

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment - preliminary findings

Mahaday Town Area, Middle Shabelle, Somalia
November 2015

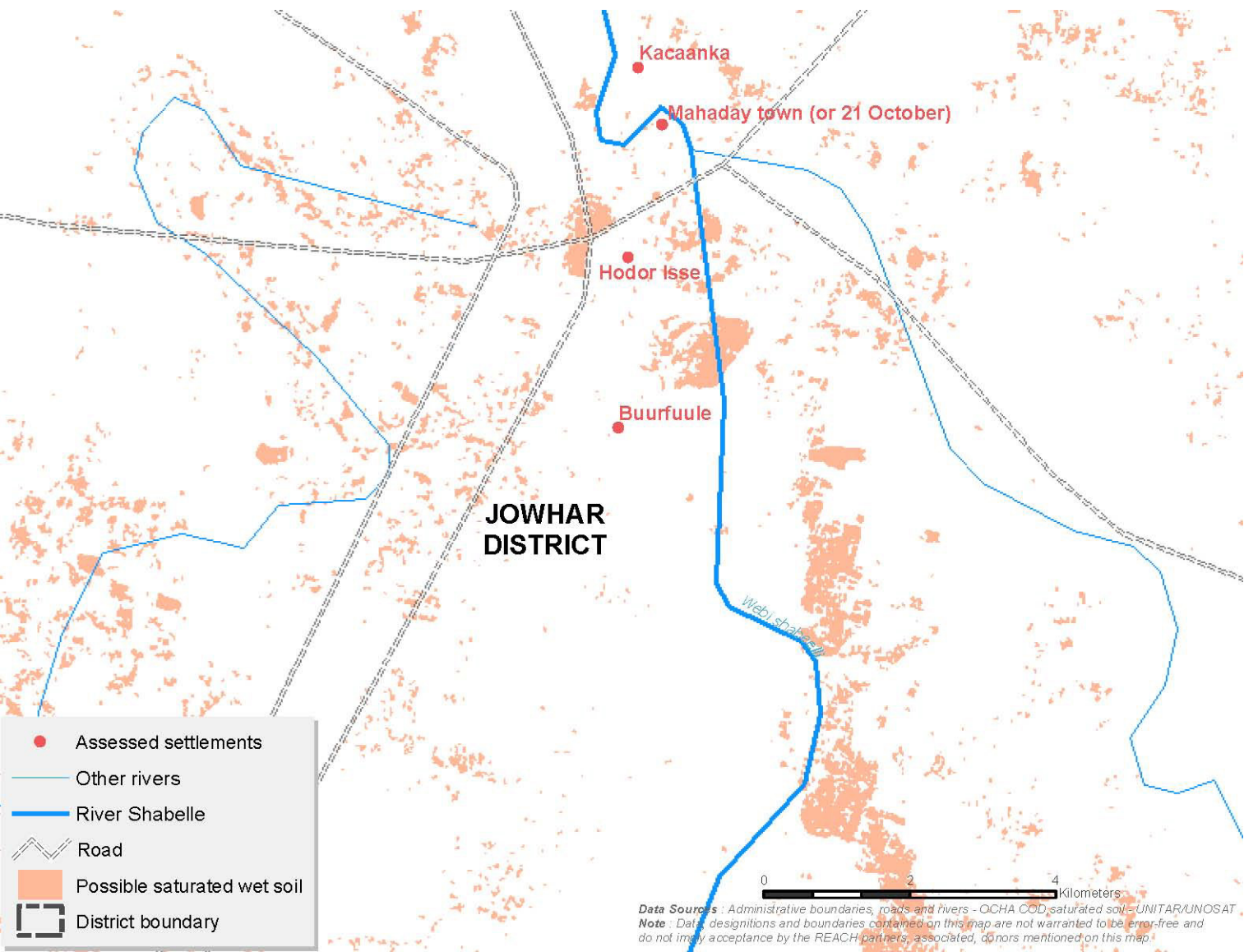
Background and Methodology

Deyr seasonal rains started in Middle Shabelle in October with flooding reported to have started by 22 October. Through expressed interest from the Inter-Cluster Coordinating Group (ICCG), upon a trigger request by the WASH Cluster, OCHA requested REACH to initiate a Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (SIRNA) for the Deyr 2015 related flood affected areas in Middle Shabelle, Somalia.

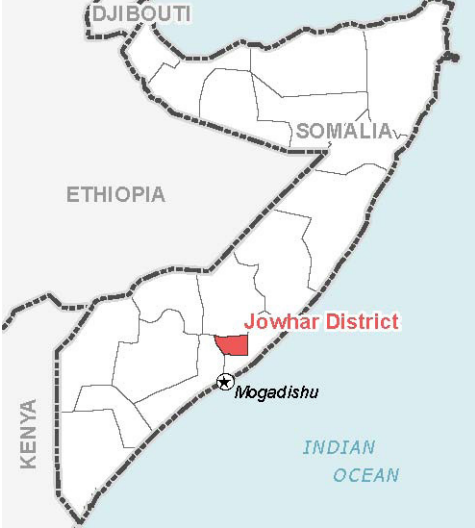
Information was collected by REACH and humanitarian partners from a total of 12 villages in affected areas of Middle Shabelle, from 9-12 November 2015. This factsheet presents preliminary findings from four assessed villages in Mahaday Town area, based on a random sample of households. Findings are representative for the Mahaday Town area with a confidence of 95% and a margin of error of 5%.

The information presented in the factsheet was collected on behalf of the humanitarian community in order to better understand the needs, vulnerabilities and intentions of households in these districts. The findings from the assessment should inform inter-sectoral and sectoral responses, and should not be used as substitutes for in-depth assessments. This factsheet is accompanied by a full assessment report.

Assessed Communities



Location Map



Overview

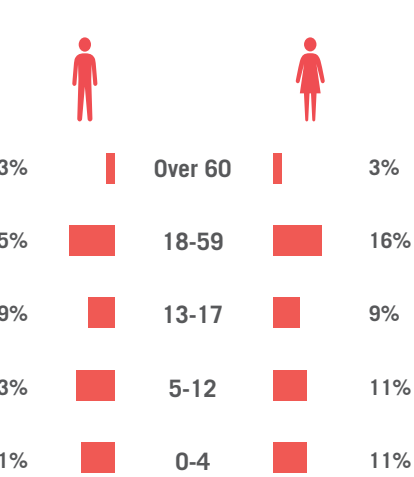
of assessed villages in Mahaday Town Area:

4

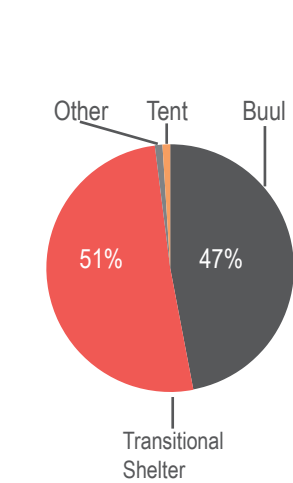
% of displaced HHs within assessed villages:

7%

Demographics



Shelter Typology



Reported Priority Needs

- Priority needs reported by the assessed households were:
- 1 Food
 - 2 Shelter
 - 3 Healthcare

Sectoral Overview

Sector	Indicator	Target	Achieved	
Education	% of HHs with children accessing primary education at time of assessment*	100%	0% boys, 0% girls	●
	% of HHs reporting education as a high priority	100%	9%	●
	% of functioning schools meeting minimum teacher-student ratio (1:45)	100%	0%	●
Health	% of HHs reporting increased health concerns since the flood	0%	58%	●
	% of HHs reporting access to primary healthcare	100%	53%	●
	% of HHs reporting travel time to healthcare services within 60 minutes	100%	61%	●
Food Security	% of HHs with acceptable food consumption scores	100%	10%	●
	% of HHs reported negative food consumption coping strategies	0%	93%	●
	% of HHs reporting increase in the amount of money spent by HH for food since the flood	0%	15%	●
Nutrition	% of HHs reporting a negative change in accessing nutrition services since the flood	0%	27%	●
	% of assessed villages with nutrition services available within the village	100%	0%	●
	% of HHs reporting that baby care items have been distributed since the flood**	0%	0%	●
Protection	% of villages with community structures where security concerns are addressed	100%	0%	●
	% of HHs reporting a loss of livestock since the flood	0%	9%	●
	% of HHs reporting family separations since the flood	0%	44%	●
Shelter	% of HHs reporting access to all key NFIs on market***	100%	40%	●
	% of HHs with main shelter damaged since the flood	0%	22%	●
	% of main shelters with a door and lock	100%	23%	●
WASH	% of HHs reporting use of water treatment techniques	100%	2%	●
	% of HHs with access to latrine	100%	1%	●
	% of HHs reporting hand washing with soap	100%	0%	●

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, ● Not applicable.

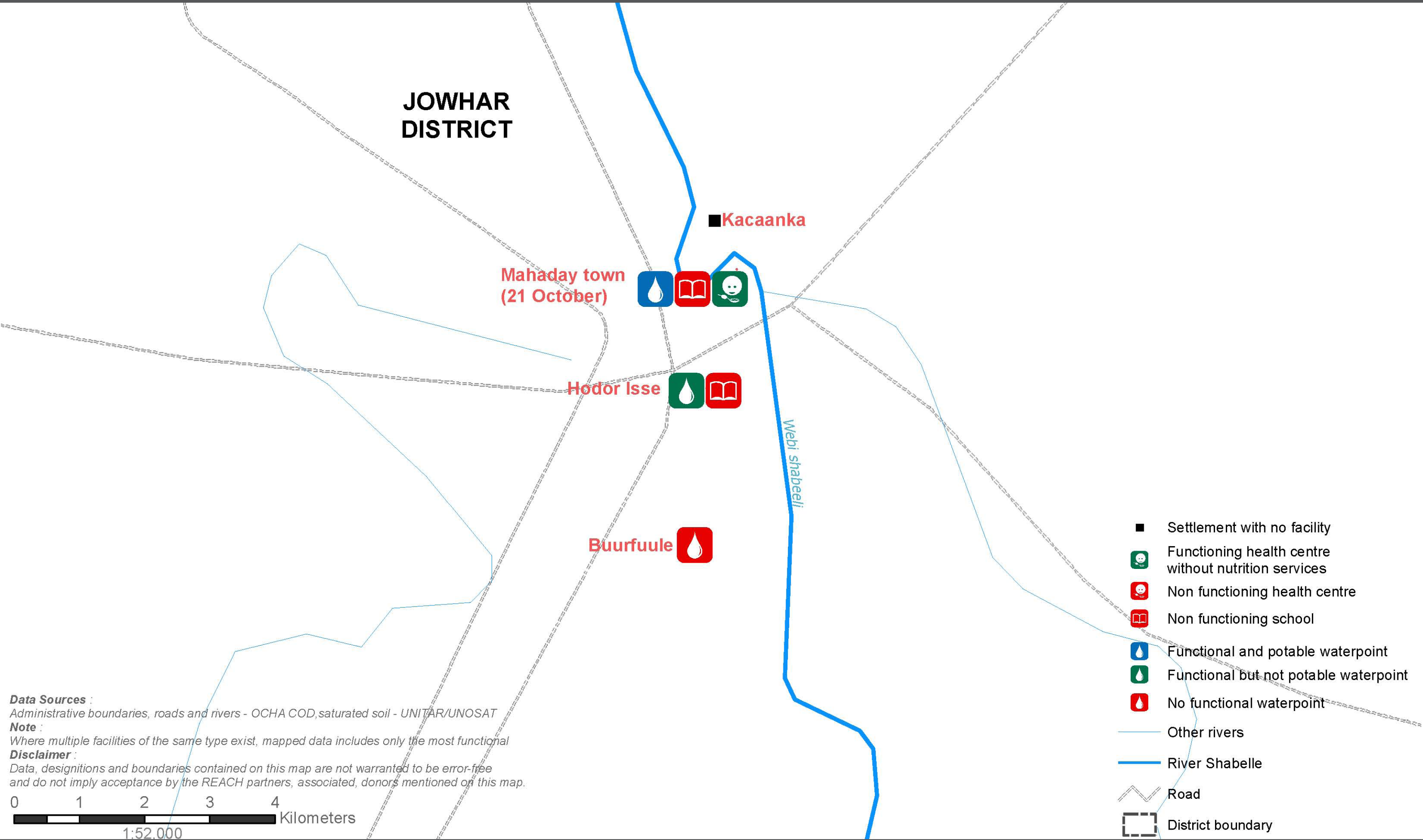
*Percentage representative of total percent of girls and boys, independent of total percent of children.

**Baby care items include milk products and/or baby bottles/teats

***All key NFI items include: jerry cans, cooking pots, knives, wash basins, mats, blankets, plastic sheeting

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment - Facilities Map*

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*The methodology for facility capture is limited to facilities within the community perimeter.