gender, households headed by women are more vulnerable, with 19 percent of these households selling household assets relative to 12 percent of households headed by men.

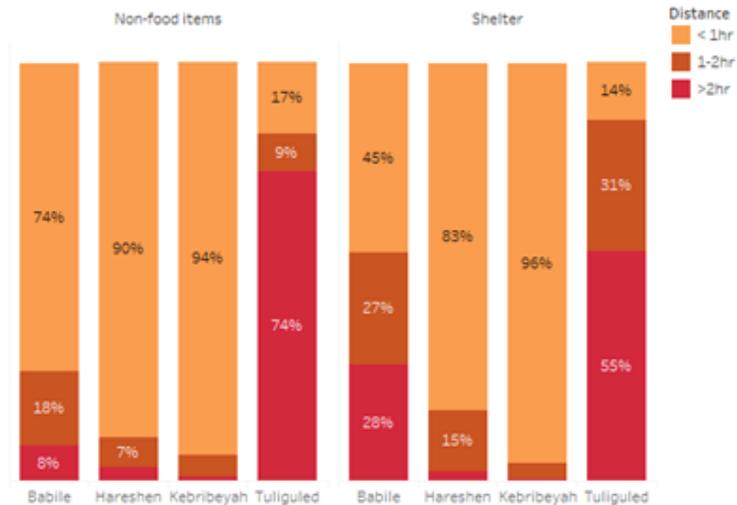
Why are Shelter and NFI needs not met?

For households listing shelter as a top priority, the key reasons for household inability to access shelter vary by woreda: in Hareshen insufficient purchasing power and insufficient assistance are important, while in Kebribeyah lack of variety of options is important. For households listing non-food items as a top priority, the key reason for household inability to access non-food items is insufficient purchasing power.



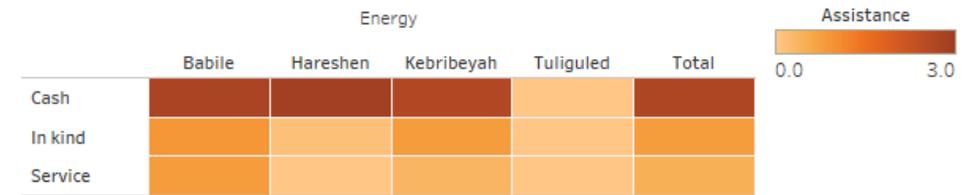
Markets and systems of service provision

Housing materials are typically obtained from local trade and nature, while non-food items are typically obtained from local trade. Sources of shelter materials and non-food items are located less than an hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where sources are more than 2 hours away.



Assistance to support Shelter and NFI needs

Less than 2 percent of households listed shelter or non-food items as a top priority for assistance. While the majority of households listed food and potable water as their top priorities, energy was nevertheless in their list of five top priorities for assistance. There is variation by woreda, with 2 percent of households listing shelter as a top priority in Hareshen, and close to 3 percent of households in Babile and Hareshen listing non-food items as a top priority for assistance.



Expenditures

A typical IDP household spends ETB 95 on shelter and housing, and ETB 247 on household items. The minimum expenditure a typical IDP household requires for shelter and household items is ETB 186 and ETB 320 respectively. In terms of priority, a typical IDP household would allocate 3 percent of an additional cash grant to shelter and housing, and 8 percent to household items.

A typical resident household spends ETB 133 on shelter and housing, and ETB 248 on household items. The minimum expenditure a typical resident household requires for shelter and household items, is ETB 170 and ETB 260 respectively. In terms of priority, a typical resident household would allocate 4 percent of an additional cash grant to shelter and housing, and 7 percent to household items.

Seasonality of expenditure

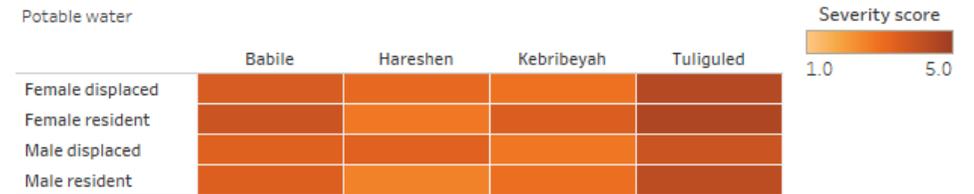
Shelter expenditures are typically not linked to any seasons, but are one-off exceptional expenses linked with change of location or maintenance. IDP households typically rely on humanitarian agencies for provision of shelter. Similarly, non-food item expenditures are not typically linked to any seasons.

The need for water, sanitation and hygiene

Water sources in the Fafan zone include motorized boreholes, wells, seasonal rivers and *berkads* (cisterns for rainwater). Of these sources, only protected boreholes or protected wells provide access to safe drinking water. Sector experts noted that access to improved sanitation facilities is generally low, with particularly low access in IDP camps.

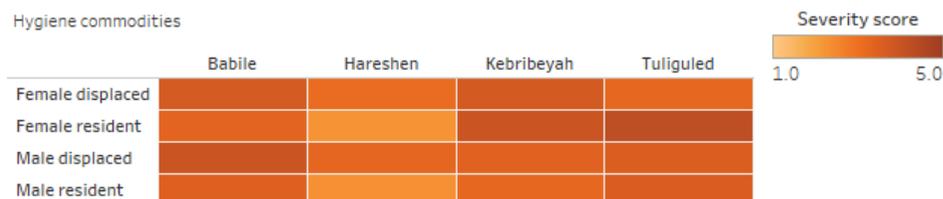
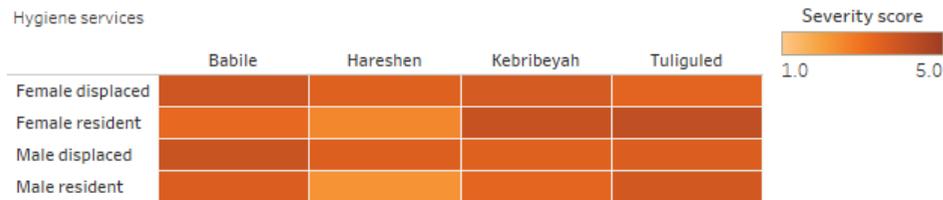
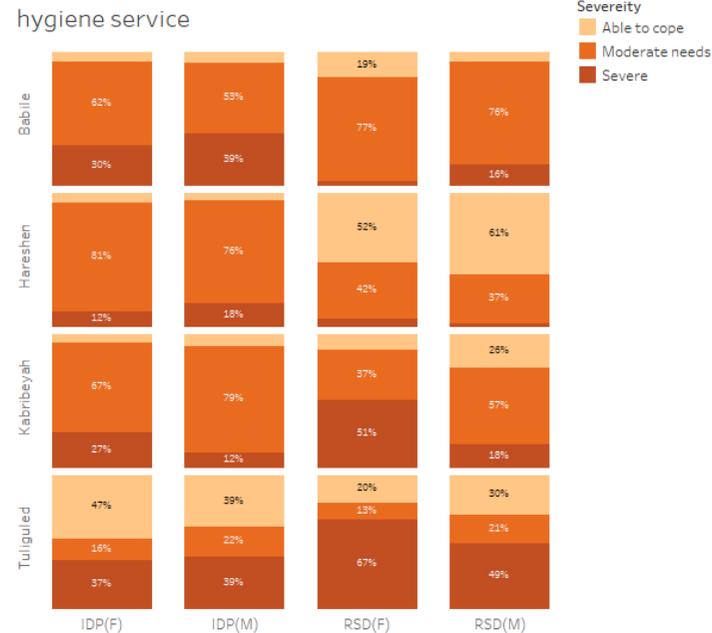
Severity of needs

An analysis of household interview data shows that Tuliguled is the woreda with the highest share of severe life-threatening consequences of the deprivation of potable water, hygiene commodities (such as soap, toothbrushes and diapers) and sanitation facilities.

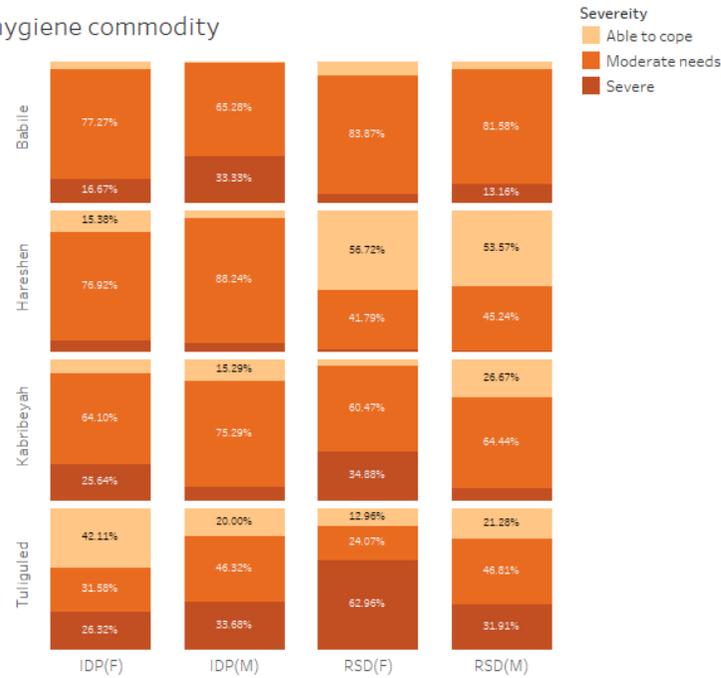


The shares of IDP and resident households reported severe consequences of deprivation of potable water and sanitation facilities, while a larger share of IDP households reported severe consequences of deprivation of hygiene commodities.

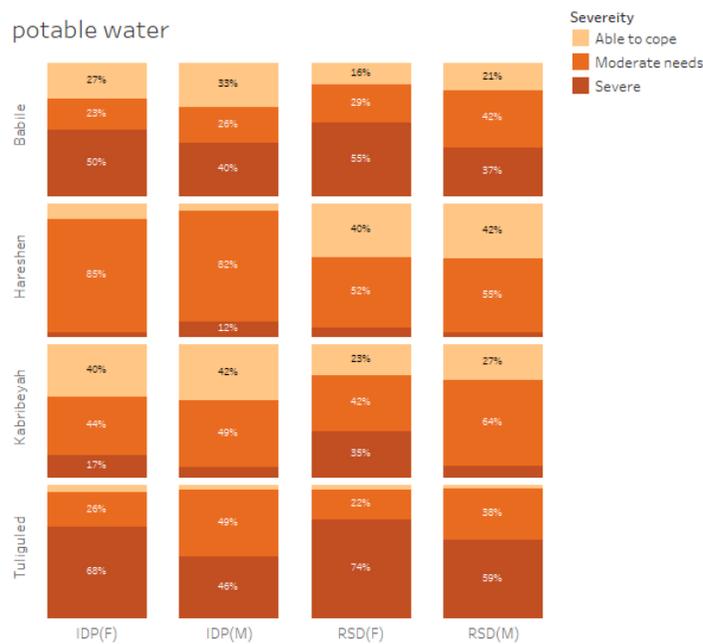
Households headed by women are more likely to face severe consequences of deprivation of potable water, hygiene commodities and sanitation facilities.



hygiene commodity



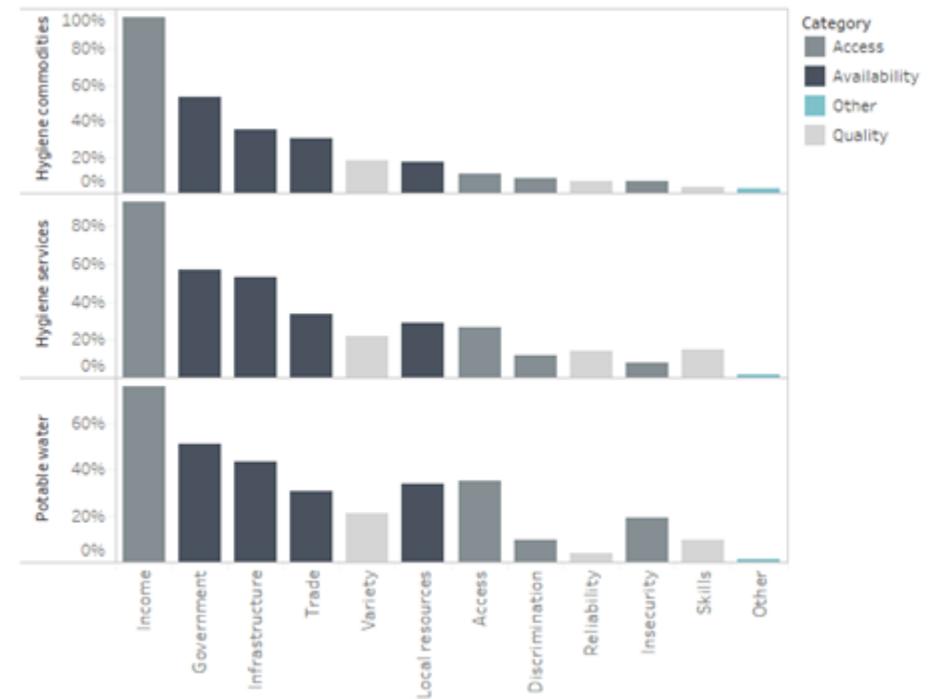
potable water



Why are WASH needs not met?

