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World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Anticipatory Action Post-assistance Learning Report (Floods)

July 2024

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The PMLE unit thanks the respondents for their valuable time participating in the survey. The unit appreciates the WFP staff and management of Somalia (Country Office, Area Office, and Sub Office), RBN, and HQ for their excellent technical support, review of the report, and provision of technical expertise throughout the survey processes. It also appreciates the technical assistance from the VAM, TMT, and the Programme unit (Relief Assistance) for the contributions recorded in this report. Finally, the unit acknowledges the invaluable efforts of CTG (a third-party monitoring firm) in collecting data.

WFP's Forecast-Based Financing, Anticipatory Actions in Somalia: A post-assessment survey conducted from October to December 2023 and April 2024

Data collected from October to December 2023 and April 2024

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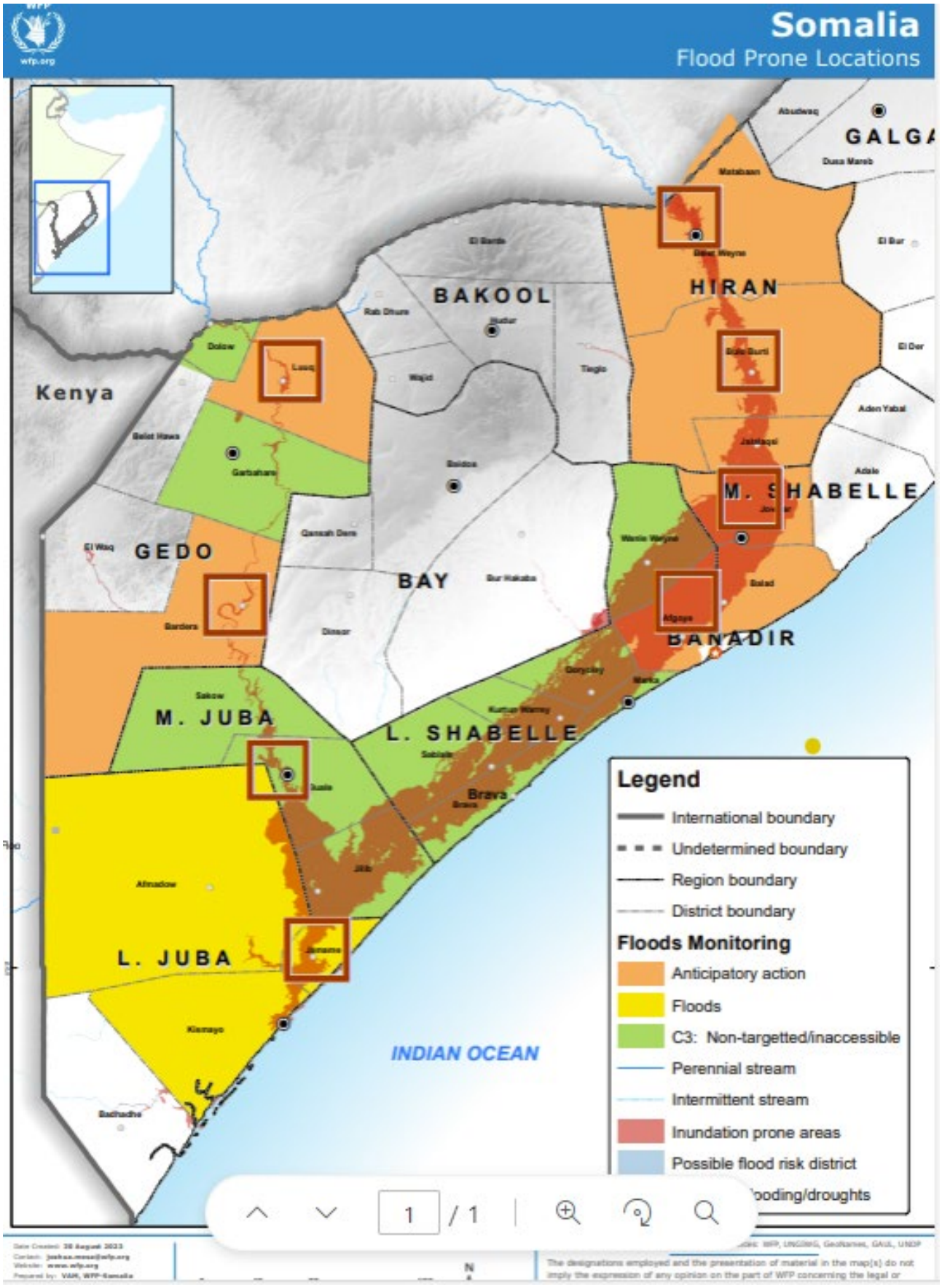
Contents

List of Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Actions
ABI	Asset Benefit Indicator
AO	Area Office
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBT	Cash-based Transfer
CFW	Cash-for-Work
CG	Control Group
CP	Cooperating Partner
CCS	Country Capacity Strengthening
EWI	Early Warning Information
EWM	Early Warning Messages
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FR	Flood response
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LCS-FS	Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MM	Mobile Money
NGO	Non-government Organization
PHL	Post-harvest Loss
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
SODMA	Somalia Disaster Management Agency
TOC	Theory of Change
WFP	World Food Programme

Flood Prone Locations Map



Executive Summary

Anticipatory Action (AA) refers to measures taken to mitigate the humanitarian impact of an anticipated hazard before its occurrence. AA embodies a humanitarian strategy to preserve lives and livelihoods while minimising damages, alleviating suffering, and managing shock(s). In October 2023, with the onset of El Niño and resultant above-average rainfall and as pre-identified weather forecast thresholds were crossed, WFP, in close coordination with the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA), activated a flood anticipatory action programme - its first in Africa - building on the foundations laid by the national flood anticipatory action framework. WFP also activated Flood Response (FR) to assist the people affected.

Following the implementation of the AA and FR, WFP undertook a comprehensive study to assess the effectiveness of these measures in informing households (HHs) of impending disaster, reducing losses, and enabling HHs to meet their food needs. The study involved interviews with 1,450 households, including AA and FR households and a control group (CG) who had not received any assistance from December 2023 to February 2024. Additionally, WFP conducted 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) in April 2024 to further qualify the quantitative findings, ensuring a robust and nuanced understanding of the impact of AA and FR.

The AA's early warning radio messaging reached 442,209 people, while the cash transfer (mobile money) intervention reached 218,718 people. Additionally, 154,773 vulnerable households were evacuated by four boats to safer/higher grounds.

At the **Outcome level**, the key **survey findings** were as follows:

The AA intervention increased awareness and access to timely and valuable early warning information (EWI) and flood advisories. The AA also increased the respondents' access to climate and weather risk information by 15.3 per cent and receipt of early warning messages (EWMs) by 27.0 per cent.

The AA and FR interventions **improved food security levels**. The provision of AA assistance increased the share of households reporting *acceptable* food consumption scores by 13.5%. For the households of the FR, the effect was even more significant, increasing the acceptable FCS share by 35.1%.

Providing FR assistance **reduced the prevalence of consumption-based coping strategies (rCSI)**. Specifically, it increased the proportion of households that reported a *'good/neutral'* rCSI score by 17.5%. The effect of AA assistance on lowering rCSI was less than that of the FR.

The AA and FR households reported enhanced resilience to the adverse effects of riverine floods, with significant reductions in damages and losses. The AA households had an increased Climate Services Score (CSS) compared to the FR. In contrast, the CG households had weak resilience, evidenced by their response to the negative impacts of floods.

Regarding WFP assistance, populations felt safe and dignified and had unhindered access to it. For AA and FR interventions, the proportion of respondents who accessed WFP assistance safely was 99% and 100%; they remarked that WFP staff treated them respectfully and received assistance on time.

These findings suggest the following recommendations for similar future interventions:

- **Enhancing targeting with a gender lens and gender disaggregation of the people.** This approach can promote gender transformative programming and gender disaggregation of results during reporting.
- **Timely engagement of the communities' leaders** in identifying control groups that adhere to the vulnerability criteria. This measure will enable the comparability of results across the three groups (cohorts), thus improving the measurement of the interventions' effects.
- **Continue creating awareness about women's involvement in the decision-making processes.** This activity will promote gender inclusivity in decision-making and thus improve household resource allocation.
- **Improve the community's participation in humanitarian assistance activities.** WFP can enhance this by informing the communities of their role in the project/ program and their entitlements, embracing downward accountability, and informing them of all the project-related information to take an active role.
- **Consider the timing of intervention activities** – re-evaluate the frequency of sharing early warning messages as the disaster time approaches and check on the most appropriate time of disbursing the cash transfer to the people.
- **Coordinated and complementary programming** – with other agencies present in the locations where WFP and partners implement projects, WFP should coordinate with these organisations and identify each agency's work to complement. This collaborative effort will ensure a holistic address of people's needs and reduce the chances of duplication.

1. BACKGROUND

Over the years, Somalia has faced multiple shocks, including conflict, drought, flooding, locust invasion, and the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in humanitarian crises, displacement, food insecurity, and economic hardships for millions. In response to the prediction of El Niño, heavy rains and floods for the October to December 2023 rainy season (*Deyr*), WFP's flood-anticipatory action plan (AAP) was developed and implemented in close collaboration with the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) to address the anticipated adverse effects: loss of human lives, livelihoods, and shelter; loss of household food stocks; disruption of nutrition services; displacement of people and livestock and interruption/loss of market functionality.

The AAP is an integral part of WFP's flood Anticipatory action strategic vision, anchored under the validated Somalia flood anticipatory action framework to provide anticipatory action to communities. The AAP is activated based on the most recent flood and rainfall forecasts, agricultural seasonality, and the vulnerability of populations. The Jubba and Shabelle rivers were identified as having a high risk of flood impacts.

Aligned with gender equality, protection in humanitarian action, and inclusion frameworks, the consideration of gender and protection risks issues in developing and implementing its anticipatory preparedness and readiness activities enabled the identification of the target population, considering local vulnerabilities, capacities and resilience of women, men, girls, and boys, including those with disabilities and other diversities.

Anticipatory action aimed to enhance resilience to the negative impacts of frequent riverine floods and reduce flood damage and losses in Luuq and Baardhere in Jubland; Afgooye in South West State; and Beletweyne, Bulo Burto, Balcad, Jalalaqsi and Jowhar in Hirshabelle. More specifically, it aimed to increase households' and communities' awareness and access to timely and useful early warning information and advisories related to floods for better shock preparedness and response, reduce the effects of the shock on households (minimal damage/ loss to lives, reduced household and livelihood assets) and maintain and improve food and nutrition security.

