

2024 MSNA IN SOMALIA – METHODOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Last update: June 2024

Objective of the methodological overview

The Methodological overview is part of the MSNA analysis toolkit for coherent and harmonized publications across countries, helping external stakeholders to go through concise and to-the-point MSNA outputs' methodology.

It is a key component of the MSNA Bulletin and linked to the MSNA Analysis Guidance, that contains the details on the MSNI and the sectoral composite frameworks.

This methodological overview stresses out the following:

- **Final overview of the MSNA methodology:** Final scope and coverage of the assessment, secondary data sources, ethical considerations and limitations (including any deviations from the ToRs);
- **Analysis of the Sectoral Composites:** Description of the framework used to construct the sectoral composite indicators;
- **Annexes:** Further details on the country Sectoral Composite Framework, the estimation of the overall severity of needs (Multi-Sectoral Needs Index – MSNI), list of partners that participated to the research cycle.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information, please visit [IMPACT Initiatives | Shaping practices | Influencing policies | Impacting lives](#) . You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on X @REACH_info.

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List of Acronyms

CCCM:	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
HC:	Host Communities
HNRP:	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan
IDP:	Internally Displaced Person
IPC:	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
KII:	Key Informant Interview
LZ:	Livelihood Zones
ODK:	Open Data Kit
PSEA:	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Geographical Classifications

State:	Highest form of governance below the national level
LZ:	Informal boundaries that are created based on similar patterns of livelihood, including how they obtain food and income
Region:	A first-level administrative division of a country
District:	A second-level administrative subdivision of a region
Site:	An area/neighborhood for IDPs not classified for administrative purposes
Settlement:	An area/neighborhood for host communities not classified for administrative purposes

OVERVIEW OF THE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

General and specific objectives and research questions

General and specific objectives

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in Somalia aimed to provide a comprehensive, evidence-based assessment of the humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of the crisis-affected population. With the general objective to inform the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Somalia, this assessment aimed to provide updated, nationwide, livelihood-zone specific, district-level and multi-sectoral analysis.

The MSNA focused on identifying and quantifying the severity and extent of humanitarian needs across multiple sectors, including food security, nutrition, health, WASH, education, and protection. It also aimed to assess the vulnerability of different population groups, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities to shocks and stresses.

The findings of the MSNA were intended to inform a wide range of stakeholders, including humanitarian organizations, government agencies, donors, NGOs, and affected communities, to guide the development and implementation of effective humanitarian response plans, support national and state-level decision-making and resource allocation, inform funding decisions, enhance advocacy and programming efforts, and empower communities to participate in decision-making and advocate for their needs.

Research questions

1. What are the top three priority humanitarian needs across different regions of Somalia?
2. How does the severity of humanitarian needs vary across assessed districts, livelihood zones, and population groups?
3. What are the sectoral humanitarian needs of crisis-affected populations, and how do these differ across household demographics?
4. Are there overlapping and cross-cutting needs across different sectors that are comparable within assessed population groups, districts and livelihood zones?

Scope and coverage of the assessment

The 2024 MSNA achieved comprehensive geographical coverage across all targeted and accessible districts in Somalia, by collecting representative findings per population group, at the district level and at the livelihood zone level. The data for all targeted strata was representative with a confidence level of 90% and margin of error of 10% and with a buffer of 10%.

Using households as the primary unit of measurement, the assessment collected information on households' needs and priorities across various sectors. In the nation's 64 accessible districts (out of 74) and within all 19 livelihood zones, data collection was implemented through in-person household interviews conducted by trained REACH enumerators. However, in areas where accessibility was a challenge, particularly in remote or rural areas, REACH relied on partner organizations to conduct in-person household

surveys. This collaborative effort ensured broad coverage and minimized bias based on urban-rural disparities.

In cases where partner organizations were unavailable to operate in specific districts that were equally inaccessible to REACH, mobile phone surveys or Area of Knowledge (AoK) interviews were deployed as part of the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)¹ assessment strategy. This supplementary assessment extended the coverage of the MSNA by providing indicative data on the remaining 10 inaccessible districts. Through the combined implementation of the 2024 MSNA and the Q2 2024 HSM assessment, REACH provided comprehensive coverage of Somalia for both HNRP and IPC, facilitating a holistic understanding of the country's humanitarian needs and priorities.²

Groups of population and sampling strategy

In alignment with the HNRP, the target population for MSNA 2024 were: new IDP households, protracted IDP households and host community households.

According to the [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#), IDPs are defined as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”.

In the context of Somalia, the country's [National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced persons](#) defines IDPs as:

- *“Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, clan-based or other forms of generalized violence and insecurity, violations of human rights of natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.*
- *Persons or groups of persons who are evicted from their settlement and who have not received an adequate housing and/or land alternative or appropriate compensation allowing them to restore their lives in a sustainable manner; and*
- *Pastoralists who have lost access to their traditional nomadic living space through loss of livestock, or loss of access to grazing and water points or markets and have therefore left their habitual living space.”*

¹ The Q2 2024 HSM Assessment aims to offer settlement-level data of hard-to-reach areas where face-to-face household surveys are not feasible through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). KIIs are conducted with Key Informants (KIs) who are residents of the target hard-to-reach settlement at the time of data collection via mobile phone interviews. If mobile phone interviews are not possible, then KIIs are conducted with KIs who are knowledgeable of the target hard-to reach settlement via face-to-face interviews in accessible locations with KIs who have recent knowledge of the hard-to-reach settlements. All KIs will be snowballed by enumerators and Field Officers using contacts from local NGOs, contacts from INGOs and contacts from previous REACH assessments. For more details, please refer to the methodology note [here](#).

² For the HSM assessment the data generated will only be indicative, whereas for the MSNA findings, data will be representative per population group, at the district and livelihood level.

In the 2024 MSNA, the data is representative for both new and protracted IDPs separately. Given the scope and objective of the research, these two types of IDP households will be categorized solely based on their length of displacement in their current location:

- *Protracted IDP Households: Households residing in their current location for more than **12 months** in the year of data collection (i.e., before January 2023)*
- *New IDP Households: Households residing in their current location for **12 months or less** in the year of data collection (i.e., between January 2023 – December 2023)*

Table 1: Defining the groups of population

Host Community	Households that have never been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence
New IDP	Households that have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and arrived at their current location of displacement 12 months or less
Protracted IDP	Households that have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and arrived at their current location of displacement more than 12 months ago

Table 2: Sampling strategy by group of population

Using the 2-stage cluster, with the statistical parameters of 90% confidence level, 10% margin of error, and a minimum cluster size of 4, the samples were first generated for all accessible districts per population group. Then, using the same parameters, target sample sizes were calculated for each of Somalia’s 19 livelihood zones.

However, livelihood zone samples are not collected separately. Since livelihood zones are an aggregation of districts, the district-level samples are reused to achieve the target number of surveys for each zone. For example, the 96 samples required for the Addun Pastoral livelihood zone would be drawn from existing surveys in Jariiban, Galkacyo, Hobyo, and Dhusamareeb districts – all part of the Addun Pastoral zone.³ This approach ensures we avoid duplicate surveys or over-sampling with the two layers while also optimizing resource allocation.

There were no deviations from the initial plan and data for all targeted population groups and districts were collected according to the initial methodology and data collection plan listed in the published ToR for MSNA 2024.

Group of population	Type of sampling	Precision level	Further stratification
Host Community	2- stage cluster sampling	Confidence level: 90% Margin of error: 10%	Gender and People with disability
New IDP	2- stage cluster sampling	Confidence level: 90% Margin of error: 10%	Gender and People with disability
Protracted IDP	2- stage cluster sampling	Confidence level: 90% Margin of error: 10%	Gender and People with disability

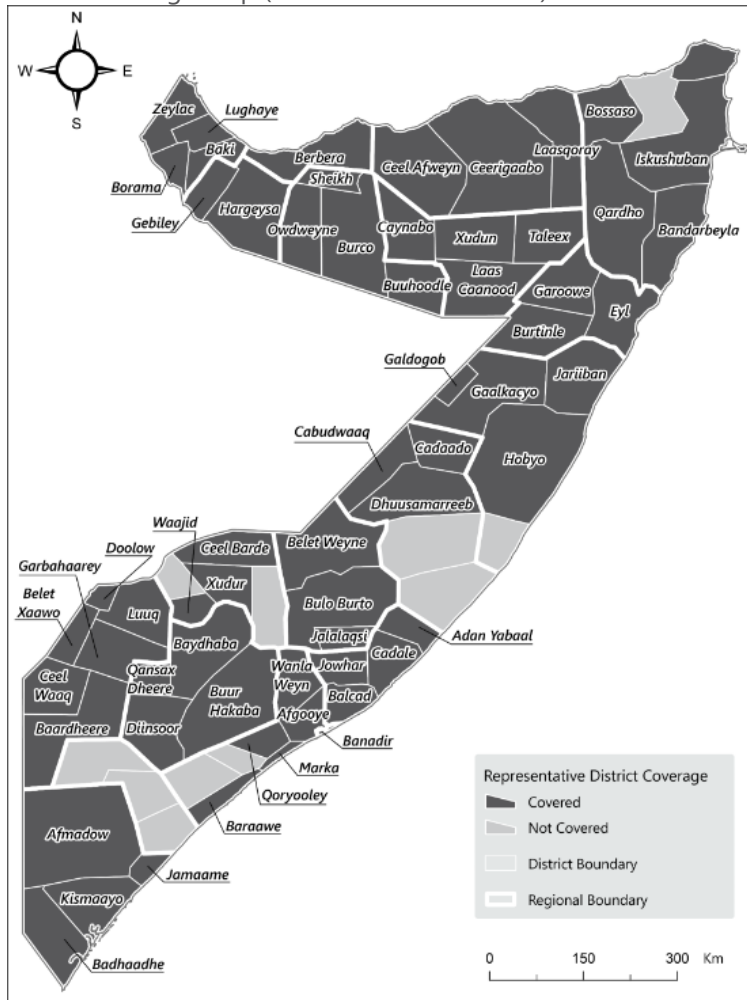
³ The districts within each livelihood zones are categorized based on Somalia FSNAU’s map available [here](#).

Data collection and geographical coverage

Quantitative data collection took place between 04 June and 11 July 2024 and covered a total of 12,233 households. Households were interviewed through structured, in-person interviews, covering all humanitarian sectors active in the Somalia response. Households were randomly selected according to the final sampling framework, with the questionnaire being administered either to the head of the household or anyone else who was able to communicate on behalf of the household.

During data collection, enumerators used the Map.me app with pre-downloaded offline maps and pre-loaded household location data (CSV or KML) to navigate to assigned households via GPS coordinates. Throughout data collection, REACH field officers reviewed the targeted locations within each district and livelihood zone for accessibility. In cases where a location was inaccessible, the FOs immediately communicated this to the data officers to rerun the sampling for that site/settlement of the district.

MSNA coverage map (2024 MSNA in Somalia):



Secondary data sources

For a comprehensive list of secondary data sources, please refer to Annex 2: Secondary Data Matrix in the published 2024 Terms of Reference document [here](#).

Sampling frame

The tables below show the number of household surveys conducted per district, livelihood zone, and population group to achieve the required level of representativeness using the sampling approach. For MSNA 2024, the sampled locations and sampling strategies remained consistent with the research designs with no deviations.

Table 1: Sampling frame by districts

Region	District	Host Community	HC sample size (# surveys)	Protracted IDP sites population	Protracted IDP sites sample size (# surveys)	New IDP sites population	New IDP sites sample size (# survey)
Awdal	Baki	2 307	104				
	Borama	27 220	96				
	Lughaye	6 866	104				
	Zeylac	1 511	79				
Bakool	Ceel Barde	930	120	1 490	79		
	Waajid	259	65	3 490	116		
	Xudur	300	68				
Banadir	Banadir	202 094	104	191 015	184	39 187	184
Bari	Bandarbeyla	2 491	124				
	Bossaso	27 667	104	21358	104		
	Caluula	425	71				
	Iskushuban	1 219	120				
	Qandala						
	Qardho	5 063	96	4 145	128		
Bay	Baidoa	484	104	115 558	92		
	Buur Hakaba	1 224	92	796	76		
	Diinsoor	650	132	3 818	108		

	Qansax Dheere	415	71	7 120	104		
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	10 946	96	14 865	104		
	Cadaado	8 861	92	7 902	82		
	Balanbale*	7 345	104	225	64		
	Dhuusamareeb	8 898	96	560	74		
Gedo	Baardheere	856	96	11 375	104	1105	77
	Belet Xaawo	2 815	108	3 016	81	4735	81
	Ceel Waaq	1150	128	3585	81		
	Doolow	7 654	100				
	Garbahaarey	1 316	120	3 141	140		
	Luuq	1 383	96	8 738	108	112	52
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	10 038	96	9 110	96		
	Bulo Burto	3 388	92	315	68		
	Jalalaqsi	3 776	92	1300	79		
Lower Juba	Afmadow	1 333	176	6 701	140		
	Badhaadhe	701	75				
	Jamaame	450	71				
	Kismaayo	3 138	156	27 594	92	4 056	264
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	2 577	116	6 433	104	3602	112
	Baraawe	103	51	2928	156	443	71
	Marka	1 998	152	4 020	156	500	73
	Qoryooley	561	192				
	Kurtunwaary	165	59				
	Wanla Weyn	2 691	116	324	69	623	75
Middle Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	4 853	116				
	Balcad	2 660	124	4600	81	1000	77
	Cadale	8 033	92				
	Jowhar	2 444	100	2584	136	3 388	81
Mudug	Gaalkacyo	27 770	96	30 022	96	573	74
	Galdogob	11 446	124	3 224	116		
	Hobyo	4 802	96	574	74		
	Jariiban	12 311	124				
Nugaal	Burtinle	9 244	92				
	Eyl	9 058	96				

	Garoowe	11 584	100	8 485	104		
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	1 302	104				
	Ceerigaabo	3 119	100				
	Laasqoray	15 758	96	2075	80		
Sool	Caynabo	3 741	108				
	Taleex	11 798	96	840	76		
	Laas caanood	20 802	92	10609	144		
	Xudun	4 501	100	930	77		
Togdheer	Burco	24 732	92				
	Buuhoodle	3 525	104	7 307	144		
	Owdweyne	6 369	100				
	Sheikh	7 367	100				
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	12 415	100				
	Gebiley	13 649	92				
	Hargeysa	64 202	92				
Total		660 753	6 670	532 172	3 917	59 324	1 221

* While Balanbale district is not officially recognized by OCHA yet, REACH, OCHA and Galmuduug authorities have an agreement to include samples from this district as OCHA updated their maps for next year.

Table 2: Sampling frame by livelihood zones

No.	Livelihood Zones	Non-displaced population (HHs)	Host Community Sample size (# of Surveys)	Protracted IDP sites population (HHs)	Protracted IDP Sample size (# of Surveys)	New IDP sites population (HHs)	New IDPs Sample size (# of Surveys)	Total
1	Addun Pastoral	29'501	96	14'044	96	573	74	266
2	Bay Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral	366	70	3'818	108			178
3	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	13'235	96					96
4	Cowpea Belt Agropastoral	10'487	100					100
5	East Golis – Frankincense, Goats, and Fishing	29'209	96	20'284	100			196

6	Guban Pastoral	14'358	104					104
7	Hawd Pastoral	110'310	92	54'441	92			184
8	Juba Pastoral – Cattle and Goats	716	112	3'103	81			193
9	Northern Inland Pastoral – Goats and Sheep	69'104	92	20'934	104			196
10	Northwestern Agropastoral	69'054	96					96
11	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	8'618	96	21'041	104	9'016	128	328
12	Riverine Pump Irrigation	14'466	92	29'634	92	1'217	79	263
13	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	6'872	100	125'293	92	663	75	267
14	Southern Agropastoral – Goats, Camels, and Sorghum	3'762	96	7'414	100	4'500	81	277
15	Southern Inland Pastoral – Camels, Goats, Sheep, and Cattle	13'022	92	12'315	104	235	64	260
16	Southern Rainfed Agropastoral – Maize, Cattle, and Goats	3'167	116	20'184	96	1'476	256	468
17	Togdheer Agropastoral	6'698	104					104
18	Urban	202'027	112	195'953	92	41'644	92	296
19	West Golis Pastoral	44'694	92					92

Total Households (HHs)	649'666		528'458		59'324		
Total surveys		1854		1261		849	3964

Ethical considerations and limitations

Ethical considerations

The research and data collection adhered to the principle of “do no harm” to ensure the well-being of participants and the integrity of the study. Informed consent was obtained from all respondents, clearly explaining the study’s purpose, potential risks, and benefits.

Enumerators also received comprehensive training, including sessions on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to minimize the risk of harm. Additionally, robust complaint and feedback mechanisms were established, allowing participants to voice concerns and provide any feedback on the conduct of field officers and enumerators. The training agenda for enumerators encompassed a range of topics, including ethical considerations, data collection techniques, interview protocols, and the importance of confidentiality and privacy. By prioritizing these ethical safeguards, MSNA aimed to contribute meaningfully to knowledge while respecting the rights and dignity of all involved.

Limitations and challenges

- Gender-sensitivity:** Due to the small number of female head of households, and due to the hard-to-reach nature of this population group, representative results for gender-based analysis of needs cannot be conducted with a known level of precision.
- Limitations arising from interviewing the head of household:** The 2024 MSNA household survey targeted the head of the household, who reported by proxy on the rest of the household members. As a result, responses might not accurately reflect lived experiences of individual household members, who may be more vulnerable. Additionally, intra-household dynamics (including intrahousehold power relations across gender, age, disability) could not be captured through this method.

ANALYSIS OF SECTORAL COMPOSITES

For details regarding the indicators and thresholds used in this analysis, please refer to Annex 2.

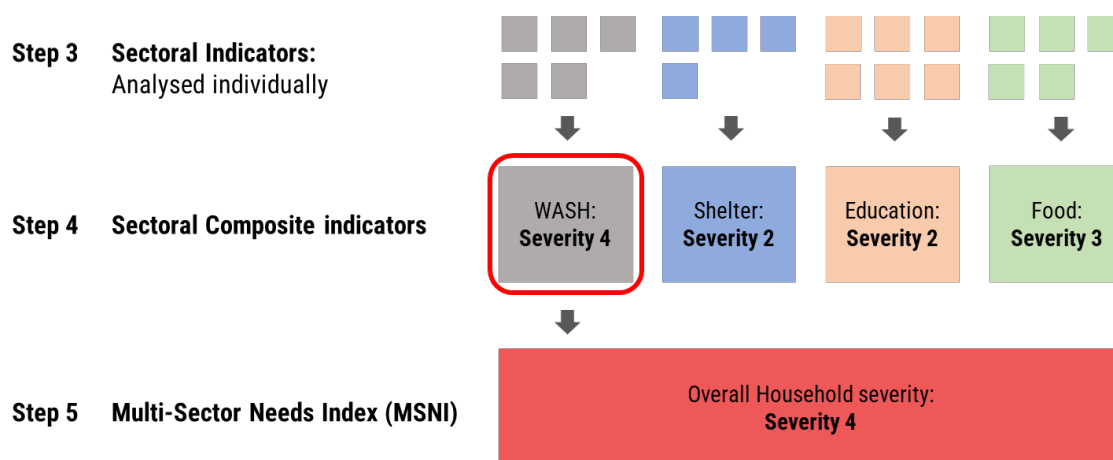
Each year, REACH facilitates the collection and analysis of crisis-level data across sectors and population groups through Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) to support decision-making by humanitarian actors. MSNAs are conducted within a strong partnership framework at sector and inter-sector levels. They are timed in order to inform strategic decision-making milestones along the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC), such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Note: The MSNI data analysis framework is independent from the Joint Inter-Sector Analysis Framework (JIAF). While some of the conceptual elements for the MSNI are the JIAF 2.0 (e.g. Sectoral Composites, indicators, severity categories), the methodology used is different. The REACH MSNI analysis method was developed internally by REACH and is implemented primarily using household-level data collected through the MSNA. In line with the research questions, the analysis aims to provide a crisis-wide overview of humanitarian needs and the underlying drivers, that influence access to basic needs and services.

The methodology relies on a two-step aggregation process (see *Figure 1*):

- (1) **Aggregation of indicators at the sector level:** Construction of Sectoral Composites, see Annex 3 for further details;
- (2) Aggregation of Sectoral Composites into a multi-sectoral composite result: Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI), see Annex 4 for further details.

Figure 1: Approach for the MSNI analysis



The key analytical components are:

- Sectoral Composites: signifies a need in a given sector, where the severity score is 3 or higher.
- Severity: signifies the "intensity" of needs, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/no gap) to 4 (extreme needs)/4+ (very extreme needs).

- Magnitude: corresponds to the overall number or percentage of households in need.
- The Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) is a measure of the household's overall severity of humanitarian needs across sectors (expressed on a scale from 1 to 4+), based on the highest severity of sectoral severity scores identified in each household.

The severity scale is based on the type of severity scales that exist in [Version 2.0 of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework \(JIAF\)](#). This framework measures the gradual deterioration of a household's situation towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome. While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classes ranging from 1 (none/minimum) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of this MSNI, only a scale of 1 (none/minimum) to 4 (extreme) is used. The "4+" score (very extreme) is used when the data indicates that the situation could be catastrophic. But the term "catastrophic" is not used in this analysis. This is because the data needed to establish a "catastrophic" score is mainly collected at the area level (e.g. mortality rates or malnutrition prevalence), which is difficult to take into account in an analysis at the household or individual level.

The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:

- Very extreme (4+): Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and / or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being).
- Extreme (4): Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severe (3): Degrading living standards, with reduced access to / availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Stress (2): Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being / stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Minimal (1): Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and / or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being

Based on the severity scale, sectoral composite scores are calculated by aggregating indicators by sector. A simple aggregation methodology was identified, based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. For details on the aggregation methodology, please refer to Annex 3.

The Multi-sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) is a measure of the overall severity of needs experienced by a household over all sectors (expressed on a scale of 1 to 4/4+), based on the highest severity score from the sectoral composite for a given sector and identified within each household. The MSNI approaches multi-sectoral needs from an overall perspective. A household is considered in need if any of its sectoral composite score is 3 or higher. Whether a household has very severe need in a single sector or co-occurring severe needs in several sectors, its final MSNI score will remain the same. While this approach makes sense from a response planning perspective—if a household has an extreme need in a single sector, this may substantiate a humanitarian intervention regardless of the co-occurrence with other sectoral needs—, further analyses are needed to unpack the MSNI and understand these differences in magnitude and severity between households. *For details on the MSNI construction, please refer to Annex 4.*

In addition to the MSNI, the bulletin includes additional analysis on the overall proportion of households by severity, the overall proportion of households in need by sector (i.e., sectoral composite), the overall proportion of households in need by total number of sectoral composite, and the most common needs profiles (sectoral composite combinations).

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Mandatory Reporting on Missing Values

Variable/Indicator	% of missing	Relevant limitation
fsl_hhs_nofoodhh_freq	0.23%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
wash_handwashing_facility	0.49%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
snfi_shelter_issue	2.99%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
hlp_occupancy	2.99%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
snfi_fds_cooking	2.99%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
snfi_fds_sleeping	2.99%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
snfi_fds_storing	2.99%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
snfi_fds_personal_hygiene	2.99%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
energy_lighting_source	0.00%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
prot_child_sep_reason	2.65%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_cereals	0.33%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_dairy	0.33%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_green_veg	0.37%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsh_fcs_vitA_fruits	0.96%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_meat	0.34%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_legumes	0.58%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_oil	0.31%	Due to N/A values in the indicator
fsl_fcs_sugar	0.31%	Due to N/A values in the indicator

Annex 2: Related publications (Terms of reference, datasets, dashboards)

All documentation and outputs related to the 2024 MSNA in Somalia are available on the REACH Resource Center:

- *Terms of reference:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 ToR External.pdf](#)
- *Dataset Household:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 HH Dataset.xlsx](#)
- *Dataset Household:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 Indv Dataset.xlsx](#)
- *Key Findings Presentation:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 Key Findings Presentation.pdf](#)
- *AAP Factsheet:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 AAP Factsheet.pdf](#)

Preliminary results and tables are accessible here:

- *Analysis tables:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 Results Table.xlsx](#)
- *Data Analysis Plan:* [REACH Somalia MSNA 2024 DAP.xlsx](#)

All REACH multisectoral outputs can be found [here](#).

Annex 3: Details on the indicators used for the Sectoral Composites

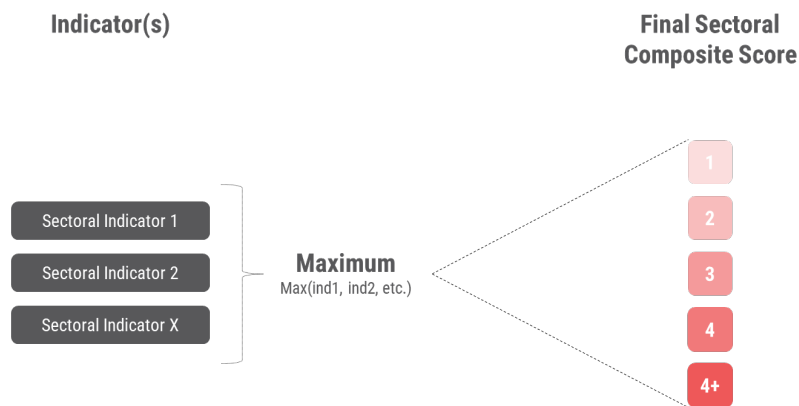
Dimension	1	2	3	4	4+
Household Indicator Convergence Matrix (HICM)	HHs are able to meet essential food needs	HHs have minimally adequate food consumption (but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress coping strategies)	HHs have food consumption gaps and are marginally able to meet minimum food needs (but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies)	HHs have large food consumption gaps (only mitigated by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation)	HHs have an extreme lack of food even after full use of coping strategies
Health Needs AND WG-SS	No person with healthcare needs and no person with a disability	At least one person with a met need AND [no person with a disability OR WG-SS level 1 or 2]	At least one person with an unmet need AND [no disability OR WGSS level 1 or 2] OR [No person with needs OR met needs] AND WG-SS level 3 or 4	At least one person with unmet needs AND WG-SS level 3 or 4	
Access and barriers to access education	All school-aged children attended formal school at any time OR No school-aged children		At least one school-aged child did not attend formal school at any time	At least one school-aged child did not attend formal school at any time, for a reason identified as a severity 4 or 5 in the PiN guidance, indicating that the child faced a severe protection risk	
Education Disruption	None of the children education was disrupted OR No school-aged children	At least one child education has been disrupted by teacher absenteeism.	At least one child education has been disrupted by climate related hazards or the school being used as a shelter by displaced population	At least one child education has been disrupted by school being occupied by armed groups/ non-state governmental actors	
Access to improved water source	Improved water source on premises	Improved water source within 30 minutes	Improved water source more than 30 minutes return time	Unimproved water source	Surface water

