

SOMALIA

Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment

Initial Findings

September 2018



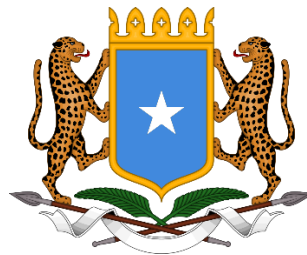
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About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info).

SUMMARY

CONTEXT

Somalia has recently experienced two natural disasters in the midst of a protracted armed conflict. The drought which began in 2016 – the third major drought in as many decades – pushed more than half of the country's population into food insecurity¹ and displaced 1.6 million people². Heavy rains in April 2018 ended the drought but resulted in extensive flash flooding, flooding in riverine areas, and cyclones along the northern coastline. Somalia is prone to periodic flooding and this year 830,000 people were affected, and 359,000 temporarily displaced³. Simultaneously, the insecurity which has affected the country since 1991 continues to limit humanitarian access to affected populations⁴, particularly in southern and central Somalia and along the contested border between Somaliland and Puntland.

The overarching result of recurrent natural disasters and continuous armed conflict has been the disruption of critical infrastructure and basic services, large population movements, insecurity and violence, and pervasive poverty. Simultaneously, rapid urbanisation driven by displacement, morphing livelihoods, deeply eroded household resilience, and widespread protection concerns have influenced a shifting humanitarian and development landscape. In light of the protracted crisis, integrated and harmonised information sources that support both the immediate and long-term response are ever more necessary, particularly through comprehensive multi-sectoral assessments and mapping activities. To address these information needs, REACH, in partnership with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) supported the second Joint Nationwide Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) across Somalia.

ASSESSMENT

REACH worked in the framework of the Assessment Working Group (AWG), co-led by OCHA, and in partnership with the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the cluster leads to plan and execute the assessment. The JMCNA was timed to take place in advance of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) process, which began in September 2018. A total of 13,546 household surveys were collected between 30 June and 12 August 2018 in 51 districts across 17 regions of Somalia⁵. The sample design enables generalisation of the results to both IDP and non-displaced households in each district, with a 92% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Additionally, REACH worked with Africa's Voices Foundation (AVF) to disseminate the JMCNA's findings and increase its accountability to affected populations via interactive radio programmes; AVF was able to capture the opinions of almost 9,000 people. Furthermore, the JMCNA of 2018 proceeds the JMCNA of 2017, and the findings from the latter were compared to those of 2018 as a means to further triangulate the results and determine evolving trends.

KEY FINDINGS

Fragile improvements in humanitarian outcomes in the immediate term

The combined impact of sustained humanitarian intervention and the above-average Gu rainfall in the first half of 2018 has contributed to improvements in key humanitarian outcomes, particularly relating to access to health care, education and WASH facilities. Food security and nutrition outcomes have also improved, although the gains have not been universal. However, large proportions of the population are reportedly relying on low quality WASH and health services where they are available, and the gains in access to these services – as well as to education and food – may be tenuous. Household resilience has been deeply degraded through the recent loss of income sources and the increasing exhaustion of coping mechanisms. Because cost is a key barrier

¹ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)," June 2018.

² OCHA, "[Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin 5 – 31 July](#)," July 2018

³ OCHA, "[Flash Update #7: Humanitarian impact of heavy rains](#)," June 2018; FSNAU and FEWSNET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)," June 2018.

⁴ United Nations Security Council, "[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#)," May 2018.

⁵ Out of 18 regions and 73 districts total.

to health and education services, as well as to food, the loss of household resilience means gains could quickly be erased should households experience future shocks and/or the reduction of humanitarian service provision.

Across targeted districts, IDP households are consistently the most vulnerable, both in terms of lower access to services and greater reported needs. Shelter and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) remain key concerns for IDP households, with a significantly higher proportion of households reporting poor shelter conditions and inadequate access to water and sanitation facilities than non-displaced households. Assessed minority clan households⁶ also appeared to have pronounced vulnerabilities, especially regarding child labour practices and shelter conditions.

At the regional level, Gedo and Lower Juba had some of the poorest humanitarian indicators, particularly in terms of low water and sanitation access, high proportions of households experiencing water-borne diseases, and high proportions of households living in emergency or temporary shelter. This is likely due in part to the widespread flooding which impacted these areas in the first half of 2018⁷. In a probable reflection of the combined impact of the drought and ongoing insecurity which has limited humanitarian access to these regions, Sool and Sanaag had some of the worst food security outcomes nationally. Of particular concern is the extremely high proportion of households indicating that their coping mechanisms had been depleted in these regions, suggesting a significantly greater erosion of their resilience.

When asked for their household's top three priority needs, respondents most frequently named food (76%), water (59%), and shelter (47%), with smaller proportions mentioning education (30%) and health care services (24%). Even so, there was significant variation across regions and population groups. Assessed minority clan households and households in Bay in Bakool were overwhelmingly more likely to mention nutrition services as a priority need, as well as various NFIs like wash basins, cooking equipment, and blankets. Large proportions of IDP households mentioned shelter as a priority need in Lower Juba (91%), Banadir (80%), and Sanaag (79%).

In order to triangulate these self-reported needs and to increase the JMCNA's accountability to affected populations, REACH worked with AVF, a partner organisation which disseminated the findings of the JMCNA to a broad audience and simultaneously encouraged feedback from Somali citizens. When asked about the most important needs and solutions for the humanitarian response, respondents to AVF were more likely to mention health services (the most frequent answer at 865 of the total received responses⁸) and education (the third most frequent answer at 478) than food (tied for the least frequent top-five answer at 177 of responses).

Displacement

JMCNA findings indicate that protracted conflict and natural disasters have overlapped in causing the current total of 2.6 million⁹ IDPs to leave their areas of origin over the last two decades. **Lack of livelihood opportunities also plays a notably central role in pushing households into displacement and in pulling them to their current location.** These major push and pull factors illustrate how conflict and natural disasters damage and destroy natural-resource based livelihoods – on which an estimated 85% of the population¹⁰ have previously depended – forcing people to move in search of income as well as safety. On average, IDP households reported being displaced twice, with 17% experiencing displacement three to seven times.

Ninety percent (90%) of IDP households reported that they intend to remain and settle permanently in their current location, rather than return to their area of origin. The extremely high proportion of IDP respondents

⁶ Please note: collecting data on minority clan groups in Somalia is extremely complex due to the sensitivities around addressing clan marginalisation. For this reason, the JMCNA questionnaire did not include a question on the clan background of the household. Rather, clan was determined by matching the household dialect with the GPS points of the household to cross reference areas where minority clans are known to be based. Whilst there is logic to this approach, this is by no means a scientific way of determining whether the household is from a minority clan. Data must therefore be considered as indicative *only*, with data presented here designed to give an overview of broad trends and potential marginalisation that minority clan groups experience in Somalia.

⁷ OCHA, "[Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin 1 May - 3 June](#)," June 2018.

⁸ AVF received responses from 8,955 respondents, of which 3,081 were relevant answers to the research question "What are the priorities for humanitarian response?"

⁹ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)," June 2018.

¹⁰ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)," April 2018.

indicating intentions to remain is consistent with the previous JMCNA and other REACH assessments¹¹, and carries potentially far reaching consequences for the humanitarian response; as IDPs intend to remain in their new locations, humanitarian actors will be confronted with a rising demand to develop durable solutions for the urban centres hosting them, which currently have limited infrastructure and services to respond.

WASH

Due to the above-average rains in 2018, water has become more readily available in both natural and man-made sources across much of the country. Indeed, **74% of non-displaced and 59% of IDP households reported having adequate access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to the assessment.** In comparison to the 2017 JMCNA, this finding reflects a strong pattern of improvement in water accessibility for non-displaced households and a much weaker one for displaced households¹². Households are also relying less on unimproved and surface water sources like unimproved wells, berkads, or rivers¹³. A higher proportion of IDP households reported access to improved sources (87%) than non-displaced households (75%). At the national level, this discrepancy may relate in part to IDPs' urbanisation – although these improvements in quality have not led to significantly higher water access for IDPs. On the other hand, non-displaced households have instead seen a larger increase in adequate access to water due to the heavy rains of 2018 without experiencing as dramatic an increase in the quality of their sources. This circumstance would mean both IDP and non-displaced households remain highly vulnerable to the likelihood of future droughts.

Similar to water access, a high proportion of households indicated that they have access to, and use, a latrine; reported by 81% of non-displaced and 75% of IDP households. However, almost half of all assessed households reported relying on unimproved latrines which are not connected to any sewage or drainage system – which was the case of 50% of non-displaced households and 41% of IDP households. Such latrines pose serious health risks, particularly in densely populated areas such as cities and IDP sites, where latrine desludging is sporadic or non-existent.

Health

Nationally, **77% of non-displaced and 65% of IDP households reported that they had access to a healthcare facility.** In descending order, high proportions of households with reported access indicated that they used NGO-run clinics, government clinics, and private clinics or hospitals. Whilst the proportion of households with access to health care was high, the quality of services appeared poor; low proportions of the households with access reported that the available services included maternal health (40%), primary care for wounds (31%), surgery (9%), reproductive health (9%), and mental health (7%).

Of the 84% of households which reported having a child or adult with a specific health problem in the 30 days prior to the assessment, just over one-quarter (27%) reported that they were unable to access a healthcare facility in response to the issue. There being no health facility in the area was the most commonly reported reason, affecting half (52%) of all households with no access. Cost plays the second largest role in preventing access; half (52%) of non-displaced and a third (32%) of IDP households reported that they pay for their healthcare, but around one quarter (22%) of households without access indicated that they were unable to afford health services.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Half of all households (50%) reported living in emergency, temporary, or poor quality semi-permanent shelters¹⁴, or in the open air¹⁵. Within this, a significantly higher proportion of IDP and assessed minority clan households indicated that they lived in such shelters¹⁶ than non-displaced households. Households reportedly living in low quality shelters are located particularly in flood- and cyclone-affected areas and in districts with urban centres like Banadir, Baidoa, and Garowe. Three-quarters (75%) of all households reported that their shelter had

¹¹ REACH, "Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2017." November 2017.; REACH, "Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment." April 2018.

¹² The JMCNA 2017 measured water access according to the Sphere standards of 15 liters per person per day. The JMCNA 2018 measured household's perceived access to adequate water.

¹³ WHO, "Water Sanitation and Hygiene: Key terms". 2012. Last accessed: 15 Oct. 2018.

¹⁴ Poor quality semi-permanent shelters refer to buuls (a traditional Somali shelter) which are just covered with vegetation, temporary shelters can be tents and similar structures, whilst the term emergency shelters signifies those made of plastic sheets, tarps, poles, and emergency shelter kits

¹⁵ Whilst open-air shelters were included in this finding because they are amongst those most at risk, at the national level those living in the open air were 0% of households. Those most at risk in this regard were IDP households in the Waajid district of Bakool, which had the highest proportion reporting that they live in the open air (14%).

¹⁶ This finding includes open air, although nationally this proportion was 0% of IDP and assessed minority clan households.

been damaged in the 90 days prior to the assessment, with elevated proportions also in flood- and cyclone-affected areas.

In terms of NFIs, high proportions of households reported owning essential items, even across vulnerable groups. However, low proportions of households in Hiraan, Lower Juba, and Glagaduud – areas with high proportions of self-reported malaria cases – reportedly owned mosquito nets of good or usable quality. Flood-affected districts contained some of the highest proportions of households with no usable NFI.

Education

The JMCNA indicates **higher reported school attendance than previous assessments¹⁷ amongst non-displaced students, and a significant disparity between non-displaced and IDP attendance rates: 45% of non-displaced and 28% of IDP school-aged children¹⁸ are reportedly attending school.** School fees were the most commonly reported barrier to education for households without all their children in school. The large gap in attendance rates between IDP and non-displaced households highlights the financial costs preventing displaced households from accessing education services.

Unlike the majority of households, assessed minority clan households commonly identified violence at school as a barrier for both boys (51%) and girls (36%). Households in Bay and Bakool also cited violence as a key barrier to education for both girls (39%) and boys (44%). Such reports may be a proxy indicator of forced child recruitment¹⁹, and as such these findings may demonstrate that children from minority clan households and households in Bay and Bakool might be at risk of forced recruitment at school.

Food Security

Over half (55%) of all assessed households reported that they had inadequate access to food at the time of the assessment. Although high, this figure represents a significant improvement from the 2017 JMNCA findings, in which 85% of households reported the same. However, IDPs were considerably more vulnerable, with 77% of assessed IDP households reporting inadequate access to food. The proportions of households categorised as having a poor Food Consumption Score²⁰ (FCS) also dropped 30 points in the past year from 62% in 2017 to 32% in 2018. In a further illustration of the improving food security situation, only a tenth (10%) of assessed households were categorised as experiencing severe hunger according to their Household Hunger Scale²¹ (HHS). At the national level, the most commonly reported reason for inadequate access to food was high prices, cited by 22% of households with inadequate access.

Nutrition

Nationally, **MUAC²² estimates indicated that 54% of children²³ under the age of five years were either at risk of malnutrition, experiencing moderate malnutrition, or experiencing severe malnutrition.** This figure is a notable improvement from the 2017 JMCNA where 68% of children in the same age range fell into these categories. According to the JMCNA data, only 14% of households reported access to nutrition services, indicating substantial gaps in the provision of nutrition services or the local awareness of those services. Indeed, of children that were estimated to be experiencing moderate and severe malnutrition, just 19% were reported as receiving treatment.

¹⁷ The Education Cluster lead, UNICEF, previously reported that enrollment rates were 32% of all school-aged children: UNICEF, "[Somalia Annual Report 2017](#)," 2017.

¹⁸ School-aged children defined as aged between 5-17 years

¹⁹ The trend of child recruitment has been highlighted in many reports, for example: UNICEF, "[Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016](#)," 2016; United Nations Security Council, "[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#)," May 2018; Human Rights Watch, "[No Place for Children: Child recruitment, forced marriage, and attacks on schools in Somalia](#)," 2012.

²⁰ The FCS is a composite score of food consumption at the household level based on food frequency and nutritional importance of foods consumed. It is used to classify households into three groups - Poor < 28; Borderline ≥ 28 < 42; Acceptable ≥ 42. For more information see: World Food Programme, "[How to construct the Food Consumption Score](#)," Last accessed: 11 November 2018.

²¹ The HHS is a food deprivation scale and is used to classify households into three categories - 0–1 little to no hunger in the household; 2–3 moderate hunger in the household; 4–6 severe hunger in the household. For more information, see: Ballard, Terri et al. "[Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide](#)," August 2011.

²² MUAC screening involves the measurement of the upper arm of children aged between 6 and 59 months using a colour-coded band with a gauge that provides a number and the colour range. Green indicates a circumference of >135mm which is normal, yellow indicates 125-134mm which is at risk of malnutrition, orange indicates 110-124mm which is moderate malnutrition, and red indicates <110mm which is severe malnutrition.

²³ Due to a glitch in the data collection, all households including children under 6 months have been removed. In total, 9911 households were included, 7540 non-displaced community households and 2,371 IDP households. With a confidence interval of 95%, the national margin of error is 1% while regional margins of error vary between 3% and 7%.

Evolving concerns regarding livelihoods and protection

Pervasive armed conflict and recurring natural disasters have destroyed livelihoods and deeply eroded households' ability to respond to subsequent shocks. This situation has left Somali households in a precarious position of heightened economic vulnerability in the midst of widespread transitions away from traditional livelihoods. Against this backdrop, protection concerns in Somalia are rife, in part due to the aforementioned low quality of available services.

Erosion of resilience due to changing livelihoods

Data from the 2018 JMCNA illustrates the negative impact that drought, flooding, and armed conflict have had on agro-pastoral livelihoods at the household level. **Approximately half of all IDP (56%) and non-displaced (48%) households reported that they had lost access to one or more income source in the year prior to the assessment.** One key reason may be the extensive loss of livestock through death and stress sales. Over 60% of Somali population has been traditionally dependent on livestock production²⁴; yet, a distinctly small proportion of households reported that they owned livestock, at 24% of non-displaced and just 7% of IDP households. Geographically, the Somaliland regions of Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Awdal – which have been some of the worst affected by the most recent drought – had particularly high proportions of households reporting that they only have access to one source of income.

Day labour was the most commonly reported source of income for both IDP (79%) and non-displaced (66%) households across all assessed regions. Significantly, the proportion of households reporting day labour as an income source appears to have increased over the last year, implying a growing trend potentially at the expense of more 'traditional' agro-pastoral livelihood sources. The rural-urban displacement dynamic, combined with the fact that IDP households reported that they intend to remain where they are, suggests a fundamental shift away from agro-pastoral activities amongst urban and peri-urban populations, at least at present. Furthermore, very low proportions of households in all regions and population groups indicated that one of their household's top three priority needs was for support with, or restocking of, their livestock.

Multiple cycles of drought, flooding and conflict over several decades have limited income and livelihood sources and deeply eroded households' ability to respond to shocks. The reduction in income also prevents households from accessing services. High food prices was the most commonly reported reason for lack of adequate access to food; similarly, an inability to afford school fees was the most commonly reported reason for why children were not attending school, whilst the second most commonly reported reason for lack of access to health care was that households could not afford it. Although the JMCNA indicates marginal improvements in humanitarian outcomes, without improved access to livelihoods, particularly amongst urban IDP populations, it is likely that these gains will remain tenuous in the face of continued conflict and the increasing frequency of recurrent droughts and floods²⁵.

Protection

Throughout all of the aforementioned conditions, protection concerns permeate Somalia's protracted crisis and the humanitarian response, with the greatest vulnerability present in IDP and minority clan households. Losing some sources of income has forced households to rely on coping strategies which expose them to protection risks. **Child labour was reported as a coping mechanism in a third of all households (34%)²⁶**; however, distinctly higher proportions of assessed minority clan households reported both engaging in child labour activities and having their children involved in harsh or dangerous work. Although the proportions of households reporting that they have access to essential services has increased, the poor quality of those services raises protection issues. For example, latrines and water points are both hot-spots of insecurity²⁷, and the vast majority (80%) of IDP households with access to a latrine reported that it did not have lighting at night, while almost a third (29%) reported that their nearest water source was over 30 minutes away; such issues leave IDP women more vulnerable to assault²⁸.

²⁴ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, "Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I," April 2018.

²⁵ UNDP, "Press Release: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia," 21 November 2014.

²⁶ Whilst agriculture and domestic chores are not included in the indicator, these jobs are the most common types of work assigned to children and can be barriers for children in accessing education. The proportion of households with children working – including in agriculture or domestic chores – is 54%.

²⁷ REACH, "Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment." April 2018.

²⁸ Ibid.

When it comes to shelter, the high proportion of households living in low quality shelters²⁹ means that many are more vulnerable to robbery, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)³⁰, and health complications from exposure to the elements. The risk of eviction also presents a substantial and growing concern. Broadly speaking, 80% of land in urban areas – where over 70% of all IDP households live – is owned by private citizens³¹. At the national level, IDPs are consistently less likely to own land, with just 12% of IDP households reporting that they own the land they are settled on compared to 58% of non-displaced households. However, **96% of IDP and 91% of non-displaced households who reported not owning the land that they are settled on indicated that they did not own any documentation proving a formal land tenure or rental agreement.** This situation puts households highly at risk of forced eviction, and rates of eviction have almost doubled in the past year³². Evictions perpetuate cycles of displacement and consistently undermine self-reliance and resilience. Without reliable access to land and shelter, durable solutions may be impossible for IDP households³³.

CONCLUSIONS

Whilst the increasing access to food and water, sanitation, education, and health services is promising, the gains evidenced here are fragile and often explicitly linked to the availability of humanitarian service provisions. Drought- and flood-affected regions tend to have poorer outcomes, with high proportions of households in Gedo, Lower Juba, and Hiraan indicating poor access to water and sanitation facilities, higher proportions of households reportedly experiencing water-borne diseases, and large proportions of households living in poor quality shelters. Combined, these factors suggest significant vulnerabilities to health and protection concerns in these areas, something which could be further compounded should future flooding take place – including during the upcoming Deyr wet season of 2018.

Somali households remain extremely vulnerable to shocks, largely as a result of the sustained loss of livelihood opportunities following the degradation of land and livestock. Widespread rural-urban displacement both reflects and magnifies this process, with IDPs migrating to cities in search of income-generating activities and services. The rapidly growing urban population is placing increased pressure on already strained facilities, whilst overcrowding results in greater risk of disease outbreaks and rising protection concerns like eviction. IDP households are consistently more vulnerable than non-displaced households, with poorer food security and WASH outcomes and lower access to health and education services. Furthermore, these conditions must be understood against the backdrop of an overwhelming intention amongst IDP households to remain and settle permanently in their current location – presenting a significant need for durable solutions which focus on quality service provision and the creation of livelihood opportunities in urban areas. Improving the quality of existing infrastructure – and improving access for population groups which have been systematically excluded, such as IDPs and minority clan households – will be of critical importance in the coming period if future outcomes are to capitalise on the gains made regarding access to services. Finally, the pervasiveness of protection issues, particularly for marginalised groups, is a cross-cutting issue requiring a multi-sectoral response.

²⁹ These are defined as: poor quality buuls (a traditional Somali shelter) which are just covered with vegetation; temporary shelters like tents and similar structures; and emergency shelters such as those made of plastic sheets, tarps, poles, and emergency shelter kits.

³⁰ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)," April 2018.

³¹ United Nations Habitat, and NRC, "[Eviction Trend Analysis Dashboard: Year to Date](#)," last updated: August 2018.

³² HLP Sub Cluster. "Eviction trend analysis dashboard." 5 October 2018

³³ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)," April 2018.

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List of Acronyms

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ARC	American Refugee Committee
AVF	Africa's Voices Foundation
AWG	Assessment Working Group
CL	Confidence level
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EU	European Union
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
HLP	Housing, land and property
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICCG	Inter Cluster Coordination Group
IDP	Internally displaced persons
JMCNA	Joint multi-cluster needs assessment
MoE	Margin of Error
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Open Data Kit
SDR	Secondary data review
SGVB	Sexual and gender based violence
ToT	Training of trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Geographical Classifications

Federal Member State	Highest form of governance below the national level
Region	Sub-division of Federal States
District	Sub-division of Regions
Settlement	Group of 15 or more households in one location

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INTRODUCTION

Prolonged drought conditions since early 2016 have contributed to a deterioration of the humanitarian context in Somalia, with four successive seasons of below average rainfall in many parts of the country³⁴ until April 2018. Over the last two years, drought has thinned livestock herds, both through death and stress sales, and reduced the production of subsistence and commercial farms across the country. This led to a dramatic decrease in household access to food and income and triggered widespread rural-urban displacement³⁵. It is estimated that a total of 1.6 million people have been internally displaced by drought since November 2016³⁶.