For those households listing potable water as a top priority, the key reasons for household inability to access potable water are insufficient purchasing power and insufficient assistance. Reasons vary by woreda, with a majority of households in Babile and Kebribeyah, while the majority of households in Tuliguled listed lack of purchasing power as the key reason.

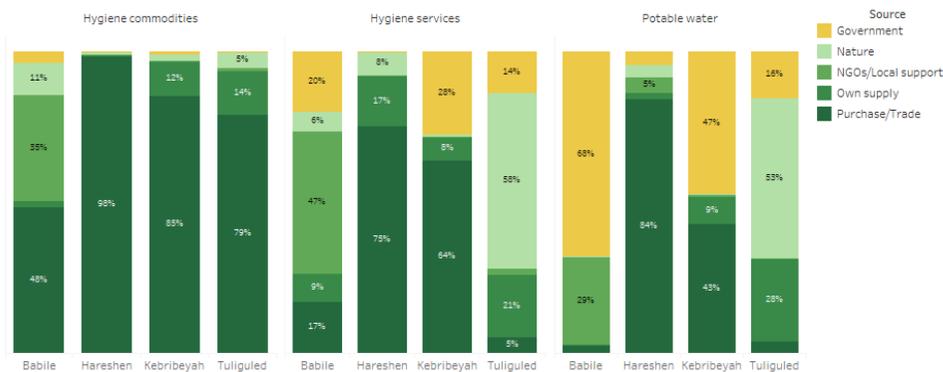
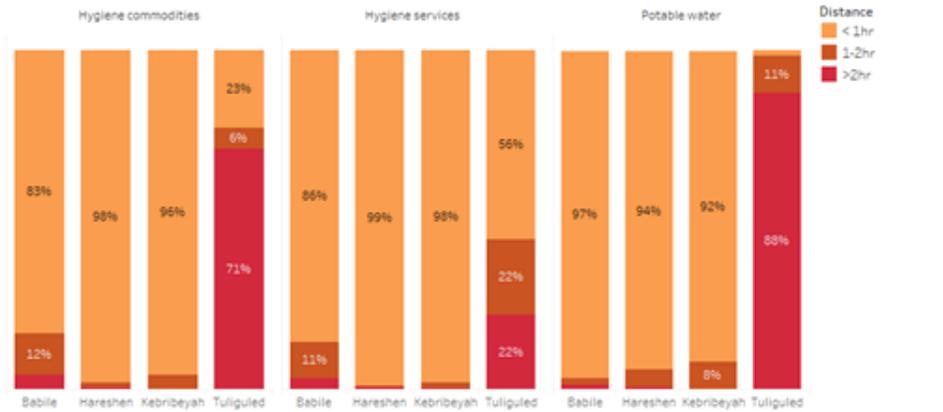
For those households listing lack of hygiene commodities as a top priority, the key reasons for household inability to access hygiene commodities are insufficient local trade and variety. Conversely, for those households listing lack of sanitation facilities as a top priority, the key reason for household inability to access sanitation facilities is insufficient assistance.



Markets and systems of service provision

Potable water is mostly purchased from local traders Hareshen and Kebribeyah, while it is mostly obtained from local authorities in Babile and from nature in Tuliguled. Sources of potable water are typically located less than one hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where they are located more than 2 hours away.

Hygiene commodities are typically purchased from local vendors, and providers are typically located less than one hour away in all woredas except Tuliguled, where they are more than two hours away. Sanitation facilities are typically obtained from local vendors in Hareshen and Kebribeyah, and from NGOs and local community support in Babile. In Tuliguled sanitation needs are met in nature. Sources of sanitation facilities are typically less than one hour away.

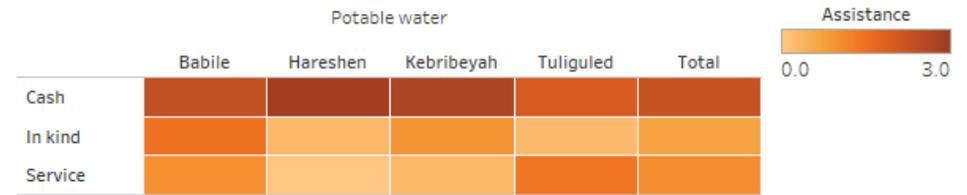


Assistance to support WASH needs

Potable water was listed as a top priority for assistance by 29 percent of households, while hygiene commodities and sanitation facilities were listed as a top priority by less than 1 percent of households.

For households listing potable water as a top priority, the most preferred mode of assistance is cash. However, there is significant variation by woreda. Within Tuliguled a

significant share of households prefer provision of service, while in Babile roughly equal shares of households prefer cash, in-kind or service provision.



Expenditures

A typical IDP household spends ETB 33 on potable water, compared to a required minimum expenditure of ETB 67. In terms of priority, a typical IDP household would allocate 5 percent of an additional cash grant to potable water. Spending needs of resident households are higher: a typical resident household spends ETB 100 on potable water, relative to a minimum typical expenditure of ETB 134. In terms of priority, a typical resident household would allocate 6 percent of an additional cash grant to potable water.

A typical IDP household spends ETB 135 on hygiene commodities (relative to a minimum of ETB 164), and ETB 50 on sanitation facilities (relative to a minimum of ETB 100). In terms of priority, a typical IDP household would allocate 5 percent of an additional cash grant to hygiene commodities, and 2 percent to sanitation facilities. Needs of resident households are higher: a typical resident household spends ETB 153 on hygiene commodities (compared to a minimum of ETB 165), and ETB 113 on sanitation facilities (relative to a minimum of ETB 133). In terms of priority, a typical resident household would allocate 5 percent of an additional cash grant to hygiene commodities, and 1 percent to sanitation facilities.

Seasonality of expenditure

The need for potable water is dependent on access to protected water sources, which give year-long access at no cost to households within close proximity. However, households depend on rain water and seasonal rivers during the rainy seasons, which do not provide access to safe water, and instead expose households to health risks. Needs for hygiene commodities and facilities are persistent throughout the year, and low access to sanitation facilities is a concern to many households.

F. Conclusions and Preliminary Recommendations

Summary of findings and conclusions per sector

The BNA in Ethiopia identified Tuliguled as the woreda where deprivation across all basic needs has the most serious or severe humanitarian consequences. Babile and Kebribeyah were the next most affected. This situation was due mostly to insufficient purchasing power and assistance.

The groups facing most shortages across basic needs were resident households in Tuliguled (both female and male household heads), and displaced households with male household heads in Tuliguled.

The underlying factors contributing most to unmet needs were (in order of importance) lack of purchasing power, insufficient assistance, insufficient local infrastructure, lack of trade, and physical constraints to market access.

The five basic needs most frequently mentioned as a priority for assistance by all affected groups are food, potable water, health commodities, health services and energy.

The preferred overall mode of assistance is cash. This is typically due to the flexibility that cash allows households to provide across their various needs. Additionally, the preference for cash is due to the proximity of markets that provide access to goods and services. Households in Babile, Hareshen and Kebribeyah have access to markets from which to source goods and services. On the contrary, access to markets particularly in Dabeyl Weyene and Waji is difficult, and is reflected by a relatively lower preference for cash relative to other woreda. With regard to food, potable water and health care, there was a relatively stronger for in-kind or service provision of these basic needs relative to other woredas

Sector analysis shows that Babile has the highest deprivation of food, but Tuliguled has the highest deprivation across all other sectors (education, health care, livelihoods, shelter and non-food items, and WASH). Households in Waji and Dabeyl Weyene noted particularly severe deprivation of potable water, and this was a key priority of assistance within the woreda.

Relative to other sectors, deprivation of food was a particular concern for households in all woredas, and expenditure on food accounts for a significant portion of household monthly expenditure. Additionally, food was a top priority of assistance for most households across all woredas.

Market access across most sectors was found to be restrictive mostly in Tuliguled, where a significant proportion of households noted travel distances greater than two hours in

order to access basic needs. For a majority of needs, access in Babile, Hareshen and Kebribeyah was either less than one hour, or between one and two hours of travel distance away.

Sector experts were in general agreement with the analysis, and noted that the information within the BNA was useful for planning purposes. However, some important differences to sector opinions were noted. First, monthly expenditures were noted to be higher than expected, and expenditure on food, despite its high share of household total expenditure, was found to comprise a lower proportion of total monthly expenditure than expected, especially for poor households. Additionally, sector experts emphasized that although the results were representative of the covered areas within Tuliguled, conditions in other parts of Tuliguled not covered in the survey were likely to be markedly different.

Further analysis to be conducted

Further analysis is necessary on key identified priorities in order to glean greater detail on market access mechanisms and to assess the suitability of cash as an appropriate mode of assistance.

Additionally, it is necessary to perform an analysis of internally displaced households that have been displaced for periods longer than 3 months. Within Hareshen and Kebribeyah in particular, some households had been living in camps for periods over ten years, and therefore faced unique circumstances, worthy of further focused analysis. These households may find greater challenges in re-integration or return, or may find it difficult to access livelihoods in their current locations due to lack of property rights.

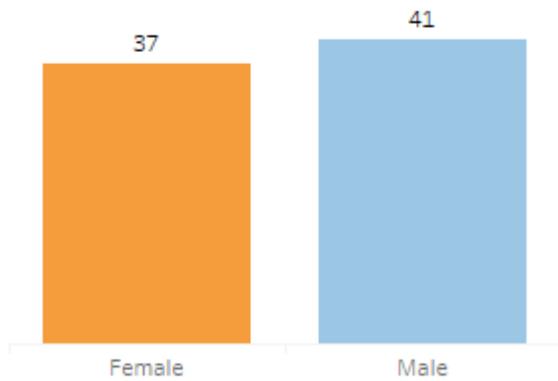
Limitations of the assessment

The survey faced limitations from the availability of accurate information on households within the region, due to an absence of up-to-date official demographic statistics, as well as an up-to-date sampling frame. Up-to-date information on IDP camps was available, but a listing of households was also not available. These restrictions limited the ability to execute a probability-based survey, as it was not completely possible to select households at random despite best efforts.

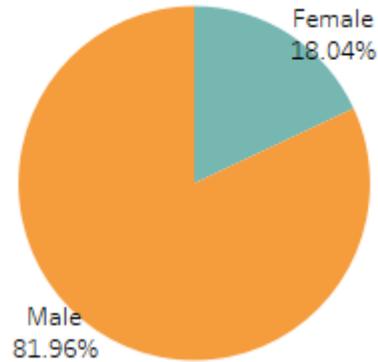
Survey results do not include standard errors, and therefore it is difficult to know the precision of survey estimates. In addition, enumerators noted that the survey instruments were long, and households suffered from fatigue in providing answers, sometimes rushing to finish towards the end of the survey. Further, team leaders noted that some households may have been incentivized to exaggerate the severity of circumstances with the hope of receiving government or humanitarian assistance.