The project investments provided the following assistance to the targeted people: 442,209 people received early warning messages and advisories; unconditional cash assistance (USD 2,719,370) was transferred to the households; nutrition commodities were distributed to 25,000 people; four boats were prepositioned, and temporary markets were constructed.

WFP conducted a post-assessment survey with households that received AA assistance, those that received post-shock assistance, and those that did not (control group households) to determine the effectiveness of the interventions.

Survey Objectives

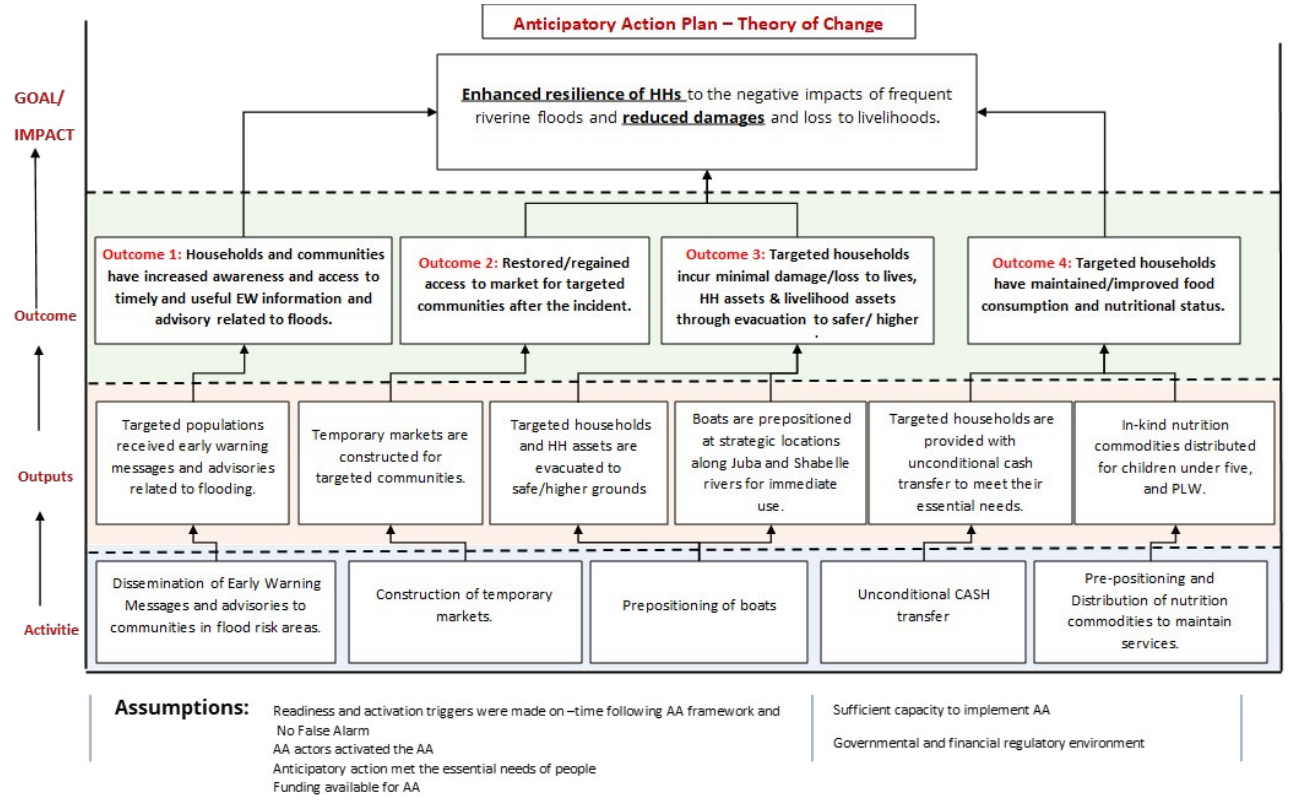
The post-assistance surveys primarily assessed the effectiveness of the AA and flood assistance on households in terms of maintaining/ improving the food security, livelihoods, and assets of the targeted populace in Somalia from October to December 2023. The survey also studied the non-targeted households (control groups) that did not receive any AA and post-flood shock assistance to ascertain the results of the WFP assistance.

Specifically, the survey measured three project objectives:

1. The effects of timely creation of awareness and access and use of the EW information and advisories to manage and mitigate adverse impacts of floods.
2. The effects of AA and flood assistance on the household's ability to meet their food needs and how they cope if they lack food.
3. The effects of AA on reducing losses and damages of household and livelihood assets and lives.

The findings presented in the results sections demonstrate the extent of the effects between the people who benefitted from WFP interventions and those who did not and document recommendations to inform similar future interventions.

Figure 1: Theory of change



2. METHODOLOGY

Survey Scope

The study was undertaken with three groups of people to measure the project's effects and changes. These groups included households that received anticipatory action (AA), households that received shock (flood) response assistance, and a control group that did not receive any support.

Survey Design

The study utilised a quasi-experimental research design (QED)[1] to unearth the differences in the three cohorts. Although the QED survey design is less expensive than the randomised controlled trials and has higher external validity due to real-world interventions than a compounding environment, the design could not attribute the findings as the baseline survey was not conducted to allow better comparison of results with the same cases. Thus, the survey measured the changes among the people who received AA and post-shock assistance (FR) and the control group (CG) to determine the effect of the aid.

SAMPLING METHOD

The survey targeted 1,450[2] households for quantitative interviews - AA 457, FR 457, and CG 457 - proportionately distributed to the target districts and villages. Samples were not disaggregated by gender due to variations in gender and age-maker (GAM) disaggregation

1 Study or treatment groups and comparison groups were non-randomly selected before and after the projects or the intervention.

2 381-384 Samples were drawn and discounted by 20% to address nonresponse rate and incompleteness.

of the people profiles. Additionally, control group samples were not disaggregated by gender, as this attribute was not considered during the group identification. The sample was calculated at a 95% confidence level, a margin of error of 5%, a 50% response distribution, and a design effect of 1.5 projected against a population of each cohort (AA=36,400 households reached, FL=8,032 Households planned). An equivalent sample size to the AA and FR was drawn for the CG. In other words, a total of 457 Households sampled (381 households + 20% (76) sample size to address the nonresponse rate arising from non-participation and incompleteness of the survey and to account for cluster sampling). The sampling technique is elaborated below:

Where:

N = the population size

$= Z\alpha/2^2 * p*(1-p) / MOE^2$ And:

Zα/2 = the critical value of the Normal distribution at α/2 (for a confidence level of 95%, α is 0.05, and the critical value is 1.96)

p = the sample proportion

MOE = the margin of error

In this case:

N = A=36,400),

B=7,280,

Zα/2 =1.96 (using a confidence level of 95%)

p = 50% or 0.5

MOE = 5% or 0.05

Sample inflation rate=20%

The two-stage cluster sampling technique sampled 1,371 households proportionately stratified for AA, FR and CG (457*3=1371) and by 18 clusters/Villages in each cohort (18*3=54). In each stratum/village, 25 households were randomly sampled and interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire. Additionally, the study conducted 10 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with 8-10 community members, both males and females. The primary research findings were further triangulated using the FGD findings.

Household Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The selection of CG households was based on the vulnerability criteria adopted while targeting the AA and FR participants. The key characteristics of the inclusion criteria included displacement where internally displaced households, vulnerable female-headed or child-headed households, host minors' households, households with a member with a disability, and/or a household with a chronically ill household head with no economic activity, among other intersectional vulnerabilities, were prioritised. The community members, including traditional or religious leaders, committees, and local authorities, led the selection of AA, FR, and CG members in line with the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Enumerators Training

Owing to insecurity accessibility, WFP contracted a third-party firm that collected data within a week. The firms' trained enumerators collected data in Somalia using the survey tool programmed in the WFP Mobile Data Acquisition (MODA) tool. The firm maintained ethical considerations in data collection, including seeking consent for the interviews before interviewing, voluntary participation, and confidentiality.

Data Analysis, Results Reporting and Dissemination

WFP HQ analysed the data using R software, and the results were validated by the WFP staff from SOCO (M&E and Programme), HQ, and RBN. Inverse probability-weighted regressions were used to ensure the appropriate

calculation of the intervention outcomes.[3] That method effectively matched respondents of intervention groups and a control group with similar demographic characteristics. WFP also conducted an internal after-action review to disseminate the findings and promote learning and use of the results.

Survey Limitations

- **Social desirability bias** – the study participants were likely to exaggerate their responses on either extreme to secure their place in future programs. The enumerators clearly explained the objectives and emphasised the need to be honest while responding, as there was no connection with any future involvement in the WFP programs.

- **Adverse weather changes**, mainly heavy rains, led to flash floods and riverine floods, thus limiting access to some locations. This affected access to data collection locations, prolonging the survey's duration.

- **Lack of a pre-established counterfactual group** – with the study utilising a quasi-experimental research design, the control sample was not established before the delivery of anticipatory action. Thus, the study did not deploy a propensity score to match the attributes/demographics of the participants beforehand. The control group was, however, identified at the onset of data collection. The study addressed this limitation by running inverse probability-weighted regressions to derive consistent estimators of treatment effects for both intervention groups. This method matched respondents from intervention groups with those from the control group with similar demographic characteristics.

3 While conducting inverse probability score matching, demographic indicators statistically differ significantly between CG and intervention groups. Thus, the propensity scores for AA and CG were calculated using education, receipt of multi-assistance, employment status, internal displacement, household size, homeownership status, and house materials. To calculate propensity scores for Flood Assistance, the CG was proxied for disabled household members.

3. SURVEY FINDINGS

Demographic and household characteristics

This section presents the demographic characteristics and return rates of the surveyed respondents.

Return Rate

Out of the 1,450 households that participated in the survey, 452 had received AA assistance, 547 had received FR Assistance, and 451 respondents were Control Group (CG)/non-recipients of any WFP assistance. It is worth noting that the AA sample was drawn in more districts than the FR and CG samples. Specifically, the AA respondents were sampled from all four targeted regions: Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan, Belete, and Gedo. On the other hand, the CG and FR study participants were sampled from only the Gedo region. The study's response rate was 107% due to the 165% FR return rate, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Survey Return/Response Rate

Region	District	Sample				Achieved				Return rate			
		AA	FR	CG	Total	AA	FR	CG	Total	AA	FR	CG	Total
Middle Shabelle	Beletweyne	100			100	116			116	116%			**116%**
	Balcad	75			75	83			83	111%			**111%**
	Johwar	75			75	64			64	85%			**85%**
Lower Shabelle	Afgoye	50			50	55			55	110%			**110%**
Hiraan Belet	Baardheere	50	125	125	300	1	206	125	332	2%	165%	100%	**111%**
Gedo	Luuq	75	203	200	478	127	222	201	550	169%	109%	101%	**115%**
	Doolow	25	125	125	275	4	119	125	248	16%	95%	100%	**90%**
	Cadale					2			2				
Total		**450**	**453**	**450**	**1353**	**452**	**547**	**451**	**1450**	**100%**	**165%**	**100%**	**107%**

Survey Participants Profile

As shown in the table and the figure below, both treatment groups exhibited different demographic characteristics from the control group as discussed hereunder:

- **Share of households with primary education**

  The respondents with primary education were 19% for FR, 15.9 percent for AA, and 11.3 percent for CG.

- **Unemployment status**

  The unemployed surveyed respondents for AA or FR respondents were 38% and 33.6%. In comparison, the CG was 26%.

- **IDP households**

  The surveyed AA and FR IDP households were 23.9% and 32.2%, respectively, compared to the CG, which had 9.3% IDP households.

- **House Ownership**

  The AA and FR respondents were less likely to own their houses, at 32.5% and 40.2%, respectively, compared to the CG, whose share of those owning a house was 73.2%. The proportions of those with brick/tin houses were 36.3%, 23.6%, and 22.6% for AA, FR, and CG, respectively.

- **Household size**

  The recipients of AA assistance had a smaller average number of family members (7) compared to those of flood response (9) and control group (8).

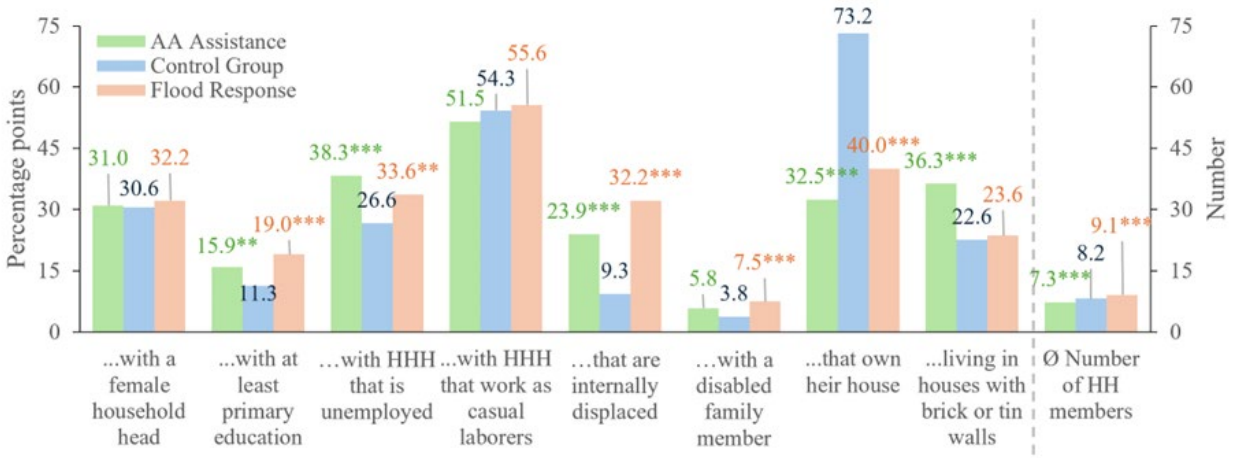
Table 2: Household demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	AA		FR		CG	
	Number	% Series Label	Number	% Series Label	Number	% Series Label
Female-headed households	140	31.00	138	32.2	176	30.60
Primary education level	72	15.9**	51	19.0***	104	11.30
Unemployed	173	38.3***	120	33.6**	184	26.60
Employed Casual labourers	233	51.50	245	55.6	304	54.30
IDP households	108	23.9***	42	32.2***	176	9.30
HH with disabled member	26	5.80	17	7.5***	41	3.80
Own their house	147	32.5***	330	40.0***	219	73.20
House with brick/tin walls	164	36.3***	102	23.6	129	22.60
Average No. of HH members	NA	7.31***	NA	9.1***	NA	8.21

Ø=Normal distribution is symmetric, i.e., a) the Mean, median, and mode are all equal, b) Standard deviation measures are data spread around the mean or population

Asterisks (*) have been used to show the variation of treatment groups from the control group such that its absence illustrates an insignificant difference, one (*) indicates a slight difference, (**) a high difference, while (***) indicates a considerable/big difference

Figure 2: Household demographic characteristics



With the quasi-experimental approach, the differences between the control and intervention cohorts (AA and FR) were a limitation to securing a **perfect counterfactual group**, unlike in a true experimental study. The study addressed the latter by running inverse probability-weighted regressions in the survey outcome section to derive consistent estimators of treatment effects for both intervention groups. That method effectively matched respondents from intervention groups with those from the control group with similar demographic characteristics. Thus, the cause-and-effect relationships were deduced.

Process and Outputs Results

This section presents findings of the changes experienced by people in the AA and FR interventions. The output results do not measure performance for the control group since they received no assistance. The results were tracked through the WFP SCOPE and reported per each output and its corresponding indicator as follows:

Output 1.1: Information and awareness relating to climate risks and evacuation and aftermath guidance disseminated to vulnerable/affected communities.

Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of people receiving Information and awareness related to climate risks and evacuation and aftermath guidance.

The intervention reached 442,209 with climate risks and evacuation guidance across all the targeted districts. The climate risk information and evacuation guidance were communicated via caller ring-back tones, mass media/radio, community workshops, and word of mouth from community leaders and relatives.

Output 1.2.1: Multipurpose cash transfer provided to vulnerable/affected households to enable them to meet their basic needs.

During the October-December floods, WFP reached 36,453 households with multi-purpose cash assistance, as illustrated in the table below:

Table 3: Households that received WFP Assistance

	Reach		
Assistance	F	M	Total
Cash	18,956	17,497	**36,453**

Output Indicator 1.2.1.1: Number of people receiving multipurpose cash transfers.

Anticipatory Action reached 218,718 people with cash transfers. The cash assistance aimed to meet the people's needs pre-shock (AA) and after the post-shock (FR), thus providing capital for restoring their livelihoods. Table 4 below shows the number of people who received multipurpose cash assistance:

Table 4: Number of people receiving multi-purpose cash transfer assistance

	Reach		
#	F	M	Total
OP 1.2.1.1	113,733	104,985	**218,718**

Output Indicator 1.2.1.2: Value of CBT received targeted people.

WFP transferred over USD 9 million to people for anticipatory action (USD 2.7 million) and flood response assistance (USD 6.3 million) using vouchers and cash/mobile money modalities. Additionally, WFP provided 182 metric tonnes (mt) of food/in-kind assistance.[4]

Output Indicator 1.2.1.3: Use of CASH Assistance

The post-assessment survey established how the people used the WFP cash assistance

4 The 182 represents the metric tons of the in-kind assistance provided to the people, not the actual value of the in-kind assistance.

received for AA and flood response. More flood response (97.9%) households used cash to buy food for the households than the AA response (83.3%). Using cash to purchase food aligns with the intervention's objective of **supporting families in meeting their basic food needs during shocks.** These proportions corroborate FGDs' findings, which pointed to most households using cash transfers to purchase food items; some used the transfers to evacuate to higher grounds, while others used the cash received to build temporary shelters. However, they remarked that their temporary structures were eventually destroyed after the floods. The table below shows the proportion of how cash was used:

Table 5: Proportion of Household use of cash assistance received.

Indicator disaggregation	AA		FR	
	Number	%	Number	%
Buy food for the household	374	83.3%	357	97.9%
Seeds	5	0.5%	0	0.0%
Fertiliser	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other agricultural inputs	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Supplementary animal feed	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Medicine or health services for household	49	3.0%	3	0.2%
Animal health-related expenses (treatment, vaccination, etc.)	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Buy animals	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
Replay loan/debt	NA	7.31***	NA	9.1***
Educational expenses (school fees, stationery, uniforms, etc.)	24	1.4%	1	0.2%
Household items	53	2.7%	7	0.4%
Clothing	20	1.1%	4	0.4%
Saved (not yet spent)	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Evacuation/relocation of household to safe place	6	0.6%	0	0.0%
Protect house/farm from disaster impact (e.g., strengthen house)	1	0.2%	3	0.4%
Total		**100%**		**100%**

Output 1.2.2: In-kind food commodities distributed/ provided to vulnerable/affected households to enable them to meet their basic needs.

Output Indicator 1.2.2.1: Number of households provided with in-kind food commodities.

WFP provided in-kind food commodities support to 13,131 people in the flood-affected areas.

Output Indicator OP 1.2.2.2: The total quantity of In-Kind food commodities distributed.

WFP provided 182 mt of in-kind assistance/food to the people in need in the flood-affected areas:

Output 1.3.1: Vulnerable/affected populations are evacuated to safer/higher grounds.

Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of households evacuated to safer/ higher grounds.

WFP evacuated approximately 25,796 households (154,773 people) from flood-affected areas to safer/higher grounds. The evacuation aimed to minimise the loss of human lives and livelihoods.

Output 1.3.2: Domestic animals of vulnerable populations are evacuated to safer/higher grounds.

Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of households for whom their domestic livestock have been evacuated to safer/ higher grounds.

Of the 154,773 evacuated people, 70% (108,343) had domestic livestock evacuated to safe/higher ground. These evacuations reduced livestock losses and/or livelihoods and, by extension, maintained food security for the targeted populations.

Output 1.3.3: Boats are prepositioned strategically along the Juba and Shabelle rivers for immediate use.

Output Indicator 1.3.3.1: Number of boats prepositioned along the Juba and Shabelle rivers for immediate use.