Whilst the above average rainfall in the 2018 Gu season (April-June) has broken the drought spell across much of the country it also resulted in extensive flash flooding in many areas, flooding along the Jubaland and Shabelle rivers, and cyclones along the northern coastline of Puntland and Somaliland. These rains destroyed land and livelihoods, affecting approximately 830,000 people³⁷. Furthermore, insecurity and the active presence of armed groups continue to limit humanitarian access and trigger further displacement, most notably in central and southern Somalia, but also increasingly along the contested border between Somaliland and Puntland, where insecurity has escalated since the beginning of 2018³⁸.

Due to the rapidly evolving nature of this protracted crisis, integrated and harmonised information sources that support both the immediate and long-term humanitarian response are ever more necessary, particularly through comprehensive multi-sectoral assessments and mapping activities.

To address these information needs, REACH supported the second Joint Nationwide Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) across Somalia from June-August 2018. This assessment complemented the JMCNA conducted in 2017, as well as pre-existing Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) seasonal needs assessments³⁹, which primarily focused on food security at the livelihood zone level. REACH worked in coordination with the Assessment Working Group (AWG), co-led by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and in partnership with the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the cluster leads to plan and conduct the assessment. Findings are designed to inform partners at the strategic level. As such, the JMCNA was timed to take place in advance of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) process, which began in September 2018.

This report is structured as follows:

- Methodology: a detailed description of the methodology and data collection process;
- Humanitarian profile: an overview of the main crisis drivers and underlying factors which shape the current humanitarian context in Somalia, based on an extensive secondary data review (SDR)
- Primary and secondary effects of the crisis: the degradation of natural resources and the breakdown of “traditional” livelihoods sources, as well as key findings on population displacement patterns
- Severity of the crisis: a profile of the population’s vulnerability, and sector specific findings
- Accountability to affected populations
- Conclusions and recommendations.

³⁴ FSNAU, “[Climate Update: September 2017 monthly rainfall and NDVI](#),” October 2017.

³⁵ European Union, Federal Government of Somalia, United Nations, World Bank Group, “[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#),” April 2018.

³⁶ OCHA, “[Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin 5 – 31 July](#),” July 2018

³⁷ OCHA, “[Flash Update #7: Humanitarian impact of heavy rains](#),” June 2018.

³⁸ United Nations Security Council, “[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#),” May 2018.

³⁹ For example: FSNAU and FEWSNET, “[2018 Post Gu Technical Release](#),” September 2018.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology overview

This assessment consisted of an SDR and primary data collection. The SDR aimed to pull together all relevant existing non-governmental organisation (NGO) and United Nations (UN) reports, recent assessments, academic articles, security updates and cluster flash updates⁴⁰. The SDR helped to provide the contextual background upon which the results of the JMCNA are framed. Secondary data was also used to draw the sample frames for the non-displaced and internally displaced person (IDP) strata.

Alongside the SDR, the assessment included primary data collection through a household survey. The key indicators and survey tool were designed in consultation with all clusters, as well as representatives from the AWG, OCHA and the ICCG. The assessment was designed to effectively inform the humanitarian response in the context of the ongoing drought and displacement crisis in Somalia by providing humanitarian actors with a nationwide, district-level, multi-cluster analysis of current population needs and dynamics. The specific objectives were as follows:

1. To build a snapshot of the current humanitarian needs and gaps in Somalia (post-Gu season) to inform the HNO and HRP for 2019
2. To encourage inter-sectoral joint analysis to build linkages in response planning for 2019
3. To identify variations in need between different geographic area and population groups in order to support prioritisation of response planning

Population of interest

- *Geographic area:* given that the JMCNA is targeting the strategic-level response, the sample is representative at the district level. District-level findings were then aggregated to the regional, state and national level in order to explore broader trends. Out of a total of 73 districts, 51 districts were assessed.⁴¹
- *Population assessed:* the entire population of Somalia was targeted, with sampling stratified by non-displaced/IDP households, to allow for comparisons to be drawn.
- *Unit of measurement:* Households, defined as a family sharing a shelter or group of shelters

Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection was conducted between 30 June and 12 August and was comprised of a household survey which was designed in participation with the humanitarian clusters in Somalia. Cluster leads were asked to submit key indicators to be measured during the JMCNA. Based on this, REACH drafted the household tool, which then went through several rounds of feedback by the cluster partners, FSNAU, and OCHA before being finalised and endorsed by the clusters and OCHA.

Sampling

The assessment used stratified cluster sampling at the district level, using settlements as the clusters and households as the unit of measurement. For some districts, 2-stage random sampling was used instead of cluster sampling, where it proved to be more efficient and logistically feasible for data collection.⁴² The sample was stratified by population group, disaggregated by non-displaced settlements (as per WorldPop 2015 data⁴³, cross referenced with the OCHA Somalia settlement list) and IDP settlements (taken from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) of IDP sites⁴⁴). In the case of cluster sampling, the minimum cluster size was 6 settlements per district. The sample size was adjusted for the design effect and enables

⁴⁰ For a full bibliography of sources used in the SDR please see Annex 1.

⁴¹ According to the OCHA pre-war settlement list.

⁴² Please refer to the Sample Frame in Annex 2 for the sampling strategy used per district.

⁴³ WorldPop. "Somalia Population Metadata Report." last accessed: 27 June 2018.

⁴⁴ CCCM Cluster Somalia, REACH. "Detailed Site Assessment: IDP Site Master List". 2018.

generalisation of the results to each of the two population strata in each district, with a 92% confidence level (CL) and a 10% margin of error (MoE).

Whilst samples were randomly generated from the two settlement lists for each district, insecurity in many rural areas in central and southern Somalia prevented some settlements from being accessible during data collection. In order to mitigate against the potential reduction in sample size that this had, a larger than usual buffer size of 30% was added to the samples drawn from non-displaced settlements in Puntland and central and southern Somalia. In addition, for some districts in central and southern Somalia and Puntland the sample was adjusted to only include accessible settlements, still using cluster sampling, which may have resulted in some bias in the data. Insecurity in Somaliland is far less prevalent than in Puntland and central and southern Somalia, meaning that the sample in Somaliland only required a 10% buffer. Additionally, for logistical reasons, some districts with larger urban populations, such as Garowe, used simple random sampling, rather than clustered, in order to avoid drawing large, logistically unrealistic sample sizes. The different sampling styles applied did not impact on the CL and MoE. For a summary of the sample frame, including a breakdown of which districts had simple versus clustered sampling, please see Annex 2.

The assessment targeted 51 districts – out of a total of 73⁴⁵ – in order to ensure representative coverage. Non-displaced populations were assessed in all 51 districts, whilst IDPs were assessed in 33, depending on which districts were hosting IDPs. Districts were selected based on accessibility and logistical considerations, including where partners were able to support. Data collection began on 30 June and ran until 12 August 2018. Where available, REACH worked with partner organisations to coordinate data collection on the ground. During data collection, households were randomly selected according to the sample frame, with the questionnaire being administered either to the head of household or another member who was able to speak on behalf of the household. Data collection was done using Open Data Kit (ODK) on mobile phones or tablet devices. Households were selected for interview using a systematic on-site selection approach: (1) Enumerators met at the centre of the targeted settlement, spun a pen and each enumerator started walking in a direction towards the edge of the settlement as shown by the pen. (2) On his/ her way to the edge, he/ she counted either the number of households passed or the time taken to reach the edge (depending on how big the settlement is). (3) Once he/ she reached the edge they then determined the threshold for which household to interview on the route based on: # of HHs in the route or time taken to reach the edge divided by the target # of HHs to be interviewed per enumerator (4) The enumerator then started walking back towards the centre and assessed every xth household (with xth as determined by the formula in point #3).

A total of 15,835 household surveys were conducted, of which 13,546 were used in the analysis following the deletion of some surveys during the data cleaning process due to inconsistencies. This did not impact the CL and MoE. Additionally, whilst findings presented at the district level retain the 92/10 CL and MoE, data aggregated to the regional and national levels, and between population groups varied. All of these aggregations were found to have a CL of 95%. For a full breakdown of the variations in CL and MoE please see the below table:

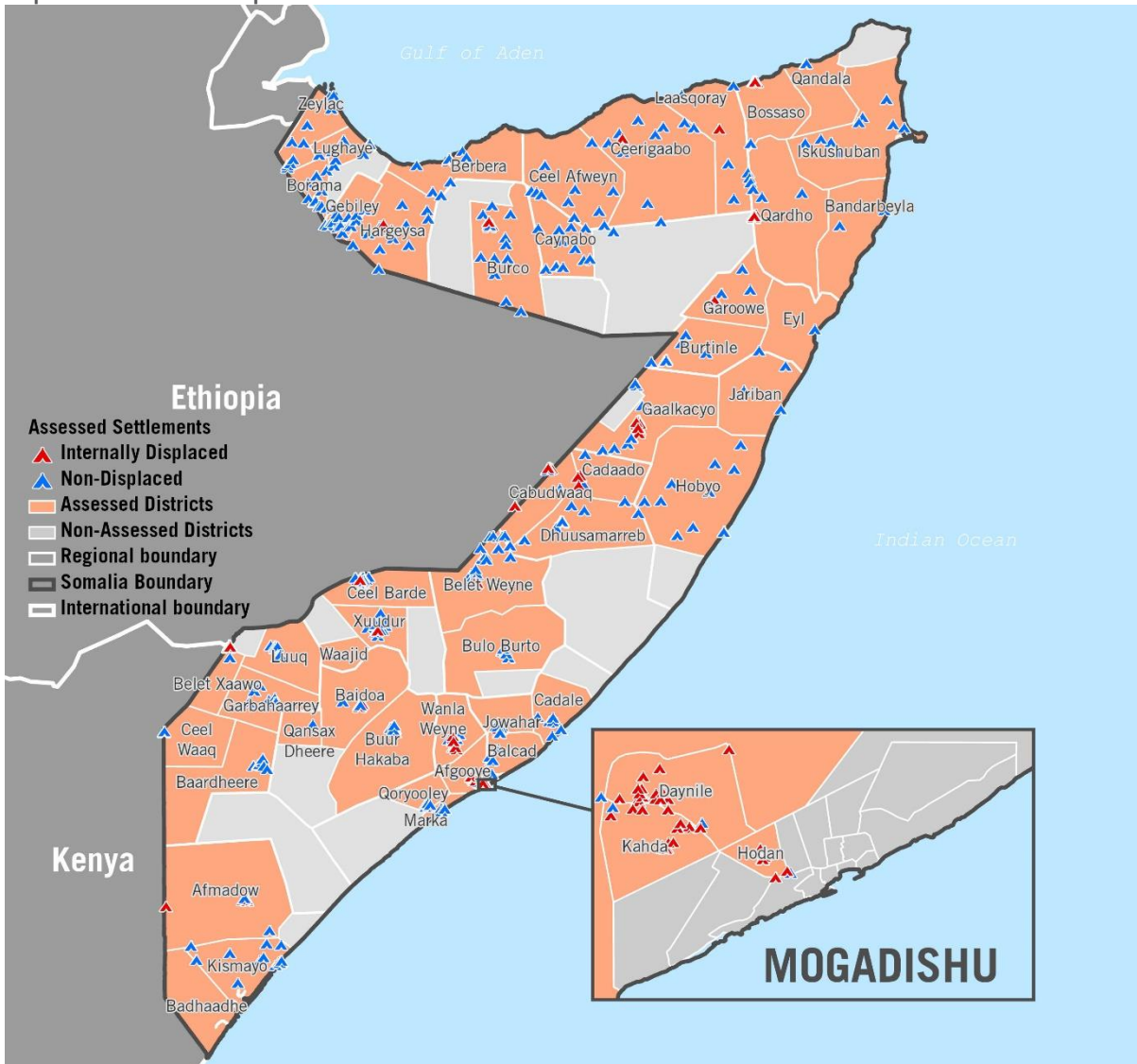
Table 1: MoE disaggregated by region and population group, with a CL of 95%

	Non-displaced	IDP
Region	<i>MoE</i>	<i>MoE</i>
Awdal	4.4%	7.8%
Bakool	4.3%	5.4%
Banadir	5.3%	5.3%
Bari	3.7%	8.9%
Bay	4.3%	13%
Galgaduud	3.1%	5.1%
Gedo	3.4%	7.2%
Hiraan	4%	12.5%

⁴⁵ According to the OCHA pre-war settlement list.

Lower Juba	3.9%	6.2%
Lower Shabelle	4.8%	6.6%
Middle Shabelle	3.4%	NA
Mudug	3.2%	7.9%
Nugaal	3.2%	10.3%
Sanaag	3.5%	6.7%
Sool	8.2%	10.3%
Togdheer	7.3%	12.5%
Woqooyi Galbeed	4%	4.9%
National	1%	1.8%

Map 1: Assessed non-displaced and IDP settlements for the JMCNA



This assessment was made possible by the collaboration of 44 data collection partners across Somalia: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Banani Relief Foundation (BRF), CARE, Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Golweyne Relief and Rehabilitation NGO (GRRN), Halo Trust, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Islamic Relief Worldwide, Jubbaland Refugee and IDP Agency (JRIA), KAAH Relief and Development Agency, Mandher Relief and Development Organisation (MARDO), Medair, Mercy Corps, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED Somalia), Ministry of

National Planning and Development (MNPDP Somaliland), New Ways Organisation, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS), Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organisation (READO), Salama Medical Agency (SAMA), Save the Children International (SCI), Shabelle Community Development Organisation (SHACDO), Social Life and Agricultural Development Organisation (SADO), Somali Aid, Somali Youth for Peace and Development (SYPD), Somalia Animal Welfare and Plant Protection Organisation (SAWPPO), Somalia Community Concern (SCC), Somalia Infrastructure Fund (SIF), Somaliland Relief and Research Committee (SOMRAR), SOS Children's Villages International, Troicare, Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Germany, Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services (WRRS), World Concern, Women and Child Care Organisation (WOCCA), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Vision International (WVI).

Data Processing

The collected data was subjected to daily checks to identify any issues with data quality and divergence from the sample frame. In addition to the daily data checks, the final dataset for each district then underwent a thorough cleaning, with any outstanding issues reported to field staff for feedback. In order to standardize this process two tools were used:

- Data cleaning standard operating procedure: a step by step guide for key data cleaning issues, including checking the time stamp of each survey, issues with skip logic and outliers. The SOP was developed based on the JMCNA household tool. Please see Annex 3 for the SOP.
- Data cleaning R script: to help automate some of the biggest data cleaning issues, such as translations

Data was also spatially verified using the GPS points for each household survey, to ensure that the data collection matched the original sample frame.

During this process a total of 2,289 poor-quality surveys were deleted.

Analysis

Data analysis was done using a similar framework to that of the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (MIRA) model, adapted to the Somali context. Specific indicators outlining household needs were identified in partnership with the clusters, and analysis was then run at the district, regional, Federal Member State (FMS) and national level to explore cluster-specific needs, and cross-sectoral needs, as presented in this report. Data was weighted according to the population size in each district when aggregated to the regional and national level, and between population groups, in order to prevent a bias emerging in the results.

Alongside the analysis process, a series of joint analysis workshops were facilitated by REACH to present the quantitative and qualitative findings, with partners providing their interpretations of findings (e.g. reasons why certain options were more frequently chosen than others for a given question) and thoughts on the implications, based on their sectoral and contextual knowledge. The Joint Analysis Workshops (JAWs) were broken into three phases:

1. **A series of sector-level analysis workshops**, to build understanding and consensus on key findings at the cluster level. Cluster-led analysis workshops took place between 12-14 August and aimed to:
 - a. Provide expert judgement and interpretation of JMCNA findings
 - b. Identify key sector messages and conclusions to be included in JMCNA information products
 - c. Formulate further hypotheses that would require REACH analysis support
 - d. Identify key cross-sector thematics which could/should be discussed at the HNO consultations.
2. **Presentation of findings during the HNO Consultations**, during which multiple stakeholders were brought together to analyse findings. REACH worked in partnership with OCHA to present the key findings of the JMCNA as part of the HNO consultations at the national and state level in Mogadishu (covering both national level findings and findings specific to Banadir State), Hargeysa for Somaliland, Garowe for Puntland, Kismayo for Jubaland, Baidoa for South West State, and Doolow for Gedo Region. During these consultations, the key findings were endorsed by partners and relevant government authorities. The consultations took place between 5 and 23 September.
3. **Final presentation of findings in Nairobi**, summarising the outputs of the joint analysis workshops in Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeysa. The presentation was held on 4 October 2018.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Additionally, REACH worked with Africa's Voices Foundation (AVF), a partner organisation specialising in two-way interactive radio. This partner disseminated the findings of the JMCNA to a broad audience, and simultaneously encouraged feedback from Somali citizens. Through a combination of SMS messaging and two radio programmes, AVF was able to capture the opinions of almost 9,000 people, helping improve the JMCNA's AAP and further triangulate the findings of the assessment.

Limitations

Lack of up-to-date, reliable settlement-level data: the JMCNA relied on the OCHA pre-war settlement list as the basis of the sample frame for non-displaced settlements. The database is a collated list of settlements and is widely used by humanitarian partners. However, the data sources it draws upon vary in age with the most recent settlement names and GPS points coming from data published in 2006, whilst some settlements come from sources only published in 1997. As a result, the list is outdated and does not include any more recent changes to settlement names or locations, or the creation of new districts. During data collection it became apparent that some settlements no longer exist or have moved location completely as the community has migrated or been displaced, resulting in the need to redraw the sample. Relatedly, the extremely fluid displacement context in Somalia means that the names and locations of IDP sites also frequently change or disappear altogether, creating the same issues during data collection.

Difficulty in accessing rural areas: there was limited accessibility in some districts, particularly in south and central Somalia. The presence of armed groups across much of Jubaland, HirShabelle, South West State and Banadir prevented extensive data collection in rural areas. It is likely that the data from these regions has a slight urban bias, and may paint a more positive picture than the reality, given that urban areas are more accessible and therefore have a greater concentration of humanitarian services.

Not all districts were assessed: Relatedly, not all districts were assessed across the country, which was in part due to their inaccessibility due to insecurity. For example, it was not possible to conduct data collection in the three districts of Middle Juba. JMCNA findings may therefore not represent the situation in these areas.

Difficulty in collecting reliable data on protection concerns: the quantitative nature of this assessment did not allow for space for nuanced discussion around protection issues, which are sensitive and generally not talked about openly in Somalia. Whilst questions on protection concerns were included in the household survey tool, it is highly likely that protection issues remain underreported due to a reluctance amongst participants to speak about such issues. In order to try and mitigate against this, a series of 'proxy indicators' for protection were included in the questionnaire, including questions on the WASH and shelter conditions. However, when triangulated with other data sources, such as the "Drought and Protection Concerns in IDP Sites" Report, produced by REACH and a consortium of NGOs in early 2018, it is clear that the JMCNA figures on protection only tell half the story.

Difficulty in sampling nomadic groups: the use of static settlements as clusters inherently excluded groups which regularly migrate to different locations. Whilst the JMCNA did capture data for some households relying on pastoral activities, it is highly likely that this group is underrepresented in the findings. This has implications for every sector, and particularly for the discussion of livelihoods in Section 4.1, as pastoral activities may not be fully represented.

Findings relating to a subset of the population may have a lower CI and a wider MoE: whilst the sample was drawn at the district with a 10% CI and 92% MoE, findings presented for smaller subsets of populations, such as minority clan and female-headed households, may have a different CI and MoE, meaning that some findings may be less generalisable. For a full breakdown of the CI and MoE for these subsets please refer to the section on sampling earlier in this chapter.

HUMANITARIAN PROFILE

1. Drivers of the current crisis in Somalia

Since 1991, Somalia has experienced successive interlinked cycles of humanitarian crises, resulting in the destruction of critical economic infrastructure and basic services, large scale population movements, insecurity and violence, and pervasive poverty. Two broad primary drivers perpetuate the current crisis: armed conflict, and recurrent cycles of drought and flooding. The impact of these primary drivers is multiplied by underlying contextual factors, including gender inequality, limited government infrastructure, and lack of rule of law.

1.1 Natural Disasters

Over the past 25 years Somalia has experienced three cycles of severe drought, resulting in extreme food insecurity and devastating famines. The first caused a famine in 1992 when an estimated one-quarter to one-third of all children died in the early months of that year⁴⁶; the second, in 2011, pushed almost a million Somalis to leave the country and was fatal for an estimated 250,000 others⁴⁷. The most recent drought, beginning in 2016, pushed more than half of the country's population into food insecurity⁴⁸ and displaced 1.6 million people⁴⁹. Damages and losses due to the most recent drought are likely to exceed United States Dollar (USD) 3.25 billion⁵⁰ – equal to approximately half the value of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016.

Additionally, large parts of Somalia are prone to flooding on an annual basis. Four of the past five years have seen ruinous floods in populated and cultivated areas⁵¹. In 2018, higher than average Gu rains ended a drought but caused extensive riverine and flash flooding, whilst cyclones struck along the north coast. In May 2018, Cyclone Sagar dropped an entire year's worth of rain along the northern coastline in a matter of hours⁵². Simultaneously, heavy rain in the Ethiopian highlands resulted in the Juba and Shabelle rivers bursting their banks; 29 Somali districts endured widespread flooding of their riverine areas⁵³, with some areas remaining underwater for several weeks, resulting in severe damage to land and property⁵⁴. In total, an estimated 830,000 people were affected by floods, with 359,000 temporarily displaced since January 2018 due to flooding⁵⁵.

1.2 Armed Conflict

Continued insecurity has further entrenched layers of interpersonal, local, and regional violence. At the national level, conflict has been perpetrated by a shifting array of internal and external actors since the start of the civil war in 1991. Across states and regions, armed groups are locked in power struggles, recruiting often through clan bonds and religious ideology. Inside regions, districts, and settlements, competition for natural resources and economic rents generates conflicts at the local and sub-clan level⁵⁶. In this milieu, interpersonal violence is common, as is gender-based violence.

