

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Togdheer Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

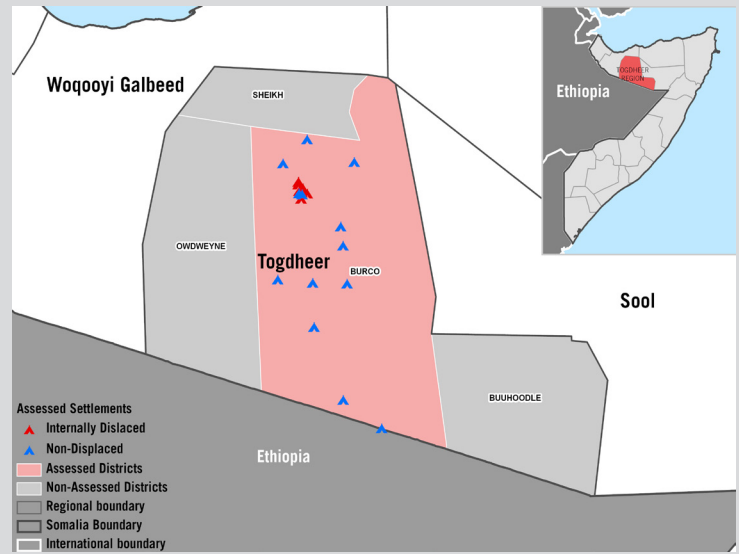
## Background

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.

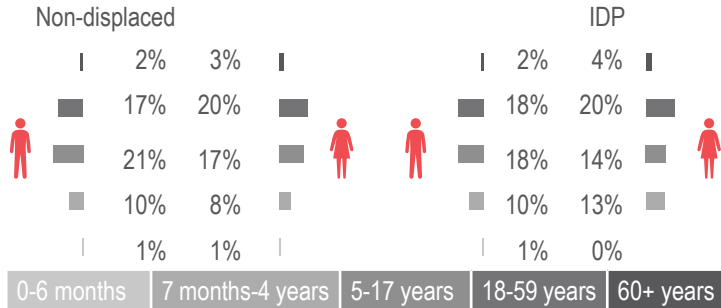
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Togdheer Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 180 non-displaced and 61 IDP households were surveyed across the Region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

## Survey Locations



## Demographics

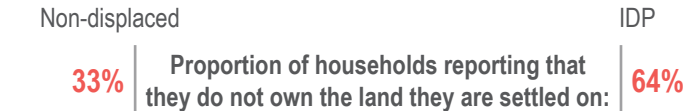
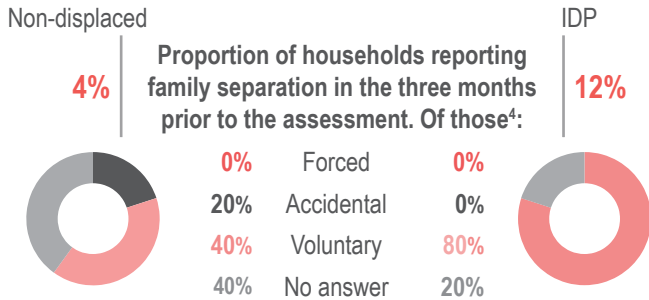
### Household members age and gender breakdown:



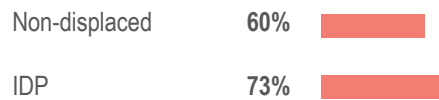
### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	40%	54%
Sick child	7%	3%
Disabled or chronically ill person	21%	15%
Person with mental health issues	2%	4%

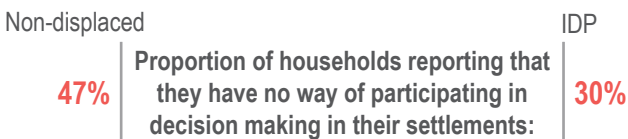
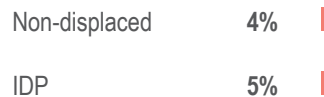
## Protection



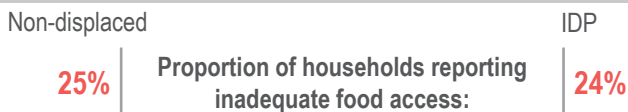
### Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction<sup>4,7</sup>:



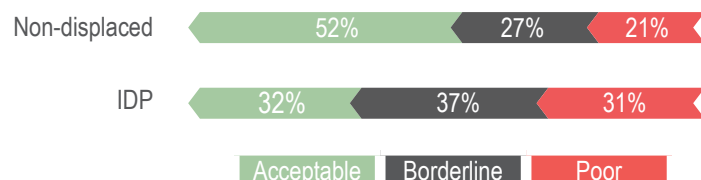
### Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation<sup>4,7</sup>:



## Food Security and Livelihoods



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

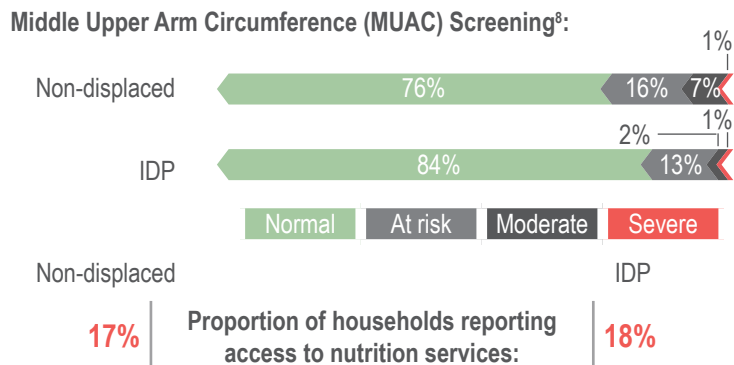


### Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment:

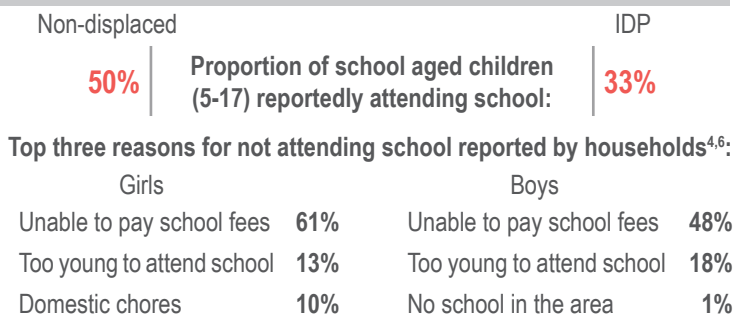
	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	55%	70%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	68%	53%
Reduce number of meals per day	50%	49%
Reduce portion sizes	40%	60%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	24%	28%

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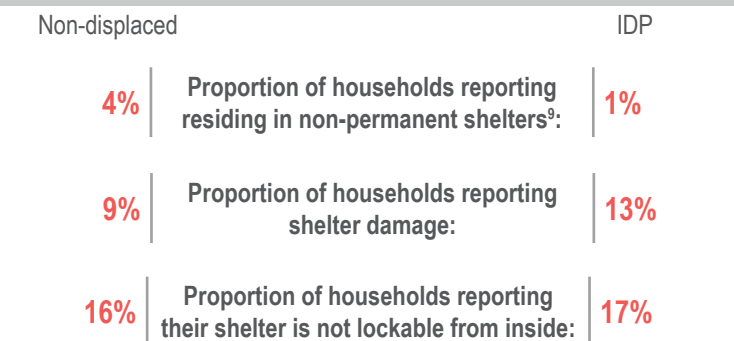
## Nutrition



## Education



## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

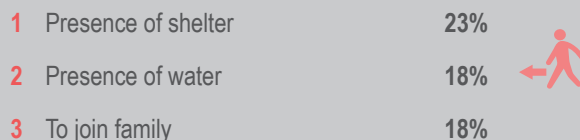


## Displacement

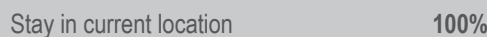
**Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households<sup>6</sup>:**



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



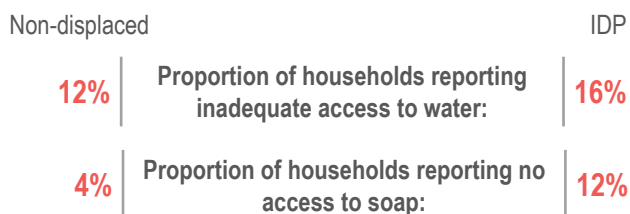
**Future intentions of IDP households:**



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

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

Non-displaced	Piped system	41%
IDP	Piped system	34%



Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter:

Category	Proportion
Non-displaced	40%
IDP	52%

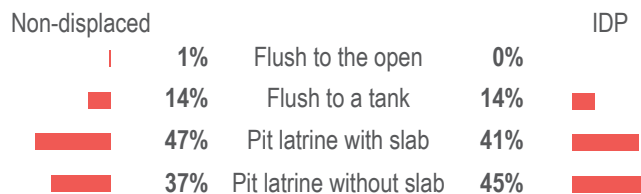
**Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition<sup>6</sup>:**

	Cooking pot	Knife	Jerry can	Blanket	Sleeping mat	Wash basin
Non-displaced	65%	60%	56%	54%	47%	45%
IDP	75%	74%	74%	64%	66%	60%

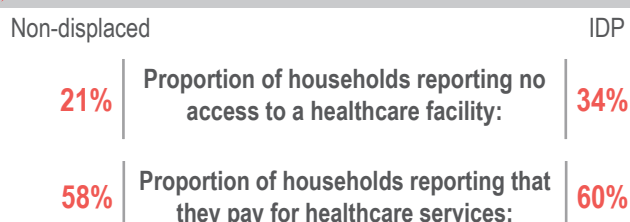
Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:

Category	Proportion
Non-displaced	10%
IDP	4%

**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.