G. Statistical results - Demographics

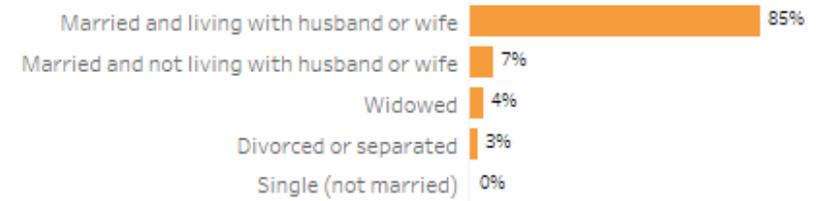
Average respondent's age



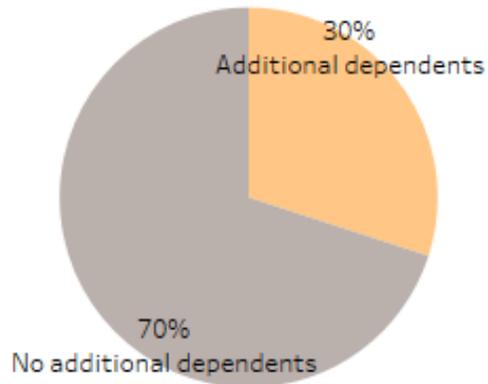
Respondent's gender



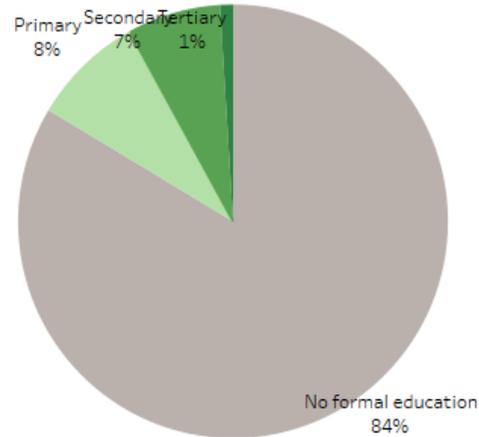
Marrital status of the respondent



Percentage of respondents with additional dependents



Highest education level in the family

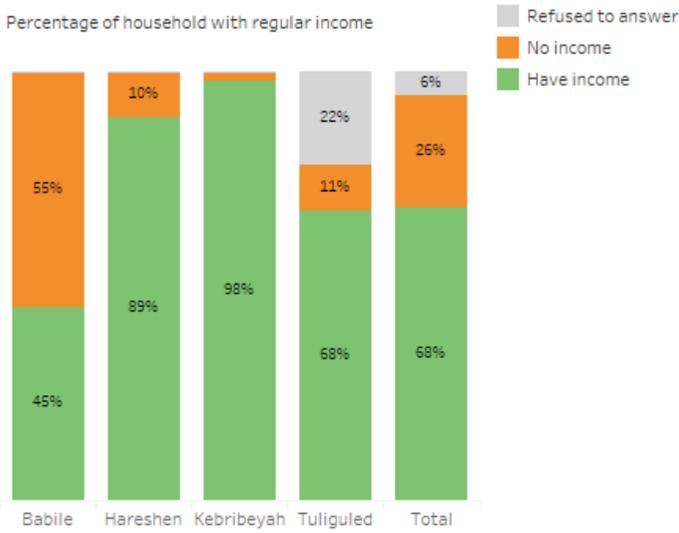


Percentage of people with special needs

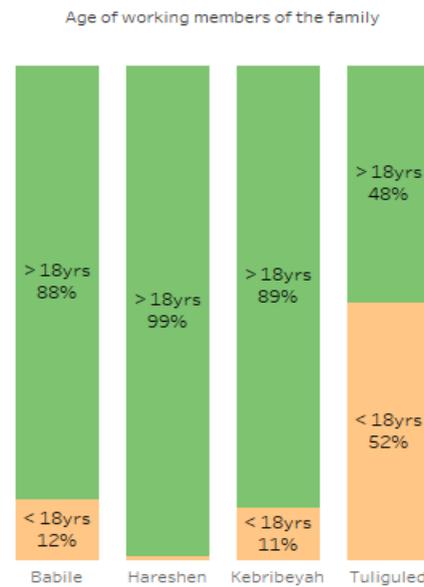
	Babile	Hareshen	Kebribeyah	Tuliguled
Chronically ill or critical medical conditions	0.5%	1.9%	1.5%	6.1%
Conflict-related physical and permanent disability	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Mental disability	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%
Non-conflict-related physical and permanent disability	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Pregnant or lactating women	6.1%	7.5%	3.8%	7.2%
Separated minors	5.2%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Visual, hearing or speech impediment	0.6%	0.8%	2.9%	1.2%

H. Statistical results – Household Economy and Livelihoods

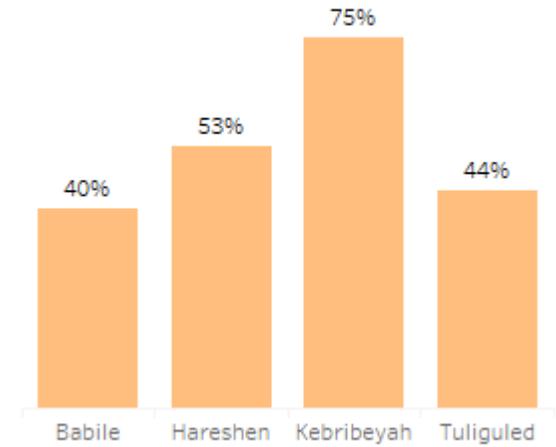
Percentage of household with regular income



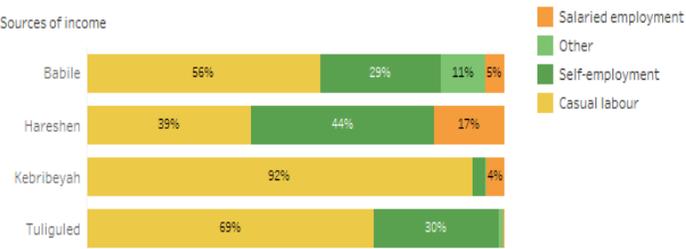
Age of working members of the family



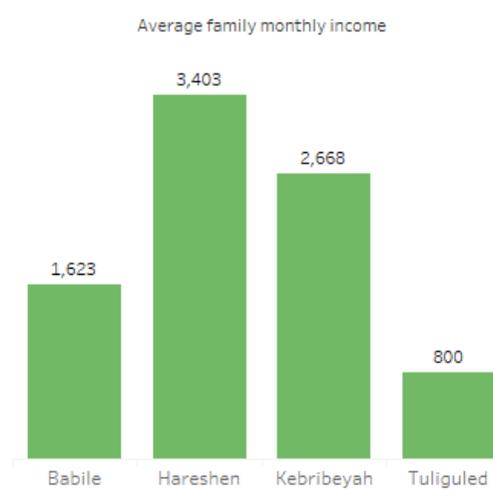
Percentage of family members 18-59yrs with regular income



Sources of income



Average family monthly income



Days saving can sustain expenditures



I. Statistical Results⁸

⁸ Priority score refers to average priority (ranked from 1 to 3). Needs not in top three priorities are given a rank of zero. Blank values refer to missing data.

		Babile													
		Assistance preferred							Source of goods/services						
		Average expenditure	Sufficiency	Humanitarian outcome	Average expenditure gap	Priority score	Cash	In kind	Service	Distance to goods/services (Hrs)	Natural resource	Own production	Trade	NGOs/community	Government
Displaced male	Food	1028	4.5	4.2	-51	2.7	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.01	0.07	0.46	0.43	0.03
	Health commodities	322	4.4	4.1	-59	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.00	0.03	0.15	0.43	0.39
	Health services	278	4.4	4.2	-50	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.35	0.50
	Potable water	0	3.1	3.5	3	0.5	2.3	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.71
	Shelter commodities	280	4.5	3.8	-57	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.1	3.1	0.61	0.08	0.26	0.03	0.01
	Shelter structure	278	4.5	4.0	-49	0.3	2.5	0.7	0.3	3.2	0.57	0.13	0.21	0.04	0.06
	Household items	546	4.4	3.8	-104	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.10	0.13	0.46	0.24	0.08
	Hygiene commodities	279	4.3	3.9	-76	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.10	0.01	0.42	0.43	0.04
	Hygiene services	123	4.2	4.0	-15	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.03	0.00	0.17	0.57	0.24
	Energy	162	4.3	3.8	-33	0.1	2.6		0.5	3.3	0.78	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.04
	Transport	174	4.2	3.7	-48	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.03	0.21	0.56	0.00	0.21
	School commodities	312	4.4	3.6	-75	0.3	2.9	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.08	0.15	0.56	0.11	0.10
	School services	116	4.1	3.4	-42	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.25	0.61
	Communication	449	4.3	3.6	-108	0.1	3.0	0.7		2.3	0.00	0.06	0.44	0.18	0.32
Productive assets	232	4.5	3.9	-63					3.1	0.28	0.17	0.31	0.04	0.21	
Displaced female	Food	732	4.4	4.2	-95	2.7	2.5	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.06	0.11	0.23	0.48	0.12
	Health commodities	225	4.3	4.1	-78	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.52	0.35
	Health services	195	4.2	4.0	-70	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.41	0.44
	Potable water	3	3.1	3.7	-3	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.61
	Shelter commodities	182	4.5	3.6	-55	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.55	0.15	0.24	0.03	0.03
	Shelter structure	210	4.4	3.6	-45	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.3	2.9	0.42	0.12	0.30	0.06	0.09
	Household items	392	4.4	3.7	-119	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.08	0.18	0.44	0.24	0.06
	Hygiene commodities	217	4.3	3.7	-80	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.09	0.06	0.35	0.42	0.08
	Hygiene services	96	4.2	3.9	-32	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.05	0.00	0.17	0.59	0.20
	Energy	120	4.1	3.6	-31	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.4	3.3	0.79	0.05	0.15	0.02	0.00
	Transport	125	4.1	3.4	-28	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.02	0.18	0.62	0.00	0.18
	School commodities	275	4.4	3.3	-94	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.09	0.17	0.61	0.06	0.08
	School services	70	4.0	3.3	-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.26	0.59
	Communication	307	4.2	3.3	-118	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.00	0.11	0.42	0.08	0.39
Productive assets	241	4.4	3.7	-66					2.8	0.27	0.17	0.35	0.00	0.21	
Resident male	Food	1841	3.9	3.9	-326	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.21	0.03	0.74	0.03	0.00
	Health commodities	362	4.0	3.7	-99	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.71
	Health services	207	4.2	3.8	-51	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.71
	Potable water	82	3.3	3.5	-16	0.6	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.03	0.00	0.16	0.21	0.61
	Shelter commodities	682	3.9	3.2	-147	0.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.47	0.05	0.47	0.00	0.00
	Shelter structure	856	3.8	3.2	-130	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.45	0.21	0.32	0.00	0.03
	Household items	1082	3.9	3.4	-243	0.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.18	0.00	0.74	0.08	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	392	3.9	3.5	-112	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.16	0.00	0.82	0.03	0.00
	Hygiene services	705	3.9	3.6	-169	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.21	0.47	0.18	0.05	0.08
	Energy	296	3.7	3.5	-91	0.4	3.0	0.1		2.4	0.71	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.03
	Transport	164	3.7	3.1	-52	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.0	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.21
	School commodities	312	4.0	3.1	-100	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.03	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.21
	School services	131	3.7	3.2	-34	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.8	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.71
	Communication	265	3.9	3.3	-74	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.9	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.03	0.42
Productive assets	461	4.0	3.3	-121					2.3	0.18	0.05	0.53	0.03	0.21	
Resident female	Food	1911	3.8	3.8	-409	2.8	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.19	0.00	0.71	0.03	0.06
	Health commodities	306	3.9	3.9	-93	0.8	2.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.77
	Health services	254	4.0	3.7	-72	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.77
	Potable water	156	3.6	4.0	-50	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.81
	Shelter commodities	506	4.0	2.9	-105	0.3	2.5	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.52	0.06	0.42	0.00	0.00
	Shelter structure	406	3.6	3.3	-106	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.39	0.32	0.29	0.00	0.00
	Household items	1185	3.9	3.0	-244	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.26	0.03	0.71	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	283	3.8	3.4	-76	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.16	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene services	369	3.7	3.2	-65	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.19	0.55	0.16	0.00	0.10
	Energy	295	3.5	3.2	-101	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.74	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.03
	Transport	175	3.5	2.9	-53	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.8	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.23
	School commodities	304	3.9	3.0	-75	0.4	2.5	0.3		2.0	0.03	0.03	0.71	0.00	0.23
	School services	74	3.7	2.9	-19	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.8	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.77
	Communication	311	3.6	2.8	-61	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.52
Productive assets	676	3.8	2.9	-176					2.4	0.23	0.10	0.65	0.00	0.03	

