

SMART SURVEY RESULTS FACTSHEET

LOOMING DROUGHT IN SOMALIA

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 4 SMART surveys across nine regions. The objective of the SMART survey was to estimate the nutrition status of children under 5 years for the four selected districts.

FINDINGS

IPC Phases



Acute Malnutrition (Weight/Height)



The prevalence of GAM as per Weight – for – Height score in Dinsoor district was 17.4% indicating a **critical** situation (IPC classification).

	GAM	MAM	SAM
Adado	7.9%	6.9%	0.9%
Abudwaq	11.9%	10.7%	1.2%
Gebiley	7.9%	7.1%	0.9%
Dinsoor	17.4%	14.4%	3.0%

Acute



MUAC is recommended by WHO as an independent indicator of wasting. GAM prevalence by MUAC is **low**, this discrepancy between the two indicators is particularly apparent in Somalia

	GAM	MAM	SAM
Adado	3.4%	1.3%	2.1%
Abudwaq	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
Gebiley	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%
Dinsoor	14.1%	11.6%	2.5%

Underweight



Underweight is a composite form of under nutrition and has elements of both acute under nutrition (wasting) as well as chronic under nutrition (stunting). The prevalence of underweight is 27.1% and is **below** the international standard threshold of $\geq 30\%$.

	Underweight	Moderate Underweight	Severe Underweight
Adado	6.6%	5.4%	1.2%
Abudwaq	12.2%	9.7%	2.6%
Gebiley	5.4%	4.7%	0.7%
Dinsoor	27.1%	20.2%	6.9%

Mortality Rate

According to the international thresholds, all surveys have shown **low** levels of mortality (CMR under 1 & USMR under 2).

	Crude Mortality	Under 5 Mortality
Adado	0.24	0.39
Abudwaq	0.12	0.27
Gebiley	0.16	0.14
Dinsoor	0.25	0.59

METHODOLOGY



The SMART (Standardised Monitoring and

Assessment of Relief and Transitions) Methodology is a standardised, simplified, cross-sectional field survey method designed to aid the collection of quality, up-to-date and timely nutrition data necessary for decision-making.

IPC Classification

The IPC Acute Malnutrition Classification provides information on the severity of acute malnutrition, highlights the major contributing factors to acute malnutrition, and provides actionable knowledge by consolidating wide-ranging evidence on acute malnutrition and contributing factors.

Stunting



Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic under nutrition. Stunting in Dinsoor indicates a prevalence of 26.6% which is classified as **high** according to WHO classification.

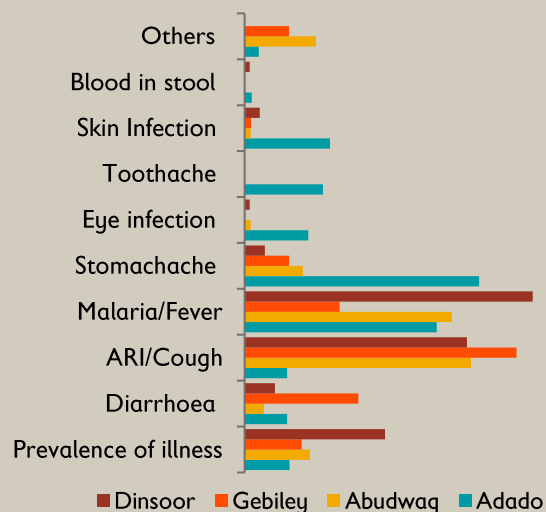
	Stunting	Moderate Stunting	Severe Stunting
Adado	10.0%	8.7%	1.2%
Abudwaq	12.8%	10.7%	2.1%
Gebiley	5.6%	5.2%	0.4%
Dinsoor	26.6%	17.8%	8.7%

Children's Morbidity



Majority of the symptoms observed were Malaria/Fever, ARI and stomach ache.

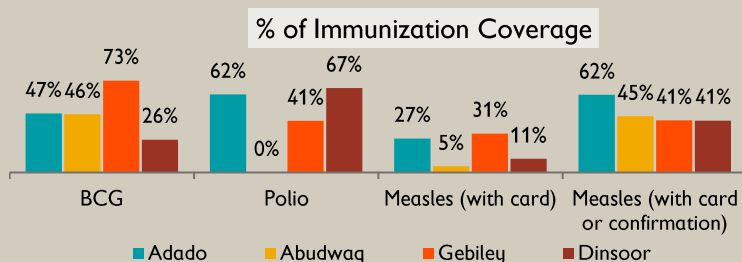
% of Symptoms Observed



Vaccination



Low vaccination rates below the recommended universal coverage reported in the surveys.



Feeding Program Coverage



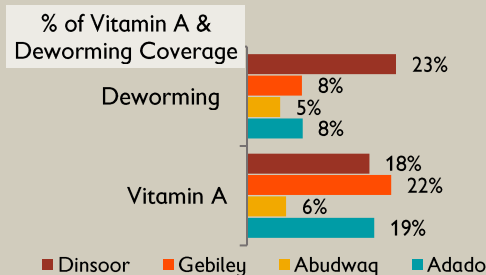
Since the areas are mainly pastoral with **limited access** to health facilities, very few registered children were reported for the surveys for Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Program (OTP) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP).

	Supplementary (TFSP)	Therapeutic (OTP)
Adado	2.8%	0.7%
Abudwaq	0.8%	0.3%

Vitamin A & Deworming



Data is showing **very low** levels of vitamin A supplementation (recommended WHO Coverage of 80%) and deworming in all the areas.

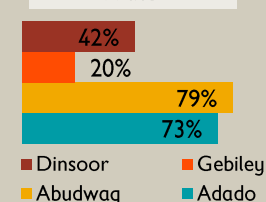


Drinking Water



A significant proportion of households are getting drinking water from **unprotected** sources.

% of Access to Safe Water

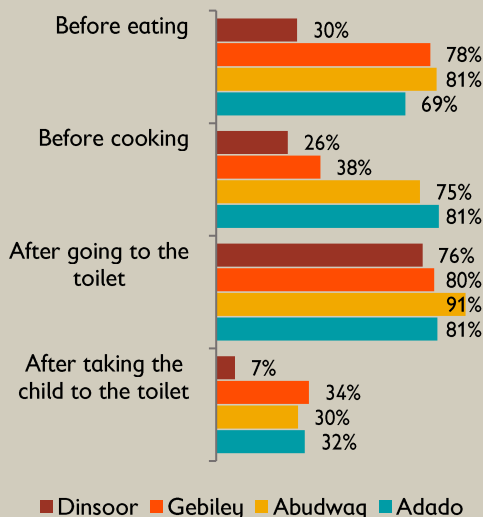


Handwashing Practices



Only about **one-third** of the households reported that they wash hands after taking the child to latrines, but the practice is better after going to the toilet, before cooking and before eating.

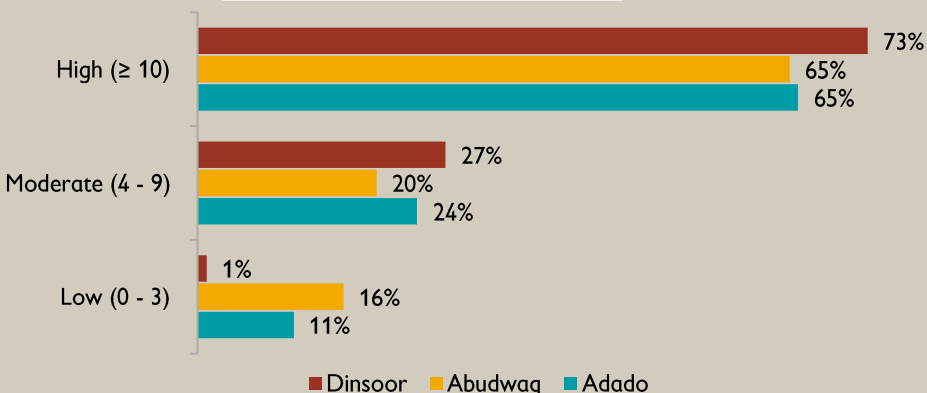
Hand Washing Practices



Reduced Coping Strategy Index

The rCSI is an experience-based indicator measuring the behavior of households over the past seven days when they did not have enough food or money to purchase food. There is a **high** proportion of households practicing high coping strategies.

Reduced Coping Strategy Index



In Dinsoor: IPC classification of Household (HH) Dietary Diversity Score indicates that 1/3 of the HH are in **crisis** phase while 19% are in emergency.

On the other hand, 82.3% are in the **stressed** phase according to Reduced Coping Strategy Index, while 17% are in **crisis** phase.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Sustain existing activities of health & nutrition interventions and expand to all accessible remote locations using mobile outreach teams



Targeted supplementary feeding for Abudwaq. Urgent nutrition intervention is needed in Dinsoor with blanket supplementary feeding



Identify and address bottlenecks in the implementation of the iCCM component in Gebiley district



Provide deworming activities at facility level or during campaigns



Improve access to safe drinking water and roll out sanitation campaigns



Consider long-term resilient programs on recurrent shock (like droughts) and chronic food insecurity



Advocate for coordinated joint bi-annual mass supplementation being also cautious of giving excess dose of vitamin A



Ensure improved access to immunizations through fixed, outreach and mobile strategies