Four boats were procured and prepositioned along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. These boats were used to evacuate 154,773 people and their essential possessions. The FGD discussants affirmed that they saw people who were evacuated using boats. Below are some excerpts from the focus group discussion:

> *"...Although some households had already relocated before the floods reached their house, I witnessed some of my neighbours being evacuated by boats. These boats helped them survive and later receive essential services to cope with the floods..."*

> *"...The riverine floods trapped some community members, but with the help of the provided boats, they were rescued and taken to safe areas where they could survive..."*

> *"...With river Luuq encircling us, we relied on these boats to receive food and other essential services, as humanitarian agencies utilised them to assist us. In one instance, a community member was trapped by the floods and was missing for around three days. However, with the boats, the man was eventually rescued..."*

> *"...Communities need to be informed about the boats provided to encourage them to use them, without any additional costs..."*

Table 6: Number of boats prepositioned

Level	Indicator	#
OP 1.3.3.1	No. of boats prepositioned along Juba and Shabelle rivers for immediate use	4

Output Indicator 1.3.3.2: Number of People Reached with Early Warning Management Information Systems

As shown in the table below, 442,209 received Early Warning Information about climatic shocks through the Early Warning Management Systems (EWMS). The EWMs were communicated using various modalities, including mobile phone caller ring-back tones, mass media/radio, community workshops, and word of mouth from community leaders and relatives. The FGDs revealed that households received EWMs through community awareness sessions conducted by humanitarian organisations.

Table 7: Number of People reached with EWMS.

Region	District	Reach
Hiiran	BeletWeyne	**115,595**
	Bulo-Burto	**28,750**
	Jalalaqsi	**11,700**
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	**117,316**
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	**103,228**
Gedo	Luuq	**26,886**
	Bardhere	**38,734**
Total		**442,209**

Outcomes

This section reports on the intervention outcomes. Outcomes measure changes in the boundary partners' behaviours, attitudes, social actions, viability, policy formulations, decisions, norms, knowledge, and efficiencies. The specific intervention objectives measured under the post-assessment survey include the following:

1. Increased awareness and access to timely and valuable EW information and flood advisories.
2. Targeted households can meet their food consumption needs while reducing their negative coping strategies due to lack of food.
3. Through evacuation to safer/higher grounds, targeted households incur minimum damage/ loss to lives, HH assets, and livelihood assets.

The study compared the effects (outcomes) of the three cohorts, as discussed below:

Outcome 1: Increased awareness and access to timely and valuable EW information and advisories related to floods.

WFP, working collaboratively with the government, delivered early warning messages to the targeted populations to enable them to protect their lives, livelihoods, and assets from the floods. The messages were delivered before, during, and after floods (within 60 days) using mass media, particularly radio and caller ring-back tones via Hormuud and Telecom, as well as word of mouth.

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Proportion of the targeted population that reported increased awareness and access to flood-related EW information and advisories.

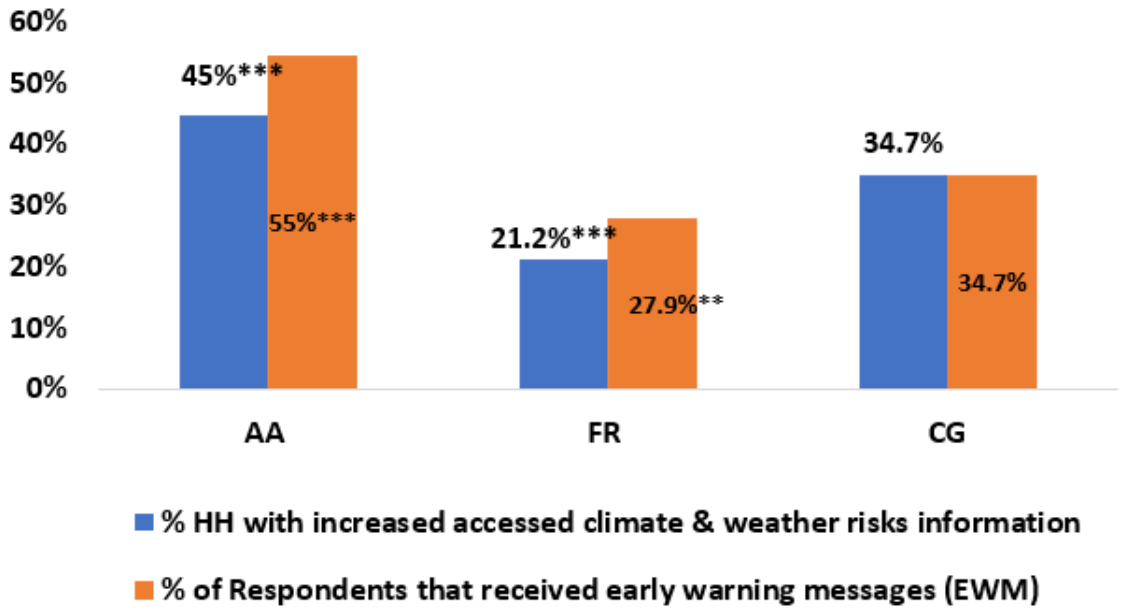
The results from the FGD revealed that the households received information about the floods through community awareness activities conducted by the government and humanitarian organisations.

Outcome Indicator 1.2: Percentage of Respondents that received early warning messages (EWM)

As shown in Figure 10 below, more AA households (55%) accessed EWI and advisories than the CG households (34.7%) and the FR households (21%). These communities cited receiving the EWI mainly through Radios (Warsan, Hudur, Waajid, and other radios), reflecting radios as the most effective channels for the targeted communities to receive EWI for climatic shocks like floods.

On the same note, more AA households (55%) received early warning messages (EWM) than the CG (34.7%) and FR (27.9%) households, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3: Households that received Climate EWI and advisories



Effect of the EWI and EWM intervention

The AA intervention increased awareness and access to timely, relevant, and valuable EWI and flood advisories. It increased the share of respondents reporting access to climate and weather risk information by 15.3% and the share of respondents reporting to have received early warning messages by 27.0%, as shown in Figure 4 below.

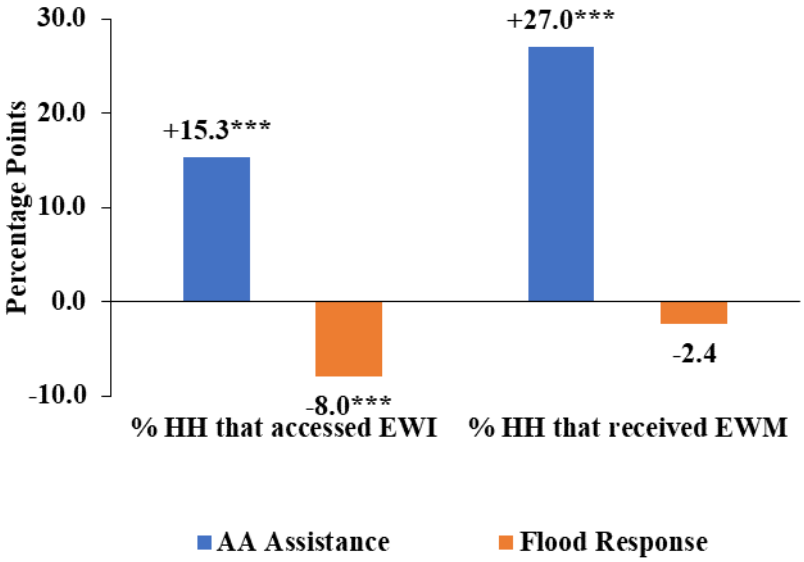
The FGDs' findings revealed a variation in the effects of the interventions on the sampled populations (AA, FR, and CG). The AA and FR reported better access to climate and weather risk information than CG. Some of the benefits of the EWI and EWM unearthed from the discussions include migration/relocation to safer areas where households mitigated livelihoods and asset losses, purchasing food items that relieved them from deploying some negative coping strategies and constructing temporary dwellings using sandbags to shelter themselves from the rains and to at least lead a dignified life. These findings suggest that the October-November-December (OND) anticipatory action enhanced resilience to the negative impacts of riverine floods and reduced flood damage and losses.

The study also found that some households sold off their livestock and asked for remittances or financial support from family members to prepare for, respond to, and manage the shocks. Regardless, the discussants mentioned that they stayed informed about the floods and expressed their views on extending EWI and EMM to the hard-to-reach areas. This assertion shows an appreciation of the EWI and EMM as benefitting the community.

Bashir Abdi, a beneficiary of WFP's first flood anticipatory action in Africa

Bashir Abdi explains that, as part of WFP's first anticipatory action against floods in Africa, he heard messages guiding his family on *what to do, where to go, and how to collect essential household items before the floods.*

Figure 4: Effects of intervention on access to EWI and receipt of EWM



Outcome Indicator 1.2: Climate Services Score (CSS)

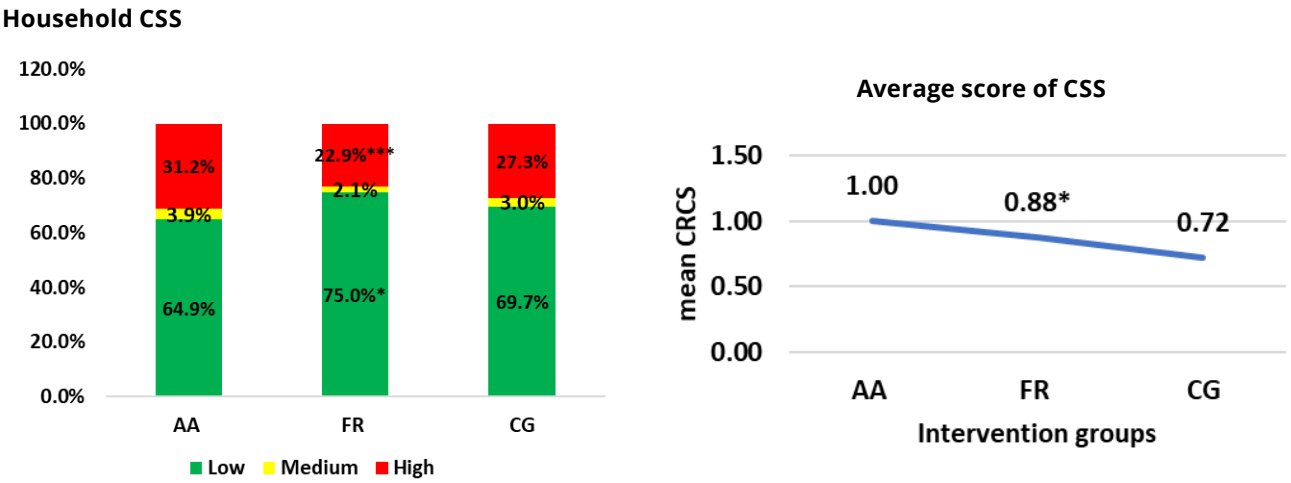
The Climate Service Score (CSS)[5] measures households' use of climate information provided by climate services to protect or adapt their livelihoods to climatic shocks and stressors. Climate and weather information assists governments, communities, and households reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts by making better decisions about their lives and livelihoods. EWI should be easily accessible, understandable, and acted upon. In addition, it should be availed in a language that the communities use and understand and disseminated using the communities' preferred channels.