Hareshen

	Assistance preferred														
						Assistance preferred			Source of goods/services						
	Average expenditure	Sufficiency	Humanitarian outcome	Priority score	Average expenditure gap	Cash	In kind	Service	Distance to goods/services (Hrs)	Natural resource	Own production	Trade	NGOs/community	Government	
Displaced female	School commodities	126	3.2	2.7	0.0	-27	3.0	0.0		1.8	0.04	0.04	0.81	0.00	0.12
	School services	0	3.3	3.4	0.0	0				1.8	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.92
	Energy	208	4.2	3.1	0.6	-75	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.15	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.08
	Food	1,328	3.9	3.0	1.9	-276	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.00	0.04	0.96	0.00	0.00
	Health commodities	84	3.4	3.5	0.5	-35	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.54
	Health services	17	3.7	3.5	0.1	-4	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.81
	Household items	27	4.0	3.4	0.6	-4	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.04	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	106	3.7	3.1	0.2	-24	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.04	0.04	0.92	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene services	38	4.4	3.5	0.6	-15	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.35	0.12	0.50	0.00	0.04
	Productive assets	2	4.3	3.5		-1				1.8	0.35	0.04	0.58	0.00	0.04
	Potable water	34	4.0	3.2	0.4	-13	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.35	0.00	0.54	0.08	0.04
	Shelter commodities	0	4.1	3.7	0.5	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.15	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.04
	Shelter structure	0	4.4	3.7	0.4	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.23	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.04
	Transport	0	4.9	3.6	0.1	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.50	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.04
Communication	44	3.3	2.5	0.0	-20				1.8	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.85	
Displaced male	School commodities	183	3.5	2.9	0.4	-42	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	School services	0	3.9	3.4	0.0	0				2.0	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.94
	Energy	185	3.9	3.1	0.2	-53	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.24	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.21
	Food	1487	4.0	3.3	1.5	-261	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Health commodities	109	3.8	3.5	0.8	-38	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.03	0.65	0.00	0.32
	Health services	59	4.1	3.7	0.1	-19	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.71
	Household items	62	4.2	3.4	0.7	-6	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.09	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	106	4.1	3.3	0.1	-32	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.09	0.00	0.88	0.03	0.00
	Hygiene services	23	4.5	3.5	0.5	-6	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.29	0.09	0.59	0.03	0.00
	Productive assets	0	4.2	3.3		0				2.0	0.26	0.12	0.62	0.00	0.00
	Potable water	60	3.9	3.4	0.4	-16	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.12	0.03	0.56	0.15	0.15
	Shelter commodities	0	4.1	3.4	0.5	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.12	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00
	Shelter structure	0	4.3	3.4	0.7	0	3.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.15	0.03	0.82	0.00	0.00
	Transport	0	4.9	3.4	0.0	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.35	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.18
Communication	52	3.7	2.9		-19				1.7	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.59	
Resident female	School commodities	123	3.0	2.3	0.2	-27	3.0	0.0		1.8	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.12
	School services	3	2.7	2.1	0.0	-1				1.7	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.90
	Energy	315	3.2	2.6	0.4	-76	2.9	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.07	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.06
	Food	1725	3.1	2.4	2.1	-287	2.9	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Health commodities	172	3.2	2.9	0.6	-28	2.9	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.01	0.03	0.72	0.00	0.24
	Health services	21	3.2	2.5	0.1	-10	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.81
	Household items	98	3.1	2.4	0.2	-24	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.01	0.01	0.97	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	203	2.9	2.3	0.0	-46	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.01	0.00	0.97	0.01	0.00
	Hygiene services	49	3.2	2.5	0.2	-13	2.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.07	0.27	0.66	0.00	0.00
	Productive assets	48	4.0	2.4		9				1.9	0.31	0.03	0.61	0.03	0.01
	Potable water	154	3.2	2.8	0.6	-40	2.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.03	0.01	0.84	0.01	0.10
	Shelter commodities	55	3.5	2.1	0.4	-8	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.04	0.03	0.93	0.00	0.00
	Shelter structure	35	3.6	2.6	0.9	-3	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.03	0.12	0.85	0.00	0.00
	Transport	15	4.5	2.3	0.1	-3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.48	0.09	0.43	0.00	0.00
Communication	91	2.9	2.3	0.0	-28				1.8	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.60	
Resident male	School commodities	135	2.6	2.0	0.1	-31	3	0	0	1.8	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.01
	School services	1	2.8	2.2	0.0	3				1.8	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.82
	Energy	362	3.0	2.6	0.4	-65	3	0	0	1.8	0.01	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.12
	Food	2143	2.9	2.4	1.9	-313	3	0	0	1.8	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Health commodities	149	3.0	2.7	0.6	-30	3	0	0	2.0	0.00	0.01	0.81	0.00	0.18
	Health services	22	3.3	2.6	0.2	-5	3	0	0	2.1	0.02	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.75
	Household items	64	3.1	2.3	0.2	-1	3	0	0	1.9	0.00	0.01	0.98	0.01	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	204	2.8	2.3	0.1	-47	3	0	0	1.8	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene services	73	3.0	2.3	0.2	-19	3	0	0	1.6	0.05	0.15	0.80	0.00	0.00
	Productive assets	143	3.8	2.6		-15				2.0	0.25	0.05	0.64	0.05	0.01
	Potable water	185	3.0	2.6	0.6	-38	3	0	0	1.8	0.02	0.02	0.88	0.05	0.02
	Shelter commodities	28	3.3	2.3	0.3	-1	3	0	0	2.0	0.06	0.02	0.92	0.00	0.00
	Shelter structure	146	3.4	2.6	1.1	-2	3	0	0	2.0	0.00	0.08	0.92	0.00	0.00
	Transport	7	4.7	2.5	0.1	4	3	0	0	2.0	0.36	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.02
Communication	125	2.7	2.4		-33				1.7	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.58	

Kebribayah

	Average expenditure	Sufficiency	Humanitarian outcome	Priority score	Average expenditure gap	Assistance preferred			Distance to goods/services (Hrs)	Source of goods/services					
						Cash	In kind	Service		Natural resource	Own production	Trade	NGOs/community	Government	
Displaced female	School commodities	75	3.8	3.6	0.1	178	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.01	0.06	0.73	0.00	0.19
	School services	46	3.7	3.4	0.0	160				1.9	0.03	0.01	0.47	0.00	0.49
	Energy	185	3.9	3.6	0.8	167	2.6	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.15	0.03	0.71	0.00	0.12
	Food	1139	4.0	3.6	2.9	565	2.3	0.9	0.1	2.0	0.00	0.06	0.87	0.01	0.05
	Health commodities	154	3.8	3.6	0.5	298	2.3	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.00	0.04	0.71	0.03	0.23
	Health services	86	3.9	3.6	0.3	301	2.6	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.00	0.05	0.58	0.03	0.35
	Household items	336	4.0	3.7	0.1	365	1.5	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.14	0.82	0.03	0.01
	Hygiene commodities	112	3.9	3.7	0.4	154	2.5	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.03	0.03	0.90	0.03	0.03
	Hygiene services	52	3.9	3.7	0.1	210	2.5		0.3	2.0	0.00	0.05	0.69	0.00	0.26
	Productive assets	193	4.1	3.7		635				2.0	0.04	0.08	0.83	0.00	0.05
	Potable water	71	3.3	3.0	0.4	119	1.8	1.4	0.3	2.1	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.01	0.60
	Shelter commodities	66	4.1	3.6	0.1	363	0.4	3.0	0.0	2.1	0.00	0.15	0.77	0.01	0.06
	Shelter structure	70	3.9	3.6	0.1	328	2.5	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.00	0.23	0.73	0.01	0.03
	Transport	10	4.0	3.5	0.0	161				2.0	0.04	0.18	0.59	0.00	0.19
Communication	41	4.0	3.5	0.0	238				2.0	0.00	0.12	0.64	0.00	0.24	
Displaced male	School commodities	92	3.8	3.3	0.0	197	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.21	0.65	0.02	0.12
	School services	26	3.5	3.4	0.0	83	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.05	0.29	0.04	0.62
	Energy	181	3.6	3.4	1.0	261	2.9	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.19	0.13	0.66	0.00	0.02
	Food	1357	3.6	3.5	2.9	739	2.6	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.01	0.11	0.87	0.00	0.01
	Health commodities	83	3.6	3.4	0.8	263	2.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.00	0.12	0.67	0.00	0.21
	Health services	63	3.6	3.5	0.2	183	2.3		0.3	2.0	0.00	0.06	0.31	0.00	0.64
	Household items	280	3.7	3.6	0.0	318	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.01	0.14	0.79	0.01	0.05
	Hygiene commodities	167	3.6	3.4	0.5	199	2.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.04	0.07	0.87	0.00	0.02
	Hygiene services	24	3.7	3.5	0.0	161	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.04	0.06	0.65	0.01	0.25
	Productive assets	136	4.0	3.5		648				2.0	0.01	0.15	0.81	0.00	0.02
	Potable water	86	3.0	2.8	0.1	100	2.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.00	0.07	0.24	0.00	0.69
	Shelter commodities	52	4.0	3.3	0.1	311	1.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.02	0.13	0.80	0.00	0.05
	Shelter structure	91	3.7	3.4	0.1	305	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.00	0.29	0.69	0.00	0.01
	Transport	22	3.9	3.3	0.0	140				2.0	0.02	0.29	0.59	0.00	0.09
Communication	44	3.9	3.3	0.0	256				1.9	0.01	0.16	0.46	0.00	0.36	
Resident female	School commodities	26	4.2	4.1	0.0	191				2.1	0.00	0.05	0.70	0.02	0.23
	School services	11	4.1	4.0	0.0	96				2.1	0.00	0.02	0.35	0.00	0.63
	Energy	88	4.1	4.1	0.6	230	2.9	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.09	0.02	0.86	0.00	0.02
	Food	949	4.1	4.0	2.5	865	2.9	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.00	0.02	0.95	0.00	0.02
	Health commodities	50	4.1	3.8	1.0	254	2.9	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.02	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.33
	Health services	22	4.1	3.9	0.1	279	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.02	0.47	0.02	0.00	0.49
	Household items	277	4.2	4.0	0.0	303	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.02	0.07	0.91	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene commodities	86	4.2	4.0	0.6	194	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.00	0.07	0.88	0.00	0.05
	Hygiene services	22	4.3	4.1	0.0	167	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.05	0.53	0.00	0.42
	Productive assets	62	4.2	4.0		407				2.0	0.02	0.05	0.91	0.00	0.02
	Potable water	61	3.9	3.6	1.1	223	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.00	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.58
	Shelter commodities	8	4.5	4.3	0.0	267				2.0	0.02	0.23	0.65	0.00	0.09
	Shelter structure	49	4.1	4.0	0.0	237	3.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.02	0.44	0.49	0.00	0.05
	Transport	133	4.3	4.3	0.0	13				2.0	0.00	0.05	0.60	0.00	0.35
Communication	24	4.5	4.3	0.0	209				2.0	0.02	0.02	0.47	0.00	0.49	
Resident male	School commodities	129	3.4	3.3	0.0	201	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.13	0.76	0.00	0.11
	School services	80	3.3	3.2	0.0	86	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.00	0.10	0.44	0.01	0.44
	Energy	243	3.4	3.2	0.5	182	2.3	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.08	0.10	0.78	0.01	0.03
	Food	1664	3.4	3.2	2.6	469	2.5	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.00	0.12	0.88	0.00	0.00
	Health commodities	122	3.4	3.2	1.0	140	2.5	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.12	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.18
	Health services	93	3.5	3.2	0.2	126	2.1		0.5	2.0	0.13	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43
	Household items	207	3.4	3.3	0.0	164	3.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.13	0.84	0.01	0.01
	Hygiene commodities	168	3.4	3.3	0.4	149	2.8	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.02	0.14	0.83	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene services	86	3.5	3.3	0.0	149	0.5		3.0	1.9	0.00	0.09	0.66	0.00	0.26
	Productive assets	73	3.5	3.3		392				2.0	0.00	0.20	0.80	0.00	0.00
	Potable water	145	3.2	3.1	0.8	173	2.5	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.00	0.11	0.49	0.01	0.39
	Shelter commodities	52	3.6	3.3	0.1	303	3.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.01	0.20	0.78	0.01	0.00
	Shelter structure	55	3.4	3.2	0.1	184	1.8	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.01	0.37	0.61	0.00	0.01
	Transport	71	3.6	3.3	0.0	111	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.00	0.18	0.70	0.00	0.12
Communication	115	3.5	3.1	0.0	150				2.0	0.00	0.14	0.61	0.01	0.23	

