



# **ACTED**

**ACTED SOMALIA**

**RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT  
REPORT**

**Baidoa District**

**April 2023**



**ACTED**



**SOMALI CASH  
CONSORTIUM**

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## Acronyms

AWD	Acute watery diarrhoea
CMC	Camp Management Committee
CPS	Child protection services
DMO	Deeg-roor Medical Organisation
FCA	Finn Church Aid
GREDO	Gargaar Relief Development Organization
HH	Household
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
KI	Key informant
KII	Key informant interview
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Appraisal and Learning
MoH	Ministry of Health
NRU	Nutrition rehabilitation unit
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Program
PC	Protection Committee
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
USD	United States dollar
WVI	World Vision International



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A rapid needs assessment was conducted in 19 sites in Baidoa to gain an understanding of the current humanitarian situation. The assessment focused on key informant interviews (KIIs) with camp leaders at the sites.

Most respondents (79%) were male and altogether the sites represent 4,223 households (HH) and there are 5,255 children. Sites vary in size with 104 HHs in Lowoforar to 555 in Garasgoof. Almost all households (99.9%) are affected by the shock. All sites report being affected by drought, and famine, while 18 report being affected by armed conflict. Two sites reported being affected by floods. All respondents deemed the camp accessible. Nevertheless, less than half (9) of the assessed sites reported that there is assistance being provided.

Only two sites reported that new arrivals brought assets or had assets in their area. Respondents in sites are taking similar measures to adapt to the shocks; begging, casual labour and collecting and selling firewood. Nine KIIs reported that HHs lost assets in their sites, with values ranging from 45USD to 1200USD. Markets are functioning in all sites and items are available. All sites excluding two reported that residents were severely food insecure. In these sites, residents are moderately food insecure. No sites reported that the food situation was good or stable. The main reason for this was given as the drought (18 sites). According to respondents, all households have adopted negative coping strategies such as begging. Five KIIs reported nutrition sites in their camp.

There is an average of 29 latrines per site and 24% of households have access to a latrine. However, the number of latrines varies, and four sites had no latrines. Eleven sites do not have potable water and are charged for water.

Four sites reported disease at the site (mainly AWD). Only two of these sites are receiving support for this. Ten sites report receiving health services, mostly from the Ministry of Health (MoH). Eleven KIIs report taking 30 minutes to one hour to reach a health facility. While it takes less than 15 minutes for one site.

No sites reported adequate shelter and nine reported not having any dwellings. Twelve KIIs reported needing all shelter services, while three specifically noted needing shelter services for new arrivals.

All sites assessed have a CMC and protection committee. However, none have child protection services. All sites are deemed safe to respondents and there are no cases of violence or child protection issues reported.

The key needs across all sites are cash and food. However, it is vital to consider the unique situation of each site when planning further assistance. Certain sites may be more in need of latrines while others, more in need of health care or shelter.



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## OBJECTIVES

ACTED carried out a rapid needs assessment in nineteen sites within the Baidoa district that have been severely impacted by an ongoing drought. The main objective of the assessment is to gain a thorough understanding of the current humanitarian situation in the target areas, with a specific focus on achieving the following objectives:

- Identifying patterns of population and displacement.
- Assessing the availability and accessibility of essential services such as WASH, food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition, and protection.
- Collecting up-to-date and actionable information about gaps that need to be addressed by the humanitarian community to plan and provide assistance to households in need.

## METHODOLOGY

Between 30th March and 2nd April 2023, ACTED conducted a rapid needs assessment through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in 19 sites of Baidoa. These sites were all IDPs. One Key informant (KI) was selected from each site to be interviewed. ACTED MEAL unit collected the data through face-to-face interviews. Data analysis and reporting was done by ACTED MEAL unit. The sites selected as part of this RNA can be seen below:

- Aboore
- Awoodimow
- Badbaado
- Banadir
- Bas Maleh
- Daarey
- Edkiyaal
- Elbay 2
- Garas Goof
- Hisole
- Jubada dhaxe
- Kerow Margana 2
- Lawaraar
- Igaras
- Lowafooraar
- Mogor iyo Mayow 1
- Omane
- Sarmaan Dheer.
- Siinay

## Limitations

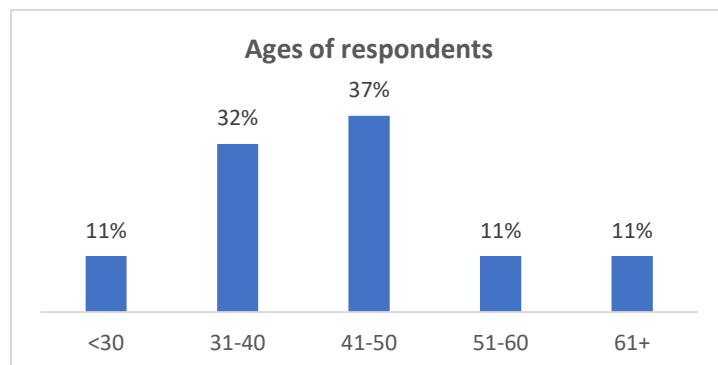
As data was collected using purposively selected KIs, it should be stressed that the figures given cannot be considered as statistically representative of all the areas or regions assessed. Nonetheless, the findings provide general picture of the current humanitarian situation. Further, while the goal was to interview camp leaders, in three sites (Kerow Margana 2, Mogor Iyo Manyow and Salman Dher), regular camp residents were interviewed.