5 The CSS is measured as follows: low (CSS<33), medium (33<=CSS<66) and high (CSS>66). CSS score ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no access to climate services and 100 using quality information provided by climate service. An increase in the proportion of households with high CSS means that the information provided is more relevant, timely, understandable, and actionable.

The survey findings revealed that 31.2% of the AA households scored the highest (i.e., CSS>66%) than CG (27.3%) households and FR (22.9%), as shown in Figure 5 below. These findings imply that the people assisted in AA found the EWMs relevant, timely, understandable, and actionable compared to the two cohorts. On the other hand, more CG than FR found the EWMs relevant, timely, understandable, and actionable while responding to the floods despite not receiving any humanitarian assistance.

It is essential to highlight that most (over two-thirds) households in the three cohorts scored a low CSS (i.e., CSS<33. Thus, it is important to relook at the design of the AA and examine the timing of communicating climatic-related information, the message's content, and the household's ability to act as per the EWMs.

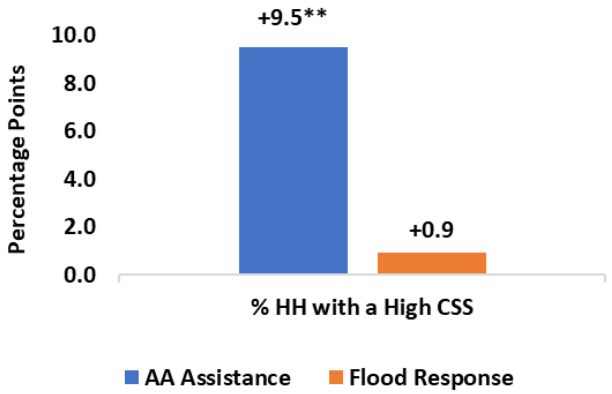
Figure 5: Household Climate Services Score (CSS)



Effects of intervention on the households CSS

The interventions' investments had a significant effect or contribution on the AA households, as proxied by the high CSS of 9.5% compared to the flood response households, which reported a CSS of 0.9%, as shown in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Effects of intervention on households' high CSS



Outcome 2: Targeted households can meet their food consumption needs while reducing the adoption of negative coping strategies due to lack of food.

The sub-section presents the findings about food security. The indicators of focus include Food Consumption Score (FCS), Average Reduced Consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI), and Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) as follows:

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Proportion of targeted

The food consumption score (FCS[6]) is a proxy indicator for household food access. It classifies households based on the adequacy of the foods consumed in the week before the survey. The FCS indicator focuses on three dimensions

6 The livelihood coping strategies index is derived from questions about households' experiences with livelihood stress and asset depletion due to a lack of resources (food, cash) to meet essential needs (shelter, education, health, food) during the 30 days before the survey. That involves longer-term alteration of income earning or food production patterns and one-off responses such as asset sales to meet essential needs. Its measurement is comprised of 4 stress strategies, three crisis strategies, and three emergency strategies (10 strategies)

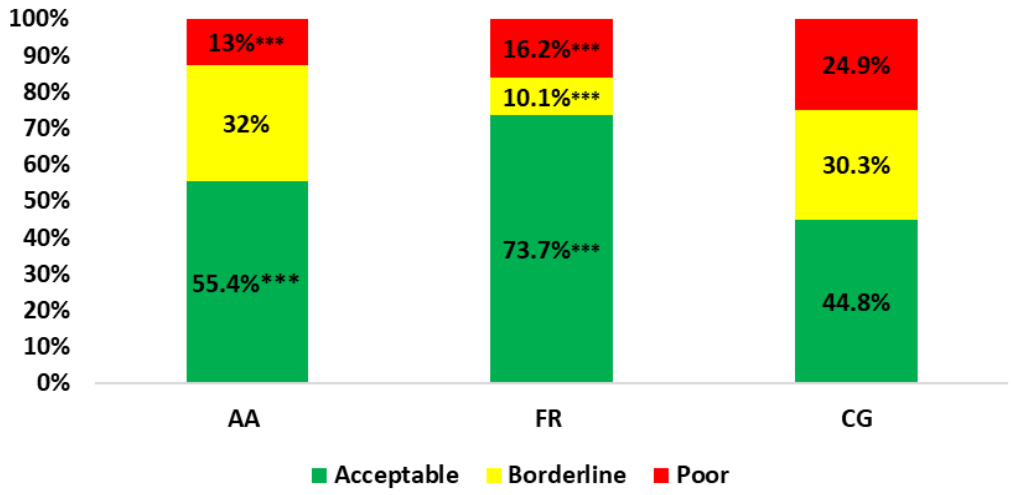
of food consumption: dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance.

The survey found that the households of FR (73.7%) had consumed adequate/sufficient food (acceptable FCS) than the AA (54%) households and the Control Group households (44.8%), as shown in Figure 7 below. However, more households in the Control Groups (24.9%) consumed insufficient food (poor FCS) than the households of the AA (13%) and FR (16%). These findings show that the FR intervention performed better than AA in increasing food access to the affected populace. Below is an FGD excerpt:

> *...Most nutrition centres do not operate when a flood occurs. Only a few locations provided MCHN services during floods, and food supplies needed to be adequate. Thanks to WFP, who provided them with biscuits and nutrition supplies, which were incredibly helpful, especially since cooking was impossible for some families due to the flooding in all areas. The biscuits provided essential nutrients and energy and better nutrition for children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and older people. Therefore, the food assistance given helped us during times of need...*

The above FGD verbatim solidifies the need to implement a coordinated humanitarian assistance delivery. In as much as WFP delivers essential in-kind, voucher, and cash transfers, there is the need to work with other like-minded agencies and complement each other's work to address the multisectoral needs of the affected populations.

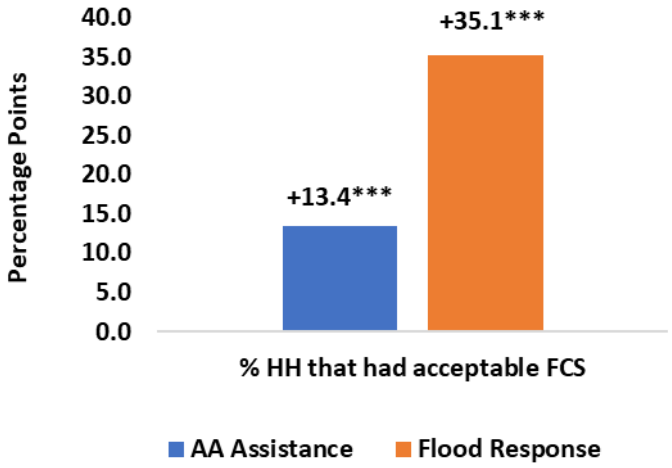
Figure 7: Proportion of Household FCS



Effects of the Intervention on Households Ability to Attain an Acceptable FCS

The AA and FR interventions substantially improved food security levels. The provision of AA assistance increased the households reporting acceptable food consumption score by 13.4%, as shown in Figure 8 below. The effect of providing flood response assistance was more pronounced and increased the acceptable FCS share by 35.1. Consumption of meat, fish, eggs, cereals, grains, and tubers improved FCS scores and food security.

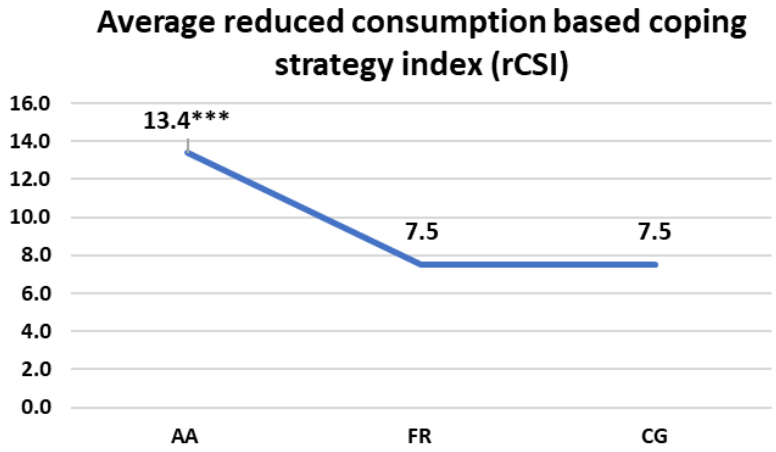
Figure 8: Effects of intervention on households' acceptable FCS



Outcome Indicator 2.2: Average Reduced Consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI)

The reduced Consumption-based Strategy Index (rCSI) assesses a household's stress level due to food shortages. It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of households' reduced strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food. It is calculated using the five standard four strategies using a 7-day recall period.[7] The findings revealed that during a lack of food, the households of the AA had the highest reduced copying index, 13.4, compared to the FR and CG (7.5), as shown in the graph below. This notwithstanding, it is worth mentioning that all three groups adopted no-low-coping mechanisms, and thus, they were still within a threshold of better-off households at the time of the study.[8]

Figure 9: Average Reduced Consumption-based coping strategy index



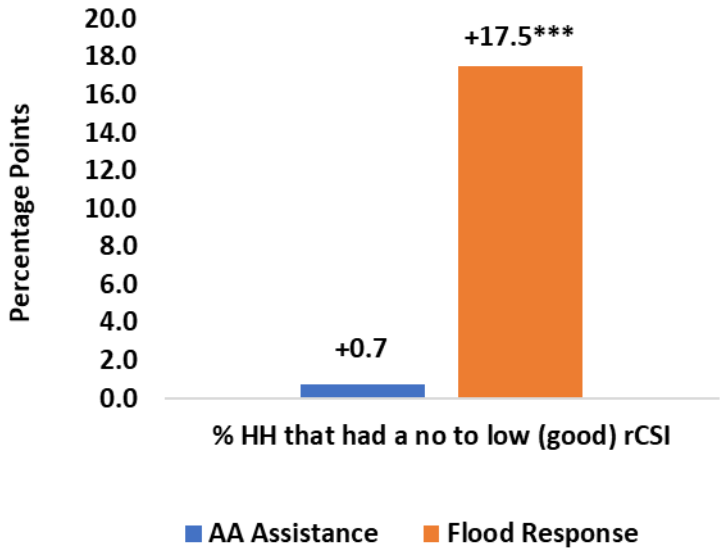
7 The coping strategies measured include 1) relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, 2) borrowing food or relying on help from relatives or friends, 3) limiting the portions of size at meals, 4) Restrict consumption by adults to allow smallholders to eat and 5) reducing the number of meals eaten in a day. The indicator assesses the parameters under good/no, medium and high rCSI.

