Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Nugaal Region Profile

Somalia August 2018

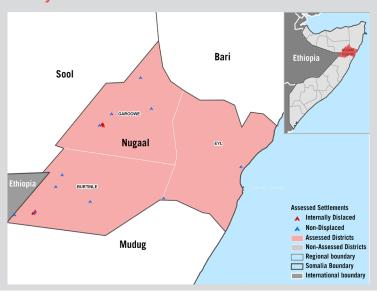
Background

Prolonged drought conditions, since early 2016, have resulted in a substantial livestock herd depletion and a reduction in cereal production in Somalia, impacting negatively on households' access to food and income1. In addition, above average rainfall in the first half of 2018 caused severe flooding across parts of South Central Somalia and coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland, causing destruction to agricultural land and displacement in affected areas². Parallel to these climatic trends, insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access especially in South Central Somalia.

In light of this evolving context, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in partnership with REACH conducted a Joint National Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA)³ to assess humanitarian needs and access to basic services in Somalia. Households were sampled for statistical representativeness stratified by non-displaced and internally displaced person (IDP) households at the district level, with a 92% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Nugaal Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 901 non-displaced households and 90 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 3% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

Survey Locations



Demographics

Household members age and gender breakdown:



months 7 months-4 years 5-17 years 18-59 years | 60+ years Proportion of households reporting the following members:

	Non- displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	51%	57%
Sick child	7%	11%
Disabled or chronically ill person	23%	20%
Person with mental health issues	7%	2%

Protection

Non-displaced **IDP** Proportion of households reporting 13% family separation in the three months prior to the assessment. Of those4:

Forced 29% Accidental 31% 40% Voluntary 7%

31%

Non-displaced **IDP**

No answer

Proportion of households reporting that 38% they have no way of participating in decision making in their settlements:

Non-displaced

Proportion of households reporting that they do not own the land they are settled on:

Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction^{4,7}:

IDP



Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation^{4,7}:

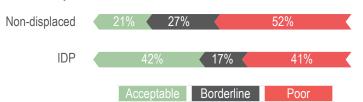
Non-displaced	25%	
IDD	27%	

Food Security and Livelihoods

31%

Non-displaced IDP Proportion of households reporting 39% 68% inadequate food access:

Food Consumption Score5:



Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment⁶:

	displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	72%	77%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	76%	81%
Reduce number of meals per day	75%	94%
Reduce portion sizes	65%	90%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	39%	75%







33%

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Nutrition Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening8: Non-displaced IDP IDP Non-displaced Proportion of households reporting 13% 7% access to nutrition services: Non-displaced **IDP** Proportion of school aged children **27**% (5-17) reportedly attending school: Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households^{4,6}: Girls Boys Unable to pay school fees 79% Unable to pay school fees Domestic chores 13% School is too far 20% School is too far 11% Too young to attend school 6% Shelter

		Displacement			
Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households ⁶ :					
	1	Conflict in community	36%		
	2	Drought	16%	→ X	
	3	Fear of conflict in community	12%		
	-	three reasons for coming to current laseholds6:	ocation	reported by IDP	
	1	No conflict	51%		
	2	Availability of livelihood opportunities	16%	→	
	3	Presence of shelter	13%		
	Fut	ure intentions of IDP households:			
	Sta	ay in current location	96%		
	Mo	ove elsewhere in the city			
	Мо	ove elsewhere in Somalia			
	Re	eturn to previous country of refuge	1%		
	Do	not know	1%		

	Non-displaced	IDP	Non-displaced	t				IDP)
	Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters9:		54% Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter:			no er: 90%	0		
Proportion of households repo		1	Proportion of ho	ouseholds	reporting	access	to NFIs in	usable c	ondition
22%	shelter damage:	18%	18%	Knife	Cooking pot	Wash basin	Sleeping mat	Jerry can	Blanket
11%	Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside	28%	Non-displaced	70%	68%	45%	36%	31%	24%
	their shelter is not lockable from inside	e: 20 /0	IDP	84%	79%	57%	62%	31%	11%

-	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	
Prima	ry source of drinking water reported by households:	

Non-displace IDP	ed Piped system Berkad	43% 29%	
Non-displace	ed		IDP
30%	Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:		
16%	Proportion of househol access to so		33%

Non-displaced IDP Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine: Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access4:

Non-displaced **IDP** 6% Flush to the open 7% 19% 47% Flush to a tank 35% Pit latrine with slab 33% 40% Pit latrine without slab 14%

Health

Non-displaced IDP Proportion of households reporting no 10% access to a healthcare facility:

Proportion of households reporting that

Top three barriers to accessing healthcare services reported by those households that indicated no access^{4,6}:

Non-displaced **IDP** No facility in the area 51% No facility in the area 65% Cannot afford 24% Cannot afford 29% Facility is too far 16% Floods



^{70%} they pay for healthcare services: