

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.

Location Map



Overview

of assessed communities:

4

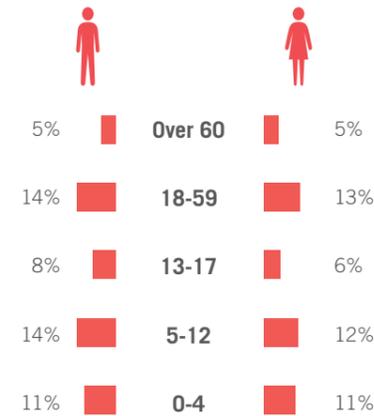
Primary drinking water sources:*

1) Unprotected well (36%)

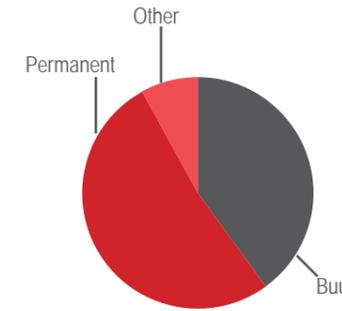
2) Burkad (34%)

3) Protected well with handpump (14%)

Demographics



Shelter Type

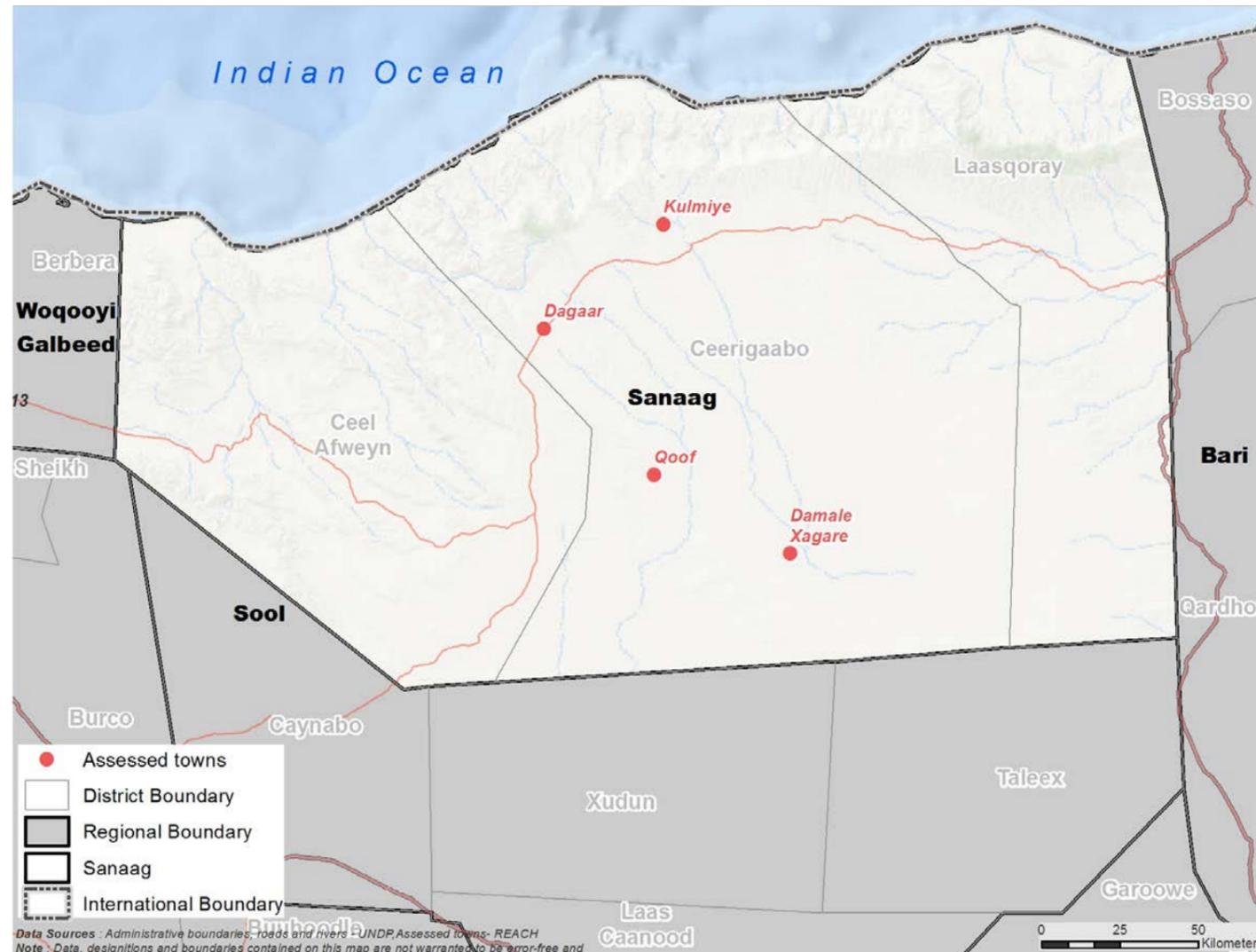


Reported Priority Needs

Priority needs reported by the assessed households were:

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

Assessed Communities



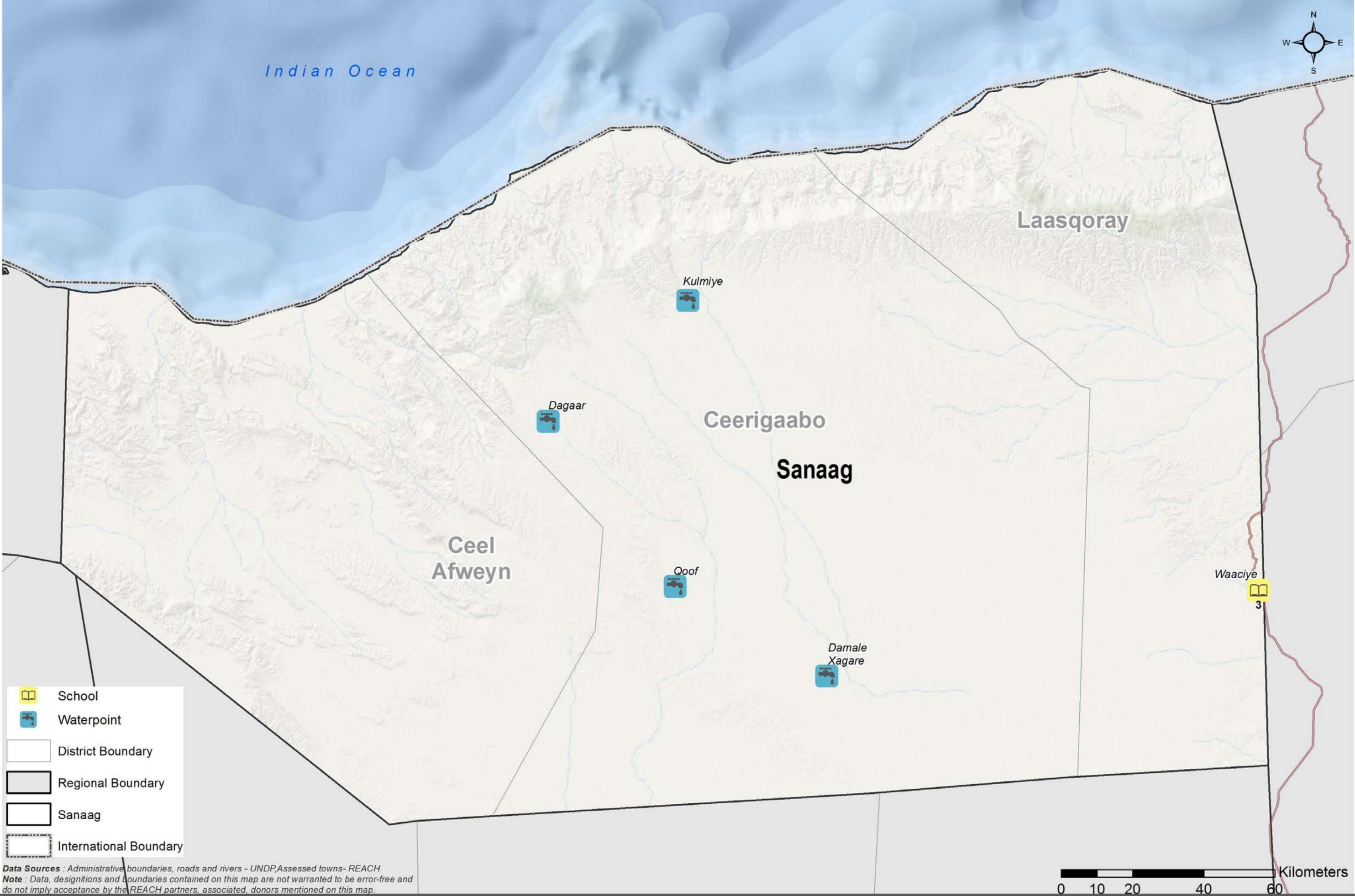
Sectoral Overview

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



Data Sources : Administrative boundaries, roads and rivers - UNDP Assessed towns- REACH
Note : Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

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