The present-day conflict is primarily influenced by two broad issues: the active presence of insurgent armed groups, predominantly located in central and southern Somalia; and conflicts in flashpoint areas between regions and states, often along clan lines. The pervasiveness of insecurity across large parts of the country⁵⁷ has significantly hindered humanitarian access to certain populations affected by natural disasters and multidimensional poverty⁵⁸.

⁴⁶ Clark, J. "Famine in Somalia and the International Response: Collective Failure", US Committee for Refugees Issue Paper. November 1992.

⁴⁷ UNICEF, "[Horn of Africa Crisis: Regional Overview](#)." 2012.

⁴⁸ FSNAU-FEWS NET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)." June 2018.

⁴⁹ OCHA, "[Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin 5 – 31 July](#)." July 2018

⁵⁰ European Union, Federal Government of Somalia, United Nations, World Bank Group, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)." April 2018.

⁵¹ For news reporting on floods in Somalia, see www.floodlist.com/tag/somalia

⁵² OCHA, "[Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin 1 May - 3 June](#)." June 2018.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ OCHA, "[Flash Update #7: Humanitarian impact of heavy rains](#)." June 2018; FSNAU-FEWS NET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)." June 2018;

⁵⁶ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)." April 2018.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ United Nations Security Council, "[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#)." May 2018.

1.3 Underlying Factors

The primary drivers of today's crisis are further entrenched by underlying socioeconomic and political factors: marginalisation and inequality, weak governance, and eroded social norms and cohesion. These factors are often mutually reinforcing, can feed into the continuation of the primary drivers, and have far-reaching ripple effects, as demonstrated.

The key characteristics of the current situation include:

- **Low capacity of governance and service provision across the country, particularly in rural areas**⁵⁹: This limitation is both a result and an enabler of armed conflict, and undermines the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters. Widespread impunity permeates much of the country, leading to extortion, violence, and human rights violations. As people are displaced by the crises' drivers, they are mostly moving to urban areas, straining feeble urban infrastructure and services⁶⁰.
- **Lack of access to land in urban and peri-urban areas**: Many displaced people reside on privately owned land without formalised tenure agreements⁶¹, making them highly vulnerable to forced eviction. The rate of forced eviction has almost doubled in Somalia the last year⁶², and is predicted to affect a quarter million people in 2018⁶³.
- **Persistent marginalisation of some groups**: Structural inequalities, entrenched by the clan system, have resulted in the marginalisation of certain minority clan groups⁶⁴ as well as vast gender inequalities⁶⁵. In the absence of a strong legal system, clan elders and traditional customary laws (*Xeer*) are frequently relied on alternatives to the national justice systems; these exacerbate the vulnerabilities of minority groups and women⁶⁶.
- **Multidimensional poverty**: Before the most recent drought an estimated 82% of Somalis were living below the poverty line, with up to 95% in rural areas⁶⁷. This proportion is expected to be higher today particularly in drought- and flood-affected areas⁶⁸. Poor households are more likely to have low access to healthcare, sanitation, and education services, low labour market participation, few resources and assets, and higher levels of food insecurity and malnutrition⁶⁹.

2. Primary and secondary effects of the crisis

As the primary drivers of Somalia's crisis, armed conflict and recurrent natural disasters have far-reaching negative impacts. These effects in turn help to perpetuate the drivers. For example, armed conflict has a symbiotic relationship with the cycles of natural disasters; prolonged drought has increased conflict over resources, whilst conflict contributes to land degradation and subsequently increases the severity of natural disasters⁷⁰. This pattern sharply limits access to livelihoods based on natural resources, further fuelling large population displacements as households migrate to cities to cope with decreasing incomes. Droughts and floods are becoming more frequent⁷¹, and such future climate changes are likely to increase poverty and displacement rates.

2.1 Degradation of natural resources

Agricultural land accounts for approximately 70% of the country, yet just 2% is arable land whilst the rest is permanent pasture. The degradation of this land is a critical issue across the country⁷². Natural disasters play a strong role – an estimated 43% of Somalia's land area is exposed to flooding and droughts⁷³. Climate-change

⁵⁹ UNICEF, "[Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016](#)," 2016; EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)," April 2018; World Bank, "Somali Poverty Profile 2016: Findings from Wave 1 of the Somali High Frequency Survey," 2017.

⁶⁰ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)," April 2018.

⁶¹ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)," April 2018.

⁶² Norwegian Refugee Council [Troubling trend sees evictions in Somalia double](#), 2018. Last accessed: 28 August 2018

⁶³ HLP Sub Cluster. "Eviction trend analysis dashboard". October 5, 2018.

⁶⁴ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)," April 2018.

⁶⁵ UNICEF, "[Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016](#)," 2016

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ UNDP, "[Somalia Human Development Report 2012](#)," 2012

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Igarapé Institute, "[Somalia: The Role of Climate Change in Recurring Violence](#)," November 2017.

⁷¹ UNDP, "[Press Release: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia](#)," 21 November 2014

⁷² UNDP, "[Climate Change Adaptation: Somalia](#)," Last accessed: 3 November 2018.

⁷³ World Bank, "[Natural Hotspots Study: A Global Risks Analysis](#)," Disaster Risk Management Series No. 5. 2005.

related desertification⁷⁴ and poor agricultural and pastoral land-use practices such as deforestation and overgrazing⁷⁵ are also prevalent. This changing environment is affecting the country's economic and social development, primarily due to the fact that a cornerstone of Somalia's economy rests on natural resources like pasture land.

2.2 Breakdown of “traditional” livelihood opportunities

Although Somalia has experienced rapid urbanisation, primarily due to displacement since 2015, the country's population and economy remain predominantly rural, and common livelihoods are closely tied to natural resources⁷⁶. According to the World Bank's 2018 Drought Impact National Assessment (DINA), 60% of the Somali population still live in rural areas, while 85% are reliant on the agriculture sector – dominated by livestock production – for their livelihood⁷⁷. Recurring climate shocks are a critical risk to an economy structured in this way. Multiple cycles of drought and the degradation of land have resulted in the gradual break-down of “traditional” livelihood sources, particularly across rural areas. Pastoralists lost an estimated 540 million USD during the most recent drought, or about 70% of their average annual incomes; agro-pastoralists lost around 30%⁷⁸. Value chains and business were severely weakened, decreasing employment opportunities. Unemployment and underemployment accurately describes the livelihoods of almost half the population, with youth under-participation in the labour market becoming a growing concern⁷⁹.

2.3 Multiple waves of displacement

Somalia's recent wave of population movements is due primarily to the 2016 drought, and is the latest round in a series of displacements which have taken place since 1991. There are currently an estimated 2.6 million IDPs in Somalia⁸⁰. According to UNHCR's Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), the overall rate of recent displacements has decreased since its peak during the height of the drought in March 2017⁸¹. In the first half of this year, 601,000 people have been displaced, down from a high of 786,000 during the same period in 2017⁸². However, April 2018 had the second highest monthly rate of displacement in the past two years, with 248,000 displaced primarily due to the widespread flooding in Hiraan, Gedo, and Middle Shabelle⁸³. Data from the JMCNA – presented in the following sections – sheds light on displacement patterns. It examines the issues that caused IDP households to leave their areas of origin (push factors), and the reasons why they came to reside in their current locations (pull factors). It also considers the prevalence of protracted and recent displacement, as well as the intentions of displaced households.

⁷⁴ Igarapé Institute, “[Somalia: The Role of Climate Change in Recurring Violence](#).” November 2017; European Union, Federal Government of Somalia, United Nations, World Bank Group, “[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#).” April 2018.

⁷⁵ United Nations Development Programme, “[Climate Change Adaptation: Somalia](#).” Last accessed 3 November 2018.

⁷⁶ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank Group, “[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#).” April 2018.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ World Bank, “[Somali Poverty Profile 2016: Findings from Wave 1 of the Somali High Frequency Survey](#).” June 2017.

⁸⁰ FSNAU and FEWSNET, “[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#).” June 2018.

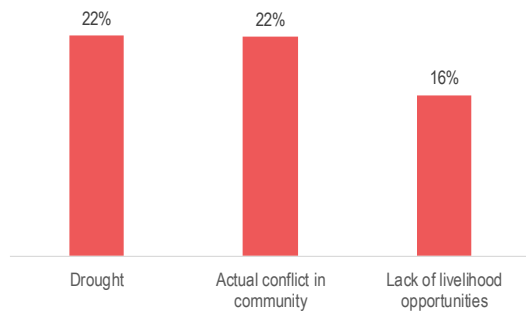
⁸¹ UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network, “[Somalia Internal Displacement Data Portal](#).” Last accessed: 30 August 2018.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

Push factors

Figure 1: Proportion of IDP households reporting the primary reason for their displacement



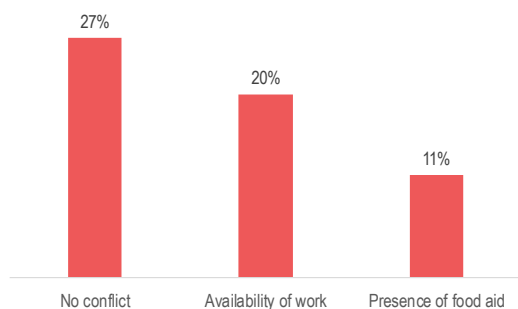
disasters, and the nation's natural resource-based economy.

Conflict as a push factor can take many forms: the fear of conflict breaking out, the arrival of armed groups to an area, and conflict in the surrounding and immediate area. These concerns were reported by high proportions of IDP households as primary and secondary displacement causes in the northeast, central, and southern regions according to JMCNA data. However, in the northwest, eviction was the most commonly reported primary push factor for IDP households, followed by drought and livelihoods opportunities. In particular, eviction was reported as a primary push factor by significant proportion of IDP households in the northwest districts of Borama (97%), Laasqoray (25%), and Hargeysa (14%). This is a noteworthy finding because evictions perpetuate cycles of displacement and corrode IDPs' self-reliance – meaning that durable solutions may not be possible for IDPs without reliable access to land and shelter⁸⁵.

Pull factors

Somalia's displacement crisis is characterised by a strong rural-to-urban movement trend⁸⁶. It is estimated that as many as 2.2 of the total 2.6 million IDPs are living in settlements in urban and peri-urban areas⁸⁷, with the highest proportions located in and around the cities of Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkacyo and Kismayo⁸⁸.

Figure 2: Proportion of IDP households reporting the primary reason for residing in their current location



across regions and districts. IDP households were asked for a primary reason and secondary reason for moving to their current location, and the most common answers are presented on Maps 2 and 3 respectively⁹⁰.

JMCNA findings indicate that protracted conflict and natural disasters have overlapped in pushing the 2.6 million IDPs to leave their areas of origin over the last two decades. Whilst drought and conflict were cited by IDP households as the two principal causes, "the two are so closely intertwined as drivers of displacement that it is not always possible or meaningful to distinguish between them"⁸⁴. As demonstrated in Figure 2, **lack of livelihood opportunities also plays a central role in pushing households into displacement**, indicating that the current displacement crisis has a strong economic dimension to it. These major push factors illustrate the interplay between conflict, natural

The 2017 JMNCA identified income opportunities and access to humanitarian aid⁸⁹ as key pull factors for IDP households coming to their current area of displacement. In the JMNCA of 2018, **livelihoods opportunities again emerged as an important primary pull factor for IDP households across the country**, with it being one of the top primary or secondary reasons reported in two-thirds of the assessed 17 regions. High proportions of IDP households reported income opportunities to be a significant draw particularly to regions with, or near, urban centres, such as Lower Juba (36%), Lower Shabelle (33%), Gedo (32%), Mudug (23%), and Banadir (19%). However, primary pull factors varied notably

⁸⁴ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I." April 2018.

⁸⁵ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts." April 2018

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security." June 2018.

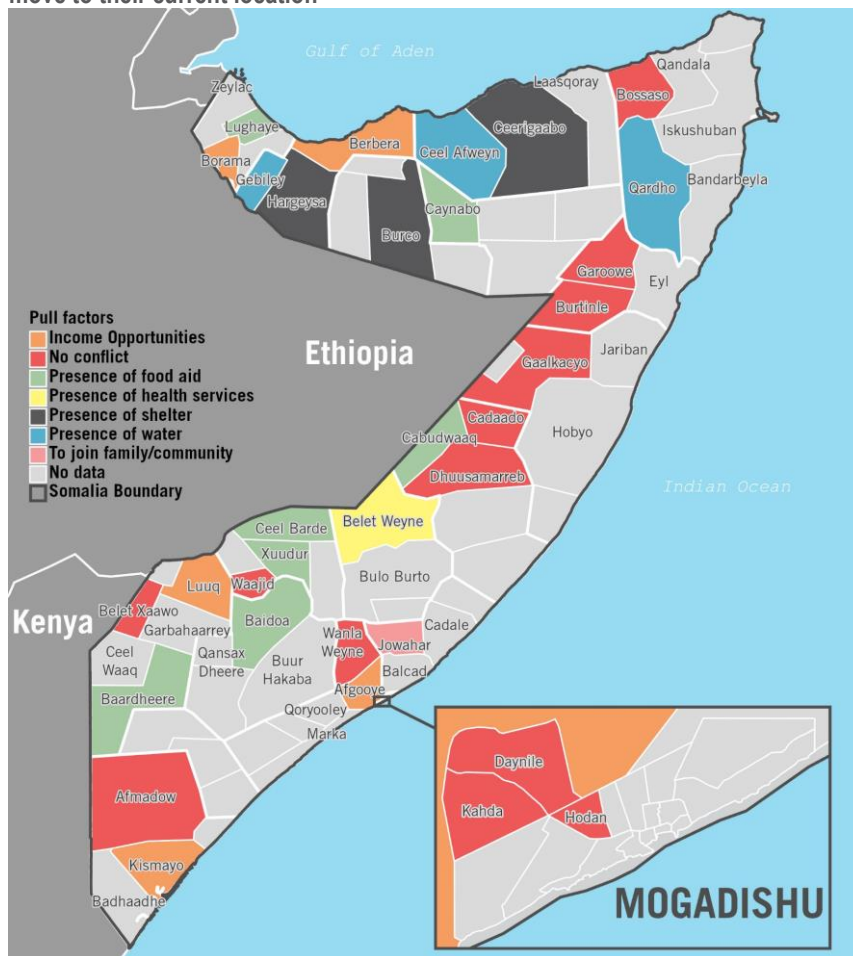
⁸⁸ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I." April 2018.

⁸⁹ REACH, "Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2017." November 2017

⁹⁰ In Map 3, some districts' most commonly reported secondary pull factor was "none" or "I don't know or don't want to answer". In these cases, the map displays the second most common answer. The related districts were: Hargeysa, Ceel Afwayn, Wanlawayn, Berbera, Borama, and Dhuusamarreb.

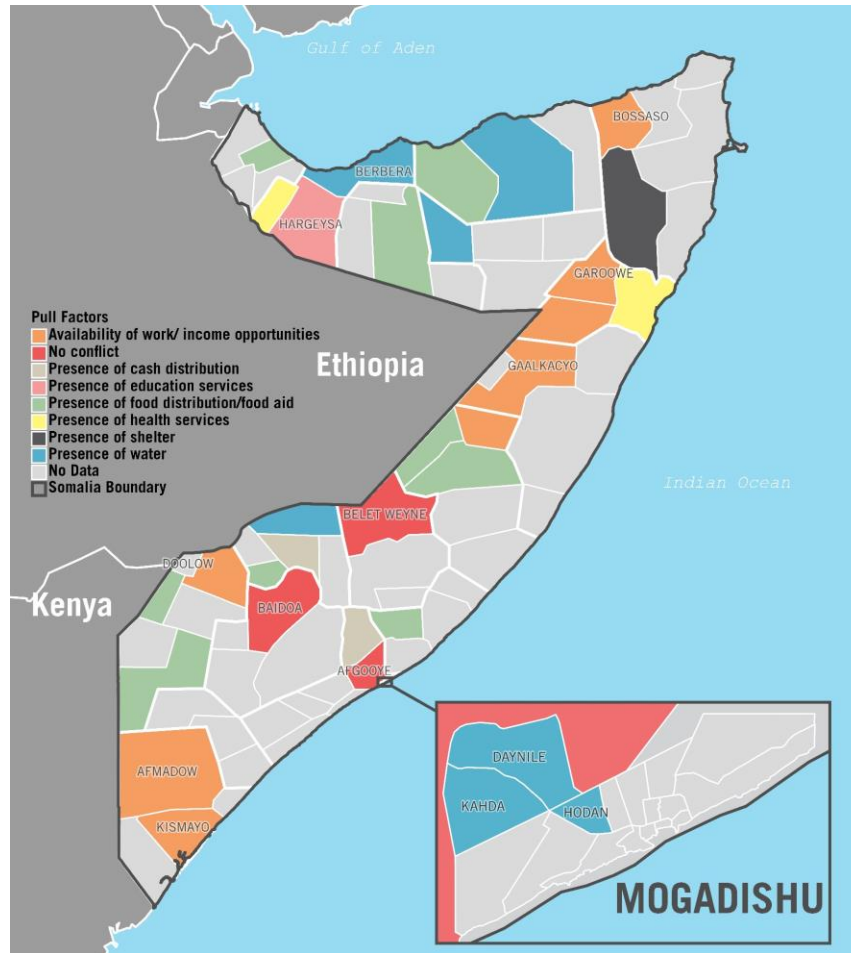
Unlike in other areas, finding shelter was a significant primary pull factor for IDP households in Somaliland, particularly in the districts of Borama (97%), Hargeysa (30%), Burco (25%), and Ceerigaabo (24%). The presence of health services was the most commonly reported pull factor by 26% of IDP households in Hiraan, perhaps due to the fact that this region was hard hit by flooding. Taken together, access to health and education services was the most common pull factor for 23% in Lower Shabelle. Food distributions were reported to be a primary pull factor particularly in areas that have experienced recent armed conflict, such as Bakool (51%), Bay (28%), and Galgaduud (23%); similarly access to food markets or food distributions was a primary motivator for 54% for IDP households in Sool. This suggests that **there is a correlation between the proliferation of insecurity and the inability of households to adequately access food to meet their needs**. This is consistent with the characteristics of the previous 2011 famine, during which insecurity prevented food aid from reaching populations southern and central Somalia⁹¹.

Map 2: Primary pull factor most reported by IDP households as their reason to move to their current location



⁹¹ Seal, Andrew and Rob Bailey. "The 2011 Famine in Somalia: lessons learnt from a failed response?" *Conflict and health* vol. 7, 1 22. 30 Oct. 2013.

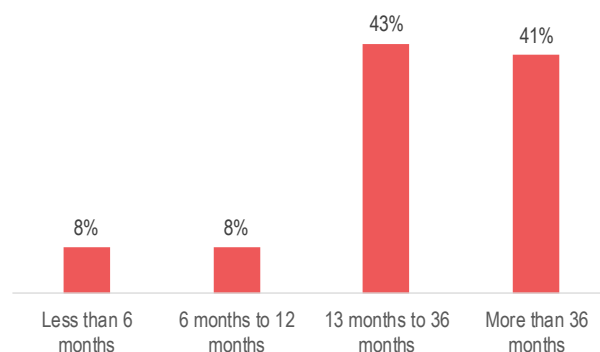
Map 3: Secondary pull factor most reported by IDP households as their reason to move to their current location



Patterns of displacement and intentions to return

Many displaced households in Somalia have experienced multiple displacements resulting in a population comprised of various interwoven strata: (i) those displaced recently or over decades, (ii) those displaced once or multiple times, (iii) those displaced within their original region or to a different area in the country, (iv) those Somalis returning after fleeing to neighbouring countries, and (v) people who are themselves foreign nationals and have been displaced to Somalia as refugees. **The JMNCA found the greatest proportion of IDP households had been displaced for an extended period of time, with 92% of IDP households reporting being displaced for longer than six months and 41% being displaced for longer than three years.** However, a higher proportion of IDP households in the northeast reported being displaced recently, with one quarter (25%) having been displaced in the six months prior to data collection, which may be linked to the recent conflict in Sool and Sanaag. On average, **IDP households reported being displaced an average of two times**, with 17% experiencing displacement three to seven times. Of those IDP households which had experienced three or more displacements, the majority were those which had left their area of

Figure 3: Proportion of IDP households reporting the length of time they have been displaced from their place of origin



origin within the past year; this indicates that recently displaced families may have experienced more displacements than protractedly displaced households.

Ninety percent (90%) of IDP households reported that they intend to remain and settle permanently in their current location, rather than return to their area of origin. Importantly, this finding varies little across regions. Banadir had the lowest proportion at 78%, with a further 18% of IDP households in that region indicating that they did not know if they want to move. The extremely high proportion of IDP respondents indicating intentions to remain is consistent with previous assessments conducted by REACH⁹², and carries potentially far reaching consequences for the humanitarian response. As IDP households intend to remain in their new locations, humanitarian actors will be confronted with a rising demand to develop durable solutions for urban centres, which currently have limited infrastructure and services to respond. The high proportion of IDP households intending to stay in their area of displacement also has serious implications for the modality of humanitarian interventions, suggesting, for example, the need to shift from emergency toward transitional and long-term responses. Finally, this finding potentially signals the need for livelihood and income generating programming to better reflect the needs of urban populations, moving away from more ‘traditional’ livelihoods interventions which typically focus on livestock and agriculture. Changing livelihoods in Somalia and their possible implications for humanitarian intervention are further discussed in Section 4.3 of this report.

3. Severity of the crisis

3.1 Vulnerability profile

Certain groups within Somali society are more vulnerable to the impacts of the above factors than others. Displaced households, women, children, the elderly, child- and female-headed households, and the physically and mentally disabled⁹³ are particularly at risk. Similarly, marginalised clans and groups, characterised by specific low-class occupations⁹⁴, are consistently socially excluded⁹⁵ and tend to be more vulnerable than the majority Somali population.

These groups are not mutually exclusive, compounding the vulnerability of those who belong to more than one. For example, displaced elderly and physically or mentally disabled people are more likely to be excluded from humanitarian services than other displaced people due to issues with targeting and access; yet, within this, women are more likely than men to be excluded⁹⁶. Vulnerability must thus be understood as a multi-tiered system underpinned by both the primary drivers and the underlying factors of Somalia’s context.

