

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Galgaduud Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

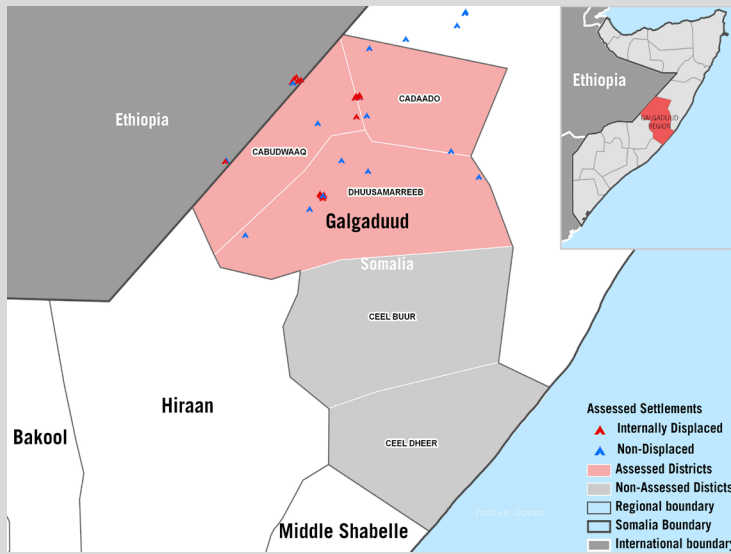
## Background

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 income<sup>1</sup>. 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<sup>2</sup>. 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)<sup>3</sup> 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.

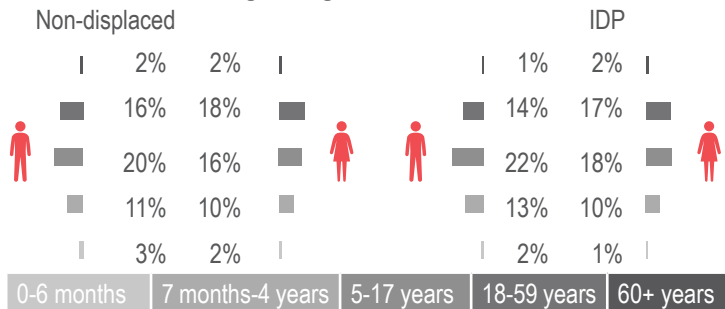
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Galgaduud Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 979 non-displaced and 369 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 3% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

## Survey Locations



## Demographics

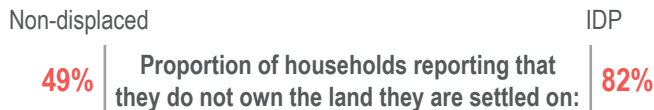
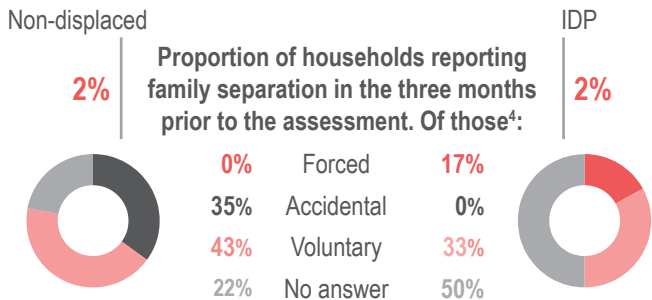
### Household members age and gender breakdown:



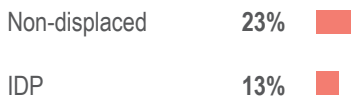
### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:

|                                    | 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%  |

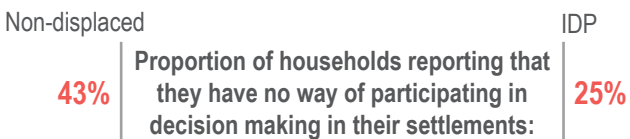
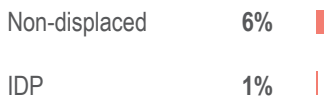
## Protection



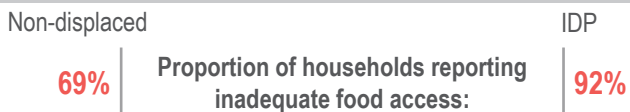
### Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction<sup>4,7</sup>:



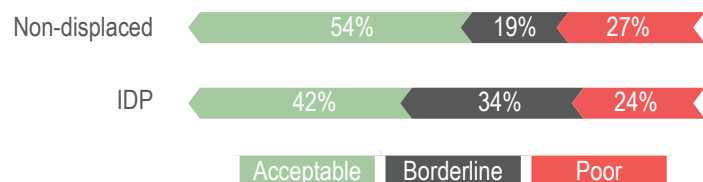
### Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation<sup>4,7</sup>:



## Food Security and Livelihoods



### Food Consumption Score<sup>5</sup>:

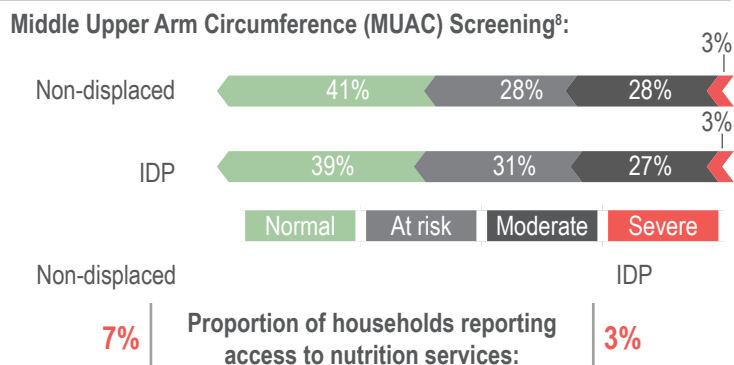


### Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment<sup>6</sup>:

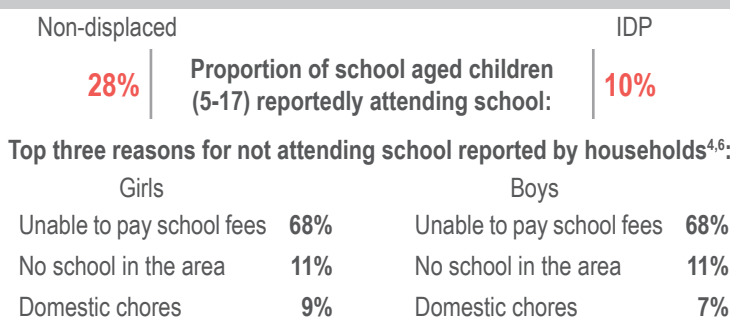
|   | Non-displaced | IDP |
|---|---------------|-----|
| Eat less expensive, less preferred food | 75%           | 89% |
| Borrow food from relatives or friends   | 80%           | 89% |
| Reduce number of meals per day          | 68%           | 72% |
| Reduce portion sizes                    | 62%           | 62% |
| Adults skip meals so children can eat   | 45%           | 54% |

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Galgaduud Region Profile

## Nutrition



## Education



## Displacement

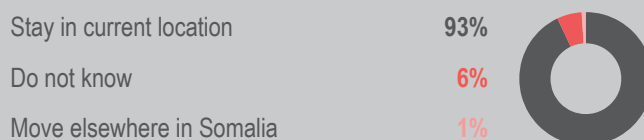
**Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households<sup>6</sup>:**

- 1 Drought 36%
- 2 Conflict in community 21%
- 3 Arrival of armed groups 13%

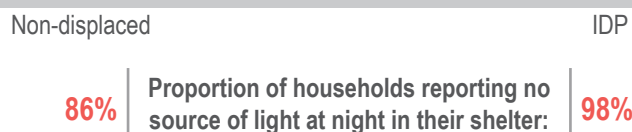
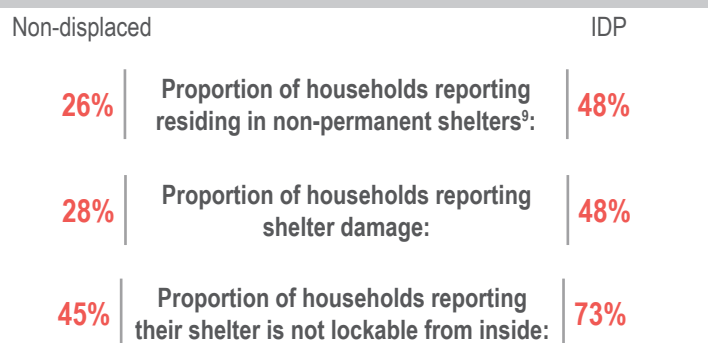
**Top three reasons for coming to current location reported by IDP households<sup>6</sup>:**

- 1 No conflict 43%
- 2 Presence of food aid 22%
- 3 Presence of water 6%

**Future intentions of IDP households:**



## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

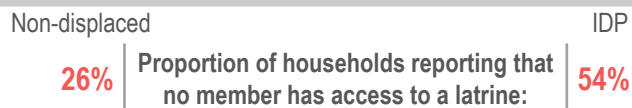
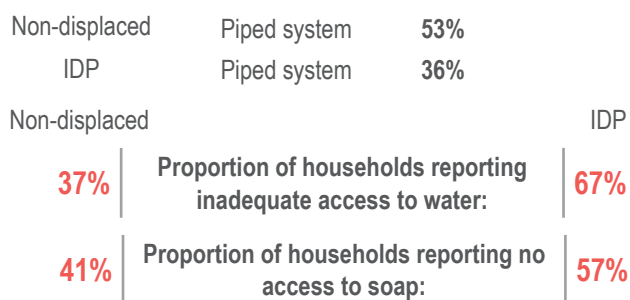


**Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition<sup>6</sup>:**

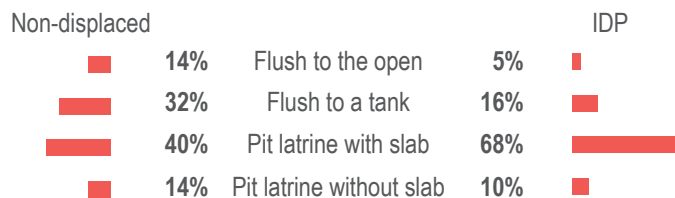
|               | Knife | Cooking pot | Jerry can | Wash basin | Sleeping mat | Blanket |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|---------|
| Non-displaced | 63%   | 60%         | 39%       | 36%        | 35%          | 24%     |
| IDP           | 84%   | 54% 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

## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

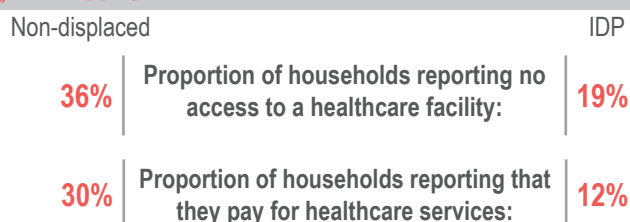
**Primary source of drinking water reported by households:**



**Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access<sup>4</sup>:**



## Health



**Top three barriers to accessing healthcare services reported by those households that indicated no access<sup>4,6</sup>:**



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 JMCA 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.