

SOMALIA MULTI-CLUSTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT BRIEF

DECEMBER 2019

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

This brief highlights **key findings** from the 2019 **Somalia** Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA). The 2019 JMCNA was conducted within the framework of the **Somalia Assessment Working Group (AWG)**, the **Information Management Working Group (IMWG)**, and the **Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**, to provide a nationwide, impartial, and evidence-based overview and understanding of **the needs of conflict and natural hazards-affected populations**, to further strategic planning within the **2020 Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC)**.

Findings presented in this brief are based on an analytical approach proposed by REACH for the 2019 JMCNA, which incorporates elements of the draft Joint Inter-Analysis Framework (JIAF), and a **Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI)** developed to classify a household's severity of sectoral and multi-sectoral needs. The index is based on the inability to meet immediate sectoral needs (Living Standards Gaps), the use of negative coping strategies (Capacity Gaps), and the impact of the crisis at the household-level, thus giving a **crisis-specific indication of the severity of needs**. The JMCNA tools and indicators were developed following consultations with the relevant **11 clusters and sub-clusters active in Somalia**, in line, to the extent possible, with the draft JIAF.

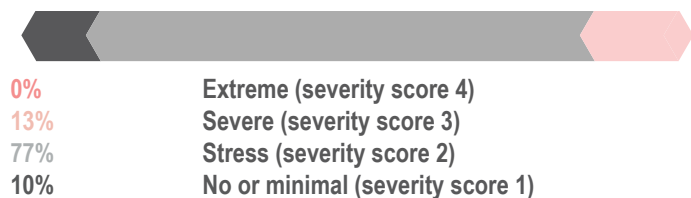
In parallel, the scope of the JMCNA was decided following discussions with OCHA. Preliminary findings were then shared bilaterally as well as collectively with each cluster during presentations in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayo, Baidoa, Garowe, and Nairobi. The data collected by the JMCNA was used to provide MSNI calculations as presented in this brief.

Data collection for the 2019 Somalia JMCNA was implemented through a **nationwide, statistically representative household survey**, and took place between June 23 and July 31 2019. A total of **10,783 Internally Displaced Person (IDP) and non-displaced households** across Somalia were surveyed. REACH, together with **31 partners**, provided support to the AWG by contributing to the data collection process, which covered all accessible districts with a set threshold of target populations. Findings are generalizable with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the district level for IDP and non-displaced households. MSNI and LSGs were contextualized to each crisis context, which has to be considered when comparing crises. In Somalia in particular, LSGs were constructed using many indicators, which meant households had to fulfill more criteria to be categorized in the highest severity groups compared to other crisis contexts.

MULTISECTORAL NEEDS INDEX (MSNI)

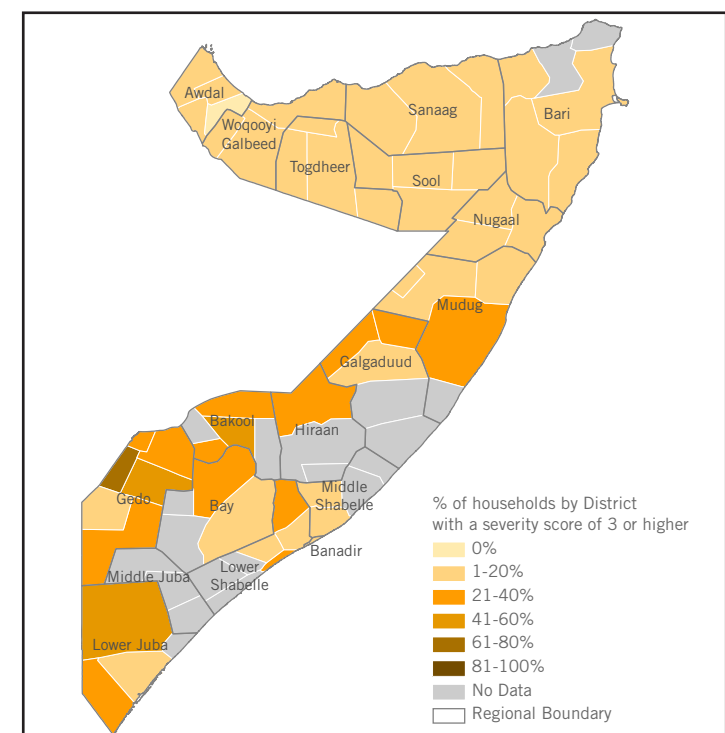
13% of households were found to have severe or extreme severity of needs.¹

% of households per severity of needs:



Primary drivers:

For **76%** of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs in Somalia, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in **food security and livelihoods (FSL)**, and/or **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**.



For **21%** of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs, the primary driver of needs was the use of **negative coping strategies** to cover basic needs.



For **1%** of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in **health and protection**, and/or **health and shelter**, and/or **protection and shelter**.



For **2%** of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in **health and/or shelter** or **protection** and the direct impact of the crisis.



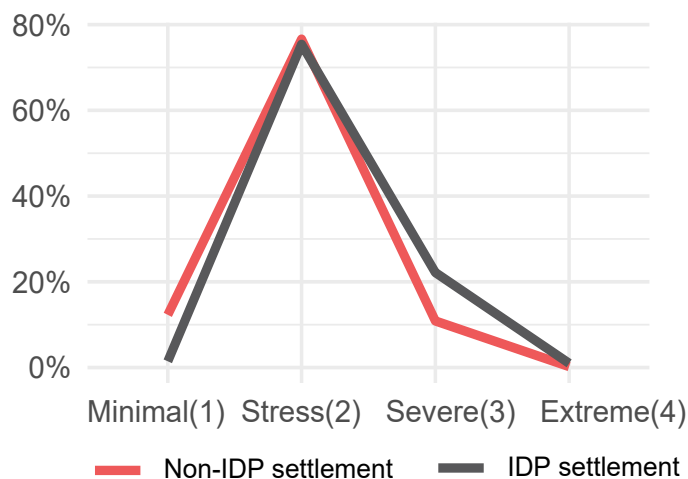
¹MSNI severity score of at least 3.

POPULATION GROUPS

% of households with severe or extreme severity of needs, per population group:

IDP settlement	40%	█
Non-IDP settlement	34%	█

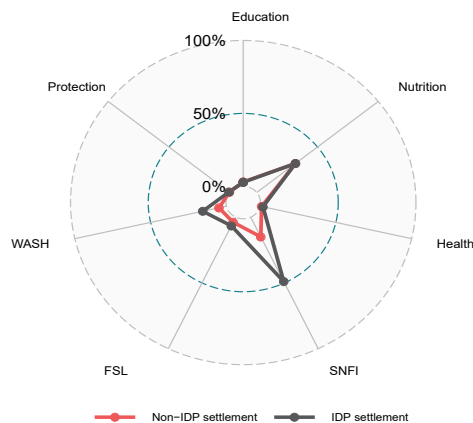
% of households by severity of needs, per population group:



SECTORAL NEEDS

49% of households were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in one or more sectors.²

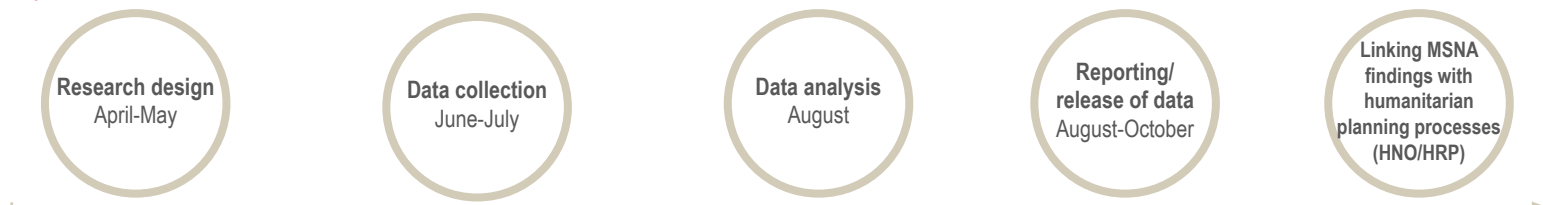
% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs, per population group:



While the primary drivers of needs for 13% of households with severe or extreme severity of needs (**inter-sectoral**) were found to be **food security and livelihoods and/or WASH**, the proportions of households found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in **food security and WASH** were relatively low (between 5% and 12%, respectively). Instead, larger proportions of households were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in **nutrition (IDP settlement: 36% and Non-IDP settlement: 31%)** and **shelter and non-food items (34% and 14%, respectively)**.

²LSG severity score of at least 3.

MCNA TIMELINE



IMPACT OF MCNA FINDINGS

5 Clusters are using the JMCNA as their main data source for the HNO/HRP

22 References in the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020



31 Partners involved

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