## FINDINGS

### 1. Context

#### 1.1 Demographics

Altogether, there were 19 respondents. More than two thirds (79%) of respondents were male while only 21% were female.



Further, the most common age for respondents was between 41-50 years old (37%) and 31-40 years old (32%) as can be seen in

Figure 1.

Figure 1 Ages of respondents

#### 1.2 Households

As seen in Table 1 the total number of households across the sites is 4223 and there are 5255 children.

Table 1 Households and children

Site	Number of HH	HH affected	No. of children	Children affected
Aboore	120	120	120	120
Awòodimow	328	328	400	250
Baasmale	138	138	90	90
Badbado	275	275	400	400
Banadir 2	187	187	200	200
Daarey	120	120	90	90
Edkiyaal	287	287	500	500
Elbay 2	260	260	500	500
Elgaras	135	135	55	55
Garasgoof	555	555	950	500
Hisole	137	137	210	210
Jubada dhex	300	300	250	250
Kerow Margan 2	210	210	150	150
Lowarar	150	150	90	56
Lowoforar	140	140	200	200
Mogor iyo manyow	356	356	500	500
Omane	271	271	400	400
Salman dher	104	102	80	80
Sinaay 1	150	150	70	70



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<b>Total</b>	<b>4223</b>	<b>4221</b>	<b>5255</b>	<b>4621</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>243</b>

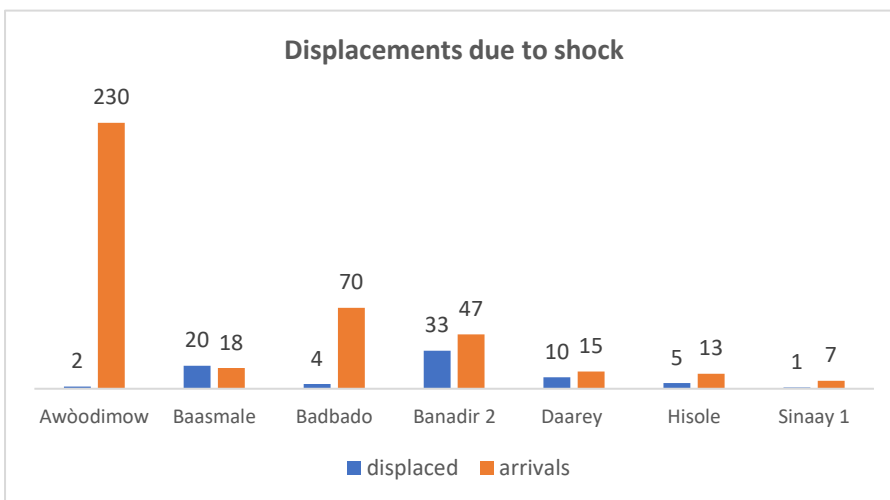
It is clear that the sites range in size quite significantly from only 104 households in Lowoforar to 555 in Garasgoof. Additionally, almost all households (99.9%) are affected by the shock. According to the relevant respondents, there are only 2 households in Salman Dher that are not affected.

There is a larger number of children than households in the sites, as households generally have more than one child. Again this varies per site, with only 55 children in Elgaras but 950 in Garasgoof. While most children (88%) are affected by the shock, this figure is lower than the proportion of households, implying that parents and caregivers are able to shield some children from the affects of the shock. However, the table indicates that this is only the case in three sites (Awòodimow, Garasgoof and Lowarar). The rest of the sites see all children affected.

### 1.3 Shock

In terms of type of shock, all sites reported drought and famine while 18 reported armed conflict (all sites excluding Hisole). Additionally, Hisole and Jubada Dhex reported floods.

Figure 2 Displacements due to shock Figure 2 below indicates the number of displacements in the sites due to the shock. Of the sites the assessed, twelve did reported no displacement due to the shock.



In total, across the sites 75 households left while 400 arrived. Awòodimow, in particular received a large number of arrivals (230). Baasmale was the only site where more households left than arrived.

Figure 2

### Displacements due to shock

Households who left, generally went to other IDP camps in search of support. The most common source of arrivals were Dinsoor (3), Bakool (3) and Buurhakaba (3). Ufurow (2) was also reported as were Lascaanod (1), Afgoye (1), Hamar (1), Xudur (1) and a few other sites.

### 1.4 Accessibility

All respondents deemed the camp accessible though noted that their original locations were not accessible due to insecurity.



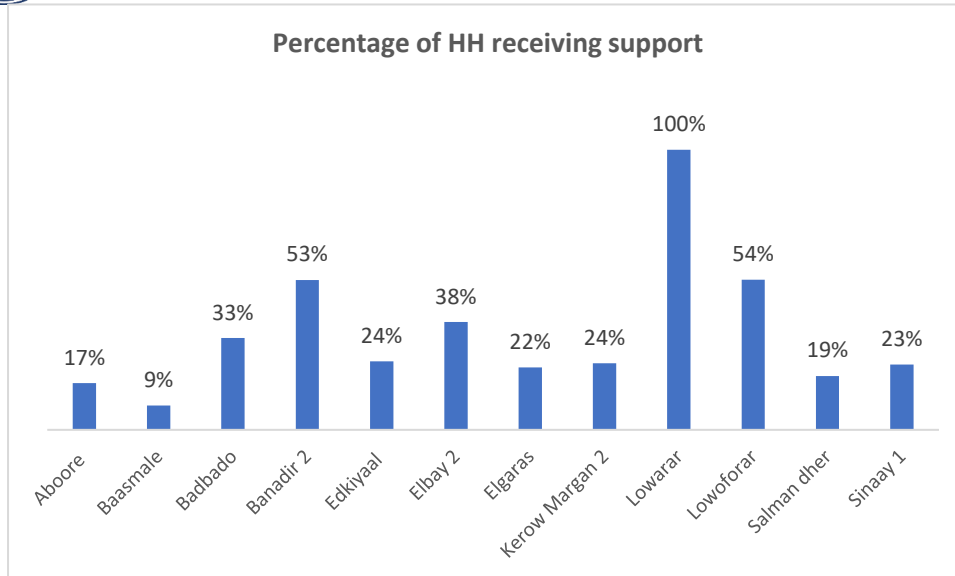
### 1.5 Assistance

Less than half (9) of the assessed sites reported that there is assistance being provided. The sites reporting assistance can be seen in Table 2 below along with the type of assistance and the agency providing the assistance. It should be noted that Aboore reported receiving support from WFP two months ago and Lowarar reported receiving water trucking from ACTED which ended last month.

*Table 2 Site assistance*

Site	Assistance started (weeks)	Assistance length (weeks)	Assistance type	Agency
Baasmale	0	0	Cash	Efford
Badbado	36	24	Cash	ACTED/WVI
Banadir 2	6	0	Cash	Acted
Edkiyaal	24	24	Food	Wvi,/wfp
Elbay 2	0	6	Shelter, Cash	Hena, ACETD/WVI
Elgaras	5	8	Shelter, utensils and water trucking	Hena (shelter), ACTED (water trucking)
Lowoforar	12	12	Cash	Gredo
Salman dher	0	0	Food	WVI
Sinaay 1	36	36	Food	WVI/WFP

The most common type of assistance is thus cash (5) followed by food (3). Below is a graph with the proportions of households who were assisted out of the total number of households per site.



It is clear that there is a wide range with 100% of households in Lowrar receiving support (that has since ended) compared to only 9% of households in Baasmale.

Figure 3 Percentage of HH receiving support

### 1.6 Needs

When asked about unaddressed needs, all sites mentioned cash and food/nutrition. Further, only Baasmale and Jubada dhex did not cite WASH as a need. Jubada dhex and Awòodimow were the only sites not reporting needing shelter assistance. Other less popular needs included health (Awòodimow, Lowarar, Elbay 2 and Sinaay 1) and Utensils (Hisole).

## 2. Nutrition and Livelihoods

### 2.1 Assets

Only two sites (Hisole and Awòodimow) reported that new arrivals brought assets or had assets in their area. In Hisole this was a few donkeys and in Awòodimow this was livestock and crops. This includes cereals, maize, cows and goats. In Hisole, livestock was lost due to the drought and Al-Shabaab took the rest.

Respondents in sites are taking similar measures to adapt to the shocks; begging, casual labour (including washing clothing) and collecting and selling firewood. This includes 13 sites where begging is used to cope, 17 where casual labour occurs and 12 where respondents are collecting firewood. The table below indicates the sites where these activities are **not** occurring.

Table 3 Coping strategies not used per site

Begging	Casual labour	Collecting firewood
Baasmale	Baasmale	Baasmale
Elbay 2	Salman dher	Banadir 2
Kerow Margan 2		Elgaras
Lowarar		Garasgoof
Lowoforar		Hisole
Salman dher		Lowoforar
		Salman dher

According to all sites, the situation is deteriorating.