The below table gives a breakdown of specific vulnerabilities at the household level for different population groups (IDP, non-displaced, minority clan etc.), including the ratio of members of wage earning age (18-60) household members to those of non-wage earning age, the proportion of female-headed households and the proportion of households with a member who is pregnant or lactating.

Table 2: Household vulnerabilities based on JMCNA data

	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
Age-dependent households ⁹⁷	86%	90%	100%	93%	88%	89%
Female-headed households	NA	27%	33%	39%	24%	28%

⁹² REACH, “[Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2017](#).” November 2017.; REACH, “[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#).” April 2018.

⁹³ REACH, “[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#).” April 2018; UNICEF, “[Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016](#).” 2016; The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, “[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#).” April 2018.

⁹⁴ Such as wage labour and agriculture.

⁹⁵ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, “[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#).” April 2018.

⁹⁶ REACH, “[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#).” April 2018.

⁹⁷ Referring to households where more than half of the members are under 18 or over 60 years old.

Households with pregnant or lactating women	34%	41%	62%	44%	48%	47%
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Where possible, the findings from the JMCNA have attempted to identify the specific vulnerabilities and needs of such groups. Most stark is the data on minority clan⁹⁸, which indicates that this group is consistently more exposed to poor socioeconomic conditions and, importantly, protection concerns. These findings are explored in greater depth later in this report.

3.2 Overview and trends in sector-specific humanitarian outcomes

The combined impact of sustained humanitarian intervention and the above average Gu rainfall in the first half of 2018 has contributed to improvements in key humanitarian outcomes, particularly relating to access to health, education and WASH facilities. Food security and nutrition outcomes among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities outside flooding areas are also projected to improve in 2018, although they are not likely to achieve pre-crisis levels⁹⁹. However, gains remain tenuous with large proportions of the population reportedly relying on low quality services where they are available.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Whilst the 2018 JMNCA indicates marginal improvements in WASH indicators, particularly access to water and sanitation facilities, from 2017, IDPs are significantly more vulnerable than non-displaced groups with greater proportions of households reporting inadequate access, or reliance on low quality services where they are available. Additionally, higher proportions of households indicated poor WASH conditions (inadequate access to water to meet basic needs, lack of access to latrines, reliance on poor quality water sources) in the flood-affected regions of Gedo, Lower Juba and Hiraan.

Lack of access to water was a critical characteristic of the drought crisis, contributing to the devastation of livestock and land, and the increased prevalence of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). Due to the heavy rains in 2018, water has become more readily available in both natural and man-made storage across much of the country. Indeed, **74% of non-displaced households and 59% of IDP households reported having adequate access, understood as access to a sufficient quantity of water to meet their needs, in the 30 days prior to the assessment.** In comparison to the 2017 JMCNA, where almost half of all households (47%) reported inadequate access, this finding reflects a notable improvement – particularly amongst non-displaced households. Additionally, dramatic changes are evident at the regional level in comparison to last year. In 2017, high proportions of households in Nugaal and Middle Shabelle reported not having access to sufficient water, at 79% and 72% respectively; in 2018. Whilst the question was phrased differently¹⁰⁰, notably low proportions of households in these regions reported that they had inadequate access to water, at 25% and 27%. Lower Juba remains the worst affected overall, with 65% of IDP households and 47% of non-displaced households reporting inadequate access to water in 2018. By far the most common barrier to access was lack of water at the household's source – reported by 51% of households without adequate water access.

Although access has generally increased, significant gaps exist for vulnerable populations. As Table 3 indicates, a marginally higher proportion of female-headed and minority clan households reported that they had inadequate water access to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection. Reported access also varied significantly across geographic area and across displacement status with a substantially higher proportion of non-displaced households reporting adequate access to water to meet their needs than IDP households. This was most stark in in Sool (46-point difference), Nugaal (31-point difference), and Galgaduud (30-point difference); aside from Lower Juba, these regions showed the lower proportion of IDP households reporting adequate access nationwide. This is a dramatic departure from the JMCNA of 2017 which found little difference of access between non-displaced

⁹⁸ Please note: collecting data on minority clan groups in Somalia is extremely complex due to the sensitivities around addressing clan marginalisation. For this reason, the JMCNA questionnaire did not include a question on the clan background of the household. Rather, clan was determined by matching the household dialect with the GPS points of the household to cross reference areas where minority clans are known to be based. Whilst there is logic to this approach, this is by no means a scientific way of determining whether the household is from a minority clan. Data must therefore be considered as indicative only, with data presented here designed to give an overview of broad trends and potential marginalisation that minority clan groups experience in Somalia.

⁹⁹ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "[Somalia Food Security Alert May 11: Heavy Gu rainfall leads to widespread flooding.](#)" May 2018.

¹⁰⁰ The JMCNA 2017 measured water access according to the Sphere standards of 15 liters per person per day. The JMCNA 2018 measured household's perceived adequate access to water.

and IDP households, a shift which indicates **a strong pattern of improvement in water accessibility for the non-displaced and a much weaker one for displaced populations**. However, whilst the increased availability of water due to the heavy rainfall of 2018 has resulted in higher proportions of both displaced and non-displaced households reporting adequate access, as droughts recur, the population remains vulnerable to precipitously losing their access, a probability which could be mitigated by increasing the focus on durable solutions for water accessibility.

Table 3: Key WASH indicators, disaggregated by population group

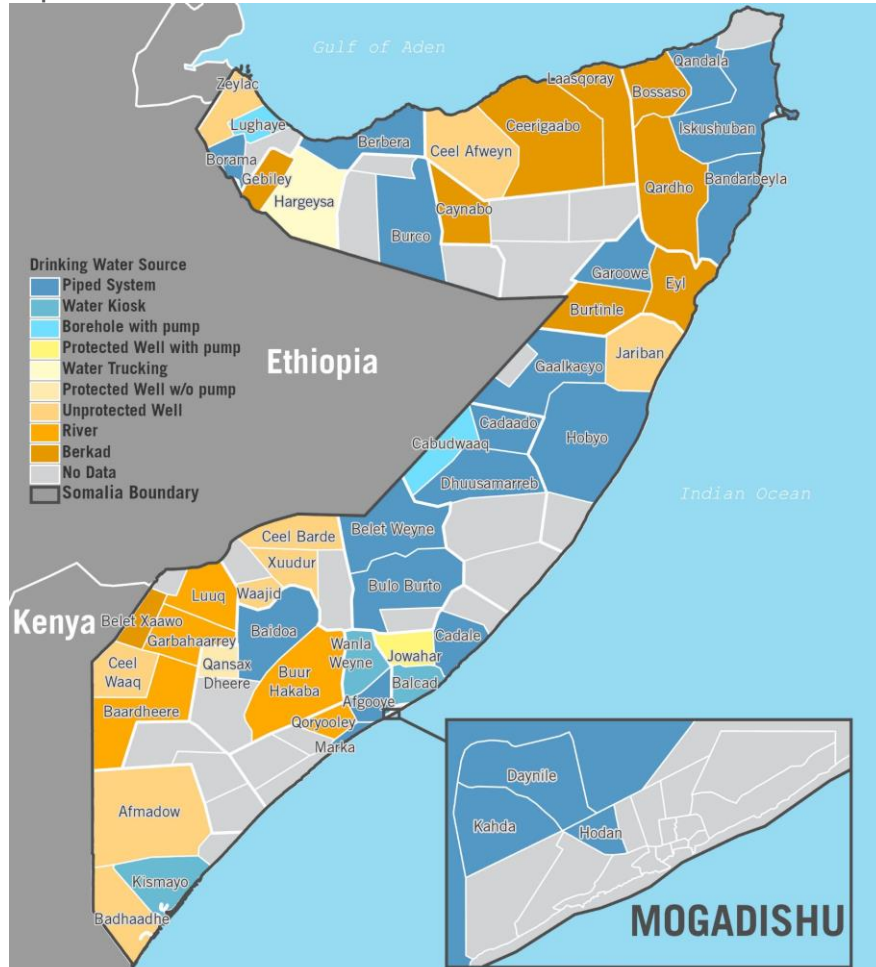
	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
% of households reporting having inadequate access to water to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to the assessment	37%	29%	38%	41%	26%	30%
% of households reporting they rely primarily on an unimproved water source for drinking, cooking and bathing (berkad, river, unprotected well)	16%	20%	26%	13%	25%	22%
% of households reporting that they rely primarily on an unimproved water source AND do not treat their drinking water	14%	15%	25%	11%	20%	18%
% of households reporting that their nearest water source is over 30 minutes' walk away	31%	34%	47%	29%	30%	30%
% of households reporting no members have access to a latrine	22%	19%	15%	25%	19%	20%
% of households reporting that they use an unimproved latrine (flush and pit)	49%	43%	56%	43%	50%	48%
% of households reporting that they use only water or nothing to wash their hands	57%	56%	83%	56%	56%	56%

Similar to the increasing proportion of households reporting they had enough water to meet their needs, indicators for water quality have also improved since 2017. A lower proportion of households reported relying **on unimproved water sources, such as unprotected wells, berkads, or rivers¹⁰¹ than in 2017. Additionally, a higher proportion of IDP households reported relying primarily on improved water sources**. In 2017, unimproved water sources were reportedly used by 41% of all households, yet in 2018 the proportion shrank to 25% of non-displaced and 13% of IDP households. At the national level, this discrepancy between non-displaced and IDP usage of unimproved sources may relate to IDP households' urbanisation and the concentration of humanitarian assistance dedicated to improving their water sources – although these improvements in quality do not seem to have resulted in a higher proportion of IDP households reporting access to water for IDP households. On the other hand, although a higher proportion of non-displaced households reported adequate access to water, likely due to the heavy rains of 2018, this is not correlated with an increase in the quality of their sources. A district level breakdown of primary water sources is illustrated on Maps 4 and 5.

¹⁰¹ WHO, "Water Sanitation and Hygiene: Key terms". 2012. Last accessed: 15 Oct. 2018.

Access to protected water sources is an essential way to combat the spread of disease like cholera and AWD, which have been critical issues in Somalia¹⁰². Children who experience AWD, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life, can contribute to malnutrition and in severe cases cause major long-term health issues such as stunting¹⁰³. Therefore, it is important to note that just one quarter (25%) of non-displaced households and one fifth (20%) of IDP households reported treating their drinking water. Furthermore, one fifth (20%) of non-displaced households are primarily drinking from an unimproved source without treating the water, and around one tenth (11%) IDP households reported the same, as shown in Table 3.

Map 4: Primary water source for drinking most commonly reported by non-displaced households

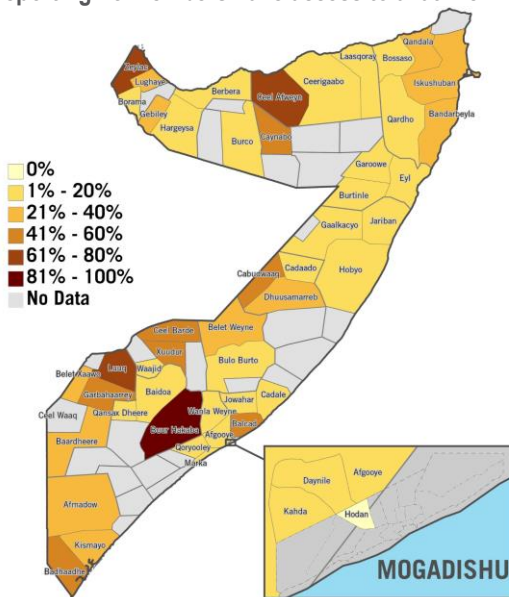


¹⁰² WHO, "Epidemiological Week 23 (Week ending 10th June)." June 2018.

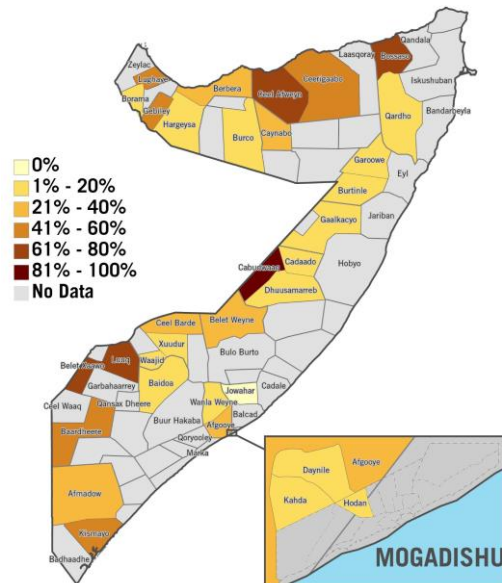
¹⁰³ WHO, "Malnutrition: Key facts," February 2018. Last accessed: 8 November 2018

Similar to water access, a **high proportion of households indicated that they have access to, and use, a latrine; reported by 81% of non-displaced and 75% of IDP households.** As Maps 6 and 7 demonstrate, whilst there is some variation across districts and among displaced and non-displaced communities, the high proportion of households reporting that all members have access to a latrine is nevertheless a notable finding. However, **almost half of all households indicating that one or member uses a latrine reported that the latrine is unimproved, meaning it is not connected to any sewage or drainage system. This was the case of 50% of non-displaced households and 41% of IDP households.** Such latrines pose serious health risks, particularly in densely populated areas such as cities and IDP sites, where latrine desludging is sporadic or non-existent. The use of, and close proximity to, unimproved latrines can result in transmission of diseases and contamination of water. The poor quality of latrines is of particular concern given the low proportions of households reporting that they treat their water supply.

Map 6: Proportion of non-displaced households reporting no members have access to a latrine



Map 7: Proportion of IDP households reporting no members have access to a latrine



In addition to the reliance on unimproved latrines, latrines primarily used by an extremely high proportion of households were found not to meet Sphere Standards. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of IDP households with access to a latrine and 95% of non-displaced households reported that the latrine lacks two or more of the following features: lockable doors, gender segregated areas, lighting at night, disabled access, and handwashing facilities. The lack of these features suggest that nearly all latrines in Somalia are not meeting Sphere standards regarding protection and latrine sanitation¹⁰⁴. These features also serve as proxy indicators for protection issues, considering that latrines are a key area where women experience SGBV¹⁰⁵ - explored in more detail in section 4.3.

Health

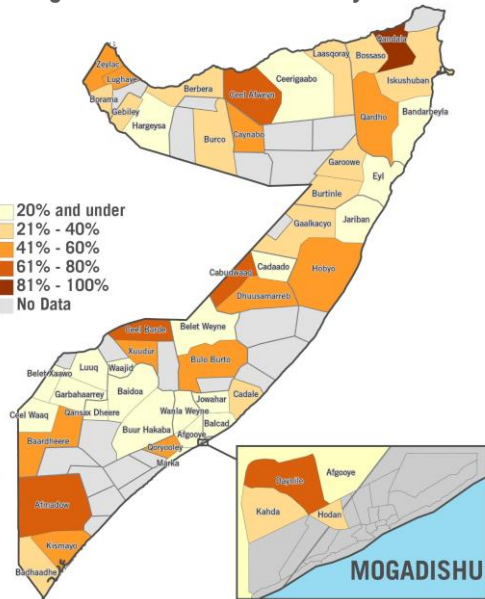
A high proportion of households reported having access to a health facility. Nationally, **77% of non-displaced and 65% of IDP households reported that they have access to a health facility.** However, as with WASH access, pockets of inaccessibility still remain. For non-displaced households, regions with the lowest proportion of households reporting access to a health facility were Sool (41%), Sanaag (40%), and Lower Juba (40%), as visible on Map 8. The regions where the highest proportions of IDP households reported no access to health facilities were in Sanaag (58%), Mudug (57%), and Banadir (49%), with the corresponding districts shown on Map 9. In all of these latter regions, over 50% of IDP households reporting no healthcare access said that there were no health facilities in the area. Fees were also a key barrier, as was the fact that health facilities in Sanaag had been damaged by floods. Discrepancies in access also exist between displaced and non-displaced households. A lower proportion

¹⁰⁴ The Sphere Project, "Humanitarian Charter in Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response." 2011.

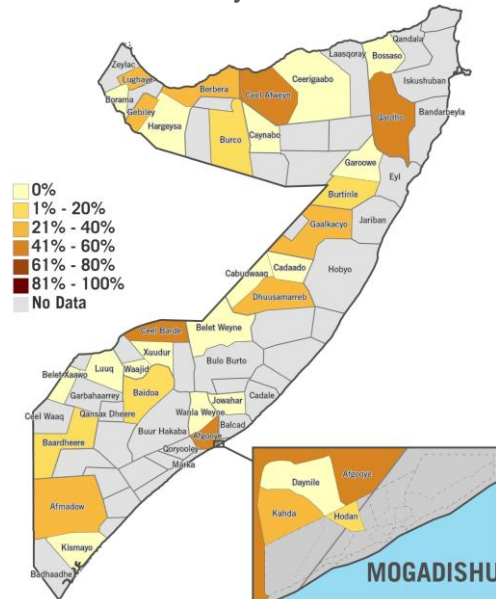
¹⁰⁵ REACH, "Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment." April 2018; EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I." April 2018

of IDP households reported access than non-displaced households – mostly at a dramatic rate of near twenty-point differences – in six regions: Togdheer, Sanaag, Mudug, Lower Shabelle, Bay, and Banadir.

Map 8: Proportion of non-displaced households reporting no access to a health facility



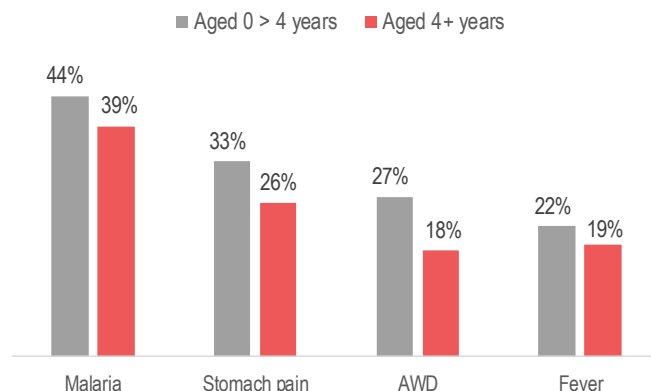
Map 9: Proportion of IDP households reporting no access to a health facility



Just over a third of all households (35%) reported accessing health care from NGO-run clinics, with a further quarter (27%) reported using government clinics, and another fifth (22%) using private clinics or hospitals. However, although access to a health facility was reported by a relatively high proportion of households, facilities are under intense strain to meet demand especially in urban areas. Even with urban hospitals working fulltime, a person “can wait the whole day and still not have services” because there are too many patients¹⁰⁶; in fact, there is less than 1 health facility per 10,000 Somalis¹⁰⁷, and just 5 mental health facilities – with 3 psychiatrists in total – in the whole country¹⁰⁸. Low proportions of the households with access reported that the available services included maternal health (40%), primary care for wounds (31%), surgery (9%), reproductive health (9%), and mental health (7%). Interestingly however, out of the 54% of households which reported that a member of the household aged 4 and above received medical treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 85% expressed that they were very satisfied or quite satisfied with the treatment.

As apparent in Table 3, for the 84% of households which reported having a child or adult with a specific health problem in the 30 days prior to the assessment, over one-quarter (27%) reported that they were unable to access a healthcare facility in response to the issue. Nationally, both non-displaced and IDP households reported the same top barriers to healthcare access. There being no health facility in the area was the most commonly reported reason, affecting half (52%) of all households with no access, while another (12%) said that the facility was too far away. Cost plays the second largest role in preventing access. While around half (52%) of non-displaced and a third (32%) of IDP households with access to a healthcare facility reported that they pay for their health care, around one quarter (22%) of households

Figure 4: Proportions of households indicating that one or more infants (0->4 years) or people aged 4+ experienced one or more of these issues in the 30 days prior to the assessment



¹⁰⁶ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, “Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts.” April 2018.

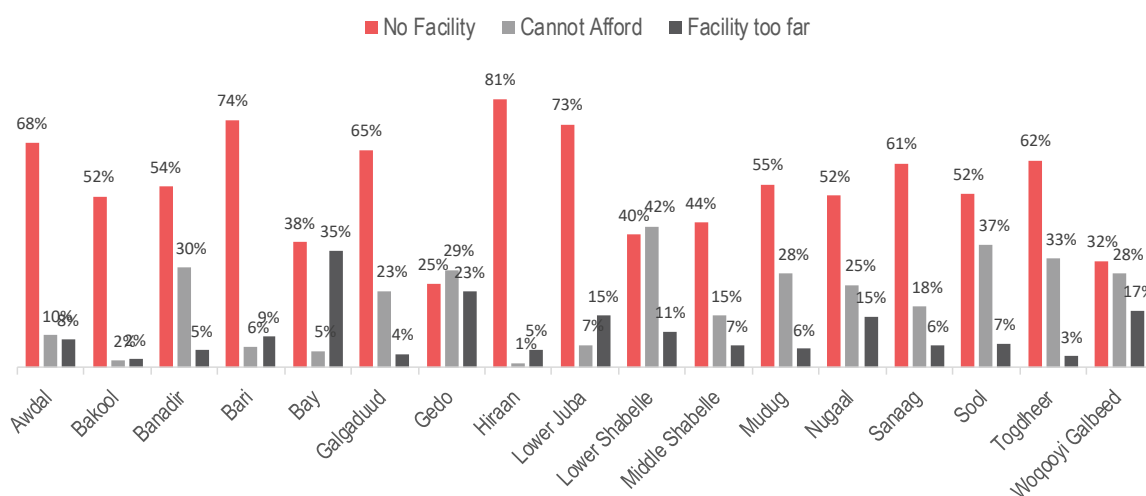
¹⁰⁷ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, “Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I.” April 2018.

¹⁰⁸ WHO, “Somalia Mental Health.” Last accessed: 10 October 2018.

reporting no access to healthcare reported that they were unable to afford health services. There was no significant variation in the proportion of vulnerable groups reporting access to a healthcare facility compared with the general population, with a breakdown available in Table 4. However, in terms of outcomes, women and children are particularly vulnerable. One in seven Somali children dies before the age of five¹⁰⁹, while one woman dies every three hours from pregnancy-related causes¹¹⁰.

