

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

Puntland, Somalia
April 2016

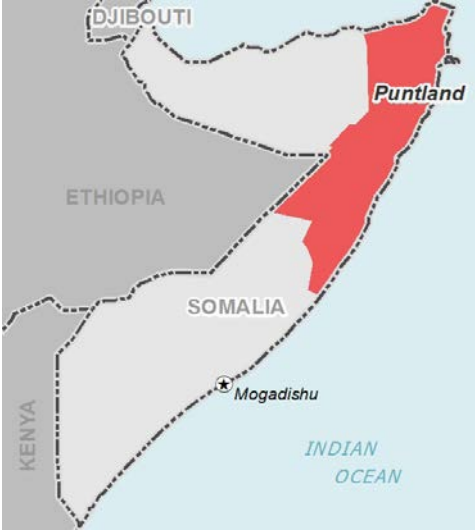
Background and Methodology

In February 2016 following successive low precipitation rainy seasons the Government of Somaliland issued a declaration of drought. The drought is reported to have a high impact on the primarily pastoralist communities and livestock within the affected regions of Somaliland and Puntland. While responses are ongoing, low rainfall predictions for the Gu season could necessitate a revised strategic response. As a result the WASH Cluster triggered a SIRNA to identify key needs and services in order to inform the second stage response.

This factsheet highlights preliminary findings from 40 communities within Puntland, assessed between 03-Apr-16 and 22-Apr-16, as part of this joint exercise. Information is based on a representative sample of Puntland at a confidence level of 92% and margin of error of 5%.

This factsheet is accompanied by a full assessment report, and a total of 9 factsheets - for Somaliland and Puntland states; and Awdal, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed regions.

Location Map



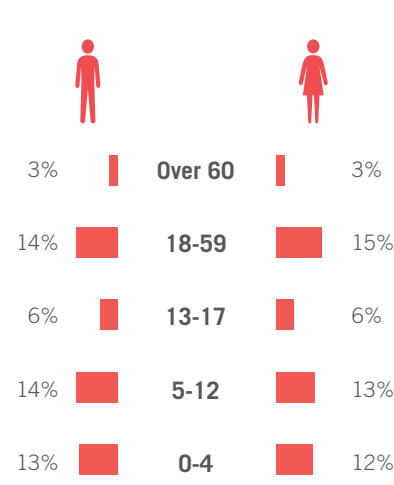
Overview

of assessed communities:
40

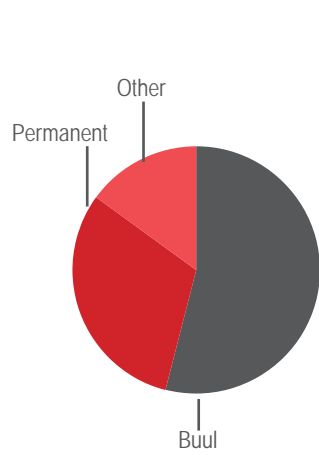
Primary drinking water sources:*

- 1) Burkad (62%)
- 2) Water kiosk (16%)
- 3) Unprotected well (12%)