8 The classification of the rCSI is computed using the weighted sum of coping strategies, and it assumes three categories, i.e., no to low, medium, and high coping, where rCSI≤15 is no to low coping, 15<rCSI≤40 medium coping, and rCSI>40 high coping.

Effect of Intervention on the HH's rCSI

Regarding the effect of the intervention on households rCSI, the households of the FRs significantly adopted no to low (good) coping strategies during lack of food by 17.5%. These results demonstrate the significant contribution the post-shock response (flood) brought to the lives of the targeted populations in meeting their food needs. On the contrary, the AA intervention had a low contribution (0.7%) to the people in AA in enabling them to meet their food needs, as shown in Figure 10 below.

Figure 10: Effect of intervention on the HH's rCSI

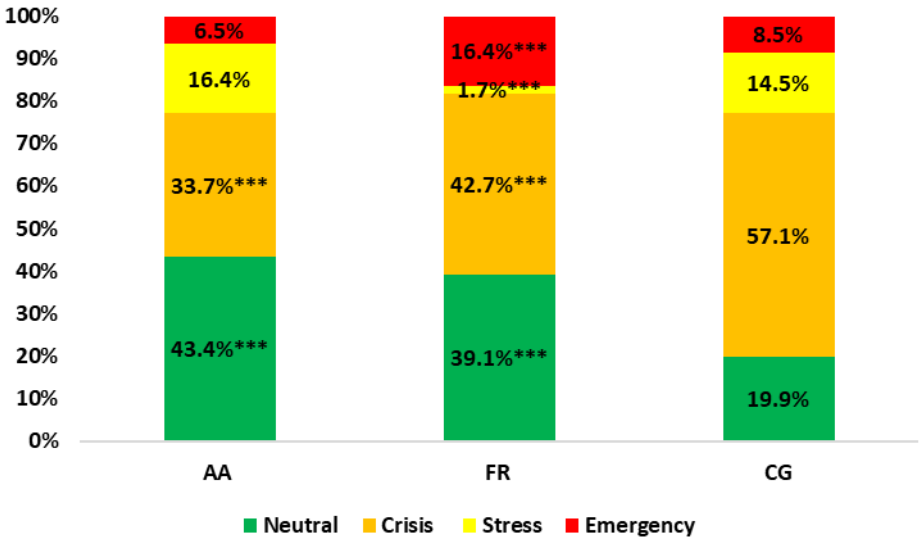


Outcome Indicator 2.3: Percentage of targeted households applying emergency coping strategies due to lack of food (LCS-FS)

The Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) is an indicator used to measure the extent of livelihood coping mechanisms that households needed to utilise to respond to a lack of food or money to purchase food during the 30 days before the survey. That entails the longer-term alteration of income earning or food production patterns and one-off responses, including asset sales to meet essential needs. This indicator assesses the severity of the coping mechanisms and groups the population under emergency, crisis, and stress coping strategies and those households not adopting any coping mechanism.

Most (43.45%) AA households adopted no, or neutral coping strategies compared to FR (39.1%) and CG (19.9%) when they lacked money to meet their food needs or lacked food, as shown in Figure 11 below. Furthermore, more (57.1%) CG households adopted crisis copying strategies than FR (42.7%) and AA (33.7%). During the AA and FR FGDs, households mentioned using cash to buy food items, partly explaining their low adoption of negative coping mechanisms. The below graph shows the proportionate LCS-FS for the three cohorts.

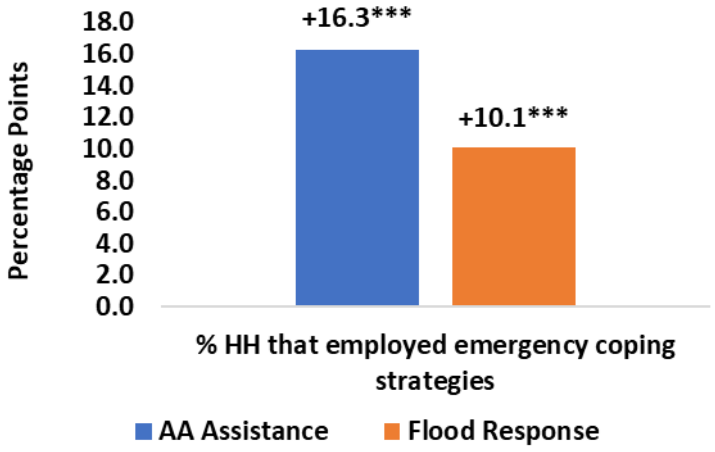
Figure 11: The household's Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS)



Effects of interventions on HH applying emergency CS

The interventions reduced the AA and FR households from adopting emergency copying strategies by 16.3% and 10.1%, respectively *(see Fig 12)*. These results demonstrate that these households reduced engaging in socially degrading, high-risk jobs, begging, and selling off their household assets.

Figure 12: Households applying emergency coping strategies



Outcome 3: Through evacuation to safer/ higher grounds, targeted households incur minimum damage/loss to lives, HH assets, and livelihood assets.

Outcome Indicator 3.1: The percentage (%) of damage/loss to lives, HH assets, and livelihood assets incurred by targeted households due to the shock.

The 2023 El Niño floods were disastrous and impacted all aspects of life. While quantitative data was not collected for this indicator, the gravity and scale of the impact were vividly captured through qualitative insights during the focus group discussions (FGDs). Participants stated that people had lost their livelihoods—homes, farms, and livestock. Additionally, there was a surge in disease outbreaks, especially waterborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and dysentery, as well as tropical diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Coupled with this, the affected population

experienced emotional stress and food shortages exacerbated by high market prices. The floods also destroyed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, including shallow wells, boreholes, and latrines. With the vast majority of people in most locations vulnerable, the floods worsened their dire situation.

Below is one of the FGD discussant's opinion:

> *...Even though the floods did not impact some people, their family members in other villages were not spared, and they had to help. This interconnectedness during such crises highlights the widespread nature of the problem. Nonetheless, assisting family members during floods was more challenging due to roadblocks and the risk of leaving one's home...*

Somali herders tend their cattle beside the flood waters in the Mahaday district, Middle Shabelle, Hirshabelle State

Outcome 4: Cross-cutting results

The survey measured the contributions of the cross-cutting results on gender, protection, and accountability for the affected populations to measure their contribution to achieving the project's goal and objectives. The survey findings are reported only for the targeted populations (AA and FR) as follows:

Gender

Outcome Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on using food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality.

% of women who decided to use WFP assistance received

As shown in Fig 14 below, there was a slight difference between the proportions of women who made decisions on the use of the WFP cash and voucher assistance — 24% for AA and 23% for FR. These findings show that WFP and its partners have made notable progress towards mainstreaming gender, more so in the decision-making component where women should have a voice in the use of household resources.

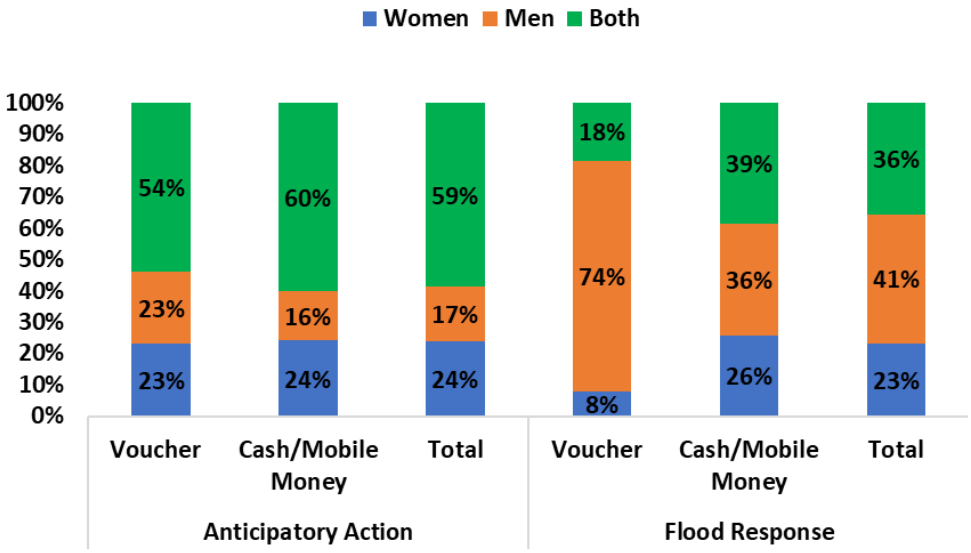
% of men who decided to use WFP assistance received

More men (41%) from flood response decided on how to use the WFP assistance compared to 17% from Anticipatory Action.

% of both (men and women) who decided to use WFP assistance received

Regarding the involvement of both men and women in the household decision-making processes, AA recipients showed higher involvement, at 59%, compared to 36% of FR assistance recipients, as shown in the figure below. With Somalia being primarily patriarchal, these findings show that WFP and its partners have made notable progress towards mainstreaming gender, more so in the decision-making component where both women and men should have a voice in the use of household resources.

