Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Banadir Region Profile

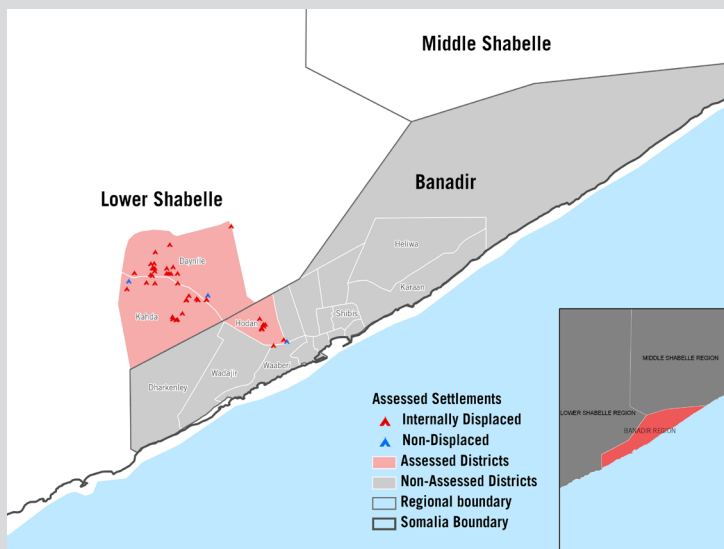**Somalia**   **August 2018**

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 income[1]. 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 areas[2]. 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.
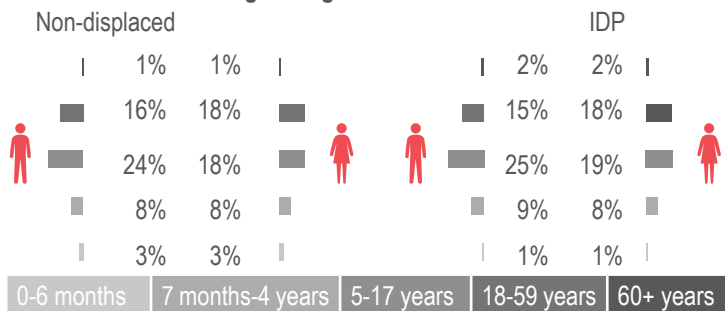
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Banadir Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 339 non-displaced and 345 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

Survey Locations

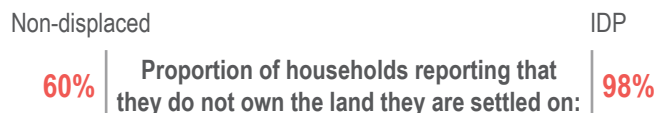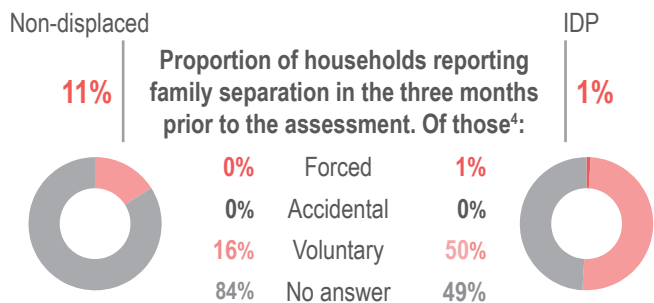Assessed Settlements
- ▲ Internally Displaced
- ▲ Non-Displaced
- Assessed Districts
- Non-Assessed Districts
- Regional boundary
- Somalia Boundary

Demographics

Household members age and gender breakdown:

Non-displaced

IDP

| | 0-6 months | 7 months-4 years | 5-17 years | 18-59 years | 60+ years |

Non-displaced: 1% | 1% | 16% | 18% | 24% | 18% | 8% | 8% | 3% | 3%

IDP: 2% | 2% | 15% | 18% | 25% | 19% | 9% | 8% | 1% | 1%

Proportion of households reporting the following members[6]:

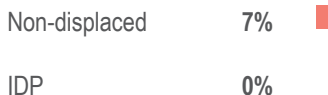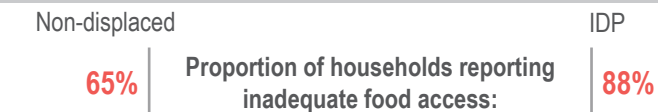|	Non-displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	36%	35%
Sick child	5%	8%
Disabled or chronically ill person	5%	8%
Person with mental health issues	2%	1%

Protection

Non-displaced **11%** | Proportion of households reporting family separation in the three months prior to the assessment. Of those[4]: | IDP **1%**

Non-displaced		IDP
0%	Forced	1%
0%	Accidental	0%
16%	Voluntary	50%
84%	No answer	49%

Non-displaced **36%** | Proportion of households reporting that they have no way of participating in decision making in their settlements: | IDP **20%**

Non-displaced **60%** | Proportion of households reporting that they do not own the land they are settled on: | IDP **98%**

Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction[4,7]:

Non-displaced   30%

IDP   49%

Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation[4,7]:

Non-displaced   7%

IDP   0%

Food Security and Livelihoods

Non-displaced **65%** | Proportion of households reporting inadequate food access: | IDP **88%**

Food Consumption Score[5]:

Non-displaced: 45% | 14% | 41%

IDP: 45% | 11% | 44%

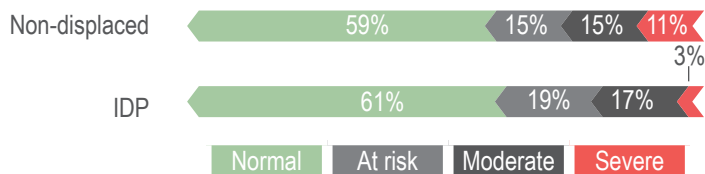Acceptable | Borderline | Poor
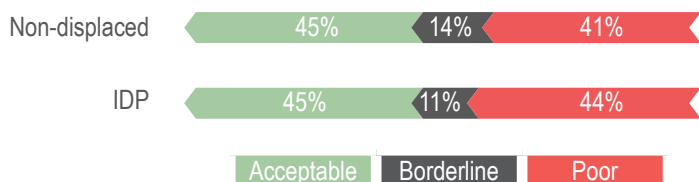
Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment[6]:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	65%	85%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	61%	77%
Reduce number of meals per day	66%	85%
Reduce portion sizes	67%	73%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	45%	61%

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Nutrition

Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening[8]:

Non-displaced: 59% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 3%

IDP: 61% | 19% | 17%

Normal | At risk | Moderate | Severe

Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services:
Non-displaced: 11% IDP: 8%

Education

Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school:
Non-displaced: 28% IDP: 21%

Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households[4,6]:

Girls		Boys	
Unable to pay school fees	58%	Unable to pay school fees	60%
Need to work	13%	Emergency such as conflict	16%
Emergency such as conflict	12%	Need to work	13%

Displacement

Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households[6]:
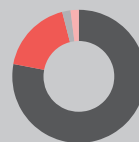
1 Conflict in community — 35%
2 Drought — 33%
3 Conflict in surrounding area — 11%

Top three reasons for coming to current location reported by IDP households[6]:

1 No conflict — 42%
2 Availability of livelihood opportunities — 16%
3 Presence of food aid — 13%

Future intentions of IDP households:

Stay in current location — 78%
Do not know — 18%
Move elsewhere in the city — 2%
Return to previous country of refuge — 2%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters[9]:
Non-displaced: 32% IDP: 48%

Proportion of households reporting shelter damage:
Non-displaced: 29% IDP: 34%

Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside:
Non-displaced: 27% IDP: 48%

Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter:
Non-displaced: 41% IDP: 92%

Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition[6]:

	Cooking pot	Knife	Wash basin	Jerry can	Blanket	Sleeping mat
Non-displaced	75%	67%	35%	23%	21%	20%
IDP	70%	64%	38%	57%	28%	37%

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Non-displaced: Piped system 71%
IDP: Piped system 61%

Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:
Non-displaced: 30% IDP: 38%

Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:
Non-displaced: 24% IDP: 62%

Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:
Non-displaced: 7% IDP: 13%

Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access[4]:

Non-displaced		IDP
11%	Flush to the open	15%
37%	Flush to a tank	23%
42%	Pit latrine with slab	51%
9%	Pit latrine without slab	11%

Health

Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:
Non-displaced: 26% IDP: 49%

Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:
Non-displaced: 48% IDP: 22%

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	65%	No facility in the area	52%
Cannot afford	19%	Cannot afford	35%
No medicine at facility	7%	Facility is too far	6%