Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Cabudwaaq District Profile
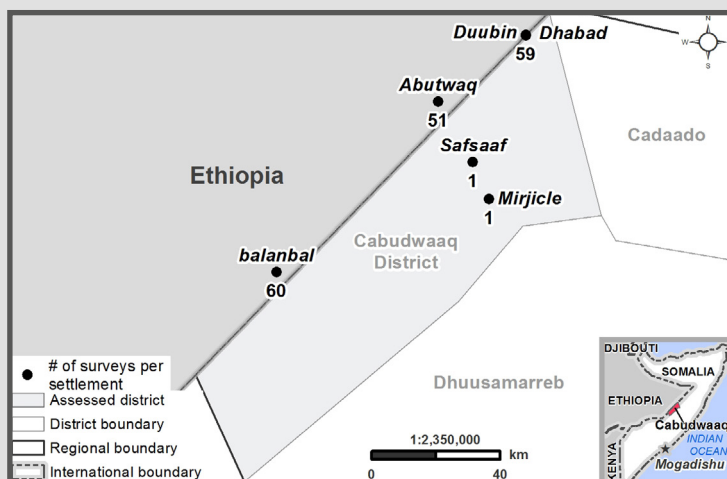
Galgaduud Region, Somalia

September 2017

Background

The ongoing drought has contributed to a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian context in Somalia, with a predicted high risk of famine in 2017. In support of the humanitarian planning response, the Clusters and the Assessment Working Group developed the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) with the support of REACH in order to assess needs and access to basic services in Somalia.

The Somalia population was sampled for statistical representativeness at the district level with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of +/- 10%, employing a cluster sampling approach using the Population Proportional to Size method with replacement. Data collection was conducted by AAHI, ACF, ACTED, ADESO, Aid Vision, CARE, DBG, DRC, Galmudug MoH, HINNA, INTERSOS, IOM, NRC, PAH, REACH, SADO, SCI, SHARDO and SI.

This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Cabudwaaq District between 10 and 16 September 2017 as part of the JMCNA. In total, 201 households were surveyed across Cabudwaaq District.

Survey Locations:

# of surveys per settlement
- Assessed district
- District boundary
- Regional boundary
- International boundary

Demographics

Household composition, by gender and age:

Age

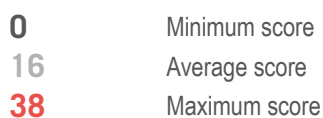|			
3%	60+ years	3%	
16%	18 to 59 years	15%	
19%	5 to 17 years	20%	
10%	6 months to 4 years	10%	
2%	0 to less than 6 months	2%	

15% of households reported that they are not from the community they currently reside in.

Food Security

Food Consumption Scores (FCS) of households:

- **1%** Acceptable
- **17%** Borderline
- **82%** Poor
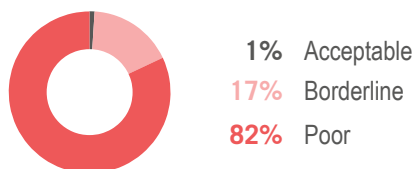
Coping Strategies Index (CSI) scores of households[3]:

- **0** Minimum score
- **16** Average score
- **38** Maximum score

Reported challenges experienced by households when attempting to access food over the past three months[2]:

Lack of resources to buy food	87%
Lack of food items available to purchase	21%
Lack of cooking utensils	24%
Lack of cooking fuel	20%
None of the above	2%
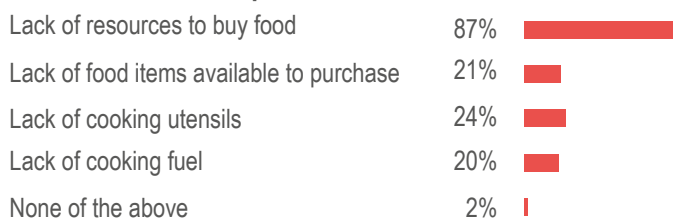
1.3 days on average that households' food stocks will reportedly last.

Vulnerabilities
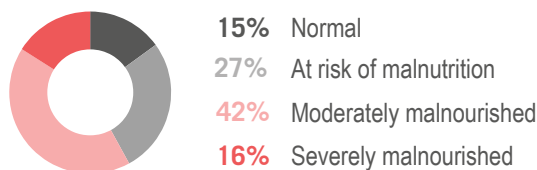
% of households reporting the following members:

- **52%** Pregnant or lactating woman
- **35%** Sick child
- **30%** Disabled or chronically ill person
- **4%** Unaccompanied or separated child
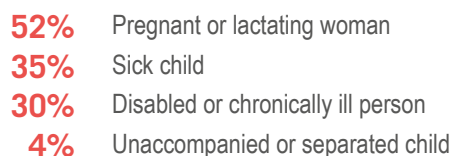
Priority Needs

Top 3 priority needs reported by households[1]:

1.	Food	90%
2.	Water	82%
3.	Shelter	78%

Nutrition

% of children under 5 in assessed households, by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) score:

- **15%** Normal
- **27%** At risk of malnutrition
- **42%** Moderately malnourished
- **16%** Severely malnourished

% of households reported access to the following nutrition services[2]:

None	76%
Stabilization Centre	16%
Wet Feeding	4%
Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes	2%
Do not know	2%
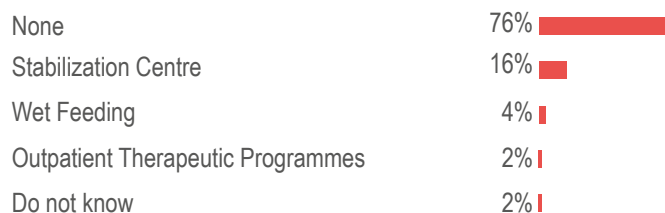
52% of households reported increased difficulty in accessing nutrition services compared to more than 3 months ago.

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🝙 Livelihoods

Top 3 primary support sources reported for the past year:

1. Subsistence livestock produce   32%
2. Day labour   26%
3. Community support   21%

89% of households reported losing livestock in the last three months.

⚕ Health

Main health problems reported by households in the last month[1]:

1. Suspected malaria   73%
2. Acute watery diarrhoea   56%
3. Suspected measles   34%

81% of households reported increased difficulty in accessing health services compared to more than three months ago.
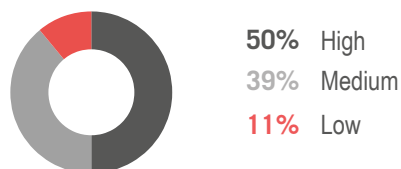
16 USD on average were reportedly spent by households on health care in the past month.

35% of households reported increased spending on health services compared to more than three months ago.

📖 Education

8% of school-aged children (5-17 years) reportedly attend school.

Reported level of priority of education for households:

50% High
39% Medium
11% Low

🎙 Communication

Top 3 preferred channels for receiving information reported[1]:

1. Telephone (voice)   81%
2. Radio   61%
3. Community meetings   19%

Top 3 reported information needs of households[2]:

1. Health   67%
2. Water   40%
3. Shelter   39%

🤲 Protection

7% of households reported that a household member has experienced violence, threats or intimidation in the past three months.

3% of households reported not being able to move freely in their community and surrounding area.

24% of households reported a theft from their shelter in the past three months.
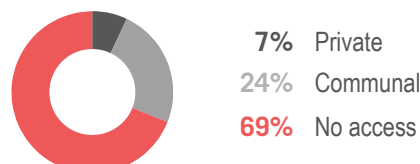
🚰 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

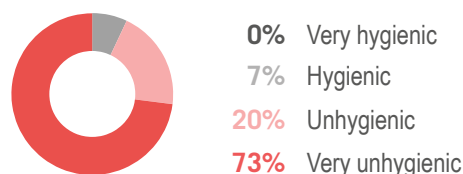**Main sources of drinking water reported by households[2]:**

1. Piped system   39%
2. Burkad   30%
3. Water kiosk   12%

25% of households reported a problem of either quantity or quality with their main water source.

Types of latrines reportedly accessible to households:

7% Private
24% Communal
69% No access

Reported hygiene status of latrines used by households[4]:

0% Very hygienic
7% Hygienic
20% Unhygienic
73% Very unhygienic

🏠 Shelter

Primary structural materials reportedly used for main shelter, by proportion of households:

1. Wood   96%
2. Metal   3%
3. Bricks   0%

Roof covering materials reportedly used for main shelter, by proportion of households:

1. Plastic sheet   60%
2. Vegetation   14%
3. Iron sheet   12%

51% of households reported damage to their shelter within the past three months.

6.1 people on average were reported per shelter.

Endnotes

1. Respondents could select up to 3 options.

2. Respondents could select multiple options.

3. Higher scores indicate a greater degree of food insecurity, with the maximum possible score being 56. For more information about the CSI, please visit: http://bit.ly/2vR37Ia

4 This question was only asked to respondents reporting access to a latrine.