A relatively high proportion of households reported at least one member experienced one or more health issues in the 30 days prior to data collection. Less than a third (29%) reported that no one over the age of four had had a health issue in the 30 days prior to the assessment; one fifth (18%) of households with children under the age of four reported that the children had had no issues in the same period. A breakdown of the most common health issues is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 5: Proportion of households reporting the top national barriers to healthcare access of the households reporting no access to healthcare, disaggregated by region



AWD, cholera, measles, and malaria are critical threats in Somalia, particularly for children. High proportions of households with children who had experienced malaria in the 30 days prior to the assignment were found in flood affected areas like Hiraan (88%), Gedo (78%), Lower Juba (77%), Middle Shabelle (77%), and Galgaduud (67%). Surprisingly, Bakool and Bay have been two regions with significant numbers of malaria cases in 2018¹¹¹, but the proportions of households that reported that their children had experienced malaria in the 30 days prior to the assessment were 46% in Bakool and 40% in Bay, near to the national average of 44%. The proportion of households with at least one child experiencing AWD were highest in Hiraan (45%) and Sool (43%). **Overall, the reported case rates of AWD, cholera, and measles are drastically lower than 2017 levels, which is potentially the result of extensive vaccination campaigns throughout 2017¹¹²**; 43% of all households surveyed in the JMCNA reported having their children vaccinated for measles.

Table 4: Key health indicators, disaggregated by population group

	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
% of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility	33%	24%	29%	35%	23%	26%
% of households reporting that the nearest healthcare service is over 30 minutes' walk away	50%	52%	46%	55%	49%	50%

¹⁰⁹ UNICEF, "Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016." 2016.

¹¹⁰ UNICEF, "Somalia Annual Report 2017." 2017.

¹¹¹ WHO, "Epidemiological Week 23 (Week ending 10th June)." June 2018.

¹¹² Ibid.

% of households reporting that they needed to access a health facility in the last 30 days for a specific health issue	79%	86%	87%	81%	85%	84%
% of households reporting that they had experienced a health issue in the last 30 days and were not able to access healthcare	30%	24%	22%	28%	26%	27%
% of households relying on traditional healer or shop selling medicine as their primary source of healthcare	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%

Shelter and Non-Food Items

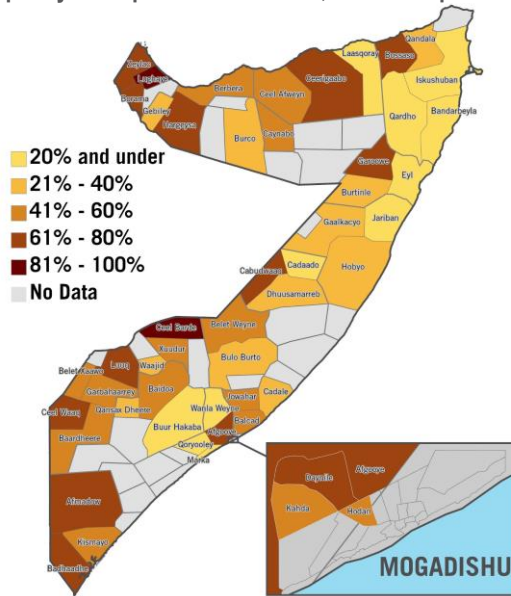
Half of all households (50%) reported living in emergency, temporary, or poor quality semi-permanent shelters, or in the open air¹¹³. Poor quality semi-permanent shelters refer to buuls (a traditional Somali shelter) which are just covered with vegetation, temporary shelters can be tents and similar structures, whilst the term emergency shelters refers those made of plastic sheets, tarps, poles, and emergency shelter kits. These three categories of structures offer limited defence against environmental elements and leave inhabitants vulnerable to a variety of protection concerns. Potentially at most risk in this regard were IDPs in the Waajid district of Bakool, which had the highest proportion of households reporting that they live in the open air (14%). Emergency shelters were particularly common for IDP households in Nugaal (55%) and Bay (30%). Significantly high proportions of households reported living in emergency shelters in Banadir for both IDP households (33%) and non-displaced (23%) households.

IDP and assessed minority clan households are significantly more likely to live in emergency, temporary, or poor quality semi-permanent shelters, or in the open air¹¹⁴, than non-displaced. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of IDP and 61% of assessed minority clan households, compared to 42% of non-displaced households, live in such shelters – as demonstrated in Table 4. To a lesser degree, a higher proportion of assessed female-headed households (58%) also reported living in emergency, temporary, or semi-permanent shelters. At the national level, shelter was the third most commonly reported priority need by both IDP (52%) and non-displaced (41%) households (see Section 5 for further information on household priority need).

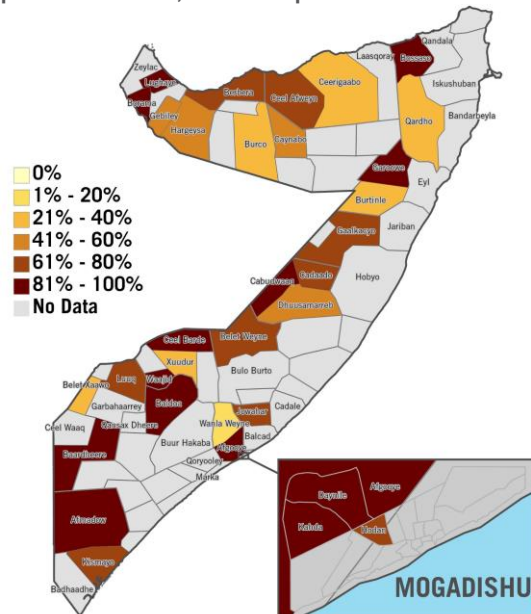
¹¹³ Whilst open-air shelters were included in this finding because they are amongst those most at risk, at the national level those living in the open air were 0% of households.

¹¹⁴ Whilst open-air shelters were included in this finding, at the national level those living in the open air were 0% for assessed female-headed and minority clan households.

Map 10: Proportion of non-displaced households reporting living in emergency, temporary, or poor quality semi-permanent shelter, or in the open air



Map 11: Proportion of IDP households reporting living in emergency, temporary, or poor quality semi-permanent shelter, or in the open air



Across the country, just under one-quarter (22%) of all households reported living in emergency or temporary shelters – including one third (37%) of IDP households and one sixth (17%) of non-displaced households. On Maps 10 and 11, it is clear that the proportion of households using temporary and emergency shelters varies significantly across the country, with high rates located particularly in flood- and cyclone-affected areas; regions with significantly higher proportions of IDP households reporting living in emergency and temporary shelters include Nugaal (64%), Bay (59%), Sanaag (48%), Banadir (48%), and Galgaduud (48%). Interestingly, these lower quality shelters were largely present in areas that did not have elevated proportions of households reporting shelter damage, with the exception of Bay region (see below for more information on shelter damage). Banadir was the only region where statistically significant differences from the national average were found, with approximately one-third (32%) of non-displaced households reporting living in temporary or emergency shelters – reaching up to 69% in Daynile district and 46% in Hodan district. Similar to Banadir, other **districts with urban centres showed a greater prevalence of lower quality shelters**: 58% of IDP households in Baidoa are living in emergency or temporary shelters, as are 55% in Garowe.

In addition to the lower quality shelter type, the actual shelter materials of an IDP household were found to be of significantly poorer quality than that of a non-displaced household; 50% of IDP households reported that the covering for their shelter consisted of cloth or plastic sheet, compared to 24% of non-displaced households. IDP households were also more likely to have earthen floors (see Table 4). Such low quality shelters expose inhabitants to the elements which brings health risks, particularly for infants and the elderly.

Alongside the potential health implications, poor quality shelters carry significant protection risks for inhabitants. These shelters often do not have doors that are lockable from the inside, lighting fixtures, or internal separations; 71% of IDP and 37% of non-displaced households reported that their shelter was lacking two or more of these features. Shelters without lockable doors may potentially increase the risk of home intrusion; 19% of IDP and 15% of non-displaced households reported theft from their shelter in the six months prior to the assessment. Inside the shelter, lack of internal separations can cause privacy issues, particularly as families frequently share their homes with relatives or community members¹¹⁵; one-third (32%) of all non-displaced households reported sharing their home with one or more non-family members. Among households that reported that there were unsafe areas for

¹¹⁵ REACH, “Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment.” April 2018; The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, “Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts.” April 2018.

women and girls in their community¹¹⁶, 30% of IDP households and 22% of non-displaced households indicated that shelters and shelter areas were unsafe. Such protection-based topics are discussed further in Section 4.3.

Three-quarters (75%) of all households reported that their shelter had been damaged in the 90 days prior to the assessment, with elevated rates in flood- and cyclone-affected regions. High proportions of IDP households reported damage to their shelters in the three months prior to the assessment in Bay (88%), Hiraan (87%), and Togdheer (87%). Importantly, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle (which also had elevated proportions of non-displaced households reporting having their shelter recently damaged, at 79%) were also the regions which had the highest proportions of households reporting recent shelter damage in the JMCNA of 2017; this potentially indicates that households in these regions have either experienced new damage to their previously damaged home, or have had repairs ruined by recent flooding or conflict. These areas are consistently at risk because they are vulnerable to recurrent flooding, suggesting that long-term solutions are needed to mitigate the likelihood of future floods. Non-displaced households expressed marginally higher proportions of shelter damage than IDP households, with the largest proportions located in the northern regions of Togdheer (91%), Sanaag (85%), Woqooyi Galbeed (84%), and Bari (82%). These were areas affected by the cyclones, heavy rains, and flash floods in 2018¹¹⁷, which is possibly the source of these damages.

Table 5: Key shelter indicators, disaggregated by population group

	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
% of households reporting 'plastic sheeting' as the primary shelter covering	30%	19%	32%	50%	16%	24%
% of households reporting that they live in a non-permanent shelter (open air, tent, emergency shelter, buul with vegetation covering)	58%	45%	61%	77%	42%	50%
% of households reporting 'earth' as the primary floor material in their shelter	64%	65%	71%	74%	58%	62%
% of households reporting that their shelter has been damaged in the three months prior to the assessment	72%	70%	84%	68%	77%	75%

In terms of non-food items (NFIs), high proportions of households reported ownership of essential items, even across vulnerable groups. Households were found to possess the least good quality mosquito nets (reported by 16% of households), plastic sheets (17%), and blankets (27%). **Some areas with high proportions of households reporting malaria cases like Hiraan, Lower Juba, and Galgaduud were also areas where lower proportions of households reported owning mosquito nets.** Galgaduud had the lowest proportion of households reporting that they owned nets, with just 5% of households indicating that they owned a net in good condition and 7% indicating they owned one in usable condition.

Some regions showed significantly lower ownership of NFIs than the national average. The proportions of IDP households which were lacking all useable NFIs were highest in Hiraan (21%) and Mudug (19%) regions; for the non-displaced, the regions with the highest proportions were in Galgaduud (21%), and Awdal (19%). **Flood-affected districts had some of the highest rates of households with no usable NFIs; 48% of non-displaced households reported no usable NFIs in the districts of Bulo Burto, 45% in Cabudwaaq, 24% in Jariiban, and 24% in Afgooye.** Substantial proportion of IDP households in different flood-affected districts like Belet Weyne (21%) and Galkacyo (19%) also reported having no usable NFIs.

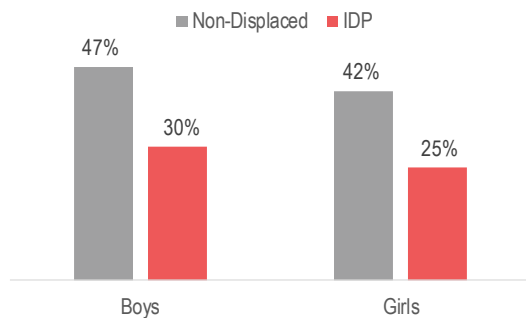
¹¹⁶ The proportion of households that reported feeling unsafe in a given area in the community was low, accounting for just 9% of non-displaced and 13% IDP households. However, as mentioned earlier, the rates of insecurity indicators may have been suppressed by the limitations of the methodology.

¹¹⁷ OCHA, "Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin 1 May - 3 June," June 2018.

Education

Somalia reportedly has one of the world's lowest enrolment rates for primary school-aged children¹¹⁸. In 2017 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Education Cluster lead, identified the national attendance rate to be approximately 32% of all school-aged children¹¹⁹. However, **the 2018 JMCNA figures indicate higher levels of attendance amongst non-displaced households, and a significant disparity between non-displaced and IDP attendance rates: 45% of non-displaced and 28% of IDP school-aged children¹²⁰ are reportedly attending school.**

Figure 6: Proportion of school-aged children reportedly in school, disaggregated by gender and displacement status



The relatively high attendance rate is a significant finding, as is the disparity between IDP and non-displaced children. There is not a statistically significant gap among attendance rates for children from vulnerable groups such as assessed minority clan or female headed households, or between male and female children – although there is a 22-point gap between IDP girls and non-displaced boys, as shown in Figure 6.

Primary schools had the highest attendance rates by a significant margin. For the non-displaced, most attending boys (60%) and girls (58%) were in primary schools, as was the case for IDP girls (62%) and boys (57%). IDP households reported that a lower proportion

of boys attend secondary school (9%) than other groups, like IDP girls (19%), and non-displaced boys and girls (both 20%); however, a marginally higher proportion of IDP boys attend vocational training classes (10%) and basic literacy classes (23%) than their peers. This trend may indicate that, **for IDP households, the opportunity cost¹²¹ of boys continuing to attend secondary school and not work (or not build their employment skills) is greater than the opportunity cost for girls.**

Seventy-four percent (74%) of IDP and 55% of non-displaced households reported that not all of their school-aged children were attending school. For these households the most common barrier to education was the same: **school fees were an obstacle for over 65% of IDP and nearly half (49%) of non-displaced households without all school-aged children in school.** When households identify school fees as a barrier, it explicitly links costs of school to attendance rates; however, child labour and domestic chores also serve as proxy indicators for the economic barriers to education. Poorer households often need help from household members, including children, to supplement income or to help around the house. Respondents in the JMCNA identified chores as one of the top three reasons why all the households' children were not in school, particularly for girls from non-displaced (16%) and IDP (8%) households; regionally, this trend was pronounced for school-aged girls in Sool (48%), and Woqooyi Galbeed (29%), and also in Sanaag for both girls (29%) and boys (25%). Similarly, child labour prevents school attendance in Banadir for non-displaced households, reported by those with boys (35%) and girls (28%) not in school. Economic barriers to education are particularly high for the poorest households; UNICEF notes that only 23% of children from the poorest quintile are enrolled in education, compared to nearly 60% from the richest quintile¹²². In this light, **the large gap in attendance rates between IDP and non-displaced households highlights the financial costs preventing displaced households from accessing education services.**

¹¹⁸ UNICEF, "Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016." 2016.

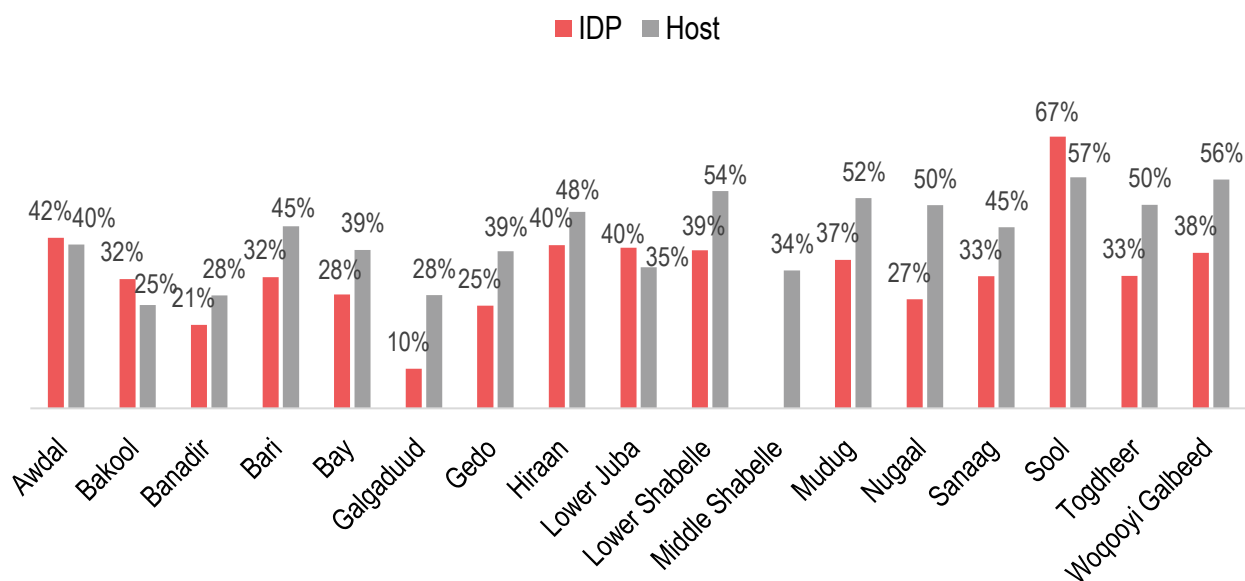
¹¹⁹ UNICEF, "Somalia Annual Report 2017." 2017.

¹²⁰ School-aged children defined as aged between 5-17 years

¹²¹ Understood as the loss of potential gain from choosing one option over an alternative option

¹²² These UNICEF findings measured student enrolment, whilst the JMCNA measured households' self-reported student attendance. UNICEF, "Somalia Annual Report 2017." 2017.

Figure 7: Proportion of school-aged children reportedly attending school, disaggregated by region and displacement status



As shown in Figure 7, a lower proportion of children in IDP households in Galgaduud attended school than non-displaced – 10% compared to 28% respectively. Banadir region also showed low attendance rates, particularly for IDP girls of which just 17% were reported to be attending school. Pertinently, due to methodological limitations, the JMNCA was unable to specifically capture attendance rates for nomadic communities, but according to UNICEF, enrolment may be significantly lower for this population, with gross enrolment ratio rates for pastoralist children possibly as low as 4%¹²³. In order to increase attendance rates, decreasing the cost of school fees for IDP children – and especially for IDP girls – may be an effective strategy.

In Somalia other barriers exist which prevent children from attending school, with considerable variation at the regional level as well as among population groups. Assessed minority clan households stand out as citing barriers other than school fees; instead, violence at school was a commonly identified barrier for both boys (51%) and girls (36%) by assessed households without all school-aged attending. Households without all school-aged children attending in Bay and Bakool also cited violence as a key barrier to education for both girls (39%) and boys (44%). Such reports may be a proxy indicator of forced child recruitment¹²⁴, and as such these findings may demonstrate **that children from minority clan households and households in Bay and Bakool might be at risk of forced recruitment at school**. Alternatively, households without all children attending indicated that having no school in the area was a barrier for boys in Bakool (53%) and Sanaag (41%), as well as for both boys and girls in Bari (42%). A lack of WASH facilities was reported by half (49%) of households without all school-aged children in school as a significant barrier for boys in Bay, as well as for both boys (58%) and girls (47%) from assessed minority clan households. This range of specific barriers presents the need for contextualised responses at all levels.

The barriers to education reported by households without all children in school caused significant proportions of children to drop out of school in the three months prior to the assessment. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of all households without all children in school indicated that a child had dropped out in that period. These drop outs were reportedly due to the same barriers discussed above, and illuminate a competing trend undermining the relatively high national attendance rates. Assessed households with one or more member with a disability or chronic disease appeared particularly affected, with 40% of them without all school-aged children in school reporting that a child had recently dropped out; for this group, fees were still the top reported reason for why girls (49%) and boys (42%) had stopped attending. Households with a disabled or chronically ill member may be more

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ The trend of child recruitment has been highlighted in many reports, for example: UNICEF, "[Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016](#)," 2016; United Nations Security Council, "[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#)," May 2018; Human Rights Watch, "[No Place for Children: Child recruitment, forced marriage, and attacks on schools in Somalia](#)," 2012.

affected as they possibly have other costs associated with healthcare that could be prioritized over a child's education.

Importantly, the JMNCA found that **30% of all households reported that education was one of their top three priority needs**; within this, 32% of non-displaced households reported that education was a priority need, compared to 20% of IDP households. Regions where the highest proportions of households expressed that education was a priority need were in Bari (51%), Sanaag (46%), Woqooyi Galbeed (45%), Mudug (42%), and Nugaal (40%); 60% of IDP households in Hiraan reported that education was one of their top three priority needs. This trend shows that Somali households are eager for greater access to education. With 50% of the population under the age of 15¹²⁵, addressing issues regarding this cohort is of critical importance for the future of the country.

Table 6: Key education indicators, disaggregated by population group

Indicator	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority Clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
% of households reporting that not all school-aged children (aged 5-17) are attending school	68%	63%	67%	74%	55%	63%
% of households reporting that one or more children has dropped out of school in the three months prior to the assessment ¹²⁶	32%	40%	22%	17%	30%	27%
% of households without all kids in school reporting that school fees are a barrier for boys	56%	52%	6%	65%	50%	53%
% of households without all kids in school reporting that school fees are a barrier for girls	55%	53%	2%	66%	48%	52%

Food Security

The overall food security situation in Somalia has improved following the above-average rains in the 2018 Gu season¹²⁷ and the substantial upscaling of humanitarian interventions since early 2017¹²⁸. Despite this improvement however, significant food consumption gaps and unsustainable coping strategies remain prevalent among the population. Furthermore, the gains in food security presented here are fragile due to the long-term erosion of household resilience (see Section 4.2). This means there is a high probability these findings will deteriorate, particularly for the most vulnerable people, without continued humanitarian intervention.

Over half (55%) of all households reported that they had inadequate access to food at the time of the assessment. Although high, this figure represents a notable improvement from the 2017 JMCNA findings, in which 85% of households reported inadequate access to food. For households reporting inadequate access to food, the differences between IDP and non-displaced communities is stark. **IDP households appeared to be considerably more vulnerable, with 77% of IDP households reporting inadequate access to food, compared to 48% of non-displaced households.** Furthermore, a substantially higher proportion of female-headed households (66%) compared to male headed households (50%) reported inadequate access to food, pointing to the higher vulnerability of female headed households to food insecurity. Regionally, Hiraan had the highest proportion of IDP households reporting inadequate access to food at 94%, which is likely linked to the April-May 2018 flooding that affected the region. Belet Weyne district was particularly hard-hit, with floods destroying crops,

¹²⁵ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I." April 2018.

