

National - Water, Hygiene and Sanitation 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

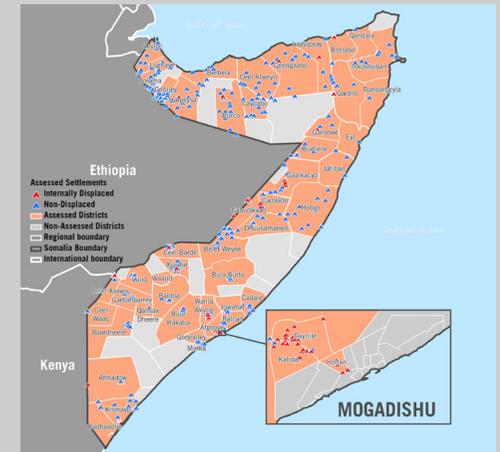
active armed groups continue to limit humanitarian access, most notably in the South Central region of Somalia. In light of this evolving context, the need for integrated and harmonised information systems to support both immediate and long-term humanitarian response is ever more crucial, particularly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

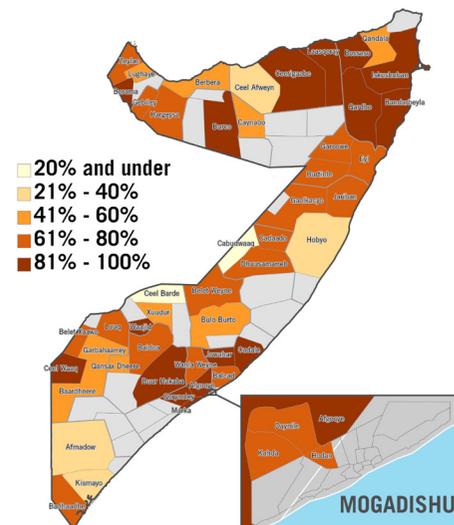
This assessment was made possible through collaboration by 44 partners, particularly during data collection.



Water

Access to water

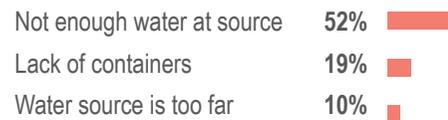
Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:



26% of **non-displaced** households reported inadequate access to water

41% of **IDP** households reported inadequate access to water

Top three reasons for inadequate access to water reported by households^{4,5}:



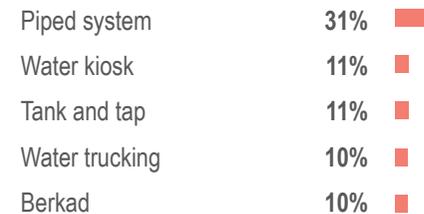
Cost of water

Proportion of households reporting an increase in water price in the six months prior to data collection:

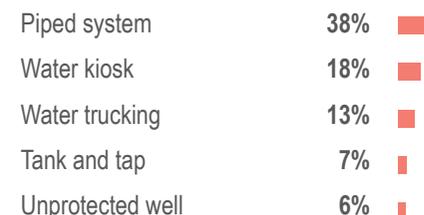


Water source

Top five sources of drinking water reported by **non-displaced** households:

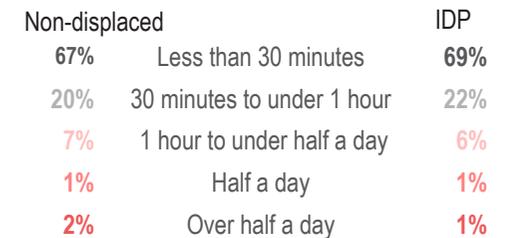


Top five sources of drinking water reported by **IDP** households:



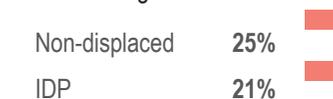
Distance to water source

Average travel time on foot to the nearest water source reported by households:



Water treatment

Proportion of households reporting that they treat their drinking water:



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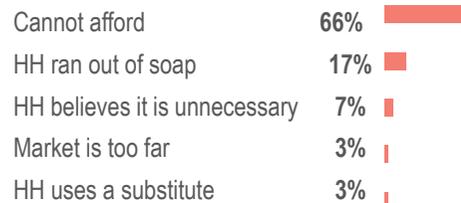
Hygiene

Soap access

Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:

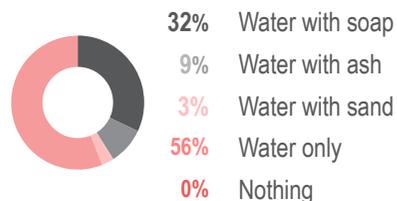


Most commonly reported reason for no access to soap in the household (HH)^{4,5}:



Hand washing

Reported hand washing techniques used by households:



Humanitarian Assistance

Proportion of households reporting that they had received hygiene kits at least once in the six months prior to data collection:



1. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit. 2017. Climate update: September 2017 monthly rainfall and normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI).
2. OCHA. 2018. Somalia Flood Response Plan 15 May - 15 August.
3. The first JMCNA was conducted in 2017 by OCHA, in partnership with REACH.
4. Households could select multiple answers.
6. Findings relating to a subset of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

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.

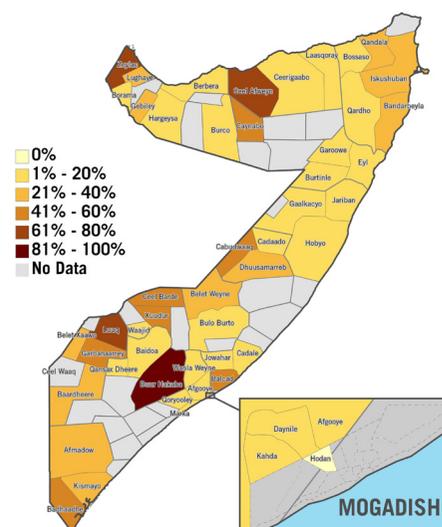
Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.

Sanitation

Latrine access

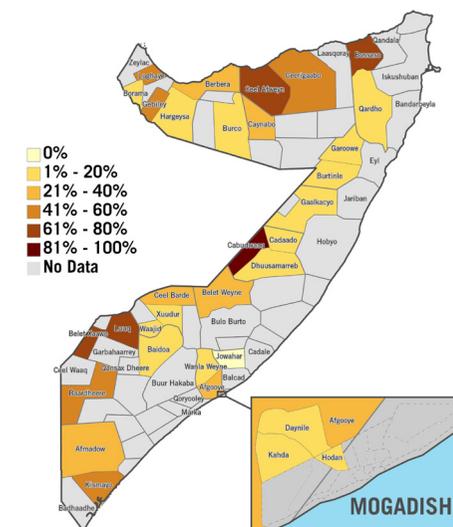
81% of **non-displaced** households reported access to a latrine

Proportion of **non-displaced** households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:



75% of **IDP** households reported access to a latrine

Proportion of **IDP** households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:



Latrine type

Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access⁵:

Non-displaced		IDP
8%	Flush to a tank	10%
23%	Flush to the open	20%
41%	Pit latrine with slab	48%
27%	Pit latrine without slab	22%
1%	Other	0%

Latrine facilities

Proportion of households with latrine access reporting the availability of the following features⁵:

Non-displaced		IDP
24%	Lighting at night	6%
70%	Lockable doors	63%
7%	Gender segregated	4%
22%	Disabled access	17%
10%	Hand washing	6%