

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

Awdal, Somaliland, Somalia
April 2016

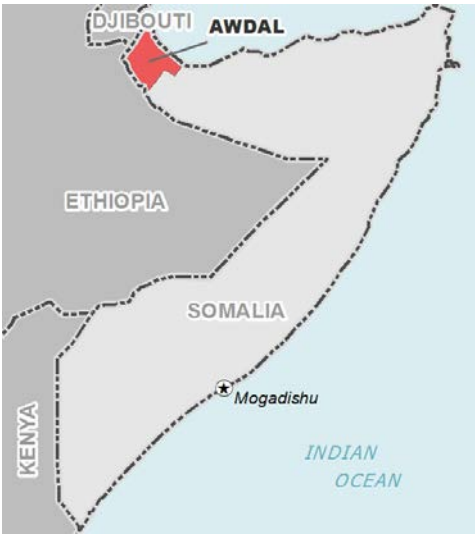
Background and Methodology

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 16 communities within Awdal, Somaliland, assessed between 24-Mar-16 and 02-Apr-16, as part of this joint exercise. Information is based on an indicative sample only.

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:

16

Primary drinking water sources:*

1) Unprotected well (43%)

2) Burkad (23%)

3) Piped system (13%)

Demographics



1%

Over 60

2%

19%

18-59

17%

6%

13-17

8%

14%

5-12

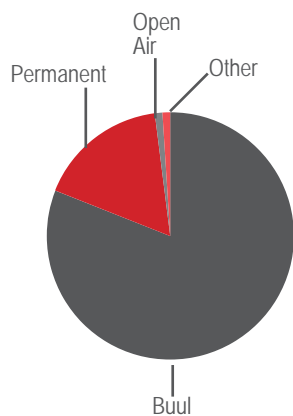
12%

12%

0-4

9%

Shelter Type



Reported Priority Needs

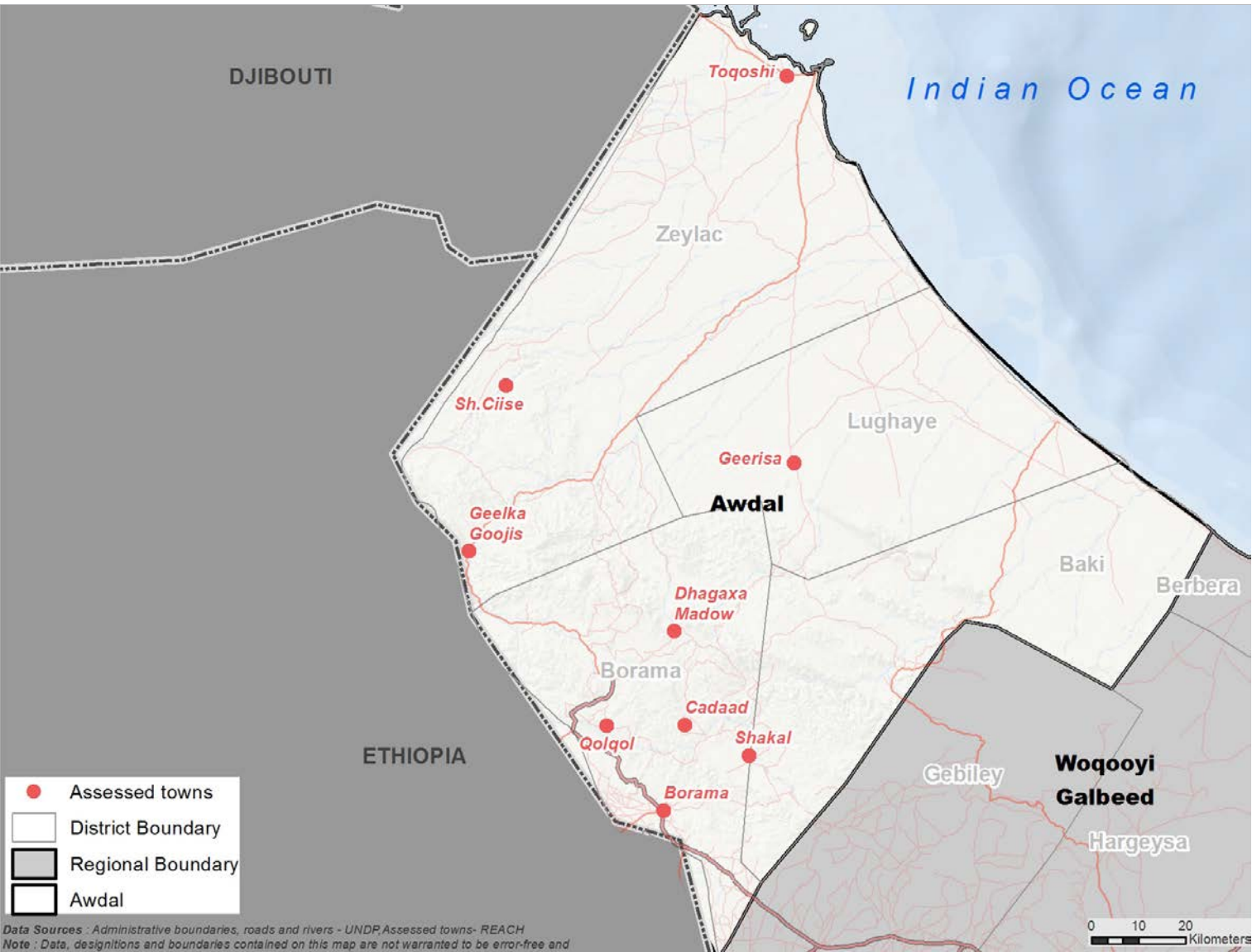
Priority needs reported by the assessed households were:

1 Food (88%)

2 Healthcare (77%)

3 Water (77%)

Assessed Communities



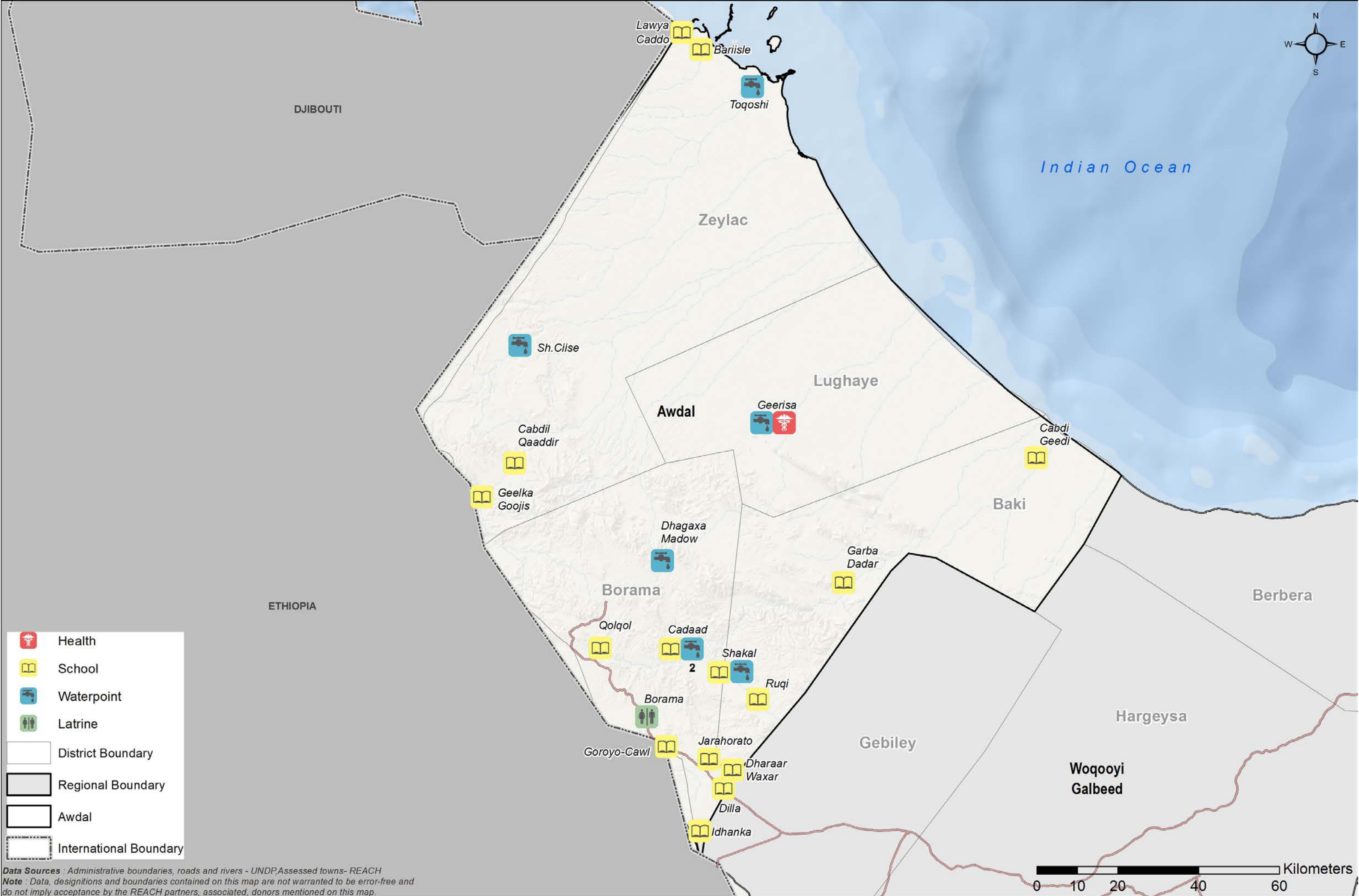
Sectoral Overview

Sector	Indicator	Target	Achieved	
Education	% of children aged 5-12 accessing primary education at time of assessment (girls/boys)	100%	15% / 11%	●
	% of HH with children who have stopped attending school since the drought	0%	3%	●
	Ratio of teachers to students in functioning schools	1:45	1:24	●
Health	% of HH reporting health concerns	0%	43%	●
	% of HH reporting increased difficulty in accessing healthcare since the drought	0%	55%	●
	% of HH reporting increase in healthcare spending since the drought	0%	17%	●
Food Security	% of HH with acceptable food consumption scores	100%	3%	●
	% of HH reported negative food consumption coping strategies as a result of drought	0%	64%	●
	% of HH reporting loss of livestock as a result of drought	0%	81%	●
Nutrition	% of HH reporting a negative change in accessing nutrition services since the drought	0%	4%	●
	% of settlements with nutrition services available within the settlement	100%	5%	●
	% of HH with infants reporting that baby care items have been distributed since the drought*	0%	1%	●
Protection	% of HH reporting to own the land they are settled on	100%	93%	●
	% of HH reporting a loss belongings since the drought	0%	11%	●
	% of HH reporting child separated since the drought (girls/boys)	0%	7% / 10%	●
Shelter and NFIs	% of HH in buuls reporting damage to buul cover	0%	47%	●
	% of HH with access to at least one 20L Jerry can in good condition	100%	81%	●
	% of HH with an acceptable NFI score	100%	2%	●
WASH	% of HH with access to a latrine	100%	29%	●
	% of HH reporting use of water treatment techniques	100%	1%	●
	% of HH reporting hand washing with soap or ash	100%	27%	●

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



Mapped Facilities in Awdal, Somaliland



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



OCHA

REACH

An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNOSAT