National - Shelter and Non-Food Items Overview

Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment

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 income[1]. 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 land[2]. Parallel to these cli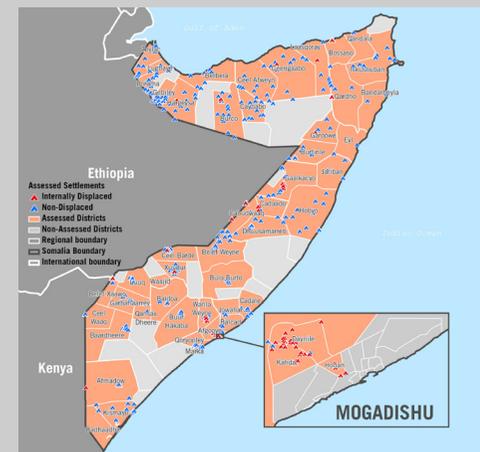matic trends, insecurity and the presence of active armed groups continue to limit humanitarian access, most notably in the South Central region of Somalia. In light of this evolving context, the need for integrated and harmonised information systems to support both immediate and long-term humanitarian respose 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 Somalia[3]. 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.
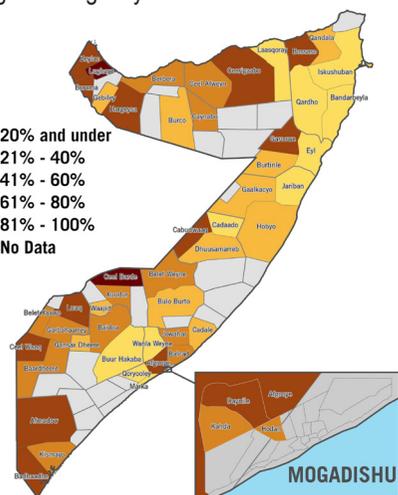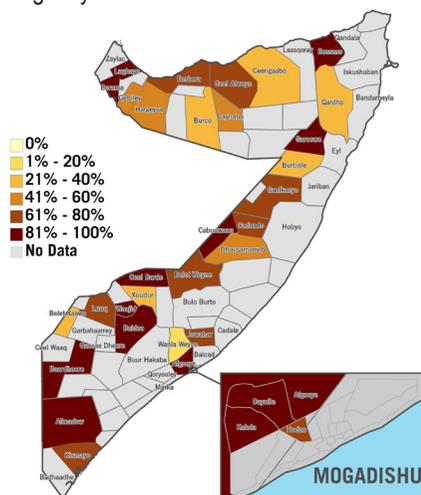

🏠 Shelter type

Emergency shelter

17% of **non-displaced** households reported living in emergency shelters[4]

Proportion of **non-displaced** households reporting living in emergency shelters[4]:

- 20% and under
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%
- No Data

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37% of **IDP** households reported living in emergency shelters[4]

Proportion of **IDP** households reporting living in emergency shelters[4]:

- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%
- No Data

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🏠 Shelter conditions

People per shelter

4 average number of people per shelter reported by **non-displaced** households

5 average number of people per shelter reported by **IDP** households

Shelter age

Average age of shelter reported by **non-displaced** households:

A year and above	**38%**
6 months to under a year	**20%**
3 months to under 6 months	**24%**
Less than 3 months	**18%**

Shelter theft

Proportion of households reporting theft from their shelter in the six months prior to data collection:

Non-displaced	**15%**
IDP	**19%**

Average age of shelter reported by **IDP** households:

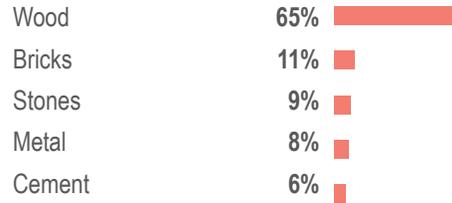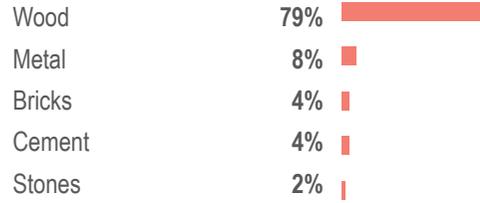|	
A year and above	**26%**
6 months to under a year	**17%**
3 months to under 6 months	**19%**
Less than 3 months	**38%**

