

BHA MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT FACTSHEET

LOOMING DROUGHT IN SOMALIA

February 2021

BACKGROUND



Acute food insecurity is expected to remain high in Somalia through May 2021. From November 2020 to February 2021,

Save the Children Somalia (SC) has conducted 2 multi-sector needs assessments and SMART surveys across nine regions. The main objective of the drought needs assessments was to capture the household needs given the looming drought conditions to inform programming, awareness raising and resource mobilization.

METHODOLOGY



Primary data was collected through household surveys in all intervention regions of Awdal, Bari, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Nugaal, and Lower Shabele.

The overall sample consisted of **678 households** across 14 unique clusters. A total of 652 interviews were conducted. The assessment targeted both OFDA and FFP intervention districts for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Table 1 Number of interviews conducted per region

Regions	No. of Interviews conducted
Awdal	129
Bakool	35
Bari	176
Bay	140
Hiiraan	107
Lower Shabele	35
Nugaal	30
Total	652

FINDINGS

Respondents Profile

26%

Households living in IDP settlements

Average Household Size

- 8 in Awdal, Bay, Lower Shabele
- 7 in Bari, Nugaal, Hiiraan
- 10 in Bakool



35%

Male Respondents



65%

Female Respondents

Source of Food



The common source of food was through purchase with cash/credit at 38% and 22% through their own production,

9% mentioned agency aid distribution is their main source of food, 6% confirmed their main source of food is from fishing and hunting.

Livestock



Majority (56%) of households have no livestock, the remaining 44% households who confirmed they have livestock like camel, cattle, sheep and goat revealed that the milk production of their livestock is low and decreasing and they are getting less than 1 litre of milk per day.

Farming



Only 33% of households interviewed have land for farming, however, a total of 62% (23% and 39%) are expecting to have 50% to 75% loss due to deyr season and other reasons while 24% of others are expecting to lose all the crops they harvested.

Access to Water



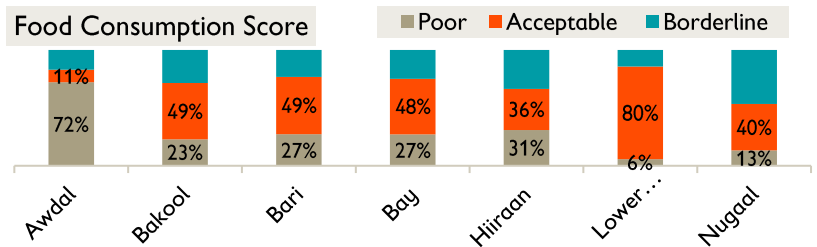
Majority (70%) of HHs do not have access to safe water, this is mainly in Lower Shabele and Bakool where 100% have no access to safe water, followed by Bay 90% and Hiiraan 69%. Majority of HHs (91%) have less than 45 litres of water per day these are mainly from Bari, Nugaal, Hiiraan, Lower Shabele and Bakool.

Food Consumption Score



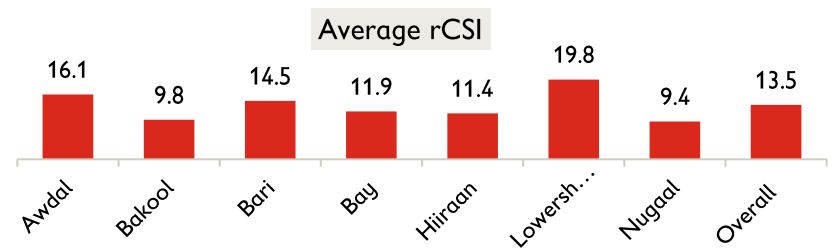
Food Consumption Score is a weighted sum of food groups. A **high** prevalence of households (25% and 35%) are in borderline and poor food consumption score in line with IPC 3 or above.

Overall 40% were in acceptable food consumption score. Under poor food consumption score, Awdal scored the highest at 72%.



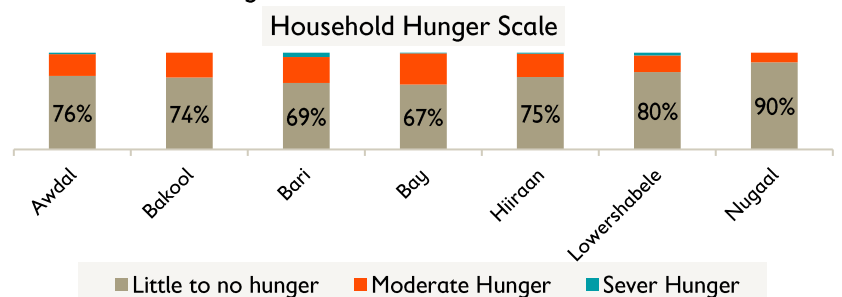
Reduced Coping Strategy Index

The overall reduced coping strategy index is 13.5 which is in line with IPC 2 as per the IPC threshold. Lower Shabele and Awdal have a high coping index at 19.8 and 16.1.



Household Hunger Scale

A large proportion (73%) of interviewed households are categorized as having little or no hunger, however, 25% are in **moderate hunger** which can hinder their ability to access food.

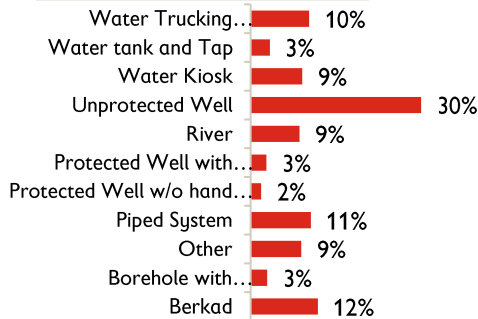


Sources of Water



HHs in Bari and Bay regions have to walk around 5 hours to get water. 30% of HHs are depend on **unprotected** water sources. In addition, 90% of HHs are not aware if the water they use is clean while 81% of respondents don't treat their water.

% of Primary Water Sources

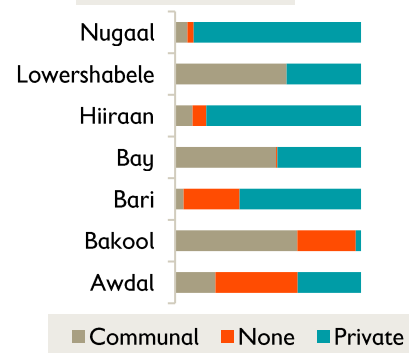


Sanitation



There are **low** sanitation practices in some regions particularly in Awdal, Bakool, Bay and Lowershabele where communal latrines are the most used.

Sanitation Access

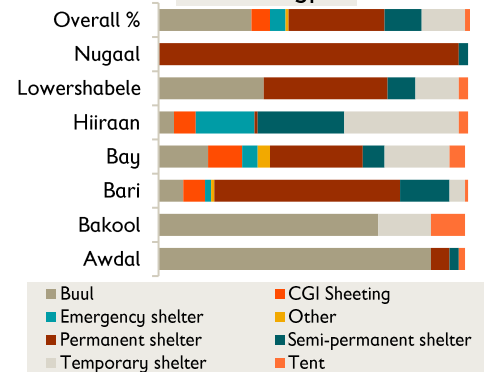


Shelter



The most common shelter type in all regions was Buul followed by permanent shelters, there is a **high** number of households in Hiiraan reporting temporary shelters.

Shelter Types



Illnesses



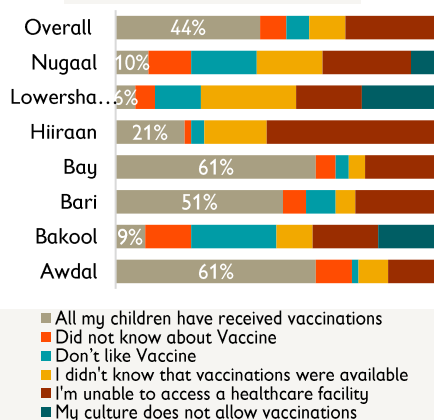
Malaria and stomach pain are the most common diseases (58% and 48%) in the last one month. 18% of households confirmed that malnutrition is one of the most common diseases suffered followed by eye infection (17%).

- Cough/Acute respiratory infection is the highest in Bakool region 63%.
- Diarrhea is highest in lower Shabelle 93% and Bari 43%.
- Malaria is highest in Nugal with 40%.

Vaccination Coverage

Lower Shabelle, Bakool and Nugaal reported **low** vaccination coverage with 6%, 9%, 10% respectively.

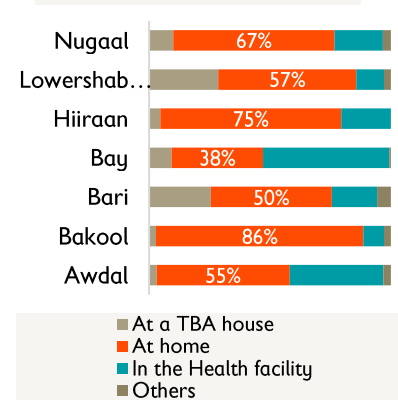
Reasons for not receiving vaccines



Accessing Health Services

A **high** proportion (56%) of mothers have given birth at home, 29% given birth at health center whereas 12% have given birth with a TBA.

Where Mothers Give Birth



Acute Watery Diarrhea



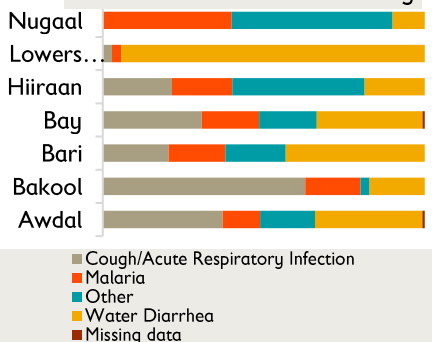
22% of overall households confirmed that a household member had acute watery diarrhea in 2 to 5 times in the last three months whereas 28% reported that a member has severe acute watery diarrhea once in the last three months.

Child Morbidity



About 35% of all HHs reported Water Diarrhea as the common causes of childhood morbidity, followed by respiratory infections.

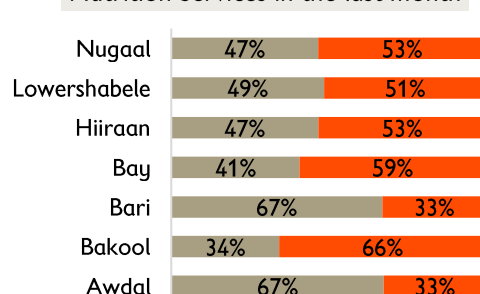
% of Causes of Child Morbidity



Nutrition Services

Only 46% HHs had access to nutrition services. Though majority of mothers interviewed stated children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed there are some areas (Hiiraan) where IYCF services are not available.

% of HHs that have accessed Nutrition Services in the last month.



Child Protection



Majority (64%) HHs confirmed that they were no protection issues, however, 16% reported physical beating, 8% reported emotional issues, and this was mainly from Hiiraan and Lowershabele.

% of Protection Issues

