

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

Sanaag, Somaliland, Somalia
April 2016

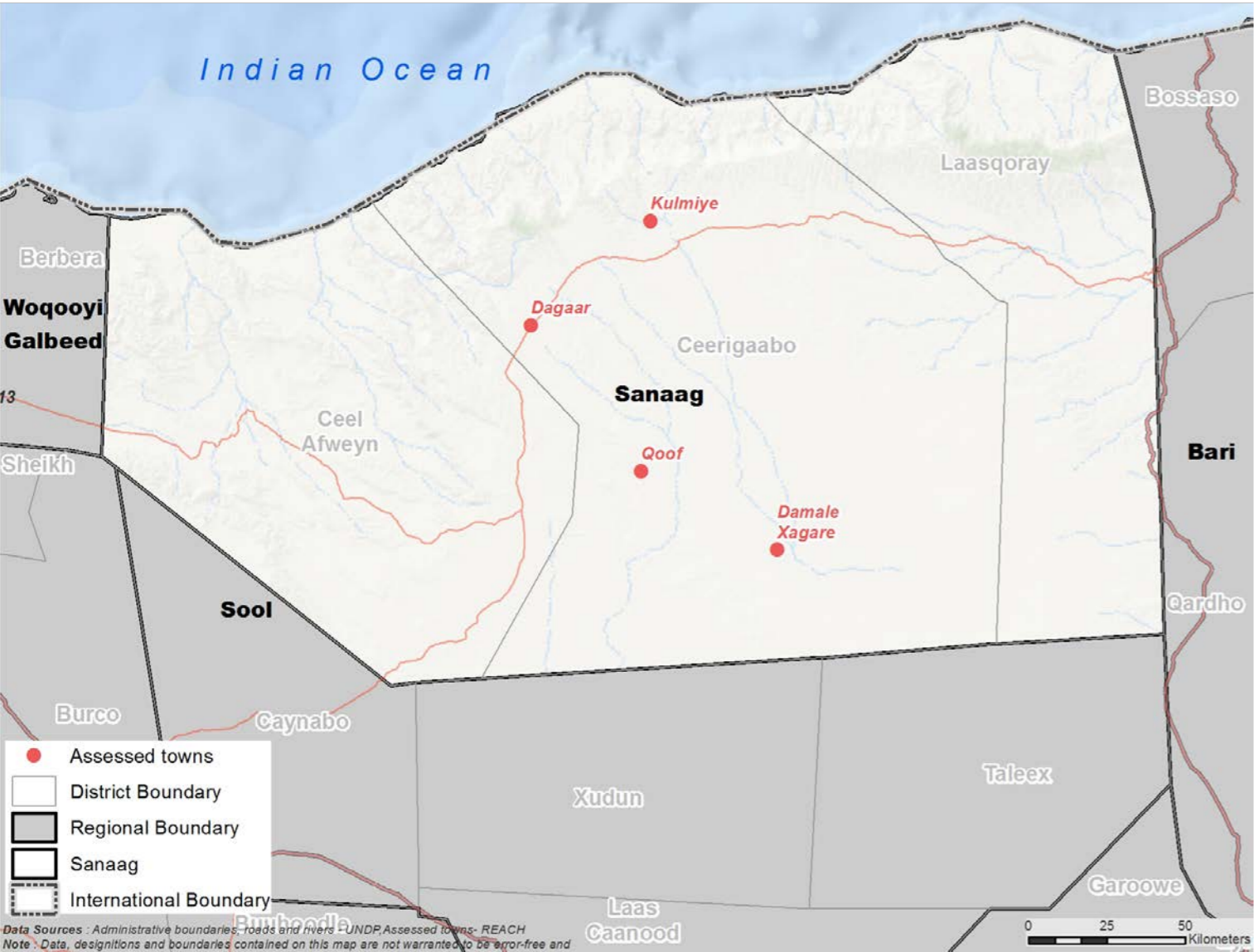
Background and Methodology

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.

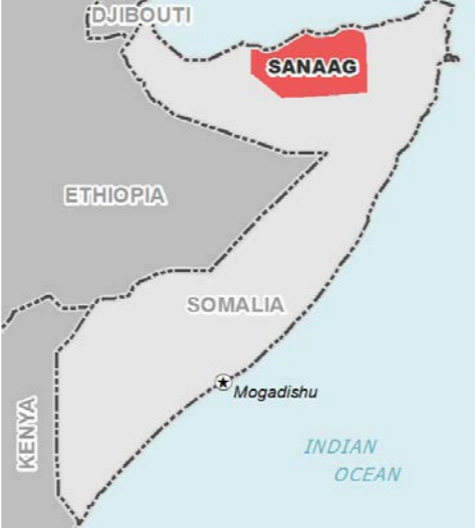
This factsheet highlights preliminary findings from 4 communities within Sanaag, Somaliland, assessed between 26-Mar-16 and 30-Mar-16, as part of this joint exercise. Information is based on an indicative sample only.

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.

Assessed Communities



Location Map



Overview

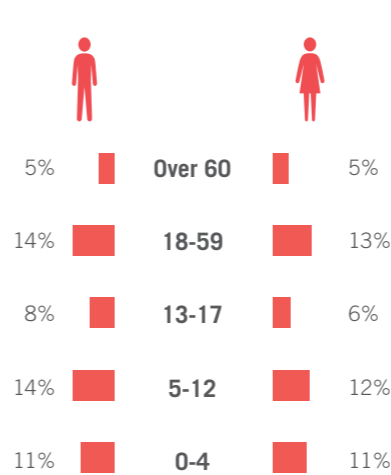
of assessed communities:

4

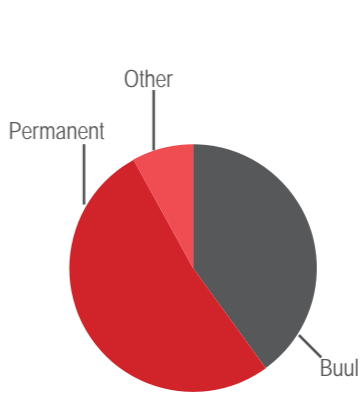
Primary drinking water sources:*

- 1) Unprotected well (36%)
- 2) Burkad (34%)
- 3) Protected well with handpump (14%)

Demographics



Shelter Type



Reported Priority Needs

Priority needs reported by the assessed households were:

- 1 Water (92%)
- 2 Food (85%)
- 3 Healthcare (67%)

