Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Galgaduud Region Profile

Somalia August 2018

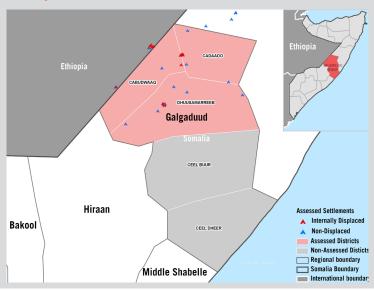
Background

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 Galgaduud Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 979 non-displaced and 369 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 5% 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

IDP

2%

25%

Proportion of households reporting the following members⁶:

	Non- displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	44%	39%
Sick child	9%	8%
Disabled or chronically ill person	12%	9%
Person with mental health issues	3%	3%

Protection

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

Forced 17% 35% Accidental 0% 43% 33% Voluntary 22% No answer 50%

Non-displaced **IDP**

Proportion of households reporting that 43% they have no way of participating in decision making in their settlements:

Non-displaced **IDP** 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}:

Non-displaced 23% IDP 13%

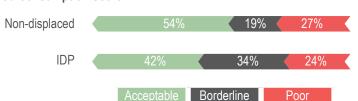
Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation^{4,7}:

Non-displaced **IDP** 1%

Food Security and Livelihoods

Non-displaced IDP Proportion of households reporting 69% 92% 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	75%	89%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	80%	89%
Reduce number of meals per day	68%	72%
Reduce portion sizes	62%	62%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	45%	54%







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Nutrition Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening8: Non-displaced 28% IDP Non-displaced IDP Proportion of households reporting 3% access to nutrition services: Education Non-displaced **IDP** Proportion of school aged children 10% (5-17) reportedly attending school: Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households^{4,6}:

MM Displacement

Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households⁶:

1	Drought	36%
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3 Arrival of armed groups 13%

Top three reasons for coming to current location reported by IDP households⁶:

1 No conflict 43

3 Presence of water 6%

Future intentions of IDP households:

Stay in current location 93%

Do not know 6

Move elsewhere in Somalia



IDP

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

68%

11%

9%

Girls

Unable to pay school fees

No school in the area

Domestic chores

28%

Non-displaced IDP Non-displaced IDP

26% Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters: 48% 86% Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter: 98%

11%

7%

Proportion of households reporting

Boys

Unable to pay school fees

No school in the area

Domestic chores

shelter damage:

Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside: 73%

Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition⁶:

	Knife	Cooking pot	Jerry can	Wash basin	Sleeping mat	Blanket
Non-displaced	63%	60%	39%	36%	35%	24%
IDP	84%	54%	63%	37%	37%	31%

🤼 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Non-displaced Piped system 53% IDP Piped system 36%

Non-displaced IDP

Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water: 67%

Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:

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
14%	Flush to the open	5%	1
32%	Flush to a tank	16%	
40%	Pit latrine with slab	68%	
14%	Pit latrine without slab	10%	

Health

41%

36%

30%

Non-displaced IDP

Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:

Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:

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

induction that indicated in account					
Non-displaced		IDP			
No facility in the area	72%	No facility in the area	52 %		
Cannot afford	19%	Cannot afford	39%		
Floods	6%	Facility is too far	13%		

Respondents could select multiple responses.

Non-displaced

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE







19%

As reported by those households that indicated they do not own land.
 For children 6 to 59 months old in assessed households; Mother and Child Nutrition. Interpretation of MUAC Indicators. 2017. Due to a glitch in the data collection, all households included in the control of the

Non-permanent shelters here refer to emergency, open air and temporary shelter