¹²⁶ Of households with one or more child out of school.

¹²⁷ The Gu season is the main cropping season in Somalia which generally starts in March and ends in June.

¹²⁸ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security." June 2018.

settlements, and causing the displacement of new populations as well as the further displacement of existing IDPs. IDPs in the Bakool region were the next most severely affected, with 93% of IDP households reporting inadequate access to food. This finding may be related to the limited humanitarian intervention in the region due to security concerns.

Other indicators of food security, such as consumption and dietary diversity, also reveal marked improvement. In 2018, only 32% of households were categorised as having a poor Food Consumption Score¹²⁹ (FCS) – a substantial improvement from the 2017 JMCNA, in which 63% of households were categorised as having a poor FCS. In keeping with previously identified trends, a higher proportion of IDP households was found to have a “poor” FCS compared to non-displaced households, at 42% versus 28%. Regionally, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Hiraan and Bari had the lowest proportions of households with a poor FCS, a finding which may be attributable to high cereal production in southern Somalia following average to above average rains in these regions. FSNAU estimates cereal production across the country was 58% higher than the 2013-2017 average¹³⁰. At the district level, Qandala had the highest proportion of households (87%) categorised as having a poor FCS. This was followed by Xudur, at 73%, and Ceel Barde, at 70%, both in Bakool Region.

Table 7: Proportion of households in each FCS category, disaggregated by region

	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
Lower Shabelle	90%	8%	3%
Bari	62%	18%	20%
Hiraan	54%	26%	20%
Gedo	53%	27%	20%
Bay	60%	18%	22%
Togdheer	49%	28%	23%
Lower Juba	53%	20%	27%
Galgaduud	50%	22%	28%
Awdal	33%	37%	29%
Middle Shabelle	44%	25%	31%
Mudug	51%	12%	37%
Sool	31%	27%	42%
Sanaag	29%	29%	42%
Banadir	44%	11%	45%
Nugaal	25%	25%	50%
Woqooyi Galbeed	21%	24%	55%
Bakool	11%	29%	59%

In a further illustration of the improving food security situation, only a tenth (10%) of households were categorised as having severe hunger according to their Household Hunger Scale¹³¹ (HHS). Again, IDP households appeared to be more vulnerable with 17% of IDP households compared to 8% of non-displaced households being categorised as having severe hunger. Only 9% of all households reported a reduction in the variety of food they could access in the six months prior to this assessment. Relatedly, just 23% of households were categorised as having a low Dietary Diversity Score¹³² (DDS). Like with the FCS, a significantly higher proportion of IDP households (32%) were categorised as having a low DDS compared to non-displaced

¹²⁹ The FCS is a composite score of food consumption at the household level based on food frequency and nutritional importance of foods consumed. It is used to classify households into three groups - Poor < 28; Borderline ≥ 28 < 42; Acceptable ≥ 42. For more information see: World Food Programme, [“How to construct the Food Consumption Score.”](#) Last accessed: 11 November 2018.

¹³⁰ FSNAU and FEWSNET, [“2018 Post Gu Technical Release.”](#) September 2018.

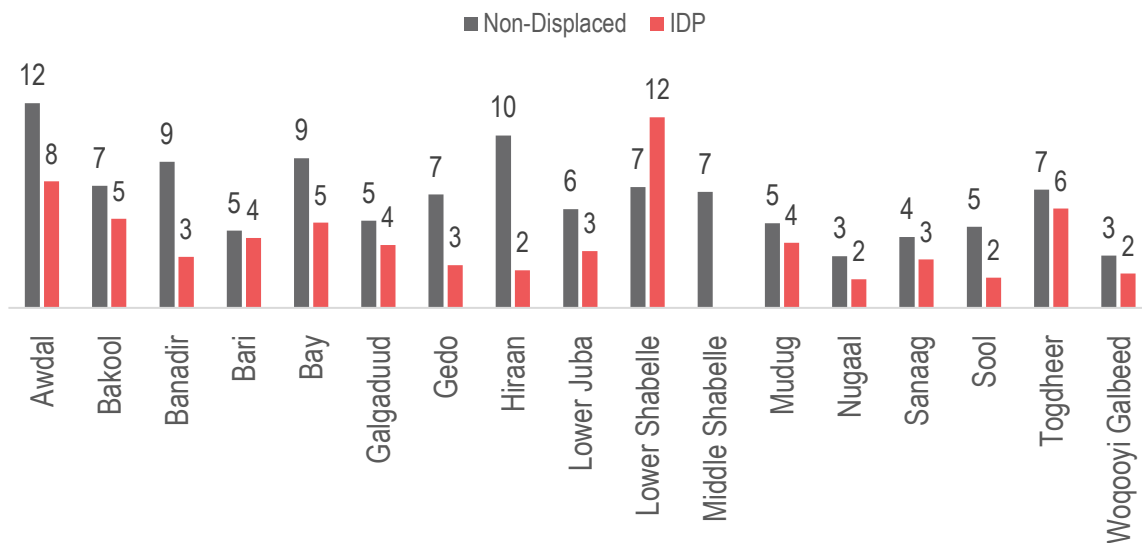
¹³¹ The HHS is a food deprivation scale and is used to classify households into three categories - 0–1 little to no hunger in the household; 2–3 moderate hunger in the household; 4–6 severe hunger in the household. For more information, see: Ballard, Terri et al. [“Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide.”](#) August 2011.

¹³² The DDS is a dietary diversity indicator used to classify households into three groups - Low ≤ 4; Medium ≥ 5 ≤ 6; High > 6 - by enumerating the number of different food groups households consume. For more information, see: Bilinsky, Paula and Anne Swindale [“Household Dietary Diversity Score \(HDDS\) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide – Version 2.”](#) September 2006.

households (20%). At the regional level households in Bakool had the poorest food security outcomes, with a high proportion of households both having a poor FSC (59%) and a moderate to severe DDS (98% of IDP households and 86% of non-displaced). There was also a correlation between the proportion of households with a poor FCS and severe DDS in the drought-affected regions of Sool and Sanaag, which likely reflects the sustained impact of climate-driven food insecurity that these regions have experienced over the past few years.

On average, households reported that their stock of cereals would last seven days, a marginal improvement from the 2017 JMCNA in which households reported an average of 5 days, but is still indicative of low food stocks. The variation between non-displaced and IDP households in this regard was significant (7 and 4 days respectively). Regionally the difference was significant between IDP households and non-displaced, for example in Hiraan and Banadir Regions – as shown in Figure 8. The geographic distribution of reported cereal stocks is likely a consequence of the improving food security situation in southern Somalia compared to northern Somalia, where crop-dependent agro-pastoralists reported low production¹³³.

Figure 8: Average reported number of days that households’ cereal stock at time of this assessment would last, disaggregated by region and displacement status



At the national level, the most commonly reported reason for inadequate access to food was high prices, cited by 22% of households with inadequate access. This is a significant improvement from the 2017 JMCNA findings, in which 78% of households reported the same, a likely result of declining food prices and favourable livestock-cereal terms of trade in the country¹³⁴. It is worth noting however, that due to both limited income sources and assets, as well as natural resource-based livelihoods exposed to changes in climate, most households in Somalia have fragile economic resilience and are thus highly vulnerable to price shocks. Regionally, reasons for inadequate access to food varied – for instance, in Bay region, limited humanitarian intervention was the most commonly reported cause. This is possibly a reflection of the large IDP population in the region and their reliance on humanitarian assistance. In contrast, crop destruction and the lack of sufficient cultivation were the primary causes of inadequate access to food in Lower Juba, potentially an impact of the April-May 2018 floods. In Sool, death of livestock was the most commonly reported reason, likely mirroring the impact of the most recent drought (see Section 4.1 for further details on household loss of livelihoods).

In a further indication of the improvements to household food security over the past year, the average reduced Coping Strategy Index¹³⁵ (rCSI) score among households was 12, a marginal improvement from 14 in the 2017 JMCNA. However, within this IDP households were more likely to regularly employ coping strategies in order

¹³³ FSNAU and FEWSNET, “2018 Post Gu Technical Release.” September 2018.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ The rCSI measures behaviours adopted by households when they have difficulties in meeting their food consumption needs. Whilst there is not a universally agreed set of thresholds for the rCSI score in Somalia, unlike with the FCS, DDS and HHS, the score can be interpreted relatively – with a higher score indicating poorer food insecurity as households are forced to resort to the more frequent use of coping mechanisms and/or more negative coping strategies in order to cope with inadequate access to food.

to respond to food insecurity, as presented in Table 8 below, indicating their greater vulnerability. Overall, the marginal improvements suggest that households have minimal adequate food consumption; but, they are unable to access some essential food without resorting to coping strategies that can be exhausted. Coping strategies are further discussed in Section 4.2.

Table 8: Average number of days that households reportedly used coping strategies in the seven days prior to the assessment

Coping strategy	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat cheaper, lower quality food	2	3
Borrow food from relatives	2	2
Reduce the number of meals per day	1	2
Reduce portion sizes	1	2
Adults skip meals so children can eat	1	1

Nutrition

According to UNICEF, Somalia is one of the ten most malnourished countries in the world; it ranks the third highest in the eastern and south African region¹³⁶. By the end of 2018, 1.2 million children are expected to be malnourished¹³⁷, with 232,000 life threatening cases. Attributed to food scarcity and chronic issues such as disease and inadequate access to health services, the national level of acute malnutrition in Somalia is estimated to be “serious” with a median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 14%¹³⁸. Areas hosting IDP households have some of the highest rates of malnutrition¹³⁹. The capacity of service providers is low¹⁴⁰ with just 60% of providers trained in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) management¹⁴¹. UNICEF’s response as the Nutrition Cluster lead has focused on intervention in central and southern regions of Somalia which count the biggest proportion of Somalia’s malnutrition caseload¹⁴².

According to the JMCNA data, only 14% of households reported access to nutrition services, indicating substantial gaps in the provision of nutrition services or the local awareness of those services. There was a negligible difference in the proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services for non-displaced households (14%) and IDP households (12%). Regional differences were more significant, and likely related to varying levels of humanitarian intervention. As shown on Maps 12 and 13, Bakool and Gedo had the highest proportions of households reporting access to nutrition services, at 45% and 33% respectively. Conversely, Awdal at 5%, Galgaduud at 6%, Woqooyi Galbeed at 7%, and Bari at 8% had the lowest proportions of households reporting access to nutrition services. **Even lower proportions were found at the district level. In Qandala, Bandarbayla and Buur Hakaba, no households reported access to nutrition services. Only 5% of households in Berbera, Ceerigaabo, Lughaye and Dhuusamarreeb, and 4% in Borama, 3% in Cabudwaaq and 2% in Qoryooley reported access to nutrition services.**

Of those that reported access to nutrition services, the majority of households appear to be located within a reasonably close proximity. Forty-eight percent (48%) estimated that the nearest nutrition service centre was a less than 30-minute walk, while 35% reported a 30 to 60-minute walking distance to the nearest service provider.

There appears to be a very low availability of specific key nutrition services. **Outpatient Therapeutic Programming (OTP), Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programming (TSFP) and Stabilisation Centres (SC) were the most commonly reported available nutrition services at the national level, reported by 36%, 19%, and 18% of households with access to nutrition services respectively.** Overall, a higher proportion of non-displaced than IDP households reported availability of key nutrition services. However, Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) were an exception, with 18% of IDP households reporting its availability, as opposed

¹³⁶ UNICEF, “[The State of the World’s Children 2014](#).” 2014.

¹³⁷ United Nations Security Council, “[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#).” May 2018.

¹³⁸ FSNAU and FEWSNET, “[2018 Post Gu Technical Release](#).” September 2018.

¹³⁹ UNICEF, “[Somalia Annual Report 2017](#).” 2017.

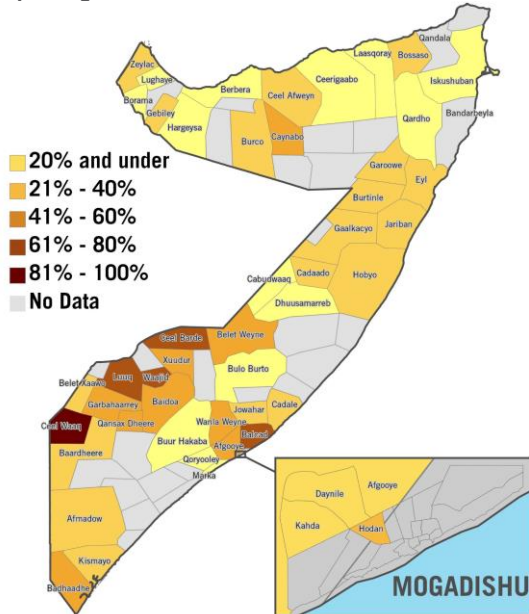
¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

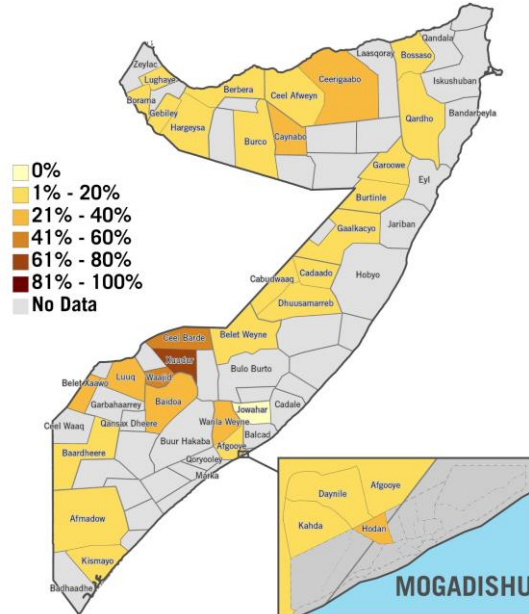
¹⁴² UNICEF, “[Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016](#).” 2016.

to 10% of non-displaced households. In correlation with the mentioned geographical focus of nutrition interventions, **relatively higher proportions of households in southern and central Somalia reported access to key nutrition services than in northern regions.**

Map 12: Proportion of non-displaced households reporting no access to nutrition services



Map 13: Proportion of IDP households reporting no access to nutrition services



Fifty-four percent (54%) of households with children under the age of six months reported exclusive breastfeeding, a substantially higher proportion than the 30% proportion reported by FSNAU and UNICEF in 2017¹⁴³. This may be attributable to sensitization programmes for breastfeeding practices. This attribution is further supported by the finding that a higher proportion of IDP households reported exclusive breastfeeding than their non-displaced counterparts, at 63% and 51% respectively, indicating that sensitization interventions may be targeting IDP households to a larger extent.

Despite the improvement, breastfeeding gaps are still persistent in some regions and districts. Regionally, the lowest proportions of households with children under the age of six months reporting exclusive breastfeeding were in Galgaduud and Togdheer (37%), Mudug (40%), Woqooyi Galbeed (46%) and Lower Shabelle (49%). Even lower proportions were reported at the district level. No household with children under the age of six months reported exclusive breastfeeding in Jariiban and only 4% and 8% reported this in Eyl and Cabudwaaq respectively. This likely indicates a need to increase sensitization interventions regarding breastfeeding in these areas, given the impact of breastfeeding on child survival. For instance, compared to non-exclusively breastfed, exclusively breastfed children are 14 times less likely to succumb to diseases and infections during their first six months¹⁴⁴.

Nationally, middle upper-arm circumference (MUAC)¹⁴⁵ estimates indicated that **54% of children under the age of five years were either at risk of malnutrition, experiencing moderate malnutrition, or experiencing severe malnutrition. This figure is a notable improvement from the 2017 JMCNA where 68% of children in the same age range fell into these categories.** There was a negligible difference in MUAC estimates between assessed children in IDP and non-displaced households. Forty-six percent (46%) of children under the age of five in non-

¹⁴³ UNICEF, "Three in ten mothers in Somalia exclusively breastfeed for the first six months," August 2017. Last accessed: 8 November 2018.

¹⁴⁴ UNICEF, "Nutrition – Breastfeeding," 29 July 2015. Last accessed: 8 November 2018.

¹⁴⁵ MUAC screening involves the measurement of the upper arm of children aged between 6 and 59 months using a colour-coded band with a gauge that provides a number and the colour range. Green indicates a circumference of >135mm which is normal, yellow indicates 125-134mm which is at risk of malnutrition, orange indicates 110-124mm which is moderate malnutrition, and red indicates <110mm which is severe malnutrition. Due to a glitch in the data collection, all households including children under 6 months have been removed. In total, 9,911 households were included, 7,540 non-displaced households and 2,371 IDP households. With a confidence interval of 95%, the national margin of error is 1% while regional margins of error vary between 3% and 7%.

displaced households were estimated to be either at risk of malnutrition, experiencing moderate malnutrition, or experiencing severe malnutrition compared to 44% of those in IDP households.

Table 9: Proportion of households reporting the availability of nutrition services, disaggregated by region¹⁴⁶

	BSFP	IYCF	MS	OTP	SC	TSFP	WF
Bakool	31%	0%	5%	44%	15%	33%	23%
Bay	29%	1%	20%	13%	32%	5%	23%
Lower Juba	26%	5%	2%	55%	44%	39%	3%
Awdal	25%	16%	33%	7%	0%	4%	3%
Banadir	18%	0%	0%	40%	13%	4%	0%
Middle Shabelle	12%	11%	0%	34%	22%	19%	0%
Galgaduud	10%	10%	5%	67%	17%	17%	1%
Gedo	8%	12%	2%	66%	10%	33%	0%
Mudug	6%	16%	0%	16%	33%	15%	6%
Sool	6%	14%	3%	18%	28%	36%	2%
Bari	4%	16%	6%	53%	52%	9%	3%
Lower Shabelle	4%	15%	10%	46%	10%	10%	6%
Nugaal	4%	14%	10%	13%	14%	24%	24%
Togdheer	2%	23%	20%	41%	0%	28%	4%
Sanaag	2%	24%	12%	47%	25%	32%	8%
Woqooyi Galbeed	1%	8%	11%	18%	3%	42%	3%
Hiraan	1%	7%	10%	51%	16%	24%	9%

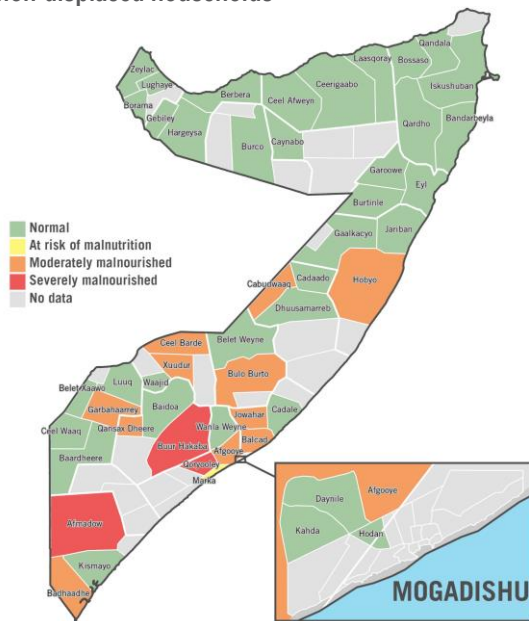
At the regional level, the highest proportions of children under the age of five years estimated to be either at risk of malnutrition, experiencing moderate malnutrition, or experiencing severe malnutrition were found in Middle Shabelle at 82%. Slightly lower proportions were observed in Lower Shabelle and Bakool at 68% and Gedo at 64%. However, some districts had dramatically high rates. All children in Qoryooley, 97% in Qansaxdheere and Bulo Burto, 96% in Jowhar, 92% in Afmadow and 91% in Buur Hakaba were estimated to be either at risk of malnutrition, experiencing moderate malnutrition, or experiencing severe malnutrition. Importantly, these districts – particularly Qoryooley and Buur Hakaba – are among those with the lowest reported access to malnutrition services, with the only exception being Qansax Dheere¹⁴⁷. Disaggregated results between IDP households and non-displaced households are visible on Maps 14 and 15.

Of children that were estimated to be experiencing moderate and severe malnutrition, just 19% were reported as receiving treatment. A marginally higher proportion of those in non-displaced households were reported to be receiving treatment at 21% compared to those in IDP households at 15%. The notable improvement in malnutrition prevalence at the national level may well be linked to improvement in the food security situation in Somalia. However, malnutrition is still prevalent in some regions and districts, indicating that the causal factors of malnutrition are largely context-specific. In the case of Somalia these include: climatic factors, insecurity, lack of basic health facilities, poor hygiene and sanitation practices, disease, limited humanitarian interventions, and structural poverty.

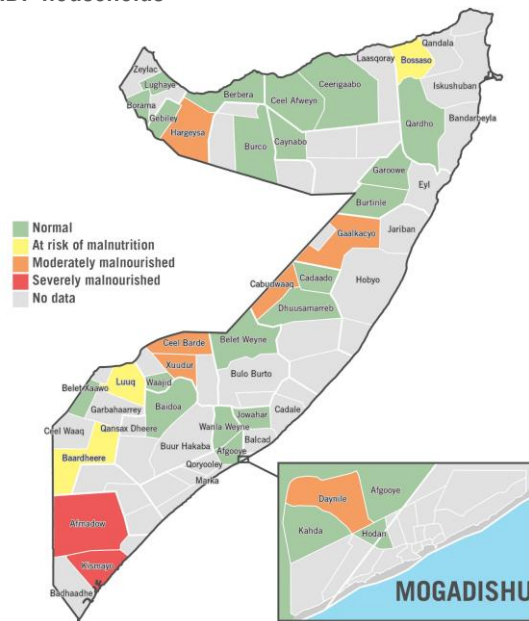
¹⁴⁶ Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF); Micronutrient Supplementation (MS); Wet Feeding (WF).

¹⁴⁷ 62% of households in Qansax Dheere district reported having access to nutrition services which is significantly higher than many areas.

Map 14: Average MUAC score of assessed children in non-displaced households



Map 15: Average MUAC score of assessed children in IDP households



3.3 Evolving concerns regarding livelihoods and protection

Whilst indicators for many sectors show improvements regarding access – although generally the quality of many services remains low – livelihoods and protection issues appear much more complex. The primary drivers of Somalia’s crisis, armed conflict and natural disasters, have destroyed livelihoods and deeply eroded households’ resilience to respond to subsequent shocks, leaving Somali households in a precarious position of heightened economic vulnerability in the midst of widespread transitions away from traditional livelihoods. Against this backdrop, protection concerns in Somalia are rife, in part due to the aforementioned low quality of available services.