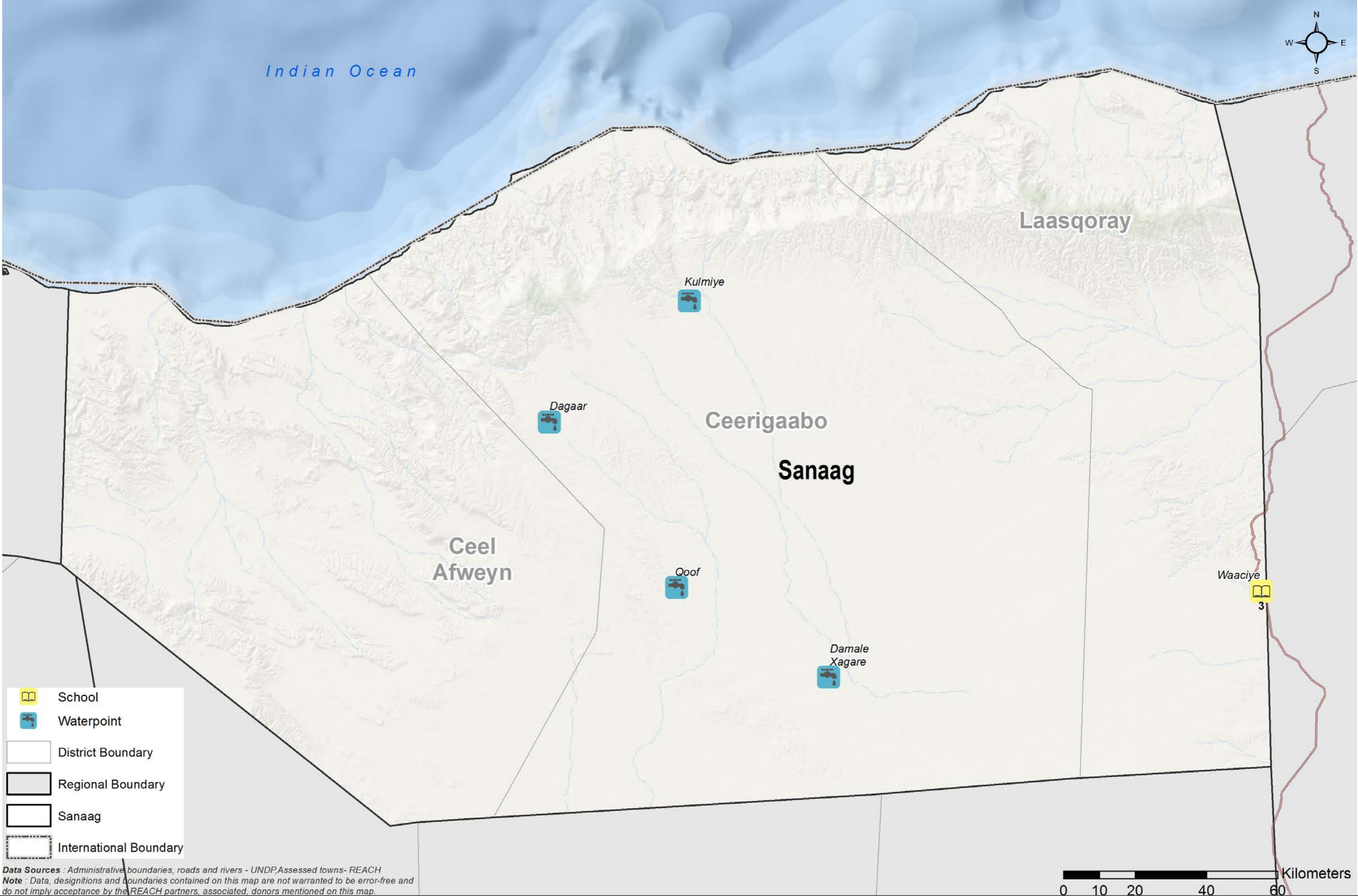
Sectoral Overview

Sector	Indicator	Target	Achieved
Education	% of children aged 5-12 accessing primary education at time of assessment (girls/boys)	100%	22% / 23%
	% of HH with children who have stopped attending school since the drought	0%	8%
	Ratio of teachers to students in functioning schools	1:45	1:35
Health	% of HH reporting health concerns	0%	75%
	% of HH reporting increased difficulty in accessing healthcare since the drought	0%	73%
	% of HH reporting increase in healthcare spending since the drought	0%	73%
Food Security	% of HH with acceptable food consumption scores	100%	16%
	% of HH reported negative food consumption coping strategies as a result of drought	0%	73%
	% of HH reporting loss of livestock as a result of drought	0%	62%
Nutrition	% of HH reporting a negative change in accessing nutrition services since the drought	0%	14%
	% of settlements with nutrition services available within the settlement	100%	0%
	% of HH with infants reporting that baby care items have been distributed since the drought*	0%	7%
Protection	% of HH reporting to own the land they are settled on	100%	85%
	% of HH reporting a loss belongings since the drought	0%	26%
	% of HH reporting child separated since the drought (girls/boys)	0%	11% / 21%
Shelter and NFIs	% of HH in buuls reporting damage to buul cover	0%	23%
	% of HH with access to at least one 20L Jerry can in good condition	100%	85%
	% of HH with an acceptable NFI score	100%	3%
WASH	% of HH with access to a latrine	100%	41%
	% of HH reporting use of water treatment techniques	100%	4%
	% of HH reporting hand washing with soap or ash	100%	18%

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 Sanaag, Somaliland



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



OCHA

REACH

An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNOSAT