

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment

Somaliland, Somalia
April 2016

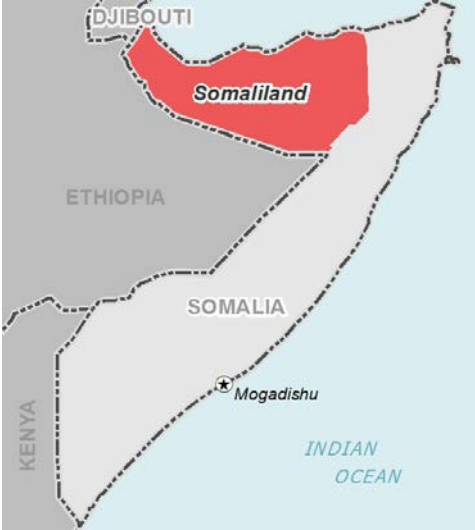
Background and Methodology

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 55 communities within Somaliland, assessed between 24-Mar-16 and 04-Apr-16, as part of this joint exercise. Information is based on a representative sample of Somaliland 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:
55

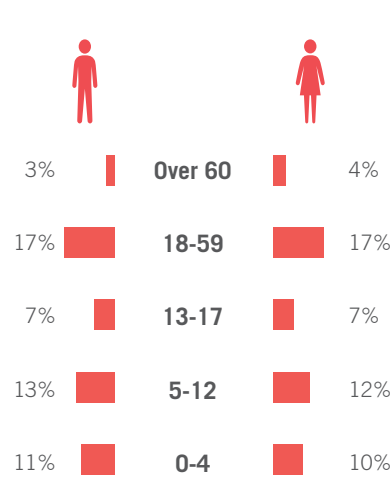
Primary drinking water sources:*

1) Burkad (50%)

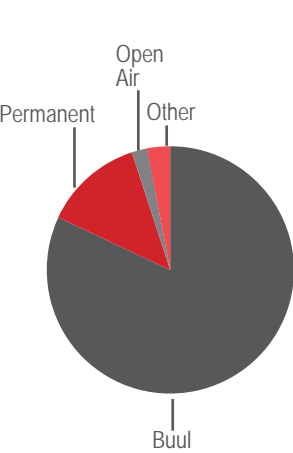
2) Unprotected well (24%)

3) Protected well with hand pump (9%)

Demographics



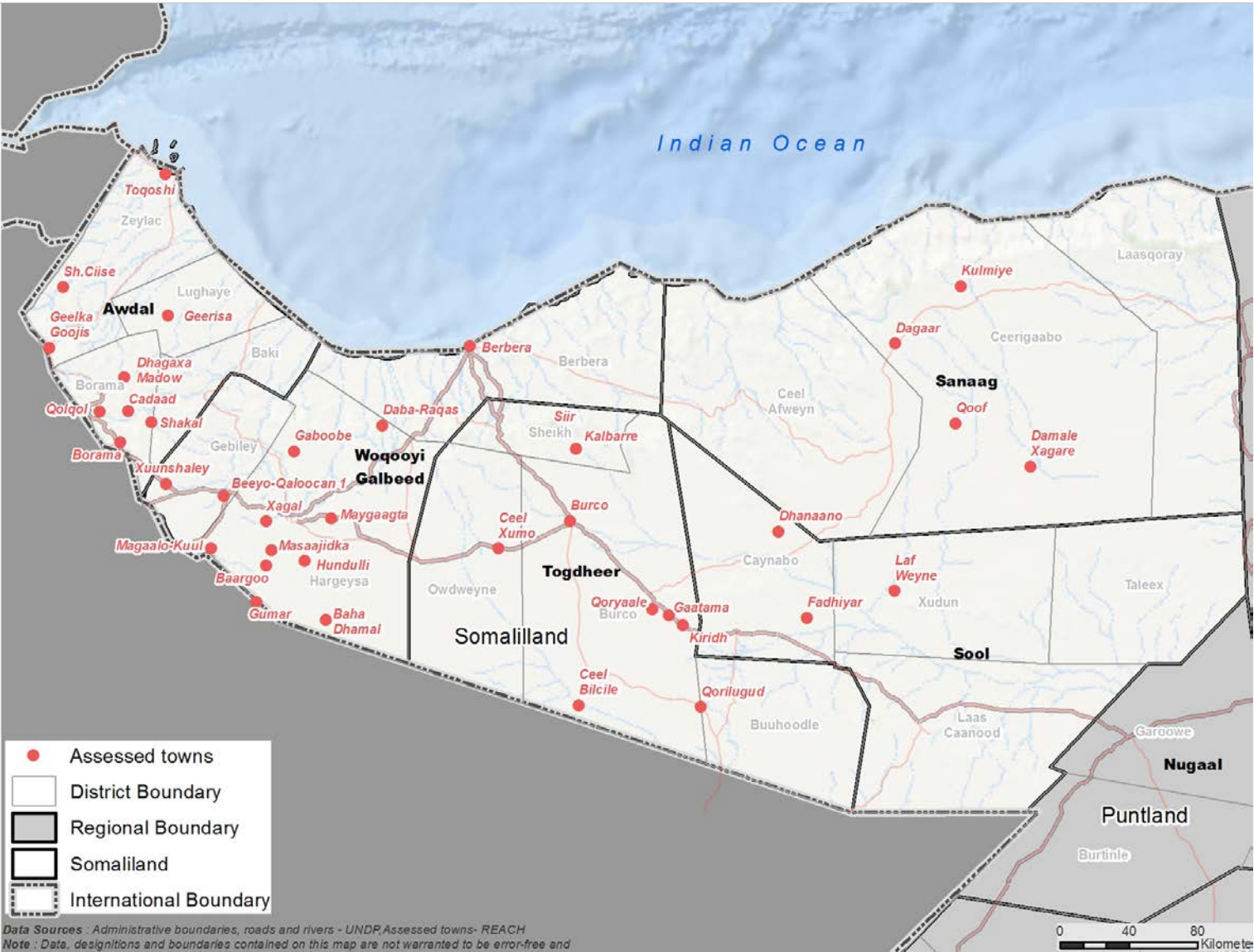
Shelter Type



Reported Priority Needs

- Priority needs reported by the assessed households were:
- 1 Food (93%)
 - 2 Water (82%)
 - 3 Healthcare (71%)