There were also a number of sites where households lost assets. Nine sites reported losing assets, mainly crops and livestock. Different sites varied in the value that their assets lost. For example, in Aboore, the value of livestock lost was 45USD but in Garasgoof it was 1200USD. These can be seen in the table below.

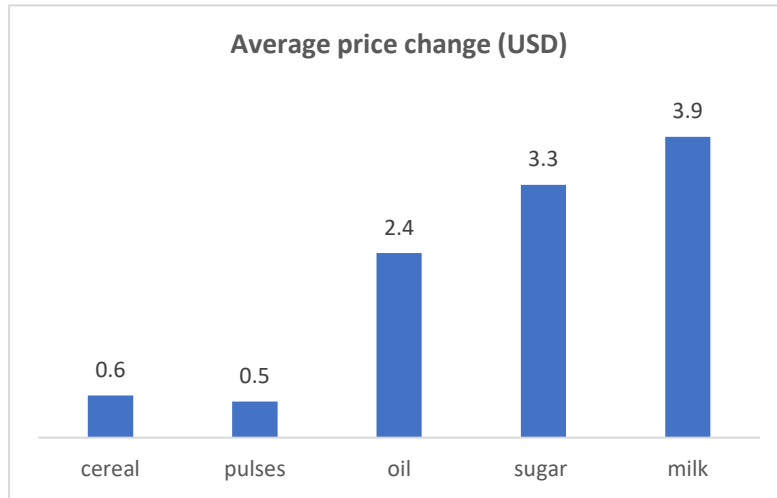
*Table 4 Assets lost per site*

	Assets lost	Value lost (USD)	Crops lost	Crops lost (USD)	Livestock lost	Livestock lost (USD)
Aboore	Livestock and crops	80	Sorghum and maize	180	Goat	180
Awòodimow	crops	120	Maize and sorghum	150	Goat and camel	180
Baasmale	Livestock and crops	5	Almost all	68	Cow and goat	45
Edkiyaal	Livestock and crops	150	Sorghum and maize	190	Goat	140
Garasgoof	Livestock and crops	1000	Sorghum, maize	1200	Cow, chicken and goat	1200
Hisole	Livestock	120	Sorghum and maize	120	Goat, cow	120
Omane	Livestock	40	Maize and sorghum	120	Goat and cow	120
Salman dher	Livestock and crop	100	Sorghum and maize	100	Goat and cow	50
Sinaay 1	Livestock and crops	90	All crops	150	Goat and cow	80

## 2.2 Markets



All sites report functioning markets with required items being available. However, eleven sites reported that camp residents are unable to afford items. As seen in Figure 4, the price change overall for cereal was the smallest (0.6USD). However, this varies greatly per site. While 14 sites had increases of less than 1USD, including Kerow Margan 2 (0.0002USD). On the opposite end, Hisole saw cereal increase by 4USD. Pulses had similar variances.



The change in prices of oil, sugar and milk was much more consistent across the sites. For oil the range was 2USD-3USD, for sugar it was 2USD-5USD and for milk it was 3USD-4USD.

The change in prices of oil, sugar and milk was much more consistent across the sites. For oil the range was 2USD-3USD, for sugar it was 2USD-5USD and for milk it was 3USD-4USD.

Figure 4 Average price change

### 2.3 Food insecurity

All sites excluding two reported that residents were severely food insecure. In the two sites where this was not the case (Banadir 2 and Lowofarar) residents are moderately food insecure. No sites reported that the food situation was good or stable. The reason for this was given as the drought (18 sites excluding Elbay 2) and non-government actors (3 sites; Awòodimow, Elgaras and Elbay 2).

According to respondents, all households have adopted negative coping strategies such as begging.

### 2.4 Nutrition

Table 5 below is a table of all the sites that have nutrition sites (all are functioning) and the services they provide. Only five sites have a nutrition site.

Table 5 Nutrition sites

Site	NRU	OTP
Awòodimow	yes	
Edkiyaal	yes	yes
Garasgoof	yes	
Lowoforar	yes	yes
Mogor iyo manyow	yes	yes

Figure 5 below indicates the percentage of malnourished children per site. Childhood malnutrition varies per site with 0% in Lowoforar and 91% in Elgaras. On average 50% of children in the sites are malnourished.

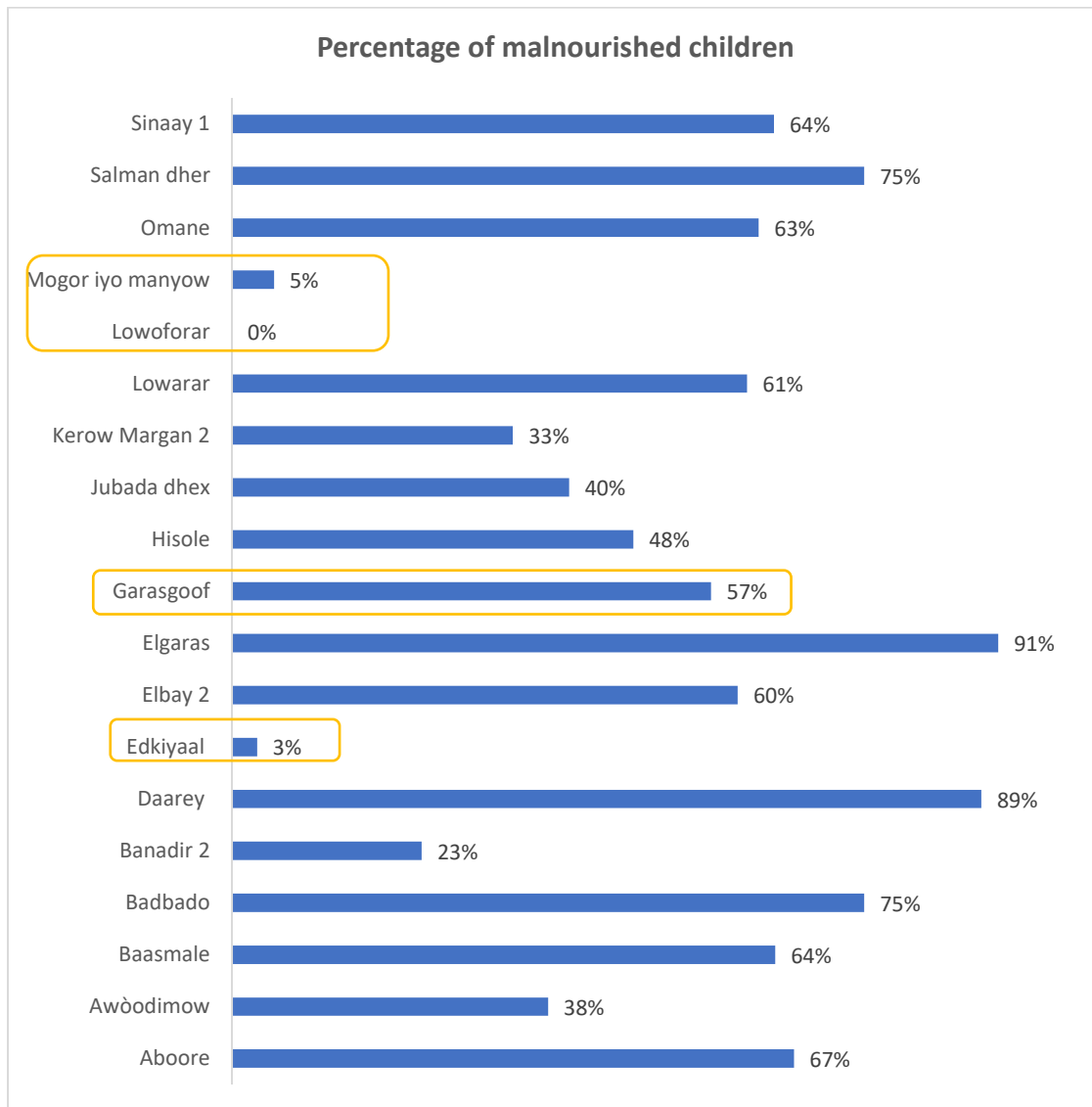


Figure 5 Children with malnutrition

Generally sites with nutrition sites fair better than those without as seen in the graph above (nutrition sites highlighted with orange box). It is only Garasgoof (57%) that has a larger proportion of malnourished children than the average. The other sites are all 5% or under.

### 3. WASH

#### 3.1 Latrines

Across all sites there is an average of 29 latrines and 24% of households have access to a latrine. Sites such as Elgaras fare significantly better than the average, with 80% of households having access to latrines, this is significantly better than Daarey, Jubada dhex, Mogor Iyo manyow and Salman dher (0%). These sites have no latrine facilities as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Latrines per site

Site	no. of latrines	HH access to latrines
Aboore	15	12

Awòodimow	36	20
Baasmale	36	30
Badbado	20	20
Banadir 2	25	25
Daarey	0	0
Edkiyaal	40	30
Elbay 2	80	40
Elgaras	100	80
Garasgoof	15	15
Hisole	30	30
Jubada dhex	0	0
Kerow Margan 2	60	40
Lowarar	25	25
Lowoforar	0	0
Mogor iyo manyow	0	0
Omane	18	15
Salman dher	0	0
Sinaay 1	60	40
<b>Average</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24%</b>

According to the KIIs, only 2 sites have adequate toilet facilities; Badbado and Elgaras and only one site does not practice open defecation; Baasmale.

### 3.2 Water

More than half (11) of the sites do not have potable water. These sites, along with those who do have potable water and their price (in USD) can be seen in Table 7 below. For sites with potable water, the water is free, except in Hisole.

*Table 7 Potable water*

Site	potable water	Water price (Shilling)
Aboore	yes	0
Awòodimow	yes	0
Baasmale	no	2
Badbado	no	5000
Banadir 2	no	5
Daarey	no	5000
Edkiyaal	no	5000
Elbay 2	no	0
Elgaras	yes	0
Garasgoof	yes	0
Hisole	yes	2
Jubada dhex	no	5

Kerow Margan 2	yes	0
Lowarar	no	0
Lowoforar	no	0
Mogor iyo manyow	no	5
Omane	yes	0
Salman dher	no	2
Sinaay 1	yes	0

### 3.3 Needs

More than half of the KIIs (10) reported needing all WASH services. For the other sites, six respondents noted needing latrines specifically. Water was noted five times (including two KIIS reporting needing water trucking). Four sites noted needing hygiene promoters and one noted needing wash utensils.

Only Kerow Margan 2  
has waste management

## 4. Health

### 4.1 Diseases

KIs show that four sites (shown in Table 8 Diseases per site below) reported that there is disease at the site. Only two of these sites are receiving support for this.

*Table 8 Diseases per site*

Site	Disease type	Disease response	Actor responding
Banadir 2	AWD	no	
Kerow Margan 2	A kind of cholera	no	
Lowoforar	AWD	yes	Gredo
Mogor iyo manyow	AWD	yes	DMO

### 4.2 Health services

Just over half (10) of the sites report receiving health services. Most of these sites are receiving their services from the Ministry of Health, as can be seen in Table 9 below.

*Table 9 Health services*

Site	Who provides	Type of services	
		Health services	Nutrition services
Aboore	ICRC	yes	
Awòodimow	FCA		yes
Baasmale	DMO	yes	yes
Edkiyaal	DMO	yes	yes
Hisole	Ministry of Health (MoH)	yes	
Jubada dhex	MoH	Yes	yes
Lowoforar	Gredo	yes	yes
Mogor iyo manyow	DMO	yes	yes
Salman dher	MoH	yes	yes



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Sinaay 1	WVI and MoH	yes	
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The KI in Aboore added that services are provided for one day per week and that not enough health care packages were provided.

#### 4.3 Distance to health facilities

All KIs excluding Sinaay 1, report taking 30 minutes to one hour to reach a health facility. For Sinaay 1, it takes less than 15 minutes (as it is 0 km away). The average distance to the health facility is 6km. There is little variation across the sites, except for Lowofar. A breakdown can be seen in Table 10 below.

Table 10 Distance to health facility (km)

0 km	3km	4km	5km	6km	40km
Sinaay 1	Salman dher	Kerow Margan 2	Hisole	Awòodimow	Lowoforar
	Baasmale	Elgaras	Lowarar	Badbado	
	Garasgoof	Banadir 2	Elbay 2	Daarey	
		Mogor iyo manyow	Jubada dhex	Edkiyaal	
		Omane		Aboore	

#### 4.4 Need

Only four KIs reported that there were gaps in disease response. Kerow Margan 2 Banadir 2 reported needing health services and Lowafarar reported needing drugs. The needs were therefore generally not specific.

### 5. Shelter

No sites have reported adequate shelter and nine reported not having any dwellings. Most KIs (12) reported needing all shelter services, while three specifically noted needing shelter services for new arrivals (Hisole, Baasmale and Elgaras). Further, 2 KIs mentioned needing solar lighting. All KIs reported needing blankets, buckets, cooking utensils and containers for water.

### 6. Protection

All sites assessed have a CMC and protection committee. However, none have child protection services. Only Elgras has cases of lost children. All sites are deemed safe to respondents and there are no cases of violence or child protection issues reported.

#### Granular data

For the following sections, the data source were camp leaders

#### Displacement

Table 11 Camp displacement

Site	departures	arrivals
Aboore	0	15
Awòodimow	2	238
Baasmale	20	18





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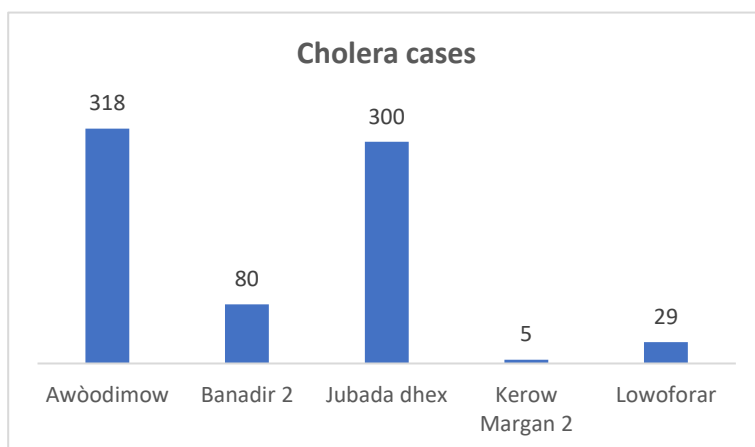
Badbado	4	70
Banadir 2	33	47
Daarey	10	15
Edkiyaal	0	70
Elbay 2	0	120
Elgaras	0	23
Garasgoof	0	155
Hisole	5	13
Jubada dhex	0	100
Kerow Margan 2	0	9
Lowarar	0	5
Lowoforar	0	29
Mogor iyo manyow	0	36
Omane	0	9
Salman dher	0	8
Sinaay 1	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>987</b>

As seen above, in the sites assessed there were more than ten times the number of arrivals as there displacements.

