

Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Awdal Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

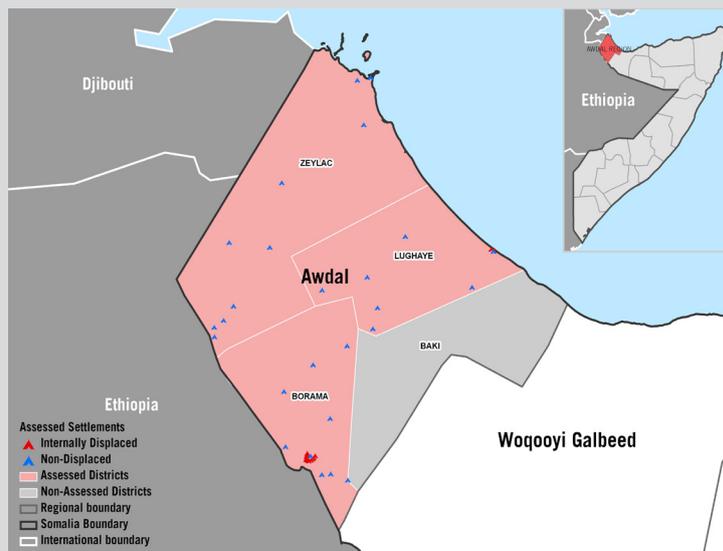
Background

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.

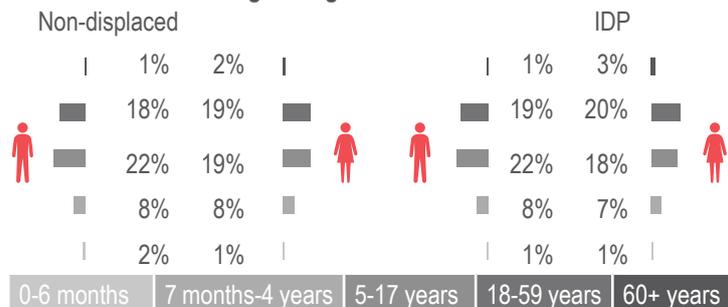
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Awdal Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 495 non-displaced and 145 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 4% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 8% margin of error.

Survey Locations



Demographics

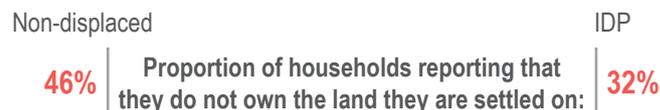
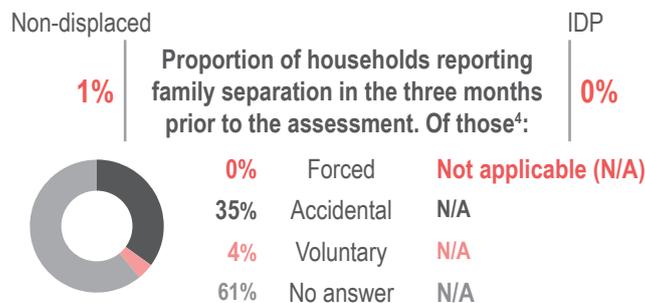
Household members age and gender breakdown:



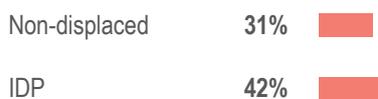
Proportion of households reporting the following members⁶:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	33%	31%
Sick child	4%	7%
Disabled or chronically ill person	10%	17%
Person with mental health issues	2%	6%

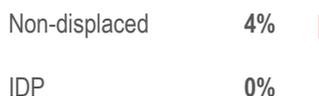
Protection



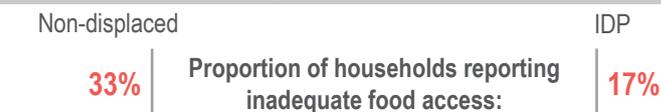
Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction^{4,7}:



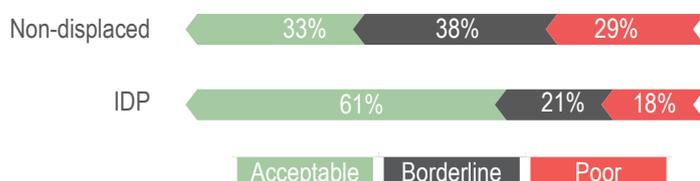
Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation^{4,7}:



Food Security and Livelihoods



Food Consumption Score⁵:

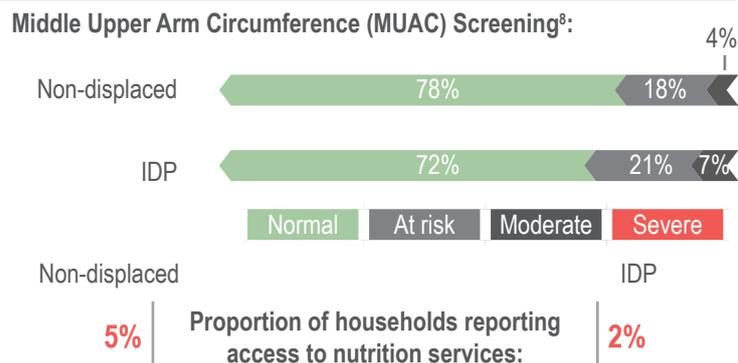


Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment⁶:

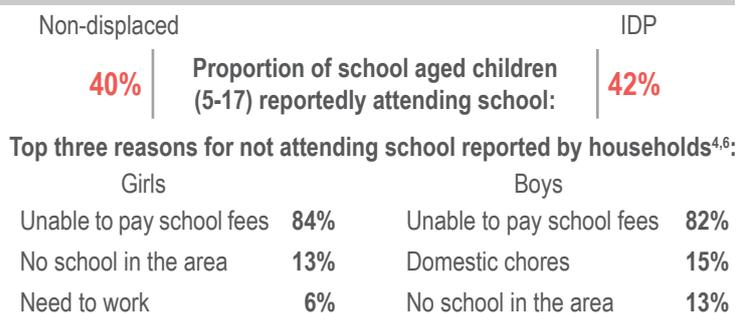
	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	52%	59%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	50%	56%
Reduce number of meals per day	49%	52%
Reduce portion sizes	54%	31%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	21%	10%

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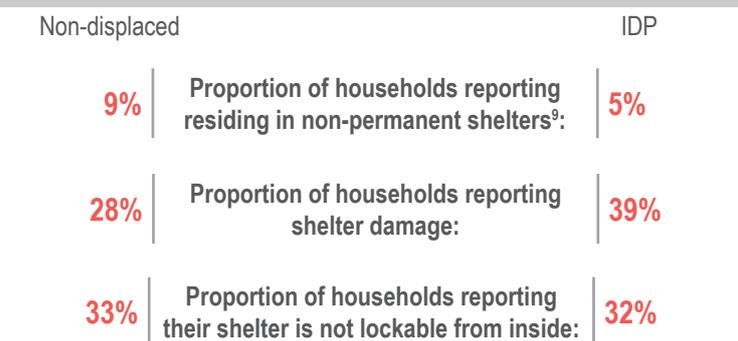
Nutrition



Education



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)



Displacement

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

- 1 Eviction 40%
- 2 Lack of livelihood opportunities 40%
- 3 Personal threats 8%

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

- 1 Presence of shelter 48%
- 2 Availability of livelihood opportunities 40%
- 3 Presence of food aid 5%

Future intentions of IDP households:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Stay in current location | 98% |
| Do not know | 2% |



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Non-displaced	Piped system	29%
IDP	Piped system	36%

Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:	11%
IDP	Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:	30%
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:	13%
IDP	Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:	14%

Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition⁶:

Category	Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter:
Non-displaced	52%
IDP	50%

Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access⁴:

Category	Latrine Type	Percentage
Non-displaced	Flush to the open	4%
	Flush to a tank	31%
	Pit latrine with slab	37%
	Pit latrine without slab	37%
IDP	Flush to the open	22%
	Flush to a tank	24%
	Pit latrine with slab	20%
	Pit latrine without slab	33%

Health

Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:	28%
IDP	Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:	19%
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:	60%
IDP	Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:	69%

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

Category	Barrier	Percentage
Non-displaced	No facility in the area	69%
	No health workers at facility	10%
	Facility not functional	9%
IDP	Cannot afford	61%
	No facility in the area	21%
	Facility not functional	13%

1. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit. 2017. Climate Update: September 2017.
 2. OCHA. Somalia Flood Response Plan 15 May-15 August. 2018.
 3. The first JMCNA was conducted in 2017 by OCHA, in partnership with REACH.
 4. Findings relating to a subset of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.
 5. World Food Programme (WFP). Food Consumption Analysis. 2008.

6. Respondents could select multiple responses.
 7. As reported by those households that indicated they do not own land.
 8. 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 including children under 6 months have been excluded from analysis. Results should be considered indicative.
 9. Non-permanent shelters here refer to emergency, open air and temporary shelters.