Demographics



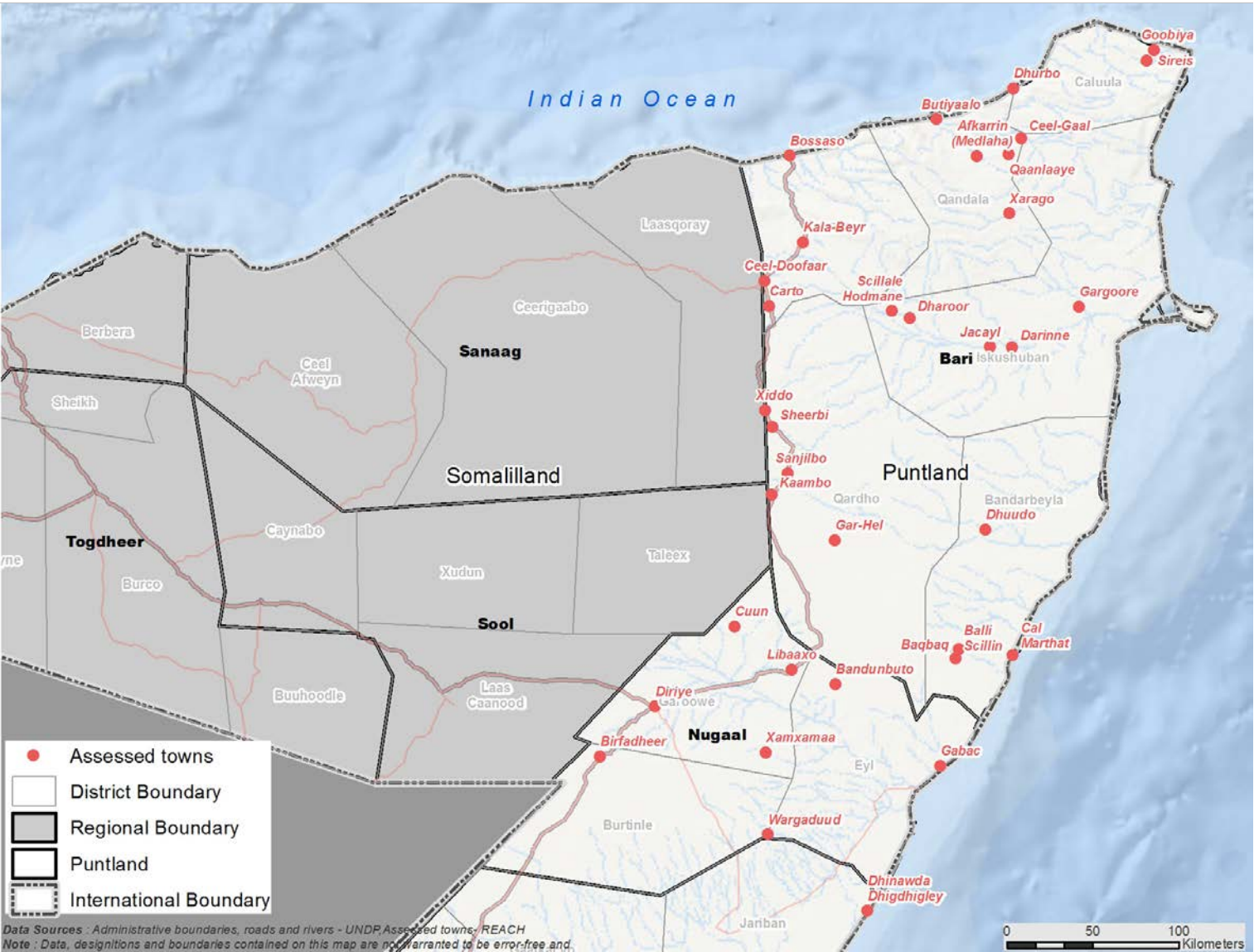
Shelter Type



Reported Priority Needs

- Priority needs reported by the assessed households were:
- 1 Water (84%)
 - 2 Food (80%)
 - 3 Healthcare (50%)

Assessed Communities



Sectoral Overview

Sector	Indicator	Target	Achieved
Education	% of children aged 5-12 accessing primary education at time of assessment (girls/boys)	100%	12% / 14%
	% of HH with children who have stopped attending school since the drought	0%	5%
	Ratio of teachers to students in functioning schools	1:45	1:38
Health	% of HH reporting health concerns	0%	78%
	% of HH reporting increased difficulty in accessing healthcare since the drought	0%	63%
	% of HH reporting increase in healthcare spending since the drought	0%	56%
Food Security	% of HH with acceptable food consumption scores	100%	20%
	% of HH reported negative food consumption coping strategies as a result of drought	0%	82%
	% of HH reporting loss of livestock as a result of drought	0%	79%
Nutrition	% of HH reporting a negative change in accessing nutrition services since the drought	0%	13%
	% of settlements with nutrition services available within the settlement	100%	8%
	% of HH with infants reporting that baby care items have been distributed since the drought*	0%	24%
Protection	% of HH reporting to own the land they are settled on	100%	80%
	% of HH reporting a loss belongings since the drought	0%	47%
	% of HH reporting child separated since the drought (girls/boys)	0%	8% / 14%
Shelter and NFIs	% of HH in buuls reporting damage to buul cover	0%	39%
	% of HH with access to at least one 20L Jerry can in good condition	100%	58%
	% of HH with an acceptable NFI score	100%	2%
WASH	% of HH with access to a latrine	100%	69%
	% of HH reporting use of water treatment techniques	100%	12%
	% of HH reporting hand washing with soap or ash	100%	50%

Targets are based on minimum standards agreed with the ICCG. ● Target reached, ● Target more than 50% reached, ● Target less than 50% or not at all reached or when target of 0% was not met.
* Respondents could select more than one water source if multiple present in the community
**Baby care items include milk products and/or baby bottles/teats