Seven sites saw residents leave. The site with the most departures was Banadir 2 (33 people) followed by Baasmale (20). The other sites saw significantly fewer people leaving. All sites saw arrivals though the number varied wildly per site, ranging from 5 people in Lowarar to 238 people in Awòodimow. This overall increase places more pressure on limited resources.

### Cholera

Five sites reported cholera and there was one cholera death reported in Lowfarar. The sites with cholera cases can be seen in Figure 6 .



Awòodimow had the largest number of cases (318) followed by Jubada dhex (300). Comparing the number of cholera cases to HH number indicates that in fact Jubada dhex had a larger proportion (97% in Awoodimow compared to 100%).

Figure 6 Cholera cases

### Water price increase

Five sites reported a 0% increase in the water price compared to the five-year average and an equal number saw an increase of less than 5%. However, two sites saw significant increases: Badhabo (275%) and Jubada dhex (300%). These increases also impact many people as shown in Table 12.

*Table 12 Water price increase (percentage)*

Site	% monthly price increase compared to 5 year average	People affected
Aboore	0	120
Awòodimow	0	318
Baasmale	2	138
Badbado	275	1650
Banadir 2	1	187
Daarey	25	120
Edkiyaal	15	287
Elbay 2	2	260
Hisole	2	137
Jubada dhex	300	300
Lowarar	0	150
Lowoforar	20	140
Mogor iyo manyow	0	356
Omane	0	271
Salman dher	2	104

### Treatment and feeding admissions

The number of people affected ranges from 24 in Banadir 2 to 275 in Badbado. The percentage increase in new admissions ranged from 23% in Elgaras to 80% in Badbado. However, Aboore, Hisole and Omane specifically reported not having nutrition services. All respondents noted a need for food and nutrition.

*Table 13 % increase in new admissions to feeding and treatment centers compared to 5 year average*

Site	% increase in new admissions to MCH centers compared to 5 year average	No. of people affected
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Aboore	60	80
Awòodimow	50	80
Baasmale	38	30
Badbado	80	275
Banadir 2	24	24
Daarey	80	120
Edkiyaal	35	360
Elbay 2	56	300
Elgaras	23	135
Garasgoof	25	250
Hisole	60	70
Jubada dhex	56	250
Kerow Margan 2	45	60
Lowarar	25	56
Lowoforar	25	60
Mogor iyo manyow	35	356
Omane	35	270
Salman dher	30	104
Sinaay 1	50	100

## Needs Summary

What is clear is that in all sites there are a significant number of people who have need across the different sectors. This can be seen in the table below.

*Table 14 Number of people with different needs*

Site	food	nutrition	health	WASH	shelter	protection	cps
Aboore	700	90	720	720	650	720	90
Awòodimow	318	180	90	318	238	318	280
Baasmale	828	70	56	138	39	138	85
Badbado	1650	250	300	1650	1650	1650	1650
Banadir 2	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
Daarey	700	90	700	700	120	700	90
Edkiyaal	210	360	180	287	280	280	380
Elbay 2	1560	600	1560	260	260	260	300
Elgaras	135	86	86	135	135	135	135
Garasgoof	555	450	555	555	555	555	555
Hisole	137	210	822	822	137	13	13
Jubada dhex	300	600	600	600	300	300	250
Kerow Margan 2	1260	150	1260	210	80	90	110
Lowarar	150	90	150	150	80	150	90



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Lowoforar	740	380	740	740	740	740	650
Mogor iyo manyow	356	356	356	356	356	356	356
Omane	1646	300	1649	1649	1649	1649	1649
Salman dher	624	60	90	104	50	104	60
Sinaay 1	900	900	450	900	800	800	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>12956</b>	<b>5409</b>	<b>10551</b>	<b>10481</b>	<b>8306</b>	<b>9145</b>	<b>7000</b>

Unsurprisingly, across the sites the most number of people require assistance with food and this is followed by health services and then closely by WASH. Nutrition is needed by the smallest number of people but this could be because people are conflating food with nutrition.

Table 15 indicates priority needs per site. While there are similarities (such as the primacy of cash and food as the first priority need), there are also differences.

All sites excluding Banadir 2 for example, chose cash and food as their first priority, while ten chose WASH as their second priority. The most common third priority was health (5) followed by shelter (4). The most common fourth priority was health (7) and nutrition was the most common fifth priority (11).

Protection of CPS were not reported as priority needs by any of the KIs in any of the sites. This does tie in with the fact that people generally feel safe in the sites. However, the table above indicates that that there are many camp residents who do need this particular type of assistance.

*Table 15 Priority needs per site*

Site	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Aboore	Cash and food	Wash	Education	Nutrition	Shelter
Awòodimow	Cash and food	Nutrition	Health	Wash	Shelter
Baasmale	Cash and food	Water	NFI	Nutrition	Health
Badbado	Cash and food	Wash	Health	Nutrition	Shelter
Banadir 2	WASH	Shelter	Health	Cash and foods	Nutrition
Daarey	Cash and food	Wash	Health	Shelter	Nutrition
Edkiyaal	Cash and food	Wash	Shelter	Health	Nutrition
Elbay 2	Cash and food	Wash	Health	Nutrition	Shelter
Elgaras	Cash and food	Health	Nutrition	Shelter	Wash
Garasgoof	Cash and food	Wash	Shelter	Health	Nutrition
Hisole	Cash and food	Wash	NFI	Health	Nutrition
Jubada dhex	Cash and food	Wash	Shelter	Health	Nutrition
Kerow Margan 2	Cash and food	Health	Wash	Shelter	Nutrition
Lowarar	Cash and food	Shelter	Wash	Heather	Nutrition
Lowoforar	Cash and food	Shelter	Wash	Health	Nutrition
Mogor iyo manyow	Cash and food	Wash	Shelter	Health	Nutrition
Omane	Cash and food	Shelter	Wash	Health	Nutrition



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Salman dher	Cash and food	Nutrition	Wash	Health	Shelter
Sinaay 1	Cash and food	Shelter	Wash	Education	Health and nutrition

## Conclusion

### Context:

- Almost all households (99.9%) are affected by the shock,
- Larger number of children than households in the sites,
- Most children (88%) are affected by the shock,
- In three sites (Awòodimow, Garasgoof and Lowarar) not all children affected by shock,
- All sites reported drought and famine while 18 reported armed conflict (all sites excluding Hisole). Additionally, Hisole and Jubada Dhex reported floods,
- All respondents deemed the camp accessible,
- Assistance is provided in 9 sites (5 sites receiving cash assistance).

### Nutrition and livelihoods:

- Two sites (Hisole and Awòodimow) reported that new arrivals brought assets or had assets in their area,
- HH taking similar measures to adapt to the shocks; begging, casual labour and collecting and selling firewood,
- Situation deteriorating in all sites,
- Markets functioning in all sites with all items needed available,
- On average 50% of children in the sites are malnourished but the varies per site,
- All sites excluding two reported that residents were severely food insecure.

### WASH:

- Two sites have adequate toilet facilities: Badbhado and Elgaras,
- One site does not practice open defecation: Baasmale,
- Eleven sites do not have potable water, and HH forced to pay for water.

### Health:

- Four sites reported that there is disease at the site while two of are receiving support for this,
- Ten sites report receiving health services.

### Shelter:

- Shelter at sites is generally of poor quality,
- New arrivals in particular need shelter assistance.

### Protection:

- CMC and PC functioning in all sites,
- Sites generally safe.

### Granular Data:



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- There were more than ten times the number of arrivals as displacements in the assessed sites,
- Five sites reported cholera and there was one cholera death was reported.

#### *Needs:*

- Across the sites the most number of people require assistance with food and this is followed by health services and then closely by WASH.

### **Recommendations**

#### *Nutrition and livelihoods:*

- All sites require urgent cash and food support
- Feeding and nutrition support should first be focused on sites that need them most (sites with the largest proportion of malnourished children).

#### *WASH:*

- Focus on providing water to sites without potable water (either building boreholes or water trucking in the short term) or where camp residents are forced to pay for water: Baasmale, Badbado, Banadir 2, Daarey, Edkiyaal, Elbay 2, Jubada dhex, Lowarar, Lowoforar, Mogor iyo manyow and Salman dher.
- For latrine facilities, it is important to focus on sites that report inadequate toilet facilities (all sites excluding Badbado and Elgaras)
- Hygiene promotion activities should complement the water and latrine service provision as even sites that report adequate toilet facilities also report open defecation

#### *Health:*

- Health is not a priority need for most sites
- Only four KIs reported that there were gaps in disease response and they are the sites that should be prioritized for healthcare provision.

#### *Shelter:*

- Shelter at all sites is generally of poor quality, and residents need shelter support, particularly new arrivals
- All sites require NFI kits (blanket, bucket, cooking utensil, container for water), though these kits are not high on the list of priority needs

#### *Protection:*

- All sites lack CPS and could use this support, however, protection was not high on the list of priority needs.