The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020
Indicators for the COVID-19 Response

Bay Region

**Population characteristics**
- Population under 5: 25.2%
- Schoolgoing children aged 6-17: 39%
- Population aged 60+: 5.0%
- Population aged 80+: 1.2%

**Gender Distribution**
- Male: 50.4%
- Female: 49.6%

**Household characteristics**
- Households headed by persons aged 60+: 13.1%
- Households headed by persons aged 65+: 7.0%
- Households headed by persons aged 80+: 1.7%
- Households with 1 room for sleeping: 54.8%
- Households with 6 or more household members: 58.2%
- Households with children under 5: 22.2%
- Households with household members aged 65+: 3.6%
- Households with access to electricity: 29.4%
- Population with a basic handwashing facility: 8.9%
- Population with a limited handwashing facility: 31.6%

**Time to obtain drinking water (round trip):**
- Water on premises: 48.6%
  - <30 min: 34.4%
  - 30+ mins: 17.0%
- Water not available for at least one full day in the past two weeks:
  - Not available for at least one full day: 69.8%
  - Available throughout: 66.7%
  - Don’t know: 0.9%

**Child health and nutrition**
- Children with stunted growth: 33.0%
- Wasted children: 30.2%
- Underweight children: 2.3%

**Maternal health and nutrition**
- Women aged 15-49 currently pregnant: 22.9%
- Women aged 15-49 that are obese: 5.2%

**Access to media**
- Population with access to radio: 22.4%
- Population with access to television: 14.0%
- Population with access to mobile: 82.9%

**Chronic diseases, disability and tobacco use**
- Household members with at least one chronic disease: 5.6%
- Household members who smoke cigarette or use tobacco: 3.1%
- Disabled persons: 5.6%

**Gender-based violence**
- Ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence: 12.2%

### Why Risk Factors Matter
People with risk factors may be more likely to need hospitalization or intensive care if they have COVID-19, or they may be more likely to die of the infection.

**Composite list of risk factors for COVID-19 mortality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elderly pop (%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted children (%)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted children (%)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight children (%)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women (%)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese women (%)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons who smoke (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled persons (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with chronic disease (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk score out of 900**: 116
IDPs are extremely vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19 due to the congested nature of their shelters and limited access to sanitation resources. IDPs also depend on communal shared facilities in the camps, further increasing the risk of spread of the COVID-19 virus.

C. Bus Stations and Markets
Markets and bus stations are considered to be high-risk areas due to the large numbers of persons visiting them and regular movement at any given time. To curb the spread of COVID-19 virus in these locations, there is a need to take stringent measures.

3. Health Facilities
An equitably distributed health facilities is vital for the testing, treatment and control of COVID-19. There are two isolation centres in Bay region: Bay Regional Hospital, with a capacity of eight beds, and Baidoa District Hospital, with a capacity of 30 beds. There are also several triage sites in the region, such as the SANA Saydhelew HC, which is supported by UNFPA.

B. Sites for Internally Displaced Persons
Data on verified internally displaced persons (IDP) sites was obtained from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Somalia. This data was collected through a joint verification exercise conducted in February 2020. A total of 483 IDP sites were assessed and mapped as listed below. There was an increase of 44 IDP sites since January 2019 (CCCM 2020).

2. Risk Factors
A. Household Density
The household density was generated from data on dwelling structures obtained from The Somali Health Demographic Survey (SHDS) by the use of Kernel Density, a spatial analysis tool in ArcGIS. The tool calculates the number of households per unit area (sq. km). Areas with high household density and limited access to sanitation and health facilities are considered to be more vulnerable to the risk of spread of COVID-19 infections.

Due to insecurity and recurring natural disasters, IDP families flee from rural villages in Bay and Bakool to settle in Baidoa, mostly in self-settled camps. In camps, people live very close to one another and use locally available materials, such as worn out clothes, plastic and boxes, to build makeshift shelters.

The cumulative number of confirmed cases, active cases, recoveries and deaths for Bay region of Somalia as of the second week of May is as shown below:

The cumulative number of confirmed cases, active cases, recoveries and deaths for South West State of Somalia as of the third week of June is as shown below:
The map displays the household density layer overlaid with IDP camps, health facilities, markets, bus stations and roads. Household density was obtained by calculating the number of households per unit area.