Figure 13: Households' head decision maker on the use of WFP Assistance (Voucher & Cash)



Protection

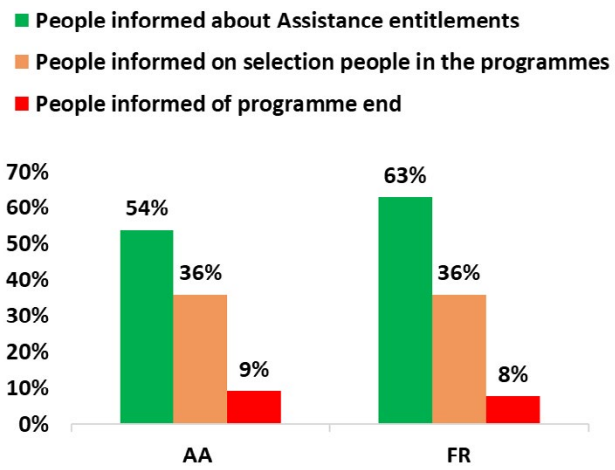
Outcome indicator 4.1.2: The proportion of women, girls, and persons with disability meaningfully participating in the intervention (access, decision-making). Key Protection messages, e.g., SGBV and SEA, are shared with affected people.

The affected people did not report any SEA cases; the protection issues raised were all programming.

Outcome indicator 4.2.1: The proportion of assisted women, girls, men, and boys who were informed about the Programme and understood their entitlements.

The program staff informed the AA and FR assistance recipients about the interventions, including targeting criteria, entitlements, distribution dates, duration of assistance, and the available Community Feedback and Response Mechanisms. The figure below shows that 54% of people assisted in AA and 63% of FR were informed about the assistance. At 36%, both FR and AA recipients were informed about the selection criteria that the intervention utilised. Likewise, 9% of AA and 8% of FR participants confirmed they knew when the project would end. Arguably, the AA and FR interventions made some worthwhile progress in conveying project information to the people, which can be interpreted as having improved the participation of people in the project activities. This notwithstanding, WFP and partners should continue investing in community engagement and perfect sharing of project information to enhance the active participation of people in programming, as this is among the ways in which the project can improve downward accountability.

Figure 14: Assisted populations informed about the WFP Programme and their entitlements



Accountability to Affected Populations

Outcome indicator 4.3.1: Proportion of targeted people receiving Assistance without safety challenges.

As shown in the figure below, all (AA 99% and 100% FR) targeted populations received assistance without safety concerns.

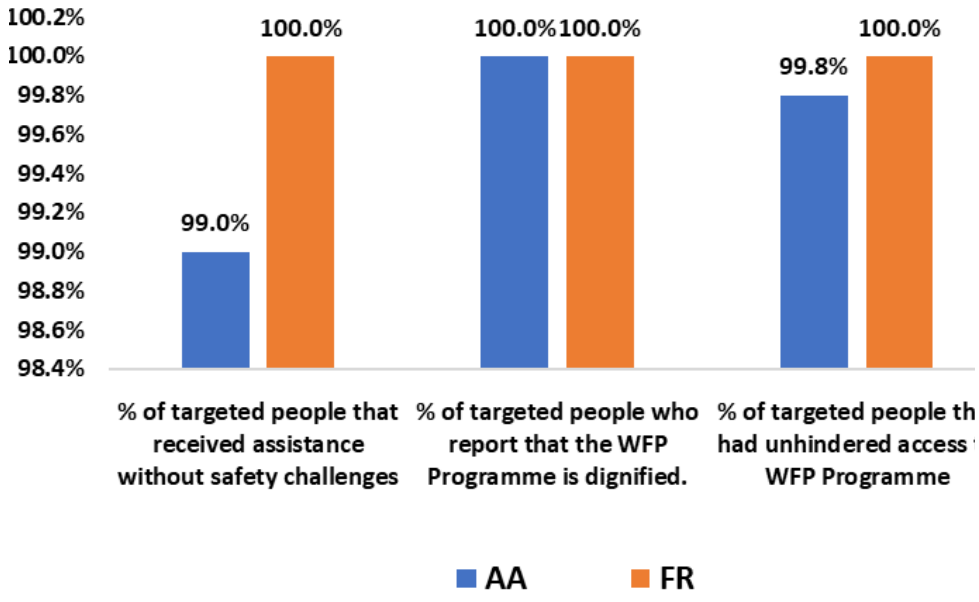
Outcome indicator 4.3.1: Proportion of targeted people who report that the WFP Programme is dignified.

All (100% each of AA and FR) of the targeted people reported that the WFP Programme was dignified.

Outcome indicator 4.3.1: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to the WFP Programme

All (AA 99.8% and FR 100%) of the targeted people had unhindered access to the WFP Programme.

Figure 15: Results for accountability for Affected people



4. IMPACT

This section reports mainly on the findings regarding the project's goal of enhancing the households' resilience to cope with, manage, and respond to the negative impacts of frequent riverine floods and reduce damages and losses caused by floods. More specifically, the section will report on the climate resilience capacity score indicator. [9]

Impact 1: Enhanced resilience to the negative impacts of frequent riverine floods and reduced damages and loss of floods.

Ultimate Outcome Indicator: Climate resilience capacity score (CRCS)/Percentage of target households that report being resilient to climate variability and weather-related shocks.

This indicator is measured as the households' perception of their resilience to climate variability and weather-related shocks. Access to climate information is critical for populations to be prepared for the climatic shocks and stressors experienced at community and household/individual levels. The CRCS is measured by asking households affected that experienced climate shocks over 12 months. Based on the shocks experienced, households' perception of their current capacities to face a potential climatic event/shock such as (drought, flood, cyclone, or wildfires) in the immediate future using a five-point Likert scale (ranging from 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree') to capture the household perception of existing resilience capacities or livelihood capital. The CRCS aggregates the unweighted answers to the questions and is normalised to provide a score ranging from 0 to 100. Once the CRCS is calculated, households are divided into terciles (low-medium-high) to show the distribution of the CRCS within the target population.

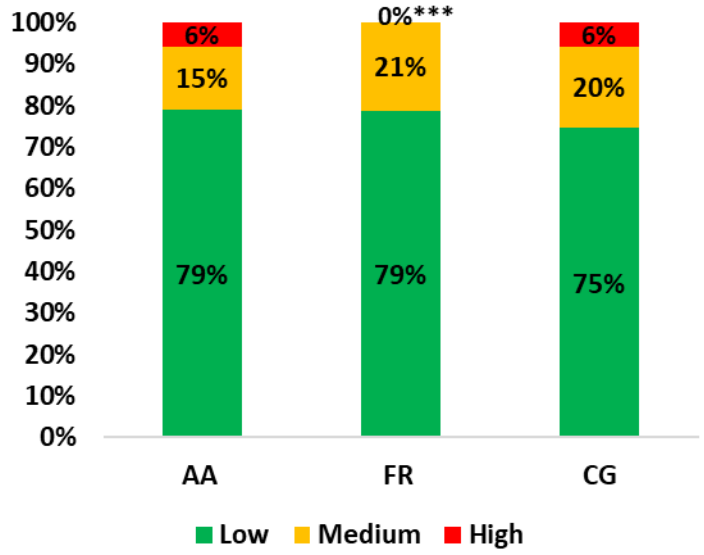
- if CRCS<33, the household is categorised as reporting a low CRCS,
- if 33=<CRCS<66, the household is categorised as reporting a medium CRCS, and
- if CRCS>=66, the household is categorised as reporting a high CRCS.

The survey findings revealed that only a small proportion of the AA and CG households scored a high CRCS (CRCS>66) — 6% each; no FR household had a high CRCS. However, 15% of AA, 21% of FR recipients, and 20% of the CG had a medium CRCS. Most (79%) of the WFP AA and FR intervention participants had a low CRCS; combining this proportion with the CG who scored low CRCS results in 78% of the total study population having a low CRCS. The high CRCS of FR and AA imply that the populace perceived themselves as having better capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform their livelihoods in a way that ensured that climatic shocks and stressors would not have long-lasting adverse development consequences than the CG. Notably, 78% of the people with low CRCS pinpoint the need to continue integrating climate-sensitive programming in various interventions delivered to vulnerable communities in crisis and situations. CRCS improvement is a gradual process that can increase in multi-year interventions, and

9 Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS)-Percentage of the targeted households that report being resilient to climate variability and weather-related shocks.

thus, implementing programmes with a CRCS component can, over time, enhance the resilience capacities of households and their livelihoods.

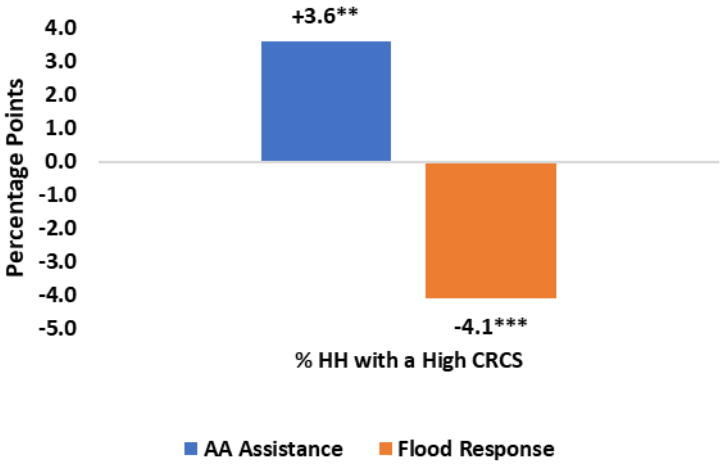
Figure 16: AA, FR & CG CRCS



Effect of Intervention on the HH's (AA & FR) on CRCS

The WFP's provision of interventions (AA and FR) assistance enhanced resilience to the negative impacts of the riverine floods. It reduced damages and loss for the floods as proxied by some proportion of high CRCS for the AA households by 3.6%, as shown in Figure 17 below. For flood response provision, it also coincided with a reduction in the share of the population reporting a high CC by -4.1 %. That result signifies that those households anticipated, absorbed, and/or adapted to climate variability and weather shocks like floods. These results indicate a positive correlation between the AA assistance and improved CRCS; the converse is true for the FR.

Figure 17: Effect of Intervention on Climate Resilience Capacity Score



5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The AA interventions had a wide range of benefits for the people supported in the programme. The people had increased access to early warning information. In addition, the intervention played an integral role in improving the climate services score, which was higher in AA than in FR. However, the FR proved more impactful in enhancing food access and ensuring that households had acceptable FCS than the AA. Likewise, the people assisted in FR reported lower coping strategies than those in AA when they had no money to buy food/lacked food. The CG had lower coping strategies than AA as well. There was a positive relationship between the WFP interventions and the adoption of low coping strategies. Interestingly, the application of emergency coping strategies was lower in AA than in FR and CG. On the same note, the FR were more likely to apply emergency coping strategies than the CG.

