

National - Protection Overview

Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment

August 2018

Background and Methodology

Prolonged drought conditions have contributed to a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian context in Somalia, since early 2016. Caused by four successive seasons of below average rainfall, drought has resulted in substantial livestock herd depletion and a reduction in cereal production, while cereal prices have risen to well above the average, resulting in reduced household access to food and income¹. Additionally, above average rainfall in the first half of 2018 caused severe flooding across parts of South Central Somalia, and coastal areas in Puntland and Somaliland, causing further waves of displacement and destruction of agricultural land². Parallel to these climatic trends, insecurity and the presence of

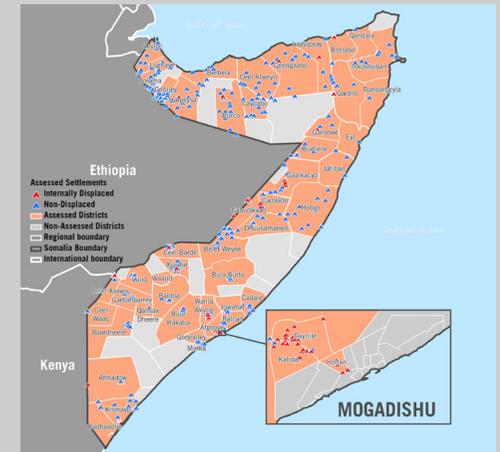
active armed groups continue to limit humanitarian access, most notably in the South Central region of Somalia. In light of this evolving context, the need for integrated and harmonised information systems to support both immediate and long-term humanitarian response is ever more crucial, particularly through comprehensive assessments and mapping activities.

To address these information needs, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in partnership with REACH conducted a Joint National Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) across Somalia³. 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 across the country between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 10,256 non-displaced and 3,012 IDP households were surveyed. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 1% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 2% margin of error.

This assessment was made possible through collaboration by 44 partners, particularly during data collection.



Safety and security

Insecurity and freedom of movement

6% of **non-displaced** households reported that one or more members had experienced insecurity in the three months prior to data collection

5% of **non-displaced** households reported lack of freedom of movement in their community

9% of **non-displaced** households reported that there were areas in the community where women and girls feel unsafe

4% of **IDP** households reported that one or more members had experienced insecurity in the three months prior to data collection

4% of **IDP** households reported lack of freedom of movement in their community

13% of **IDP** households reported that there were areas in the community where women and girls feel unsafe

Most commonly reported areas where women and girls from **non-displaced** households feel unsafe⁴:

Most commonly reported areas where women and girls from **IDP** households feel unsafe⁴:



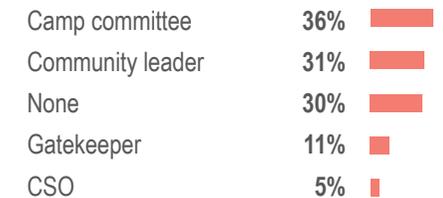
Services

Decision making mechanisms

Most common mechanisms for participating in community decision making, as reported by **non-displaced** households⁴:

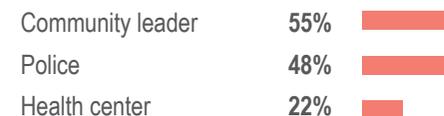


Most common mechanisms for participating in community decision making, as reported by **IDP** household⁴:



Protection services

Most common places women and girls would go if they experience sexual or gender based violence, as reported by **non-displaced** households⁴:



Most common places women and girls would go if they experience sexual or gender based violence, as reported by **IDP** households⁴:



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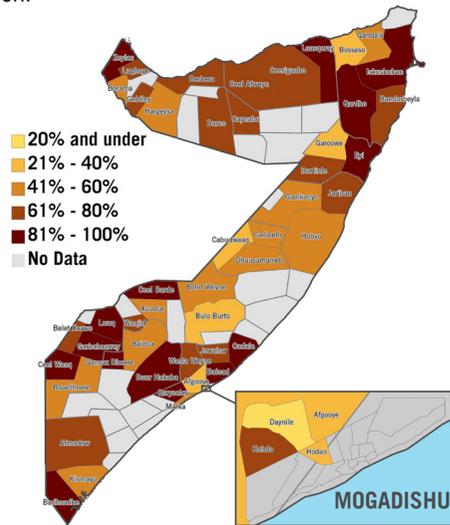


Housing, land and property

Land ownership

41% of **non-displaced** households reported that they do not own the land they are settled on

Proportion of **non-displaced** households reporting that they own the land they are settled on:



9% of **non-displaced** households that do not own land reported that they have land tenure documentation⁵

4% of **IDP** households that do not own land reported that they have land tenure documentation⁵

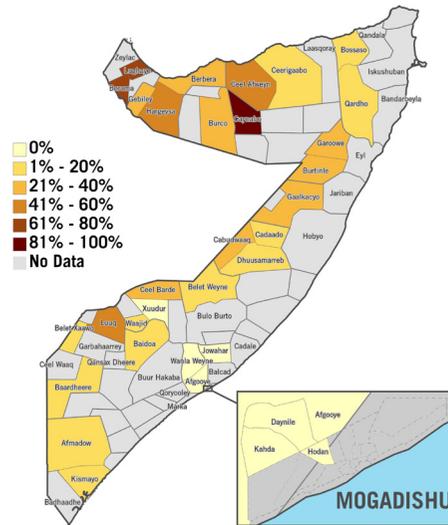
Eviction

Proportion of those households that do not own land reporting that they are at risk of eviction:

Non-displaced	38%	■
IDP	42%	■

87% of **IDP** households reported that they do not own the land they are settled on

Proportion of **IDP** households reporting that they own the land they are settled on:



Rent

Proportion of households reporting that they pay rent

Non-displaced	IDP
58% Own land	12%
1% Do not know if they own land	1%
21% Do not pay rent	64%
20% Pay rent	21%
	No answer 2%



Child protection

Family separation

Proportion of households that reported family separation in the three months prior to data collection:

Non-displaced	4%	■
IDP	4%	■

Type of family separation reported by those households that indicated children⁶ separation in the three months prior to data collection⁵:

Non-displaced	IDP
65% Voluntary	87%
23% Accidental	11%
13% Forced	1%

Child labour

28% of all households reported that boys⁶ are engaged in harsh work

Most commonly reported types of work boys⁶ are engaged in⁵:

None	56%	■
Heat intensive such as a bakery	8%	■
Family business	7%	■

24% of all households reported that girls⁶ are engaged in harsh work

Most commonly reported types of work girls⁶ are engaged in⁵:

None	52%	■
Heat intensive such as a bakery	7%	■
Family business	6%	■

- Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit. 2017. Climate update: September 2017 monthly rainfall and normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI).
- OCHA. 2018. Somalia Flood Response Plan 15 May - 15 August.
- The first JMCNA was conducted in 2017 by OCHA, in partnership with REACH.
- Households could select multiple answers.
- Findings relating to subsets of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.
- Children here are defined as persons under the age of 18 years.

About REACH

REACH facilitates development of information tools and products that enhance capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our in-country office: somalia@reach-initiative.org or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

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