**CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY**

This brief highlights key findings from the 2019 Somalia Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA). The 2019 JMCNA was conducted within the framework of the Somalia Assessment Working Group (AWG), the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), and the Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to provide a nationwide, impartial, and evidence-based overview and understanding of the needs of conflict and natural hazards-affected populations, to further strategic planning within the 2020 Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC).

Findings presented in this brief are based on an analytical approach proposed by REACH for the 2019 JMCNA, which incorporates elements of the draft Joint Inter-Analysis Framework (JIAF), and a Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) developed to classify a household’s severity of sectoral and multi-sectoral needs. The index is based on the inability to meet immediate sectoral needs (Living Standards Gaps), the use of negative coping strategies (Capacity Gaps), and the impact of the crisis at the household-level, thus giving a crisis-specific indication of the severity of needs. The JMCNA tools and indicators were developed following consultations with the relevant 11 clusters and sub-clusters active in Somalia, in line, to the extent possible, with the draft JIAF.

In parallel, the scope of the JMCNA was decided following discussions with OCHA. Preliminary findings were then shared bilaterally as well as collectively with each cluster during presentations in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayo, Baidoa, Garowe, and Nairobi. The data collected by the JMCNA was used to provide MSNI calculations as presented in this brief.

Data collection for the 2019 Somalia JMCNA was implemented through a nationwide, statistically representative household survey, and took place between June 23 and July 31 2019. A total of 10,783 Internally Displaced Person (IDP) and non-displaced households across Somalia were surveyed. REACH, together with 31 partners, provided support to the AWG by contributing to the data collection process, which covered all accessible districts with a set threshold of target populations. Findings are generalizable with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the district level for IDP and non-displaced households. MSNI and LSGs were contextualized to each crisis context, which has to be considered when comparing crises. In Somalia in particular, LSGs were constructed using many indicators, which meant households had to fulfill more criteria to be categorized in the highest severity groups compared to other crisis contexts.

**MULTISECTORAL NEEDS INDEX (MSNI)**

13% of households were found to have severe or extreme severity of needs.¹

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<th>% of households per severity of needs:</th>
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<tr>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>13%</td>
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<td>77%</td>
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<td>10%</td>
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**Primary drivers:**

For 76% of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs in Somalia, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in food security and livelihoods (FSL), and/or water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

For 21% of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs, the primary driver of needs was the use of negative coping strategies to cover basic needs.

For 1% of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in health and protection, and/or health and shelter, and/or protection and shelter.

For 2% of all households with severe or extreme severity of needs, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in health and/or shelter or protection and the direct impact of the crisis.

¹MSNI severity score of at least 3.
% of households with severe or extreme severity of needs, per population group:

- IDP settlement: 40%
- Non-IDP settlement: 34%

% of households by severity of needs, per population group:

- Minimal (1)
- Stress (2)
- Severe (3)
- Extreme (4)

While the primary drivers of needs for 13% of households with severe or extreme severity of needs (inter-sectoral) were found to be food security and livelihoods and/or WASH, the proportions of households found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in food security and WASH were relatively low (between 5% and 12%, respectively). Instead, larger proportions of households were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in nutrition (IDP settlement: 36% and Non-IDP settlement: 31%) and shelter and non-food items (34% and 14%, respectively).

**IMPACT OF MCNA FINDINGS**

- 5 Clusters are using the JMCNA as their main data source for the HNO/HRP
- 22 References in the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020
- 31 Partners involved

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the 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. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT, its sister-organisation ACTED and the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme UNOSAT.