The AA and FR interventions improved household-level decision-making, where women reported their involvement in deciding how to use the assistance provided. On accountability and participation in the programme, WFP and partners informed the people about the intervention and all the other requisite information; from the programme implementation standpoint, the safety of the people was also assured, though, at their camps, there were cases of rape and theft; people also felt that the interventions were delivered in a dignified manner; and they also commented that the programme did not deliberately bar those in need from accessing assistance. The FR and AA perceived themselves as having better capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform their livelihoods in adverse weather and changing climatic patterns than the CG.

All the above considered, AA performed better in most indicators than FR. On the other hand, the CG was not worse off, but they lagged behind the FR and AA in almost all the indicators. It is also important to note the contribution of the Early Warning Messages to some of the positive results witnessed in all the groups (AA, FR, and CG). WFP disseminated EWMs to all people through mass media, expecting households to use the information and take early action. Thus, the better results in FR and CG can be argued in one way as having been caused by the AA interventions. Further study on the AA interventions, considering the timing of the interventions, identification of samples, and data collection, would be ideal to solidify the findings of this research piece.

Recommendations

Below are the recommendations that WFP and partners need to employ to improve the design, delivery, and implementation of future AA interventions:

Intervention Planning/Design Phase

- **Intentional disaggregation of targeted people** – disaggregating the targeted people at the planning phase/proposal development stage is needed to enhance gender mainstreaming in the programme. Thus, WFP and partners should consider having gender and disability disaggregation at a minimum with the committed proportions informed by the data so as not to under-/over-commit.

- **Re-evaluate the timing and frequency of disseminating climate-related information.** Although the timing of information dissemination regarding climate was not notably problematic, it is crucial to reassess the frequency of messaging, especially as the projected time for disaster occurrence approaches.
- **Reconsider the timing of cash transfers.** While the AA cash transfers are intended to be disbursed before the onset of the disaster, such as floods, it is essential to consider the multiple vulnerabilities of the affected communities. There is a risk that the cash may be diverted to other uses instead of being used for early action to mitigate potential damages.

Intervention Implementation Phase

- **Enhance investment in initiatives that promote equal participation of women and men in household decision-making processes.** While these interventions have shown positive outcomes in increasing women's involvement in assistance decisions, WFP and its partners need to integrate gender considerations into all programs. This approach is essential for achieving transformative programming, ultimately leading to long-term societal changes.

- **Continue sensitising and creating awareness of programme activities at the community level.** Such activities will enable the communities and people in need to know their entitlements, understand targeting criteria, and know when the programme ends - besides enhancing their ability to hold WFP and partners accountable for the commitments made.
- **Complementary and coordinated programming** – WFP and partners should consider mapping the actors in the project locations to reduce the chances of duplicating assistance since there is no unified registry of the people supported by various agencies/ organisations. Additionally, this can ensure the provision of holistic assistance to communities and people in crisis. For instance, WFP can work with UNICEF to address the health needs of the people, identify another partner in WASH to work with, etc. Likewise, with a pre-established data-sharing agreement, WFP can check for duplicates in similar assistance that another agency provides in its project locations, and by doing so, more people in need can be reached.
- **Consideration of people's preferences** - with some households in the intervention preferring cash over vouchers, WFP should examine this further in future studies to determine the best modalities to deploy or the proportionate allocation of resources for each modality. It is crucial to factor in people's views in assistance delivery and have their voice in the intervention.

Operational Learning

- **Enhance the monitoring and evaluation component of the project.** This can be achieved by:
  - PMLE working collaboratively with programme staff to share the data of people supported in AA and FR on time for sampling.
  - WFP and partners working with community leaders and representatives to identify a control sample.
  - Ensuring that WFP and partners document learnings for later reflection, learning, and integration in future similar interventions.
- **Implement post-floods support** - after the floods, consider complementing AA with other livelihood interventions to help communities recover from the shock and rebuild their livelihoods.
- **Address protection issues** - strengthen measures to protect vulnerable populations from robbery, rape, and other safety concerns during displacement and in camps.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY SURVEY OUTCOMES

Ns	Indicators	Indicator disaggregation	Unit of analysis	Sampled Populations _Descriptive Statistics							Intervention Groups Effects: Sign Level	
				AA		FR		CG				
				Number	Mean/% Sign Level	Number	Mean/% Sign Level	Number	Mean/% Sign Level		AA	FR
IMPACT												
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME 1.1		**CLIMATE CAPACITY RESILIENCE SCORE**										
Ultimate Outcome. 1		**Enhanced resilience to the negative impacts of frequent riverine floods and reduced damages and loss of floods**										
OCI 1.1.1	Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS)	High	(%)	25	5.8%	0	0%***	21	0%		+ 3.6% **	- 4.1% ***
UOI 1.1.2		Medium	(%)	66	15%	111	21%	72	21%		-2.6%	+5.7% **
UOI 1.1.3		Low	(%)	342	79%	413	79%	273	79%		-0.9%	-1.7%
UOI 1.1.4		Average	No.	433	3.12 **	524	2.65	366	2.59		+ 1.26 ***	+ 0.73 ***
			Total	**433**	**100%**	524	100%	**366**	**100%**			
OUTCOMES												
Immediate Outcome 1.1		**Increased awareness and access to timely and valuable EW information and advisories related to floods**										
IOI 1.1.1	% HH with increased accessed climate & weather risk information	Total	(%)	193	44.6%***	111	21.2%***	127	34.7%		+ 15.3% ***	- 8.0% **
IOI 1.1.2	% of Respondents that received early	Total	(%)	236	54.5%***	146	27.9%**	127	34.7%		+ 27.0%***	-2.40%

	warning messages (EWM)											
IOI 1.1.3.1	Proportion of respondents reporting Climate Services Score (CSS)	High	(%)	135	31.2%	120	22.9%***	100	27.3%		+9.5%**	+0.9%
IOI 1.1.3.2		Medium	(%)	17	3.9%	11	2.1%	11	3.0%		+1.2%	-2.2%
IOI 1.1.3.3		Low	(%)	281	64.9%	393	75.0%*	255	69.7%		-10.7% ***	+1.2%
IOI 1.1.3.4		Average Score	No	433	1.00	524	0.718*	366	0.877		+ 0.30***	-0.02
			Total	**433**	**100%**	**524**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**			
Immediate Outcome 1.2		**Targeted households can meet their food consumption needs while reducing them by adopting negative coping strategies due to lack of food.**										
OCI 1.2.1.	Proportion of respondents reporting an acceptable FCS (≥35)	Acceptable	(%)	240	55.4%***	386	73.7%***	164	44.8%		+ 13.4% ***	+ 35.1% ***
OCI 1.2.1.		Borderline	(%)	138	32%	53	10.1%***	111	30.3%		+6.0% *	-12.8% ***
OCI 1.2.1.		Poor	(%)	55	13%***	85	16.2%***	91	24.9%		-19.4% ***	-22.3% ***
			Total	**433**	**100%**	**524**	**100.0%**	**366**	**100.0%**			

OCI 1.2.3.1	Proportion of respondents reporting reduced consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI)	Average	No	433	13.4***	524	7.5	366	7.5		+ 5.0 ***	-0.57*
OCI 1.2.2.1		No to low (Good)	(%)	64	14.8%	171	32.6%***	69	18.9%		+0.7%	+ 17.5% ***
OCI 1.2.2.2		Medium	(%)	96	22.2%***	169	32.3%***	179	48.9%		- 25.1% ***	- 13.9% ***
OCI 1.2.2.3		Poor	(%)	273	63.0%***	184	35.1%	118	32.2%		+ 24.4% ***	- 3.5%
			Total	**433**	**100%**	**524**	**100%**	**366**	**100.0%**			
OCI 1.2.3.2	Percentage of targeted households applying coping strategies due to lack of food ***(Focus on Emergency)***	Neutral	(%)	71	16.4%	86	16.4%***	31	8.5%		0	+ 17.5% ***
OCI 1.2.4.1		Emergency	(%)	188	43.4%***	205	39.1%***	73	19.9%		+ 16.3% ***	+ 10.1% **
OCI 1.2.4.2		Crisis	(%)	28	6.5%	224	42.7%***	209	57.1%		+ 13.9% ***	+ 28.2% ***
OCI 1.2.4.3		Stress	(%)	146	33.7%***	9	1.7%***	53	14.5%		- 8.4% **	+ 11.0% ***
			Total	**433**	**100%**	**524**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**			
	CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES											
CS 1.1	**Protection**											

CS 1.2.	% of people well informed about the WFP programme	People "well' informed about programme = yes	(%)	21	5%	24	4%					
CS 1.1.1	Proportion of assisted women, girls, men & boys informed about the Programme. & showing understanding of their entitlements	People were informed about Assistance entitlements.	(%)	217	54%	344	63%					
CS 1.1.2		People informed on the selection of people in the programmes	(%)	143	36%	202	37%					
CS 1.1.3		People informed of programme's end.	(%)	34	8%	42	8%					
			Total	**402**		**547**						
CS 1.2.	**Accountability to Affected Populations/CFM**											
CSI 1.2.1	Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges	Total	(%)	398	99%	547	100%					
CSI	Proportion of targeted people who report that the WFP Programme is	Total										

Ns	**Gender:** Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on using food/cash/ vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality															
	Disaggregation	AA						FR						Total		
		Voucher		Cash/Mobile Money		Total		Voucher		Cash/MM		Total		Voucher		Cash/MM
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
CSI 1.3.1	Women	18	23.1 %	77	24.1 %	95	23.9 %	114	25.9 %	6	7.9%	120	23.2 %	132	25%	83	21%
CSI 1.3.2	Men	18	23.1 %	51	16%	69	17.3 %	157	35.6 %	56	73.7 %	213	41.2 %	175	34%	107	27%
CSI 1.3.3	Both	42	53.8 %	192	60%	234	58.8 %	170	38.5 %	14	18.4 %	184	35.6 %	212	41%	206	52%
	Total	**78**	**100%**	**320**	**100%**	**398**	**100%**	**441**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**517**	**100%**	519	100 %	396	100 %

CSI 1.2.3	Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to the WFP Programme	Total	(%)	401	100%	547	100%						

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