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🏠 Shelter conditions

Shelter materials

Most common primary structural material of shelter reported by **non-displaced** households[5]:

Wood	65%
Bricks	11%
Stones	9%
Metal	8%
Cement	6%

Most common primary structural material of shelter reported by **IDP** households[5]:

Wood	79%
Metal	8%
Bricks	4%
Cement	4%
Stones	2%

Proportion of households reporting an internal separation in their shelter:

Non-displaced	55%
IDP	33%

Proportion of households reporting their shelter is lockable from the inside:

Non-displaced	78%
IDP	55%

48% proportion of **non-displaced** households reporting a source of light at night in their shelter

18% proportion of **IDP** households reporting a source of light at night in their shelter

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. Emergency shelters are described as tents or other makeshift structures.
5. Respondents could select multiple responses.
6. Key NFIs here are cooking pot, knife, jerry can, sleeping mat, wash basin and blanket.
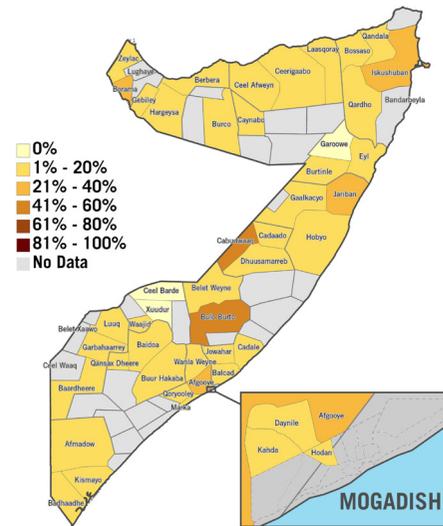
About REACH

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.
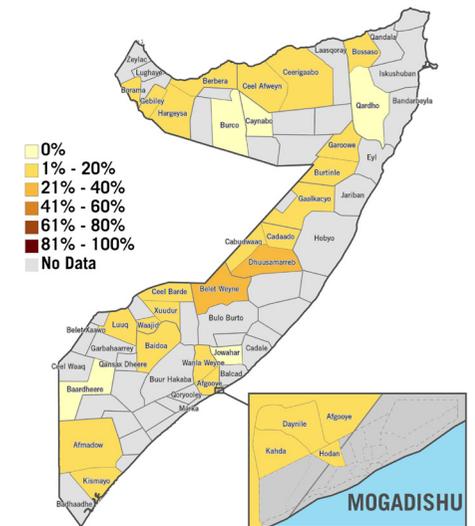
📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

9% of **non-displaced** households reported no access to any usable key NFIs[6]

6% of **IDP** households reported no access to any usable key NFIs[6]

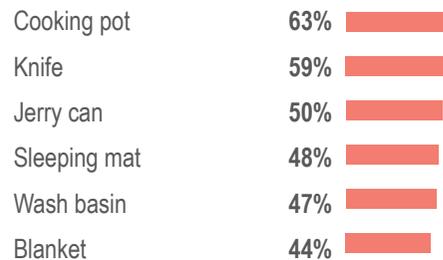Proportion of **non-displaced** households reporting no access to any usable key NFIs[6]:

0%	
1% - 20%	
21% - 40%	
41% - 60%	
61% - 80%	
81% - 100%	
No Data	

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Proportion of **IDP** households reporting no access to any usable key NFIs[6]:

0%	
1% - 20%	
21% - 40%	
41% - 60%	
61% - 80%	
81% - 100%	
No Data	

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Proportion of **non-displaced** households reporting access to key NFIs in usable condition:

Cooking pot	63%
Knife	59%
Jerry can	50%
Sleeping mat	48%
Wash basin	47%
Blanket	44%

Proportion of **IDP** households reporting access to key NFIs in usable condition:

Cooking pot	65%
Knife	64%
Jerry can	61%
Sleeping mat	49%
Wash basin	44%
Blanket	40%