Distance to water source	Improved water source on premises	Improved water source within 30 minutes	Improved water source more than 30 minutes return time	Unimproved water source	Surface water
Shelter type	Adequate shelter		Inadequate shelter		No shelter
Shelter issues	Less than 12% of issues selected [None reported]	More than 12% of issues selected [1 to 3 out of 8 issues reported]	More than 50% of issues selected [4 to 6 out of 8 issues reported]	More than 87% of issues selected [7 or 8 out of 8 issues reported]	
Security of Tenure	Low-risk	Medium-risk	High-risk		
Functional Domestic Tasks	Cannot perform 0/5 tasks	Cannot perform 1/5 tasks	Cannot perform 2-3/5 tasks	Cannot perform 4-5/5 tasks	
Child separation	No separated children	At least one child separated because left house to study		At least one child separated for reasons indicating severe child protection concerns	At least one child separated for reasons indicating very severe child protection concerns
Perceived risks	Total score between 0 and 1	Total score between 2 and 3 AND no <i>Always</i> response	Total score between 4 and 8 OR One <i>Always</i> response	Total score of 9 and above	

Annex 4: Sectoral Composites – Aggregation

With the exception of the Food Security Sectoral Composite⁴, the final sectoral severity score of a household will always be the maximum severity level reached by the sectoral indicators (or combination of indicators) included in the Sectoral Composite framework (see Table 3 below as an example).

Figure 2: Aggregation of indicators into a final Sectoral Composite score



⁴ It is recommended for calculating the Food Security Composite to use the aggregation method of the [FEWSNET Matrix](#).

Annex 5: Multi-Sectoral Needs Index – Aggregation

The final 'multi-sectoral severity level' or Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) is obtained for each household as the maximum severity level the household scored across all Sectoral Composite (see Table 4 below):

MSNI = max(Food Security Composite, Livelihoods Composite, WASH Composite, Health Composite, Education Composite, Protection Composite, SNFI Composite)

Table 3: Example of MSNI calculation per household

	Sectoral LSG severity score						MSNI
	Food sec	Health	WASH	Protection	Education	Etc.	
HH1	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
HH2	2	2	4	2	1	1	4
HH3	3	3	3	4+	2	1	4+
HH4	2	3	1	1	2	1	3

Annex 6: List of partners

Funded by:

- USAID - Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs (BHA),
- European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), and
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Research design/tool development, consulting partners:

- OCHA,
- CCCM cluster,
- Education cluster,
- Food Security cluster,
- Health cluster,
- Nutrition cluster,
- Protection cluster,
- Protection AoRs (Child Protection, Gender Based Violence and Housing, Land and Property),
- Shelter and Non Food Items (SNFI) clusters,
- Somalia Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group,
- Disability and Inclusion Working Group, and
- Community Engagement and Accountability Task Force (CEA)

Data collection partners:

- ACTED,
- Action Aid International,
- Agency for Peace and Development (APD),
- Arche noVa,
- Children's Aid Association (CAA),
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC),
- HIRDA Somalia,
- Ileys Humanitarian and Development Services (IHADS),
- International Medical Corps (IMC),
- IOM - UN Migration,
- International Rescue Committee (IRC),
- KAALO,
- Somali Livelihood Initiative and Disability Organization (LIDOSOM),
- Mercy Corps,
- Mustaqbal Development and Relief Organization (MUDRO),
- Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD),
- NOMADIC Link,
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC),
- Oxfam,
- Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH),
- Social Life and Agricultural Development Organization (SADO),
- Somali Advocacy and Relief Organization (SARO),
- Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), and
- Save the Children (SOS)