Assessed Communities



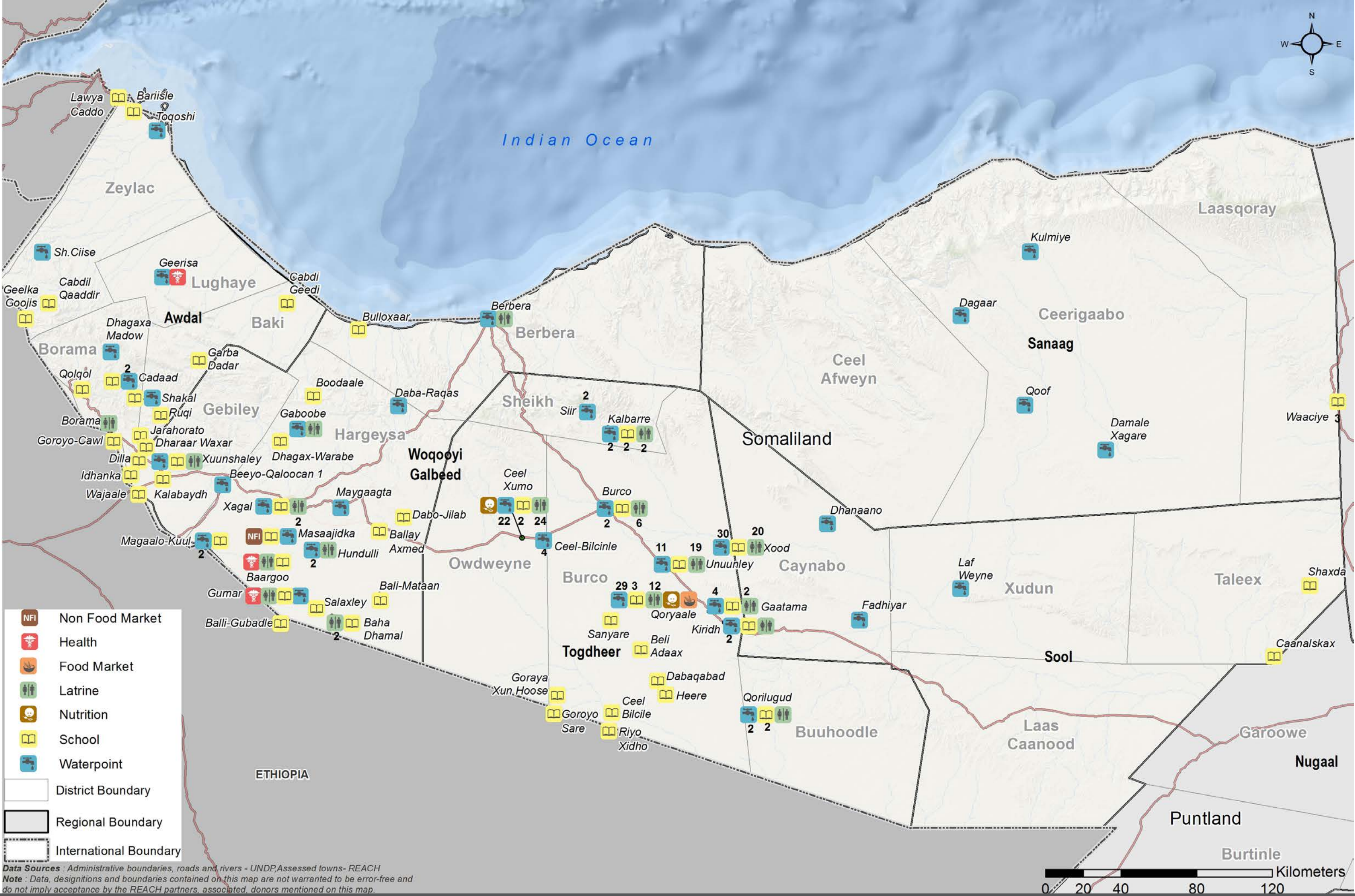
Sectoral Overview

Sector	Indicator	Target	Achieved
Education	% of children aged 5-12 accessing primary education at time of assessment (girls/boys)	100%	12% / 13%
	% of HH with children who have stopped attending school since the drought	0%	5%
	Ratio of teachers to students in functioning schools	1:45	1:28
Health	% of HH reporting health concerns	0%	49%
	% of HH reporting increased difficulty in accessing healthcare since the drought	0%	51%
	% of HH reporting increase in healthcare spending since the drought	0%	30%
Food Security	% of HH with acceptable food consumption scores	100%	6%
	% of HH reported negative food consumption coping strategies as a result of drought	0%	71%
	% of HH reporting loss of livestock as a result of drought	0%	73%
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%	1%
	% of HH with infants reporting that baby care items have been distributed since the drought*	0%	10%
Protection	% of HH reporting to own the land they are settled on	100%	88%
	% of HH reporting a loss belongings since the drought	0%	28%
	% of HH reporting child separated since the drought (girls/boys)	0%	6% / 8%
Shelter and NFIs	% of HH in buuls reporting damage to buul cover	0%	57%
	% of HH with access to at least one 20L Jerry can in good condition	100%	51%
	% of HH with an acceptable NFI score	100%	1%
WASH	% of HH with access to a latrine	100%	36%
	% of HH reporting use of water treatment techniques	100%	9%
	% of HH reporting hand washing with soap or ash	100%	28%

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 Somaliland



Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



OCHA

REACH

An initiative of
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ACTED and UNOSAT