		Tuliguled													
		Assistance preferred							Source of goods/services						
		Average expenditure	Sufficiency	Humanitarian outcome	Priority score	Average expenditure gap	Cash	In kind	Service	Distance to goods/services(Hrs)	Natural resource	Own production	Trade	NGOs/communitiy	Government
Displaced female	School commodities	4	4.2	3.3	0.0	-3				3.5	0.00	0.05	0.29	0.00	0.66
	School services	1	4.2	3.4	0.0	0				2.3	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.89
	Energy	0	4.2	3.2	0.0	0				2.9	0.89	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Food	228	4.2	3.6	0.5	-117	1.5	0.3	1.5	3.9	0.32	0.13	0.53	0.00	0.03
	Health commodities	22	4.3	4.2	0.7	-15	1.4	2.0		3.9	0.05	0.00	0.58	0.03	0.34
	Health services	8	4.3	3.8	0.6	-7	2.3	0.3	0.7	3.6	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.87
	Household items	4	4.3	3.8	0.4	-4	0.3	0.0	2.8	3.8	0.21	0.16	0.53	0.00	0.11
	Hygiene commodities	19	4.2	3.2	0.0	-12	3.0	0.0	1.0	3.7	0.13	0.13	0.66	0.00	0.08
	Hygiene services	0	4.3	3.3	0.0	0				2.6	0.71	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.13
	Productive assets	0	4.2	3.4		0				3.8	0.63	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.16
	Potable water	0	4.8	4.5	2.9	0	1.4	0.1	1.7	4.2	0.58	0.32	0.03	0.00	0.08
	Shelter commodities	1	4.5	3.9	0.6	-1	0.2	0.0	3.0	3.7	0.53	0.26	0.08	0.00	0.13
	Shelter structure	1	4.3	3.8	0.1	-1	0.5	0.0	3.0	3.6	0.61	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.08
	Transport	9	4.1	3.2	0.0	-4				3.4	0.16	0.26	0.42	0.00	0.16
Communication	0	4.4	3.4	0.0	0				2.6	0.11	0.05	0.47	0.00	0.37	
Displaced male	School commodities	17	4.4	3.7	0.0	-8	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.6	0.00	0.04	0.51	0.02	0.43
	School services	7	4.5	4.0	0.0	0				2.4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.96
	Energy	4	4.0	3.3	0.0	-3				3.0	0.93	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.02
	Food	285	4.5	3.6	1.4	-192	1.7	0.2	1.5	4.1	0.11	0.15	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Health commodities	21	4.5	4.1	0.4	-15	1.7	1.0		3.5	0.00	0.01	0.69	0.04	0.25
	Health services	25	4.6	4.0	0.5	-20	1.8	0.1	1.5	4.0	0.00	0.01	0.38	0.01	0.60
	Household items	43	4.5	3.7	0.2	-37	0.6	0.0	2.6	4.1	0.12	0.08	0.74	0.01	0.05
	Hygiene commodities	22	4.4	3.6	0.0	-16	2.0	1.5	0.0	4.0	0.03	0.09	0.82	0.02	0.03
	Hygiene services	1	4.3	3.6	0.0	-1	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.67	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.14
	Productive assets	1	4.3	3.8		1				3.4	0.56	0.26	0.08	0.01	0.08
	Potable water	1	4.8	4.0	2.8	0	1.6	0.1	1.6	4.0	0.63	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.15
	Shelter commodities	1	4.4	4.0	0.3	0	0.5	0.2	2.7	3.5	0.59	0.17	0.18	0.00	0.06
	Shelter structure	1	4.4	4.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4	0.56	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.07
	Transport	13	4.5	3.6	0.0	-9	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.21	0.17	0.22	0.01	0.39
Communication	2	4.7	3.7	0.0	-1				2.8	0.14	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.58	
Resident female	School commodities	10	4.6	4.3	0.0	-7				2.5	0.02	0.04	0.17	0.02	0.76
	School services	1	4.7	4.4	0.0	0				2.4	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.85
	Energy	0	4.6	4.2	0.0	0				2.8	0.94	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Food	147	4.6	4.2	1.1	-89	2.4	0.2	0.5	3.6	0.33	0.13	0.52	0.02	0.00
	Health commodities	28	4.6	4.4	0.7	-12	2.6	0.0	0.5	3.4	0.00	0.02	0.59	0.04	0.35
	Health services	17	4.7	4.4	0.4	-5	2.4	0.4	0.5	3.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.89
	Household items	9	4.6	4.4	0.2	-6	1.8	0.0	1.5	3.7	0.17	0.04	0.76	0.00	0.04
	Hygiene commodities	14	4.5	4.3	0.1	-8	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.06	0.15	0.80	0.00	0.00
	Hygiene services	3	4.7	4.2	0.0	-2				2.3	0.70	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.09
	Productive assets	0	4.7	4.4		0				3.3	0.78	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.11
	Potable water	1	4.8	4.6	3.0	0	2.4	0.1	0.6	4.0	0.61	0.22	0.02	0.00	0.15
	Shelter commodities	1	4.7	4.5	0.1	-1	1.0	0.0	2.4	3.6	0.30	0.07	0.54	0.00	0.09
	Shelter structure	1	4.6	4.4	0.0	0				3.6	0.31	0.04	0.56	0.00	0.09
	Transport	3	4.6	4.3	0.0	-1				3.7	0.46	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.13
Communication	1	4.7	4.3	0.0	0				3.2	0.44	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.43	
Resident male	School commodities	21	4.4	3.7	0.1	-16	1.6	0.4	1.9	2.7	0.00	0.04	0.44	0.03	0.49
	School services	0	4.4	3.9	0.0	0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.94
	Energy	3	4.1	3.7	0.0	-3				2.9	0.93	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02
	Food	376	4.4	3.8	1.0	-255	1.6	0.4	1.5	3.7	0.23	0.15	0.61	0.01	0.00
	Health commodities	42	4.4	4.2	0.6	-30	1.1	2.0		3.3	0.00	0.01	0.59	0.02	0.38
	Health services	21	4.5	4.2	0.5	-16	2.4	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.02	0.73
	Household items	39	4.4	3.8	0.2	-32	0.6	0.2	2.7	3.6	0.20	0.05	0.72	0.00	0.02
	Hygiene commodities	28	4.3	3.6	0.1	-19	2.4	1.0		3.5	0.05	0.15	0.79	0.01	0.00
	Hygiene services	2	4.5	3.8	0.0	-2	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.54	0.22	0.06	0.02	0.15
	Productive assets	1	4.4	3.9		-1				3.4	0.57	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.13
	Potable water	2	4.7	4.3	2.9	-1	1.7	0.2	1.4	4.0	0.50	0.30	0.04	0.00	0.16
	Shelter commodities	5	4.5	4.1	0.1	-4	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.5	0.50	0.11	0.30	0.01	0.09
	Shelter structure	0	4.5	4.2	0.0	0	1.0	0.0	3.0	3.5	0.53	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.07
	Transport	5	4.5	3.9	0.0	-3	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.16	0.36	0.22	0.00	0.26
Communication	9	4.5	3.9	0.0	-6				2.9	0.14	0.06	0.23	0.01	0.55	

J. Annexes

Annex I Detailed sampling plan



I. Background

The Basic Needs and Response Analysis Guidance & Toolbox (BNA) is part of an ECHO ERC funded project to increase the uptake of Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPGs) in emergency responses, for more efficient and effective humanitarian action. The purpose of the Guidance & Toolbox is to:

- i. Generate a better understanding of changes since the beginning of a crisis, priority needs, capacities and preferences of affected people, and constraints faced by people in securing what they need from local markets and service providers.
- ii. Strengthen response analysis by integrating beneficiaries' perspectives and identifying the most appropriate assistance modality (or mix of modalities). If Multi-Purpose Grants are an appropriate response, either alone or alongside others, the Framework and Toolkit is intended to support the design of such grants.
- iii. Complement existing guidance through explicit interpretation processes between needs identification and response design, especially under time pressure and in a collaborative setting.
- iv. Suggest modalities for collaborative analysis and propose roles and responsibilities in initiating, planning and carrying out the needs assessment and response analysis.

II. Borno Pilot

An integral part of the BNA development involves testing the framework to ensure its utility and effectiveness. Towards this end, two pilots of the BNA have been integrated into the framework's development. The first pilot was carried out in Borno, Nigeria, in May 2017, within three local government areas (LGAs): Konduga, Jere and MMC. The overall purpose of the BNA in Nigeria was to assess the extent to which affected population groups (residents and IDPs) currently meet their basic needs, and which response options would best address current gaps, including in-kind, cash-based interventions, services and technical assistance, or a combination of methods.

A total of 1,136 household heads were interviewed based on the number of informal IDP camps provided by IOM DTM Round XV. The sites were selected based on access and spread across the LGAs. The household selection process at each site was random, using the pen technique. Heads of households (male and female) were selected for the household interviews until the required household target was met. There were more sites and households selected in Jere, since it is the LGA with the most IDPs living in tented spontaneous settlements and collective centres. ODK and tablets were used to conduct the questionnaires.

Community group discussions were conducted with a total of 216 males and 176 females, to collect complementary information on basic needs for each of the affected groups and discuss key issues and priorities.

III. Somali Region Pilot

A. Overview

I. Humanitarian Profile

Within the Somali Region there are 683,221 displaced individuals, comprising 106,602 households in 317 sites. 65 percent of the sites opened in 2017, and drought was the primary cause of displacement for an estimated 53 percent of the displaced population. Of those displaced, 51.5 percent were female, and 48.5 percent were male. 64.1 percent were under the age of 18, and 9.4 percent were over 60 years old.⁹

Of the IDPs in the Somali region, 66 percent are internally displaced within the region, 33 percent are displaced from the Oromia region and 1 percent from the Afar region. 43 percent of the sites reported access to a market near the site, while pastoralism was reported to be the main occupation of displaced individuals at 72 percent (206) of the sites.

The Fafan zone is one of nine zones in the Somali region. It was previously known as the Jijiga zone, and comprises of six woredas: Awubare, Jijiga, Gursum, Babile, Kebribayah and Hareshen. The population of the Fafan zone as of 2017 is projected as 1.26 million individuals.

According to DTM Round VII data there are 15,088 displaced households within the Fafan zone, corresponding to 99,664 individuals, across 23 sites. The cause of displacement is conflict in 21 sites, and drought in 2 sites. Fifteen of the sites are camp sites—both planned and spontaneous settlements—whilst 8 of the sites are reported to include IDPs that are residing with host families.

2. Regions for Assessment

⁹ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Somali Region Ethiopia. Round 7, August-September 2017. Published 17th November 2017.

The Basic Needs Assessment will be carried out in four woredas within the Fafan zone: Babile, Hareshen, Kebribayah and Tuliguled. In selecting the woredas, the following criteria were considered:

- i. Accessibility and enduring stability.
- ii. Operational presence of ERC Consortium partners within the woreda or close by.
- iii. Geographical proximity of woredas.
- iv. Representation of a range of livelihood zones.
- v. Presence of IDPs in at least some of the woredas.
- vi. Two woredas are included in the WFP ECHO - DFID funded cash pilot and two are not.

3. Livelihoods

In the Somali region there are three main livelihood zone clusters that share a common base pattern of livelihood: pastoral, agro-pastoral and farming. Pastoral livelihood zones predominate, making up around 59 percent of the rural population. In these zones land is communally owned and there is typically unrestricted sharing of grazing and water resources during times of low clan conflict. Mobility is an essential characteristic of life throughout much of the region as pastoralists shift location depending on location and intensity of rain from season to season (HEA).

Agro-pastoralists account for about 26 percent of the total rural population, and pursue a mixture of extensive livestock rearing and rain-fed crop production. Some agro-pastoralists may better be described as pastoralists who engage in opportunistic farming activities. Others are more committed to farming, but nevertheless continue to place a large emphasis on livestock rearing.

Farming is practiced by around 16 percent of the rural population, around the Dawa, Ganale, and Shabelle river basins and Jijiga. Rainfall levels are relatively high and irrigated agriculture is practiced.

B. Pilot BNA Woredas

I. Kebribayah Woreda

a. Demography

Kebribayah is situated south of Jijiga, within the Fafan zone. Its population is estimated at 214,417 individuals (Central Statistical Agency projection), of which 112,349 are male and 102,068 are female. The woreda is mostly rural, with 84 percent of the population living in rural areas.

b. Humanitarian Profile

There are 1,320 displaced households (9,504 individuals) in one site (Iswad) in Kebribayah (DTM Round VII, conducted in September 2017). The Iswad site, found within the Harteshek Kebele, has been open since 1997, and is a planned camp. Of the IDPs in Iswad, there are 4,653 females and 4,851 males. The site is on government land and is accessible. Although there is no change in the number of households from Round VI of the DTM, household size has increased significantly from an average of 5.8 to 7.2, with 1,881 new individuals within the camp between July and September.

c. Basic Needs

i. Shelter

Most IDPs are living in temporary shelters, with 25 percent of IDPs in shelters of poor standard. None of the shelters have electricity, and the major source of cooking fuel is firewood.

ii. Wash

The site's main water source is located off-site (20 minutes away), and on average the queuing time for water is 30-60 minutes. Water is mainly purified by tablets. Non-drinking water is accessed from a protected well, and the average amount of water obtained per day per person is 5 to 10 litres.

There are no toilets on the site, and there are instances of open defecation.

iii. Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods

The occupation of a majority of displaced IDPs is pastoralism. None of the IDPs have access to income-generating activities, and there are no livestock on site and no access to land for cultivation. There are also no livelihood programs being implemented on the site.

IDPs view reintegration as the most durable solution to their situation, but factors preventing IDPs from returning are lack of food, damaged households, and no livelihoods. To facilitate reintegration, IDPs need identity documents, access to livelihoods and land, access to services, safety and security, and livestock restocking.

iv. *Health*

The most prevalent health problems are dysentery and measles. There is access to a government health facility on-site (Harta Sheikh Health Center).

v. *Education*

There is access to off-site primary education, less than one kilometer away. 51-75 percent of children are attending primary school, and the education facilities have adequate learning supplies. There is also access to secondary education and adult education.

vi. *Assistance received*

The main source of obtaining food for most IDPs is food assistance through distribution or vouchers, but these are distributed irregularly. IDPs in Iswad have access to a market.

vii. *Information gaps*

There is a lack of information on conventional households at the Woreda or enumeration area level.

2. **Hareshen Woreda**

a. *Demography*

Hareshen is situated east of Kebribayah, within the Fafan zone. Its population is estimated at 103,675 individuals (Central Statistical Agency projection), of which 52.8 percent are male.

b. *Humanitarian Profile*

There are 85 displaced households (639 individuals) in one site, Harshin Town, a planned camp opened recently in January 2017 (DTM Round VII). 48 percent of displaced individuals are female, and 69 percent are under the age of 18. The majority of IDPs in Harshin Town are displaced due to drought. The site is on government land and is accessible.

There is no change in the number of households from DTM Round VI, but average household size has increased from 6.5 to 7.5, with 89 new individuals in the camp between July and September.

c. *Basic Needs*

i. *Shelter*

Most IDPs are living in standard temporary shelters, although 25-50 percent of IDPs are living in shelters of poor standard. None of the shelters have electricity, and the major source of cooking fuel is firewood.

ii. *Wash*

The site's main water source is located on-site (less than 20 minutes away), and water is readily accessible with no queues reported. Water is mainly purified by tablets. Non-drinking water is accessed from a protected well, and the average amount of water obtained per day per person is 10 to 15 litres.

There are no toilets on the site, and there are instances of open defecation.

iii. *Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods*

The occupation of a majority of displaced IDPs is pastoralism. None of the IDPs have access to income-generating activities, and there are no livestock on site and no access to land for cultivation. There are also no livelihood programs being implemented on the site.

IDPs view reintegration as the most durable solution to their situation, but factors preventing IDPs from returning are lack of food, damaged households, and no livelihoods. To facilitate reintegration, IDPs need identity documents, access to livelihoods and land, access to services, and livestock restocking.

iv. *Health*

The most prevalent health problems are urinary tract infections, pneumonia and diarrhea. There is access to a government health facility on-site (Harshin Health Center).

v. *Education*

There is access to on-site primary education, less than one kilometer away. However, less than 25 percent of children are attending primary school, and of these, less than half are girls. There is access to secondary education and adult education, and education facilities have adequate learning supplies.

vi. *Assistance received*

The main source of obtaining food for most IDPs is food assistance through distribution or vouchers, but these are distributed irregularly. IDPs in Harshin Town have access to a market.

vii. *Information gaps*

There is a lack of information on conventional households at the Woreda or enumeration area level.

3. **Tuliguled Woreda**

a. *Demography*

The Jijiga woreda has an estimated population of 364,533 individuals, of which 190,780 are male and 173,753 are female (Central Statistical Agency). 169,390 individuals live within urban areas in Jijiga.¹⁰

b. *Humanitarian Profile*

There are 1,625 displaced households (10,090 individuals) in five sites: Gaba Gabo, Dabeyl Weyene, Dangago, Kontoma and Waji (DTM Round VII). The largest site is Gaba Gabo, with 455 displaced households. 56 percent of displaced individuals are female, and 62 percent are under the age of 18. The number of displaced households has increased significantly by 49 percent since DTM Round VI, with one new site opened (Dabeyl Weyene).

The major reason for displacement in these sites is conflict. All sites except Dangago, which is a host community/family site, are spontaneous camps. Dangago and Gaba Gabo were in place before 2016, while the rest of the sites were recently opened in 2017. All sites are situated on government land and are accessible.

c. *Basic Needs*

i. *Shelter*

In Gaba Gabo and Dabeyl Weyene, 25-50 percent of IDPs are living in permanent houses, while the rest are living in temporary shelters. Dangago, Kontoma and Waji have most IDPs living in temporary shelters, of which a majority are living in shelters that are below standards; in Waji, over 75 percent of households are in below standard shelters. None of the households have electricity, and the major source of cooking fuel is firewood.

ii. *Wash*

The main water source in Gaba Gabo, Dangago and Waji is located more than 20 minutes away. Queuing time for water is 16-30 minutes. Although Dabeyl Weyene and Waji have on-site sources less than 20 minutes away, the queuing time for water at Waji is greater than one hour. Water is mainly purified by tablets in Gaba Gabo and Dabeyl Weyene, and by boiling in Dangago. There is no common water purification method in Kontoma and Waji. Drinking water is not fit for human consumption in Dangago and Waji. The average amount of water obtained per day per person is 5-10 litres in all sites except Kontoma, where the average is less than 5 litres.

There are no toilets on any of the sites, and there are instances of open defecation.

iii. *Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods*

The occupation of the majority of displaced IDPs is agro-pastoralism. None of the IDPs have access to income-generating activities. None of the sites have access to land for cultivation, but there are livestock on site in all locations except Gaba Gabo. There are no livelihood programs being implemented on any site.

IDPs view reintegration as the most durable solution to their situation, but factors preventing IDPs from returning are lack of food, lack of security, damaged households, and no livelihoods. To facilitate reintegration, IDPs need security, identity documents, access to livelihoods and land, access to services, and livestock restocking.

iv. *Health*

¹⁰ It is unclear whether Tuliguled has replaced Jijiga as a Woreda.

The most prevalent health problem in Dabeyl Weyene is malaria, and pneumonia in the rest of the IDP sites. Other common health problems at the sites are urinary tract infections, malnutrition and acute watery diarrhea. There is access to a government health facility in all IDP sites except Dabeyl Weyene.

v. *Education*

There is access to primary education for children in Gaba Gabo, Dangago and Kontoma, but none in Dabeyl Weyene and Waji. More than half of the children in Gaba Gabo and Dangago are attending primary school, but less than half of the school-going children in Dangago are girls. Less than half of all children in Kontoma are attending primary school. None of the schools have adequate access to learning supplies, and there is no access to secondary or adult education on any site.

vi. *Assistance received*

The main source of obtaining food for most IDPs is food assistance through distribution or vouchers, in all sites except Dabeyl Weyene, and these are distributed irregularly. Only IDPs in Gaba Gabo have access to a market.

vii. *Information gaps*

There is a lack of information on conventional households at the Woreda or enumeration area level.

4. Babile Woreda

a. *Demography*

The Babile Woreda is situated west of Jijiga, within the Fafan zone. Its population is estimated at 99,572 individuals (Central Statistical Agency projection), of which 47 percent are female.

b. *Humanitarian Profile*

There are 9,718 displaced households (66,543 individuals) in nine sites within Babile. The majority of sites (three) are located within the Ali Ethiopia Kebele. The largest IDP site is Qoliji, with 5,493 households. 52 percent of displaced individuals are female, and 64 percent are under the age of 18.

There is a significant 26 percent increase in the number of displaced households from DTM Round VI, with one new site (Qoliji 2) opening in September 2017. The major cause of displacement in all the locations is conflict, and all locations are camp sites (planned or spontaneous) located on government land.

c. *Basic Needs*

i. *Shelter*

Almost all IDPs in the 9 sites are living in temporary shelters. In 8 of the 9 sites, more than half of the IDPs are living in shelters that are below standard, and in three of these sites, more than 75 percent of IDPs are living in shelters that are below standard. Kulmiya, Kaliyal and Dugsi have some households living in open spaces with no shelter. None of the shelters have electricity, and the major source of cooking fuel is firewood.

ii. *Wash*

Five of the sites have access to an on-site water source less than 20 minutes away. Queuing times vary significantly across the sites, with waiting times greater than one hour at Dugsi and Kulmiya. There is no common water purification method at 4 of the sites, but tablets are used for water purification at all the other sites. The average amount of water obtained per day per person is less than 5 litres at four of the sites, at 5-10 litres at all the other sites.

There are no toilets at all the sites except Qoliji 2, where toilets exist, although they are unhygienic. There are also latrines at Qoliji. Instances of open defecation are reported at all the sites.

iii. *Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods*

The major occupation displaced households at all the sites is agro-pastoralism. None of the IDPs have access to income-generating activities, or access to land for cultivation. However, there are livestock on site at four of the sites. There are also no livelihood programs being implemented at any of the sites.

IDPs view reintegration as the most durable solution to their situation, but factors preventing IDPs from returning are lack of food, security, damaged households, and no livelihoods. To facilitate reintegration, IDPs need identity documents, access to livelihoods and land, access to services, security, and livestock restocking.

iv. *Health*

The most prevalent health problem at the majority of sites is pneumonia. Diarrhea and urinary tract infections are also highly prevalent at most sites. All the sites except Reerbahey have access to a government health facility.

v. *Education*

Four of the 9 sites do not have access to formal primary school education for children. Of those with access to primary school, less than half of children are attending schools at three of the sites. None of the schools have adequate learning supplies, and there is no secondary education at any of the sites. Two of the sites have access to adult education.

vi. *Assistance received*

The main source of obtaining food for most IDPs is food assistance through distribution or vouchers, but these are distributed irregularly. IDPs have access to a market at Halobiyo, Qoliji and Qoliji 2.

vii. *Information gaps*

There is a lack of information on conventional households at the Woreda or enumeration area level.

IV. Sampling Methodology

The population of the Somali region was estimated in the 2007 census as 4.4 million individuals, of which 2.7 million individuals were members of conventional households and 1.7 million were pastoralists. In total, there were 682,857 households, in 648,601 housing units. Based on projections by the Central Statistical Agency¹¹, the population of the Somali region in 2017 increased by 29.5 percent and is estimated at 5.7 million individuals.

The total population of the Fafan zone in 2017 is 1.26 million individuals, with details as given in Table 1. Within the Fafan zone, there are 99,664 internally displaced persons (IDPs), found in 23 sites. This corresponds to 15,088 households, with an average household size of 6.6 individuals.

Woreda	Male	Female	Total
Babile	51,669	47,903	99,572
Gursum	18,506	17,072	35,478
Jijiga	190,780	173,753	364,533
Awubere	233,771	205,020	438,791
Kebribayah	112,349	102,068	214,417
Hareshen	54,759	48,916	103,675
Total	661,839	594,732	1,256,566

A. Stratification

Stratification divides the survey population into a number of pre-defined groups, in order to ensure an adequate sample for representativeness across important dimensions. Stratification is along the following dimensions for the survey:

- i. Conventional households and IDPs
- ii. Woredas
- iii. Gender of household head

The woredas fall into three livelihood zones as illustrated in Table 2: agro-pastoral, sedentary farming and pastoral. Given that households are not mapped directly into livelihood zones, this level of stratification is not used. However, the questionnaire will identify each selected household by source of livelihood.

Woreda	Livelihood Zone
Hareshen	Jijiga agro-pastoral and degabhur agro-pastoral
Kebribayah	Jijiga agro-pastoral
Tuliguled ¹²	Jijiga agro-pastoral and Jijiga sedentary farming

¹¹ The base population for projections is the 2007 Population and Housing Census for each region, adjusted to the mid of the census year, 1 July 2007. Projections use the component method, which uses fertility, mortality and migration as inputs.

¹² Data are for Jijiga. It is unclear if Tuliguled has replaced Jijiga as a woreda.

B. Sample size

The convention used in many surveys is a margin of relative error of 10 percent at the 95 percent confidence level on the key indicators to be estimated (United Nations Survey Guide). Thus, the standard error of a key indicator should be no greater than 5 percent of the estimate itself, calculated as $2 \times 0.05y$, where y is the survey estimate. A margin of relative error of 20 percent is generally regarded as the maximum allowable (though not recommended) for important indicators. In general, a 5 to 10 percent range of relative errors is recommended, budget permitting.

Based on advice from the Borno pilot, the survey will be implemented using with a 90 percent level of confidence, and a 10 percent level of precision. The sample size is estimated using the formula:

$$n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}{e^2 + z_{\alpha/2}^2 \frac{P(1-P)}{N}}$$

where P is the expected value of the parameter to estimate (taken as 0.5 for maximum sample size), e is the level of precision, z is the z-score corresponding to a given level of confidence, and N is the number of households.

The sample size is a total of 1,002 households as illustrated in Table 3 below.

	Resident household		IDP household		Total
	Male Head	Female Head	Male Head	Female Head	
Hareshen	70	70	26	26	192
Kebribayah	70	70	62	62	264
Tuliguled	70	70	63	63	266
Babile	70	70	70	70	280
Total	280	280	221	221	1,002

C. Implementation

It is strongly recommended practice to draw survey samples from an existing and recently updated sampling frame, which is a listing of existing households. In cases where a recent listing of households does not exist, it is recommended that a listing of households is done prior to running a survey, with clustering of households to a level where each cluster has 100 to 200 households prior to the listing exercise. The clusters to survey are then randomly selected, and households are in turn randomly selected from each cluster after the listing exercise.

In the case of the Fafan region pilot, time and budget constraints do not allow a mapping of households into clusters. Additionally, frequently changing administrative boundaries within the Somali region, coupled with disputes over these boundaries, create a challenge in mapping. Based on experience from the Borno region, the EPI approach will be used to select households. This method involves selection of households to survey by the survey teams as follows:

- i. Select a central location in the area to be surveyed, such as a market or other prominent landmark. The location should be near the approximate geographical center of the area.
- ii. Randomly select the direction from the centre, by spinning a bottle or pen and heading in the direction the device points to.
- iii. Walk in the selected direction, counting the number of houses until the edge of the survey area is reached.
- iv. Select a random number between 1 and the total number of houses along the directional line and return to this house.
- v. The subsequent household to visit is the nearest to the first.
- vi. If all households are finished, then the procedure should be repeated until the quota of households to survey is reached.
- vii. In a worst-case situation whereby households with desired characteristics are difficult to find, the snowball method is used whereby interviewed households give advice on where to find other similar households with desired characteristics.

This method is likely to introduce biases in to the sample, as is widely recognized in literature. Biases include a tendency to select households that are easier to interview, such as those with smaller size. Further biases are introduced by similarities between neighbouring households. Note however that clustering does not overcome this bias as cluster size becomes smaller.

D. Data Collection

It is expected that interviews will be conducted electronically, using tablets or mobile phones to collect and validate data. All data will be electronically transmitted to a central database, from where further validation and processing will occur.

Annex 3 Debriefing and lessons learnt

General Considerations

- Insufficient training of enumerators. Important to get team leaders that speak language, and review of CVs is insufficient. Necessary to give a written and verbal test when selecting the team
- Sufficient time necessary to code the questionnaire. Different versions caused problems with data collection that may have put the survey at risk.
- Random selection of households could not be enforced, due to use of pen technique. It was not possible to calculate a non-response rate and adjust sampling weight accordingly.
- Sampling frames were outdated and it was difficult to obtain up-to-date information on resident populations in areas of interest. However, the DTM gave accurate information on displaced households, although a listing of households was not available.
- If questionnaire is necessary in another language, sufficient time must be given for translation. Fluency in language is important as a consideration for whether to use English or native language.
- Team leader to Tuliguled found access very difficult due to road conditions. Additionally, conflict in Tuliguled and Babile restricted the coverage of sites that were included in the survey.
- Team leaders found a significant period of time was invested in gaining approval from authorities. Despite planning and informing authorities of visits to the sites prior to surveys, a day was spent gaining authorization from authorities whenever a new site was visited.
- Despite changes to limit the length of the questionnaire, team leaders found feedback from enumerators that the questionnaire was tedious, and still in need of further restructuring.

BNA Household Questionnaire and Community Group Discussion Questionnaire

- The household questionnaire was very long. Pilot in Hadow was very important to prompt changes to decrease length of questionnaire. After changes in the questionnaire in light of the length, the average household survey took approximately an hour to finish.
- Team leaders in Babile and Tuliguled found that community group discussions tended to be dominated by one or two individuals, despite efforts to gain consensus across all participants. Additionally, the team leader in Tuliguled found that there was a tendency for interviewees to note severe conditions with the hope of receiving aid.

Improvements to the BNA Questionnaire

- Options in the household questionnaire referring to socially degrading jobs and begging were removed due to cultural considerations.
- Kobo is useful and easy to use as an interface for simple questionnaires, but is tedious to use for collection of data in a tabular format. Options of software that can easily capture tabular data should be explored.
- There are inconsistencies between categories used in the list of basic needs, and the list of needs for priority. These should be rectified in the next round.

Annex 4 Household questionnaire

Basic needs assessment - Household Interview v1.2

Date of interview		Enumerator ID	
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Pre-screening questions: (tick boxes) **All must be ticked.**

- Interviewee is **Head of household OR the spouse** (He/She is the main responsible to provide for the household members)
- Interviewee is currently residing in this woreda
- If displaced, the interviewee arrived less than 18 months ago (one year and a half)
- Interviewee participates voluntarily and is informed that the interview is completely anonymous
- Interviewee is informed he/she is selected randomly and that no assistance will be provided after the interviews are processed

A. General Information

A1. Woreda name		A2. Site name	
A3. Sex of Respondent	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	A4. How old are you?	
A5. What is your marital status?	<input type="checkbox"/> Married and living with husband or wife <input type="checkbox"/> Married and not living with husband or wife <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Single (not married) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced or separated <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse to answer		
A6. What describes best your household situation now?	<input type="checkbox"/> Resident (never left) <input type="checkbox"/> Returnee (left and returned) <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced > 3 month <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced < 3 months <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify and stop the interview if >12 months)		
A7. Type of group	<input type="checkbox"/> Residents <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced in spontaneous camp/site <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced in planned camp/site <input type="checkbox"/> Displaced in host community/families		

B. Household Demography & Profile

B1. Since the beginning of the crisis, do you have additional people dependent on you (now)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	B1a. How many?	
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B2. # of household members currently living and sleeping under "one roof"	
	Members 0-12 months
	Members 1-6 years old
	Members 7 - 14 years old
	Members 15-17 years old
	Total number of children (SUM)
	Members 18-59 years old
	Members 60+
	Total number of adults (SUM)

Total Household members (SUM)	
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B3. How many of your school aged household members are REGULARLY attending school NOW?	
Mark "0" if none	Total attending regularly school
# of school-aged household members in primary school	
# of school-aged household members in secondary school	
# household members in technical and vocational	

B4. What is the highest education level of the head of household? (Tick 1 only)		
<input type="checkbox"/> No schooling	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical / Vocational	<input type="checkbox"/> University or higher	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know

B5. Number of household members living under the same roof with special needs? (mark "0" if none)	
	With non-conflict related physical and permanent disability
	With conflict related physical and permanent disability
	With mental disability
	With visual, hearing or speech impairment
	Chronically ill people/critical medical conditions
	Separated minors (related or not related to the household)
	Pregnant or lactating women
	With non-conflict related physical and permanent disability
	Total household members with special needs (SUM)

C. Household Economy and Livelihoods

C1. Three main sources of Money	(Rank 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)
Income generating activities (casual work, sales, employment)	
Your savings	
Safety nets (pension, insurance)	
Loans from bank, government or microfinance	
Loans from family, friends, and remittances	
NGO/community support (cash, vouchers)	
Sale of humanitarian aid	
No cash sources available	

C2. What is the MAIN ACTIVITY for income generation in your household?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Casual labour (agriculture, construction, domestic work) <input type="checkbox"/> Salaried employment with the government, in private company (for profit or not for profit) <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employment (petty trade, firewood sales, agriculture and livestock product sales, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> No regular income generating activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse to answer	

C3. Do you agree to tell us the number of household members that contribute to generating your household income NOW?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse to answer
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C4. How many members of your household are contributing to the household income NOW (INCLUDING YOU)?	>18 years old		<18 years old	
C5. Do you agree to tell us the total household income per month NOW?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse to answer			
C6. What is the total household monthly income NOW (on average)? (In ETB or 0 if no Income)				

C7. Do you have any savings?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
C7a. For how long can your current savings sustain expenditures without external assistance or income?	<input type="checkbox"/> Up to one week (max. 1 week) <input type="checkbox"/> Up to two weeks (max. 2 weeks) <input type="checkbox"/> Up to one month (max. 1 month) <input type="checkbox"/> Between one and two months <input type="checkbox"/> Between two and three months <input type="checkbox"/> Three months or more <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse to answer
C8. Do you agree to tell us an estimate of the total debts now?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse to answer
C9. What is the current level of debts that you have to pay back? (in ETB or "0" if there is no debt)	

C10. Ways to receive and transfer money	<i>(Rank 1st, 2nd, 3rd)</i>
ATM withdrawal	
Bank withdrawal (from the counter)	
Microfinance institution	
Formal/institutionalised money transfer operator (Western union, money agent, etc.)	
Informal money transfer operator (informal transfer networks)	
Mobile phone money transfer	
Hand to hand	

C11. In the past three months, have you ever relied on one of the following actions because you did not have enough money to meet your household's needs? Respond with yes or no	
Sold household assets and property (house, jewellery, phone, furniture)	
Sold productive assets (land, shop, livestock, etc.) / means of transport	
Slaughtered livestock for household consumption	
Sent one or more of your children to live elsewhere	
One or more of your children got married or have been promised in marriage	

C12. How often in the PAST 30 DAYS have members of your household relied on any of the following actions to meet basic needs? (1=Never, 2=Once in the month, 3=Occasionally (a few times but not regularly), 4=Regularly on a weekly basis, 5=Frequently (more than once per week))	
Using savings	

Buying goods or services on credit	
Borrowing money from family or friends	
Spending less than you need on healthcare and/or medicines	
Children (anyone below 18) in your household had to go to work	
Asking for money from people in your community	
Sending one or more children in your household to ask for money	
Not sending children to school	
Using savings	

C13. How many days in the PAST 7 DAYS have members of your household relied on any of the following actions to meet food needs? (1=1 day, 2=2 days, 3=3 days, etc.)	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	
Gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops	
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	
Limit portion size at mealtimes	
Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	
You went without eating for a whole day	
Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	
Gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops	

D. Basic need								
D1. In the current situation, is your access to [basic good or service] enough to meet/satisfy the basic needs of your family?	D2. If you don't receive additional assistance in [basic good or service], how worried are you about the implications for your household in the next three months?	D3. How long does it take (in minutes) to get to the place where you can acquire [basic goods or services].	D4. Who provides you with the [good or service]?	D5. How much you spend monthly in [good or service] NOW?	D6. What is the minimum you should spend monthly to cover all [good or service] in your household?			
<p>Read each out loud, then rate them from 1-5</p> <p>1: Largely sufficient to cover all our household needs</p> <p>2: Sufficient to cover all our household needs</p> <p>3: just enough/barely enough to cover all our household needs</p> <p>4: Insufficient to cover all our household needs</p> <p>5: Totally insufficient to cover all our household needs</p>	<p>Read each out loud, then rate them from 1-5</p> <p>1: I don't feel worried at all about meeting this need</p> <p>2: I feel worried but we should be able to cope</p> <p>3: I feel worried for some or all household members and I'm not sure we will be able to cope</p> <p>4: I feel worried for the health of some or all household members</p> <p>5: I feel worried for the life of some or all household members</p>	<p>A: In house (0-5min)</p> <p>B: Local (5-1H)</p> <p>C: Remote (>1H)</p> <p>D: Remote (>2H)</p> <p>E: Remote (>5H)</p>	<p><u>Service/good/facility provider:</u></p> <p>1: From nature/natural resource</p> <p>2: Own production/good</p> <p>3: Purchase from private/professional/market</p> <p>4: NGO/community support</p> <p>5: Local/national authorities</p>	<p>In ETB</p> <p>Write "0" if the respondent this expenditure does not recur monthly, meaning that it is occasional.</p>	<p>In ETB</p>			
List of basic needs			D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6
School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.)								
Education services (schools, teachers, transportation to school, canteen, etc.)								
Energy commodities for cooking, lightening, heating?								
Food (staple food, fresh vegetables and fruit, meat)								
Health commodities (drugs, devices, etc.)								
Healthcare services (health centers, doctors, nurses, services such as laboratory tests, emergency services, hospitalization)								
Household items (utensils, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking sets, etc.)								
Hygiene items (clothing, cleaning products, soap, toothbrush, pads, diapers, etc.)								
Hygiene/Sanitation facilities and services (toilet, bath, showers, repair and construction services, etc.)								
Productive assets and inputs for agricultural and non-agricultural activities (livestock, items to trade, machines)								
Potable water (water, treatment, water points, etc.)								
Shelter commodities (furniture, construction materials, etc.)								
Shelter/housing (rent, purchase, construction services, etc.)								
Transportation services (all except transport to school; only transport to work, to health centre, to markets)								
Communication services and supplies								
Other basic services or good (e.g. Legal support, special needs, etc.)								

D7. Other average household expenditure per month NOW <i>Write "0" if the expenditure does not recur monthly, meaning that it is occasional</i>	D8. What would be the minimum required per month to cover this other expenses you just mentioned for all your household members, without compromising your health, assets and dignity?

E. Expenditures

E1. If you received 4000 ETB this month, how would you spend it across the following: Split the 4000 ETB across the categories; total must be 4000 ETB	Cover basic needs
	Pay back debts
	Saving

E2. If you received 4000 ETB this month only to cover your basic needs, how would you spend it across the following goods and services? Split the 4000 ETB across. Total must be 4000 ETB

School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.)	
Education services (transport to school, fees, canteen, etc.)	
Energy commodities and utilities for heating, cooking, lightning and charging	
Food (staple, fresh vegetables and fruit, meat, etc.)	
Healthcare services (health staff, facilities, etc.)	
Health commodities (medicines, etc.)	
Households items (utensils, pots, mats, blanket, mosquito net, cooking set, etc.)	
Hygiene items (Clothing, washing, soap, toothbrush, pads, diapers, etc.)	
Hygiene/sanitation facilities (toilets, shower, bath, etc.)	
Potable water (including containers, treatment, etc.)	
Shelter commodities (furniture, household appliances, etc.)	
Shelter/housing (rent, purchase, building material, construction services, etc.)	
Transport services (All except education, to work, health centre, markets, etc.)	
Communication commodities and services (phone devices, phone credit, providers, towers, networks, repair shops, etc.)	

F. Priority needs and preferred assistance

<p>F1. From the list of basic needs we previously reviewed, what are the three you will have the most difficulties meeting in the next three months and that you consider a priority for assistance? Rank 1st, 2nd, 3rd?</p>		<p>F2. What are the main three reasons why you cannot satisfy this basic need? Select from the following list: A. Terrain and logistical constraints to access markets/service providers B. Insecurity hindering access to markets/service providers/goods C. Social discrimination hindering access to markets/service providers D. Insufficient money/income/resources to buy goods or services E. Insufficient goods/services/infrastructures produced/available locally (product) F. Insufficient traders supplying the area G. Insufficient local reserve/resource/stock H. Insufficient assistance or support provided by local/national government I. insufficient variety of good and services J. Insufficient skills and competencies of service providers K. Insufficient safety or reliability of provided goods or services L. Other (Specify)</p>			<p>F3. For each good or service you mentioned as a priority, which type of assistance would you favour to help you meeting this basic need? You can choose between cash, in-kind aid or service provision. Rank 1st, 2nd preferred option</p>		
Basic needs	Rank order	1 st reason	2 nd reason	3 rd reason	In kind	Service provision	Cash
Food supplies (staple food, fresh vegetables and fruit, meat, etc.)							
Medicines and other healthcare products							
Healthcare services (Health staff, facilities, etc.)							
Water for drinking purposes (including treatment, etc.)							
Shelter commodities (furniture, building material, etc.)							
Shelter/housing (rent, purchase, construction, etc.)							
Household items (kitchen utensils, mats, mosquito nets, blankets, etc.)							
Hygiene commodities (Clothing, washing, soap, toothbrush, pads, diapers, etc.)							
Hygiene/sanitation facilities (toilets, shower, bath, etc.)							
Energy commodities for heating, cooking, lightning and heating)							
Transport services (All except education, to work, health centre, markets, etc.)							
Education commodities (uniforms, shoes, stationaries, books, etc.)							
Education services (transport, fees, teachers, etc.)							
Communication commodities (Phone, credit, etc.)							
Communication services (providers, towers, network, etc.)							
Other (Legal support, special needs, etc.)							

Annex 5 CGD questionnaire

Hi, how are you? Let me introduce myself: I am _____ from (enter your agency) and I am responsible for collecting information that will help us better understand your basic needs, on behalf of the humanitarian community. It is anonymous and confidential and will take roughly 1 hour. We will be talking first about what you consider to be basic needs and how you are meeting them, before the current crisis and now. We will then try to understand how much does it cost for one family to meet those basic needs. But first let me make sure of the following

Pre-screening questions: (tick boxes) If one of these boxes is not ticked, stop interview.

Participants all belong to a same affected group (e.g. IDPs, returnees, Non IDPs, etc.) Group participants are all head of households (or spouses of HoHH) Group participants all have the same sex (e.g. Male or Female) Participants participate voluntarily and are informed that the interview is completely anonymous

A. General	
A1. Date of interview	A2. Woreda
A4. # of participants	A5. Sex of participants <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
A3. Site name	
A6. Type of group <i>Residents, Displaced in spontaneous camp/site, Displaced in planned camp/site, or Displaced in host community/families</i>	

B1. Let's discuss how essential certain basic services or goods are to you. Under the current conditions, would you say accessing [good or service] is: <i>Read each out loud, then write the highest score</i> 1. Essential to guarantee the dignity of family members 2. Essential to guarantee personal development of family members 3. Essential to guarantee health/survival of family members	B2. Who or what is the main provider or source of [good or service] in your community? <i>Read each out loud, then choose one option:</i> 1: From nature/natural resource 2: HH's own production/good 3: Purchase from shops, traders and professionals 4: NGO/community support 5: Local/national authorities	B3. We would like to know if your community experience shortages of essential goods or services. In the last 30 days, how frequently were [good or service] available locally? <i>Read each out loud, then rate from 1-5</i> 1: Always available 2: Most of the time available 3: Sometimes available 4: Rarely available 5: Never available	B4. Sometimes goods or services are available locally, but their providers or the sources are difficult to access, because they are too far, people's movement is restricted, or it is dangerous to move around. We would like to know if your community faced difficulties in the last 30 days in physically accessing [goods or services] from markets. Are [goods or services]: <i>Read each out loud, then rate from 1-5</i> 1: Very easy to physically access 2: Easy to physically access 3: Sometimes difficult to physically access 4: Very difficult to physically access 5: Impossible to physically access	B5. Sometimes goods or services are available locally and also accessible, but they are too expensive, or their price is increasing, and people cannot afford them. We would like to know if, in the last 30 days, your community faced difficulties in obtaining/purchasing [goods or services] because they were too costly. Are [goods or services]: <i>Read each out loud, then rate from 1-5</i> 1: Free / very affordable to buy 2: Affordable to buy 3: Sometimes expensive to buy 4: Very expensive to buy 5: Unaffordable	B6. Sometimes goods or services are available, accessible, and affordable, but their quality is not good. Are you always satisfied with the quality of [goods or services] you have locally or are you sometimes unsatisfied? <i>Read each out loud, then rate 1-5</i> 1: Always satisfied with quality 2: Most of the time satisfied with quality 3: Not always satisfied with quality 4: Rarely satisfied with quality 5: Never satisfied with quality	If [goods or services] scored above 3 in the previous questions, please indicate which of the following three types of assistance would be most suitable, ranking from the most to the least suitable. You can choose between cash assistance to households, in-kind aid (e.g. distribution of goods, etc.) or service provision (e.g. medical consultation, etc.). <i>Rank 1st, 2nd, 3rd</i>		
						B7. In-kind	B8. Service	B9. Cash
School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.)								
Education services (transport to school, fees, teachers, canteen, etc.)								
Energy commodities for heating, cooking, lightning, and charging								
Food (Staple and non-staple, fresh vegetables and fruits, meat, etc.)								
Health Supplies (medicines and medicaments, and other items for healthcare of infants, children and adults.)								
Healthcare services (professional services such as health checks, lab tests, vaccination, surgeries, hospitalisation)								
Household items (Utensils, pots, mats, blanket, mosquito net, cooking set, etc.)								
Hygiene commodities (Clothing, washing, soap, toothbrush, pads, diapers, etc.)								
Sanitation facilities (toilets, shower, bath, sewage system, etc.)								

Potable water (incl. containers, treatment, etc.)															
Productive assets and inputs for agricultural and/or non-agricultural activities (seeds, fertilisers, livestock, machines, devices, stock for your shop, etc.)															
Shelter commodities (furniture, appliances, construction/repair materials, doors, windows, etc.)															
Shelter/housing (rent, purchase, construction services, etc.)															
Transport services (All except education - to work, health centre, markets, etc.)															
Communication commodities (phone, credit, etc.) & Communication services (service providers, towers, network, repair services, etc.)															
Other (Legal support, special needs, etc.)															

C1. How often do you have expenditures for [good or service]? Is it every month, or in certain months/seasons, or only exceptionally?	C2. Please provide total expenditure for each month of the year for this family. Start with the amount required this month, then proceed to the next month. The monthly expenditure should account for seasonal variation of prices and change in consumption. Write "zero" if there are no expenditures												C3. In this column, provide details and explanations for regular (food, water, electricity), seasonal (Lean season) or one-off expenditures (e.g. Annual school fee). <i>In case extraordinary expenditures are required (e.g. new shelter construction), indicate also in this column the required expenditure.</i>		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
School supplies (uniforms, shoes, stationary, books, etc.)															
Education services (transport to school, fees, teachers, canteen, etc.)															
Energy commodities for heating, cooking, lightning, and charging															
Food (Staple and non-staple, fresh vegetables and fruits, meat, etc.)															
Health Supplies (medicines and medicaments, and other items for healthcare of infants, children and adults.)															
Healthcare services (professional services such as health checks, lab tests, vaccination, surgeries, hospitalisation)															
Household items (Utensils, pots, mats, blanket, mosquito net, cooking set, etc.)															
Hygiene commodities (Clothing, washing, soap, toothbrush, pads, diapers, etc.)															
Sanitation facilities (toilets, shower, bath, sewage system, etc.)															

