

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Gedo Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

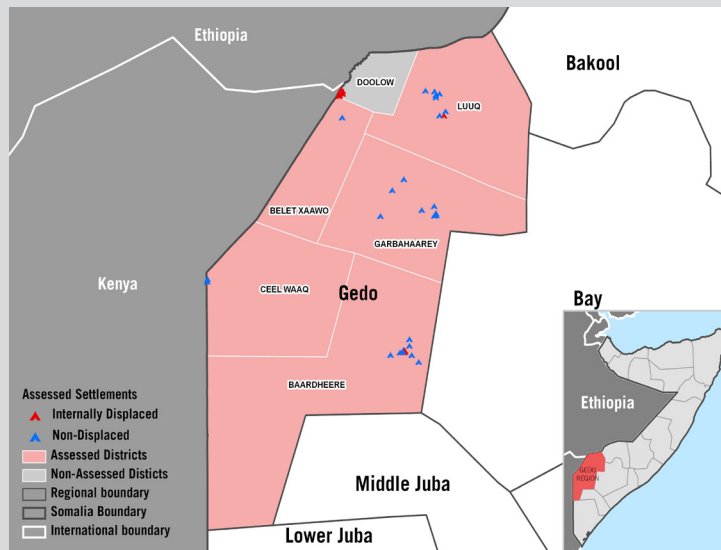
## Background

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.

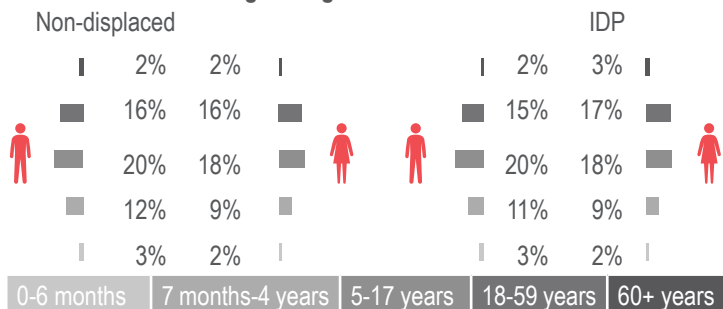
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Gedo Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 773 non-displaced and 178 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 3% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error.

## Survey Locations



## Demographics

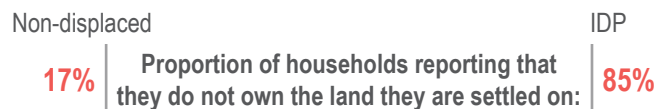
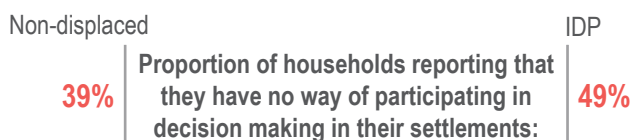
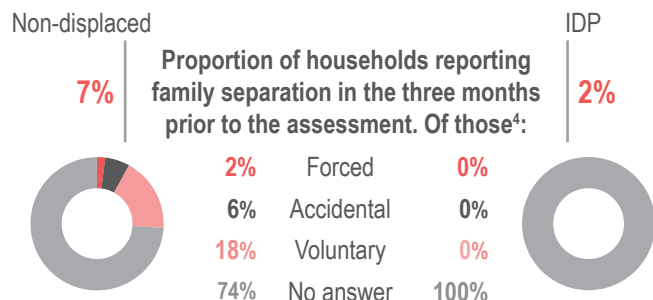
### Household members age and gender breakdown:



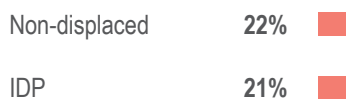
### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	62%	58%
Sick child	14%	9%
Disabled or chronically ill person	8%	18%
Person with mental health issues	2%	2%

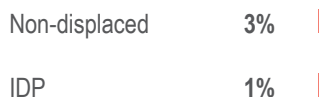
## Protection



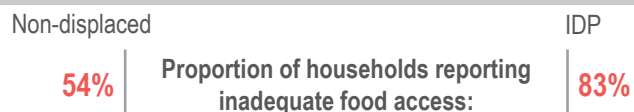
### Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction<sup>4,7</sup>:



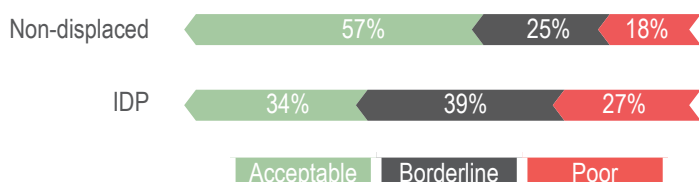
### Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation<sup>4,7</sup>:



## Food Security and Livelihoods



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



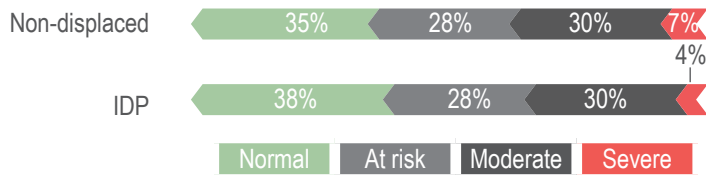
### Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment<sup>6</sup>:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	95%	86%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	89%	83%
Reduce number of meals per day	87%	89%
Reduce portion sizes	83%	86%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	61%	64%

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## Nutrition

### Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening<sup>8</sup>:



Non-displaced: **35%** | Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services: | IDP: **23%**

## Education

Non-displaced: **39%** | Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school: | IDP: **25%**

### Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households<sup>4,6</sup>:

Girls		Boys	
Unable to pay school fees	28%	Unable to pay school fees	37%
No school in the area	18%	School is too far	19%
Poor quality education	15%	No school in the area	18%

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Non-displaced: **14%** | Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters<sup>9</sup>: | IDP: **19%**

Non-displaced: **24%** | Proportion of households reporting shelter damage: | IDP: **41%**

Non-displaced: **48%** | Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside: | IDP: **77%**

## Displacement

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

- 1 Drought 49%
- 2 Lack of food (not drought related) 10%
- 3 Lack of livelihood opportunities 9%

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

- 1 Availability of livelihood opportunities 32%
- 2 No conflict 27%
- 3 Presence of food aid 18%

### Future intentions of IDP households:

- Stay in current location 71%
- Do not know 17%
- Return to previous country of refuge 9%
- Move elsewhere in Somalia 2%
- Move elsewhere in the city 1%



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

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

Non-displaced	River	28%
IDP	Berkad	38%

Non-displaced: **32%** | Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water: | IDP: **59%**

Non-displaced: **40%** | Proportion of households reporting no access to soap: | IDP: **62%**

Non-displaced: **80%** | Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter: | IDP: **95%**

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

	Cooking pot	Jerry can	Knife	Sleeping mat	Wash basin	Blanket
Non-displaced	78%	59%	56%	50%	46%	46%
IDP	69%	68%	61%	34%	41%	39%

## Health

Non-displaced: **13%** | Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility: | IDP: **10%**

Non-displaced: **41%** | Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services: | IDP: **24%**

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

Non-displaced		IDP	
Cannot afford	28%	Cannot afford	46%
No facility in the area	25%	No facility in the area	24%
Facility is too far	23%	Facility is too far	19%

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.