

Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Mudug Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

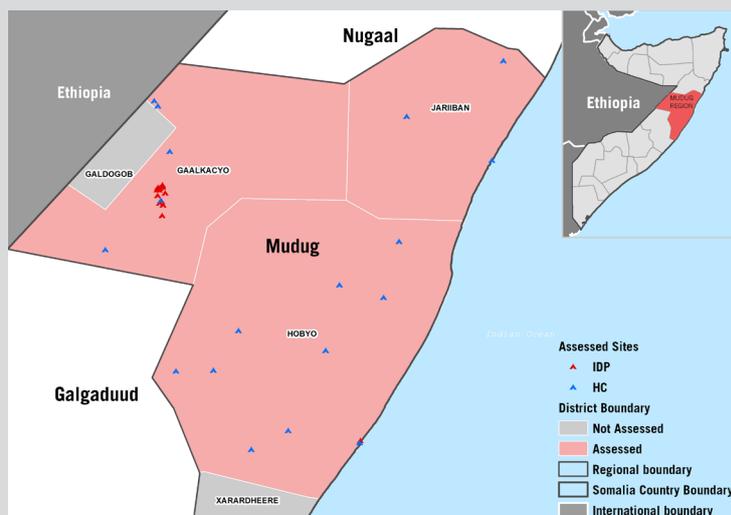
Background

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 income¹. 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 areas². 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)³ to assess humanitarian needs and access to basic services in Somalia. Households were sampled for statistical representativeness stratified by internally displaced person (IDP) and host community households at the district level, with a 92% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

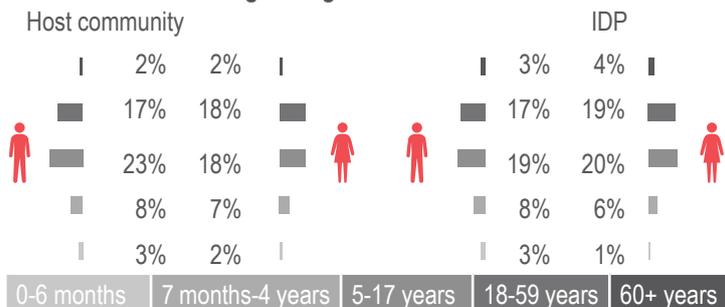
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Mudug Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 1,133 households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to host community households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 3% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 6% margin of error.

Survey Locations



Demographics

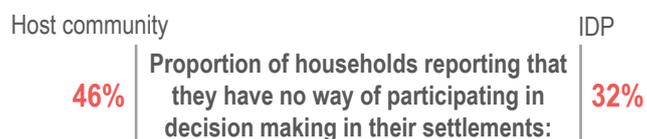
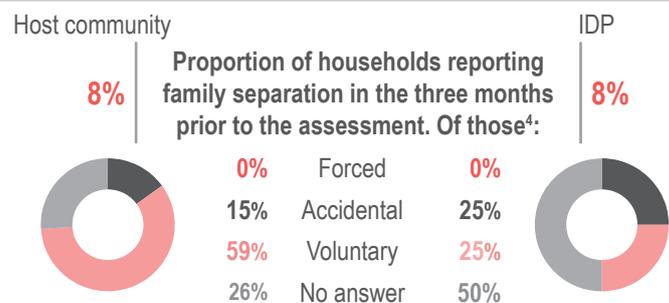
Household members age and gender breakdown:



Proportion of households reporting the following members⁶:

	Host community	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	34%	42%
Sick child	6%	7%
Disabled or chronically ill person	13%	19%
Person with mental health issues	3%	18%

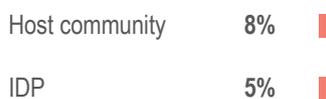
Protection



Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction:



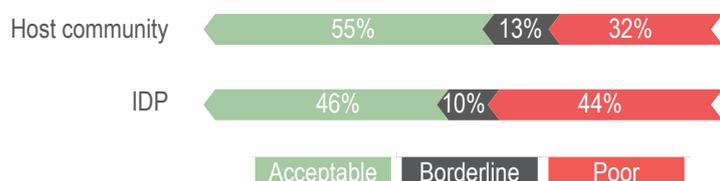
Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation:



Food Security and Livelihoods



Food Consumption Score⁵:



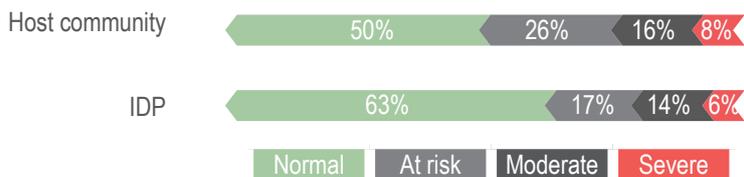
Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment⁶:

	Host community	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	56%	50%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	64%	84%
Reduce number of meals per day	50%	69%
Reduce portion sizes	46%	63%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	29%	47%

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Nutrition

Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening⁷:



Host community	IDP
10%	6%

Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services:

Education

Host community	IDP
52%	37%

Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school:

Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households^{4,6}:

Girls		Boys	
Unable to pay school fees	38%	Unable to pay school fees	29%
Emergency such as conflict	17%	Too young to attend school	16%
Domestic chores	13%	Emergency such as conflict	14%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Host community	IDP
22%	36%
29%	27%
25%	46%

Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters⁸:
Proportion of households reporting shelter damage:
Proportion of households reporting their shelter is lockable from inside:

Displacement

Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households⁶:

- 1 Conflict in community 48%
- 2 Drought 15%
- 3 Conflict in surrounding area 10%

Top three reasons for coming to current location reported by IDP households⁶:

- 1 No conflict 51%
- 2 Availability of livelihood opportunities 25%
- 3 Presence of water 5%

Future intentions of IDP households:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Stay in current location | 87% |
| Move elsewhere in Somalia | 5% |
| Do not know | 5% |
| Return to previous country of refuge | 3% |



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Host community	Piped system	57%
IDP	Piped system	64%

Host community	IDP
28%	38%
24%	44%

Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:
Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:

Host community	IDP
41%	82%

Proportion of households reporting a source of light at night in their shelter:

Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition⁶:

	Cooking pot	Knife	Sleeping mat	Wash basin	Jerry can	Blanket
Host community	60%	46%	41%	37%	34%	28%
IDP	70%	46%	42%	24%	27%	34%

Health

Host community	IDP
30%	57%
63%	40%

Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:
Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:

Top three barriers to accessing healthcare services reported by those households that indicated no access^{4,6}:

Host community	IDP		
No facility in the area	50%	No facility in the area	65%
Cannot afford	35%	Cannot afford	16%
No health workers at facility	7%	No health workers at facility	14%

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. For children 6 to 59 months old in assessed households; Mother and Child Nutrition. Interpretation of MUAC Indicators, 2017.

8. Non-permanent shelters here refer to emergency, open air and temporary shelters.