

Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (SIRNA)

Somaliland and Puntland | May 2016



This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Commission and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Commission or USAID.

Acknowledgements

The evaluation was conducted by REACH as part of its partnership with OCHA and the ICCG and through funding from ECHO and USAID. All of the reports, maps, and factsheets can be accessed directly from the REACH Resource Centre: www.reachresourcecentre.org.

This assessment would not have been possible without the generous support of the 14 organizations who supported data collection: Adeso, Admas University, ASAL, Bossaso University, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, East Africa University, Gollis University, Hargeisa University, Ilays National University, NERAD, Norwegian Refugee Council, PIDAM and Save the Children.

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Cover photo: SIRNA assessment team



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Executive Summary

In February 2016 following successive low precipitation rainy seasons the Government of Somaliland issued a declaration of drought as a result of the El Nino weather system and appealed for humanitarian assistance, following on a similar appeal on behalf of the Somaliland and Puntland administrations in January 2016. The drought is reported to have a high impact on the primarily pastoralist communities and livestock within the affected regions of Awdal, Bari, Muduug, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed.

In March and April 2016 the Somalia Rapid Needs Assessment (SIRNA) tool was rolled out in the affect states of Puntland and Somaliland, following the request of the ICCG and OCHA. In order to provide a broad multi-cluster needs overview, the assessment includes a household survey representative at the state level, and purposive key informant and facility mapping tools. The assessment was implemented with the support of NGOs, UN agencies and government departments. Funding for the assessment was provided by USAID/OFDA, ECHO and OCHA.

The SIRNA assessment was conducted in order to identify needs arising within areas affected by drought. As a result the assessment primarily targeted rural communities where there was a moderate or severe drought affect according to the predictions made by FAO SWALIM at the time of assessment. The priority needs highlighted in all areas were food and water, although there was a high need expressed also for healthcare in many regions. Given the slow onset nature of drought, severity of vulnerabilities within the assessed areas, and the likely knock-on effect on livelihoods, the recovery from the impacts of the drought is likely to require support beyond immediate life-saving needs. Per sector the key findings were:

Food security and livelihoods

- There is an immediate need to support drought-affected communities in order to improve access to adequate and adequately diverse food sources. Communities assessed in Somaliland had a higher reporting of households in the poor food consumption category, 85% compared to 49% of those assessed in Puntland. The high reporting was linked to a dramatic reduction in the variety of foods consumed as a result of the drought, and a lower average expenditure on food in Somaliland.
- The impact of livestock lost on primarily pastoralist communities mean that these communities will have limited self-recovery capacities in the medium term. 79% of households in Puntland and 73% of households in Somaliland reported the loss of livestock since the drought.
- Within activities targeting livelihood support for those affected by drought, it should be noted that while 43% of households in Puntland and 48% in Somaliland reported either livestock produce or subsistence from livestock as their primary livelihood, pastoralism is not the sole income or support source within the affected communities, and there is a reliance on informal work. Reported livelihoods also indicate a heavy dependence on day labour as a support source, which was listed as the primary support source by 26% of households in Puntland and 35% in Somaliland.

WASH

- Access to quality and safe water is an immediate need in drought affected communities, as a significant proportion of households do not have access to sufficient water to meet emergency standards. 18% of households in Puntland's targeted communities and 30% in Somaliland do not have access to at least 7.5 litres of water per person per day, 32% and 46% respectively do not have access to the ideal Sphere emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day.
- Even in areas where recent rains will have alleviated quantity issues in water supply, the reliance on uncovered sources for drinking, and the limited use of water treatment either at source or at the household level means that water quality is of concern. The knock-on effect of low-quality drinking water is likely to affect nutrition and health in the medium to long term. 74% of households in both states primarily rely on uncover water sources, primarily *burkads*¹ and/or unprotected wells. This leads to concerns over the standard of water quality for drinking, especially as only 10% of households in Puntland's targeted communities and 8% in Somaliland's ones reported treating drinking water.
- Should the drought persist following the current rainy season, the cost borne by households in order to access water is likely to continue increasing, and support to households to meet this rising cost may be required. 78% of households in Puntland's communities targeted by the assessment and 54% of households in Somaliland's communities reported they were currently paying to access water. Facility mapping indicated an average increase of 73% in water price from a month prior to assessment.
- Regardless of drought conditions, many households practice open defecation, a reflection of the limited coverage of latrines. In the long term, change in this practice will require both provision of facilities in key areas, and information campaigns to support the sustainability of latrine usage. 31% of households in Puntland's communities and 64% of households in Somaliland's ones reported they do not currently have access to a latrine, the state difference being largely attributable to a higher prevalence of communal latrines in Puntland.

Protection

- Despite low levels of displacement, there is a concern about the degree of family separations in drought-affected communities. A high proportion of households reported the separation of family members, 37% in Puntland and 24% in Somaliland. This included particularly high reporting of minors separated from the household, and was additional to 13% in Puntland and 7% in Somaliland reporting they were caring for unaccompanied or separated minors.
- Significant protection concerns relating to the safety and security of drought-affected communities require support. Puntland reported particularly high on most security concerns, with 50% of separations reported to be forced, 25% reporting they had experienced violence since the drought began (primarily beating), and 15% reporting

¹ Burkads are semi mobile hut like dwellings, typically consisting of a wooden frame with cloth or plastic covering.

the presence of unsafe areas for men and boys and 19% reporting unsafe areas for women and girls.

Nutrition

- The assessed communities will require greater support to access nutrition services, both through stronger community outreach and mobile delivery. Households in both states indicated a low availability or awareness of nutrition services. In Puntland's assessed communities, only 36% of households had attempted to access any nutrition services, and an even lower proportion, 30%, in Somaliland indicated attempting to access.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of households in Puntland and 72% in Somaliland targeted communities who did attempt to access nutrition services were not able to access any of the key nutrition programmes, and 26% and 14% respectively did not know if any of those services were accessible.
- Support to households with young children appears to be particularly pertinent, especially with access to nutrition support. 38% of households in Puntland and 55% in Somaliland with children under 2 indicated there had been a serious problem because the practice of feeding children had changed since the drought, primarily as a result of shortage of food or water, or a reduction in frequency of feeding.

Health

- Dry conditions resulting from the drought, combined with limited access to healthcare are leaving a high number of people in need of health support. In Somaliland the most commonly reported health issues were respiratory infection (20%), eye infection (19%) and diarrheal AWD (17%). Respiratory infections were also more commonly reported in severely drought affected areas (20%) than in moderate drought areas (10%).
- Improving the access to health services, especially to rural communities where access to urban health centres is difficult, is required in the long term. High reporting of health concerns in Puntland appears to be related to the poor access to health services, leading to self-diagnosis. In total, 63% of households in Puntland reported there had been a decrease in ability to access healthcare since the beginning of the drought, compared to 51% in Somaliland.
- Currently, more remote communities access to health care is severely impacted by the cost of travelling to access centralised services. Of those who had attempted to access healthcare, the cost per month was far higher in Puntland (an average 63 USD) than in Somaliland (34 USD). The high cost was reported by key informants and in further questioning by enumerators to be attributed to high transport costs to access centralised health facilities, an issue particularly felt in Puntland. In the short term multi-purpose cash transfer to enable people in need to access centralised health services may be beneficial.

Shelter

- While there is little direct impact of drought on shelter conditions, many households have substandard access to adequate shelter. The most common shelter type in both states was buuls, reported by 54% of households in Puntland and 82% in Somaliland targeted communities. Poor shelter condition was more highly reported in Somaliland (47%) than Puntland (18%). This reflects the higher reporting of buuls in poor condition (40%) than permanent shelters (13%).
- For all drought-affected communities, a low availability of key NFIs is increasing vulnerability to environmental pressures. Only 4% of households in Puntland and 1% in Somaliland reported access to all key NFIs, in either good or poor but useable condition. The limited use of plastic sheeting as a floor cover in both states, 6% in Puntland and 10% in Somaliland, reflects the limited accessibility of plastic sheeting and other NFIs across the assessment area.
- In total 68% of households in Puntland and 77% in Somaliland were considered NFI insecure. 30% in Puntland are considered borderline and 2% NFI secure. In Somaliland 21% are borderline and 1% secure.

Education

- Attendance rates at any form of education (formal and informal) are low, although marginally higher in most age and gender groups in Puntland than Somaliland assessed communities. 44% of males aged 5-12 were reported to attend some form of education in Puntland, compared to 33% in Somaliland. Girls in the same age group were less likely to attend education, 35% in Puntland and 29% in Somaliland.
- The primary school attendance rates for Puntland assessed communities were 14% for boys and 12% for girls. In Somaliland communities, the primary school attendance rate was 13% for boys and 12% for girls. The dropout rate since the drought identified through facility mapping (which is indicative only) was 15% for males and 13% for females across all education types.
- There is some evidence that response and recovery programmes implemented through integrated support delivered at schools could have an auxiliary impact on attendance rates. Schools with a water point within 500 metres of the school had a dropout rate of 14% for male students and 11% for female students, compared to 21% of male and 19% of female students in schools without water points within 500 metres. Schools with feeding programmes had even lower dropout rates – 11% for male students and 10% for female students, compared to 22% of male students and 17% of female students in schools where no feeding programme was present.

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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| BCG | Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis vaccine) |
| DTP | Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus vaccine |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FCS | Food Consumption Score |
| FEWSNET | Famine Early Warning Systems Network |
| FSNAU | Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit |
| ICCG | Inter Cluster Coordination Group |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IM | Information Management |
| NFI | Non-Food Item |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| SC | Stabilization Centre |
| SIRNA | Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment |
| SWALIM | Somalia Water and Land Information Management |
| TT | Tetanus Toxoid vaccine |

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Background & Rationale

The Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) has tried in the past to adopt specific tools like the Multi-Sector Inter-agency Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and the rapid go-and-see checklist. However, these tools do not provide enough information to inform strategic short to medium term activities especially when these are required at scale. Furthermore the tools were designed to be deployed in sudden onset emergency, rather than protracted and slow onset crises such as those experienced in Somalia. As such, while the go-and-see checklist is able to identify whether an immediate humanitarian response is needed through key informant interviews, the SIRNA allows for a nuanced appropriately targeted response based on strong household level data.

SIRNA is a standard, easily accessible inter-Cluster tool that can provide detailed information of the situation after a crisis is reported. OCHA and the ICCG have long committed to purposive and effective rapid assessments after the onset of a shock. When a sudden onset disaster occurs, there is a need to gather information within a short period of time. SIRNA is designed to serve as a standard, easily accessible inter-Cluster tool that can provide a comprehensive needs overview of a population after a crisis is first reported.

The SIRNA operates within the guidelines of analytical framework that advocates for systematic collection, organization and analysis of both secondary and primary data. The tool has received technical input from all clusters and has been adapted to be applicable to both IDP and host communities as well as urban and rural populations.

Introduction

Cumulative and unitary droughts in Somalia have been exacerbated by the breakdown in civil administration over the last 25 years in many areas of the country, and more recently by the changing global environment, especially the El Nino weather system. Significant portions of the Somali population experience cumulative and prolonged drought conditions, which impacts severely on an economy heavily dependent on agrarian and pastoralist livelihoods. A country already beset by large levels of internal displacement is witnessing increasing seasonal economic migration as existing livelihoods are impacted by environmental change. Concurrent with these factors, limited infrastructural investment since the collapse of centralized government in 1991 increases the vulnerability of populations to drought and other environmental phenomena. While substantial humanitarian and development effort is made to ameliorate the negative effects of drought, actors are inhibited by insufficient information to enable the design and monitoring of interventions.

In February 2016 following successive low precipitation rainy seasons the Government of Somaliland issued a declaration of drought as result of the El Nino weather system and appealed for humanitarian assistance, following on a similar appeal on behalf of the Somaliland and Puntland administrations in January 2016. The drought is reported to have a high impact on the primarily pastoralist communities and livestock within the affected regions of Awdal, Bari, Muduug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed. While data is available on the food security and nutrition implications from FSNAU and FEWSNET, other sectors lack detail on the implications of drought-induced displacement, existing vulnerabilities and response capacities.

Within the context of Somaliland and Puntland the existing information outside of Food Security and Nutrition is lacking in detail and methodological strength, and coordination limitations are leading to a duplication of implementation among actors. Furthermore, primary data is more available within urban and IDP settings than in the predominately rural areas where drought is impacting. The SIRNA is thus targeted particularly at the identification of key humanitarian needs and gap areas where funding should be prioritised for the second stage of the response. To this end the SIRNA was deployed across drought affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland, using a cluster sampling approach to build a representative household survey at the state level. The assessment also conducted facility mapping within settlements surveyed, and key informant interviews to identify overall community trends and needs.

The assessment was supported by USAID, ECHO and OCHA. Data collection and technical design was implemented by the REACH Initiative, in close coordination with OCHA and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). In addition, substantial support in design and implementation was given by the WASH Cluster, who also initiated the trigger of the SIRNA. Field level support and facilitation was provided by OCHA field offices, in close coordination with governmental counter parts in Somaliland and Puntland, in particular regional offices in Hargeisa, Bossaso and Garowe. Support to data collection was provided by 14 NGOs, governmental offices and universities. Particular support was given by the Ministry of Interior in Puntland, and by the National Environment Research and Development agency (NERAD) in Somaliland.

Assessment findings are presented by the following sectors:

1. Demographics and Priority Needs
2. Food security and Livelihoods
3. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
4. Protection
5. Nutrition
6. Health
7. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)
8. Education

Methodology

The SIRNA was comprised of three components: household survey, key informant survey and facility mapping, which were conducted simultaneously using the Open Data Kit (ODK) data collection tool, and aggregated using KOBO. As a result the assessment primarily targeted rural communities where there was a moderate or severe drought affect, according to the SWALIM analysis of drought effects.

Household data collection was conducted using a sample representative at the state level at a 92% level of confidence and 5% margin of error. Findings will be representative for currently drought affected areas and areas with anticipated low rainfall in the Gu season at 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error. The SIRNA utilised a cluster sampling approach. The sample was predicted based on the average expected design effect, therefore on some variables the confidence interval may be more or less precise in the final sample.

The sample has been calculated using worldpop population density estimates, 2015 adjusted for the UN overall population estimate.^{2 3} This allows the construction of a sample not linked to the regional administrative level, which is the greatest level of precision available from the existing UNFPA data. Worldpop population estimates were joined to the nearest town or village on the Somalia settlement CODs, giving a populated area polygon around each settlement. These settlements were then used as the clusters for the sample.

Clusters were selecting using the Population Proportional to Size (PPS) method, with replacement. The sample was constructed for the whole assessment area, but because of the lower population and less dense urbanisation of Puntland compared to Somaliland, an additional top up was conducted, again using the PPS method, in order to ensure results for Puntland are representative at the desired level. This means that post-weighting should be employed in the event that findings are represented on the whole assessment area. This assessment report presents findings at the state level, although disaggregation is presented for moderately and severely drought affected areas where relevant. The overall sample consisted of 1211 household interviews, across 94 total clusters and 73 unique clusters.

Map 1: Sample locations in Puntland and Somaliland



² Worldpop methodologies can be found at their website: <http://www.worldpop.org.uk/>

³ Somalia data from:

<http://www.worldpop.org.uk/data/summary/?contselect=Africa&countselect=Somalia&typeselect=Population>

| State | Number of interviews |
|------------|----------------------|
| Puntland | 614 |
| Somaliland | 596 |

Key informant data collection gathered overall community trends and vulnerabilities at the community level in each cluster. It has been conducted as a minimum by one key informant per assessment area, and has also been utilised to gather further information on community access to services, especially mobile and remote facilities. A key informant is defined as an individual with the capacity to speak for conditions within a defined community, which may constitute a geographic agglomeration (e.g. a specific village), a livelihood group (e.g. pastoralists) or population profile (e.g. IDPs). The community definitions are defined by each key informant.

Facility mapping identified key resources accessible by assessed communities, including water points, health facilities, nutrition facilities, schools, food markets, non-food markets and latrines. All facilities within the defined assessment area (town, village etc) have been mapped. Where specific facilities were not available within the assessed area, but were accessible by residents in a second location, those services have also been mapped.

In addition, and on specific request of the Education and WASH clusters, a separate mapping of schools was conducted, aimed specifically at identifying possible primary level education facilities that could be used as hubs for provision of services in the event of the long-term continuation or exacerbation of drought conditions. As not all schools were able to be assessed in the short timeframe and with the resource limitations of the server, prioritisation was given to schools not currently included and georeferenced on the WASH cluster identification of existing nutrition and WASH services, but included on the EMIS report of schools; and validation of schools reporting water and/or school feeding programmes.

Findings

Demographics and priority needs

Household Characteristics

The reported household size in both Somaliland (8.1 members) and Puntland (7.9) was considerably higher than the UNFPA estimated national average of 5.9.⁴ It is, however, consistent with the demographics in other recent household surveys in non-urban areas, and is lower than the average in the last SIRNA assessment in Middle Shabelle for example.⁵ This reflects the greater level of resource sharing in rural areas. The dependency ratio (total number of children and elderly per adult of 18-59 years) is higher in Puntland, at 2.4, than in Somaliland (1.9). **This is partly the result of the high number of young children, with over half of the population in Puntland (52%) and just under half in Somaliland (46%) reported as being between 0 and 12 years of age.**

⁴ UNFPA, Population Estimation Survey 2014, p.48

⁵ OCHA, REACH Initiative, Somalia Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, November 2015, p. 14

Figure 1: Puntland Population Pyramid

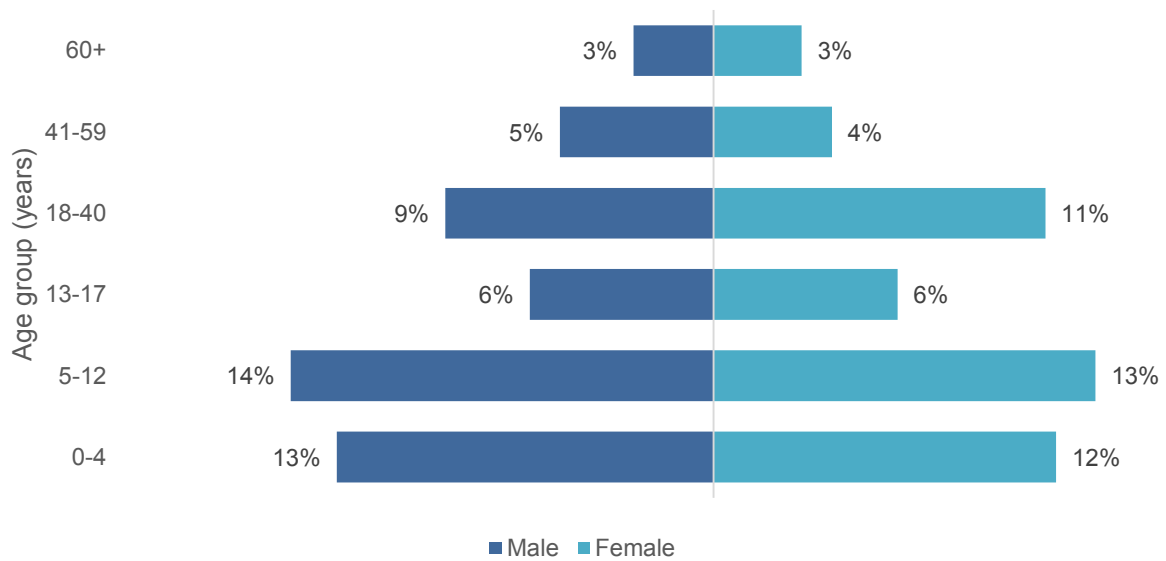
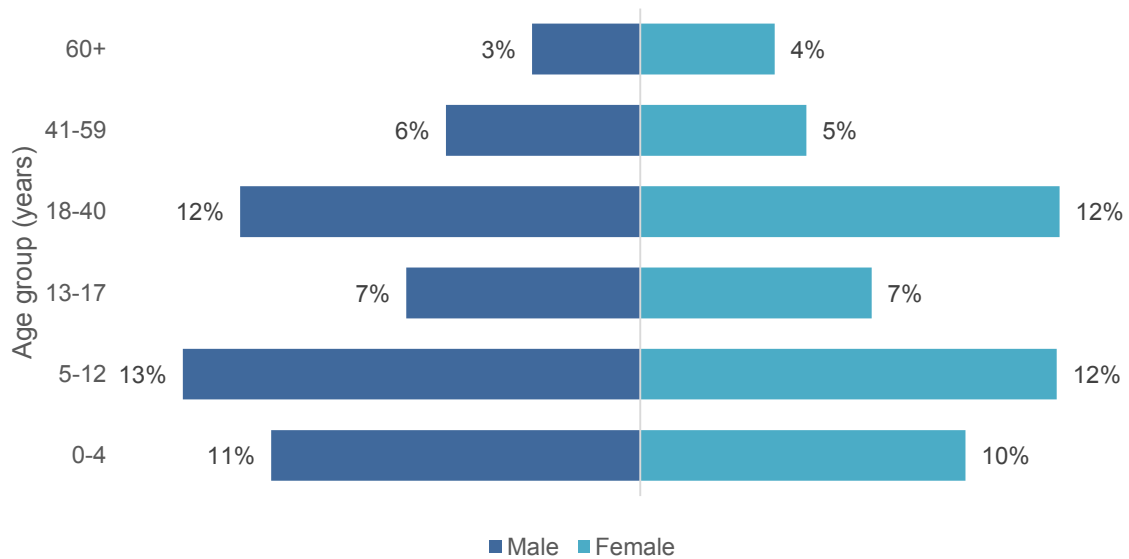


Figure 2: Somaliland Population Pyramid



The average number of children per household was reported at 5.1 in Puntland and 4.8 in Somaliland, and the high proportion of children means that on average, households in Puntland and Somaliland have over 3 school-aged children (5-17 years) present.

A particularly high proportion of households reported being female-headed – 53% in Puntland and 57% in Somaliland. While it is possible that the proportion of female-headed rises where there is frequent separation of male household members, the very high reporting here is at least partly attributable to a knowledge on behalf of respondents to vulnerability criteria utilised by humanitarian actors. The vast majority – 88% in Puntland and 89% in Somaliland – of households are headed by an adult member between 18 and 59 years of age, with 12% and 11% headed by a member over 60 years of age. Only 1 household, in Puntland, reported being headed by a child.

Displacement

The majority of households in both states (93% in Puntland and 97% in Somaliland) reporting being from the area in which the assessment was carried out, i.e. they are not displaced populations. The majority of those reporting being displaced left their area of origin before 2015, indicating longer term displacement. Of those having been displaced since the second half of 2015, all were from other drought-affected areas, mostly Somaliland and Puntland, but also included two households from Gedo region, which has been experiencing a lower level drought.

Despite the lack of displacement 33% of households in Puntland and 31% in Somaliland indicated that they had moved to a different shelter since the start of the drought. This indicates the tendency for localised movement in assessment areas, which can be due to movement of communities to water or food resources as a result of drought, but also reflects the usual semi-nomadic movements of populations dependent on pastoralist produce.

Priority needs

Across the assessed area priority needs were reported to be food (80% of households in Puntland and 93% in Somaliland) and water (84% of households in Puntland and 82% in Somaliland). Given the drought conditions this is to be expected. However, a high proportion in Puntland (50%) and Somaliland (71%) indicated healthcare as a priority need, which expresses the low access to healthcare in both regions. In Puntland higher proportions of households highlighted education (30%) and shelter (30%) as needs than in Somaliland (17% and 13% respectively).

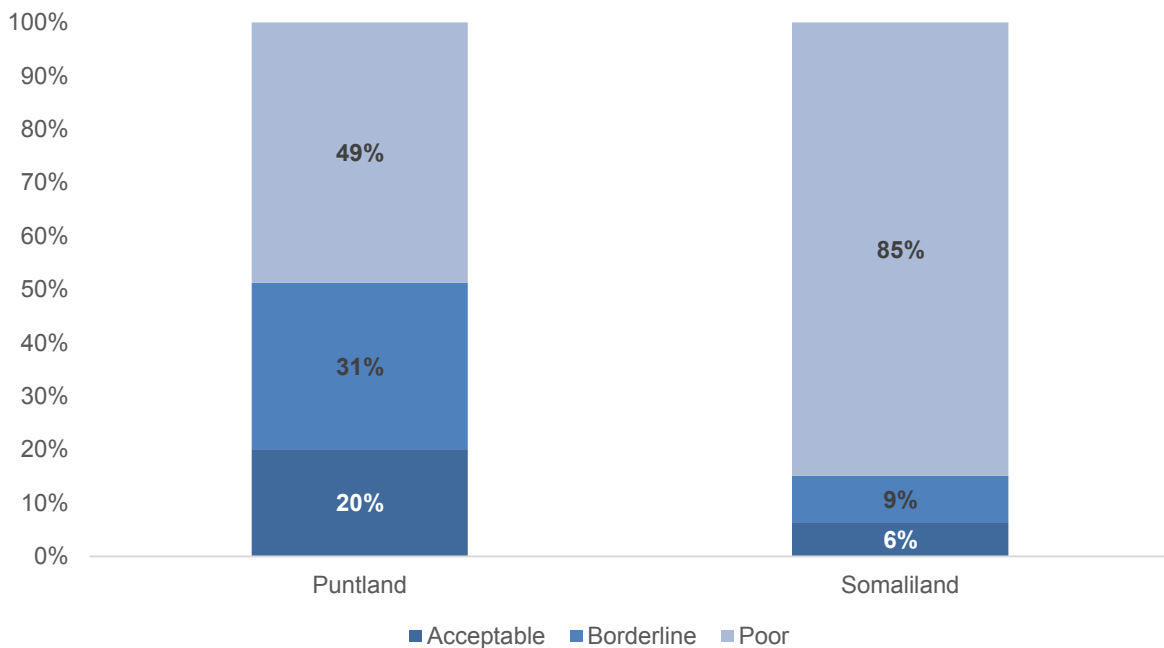
Table 1: Priority needs reported

| Priority needs | Puntland | Somaliland |
|----------------|----------|------------|
| Education | 30% | 17% |
| Food | 80% | 93% |
| Healthcare | 50% | 71% |
| Jerry cans | 2% | 1% |
| Latrines | 5% | 5% |
| Mats/ blankets | 3% | 1% |
| Nutrition | 7% | 12% |
| Security | 3% | 1% |
| Shelter | 30% | 13% |
| Water | 84% | 82% |

Food Security and Livelihoods

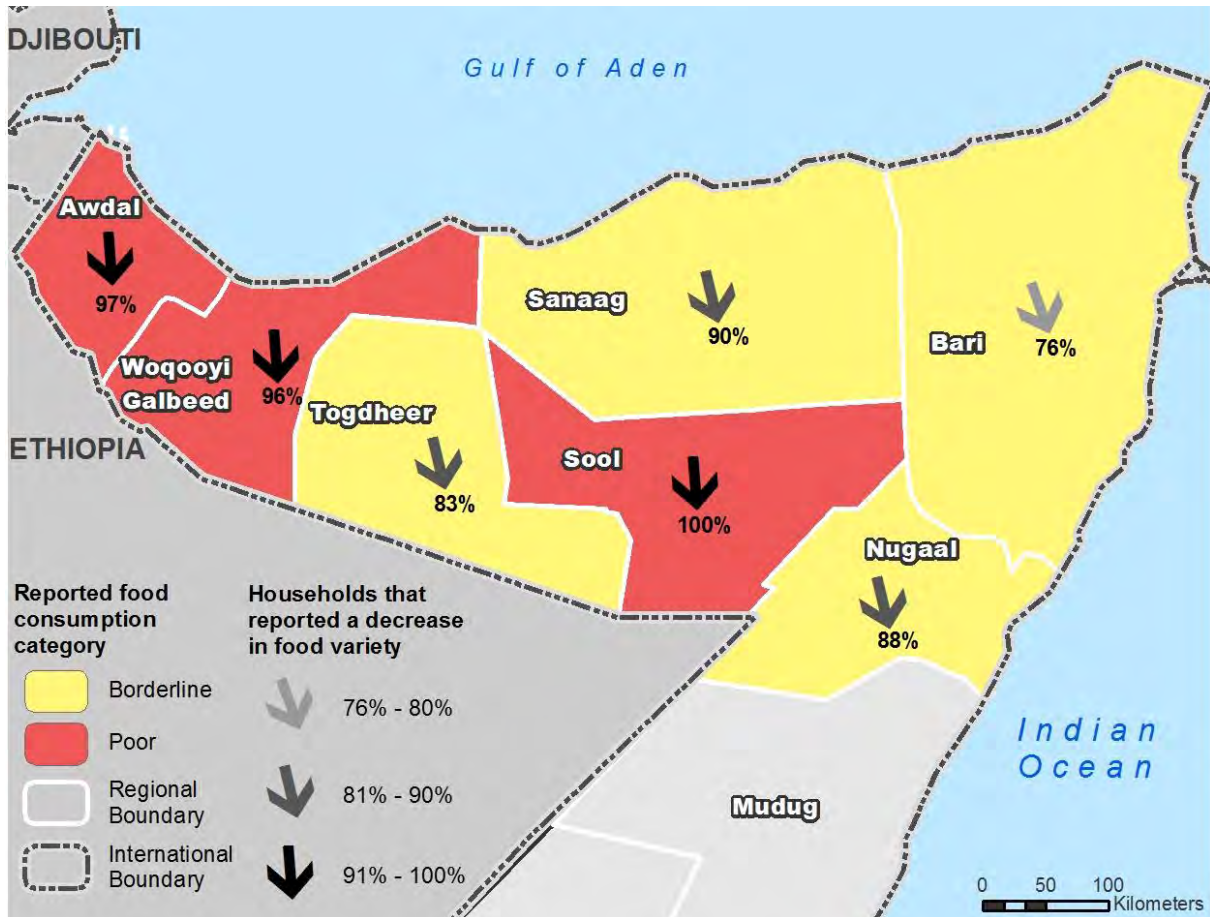
There was significant variation in the reported food consumption patterns between the two states. **85% of households in Somaliland were reported to be in poor food consumption category, with 9% borderline and only 6% reporting acceptable food consumption scores. In Puntland the figures are less severe – with 49% of households reporting a poor food consumption score, 31% borderline and 20% acceptable.** The distribution also aligns with drought conditions, with 81% of those in severely affected areas reporting in the poor food consumption group, compared to 59% in moderately affected areas.

Figure 3: Food consumption boundaries by state



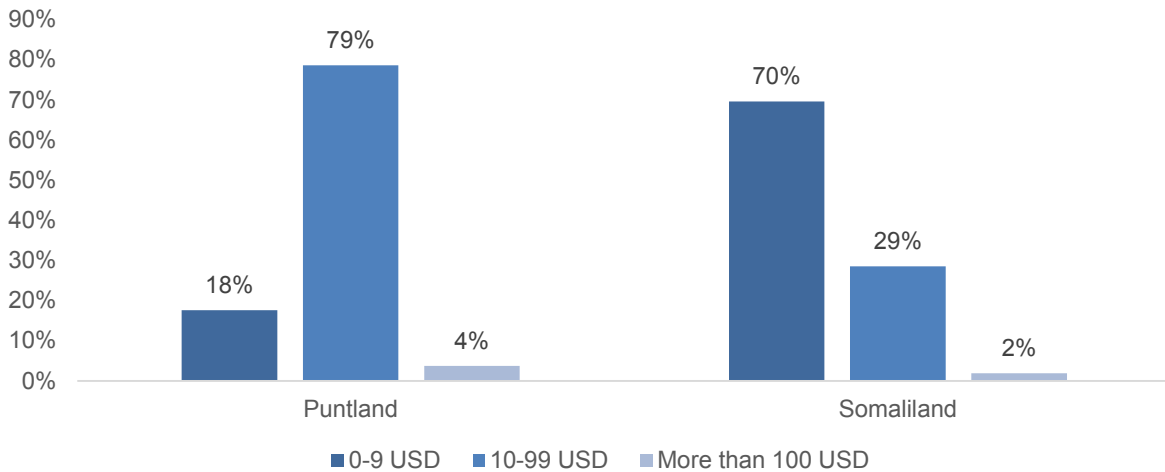
The low food consumption scores in Somaliland reflect the heavy dependence on basic staples and limited variety of foods consumed. Those reporting a poor food consumption score in the state reported on average consuming cereals 5 days per week, while reporting no other major food group, with the exception of the low nutrition sugars and oils and fats groups. This is corroborated by 93% of households in Somaliland reporting that the variety of foods consumed had decreased as a result of the drought, compared to 79% in Puntland. The fact that 18% of households in Puntland reported that their variety of foods consumed had increased suggests that households in Somaliland have been less able to adjust eating behaviour without compromising sustenance. A higher proportion of households in Somaliland also reported that the quality of foods had decreased since the drought, 92% in comparison to 82% in Puntland. The decrease in variety of foods consumed was particularly high in severely drought affected areas (96%), compared with moderately affected areas (80%).

Map 2: Average food consumption category and decrease in variety of food consumed



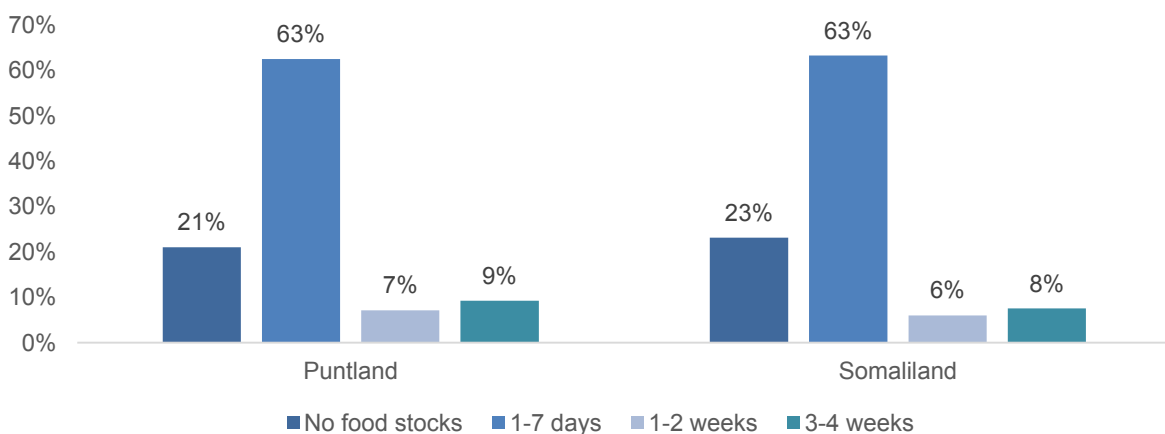
A further explanation for the lower food consumption scores and consumption variety in Somaliland could also be the significant variation in food expenditure reported. In Puntland, expenditure was on average 34 USD per week, over double the expenditure reported in Somaliland (15 USD per week). **This suggests a greater constraint on spending power in Somaliland, or the prioritisation of other expenditures than food, which is leading to a reduction in access to sustenance.** When self-reporting food access problems, no difference was observed between reported obstacles to food access across assessed states. 86% of households in Puntland and 87% in Somaliland reported a lack of resources to purchase food as a constraint, and 31% and 28% respectively reported a lack of available food to purchase. This means despite the higher expenditure reported in Puntland there is not a significant difference between the states on household resources to purchase food or food availability.

Figure 4: Weekly household expenditure on food



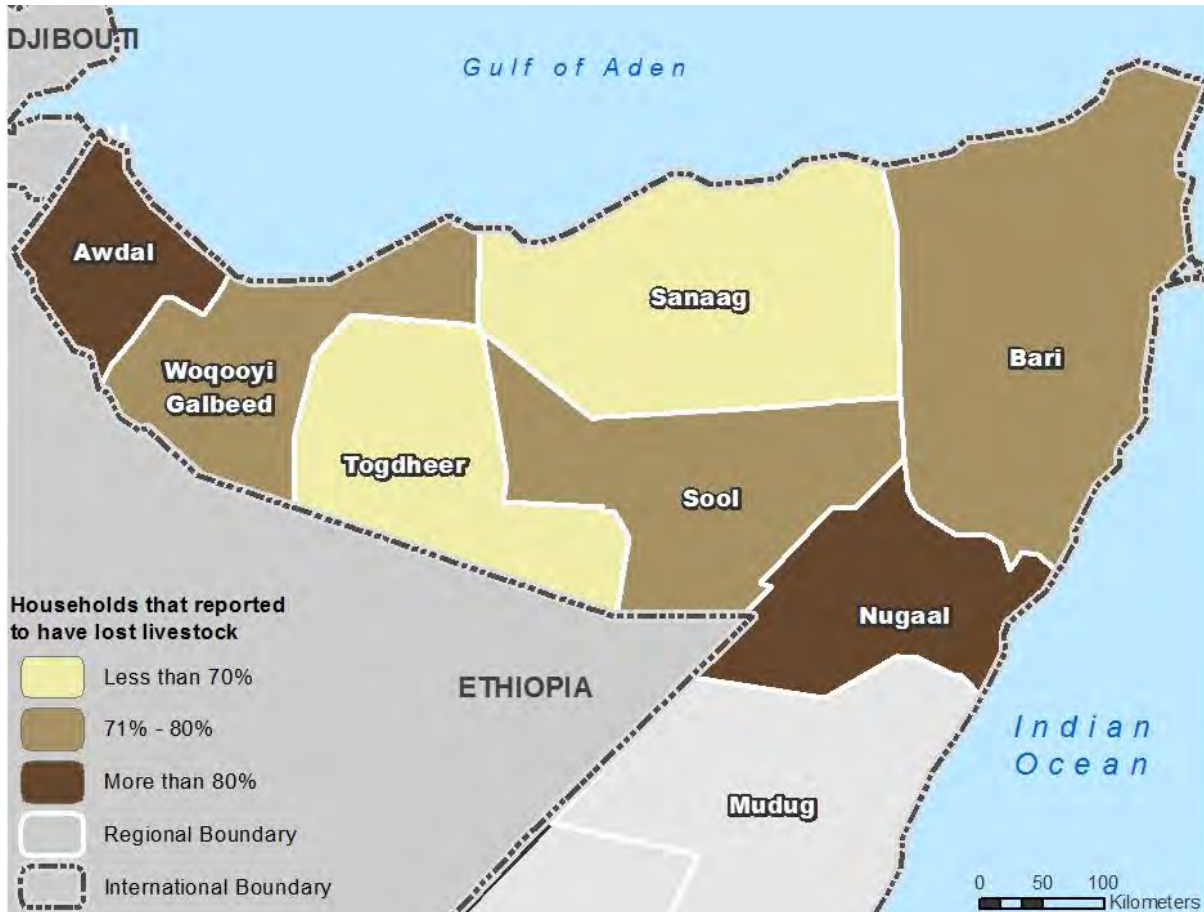
The assessment included a condensed coping strategy index looking at household results and monthly frequency of occurrences when 1) there was no food due to a lack of resources, 2) at least one household member went to sleep hungry because there was not enough food, 3) any member of the household went a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food, and 4) children were sent to forage for food. **The use of these strategies did not correspond to the reported food consumption score, with deployment more prevalent in Puntland than Somaliland, or with little difference between the states.** In Puntland 81% of households reported having days where there were no resources to purchase food, at an average of 4.3 days in the month; whereas in Somaliland this was reported by 68% of households at an average of 4.5 days per month. Reporting of members sleeping while hungry was around the same levels – 80% in Puntland and 67% in Somaliland, at an average of 4 and 3.8 days respectively. Households reporting there were days when they had no food available at all were lower, although still very common, at 66% in Puntland for an average of 2.3 days, and 57% in Somaliland at an average of 2 days. The practice of requiring children to find food was far more common in Puntland, at 49% of households at an average of 1.6 days, than Somaliland, 22% of households at an average of 0.9 days. In almost all cases the use of coping strategies was attributed to drought – 96% in Puntland and 99% in Somaliland.

Figure 5: Expected duration of food stocks



In both states most households had limited reserves of food at the time of the assessment. In Puntland stocks would last on average 4.6 days, and in Somaliland 4.5 days. 21% and 23% of households in each state respectively had access to no food stocks. The majority of households utilise wood for cooking fuel – 94% and 93% in Puntland and Somaliland respectively. Most households also indicated they have to travel outside of their community to collect fuel⁶ – 79% in Puntland and 70% in Somaliland.

Map 3: Reported loss of livestock



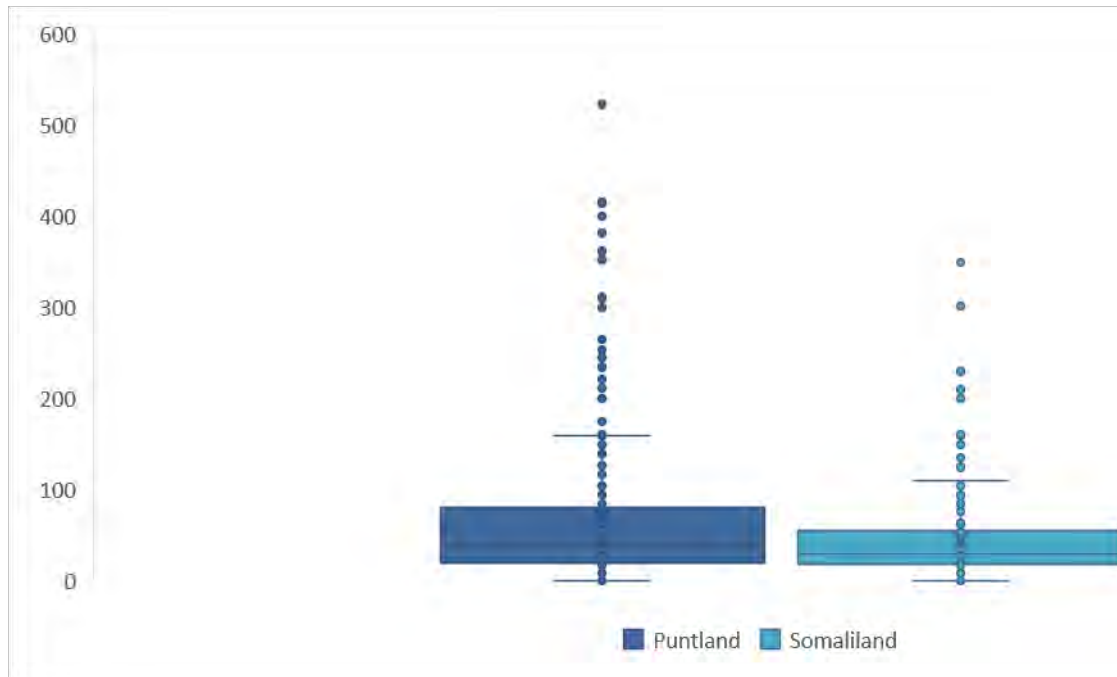
There was high reporting of livestock loss among assessed households, with relative equality between the states. 79% of households in Puntland and 73% of households in Somaliland reported losing livestock since the drought, predominately goats and sheep. The loss of livestock was more highly reported in severely drought affected areas (80%) than in moderately affected areas (74%) The majority of households reported livestock had been lost as a direct consequence of drought – 91% in Puntland and 96% in Somaliland – and a high proportion in Puntland reported losing livestock while moving location (25%).⁷ The reporting of number of livestock lost appears to have been exaggerated in some cases, with an average loss of 70 heads in Puntland and 46 heads in Somaliland well above expectation and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster assumption of 20 heads of cattle

⁶ In this instance “outside of the community” refers to travelling beyond the self-identified perimeter of their settlement of residence. In most pastoralist settlements a central area with or without facilities is surrounded by satellite and transitory settled areas where households live and keep livestock

⁷ These options are not mutually exclusive, as respondents could select multiple reasons for loss

owned per household. The interquartile range⁸ of the number of livestock lost was 20-80 in Puntland and 18-30 in Somaliland, as shown in figure 6.

Figure 6: Distribution of livestock lost per household reporting loss



As part of the assessment households were asked to indicate their primary, secondary and tertiary support source over the last year. **As expected pastoralism was the most prominent livelihood when livestock production for sale and subsistence are grouped together – 43% of primary support sources in Puntland and 48% in Somaliland.** Production of livestock for sale was more common in Somaliland (62% of households listing as a primary, secondary or tertiary support source) than Puntland (42% listing as primary, secondary or tertiary), indicated greater connectivity to markets. However, perhaps surprisingly, **the proportion of households indicating day labour as a support source was significant, with 26% in Puntland and 35% in Somaliland indicating this as their primary support source in the last 12 months. This indicates that the conditions of those in informal waged labour may be crucial in developing livelihoods during the drought and recovery,** and follow up assessment on the sectors of day labour employment would enable better targeting of response. In addition, there has been considerable disruption of support sources, with 87% of households in Puntland and 80% in Somaliland indicating that they had lost access to one of their normal support sources as a result of the drought.

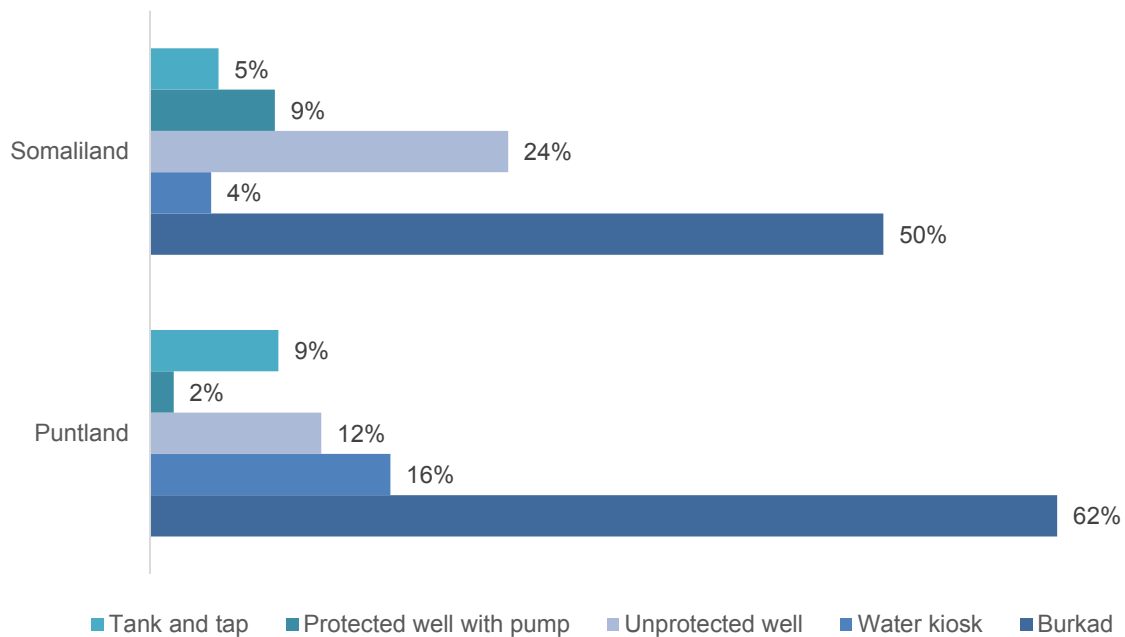
⁸ The interquartile range is the difference between the third and first quartiles (the top and bottom 25% of the datasets)

Table 2: Primary support sources

| Row Labels | Puntland | Somaliland |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Allowance/ community support | 5% | 5% |
| Agricultural cash produce | 2% | 6% |
| Agricultural subsistence | 5% | 4% |
| Business/ self employed | 6% | 1% |
| Day labour | 26% | 35% |
| Fishery cash produce | 0% | 0% |
| Fishery subsistence | 1% | 0% |
| Humanitarian assistance - sale | 0% | 0% |
| Humanitarian assistance - subsistence | 4% | 1% |
| Job without contract | 2% | 1% |
| Pastoral cash produce | 17% | 30% |
| Pastoral subsistence | 26% | 18% |
| Remittances | 3% | 0% |
| Rent of land or property | 1% | 0% |
| Work with contract | 2% | 1% |

WASH

The majority of households in both states are dependent largely on unprotected water sources, with little or no protection from the environment. In Puntland 62% of households reported Burkads as their primary drinking water source, 16% reported water kiosk, and 12% reported unprotected wells. In Somaliland the combined total of those using burkads and unprotected wells was identical (74%), although the proportion accessing Burkads (50%) was lower than Puntland, and the proportion using unprotected wells (24%) higher. Water kiosks and tank and taps by comparison were rarely reported in Somaliland, at just 4%. Households generally reported the same water sources for drinking as for other household purposes, as shown in figure 7. This is largely corroborated by mapping of 224 water points as part of the assessments, of which the majority (62%) were burkads. The observed prevalence of unprotected wells was lower than reported by households – 8% of facilities mapped. 56% of facilities mapped were functioning, with non-functioning water points attributed to the water point being dry (62%), having broken tanks and pumps (28%), and/ or because of the cessation of water trucking (12%).

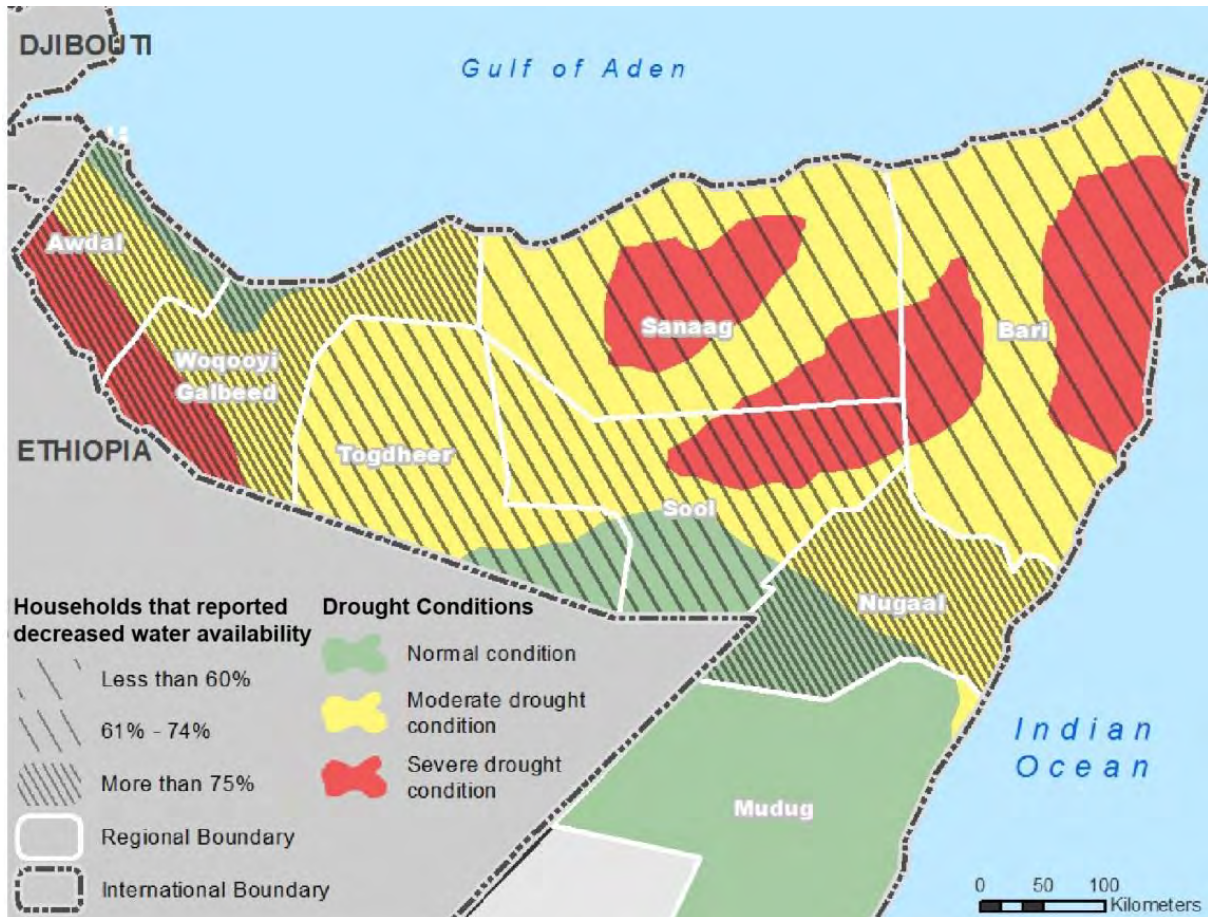
Figure 7: Top 5 drinking water sources

There is an indication, however, of households being required to pay for water, which was reported by 78% of households in Puntland and 54% of households in Somaliland. Perhaps of most concern, 88% of those accessing water from a trucking distribution point, and 75% of those accessing water from a Burkad responded that they currently pay for water. This could indicate that water trucking and refill of communal water sources is being conducted in some locations as a paid service. During facility mapping 31% of water points were reported to operate with a charge for water. **The average cost for 20 litres of water was reported at 3826 Somali shillings (0.19 USD)⁹, an increase of 73% on the previous month, when water was reported to cost 2210 Somali Shillings (0.11 USD) for 20 litres.¹⁰**

⁹ Based on an actual exchange rate of 20,000 Somali Shillings to the Dollar. This varies from the official exchange rate of 594.31 Somali Shillings to the dollar

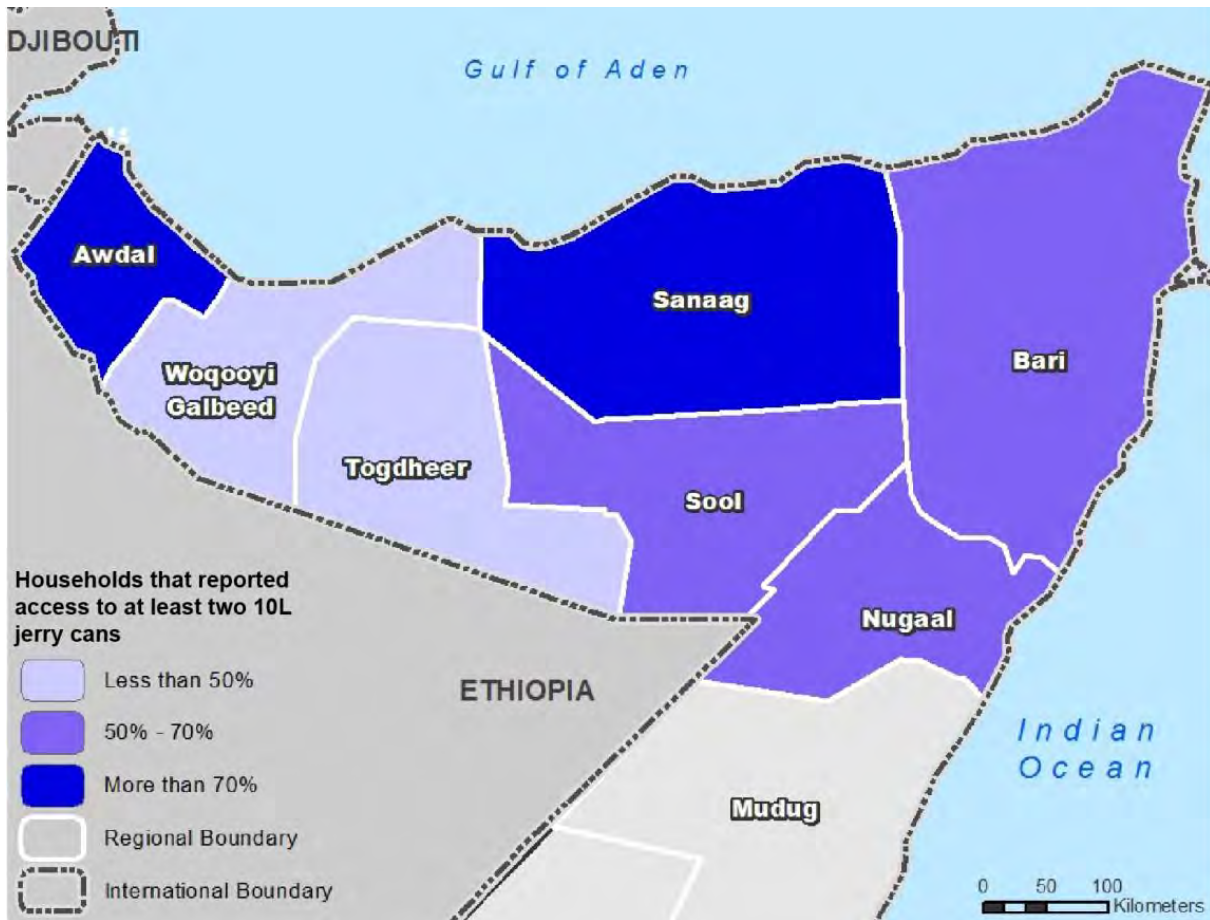
¹⁰ Previous water price was identified by recall at the time of assessment

Map 4: Decrease in water availability and drought severity



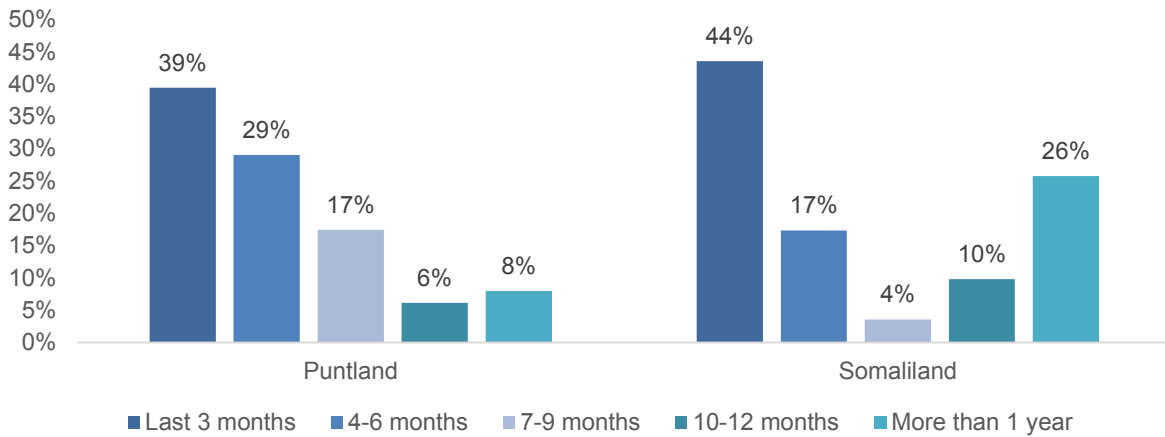
Water is typically collected from a communal source by a member of the household, with water collected on average 3 times a day in Puntland and twice per day in Somaliland. Water is most commonly collected by an adult male (65% in Puntland, 30% in Somaliland) and/or an adult female (51% in Puntland and 79% in Somaliland). Less regularly households indicated water was collected by a child of 10-17 years, 22% in Puntland and 15% in Somaliland. A significant proportion of households in Puntland reported that a child of under 10 years would sometimes collect water, 11% compared to just 1% of households in Somaliland. At the household level water is typically stored in jerry cans – reported as the storage method by 88% of households in Puntland and 95% in Somaliland. Small numbers of households store in water tanks (5% in Puntland and 3% in Somaliland). **Less than one quarter of households use a separate container for storage of drinking and household water – 23% in Puntland and 20% in Somaliland.** This reflects the limited jerry can capacity for storage for most households (see Shelter and NFIs, below), as well as the tendency of having access to only one source of water for both households and drinking water.

Map 5: Water point locations and percentage of households reporting access to at least 20 litres of jerry can capacity



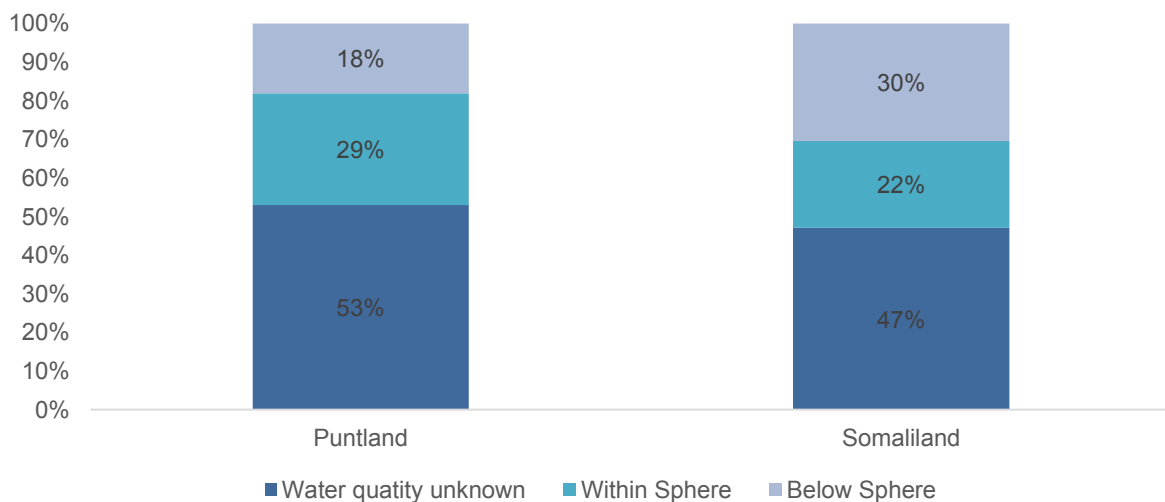
A higher proportion of households in Puntland reported a problem with their source of water (55%) than in Somaliland (39%), and of these in Puntland 77% reported a problem with water quantity and 60% a problem with water quality, and in Somaliland 84% and 51% respectively. 69% of households in Puntland and 61% in Somaliland reported the problem had emerged in the last 6 months, and thus fall within the period where drought conditions dramatically worsened. The proportion reporting a problem with their water source was higher in moderately affected areas (49%) than in severely affected areas (43%), although a higher proportion in severely affected areas reported the problem was with quantity (87%) than in moderately affected areas (75%). Moderately affected areas had a higher reporting of quality (60%) than in severely affected areas (48%).

Figure 8: Persistence of problem with water source



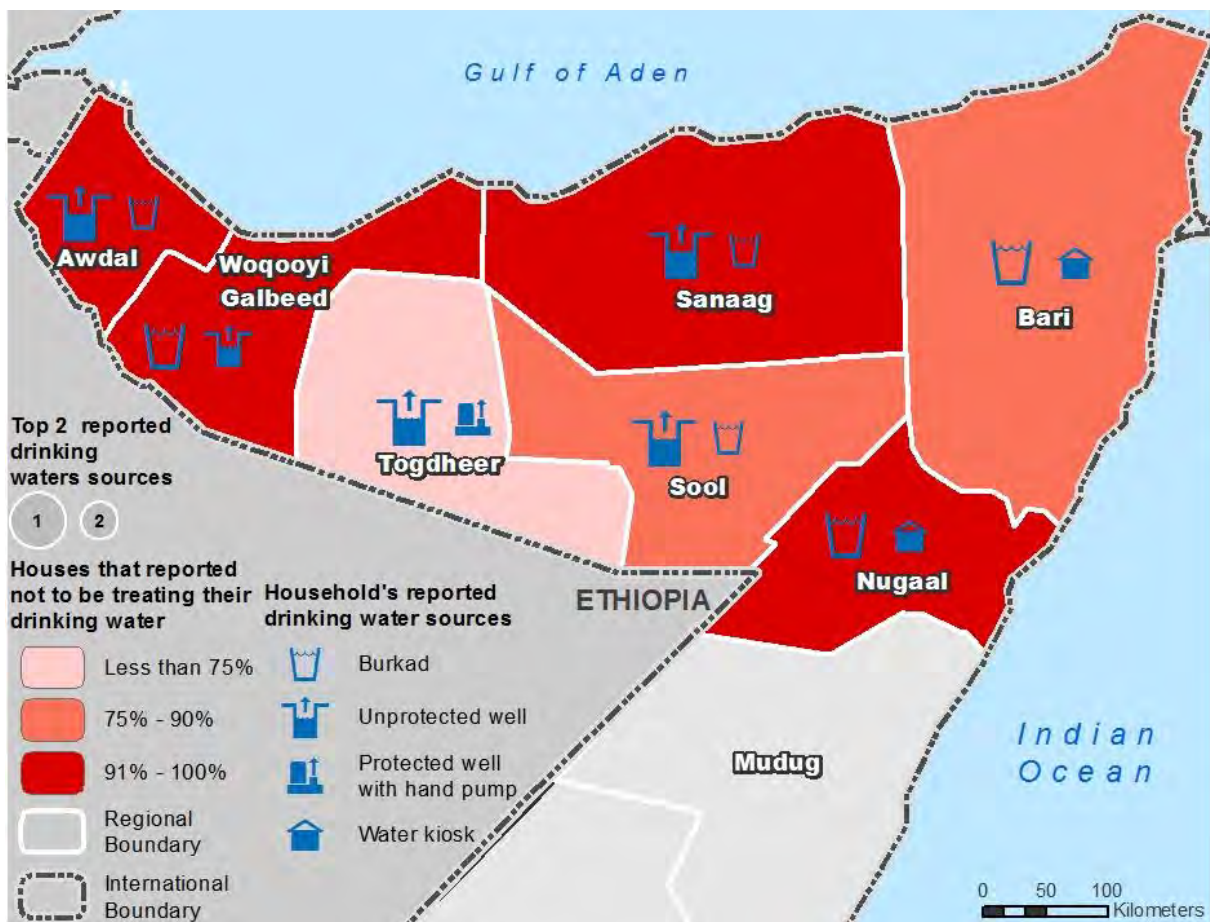
While only a relatively small proportion of households reported a problem with water quantity – 33% in Somaliland 42% in Puntland, this does not reflect progress to minimum standards. **When asked to report the amount of water available to the household for all uses per day, 18% of households in Puntland and 30% in Somaliland were below the minimum Sphere standard in emergencies of 7.5 litres per person per day. In severely affected areas the proportion with below-Sphere access to water rises to 32%.** This is combined with a significant proportion of households, 53% in Puntland and 47% in Somaliland, who were unable to estimate the amount of water they could access – only 29% of households in Puntland and 22% in Somaliland were found to be within the 7.5 litres per person standard. In addition, 7.5 litres is the lower band of the emergency minimum Sphere standard of 7.5-15 litres per day, and is currently being used for targeting by the Somalia WASH Cluster. Given that households in the assessed area are largely pastoralist (see food security and livelihoods, below) it is common for water to be prioritized for livestock, meaning the 7.5 litres are probably not sufficient for household use. **When calculating for the higher Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day, 32% of households in Puntland were below the standard, and 46% in Somaliland.** As one would expect, a large proportion of households indicated that there had been a decline in the availability of water as a result of the drought – 61% in Puntland and 81% in Somaliland.

Figure 9: Percentage of households meeting the minimum Sphere standard of 7.5 litres of water per person per day



Concerns over water supply in both the prolonged drought and recovery are not, however, limited to water quantity. The quality of water is also of major concern. As discussed above, most households have access to a single, open source for both drinking and household purposes. While a majority of functioning water points identified in facility mapping were reported to have potable water (86%), this is largely because it is common to drink water that is not fully potable. These sources are typically uncovered. In the case of burkads, while water trucking is currently ongoing the burkads are designed to collect rainwater during wet seasons. As a result of limited regular cleaning and exposure to the elements burkads and unprotected wells do not appropriately preserve quality standards for drinking water.

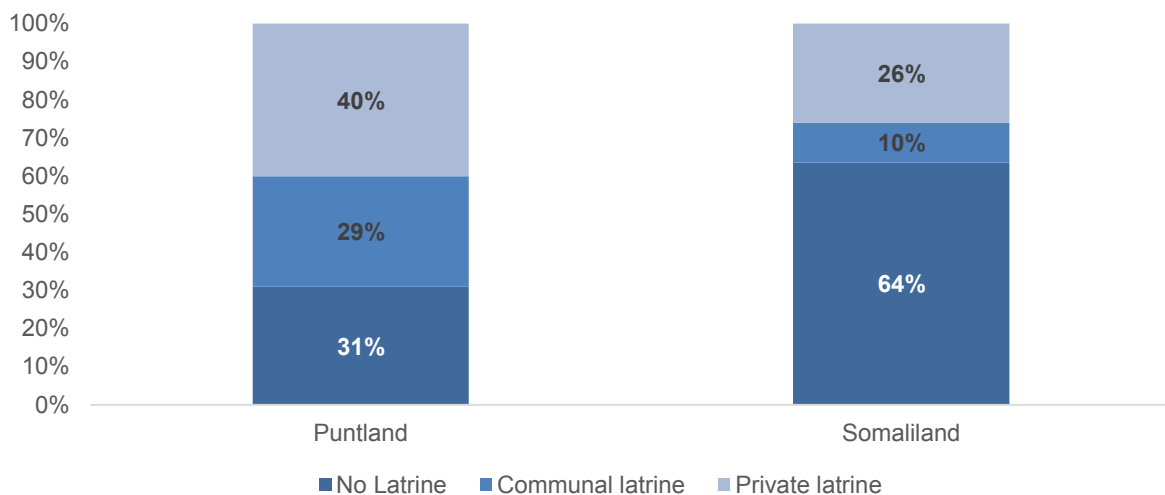
Map 6: Drinking water source and lack of water treatment



Only 10% of households surveyed in Puntland, and 8% in Somaliland, reported that they currently treat drinking water. While the percentage of households reporting the treatment of drinking water prior to the drought was higher, 23% in Puntland and 14% in Somaliland, it is still very low. In informal interviews conducted with residents during field visits, it was reported that limited information of distributions had taken place in the last 2 years around water treatment, and water trucking to drought affected areas currently is not being combined with treatment campaigns. Furthermore, respondents reported that where boiling had been more common prior to drought, a lack of time to gather fuel from further afield as wood resources in settlements have become more depleted was a prohibitive factor. Even where water being delivered by trucking is chlorinated, after delivery into unclean burkads for storage water is not always safe at the point of access by households.

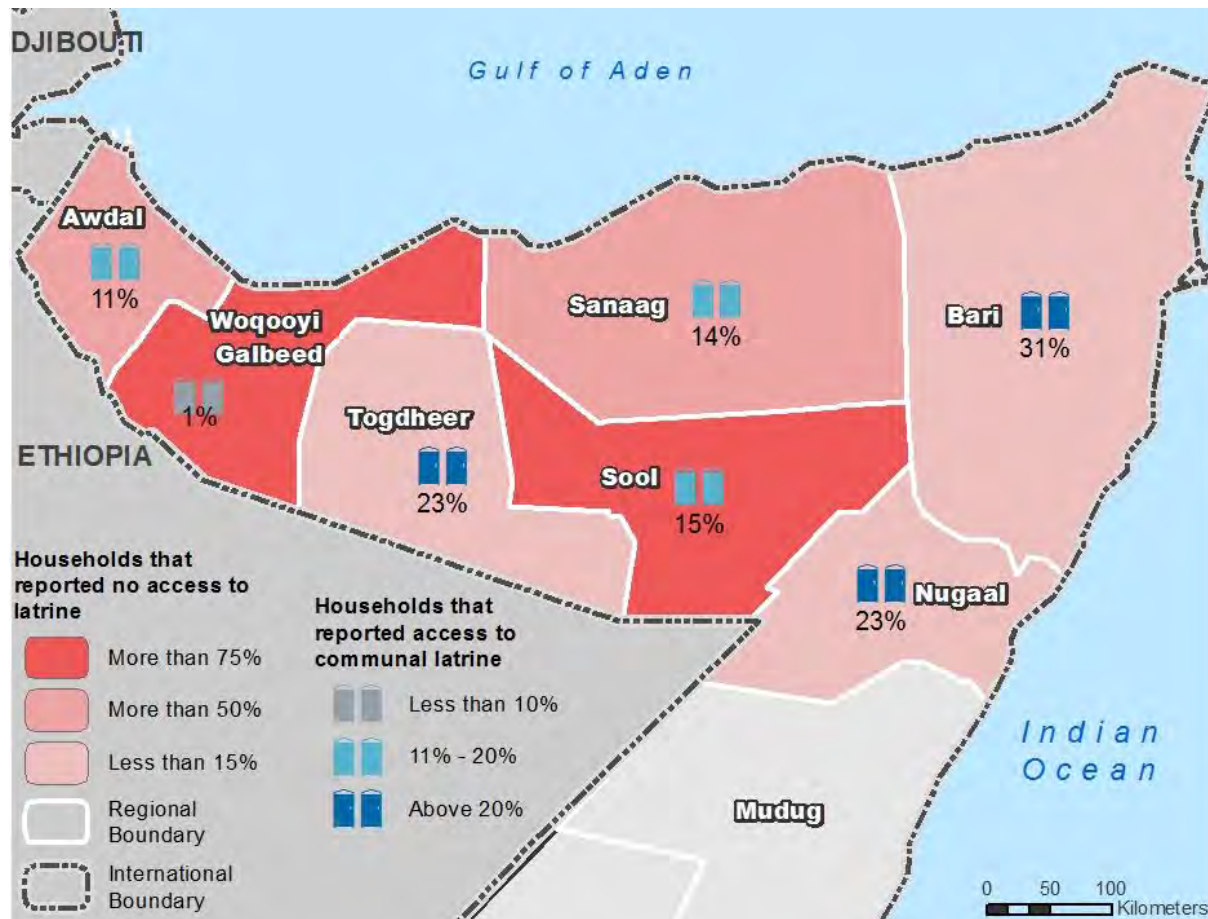
A high proportion of households in Somaliland reported that they have no access to a latrine, 64% compared to 31% in Puntland. Households in Puntland reported higher access to both communal (29%) and private latrines (40%) than in Somaliland (10% and 26% respectively). Of those households without access to a latrine, 87% in both states reported they used open defecation areas away from the home. A significant proportion, 9% in Puntland and 12% in Somaliland used open defecation areas next to the home. Reporting of community defecation sites¹¹ was low, 4% in Puntland and 2% in Somaliland. **Only 14% of households in Somaliland indicated their defecation practice had changed as a result of the drought, compared to 31% in Puntland. Over half of those whose practice had changed in Somaliland (54%) indicated that they had had to stop using a latrine since the drought began, while 39% indicated they had gained access to a latrine.** Those gaining access to a latrine is most likely due to movement to closer proximity to, or the installation of, a facility. In Puntland this trend was reversed – 56% of households whose defecation practice had changed indicated a positive change in their access to a latrine, while 35% indicated they had stopped using a latrine since the drought.

Figure 10: Latrine access reported by households



Of those with access to a communal latrine levels of access were higher and protection concerns were lower in Puntland as well. **38% of households in Puntland with access to a communal latrine reported the latrines were separated by gender, 46% reported the latrines were accessible to persons with disabilities, and 68% reported the latrines had internal locks. This compares to 11% of households in Somaliland with access to a communal latrine who reported the latrines were segregated by gender, only 27% reported latrines were accessible to those with disabilities, and 29% reported that communal latrines had internal locks.** In both states a majority of households reported that communal latrines were unhygienic, 51% in Puntland and 61% in Somaliland. This indicates, along with those reporting lost access to a latrine since the drought, that maintenance of communal latrines is an issue in some areas. It is also perhaps a reflection of behavioural preference, as in rural areas many household members would prefer to continue defecation in bush areas than use communal latrines.

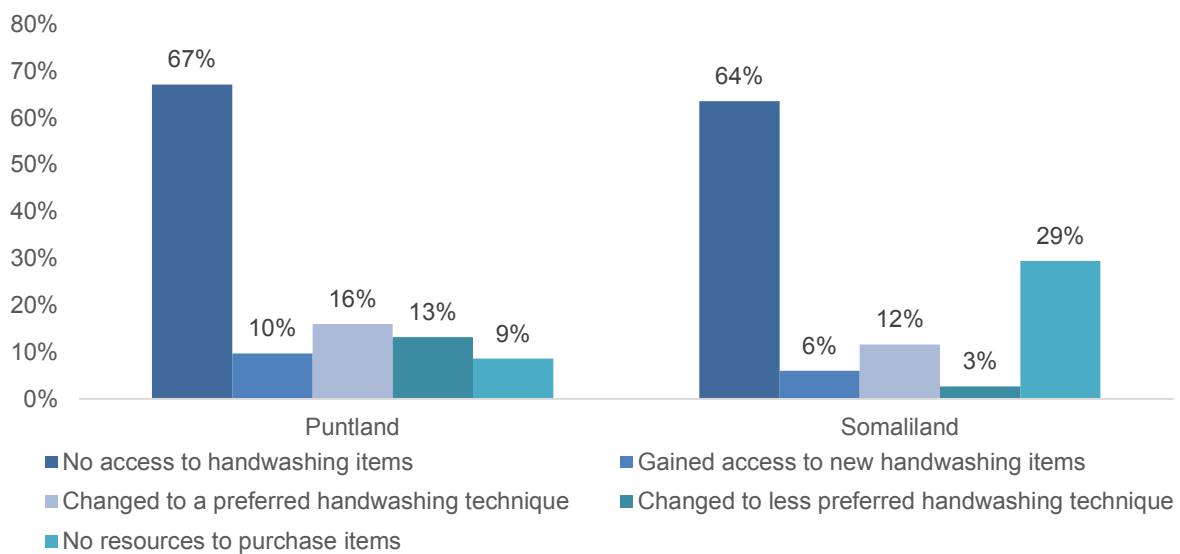
¹¹ Community defecation sites are demarcated and defined areas for defecation established by a community. The low reporting is reflective of a practice of defecating in open bush areas.

Map 7: Latrine access and access to communal latrines

In both states a majority of households indicated the use of water only, and no other item, when washing hands, 50% in Puntland and 72% in Somaliland. In Puntland the use of the WASH cluster advised technique, water with ash, was considerably higher at 25% than in Somaliland 8%. Use of water with soap was also marginally higher in Puntland (25%) than in Somaliland (19%). Just over half of households in both states indicated that their handwashing practice had changed because of the drought, 57% in Puntland and 51% in Somaliland. **67% of households indicating a handwashing change in Puntland and 64% in Somaliland reported practices had changed because the household had no access to handwashing materials.**¹² Additionally, a high proportion in Somaliland indicated they had no resources to purchase handwashing items, 29% compared to 9% in Puntland. This is exacerbated by the high proportions in both states reporting they have received no hygiene items as assistance since the drought, 63% in Puntland and 59% in Somaliland. 28% of households in Puntland and 33% of households in Somaliland reported that they had received soap since the drought began, while 14% and 6% reported receiving shampoo and 19% and 11% reported receiving detergent. A very low proportion reported receiving sanitary items – 3% in Puntland and 1% in Somaliland. While receipt of female sanitary items can often be underreported by male respondents, it should be noted that over 50% of respondents were female.

¹² Such as soap, water, ash, and detergent

Figure 11: Percentage of households reporting change in handwashing technique since the drought began by the change

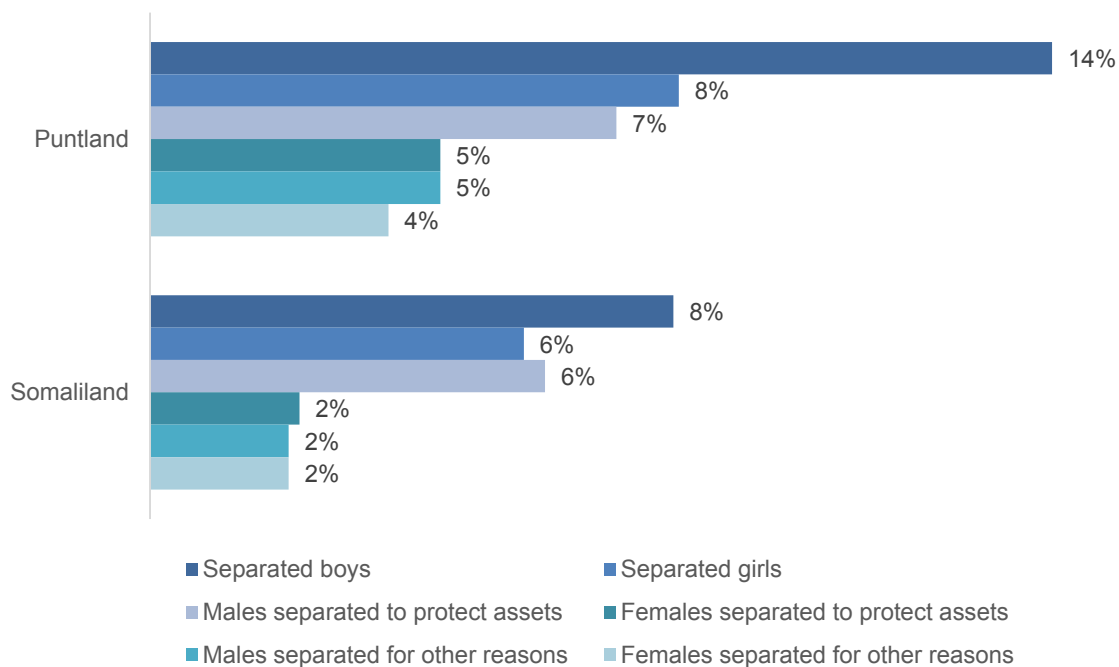


Bathing items used by households follow the same pattern as handwashing practice, with 71% in Puntland and 43% in Somaliland reporting they use water to wash regularly. A higher proportion in Somaliland (46%) use soap for bathing than in Puntland (29%), although fewer use shampoo in Somaliland (7%) than in Puntland (20%). The use of detergent for personal bathing is less common in both states than in south central Somalia – 7% in Puntland and 8% in Somaliland. This reflects the lower salination levels of water. A significant proportion of households in Puntland (17%) and Somaliland (21%) reported that they do not use any of the listed items, including water, to wash.

Protection

A high proportion of households reported the separation of family members, 37% in Puntland and 24% in Somaliland. Of these households, the largest proportion (14% and 8% in Puntland and Somaliland respectively) reported boys had been separated, and a large proportion reported girls had been separated (see figure 3, below). In addition to those households reporting separated members, a high proportion reported hosting unaccompanied or separated minors, although there was little variation between Puntland (16%) and Somaliland (14%). The high reporting of child separations is of particular concern given the limited displacement, suggesting the separations may be a regular occurrence. The proportion of households reporting separated members was lower in severely drought affected areas (23%), than in moderately drought affected areas (35%), suggesting the separations are not directly linked to the current emergency.

A high proportion reported separation of males to protect assets in another location (7% in Puntland and 6% in Somaliland), and a generally higher reporting of male separations of any age than female. **There was a significant variation in the reported circumstances of separation between the two states, with 50% of households experiencing separation in Puntland reporting that separations had been forced, compared to just 8% in Somaliland.** In Somaliland the majority of households experiencing a separation reported separations had been voluntary (73%), compared to 28% in Puntland, while Puntland (22%) and Somaliland (19%) reported similar levels of accidental separation.

Figure 12: Type of separation reported by households experiencing separations

The higher reporting of forced separations in Puntland than Somaliland reflects a generally higher concern in that state of security related issues. **Puntland had a higher proportion of households indicating they had experienced violence since the beginning of the drought – 25% compared to 6% in Somaliland.** Of these households in Puntland the highest proportion (49%) indicated a household member had experience beating, and 13% indicated a household member had been subject to gender-based violence, while 40% did not wish to specify the violence experienced.

Similarly, a higher proportion of households in Puntland reported the existence of unsafe areas in their current location, with 15% of households reporting unsafe areas for men and boys and 19% reporting unsafe areas for women and girls. In Somaliland just 3% of households reported unsafe areas for men and boys, and only 2% indicated unsafe areas for women and girls. As shown in figure 4, the most common areas of concern for men and boys were water points for both Puntland (48%) and Somaliland (44%). For women and girls, the most common area of concern in Puntland was at communal latrines (50%) and for Somaliland it was water points (64%). The high reporting of water points as an area of concern possibly indicates experience of competition for scarce resources, while the higher proportion in Puntland expressing concern over safety of latrine areas is possibly attributable to the higher proportion of households with access to a communal latrine in that state (29%) than in Somaliland (10%). **For women who do experience violence, reported services for assistance were limited, with 95% in Puntland and 93% of households reporting community leaders. The only other service cited by more than 10% of households in either location was police, at 12% in Puntland and 33% in Somaliland.**

Table 3: Areas of safety and security concern by location and gender

| Area of concern | Men and boys | | Women and girls | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Puntland | Somaliland | Puntland | Somaliland |
| In shelters | 34% | 6% | 26% | 14% |
| In IDP camp areas | 6% | 0% | 6% | 0% |
| At water points | 48% | 44% | 39% | 64% |
| At latrines | 28% | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| At bathing areas | 3% | 0% | 15% | 7% |
| At markets | 4% | 0% | 3% | 0% |
| At schools | 0% | 19% | 3% | 14% |
| At health centres | 6% | 0% | 5% | 7% |
| At distribution points | 4% | 0% | 6% | 7% |
| In other areas | 3% | 19% | 3% | 7% |
| Did not want to answer | 5% | 25% | 2% | 7% |

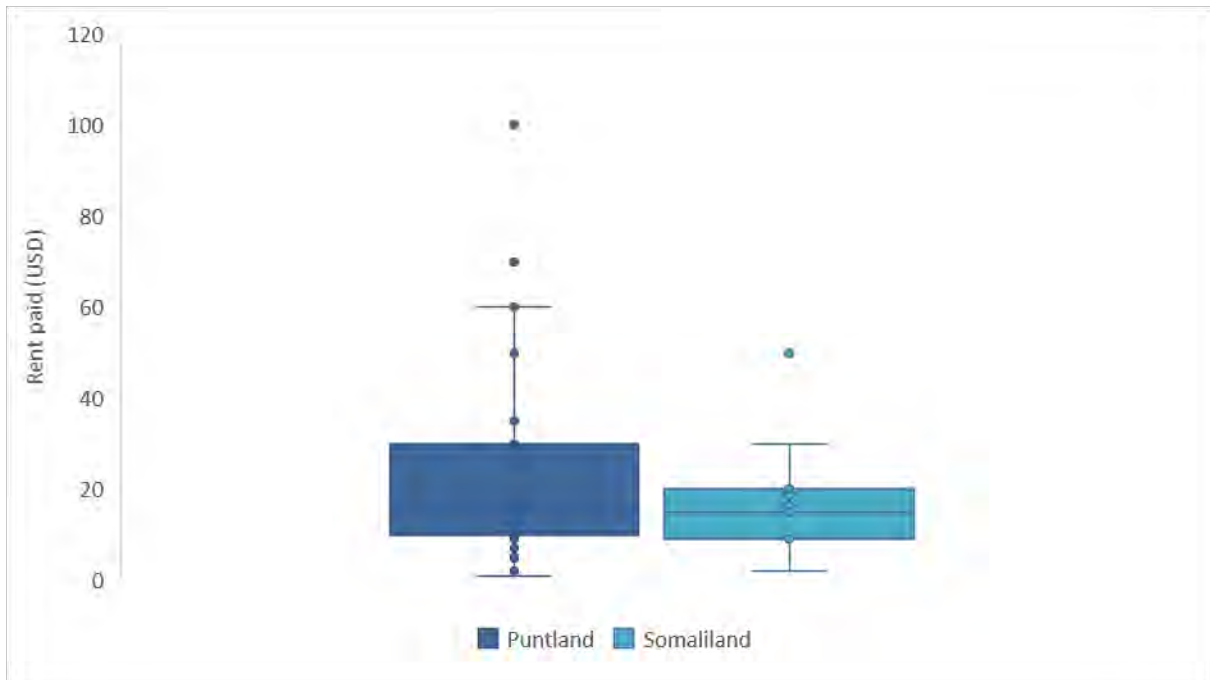
The high reporting of safety concerns in shelters in Puntland for both men and boys (34%) and women and girls (26%) is worth investigating further. There was little variation in the use of internal separation inside shelters between Puntland (22%) and Somaliland (28%), and the reporting of a light at night in shelters was considerably higher in Puntland (45%) than Somaliland (27%). There was, however, higher reporting of theft from shelters in Puntland (20%) than Somaliland (7%), which could contribute to the higher reporting of safety concerns in shelters.

In Puntland a high proportion, 47% of households, indicated they had lost belongings since the drought began, compared to 28% of households in Somaliland, predominately either because of leaving behind when moving location (54% in Puntland and 41% in Somaliland) or lost (44% and 63% respectively). Despite these concerns 95% of households in Puntland and 93% in Somaliland reported that they had free movement in their current location.

Despite the high reporting of safety and security concerns in Puntland, there was limited variation between the states in the reporting of household members suffering from stress. 7% of households in Puntland reported that at least one household member was suffering from stress, compared to 11% in Somaliland. There was little observed variation between genders and age in either state. 2% of households in Puntland reported boys were experiencing psychological stress, 2% reported men, and 1% reported girls and women respectively. In Somaliland 3% reported boys suffering from stress and 5% men, with 1% reporting girls suffering from stress and 3% reporting women suffering from stress. The breakdown is such a small subset of the population however that it cannot be treated as representative.

Reflecting the low levels of extensive displacement, in both states the degree of land ownership was high, although it was higher in Somaliland, where 88% of households reported owning the land they are currently settled on, than in Puntland (80%). **Of all households only 11% in Puntland and 2% in Somaliland reported paying any kind of rent for occupation of land, and the majority of these (94% in Puntland and 100% in Somaliland) pay a monthly cash contribution.** The value of cash rent was also similar between the states – an average 21 USD in Puntland and 18 USD in Somaliland.

Figure 13: Distribution of rent paid in cash, by state

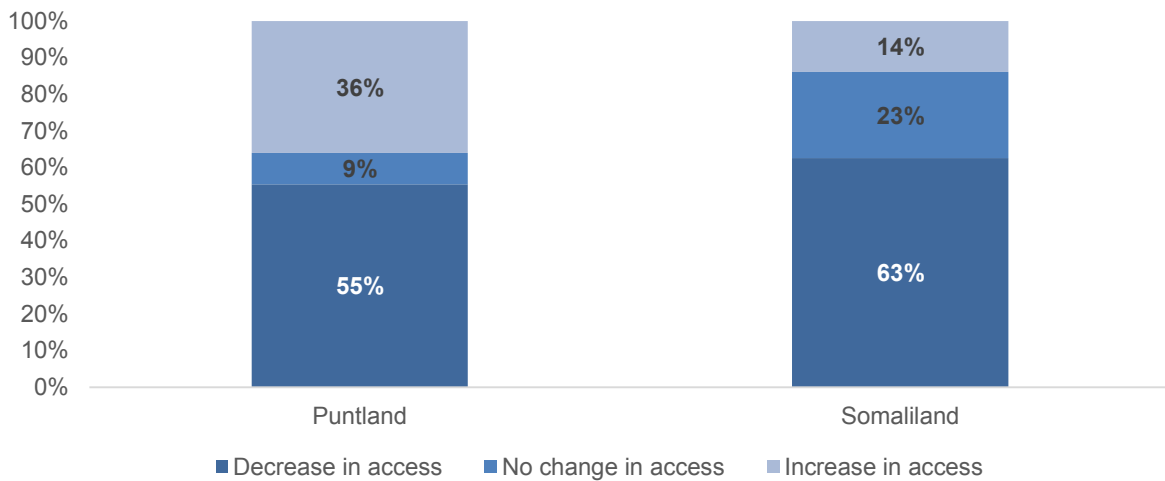


Rent was most commonly paid to a private individual in both states – 51% in Puntland and 36% in Somaliland, followed by payment to a host community (25% and 36% respectively). Payment to a clan leader was common in Somaliland, but was not reported in Puntland. A significant proportion in both states preferred not to name the rent collector – 16% in Puntland and 9% in Somaliland.

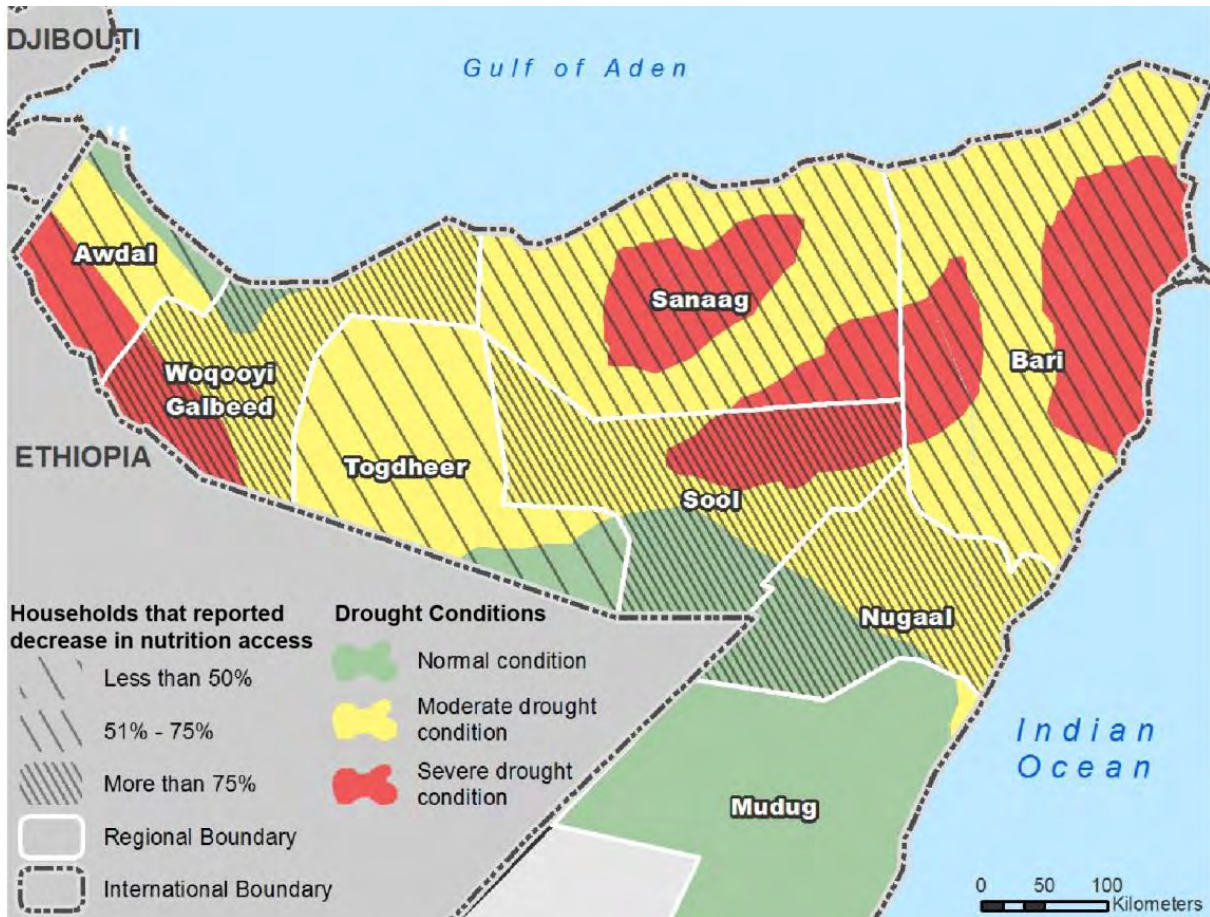
Nutrition

Households in both states indicated a low availability or awareness of nutrition services. In Puntland only 36% of households had attempted to access any nutrition services, and an even lower proportion, 30%, in Somaliland indicated attempting to access. Of these households, over half indicated the ability to access services had decreased – 55% in Puntland and 63% in Somaliland. A higher proportion in Puntland (36%) indicated that access to nutrition services had increased than in Somaliland (14%).

Figure 14: Percentage of households attempting to access nutrition services reporting a change in ability to access



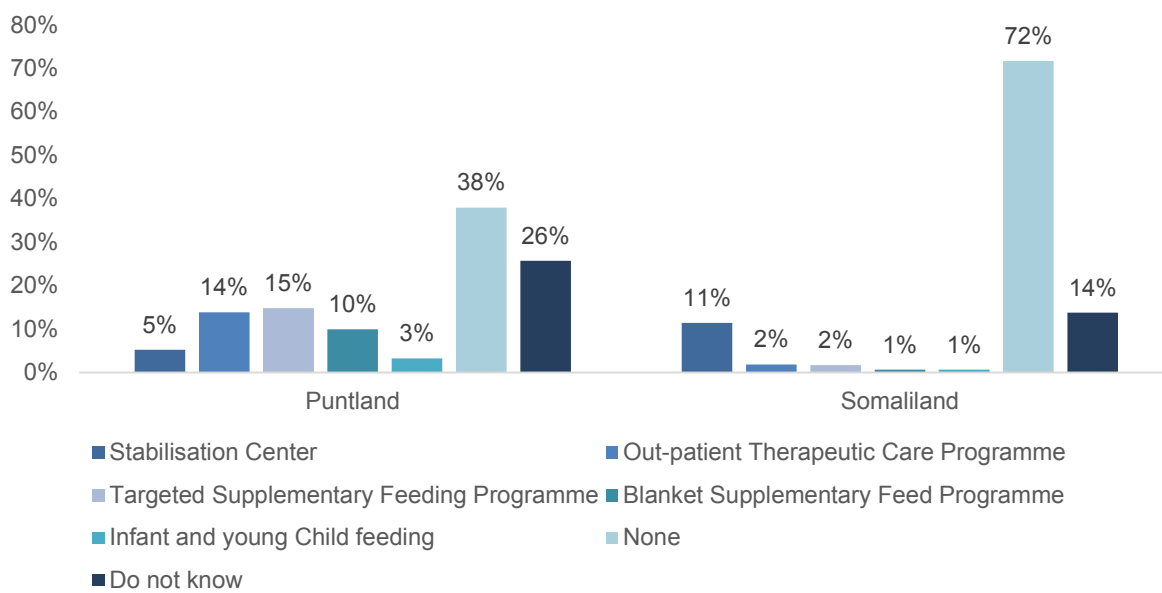
Map 8: Reported decrease in access to nutrition services since drought, and drought conditions



Additionally, there is very low reporting of access to key nutrition services. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were able to access stabilisation centres, outpatient therapeutic care programmes, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes, wet feeding, infant and young child feeding programmes, and micronutrient supplementation. **38% of households in Puntland and 72% in Somaliland were not able to access any of the above services, and 26% and 14% respectively did not know if any of those services were**

accessible. 72% of households in severely affected drought areas were not able to access a key nutrition service, compared to 44% in moderately affected areas. Households were most commonly able to access targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes and outpatient therapeutic care in Puntland and Stabilisation centres in Somaliland, as shown in figure 15 below. To an extent the distribution of nutrition services is corroborated by the facility mapping. In 13 of 22 functioning nutrition facilities mapped targeted supplementary feeding programmes were available, and blanket supplementary feeding programmes were carried out by 6 facilities. Outpatient therapeutic care was offered at 1 facility, and stabilisation centres at 2 facilities.

Figure 15: Nutrition services accessible



There was also disruption in child feeding practices reported by many households. 38% of households in Puntland and 55% in Somaliland with children under 2 indicated there had been a serious problem because the practice of feeding children had changed since the drought. There was greater disruption reported to child feeding practices in severely drought affected areas (51%) than in moderately affected areas (45%), although the variation was more moderate than between the two states. The specific problem varied between the states, with 53% in Somaliland indicating they had experienced a shortage of food or water when feeding compared to 32% in Puntland; and 48% in Puntland indicating they had reduced the frequency of feeding children under 2 compared to 25% in Somaliland. Similar proportions reported a change in the timing of breastfeeding in Puntland (43%) and Somaliland (46%), and a lack of vitamin supplements (26% and 24% respectively). Combined with this, a smaller but significant proportion reported they had received child feeding items, including breast milk substitutes, since the drought: 24% in Puntland and 10% in Somaliland, which could further disrupt normal child feeding practices.

In the assessed settlements 35 nutrition delivery facilities were mapped, 22 of which were functioning, although 2 of these facilities reported they did not have nutrition supplies available on the day of assessment. Facilities were primarily managed by international NGOs (12 facilities), Somali NGOs operated 5 facilities, 4 facilities were publically run and private companies managed 1 facility.

Health

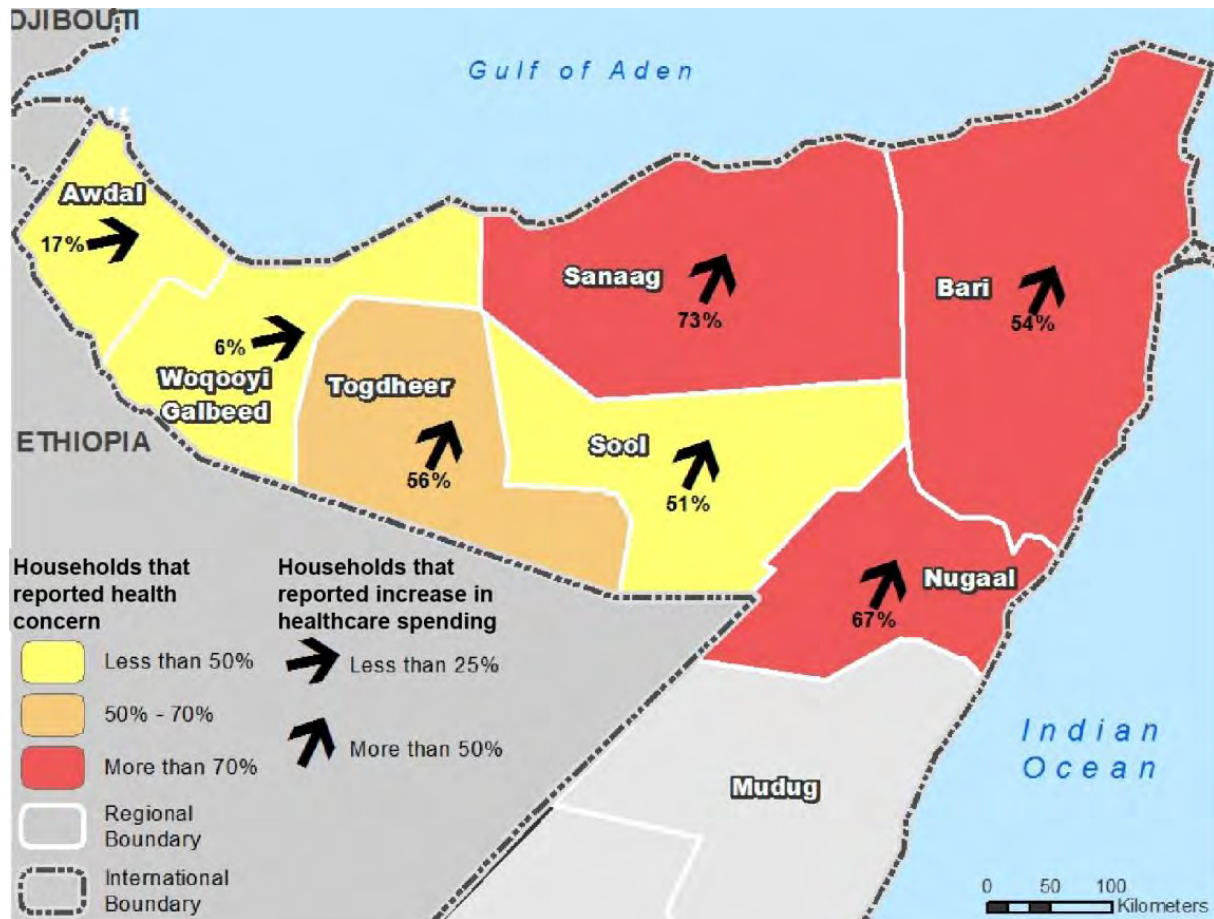
A higher proportion of households in Puntland than Somaliland reported that there was at least one member of the household suffering from disability or chronic illness – 23% compared to 14% in Somaliland. This is not linked to the severity of drought condition, with 14% of households in severely drought affected areas and 22% in moderately affected areas reporting the presence of a disabled or chronically ill member. Similarly, a higher proportion of households reported there was at least one sick child in their household in Puntland (32%) than in Somaliland (25%). While the variation could in part be due to higher prevalence of these health indicators, it is also worth noting that the degree of reported access to healthcare was lower in Puntland, which is likely to have led to self-diagnosis of conditions and contributed to higher reporting. This is also reflected in the reporting of health problems in the household, where only 22% of households in Puntland reported no health concerns, compared to 51% of households in Somaliland. As shown in table 4 the most common health concerns reported in Puntland were diseases (37% of households), eye infections (32%) and suspected malaria (25%). The high reporting, especially of malaria, is highly likely to be the result of misdiagnosis as a result of limited healthcare access. **In Somaliland the most commonly reported health issues were respiratory infection (20%), eye infection (19%) and diarrheal AWO (17%).** Respiratory infections were also more commonly reported in severely drought affected areas (20%) than in moderate drought areas (10%).

Table 4: Households reporting health concern, by state

| Reported health concern | Puntland | Somaliland |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| Eye infection | 32% | 19% |
| Diphtheria | 10% | 8% |
| MTB | 10% | 4% |
| Injury | 11% | 2% |
| Disease | 37% | 11% |
| Diarrheal AWO | 11% | 17% |
| Suspected measles | 7% | 3% |
| Suspected malaria | 25% | 5% |
| Respiratory infection | 8% | 20% |
| Diabetes | 4% | 2% |
| Rape | 1% | 0% |
| None | 22% | 51% |

In total, 63% of households in Puntland reported there had been a decrease in ability to access healthcare since the beginning of the drought, compared to 51% in Somaliland. 10% and 6% respectively reported no change, while 28% in Puntland and 43% in Somaliland had not attempted to access healthcare.

Map 9: Reported health concern and increased spending on healthcare



Of those who had attempted to access healthcare, the cost per month was far higher in Puntland (an average 63 USD) than in Somaliland (34 USD). The high cost was reported by key informants and in further questioning by enumerators to be attributed to high transport costs to access centralised health facilities, an issue particularly felt in Puntland. Spending was also reported to have increased by 56% of households attempting to access healthcare in Puntland, compared to 30% in Somaliland. Over half (59%) of households accessing healthcare in Somaliland actually reported a reduction in expenditure, compared to 35% in Puntland – a phenomenon that could be attributed to increased provision of free healthcare in drought affected regions in the west of Somaliland. **Average healthcare spending was also higher in moderately affected areas (56 USD) than in severely affected areas (36 USD), and a higher proportion of households in moderately affected areas reported an increase in their healthcare spending since the drought – 52% compared to 27% in severely affected areas. 63% of households in severely affected areas indicated their healthcare spending had decreased, possibly reflecting the greater presence of free healthcare actors in the most affected areas.**

Figure 16: Distribution of health expenditure

During data collection 35 health facilities were identified within or around settlements assessed. This comprised 9 health centres, 1 hospital, 22 Primary Care Units (PCUs) and 3 pharmacies. 27 facilities were functioning, meaning 8 were not operating at the time of assessment. 31 facilities had 5 rooms or fewer, an average of 3 per facility. 16 facilities had no beds for patients, and a further 18 had fewer than 4 beds available for patients. Just over half, 19, of health facilities had a functioning electricity supply, and 16 had a water supply. Of functioning facilities, 16 were publically managed, 6 were managed by an international NGO, 3 were private, 1 was managed by a village committee, and 1 was managed by a Somali NGO. Most, 23 of 27 functioning facilities, reported having a lockable store.

21 facilities operated outpatient care, 20 offered nutrition services and 16 offered vaccinations. Less common in facilities mapped were maternity services and paediatric care, which were reported in 8 facilities each, and inpatient services (4 facilities). Importantly, dispensaries were identified in only 5 facilities, including the 3 dedicated pharmacies. This may indicate issues patients have obtaining drugs for medical care. Similarly, only 4 facilities reported having a qualified pharmacist. Of the 16 facilities who provided immunisation services, the most common vaccines offered were BCG (15 facilities) DTP (15), TT (14) and polio (14). The measles vaccine was offered by 9 of the facilities, and pentavalent was not offered in any facility mapped.

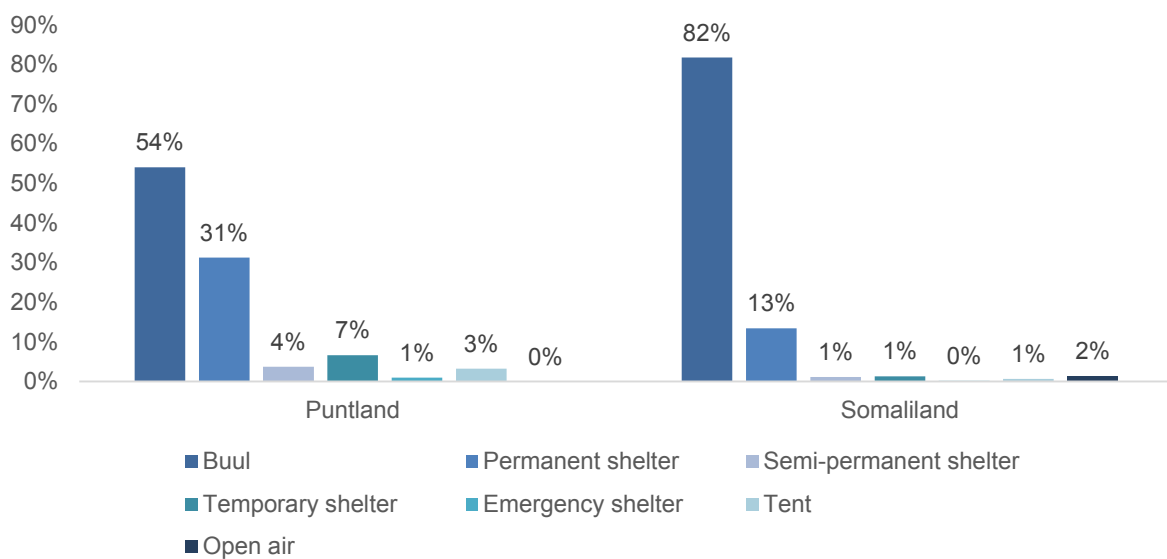
Facilities were predominately staffed by community health workers, reported in 22 of the 27 functioning facilities. Despite the low reporting of maternity services, 16 facilities did report there was a midwife available at the facility. Doctors were uncommon, reported in only 3 facilities, although nursing staff were available in 10 facilities.

Shelter

The most common shelter type in both states was Buuls, semi-mobile dwellings usually consisting of a wooden frame and covered by clothes, rags or plastic. This shelter type was reported by 54% of households in Puntland and 82% in Somaliland. The lower

prevalence in Puntland was due to the greater presence of more permanent shelter types, such as Dhagax (stone and often cement constructed shelter), Ariish (traditional shelter, usually with an earth and vegetation structure and thatched roofing) and Jiingad (primarily constructed from iron sheeting with a wood or metal frame). As a result Puntland reported permanent shelters in 31% of cases, compared to 22% in Somaliland. Less permanent and more vulnerable shelter types were recorded by low proportions in both states, as shown in figure 17. This is reflective of the low levels of displacement, and the limited impact of drought on forcing movement to emergency or transitional shelter types. Where poor conditions of shelter are recorded, this is likely to be the result of either pre-existing conditions, or the indirect effects of constrained household resources.

Figure 17: Shelter typology



Households occupied an average of 1.6 shelters in Puntland and 1.4 shelters in Somaliland, meaning on average there were 5.1 persons per shelter in Puntland and 5.9 persons per shelter in Somaliland.

Poor shelter condition was more highly reported in Somaliland (47%) than Puntland (18%). This reflects the higher reporting of poor condition in buuls (40%) than permanent shelters (13%). Buuls, the most common shelter type, were reported to be of limited quality – only 12% of households in Puntland and 18% in Somaliland reported the Buul covering was of 3 or more layers, at an average of 1.6 layers in Puntland and 2 layers in Somaliland. Over half of Buul dwellings in both states were reported to allow daylight in through the covering, 65% in Puntland and 58% in Somaliland. Furthermore, 52% in Puntland and 59% in Somaliland were reported to have a large hole in the covering material, leaving the shelter at least partially open to the elements. As stated, this is unlikely to be a result of the drought, although the restriction of resources available to the household is likely to have impacted on maintenance.

Map 10: Reported houses in poor condition

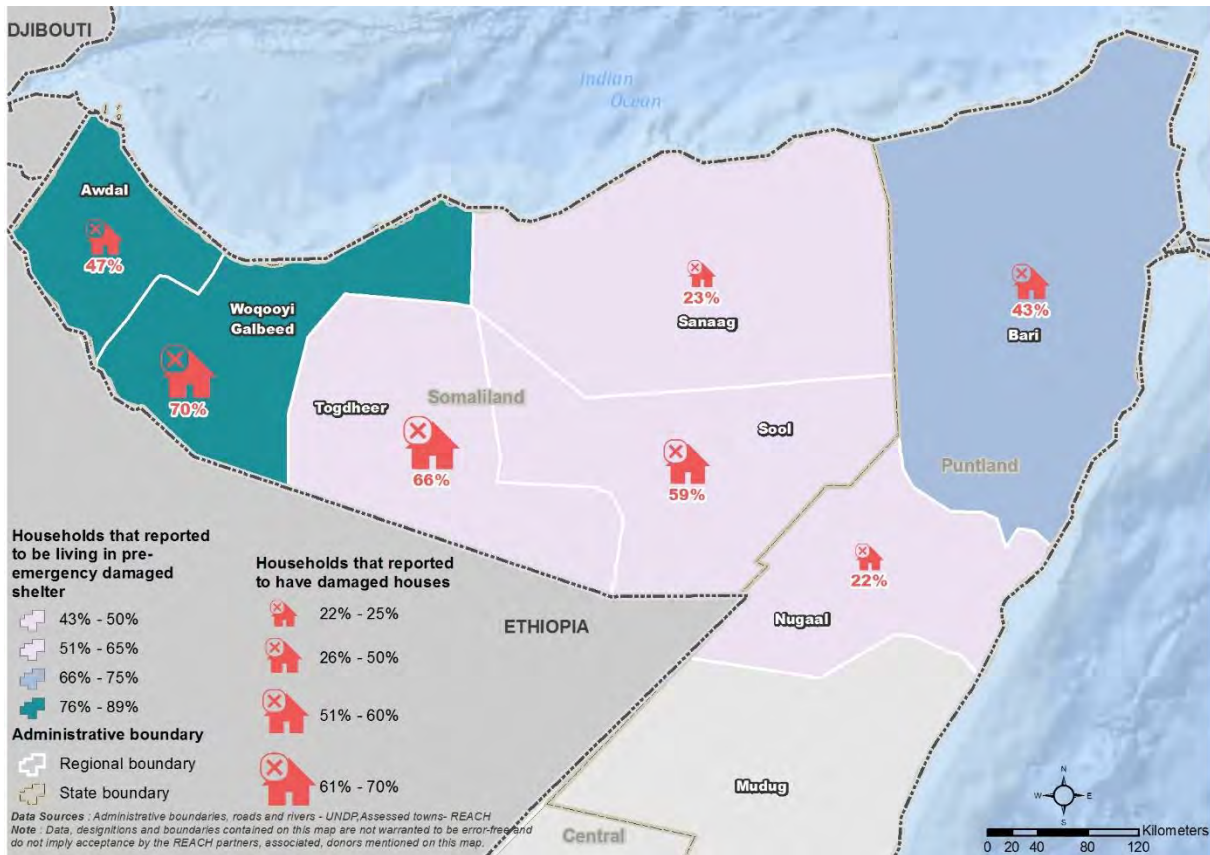
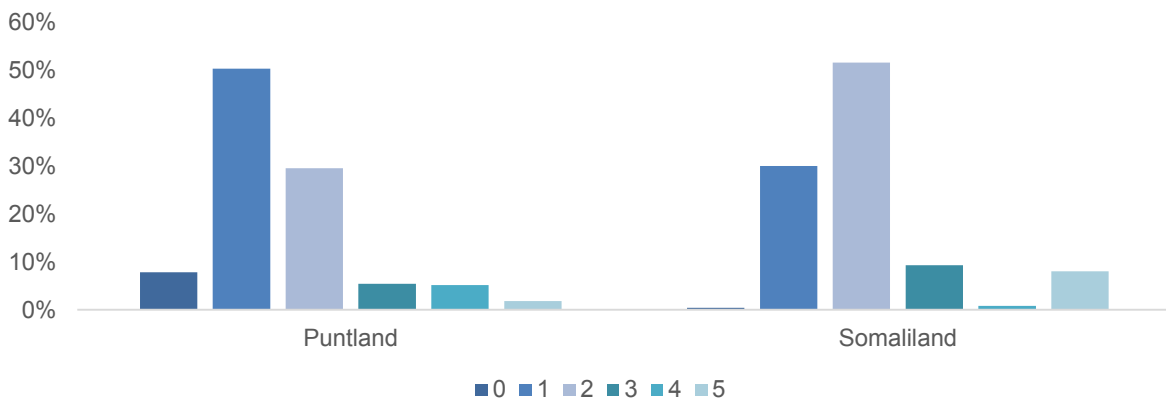


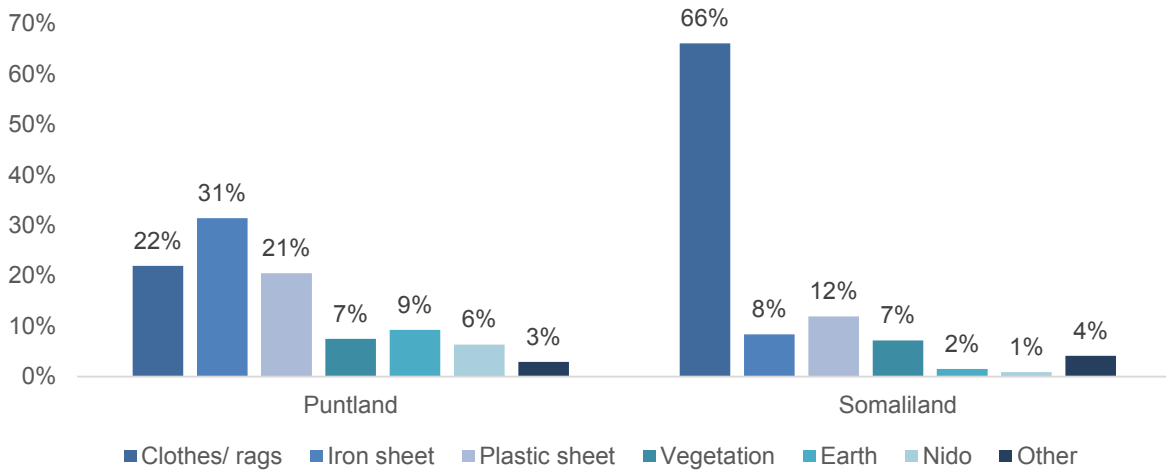
Figure 18: Number of covering layers reported in Buuls



For all shelter types, the most common structural material was wood, reported in 44% of cases in Puntland and 73% in Somaliland. Reflecting the higher prevalence of permanent shelters in Puntland, there was a higher reporting of bricks (29%) and metal (16%) as the primary structural material than in Somaliland (7% and 9% respectively). Lower proportions in both states reported cement as a structural material – 8% and 4% in Puntland and Somaliland respectively.

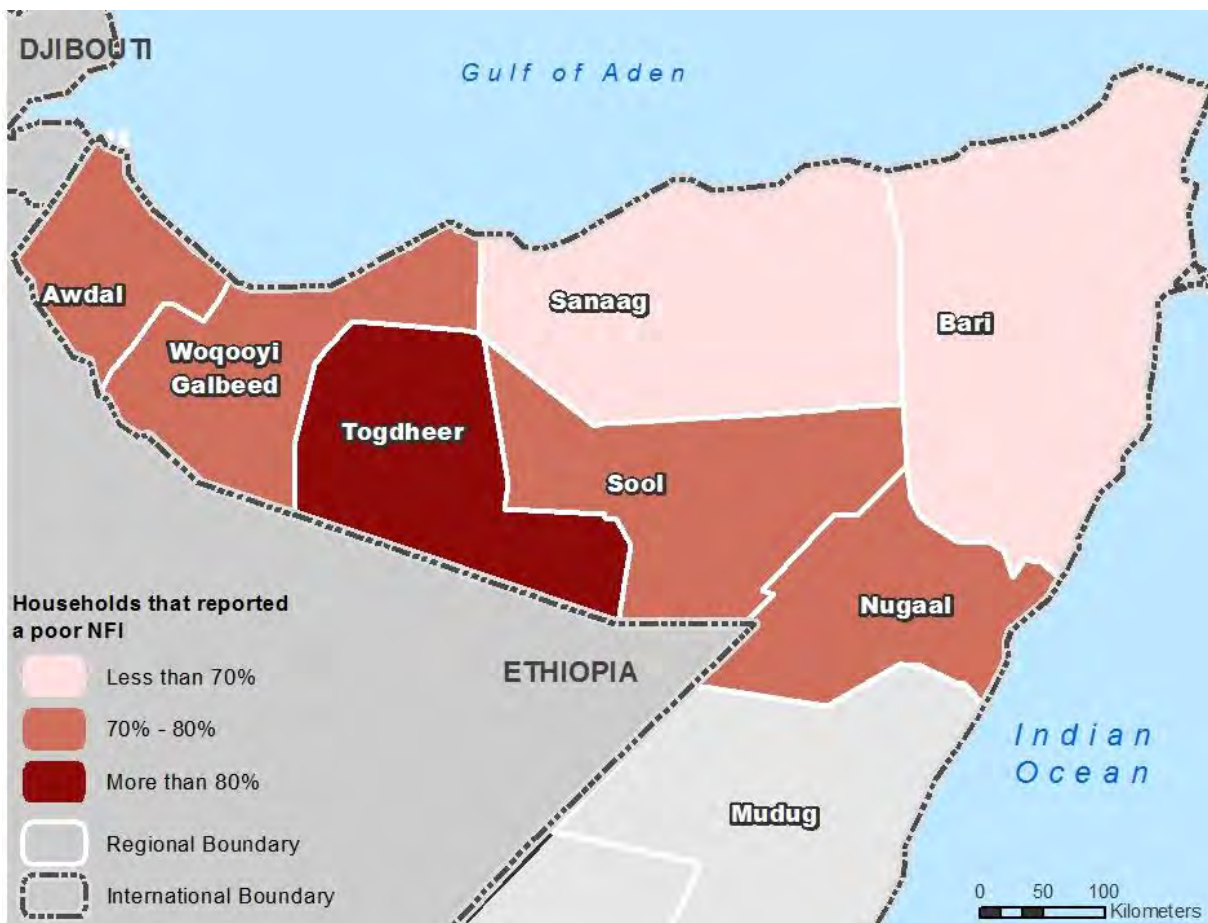
Covering materials are heavily influenced by shelter type, with 65% of dwellings in Somaliland reported as clothes or rags, compared to 22% in Puntland. This reflects the use of clothes and rags as a covering on 61% of buuls, which are more common in Somaliland. Conversely, the use of iron sheeting was more common in Puntland (31%) than Somaliland (8%), which is a result of the use in 64% of permanent shelters. Plastic sheeting was used more frequently in Puntland (21%) than Somaliland (12%) as well.

Figure 19: Primary material for wall/ roof covering in shelters



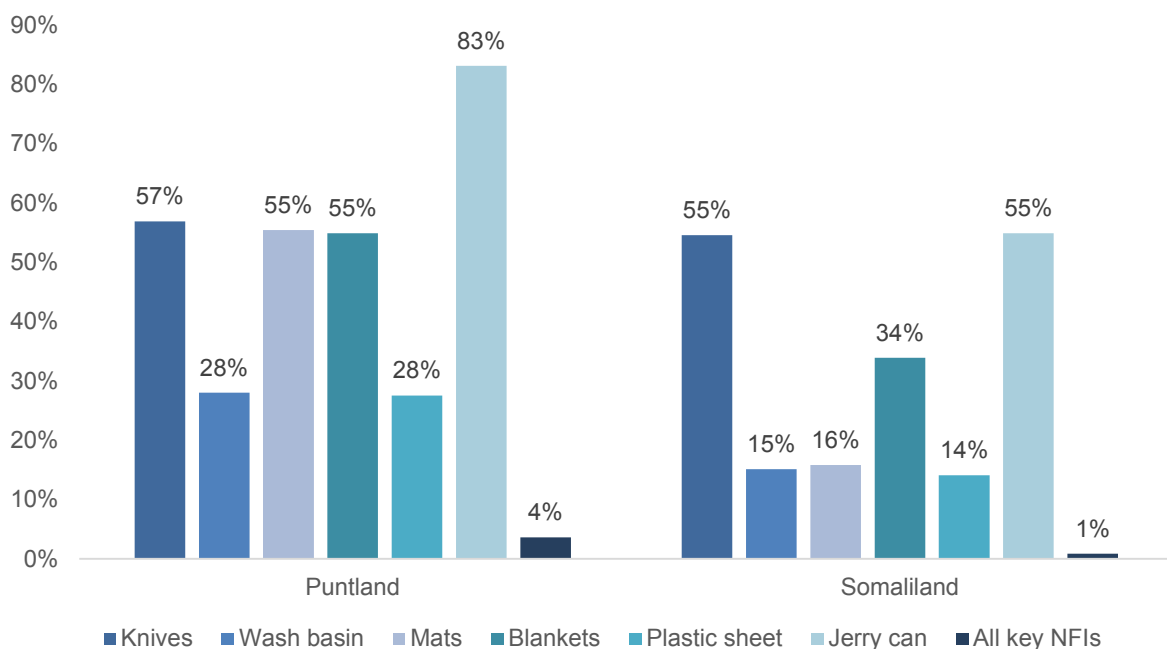
In both states the majority of shelters had no floor covering material – in Puntland 61% of households slept on bare earth, and in Somaliland 80% reported sleeping on earth. Puntland did, however, have a higher prevalence of concrete floors, in 30% of dwellings compared with just 7% in Somaliland. The limited use of plastic sheeting as a floor cover in both states, 6% in Puntland and 10% in Somaliland, reflects the limited accessibility of plastic sheeting and other NFIs across the assessment area.

Map 11: Proportion of households reporting a poor NFI score



Only 4% of households in Puntland and 1% in Somaliland reported access to all key NFIs, in either good or poor but useable condition.¹³ The full breakdown of availability of NFIs is shown in figure 20. When looking individually, **while 83% of households in Puntland and 55% of households in Somaliland had access to a jerry can in good or poor but useable condition, the capacity of jerry cans was low compared to needs, especially in Puntland where only 58% of households had access to jerry cans with a combined capacity of 20 litres or more.** In Somaliland the proportion of households with access to a minimum 20L of jerry can capacity was just 51%. The SPHERE minimum standard for drinking water storage indicates that each household should have one 10-20 litre jerry can for transporting water, and an additional 10-20 litre jerry can for storage.

Figure 20: Households reporting access to NFIs in good or poor but useable condition



For the analysis of NFI coverage, this report has constructed a weighted NFI score in coordination with the shelter cluster. Please find the methodology in the annex of this report for a full breakdown of the score's construction. The range of NFI scores was 0-34, with 0 being highly lacking in NFIs and 34 representing that most NFIs were available. For the purposes of analysis those households with an NFI score of 0-11 (the lowest third of the range) are grouped into an "insecure" category, those with a score of 12-22 are grouped into a "borderline" category, whereas those with a score of 23 and above are grouped into a "secure" category (the highest third of the range).

¹³ Key NFIs measured were: cooking pots, knives, wash basin, sleeping mats, blankets, plastic sheeting, and jerry cans.

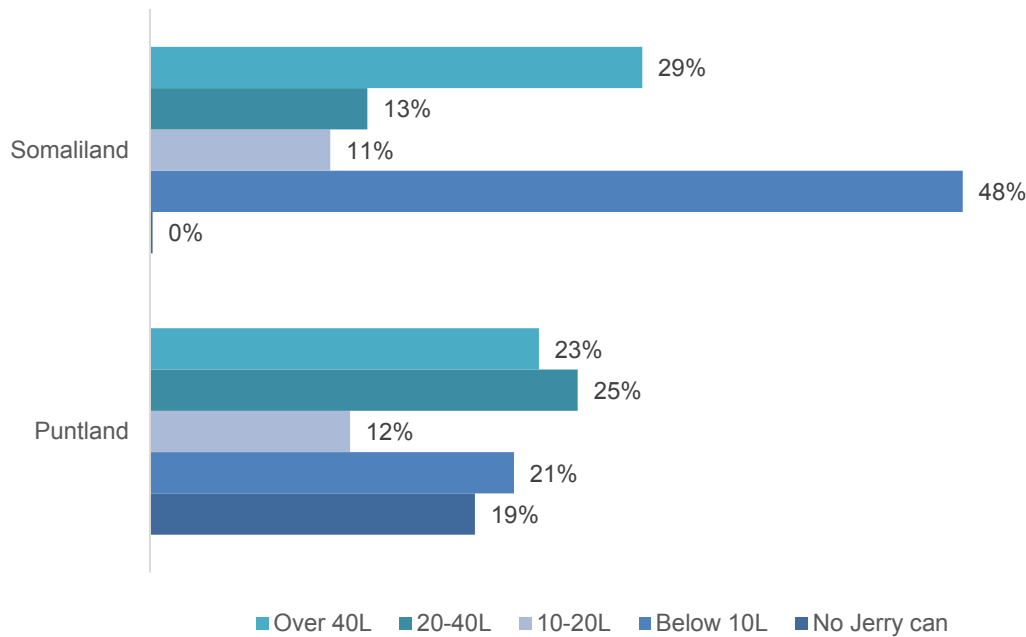
Table 5: Percentage of households by NFI score

| NFI group | NFI Score | Puntland | Somaliland |
|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Insecure | 0 | 3.9% | 6.0% |
| | 1 | 2.9% | 1.2% |
| | 2 | 6.2% | 8.2% |
| | 3 | 4.2% | 3.2% |
| | 4 | 4.7% | 2.5% |
| | 5 | 3.7% | 3.5% |
| | 6 | 10.3% | 8.4% |
| | 7 | 5.7% | 5.7% |
| | 8 | 8.6% | 19.5% |
| | 9 | 5.4% | 7.2% |
| | 10 | 7.2% | 6.4% |
| Borderline | 11 | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| | 12 | 7.3% | 5.7% |
| | 13 | 3.1% | 4.0% |
| | 14 | 4.7% | 2.9% |
| | 15 | 5.4% | 2.0% |
| | 16 | 2.6% | 2.0% |
| | 17 | 2.0% | 1.5% |
| | 18 | 1.6% | 0.8% |
| | 19 | 1.5% | 0.7% |
| | 20 | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| | 21 | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| Secure | 22 | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| | 23 | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| | 24 | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| | 25 | 0.3% | 0.0% |
| | 26 | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| | 27 | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| | 28 | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| | 29 | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| 33 | 0.2% | 0.0% | |
| 34 | 0.2% | 0.0% | |

On the basis of this analysis the majority of households fall into the “insecure” category, 68% in Puntland and 77% in Somaliland. 30% in Puntland are considered borderline, and 2% NFI secure. In Somaliland 21% are borderline, and 1% secure. The low scoring is reflective of households lacking sufficient NFIs to cover all needs, in particular the score was low for plastic sheeting and jerry cans in both states. In Puntland the average household scored 0.9 points for plastic sheeting, and in Somaliland 0.4, out of a maximum 8.

For jerry cans the average score was 1.5 and 1.7 respectively, out of a possible 7. As shown in figure 21, while the average storage capacity of jerry cans was quite high (37 litres in Puntland and 34 litres in Somaliland) this was weighted by those households reporting more than 40L, 23% of households in Puntland and 29% in Somaliland. In contrast a very high proportion in Somaliland, 48%, reported less than 10 litres of capacity for the household. In Puntland 21% reported less than 10 litres capacity, and 19% reported having no jerry can at all.

Figure 21: Jerry can storage capacity

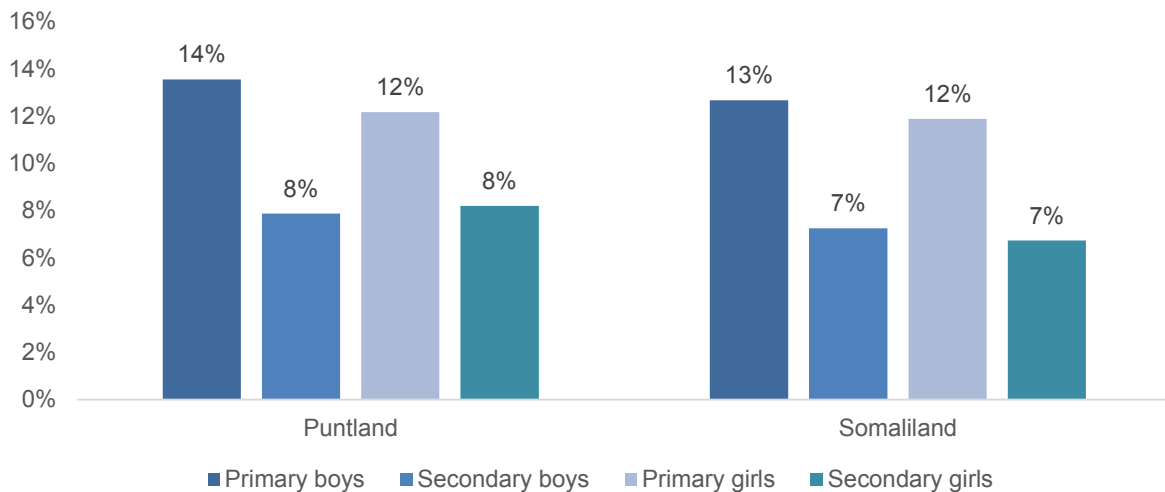


Education

As noted in the demographics section of this report the child population of the surveyed households was high. Each household in Puntland had on average 1.6 school aged males and 1.5 school aged females, and in Somaliland households reported on average 1.7 school aged males and 1.5 school aged females.

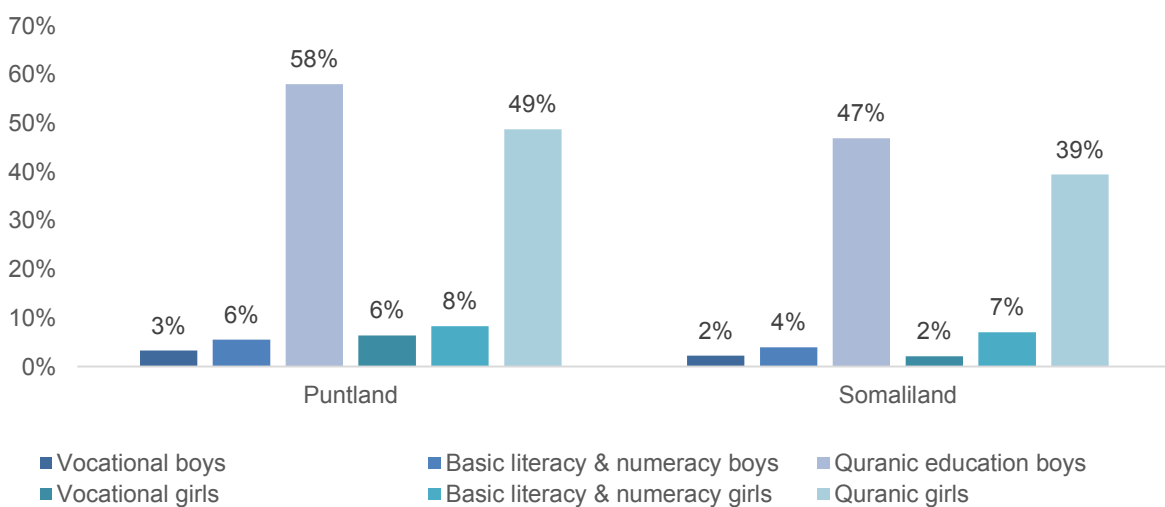
Attendance rates are low, although marginally higher in most age and gender groups in Puntland than Somaliland. **44% of males aged 5-12 were reported to attend some form of education in Puntland, compared to 33% in Somaliland. Girls in the same age group were less likely to attend education, 35% in Puntland and 29% in Somaliland.** Attendance at any form of education was lower in children of secondary age (13-17) in both states. In Puntland 29% of males and 29% of females aged 13-17 were attending education at the time of the assessment, compared to 30% of males and 23% of females in Somaliland. **However, these attendance rates are heavily weighted towards informal education, and as shown in figure 22 fewer than 15% of males of primary or secondary ages were attending formal education in either state, and fewer than 10% of females.**

Figure 22: Formal education attendance rates



The most common form of education for both boys and girls was Quranic, which was attended by 58% of boys and 49% of girls who attend school in Puntland. In Somaliland a slightly lower proportion of boys (47%) and girls (39%) who attend any school were reported to attend Quranic education. As shown in figure 23, the proportion of children attending school who were accessing vocational education or basic literacy and numeracy was below 10% for both genders.

Figure 23: Proportion of those attending school by type of education attended



Of those households with children who were not attending school, a large proportion attributed non-attendance to drought – 74% in Puntland and 60% in Somaliland. This attribution does not, however, align with other evidence. **Only 39% of households in Puntland and 35% in Somaliland that had child members not attending education reported that children had attended before the drought. This suggests that of children not attending school currently, less than 40% have stopped attending because of the drought.** The dropout rate since the drought identified through facility mapping (which is indicative only) was 15% for males and 13% for females. Other common reasons for children not attending school, fees (30%) and lack of an available school (12%), were commonly reported in Puntland, while in Somaliland fees (18%), distance to a facility (15%) and lack of an available school (15%) were reported by more than 10% of respondents.

As part of the assessment 162 schools were identified and mapped, 145 of which had signs of ongoing teaching and learning, i.e. the facility was currently operating. The breakdown of these schools is as shown in table 6, although it is important to note the mapping exercise was purposive, as the education and WASH clusters provided a list of primary schools in order to verify services in those facilities.

Table 6: Mapped education facilities

| Row Labels | Puntland | Somaliland | Total |
|---------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| Adult education | 2 | | 2 |
| Primary education | 89 | 55 | 144 |
| Secondary education | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Quranic education | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 3 |

Of the 17 facilities with no sign of teaching and learning, in only 6 were field teams able to locate someone who can answer questions on why the school was not operating. Of these, 2 had closed in 2016, since the drought, and their closure was reported to have been a result of the drought. 1 had closed in 2013, and for 3 facilities the closure date was unknown. Teachers were reported to have stopped teaching in 12 facilities that had closed, with none reported to have begun teaching in another community, and only 1 reporting that teachers were now teaching within the same community.

Of all school facilities, over half, 101, had 5 classrooms or fewer and on average there were 4.74 classrooms in each school. **The schools assessed reported an average of 81 female students and 105 male students. There was a ratio of 34 students per teacher at the schools assessed. Schools reported a moderate dropout rate since the onset of drought, an average of 16 males and 10 female students, a dropout rate of 15% for males and 13% for females.**

Of households with children who had ceased education since the drought, the highest education type attended before drought was primary, reported by 83% and 84% of households in Puntland and Somaliland respectively. 40% in Puntland and 35% in Somaliland reported that children had attended Quranic education previously, and lower proportions reported previous attendance at secondary school (23% and 16%) and basic literacy and numeracy (10% and 3%).¹⁴

School WASH and nutrition services

51 of the 162 assessed schools had a verified school feeding programme active, although only 42 had a dedicated food preparation area. 10 offered 1 meal per day, 16 offered 2 meals per day, 13 offered 3 meals, and 3 offered 4 meals per day. 98 schools had no food storage area.

¹⁴ Households were able to report more than one previous education type, as households might contain more than one child who has dropped out of education, and individual children may have attended more than one type of education.

Most schools mapped reported having latrines at the school, 105 compared to 46 without latrines. 71% of schools with latrines reported the latrines were segregated by gender. A majority, 87 of the assessed schools, had a functioning water point within 500 metres of the facility. 75% of the water points were burkads, and 10% were a tank and tap. At the tank and tap water points, there were an average of 1.5 taps. 83% of school water points were functioning, those not functioning were primarily dry (60%), although high proportions also reported tanks or taps being broken (33%). 88% of functioning water points reported the water was potable, although the standard of drinkable water applied in the assessed areas does not necessarily align with global WASH guidelines. **Water at 48% of school water points was supplied for a fee, on average 2815 Somali shillings per 20 litres (0.14 USD). This represented an average price increase on the previous month of 855 Somali shillings (0.04 USD), or a 44% increase.**

There was some evidence in the non-representative sample that the presence of school feeding programmes or WASH facilities had a positive impact on student retention. Schools with a water point within 500 metres of the school had a dropout rate of 14% for male students and 11% for female students, compared to 21% of male and 19% of female students in schools without water points within 500 metres. Schools with feeding programmes had even lower dropout rates – 11% for male students and 10% for female students, compared to 22% of male students and 17% of female students in schools where no feeding programme was present.

Conclusion

In February 2016 following successive low precipitation rainy seasons the Government of Somaliland issued a declaration of drought as a result of the El Nino weather system and appealed for humanitarian assistance, following on a similar appeal on behalf of the Somaliland and Puntland administrations in January 2016. The drought is reported to have a high impact on the primarily pastoralist communities and livestock within the affected regions of western Somaliland, border areas of Sanaag and Sool, and the Bari region of Puntland. While data is available on the food security and nutrition implications from FSNAU and FEWSNET, other sectors lack detail on the implications of drought-induced displacement, existing vulnerabilities and response capacities. The SIRNA report has presented key sectoral findings from the assessment in order to assist in the development of priorities in planning for the second stage of drought response following the Gu rains, especially where rainfall is low and drought conditions continue. The assessment findings should also be used to plan for recovery in drought-affected areas, where household resources and vulnerabilities have been severely affected by the emergency.

In protection, particular note is made of the high number of reported household separations. While the separation of adult members is common, often to protect assets, a very high number of child separations were reported. In Puntland 14% of households reported boys separated from the household and 8% reporting girls separated. In Somaliland 8% reported separated boys and 6% girls. The separations do not appear to be directly linked to drought conditions, although this does not preclude the need for action to assist unaccompanied or separated children. In particular, high reporting of security concerns in Puntland appears to link to a greater reporting of forced family separations.

WASH needs in the assessed areas revolve around both quantity and quality. Only 29% of households in Puntland and 30% in Somaliland reported having access to a minimum 7.5 litres of water per person per day, suggesting the need for greater levels of water access, and the fact that both the hot dry season climate and reliance on livestock related livelihoods is likely to mean actual water needs will be higher than the emergency minimum. Currently there is evidence of rising prices for water, at 73% at charged water points mapped, with over half of households in both states indicating they pay for water. Alongside efforts to increase accessibility of water, a strategy for ensuring potability should be implemented, be that treatment of water at source or at the household level. The current reliance on unprotected water sources and lack of treatment practices leaves the possibility of illness spreading due to unsafe water. Limited access to latrines, especially in Somaliland, was noted, although in predominately rural areas the traditional use of latrines is low. Activities aimed at increasing access to hygiene items would likely increase the hygiene practices adopted by households, as a high proportion in both Puntland (38%) and Somaliland (33%) indicated they had changed handwashing practices because of a lack of resources since the drought.

Food security in severely drought affected areas, and especially those in Somaliland state, are particularly concerning, with 85% of households in Somaliland reporting in the poor food consumption category. Poor food consumption scores appear to be the result of a decline in the variety of foods consumed, resulting in a dependence on basic staples, and 93% of households in Somaliland reported a decline in food variety as a result of the drought. Also contributing is the lower household expenditure on food, an average of 15 USD per week in Somaliland compared to 34 USD per week in Puntland. The primary livelihood in the assessed areas is pastoralism, although this accounts for under half of primary support sources in both states. The assessment indicates that many households are reliant on income from day labour, 26% in Puntland and 35% in Somaliland indicating this as their primary support source over the last year. This indicates combined food security and livelihoods interventions should take into account the importance of this sector, and not just focus on livestock related activities.

Limited availability, or knowledge, of nutrition services was reported in both states, and only a third of households indicated they had attempted to access services since the start of the drought. In particular in Somaliland even among households who attempted to access nutrition services, access to key services was low, with 72% reporting they had been unable to access stabilisation centres, targeted or blanket supplementary feeding programmes, outpatient therapeutic care, or infant and young child feeding programmes.

Health services were also reported to suffer from similar limitations in access to services, in particular in Puntland where 63% of households reported a decrease in their ability to access healthcare as a result of the drought, and where cost of accessing healthcare was reported to be higher – 63 USD per month compared to 34 USD in Somaliland. The access issues appeared to contribute to higher reporting of health concerns in Puntland, possibly as a result of mistaken self-diagnoses. Analysis of facilities appears to indicate that health services have limited provision of medication, with only 5 health services mapped having pharmacies accompanying the health facility.

Shelter conditions have not been directly affected by the drought, but there have been indirect implications on shelter quality as a result of constrained household resources. Shelter types are predominately buuls and permanent shelters, a reflection of the limited change in housing as a result of the drought not yet causing large-scale displacement. However, especially in

buuls the levels of shelters in poor conditions was high, especially in Somaliland (47%) in comparison to Puntland (18%). NFI coverage in both states was very poor, with less than 5% of households in both Puntland and Somaliland reporting access to all key NFIs. Furthermore, the capacity of key NFIs compared to household needs was low, especially with jerry cans where only 58% of households in Puntland and 51% in Somaliland had access to jerry cans with a combined capacity of more than 20 litres. This and the low coverage of plastic sheeting contributed to low NFI scores in both states.

Education enrolment, especially in rural areas, was low, with less than 15% males and females attending primary school, and less than 10% of males and females attending secondary school, in both Puntland and Somaliland. Enrolment in informal education, primarily Quranic schools, was more common. Through the facility mapping, one can estimate a dropout rate since the drought began of around 15% for males and 13% for females. While households primarily attributed dropouts to drought, it is likely non-attendance is primarily linked to other factors, with distance or presence of schools and the cost of fees featuring prominently.

Finally, several clusters are exploring the possibility of using schools as centralised locations from which to run second stage drought responses. While mapping of schools could not be comprehensive for this assessment, there are indications that there are schools with sufficient WASH and nutrition resources to cover humanitarian needs relating to drought. There is also indicative evidence that the operation of functioning WASH facilities and school feeding programmes would have an ancillary benefit on enrolment retention. However, as households regularly reported issues in accessing schools in their areas, and with limited transport infrastructure, such an approach would need to invest heavily in information campaigns to make more remote communities aware of services offered in a central location, and would similarly need to provide support to the most vulnerable households and communities to enable access.

Annexes

Annex I: NFI Scoring

As part of the assessment, the Shelter Cluster Somalia requested the inclusion of an NFI scoring system. An NFI scoring system has been used in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the system presented here is an extrapolation from this. The system, unlike that of the DRC, takes into account both number of household items in the possession of the household, and weights items due to their importance in a given emergency context. The scoring system is experimental, and is not a global standard. The scoring system takes into account:

Jerry cans: Calculated for litres per person in the household, as a proportion of the ideal capacity of 20 litres per person, multiplied by the weighting.

Cooking pots: Calculated as whether the household has at least 1 cooking pot of at least 5 litres, multiplied by the weighting.

Wash basins: Calculated as whether the household has at least 1 wash basin, multiplied by the weighting.

Sleeping mats: Calculated for mats per person, capped at 1 mat per person, multiplied by the weighting.

Blankets: Calculated for blankets per person, capped at 1 blanket per person, multiplied by the weighting

Knives: Calculated as whether the household has at least one knife, multiplied by the weighting

Plastic sheeting: Calculated as whether the household has plastic sheeting, multiplied by the weighting.

Weightings were agreed with the Shelter Cluster based on expected needs in drought related situations. Weightings will be adjusted for other humanitarian crises. The weightings applied to each item are:

| Item | Weight |
|------------------|--------|
| Jerry cans | 7 |
| Cooking pots | 6 |
| Wash basins | 4 |
| Sleeping mats | 3 |
| Blankets | 5 |
| Knives | 2 |
| Plastic sheeting | 8 |

The total NFI score is the sum of the above calculation, rounded to the nearest whole number. NFI score severity is then grouped, in this case by the bottom third of the range being NFI insecure, the top third of the range being secure, and the middle third being borderline.