Livelihoods

Data from the 2018 JMCNA illustrates the impact that the drought and flooding has had on agro-pastoral livelihoods at the household level, particularly in terms of loss of livelihood options and damage to livestock and land. **Approximately half of all IDP (56%) and non-displaced (48%) households reported that they had lost access to one or more income source in the year prior to the assessment, suggesting widespread damage to available livelihood opportunities.**

According to the World Bank’s 2018 DINA, 60% of the Somali population still live in rural areas, while 85% are reliant on the agriculture sector – dominated by livestock production – for their livelihoods¹⁴⁸. However, **a markedly small proportion of households reported that they owned livestock, at 24% of non-displaced and just 7% of IDP households.** Similarly, the proportion of households reporting either subsistence or commercial livestock production as their primary, secondary or tertiary income and livelihood source is relatively low. As Table 8 indicates, just 16% of assessed non-displaced households and 10% of IDP households reported relying on subsistence livestock produce as one of their income sources¹⁴⁹. The figures for commercial livestock production were similar, at 12% of non-displaced and 8% of IDP households. These figures are consistent with the findings from the 2017 JMCNA findings, in which 13% of all households reported subsistence livestock produce as an income source, and 18% reported livestock produce for sale.

¹⁴⁸ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, “[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I.](#)” April 2018.

¹⁴⁹ Households were asked to select their primary, secondary and tertiary income sources. This table presents the amalgamated figures to give an indication of overall household income sources.

Table 10: Proportion of households reporting relying on the following income and livelihood sources¹⁵⁰

	Non-displaced	IDP
Community support	24%	37%
Business/ self employed	29%	17%
Fishing for sale	4%	3%
Contracted job	22%	19%
Day labour/casual work	66%	79%
Farming for sale	11%	5%
Humanitarian assistance	19%	42%
Livestock produce for sale	12%	8%
None	50%	48%
Remittances	12%	3%
Rent of land or property	2%	1%
Sale of humanitarian assistance	2%	8%
Subsistence farming	25%	17%
Subsistence fishing	6%	3%
Subsistence livestock produce	16%	10%

Within this there was some substantial regional variation (see Table 9 and 10). Sool had the highest proportion of non-displaced households reporting that they relied on livestock, both subsistence and commercial, as an income source followed by Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle. As with the households indicating they own livestock, **the proportion of IDP households reporting that they rely on livestock as an income source was lower overall than for non-displaced households**. As Table 10 shows, the highest proportions of IDP households relying on livestock as an income source were again in Sool, as well as Gedo and Galgaduud.

Of the households reporting that they do own livestock, 67% of IDP households and 53% of non-displaced indicated that at least one quarter of their herd had died in the six months prior to data collection, with 11% of IDP and 3% of non-displaced households reporting that more than three quarters of their herd had died in the same period. The high rate of livestock death is reflective of the far reaching impact that the drought has had on pastoral livelihoods.

Table 11: Proportion of non-displaced households reporting relying on the following sources of income, by region¹⁵¹

	Subsistence farming	Farming for sale	Subsistence livestock	Livestock for sale	Day labour
Awdal	17%	4%	19%	14%	60%
Bakool	30%	13%	22%	22%	80%
Banadir	10%	8%	10%	5%	72%
Bari	9%	6%	18%	17%	64%
Bay	50%	22%	18%	9%	66%
Galgaduud	4%	3%	15%	16%	64%

¹⁵⁰ Households were asked to select their primary, secondary and tertiary income sources. This table presents the amalgamated figures to give an indication of overall household income sources.

¹⁵¹ Households were asked to select their primary, secondary and tertiary income sources. This table presents the amalgamated figures to give an indication of overall household income sources.

Gedo	33%	12%	25%	20%	77%
Hiraan	41%	12%	23%	15%	68%
Lower Juba	53%	25%	37%	36%	58%
Lower Shabelle	44%	16%	11%	4%	68%
Middle Shabelle	64%	33%	31%	19%	33%
Mudug	6%	4%	9%	19%	68%
Nugaal	9%	10%	16%	11%	73%
Sanaag	8%	3%	8%	12%	67%
Sool	1%	1%	39%	42%	35%
Togdheer	4%	0%	12%	14%	58%
Woqooyi Galbeed	9%	2%	11%	4%	74%

As with livestock ownership, the proportion of households indicating that they own or rent arable land for agricultural production was low, 10% of IDP and 23% of non-displaced households. As indicated in Table 11 a marginally higher proportion of households, both IDP and non-displaced, reported relying on agriculture as a source of income, although again there was significant regional variation with this. **The riverine regions, such as the Middle and Lower Shabelles, Hiraan, and Bay, had some of the highest percentages of both IDP and non-displaced households relying on subsistence farming as an income source, which is consistent with the characterisation of these areas as the ‘bread basket’ of Somalia.** A notable proportion of households (34% of IDP and 29% of non-displaced) indicating they had access to land for cultivation reported that the land had been damaged in the six months prior to the assessment with the highest proportions falling in the regions worst affected by the flooding in April 2018, such as Middle Shabelle (reported by 62% of households with land) and Hiraan (49%).

Both the low proportions of households with access to livestock and land as livelihood sources, combined with the relatively high rates of livestock death and land damage, suggest substantial damage to agro-pastoral livelihood opportunities has occurred since the start of the drought. Whilst these figures are likely influenced by the rural-urban bias in the data collection in the regions of southern and central Somalia and the potential absence of nomadic communities in the sampling (see the Methodology Section), the findings are nevertheless significant, not least because the 2018 data remains consistent with the 2017 JMCNA. Additionally, the rural-urban bias does not apply to the findings from Puntland and Somaliland as data was collected in both rural and urban areas, proportional to population size.

Table 12: Proportion of IDP households reporting that they rely on the following sources of income, by region¹⁵²

	Subsistence farming	Farming for sale	Subsistence livestock	Livestock for sale	Day labour
Awdal	8%	7%	13%	12%	79%
Bakool	20%	2%	19%	4%	86%
Banadir	20%	8%	11%	8%	78%
Bari	2%	0%	5%	4%	76%
Bay	32%	5%	7%	1%	79%
Galgaduud	1%	1%	20%	22%	68%
Gedo	14%	4%	19%	25%	82%
Hiraan	43%	4%	0%	0%	76%
Lower Juba	16%	9%	11%	7%	90%
Lower Shabelle	28%	1%	10%	3%	78%

¹⁵² Households were asked to select their primary, secondary and tertiary income sources. This table presents the amalgamated figures to give an indication of overall household income sources.

Middle Shabelle ¹⁵³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mudug	13%	4%	9%	19%	68%
Nugaal	12%	10%	16%	6%	78%
Sanaag	3%	0%	8%	11%	77%
Sool	1%	0%	25%	17%	28%
Togdheer	5%	0%	7%	4%	76%
Woqooyi Galbeed	2%	0%	7%	4%	94%

Aside from the break-down in rural livelihoods illustrated above, another significant shift in income and livelihood sources has been the growing reliance on day labour amongst both IDP and non-displaced households. The last column in Tables 9 and 10 reveal that an extremely high proportion of households relied on day labour as a key source of income. In a likely reflection of the reduced agro-pastoral activities amongst IDPs, as detailed above, a higher proportion of IDP households reported day labour as an income source (79%) than non-displaced (66%). Furthermore, **day labour was the most commonly reported source of income for both IDP and non-displaced households across all assessed regions, and the most common primary source of income in 14 of the 17 regions.** Significantly, the proportion of households reporting day labour as an income source appears to have increased over the last year, from an estimated 59% of all households in the 2017 JMCNA, implying a growing trend towards day labour, potentially at the expense of more 'traditional' agro-pastoral livelihood sources. Moreover, day labour is typically sporadic, poorly paid and informal; increased reliance on this as a major income source may therefore further entrench the tenuous socio-economic position of vulnerable households, particularly IDP households.

These findings must be viewed in light of the extremely high proportions of IDP households reporting that they mean to remain where they are currently settled permanently, rather than return to their pre-displaced location (see Section 3.1 on displacement). **The lack of intention to return has significant implications for the types of livelihoods IDP households are able to access, suggesting a fundamental shift away from agro-pastoral livelihoods amongst urban and peri-urban populations, at least at present. This should be a serious consideration for planning livelihood interventions that target urban IDP populations.**

Erosion of household resilience

Whilst the JMCNA data indicates that there are marginal improvements in humanitarian outcomes, the current context must be viewed through a historical lens. Multiple cycles of drought, flooding and conflict over several decades, a reduction in livelihood opportunities, and successive waves of displacement have resulted in the exhaustion of coping mechanisms and the erosion of household's ability to respond to shocks.

A notably high proportion of both IDP (78%) and non-displaced (74%) households reported relying on one or more livelihood coping mechanisms in the 30 days prior to the assessment, suggesting that households are being forced to engage in risk-taking behaviour to meet their basic needs, despite the marginal improvements in food, water and basic service access illustrated above. Figure 10 illustrates the proportion of households reporting that they have resorted to one or more coping mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection, in order to respond to a lack of income. Almost one-quarter of both IDP (24%) and non-displaced (22%) households indicated borrowing money from relatives or friends, and a similar proportion reported selling livestock (22% of non-displaced households and 15% of IDP households). **Of particular concern is the situation of IDP households from minority clans¹⁵⁴, who are notably more likely to resort to coping mechanisms that are dangerous and which expose them to greater protection risks.** Almost a third (32%) of assessed IDP minority clan households¹⁵⁵ indicated resorting to abnormal migration, whilst 20% reported that they had sold productive assets, and 19% indicated that one or more member had engaged in dangerous or harmful income generating activities. A higher proportion of assessed

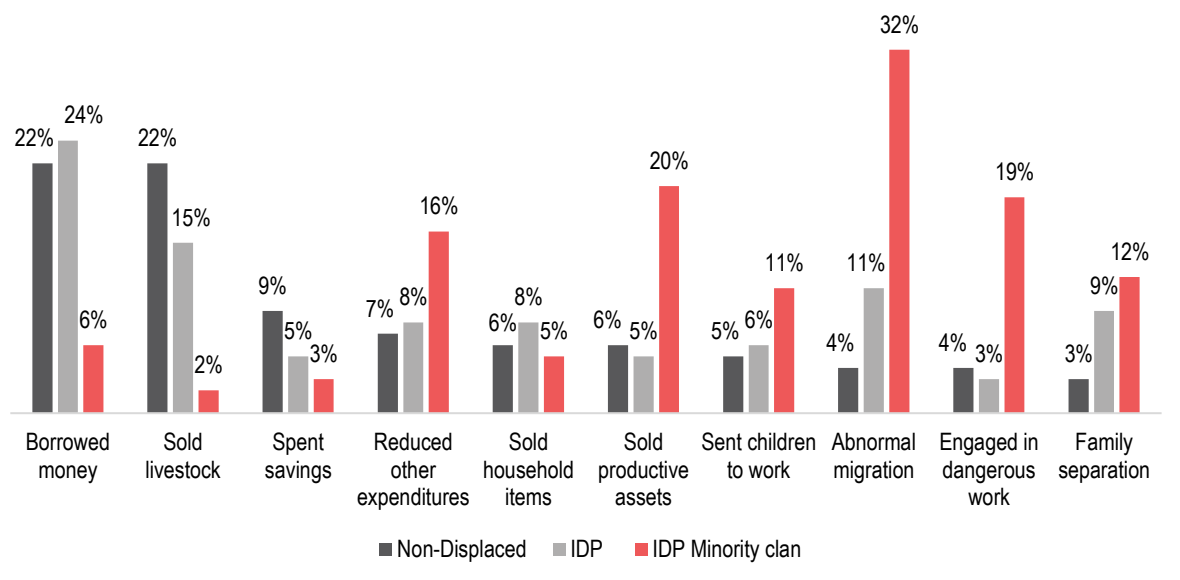
¹⁵³ There was not a sufficient IDP sample size in this region to result in reasonably accurate findings.

¹⁵⁴ Please note that the JMCNA sample was not stratified for minority clan groups and these results must therefore be considered indicative rather than representative.

¹⁵⁵ A sub-set of the overall assessed minority clan households.

minority clan IDP households also reported that children were engaged in paid work as a coping mechanism. Whilst these findings are within the margin of error and therefore not considered statistically significant, when triangulated with the high proportion of assessed minority clan households (both IDP and non-displaced) reporting that children work (see Table 13), it suggests that **children in minority clan households are consistently more likely to be engaged in child labour activities.**

Figure 9: Proportion of households reporting that they have used livelihood coping mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection, disaggregated by population group¹⁵⁶



Additionally, a further proportion of households reported that they were unable to rely on some coping strategies because they had already exhausted their ability to use them before the month prior to the assessment. For example, 22% of all households indicated that they were unable to borrow more money, 12% had exhausted their ability to sell livestock, and another 11% had already spent too much of their savings. Again, assessed minority clan households appeared particularly likely to have engaged in riskier strategies, with 15% saying they were unable to abnormally migrate again¹⁵⁷, or to send more of their children to work. These findings reflect the protracted nature of Somalia's crisis – forcing families to repeatedly resort to various strategies which can expose them to protection risks and, once exhausted, leave them even more vulnerable in the face of subsequent shocks.

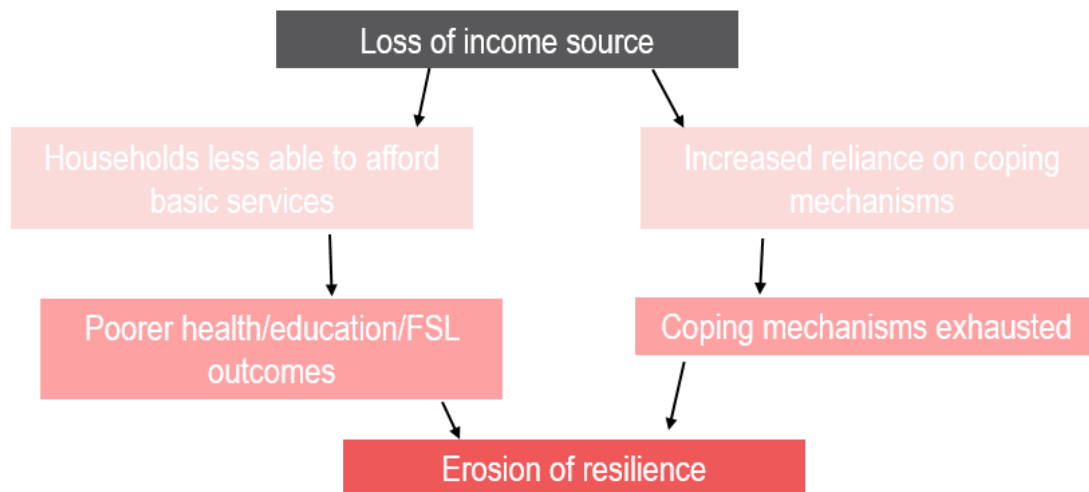
Alongside the increased reliance on, and exhaustion of, coping mechanisms, the reduction in the number of income sources has resulted in a decreased ability of households to meet their basic needs. High food prices was the most commonly reported reason for inadequate access to food for both IDP (23% of those households reporting inadequate access to food) and non-displaced households (22%), with 46% of all IDP and 57% of non-displaced households reporting that food prices had increased in the six months prior to the assessment. Similarly, an inability to afford school fees was consistently the most commonly reported reason for why children were not attending school, for both girls and boys and displaced and non-displaced groups, whilst the second most commonly reported reason for lack of healthcare access was that households could not afford it – reported by 21% of IDP and 22% of non-displaced households with no healthcare access. **Although the JMCNA indicates marginal improvements in humanitarian outcomes (as shown in Section 3.2) without improved access to livelihoods, particularly amongst urban IDP populations, it is likely that these gains will remain tenuous.**

Figure 10 provides a visual demonstration of how the loss or change of income sources may result in an erosion of household resilience. Given that the humanitarian context in Somalia is characterised as protracted, this pattern of erosion is highly likely to continue as successive waves of drought, flooding and insecurity further reduce the ability of households to respond to shocks.

¹⁵⁶ Households could select multiple responses.

¹⁵⁷ Most likely due to complete exhaustion of household resources.

Figure 10: Erosion of household resilience in Somalia



Protection

The overlapping characteristics of the humanitarian emergency outlined above have created ripple effects with wide-reaching consequences on protection concerns. The HRP for 2018 identified protection as a key cross-cutting issue in the country¹⁵⁸, whilst the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team recognized the centrality of protection throughout the entire humanitarian response¹⁵⁹. Loss or change in livelihoods, forced displacement, and extremely limited humanitarian service provision in some areas have left households increasingly exposed to protection concerns. Within this, the impact of both conflict and drought have been particularly visceral amongst population groups which are already vulnerable, especially IDPs and minority clans.

Note that due to issues around the sensitivity of collecting data on protection concerns it is likely that many protection indicators were underreported by households. Nevertheless, there are important issues and trends which, when triangulated with both proxy indicators from the JMCNA and findings from other studies, demonstrate that serious cross-sectoral protection issues remain in Somalia.

Child Protection

Family separation, either forced, accidental or voluntary, has been a characteristic of the ongoing displacement context in Somalia. **Four percent (4%) of both IDP and non-displaced households reported that members had been separated in the 90 days prior to the assessment, although this number is likely underreported** as separations are a common strategy used as family members split up to seek humanitarian services and search for income opportunities¹⁶⁰. Voluntary separation, which is generally employed as a coping mechanism¹⁶¹, was the most commonly reported reason for separation, with 71% of the 4% of households indicating they had experience separation in the 90 days prior to the assessment. This was particularly prevalent in Sool, where a quarter of households (25% of IDP households and 22% of non-displaced) reported that a child had been separated from the family in the 90 days prior to the assessment – but nearly all (90%) of these separations were voluntary.

For the 2% of households reporting that one or more children¹⁶² had been separated from the family in the 90 days prior to the assessment, 20% reported that the cause was accidental – with 96% of IDP households indicating that this accident was due to conflict – whilst 9% reported that it was a forced separation.

¹⁵⁸ OCHA, "[Somalia: Humanitarian Response Plan 2018](#)." January 2018.

¹⁵⁹ Somalia Humanitarian Country Team, "[Centrality of Protection Strategy – 2018-2019](#)." December 2017.

¹⁶⁰ This strategy has been widely documented as a common household coping mechanism in various reports by REACH and others: REACH, "[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#)." April 2018; The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)." April 2018.; EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)." April 2018; World Bank, "[Somali Poverty Profile 2016: Findings from Wave 1 of the Somali High Frequency Survey](#)." June 2017.

¹⁶¹ During voluntary separation, part of the family can be sent to urban areas to live in IDP camps or with relatives as a means to access services and humanitarian assistance, while other family members remain behind to protect assets

¹⁶² A child defined as 17 years old or younger

Importantly, IDP households in Mudug reported the most often cases of child separation, at 18% of displaced households, which is a likely reflection of the high levels of insecurity due to armed conflict. Mudug has seen several clan conflicts in 2018¹⁶³, and households reported that a third (31%) of child separations were accidental mostly due to conflict, with the remaining separation cases being voluntary.

The very small proportion of households reporting forced separation is likely due in part to the methodological design of the JMCNA, with households likely underreporting instances of separation due to the sensitivities around it. Of the few households that did report being forcibly separated from a child: seven indicated that it was due to an unspecified reason or did not know the cause; three households indicated that a child had been forcibly recruited by armed groups; two indicated that the child had been abducted; and one household said the child was forced into marriage. These indicative findings correlate with the well-documented trends of child recruitment¹⁶⁴. The UN's Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting notes that there were 1,585 cases of child recruitment in 2017¹⁶⁵, and another 448 in the first four months of 2018¹⁶⁶. Whilst just one household reported that the child was forced into marriage, this was a documented practice before the current crisis¹⁶⁷, and may be on the rise with the access to dowry used as a household coping mechanism¹⁶⁸.

Table 13: Key protection indicators, disaggregated by population group

	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
% of households reporting boys are engaged in work ¹⁶⁹ outside the home	28%	26%	97%	31%	27%	28%
% of households reporting girls are engaged in work outside the home	25%	23%	97%	23%	23%	24%
% of households reporting forced or accidental family separation in the last three months	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
% of households reporting anyone in the community felt or feared insecurity in the three months prior to the assessment	7%	7%	1%	4%	6%	6%
% of households reporting lack of freedom of movement in their community	6%	6%	1%	4%	5%	5%
% of households reporting that women and girls feel unsafe in the community	12%	11%	10%	13%	9%	10%

¹⁶³ ACLED, "Anti-Civilian Violence in Somalia (Sept 2017 – August 2018)." September 2018.

¹⁶⁴ UNICEF, "Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016." 2016; Human Rights Watch, "No Place for Children: Child recruitment, forced marriage, and attacks on schools in Somalia." 2012.

¹⁶⁵ UNICEF, "Somalia Annual Report 2017." 2017.

¹⁶⁶ United Nations Security Council, "Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia." May 2018.

¹⁶⁷ UNICEF, "Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia 2016." 2016; Human Rights Watch, "No Place for Children: Child recruitment, forced marriage, and attacks on schools in Somalia." 2012.

¹⁶⁸ REACH, "Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment." April 2018; EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I." April 2018.

¹⁶⁹ "Work" does not include domestic labour or agricultural activities, instead referring to the following activities: factory work/goods production, street vending, engagement with armed groups, work involving heavy machinery or lifting, work involving exposure to extreme heat (i.e. a furnace or oven), work that takes place overnight, work involving sharp objects, and family business.

Map 16: Road access constraints for humanitarian logistics – a proxy indicator for the local population’s freedom of movement



Aside from voluntary separation, another coping strategy for households is to send children to work as a means to supplement household income. As shown in Table 13 approximately a third of households rely on child labour; however, assessed minority clan households engaged much more often in child labour, reported by 98% of these households¹⁷⁰. Whilst agriculture and domestic chores are not included¹⁷¹ in the indicator in Table 13 these jobs are the most common types of work assigned to children – reported by 27% of IDP and 19% of non-displaced households with children working – and can be barriers for children in accessing education (see Section 3.2). On the other hand, assessed minority clan households reported that, of the children engaged in labour, most were working much riskier jobs. These jobs involved extreme exposure to heat like furnaces or ovens (65% of minority clan boys who were working and 63% of girls) or engagement with armed groups (27% of girls and 17% of boys).

Safety and security

When asked about safety and security issues, the vast majority of households identified very few experiences of direct insecurity,

suggesting that ongoing insecurity does not have a significant impact on civilian loss of life or experiences of violence. As shown in Table 13, just 6% of households reported that anyone in their community had felt or feared an incident of insecurity in the 90 days prior to the assessment. The highest proportion of households reporting that someone in their community had had a direct experience of insecurity was in Sool region, with 19% of IDP and 8% of non-displaced households reporting that they had experienced an incident. This is likely reflective of the ongoing insecurity which has affected the area for much of 2018¹⁷². Of the households reporting such incidents, the perceived sources of the insecurity were criminals (24%), police (22%), local militias (18%), and armed groups (17%). IDP households were significantly more likely to report armed groups as the source of insecurity than the non-displaced, perhaps because IDP households are often displaced due to conflict. **In a possible indication of their greater vulnerability to police violence, assessed female-headed households were more likely to attribute insecurity to the police (37%) than non-female headed households (16%).**

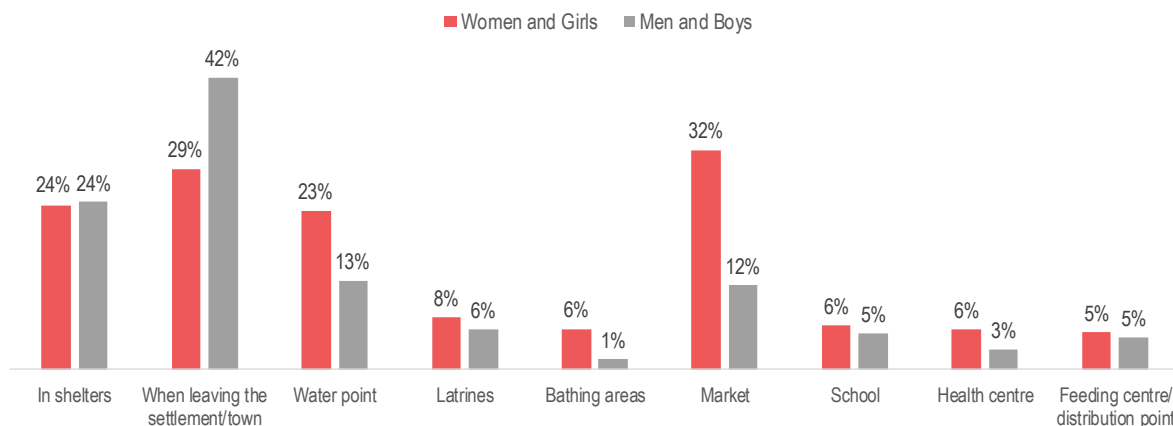
Similarly to the low reported incidence of insecurity, just 5% of households reported that people were unable to freely move around their communities or surrounding areas¹⁷³. There was no significant difference in the proportions of IDP and non-displaced households reporting this. Higher proportions of households reported being unable to move freely in a few districts, with households there attributing roadblocks as their greatest barrier; both IDP (27%) and non-displaced (20%) households reported this in the Hodan district of Mogadishu, as did 26% of the non-displaced households in the Ceel Afweyn district of Sanaag. Sanaag has experienced recent border and clan conflicts¹⁷⁴, while Banadir continues to experience relatively high rates of security incidents¹⁷⁵.

¹⁷⁰ As previously noted, all findings for minority clan households should be considered indicative only. See the Methodology Section for clarification.
¹⁷¹ The proportion of households with children working – including in agriculture or domestic chores – is 54%. There is not a significant difference between IDP and non-displaced households, or between households with boys or girls.
¹⁷² USAID, “Somalia – Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #1, Fiscal Year 2018.” February 2018.
¹⁷³ Please note this finding is likely to be underreported and may be affected to an extent by the rural-urban bias of this assessment.
¹⁷⁴ Critical Threats, “Gulf of Aden Security Review.” January 2018.
¹⁷⁵ ACCORD, “Somalia, Second Quarter 2018: Update on incidents according to Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project.” September 2018.

It is worth mentioning that, although only a small proportion of households reported experiencing insecurity and limits to their freedom of movement, **the pervasive spread of conflict across much of the southern regions and parts of Puntland have had a significant impact on the ability of humanitarian and government actors to access these areas**¹⁷⁶. Map 16 illustrates the estimated levels of humanitarian access across Somalia, according to the Logistics Cluster¹⁷⁷. As denoted by the thick red and orange lines, many main roads in the southern and central parts of Somalia have limited access. These areas are rough approximations of some of the besieged or insurgent-held areas in Somalia¹⁷⁸, and the population's there often receive little aid or assistance making them extremely vulnerable.

Just 11% of households nationally said that there were places in their communities that are not safe, although this figure was notably higher for IDP households in Bari (51%), and Sanaag (26%), as well as for both IDP households and non-displaced households in Sool (27% and 25% respectively). The high prevalence in the latter two regions is likely a further indication of the impact of the border and clan conflicts in the area; whilst the northwest regions, including Bari, continue to experience insurgent activity¹⁷⁹. There was little variation in the most commonly reported hotspots of insecurity between IDP and non-displaced households and between men and women; as visible in Figure 11, the named areas were the surrounding areas outside of settlements, inside shelters, at markets, and at water points. Violence at school was also identified by households in Bay and Bakool as a key barrier to education for both girls (reported by 39% of households with girls not attending school) and boys (44%); these high rates may be indicative of the prevalence of child recruitment at school, which has been identified elsewhere as a common issue¹⁸⁰.

Figure 11: Proportion of households indicating which areas are unsafe, of the total proportion reporting unsafe areas in their community¹⁸¹



As discussed in Section 3.2, many shelters and latrines are lacking key protection features. These findings, displayed in Table 14, serve as proxy indicators of how vulnerable women and girls are to SGBV. Recent studies indicate that SGBV is more prevalent in part due to “poor shelter conditions”^{182,183}. Lack of internal separations and light at night can leave women and girls more vulnerable to SGBV, including domestic violence, particularly in instances where households are hosting non-family members – reported by a total of 32% of non-displaced households nationwide. The proximity of water sources and the availability and quality of latrines also can have an effect on the likelihood that women or girls will be attacked¹⁸⁴. As people move to urban centres, existing

¹⁷⁶ United Nations Security Council, “[Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia](#).” May 2018.

¹⁷⁷ Somalia Logistics Cluster, “[Road access constraints as of 07 June 2018](#).” June 2018.

¹⁷⁸ Large parts of southern and central Somalia are controlled by non-governmental armed groups, which severely limit humanitarian access. For example see [Al Shabaab Areas of Operation](#). 2017

¹⁷⁹ Anzalone, Christopher, “[Black Banners in Somalia: The state of al-Shabaab’s territorial insurgency and the specter of the Islamic State](#).” *CTC Sentinel*, Volume 11, 3. March 2018.

¹⁸⁰ Human Rights Watch, “[No Place for Children: Child recruitment, forced marriage, and attacks on schools in Somalia](#).” 2012.

¹⁸¹ Households could select multiple responses.

¹⁸² The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, “[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#).” April 2018.

¹⁸³ Relatedly, a study in South Sudan found that a lack of physical space and privacy in temporary shelters impacted rates of domestic violence: Danish Refugee Council, “[Congestion in the Malakal Protection of Civilians site, South Sudan](#).” 2017.

¹⁸⁴ REACH, “[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#).” April 2018.

infrastructure strains to meet demand, meaning women have to walk farther, and are therefore more exposed, when collecting water; approximately a third of all households (29% IDP and 32% non-displaced) indicated it takes more than 30 minutes to reach their water source. For households without access to latrines, more than half (58%) defecate in the open away from their home. Longer travel time to water sources and the lack of access to – or poor quality of – latrines leave female members vulnerable to assault¹⁸⁵.

Table 14: Key protection proxy indicators regarding shelters and latrines, disaggregated by population group

	Female headed	With disability or chronic illness	Minority clan	IDP	Non-displaced	National average
% of households reporting that their shelter does not have a door which is lockable from the inside	34%	23%	47%	45%	22%	28%
% of households reporting that their shelter has no lighting at night	68%	50%	82%	82%	52%	59%
% of households reporting that their shelter does not have an internal separation	57%	40%	54%	67%	45%	50%
% of households reporting that the latrine they primarily use does not have gender separated facilities	96%	92%	95%	96%	93%	94%
% of households reporting that their latrine does not have night lighting	85%	75%	84%	94%	76%	80%
% of households reporting that their latrine does not have doors that are lockable from the inside	37%	32%	35%	37%	30%	32%

Access to decision making mechanisms

For SGBV and other crimes, communities frequently rely on traditional community-based leadership structures¹⁸⁶. Even though these bodies often have strong mandates from their communities, their structure can result in disadvantaged members having a lack of access to adequate justice and decision-making mechanisms¹⁸⁷. In fact, **40% of households reported that they had no way to influence decision making in their settlements**, with the proportion of IDP households reporting this in Hiraan reaching as high as 72%. Households that had been displaced between 3 and 6 months perceived the least access, with 75% reporting that they perceived no way to influence settlement decision making in their community; this finding highlights the likely disenfranchisement of recently displaced groups.

The most commonly reported decision-making structure that households reported having access to was community leaders and elders (34% of households). Furthermore, when asked to whom they would turn if a crime were committed against them, half of all households (49%) said that they would go to a community leader or elder, and 14% said that they would go to a traditional or customary court. Taken together, these findings demonstrate the significant standing that traditional decision-making and justice mechanisms hold, likely reflecting the strong mandate that many communities give them¹⁸⁸. However, the use of these structures can place marginalized groups at a distinct disadvantage. For example, the traditional laws of these bodies are discriminatory to women¹⁸⁹, whilst community leaders in IDP sites are often biased against SGBV victims¹⁹⁰.

Housing, Land and Property

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)." April 2018.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

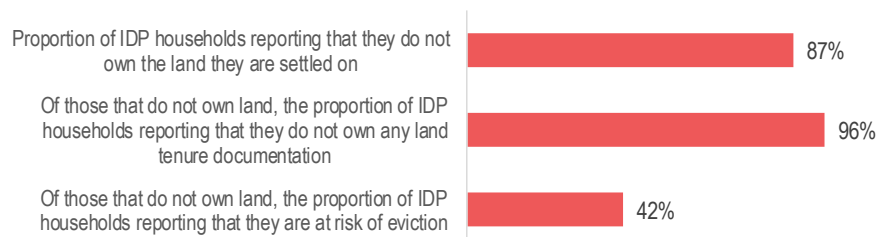
¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)." April 2018.

¹⁹⁰ REACH, "[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#)." April 2018.

One of the most notable protection concerns affecting IDP populations has been the rise in forced evictions over the past year. As visible on Maps 17 and 18, IDP households are consistently less likely to own land, with just 12% of IDP households overall reporting that they own the land they are settled on compared to 58% of non-displaced households. Broadly speaking, 80% of land in urban areas – where over 70% of all IDP households live – is owned by private citizens¹⁹¹. However, only a small proportion of IDP households (29%) reported that they pay rent¹⁹², potentially signifying that the majority of IDP households are staying on land without formal land tenure agreements. Combined with extremely low access to formal land tenure documentation, this makes IDP households highly vulnerable to forced eviction. Strikingly, **96% of IDP and 91% of non-displaced households who reported not owning the land they are settled on indicated that they did not own any documentation proving a formal land tenure or rental agreement.**

Figure 12: Proportion of IDP households reporting on key eviction indicators



The rate of forced eviction has almost doubled in Somalia the last year¹⁹³, and is predicted to affect a quarter million people by the end of 2018¹⁹⁴. In the JMCNA data, this trend is particularly evident for IDP households in the northwest districts of Borama, Laasqoray, and Hargeysa, where evictions were one of the top reported reasons for displacement by IDP households (see Section 3.1). According to the HLP sub cluster's eviction monitoring data, Banadir is the most affected by evictions, accounting for about 75% of total evictions, followed by Bay¹⁹⁵. IDP households often lack the economic capacity to meet tenancy obligations, suggesting that the number of evictions would be considerably less if they were able to pay rent¹⁹⁶. JMCNA data indicates that 44% of non-displaced and 41% of IDP households reported that their rent had increased in the 90 days prior to the assessment, suggesting that households are progressively less able to pay rent regularly and therefore secure their land tenure. Fundamentally, evictions present a significant protection problem as they perpetuate cycles of displacement for IDPs and consistently undermine self-reliance.

Importantly, despite the significant prevalence of forced evictions outlined above, just 42% of IDP and 38% of non-displaced households who do not own the land they are settled on identified their household as being vulnerable to eviction, indicating that **there is a wide gap between these households' exposure to risk and their acknowledgment of that risk.** This in turn is likely reinforcing the cycle and negative effects of forced evictions as many households are unaware of the risk they are in until it is too late. However, the awareness seems to be growing, as only 27% of IDP households who do not own the land they are settled on reported being at risk of eviction in 2017.

¹⁹¹ United Nations Habitat, and NRC, "[Eviction Trend Analysis Dashboard: Year to Date](#)." last updated: August 2018.

¹⁹² This includes rent payments in cash, in kind items, and services like labour; however, this figure may be underreported and requires further research.

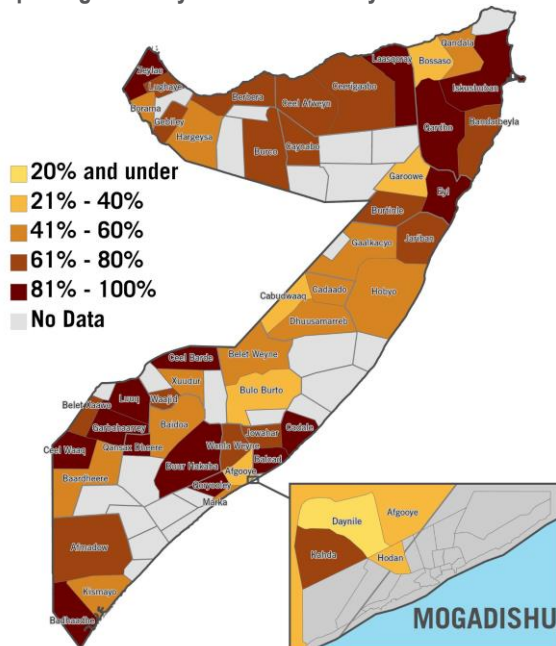
¹⁹³ NRC, "[Troubling trend sees evictions in Somalia double](#)," 28 August 2018. Last accessed: 8 November 2018

¹⁹⁴ HLP Sub Cluster. "Eviction trend analysis dashboard." 5 October 2018.

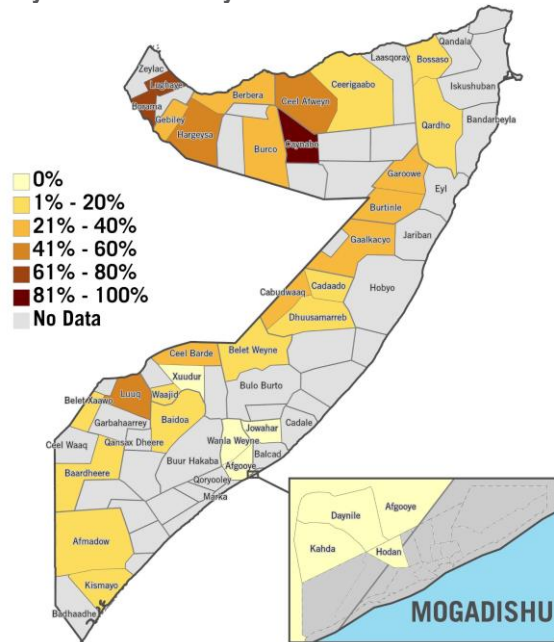
¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ United Nations Habitat, and NRC, "[Eviction Trend Analysis Dashboard: Year to Date](#)." August 2018. Last accessed: 3 November 2018

Map 18: Proportion of non-displaced households reporting that they own the land they are settled on



Map 17: Proportion of IDP households reporting that they own the land they are settled on



3.4 Severity of the crisis

Throughout the findings presented here, IDPs consistently emerge as more vulnerable in comparison to non-displaced populations. Within this, shelter and WASH remain key concerns for IDP households, with a notably higher proportion of households reporting poor shelter conditions and inadequate access to water and sanitation facilities than non-displaced households. Overcrowding in urban centres has resulted in increased pressure on the already limited infrastructure, posing both health and protection risks to the populations living there. Of particular concern are regions with large IDP populations, such as Banadir, Bay and Bari. Aside from these areas, households in Gedo and Lower Juba had some of the poorest humanitarian indicators, particularly in terms of low water and sanitation access, the proportion of households reporting the incidence of water-borne diseases and the proportion of households living in emergency or temporary shelter. This is likely in part due to the widespread flooding in the first half of 2018, as well as the pervasive ongoing insecurity in these areas, which has significantly limited humanitarian access.

In a probable reflection of the combined impact of the drought and ongoing insecurity which has limited humanitarian access to these regions, Sool and Sanaag had some of the worst food security outcomes nationally. An extremely high proportion of households also indicated that their coping mechanisms had been depleted in these regions, suggesting significant erosion of household resilience. Sanaag also had some of the highest proportions of households reporting no access to healthcare or nutrition services. Combined, these factors suggest a population particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and severe food insecurity, particularly as humanitarian access continues to be limited in some parts of the region.

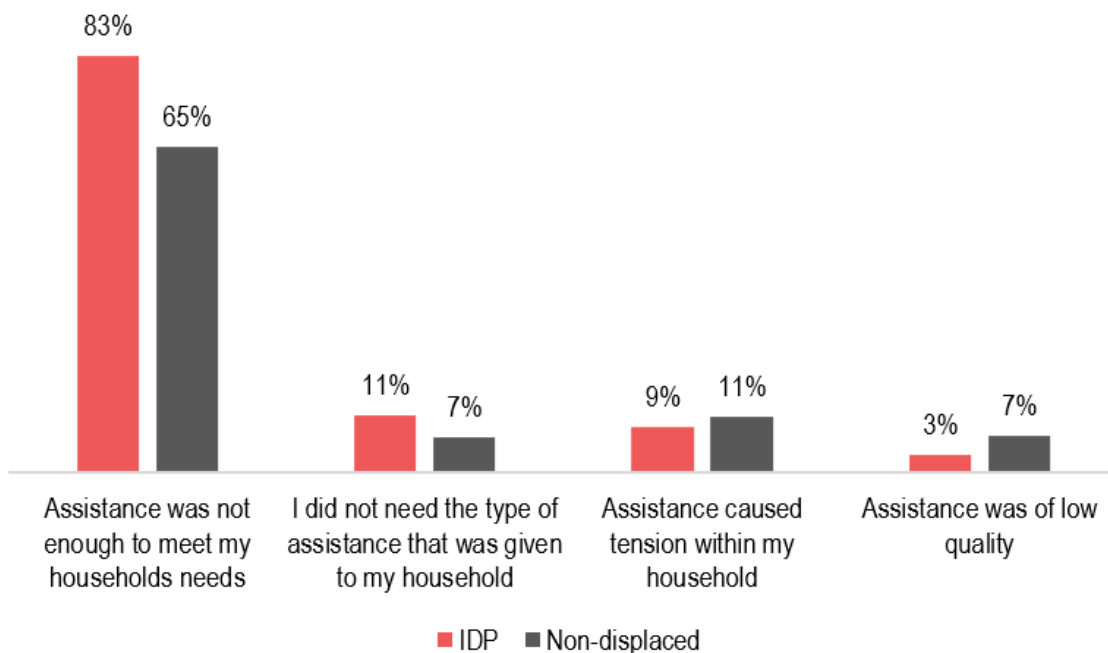
4. Accountability to affected populations

REACH, in partnership with the AWG, supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), which is working towards better representation of the views of affected populations in humanitarian response planning, including HNOs. As part of this REACH asked a series of questions relating to AAP in the JMCNA, touching on themes of aid received, information preferences, satisfaction with aid delivery and household participation in decision making.

Just 10% of IDP and 12% of non-displaced households reported that at least one member had received any kind of humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection. Food aid was the most common, reported by 44% of IDP households and 49% of non-displaced households, followed by food vouchers, reported by 20% of IDP households and 12% of non-displaced households which indicated receiving aid in the 6 months prior to the assessment. This suggests that **food aid remains the most prevalent form of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, despite the substantial increased emphasis on cash delivery in the past two years**¹⁹⁷.

Of the IDP households who reported receiving aid, almost half (43%) reported dissatisfaction with the aid received, whilst 25% of non-displaced households reported the same. As Figure 14 indicates, the most commonly reported reason for dissatisfaction was that the aid given was insufficient to meet the needs of the household. Additionally, around 10% of households indicating dissatisfaction with the aid they received reported that they did not need the type of aid that was given to them, suggesting potential issues with targeting.

Figure 13: Reported reasons for dissatisfaction with aid received, as reported by households who had received aid in the 6 months prior to data collection and indicated dissatisfaction with that aid



More concerning is that around one in six households (16%) reported that they knew of a time when humanitarian assistance caused conflict or violence. Regionally, this was reported by the highest proportions of households in Bari (46%) and Bay (30%). At the district level, the highest proportions reporting that humanitarian aid had caused violence were in and around Mogadishu, like Afgooye (84%) and Hodan (79%) districts, whilst other urban centres, like Bossaso (75%) and Baidoa (33%), also had high proportions of households reporting this. The types of aid that reportedly caused the conflict were food and food vouchers, reported by 40% and 29% respectively of households that knew of a time that aid caused conflict. These findings demonstrate the immense care that actors must take to ensure that their interventions do no harm, particularly when working with the latter two modalities.

¹⁹⁷ OCHA. 2017. Using cash-based interventions to prevent famine in Somalia. <https://www.unocha.org/story/using-cash-based-interventions-prevent-famine-somalia>

An extremely high proportion of both IDP (85%) and non-displaced (80%) households reported that they do not receive sufficient information about humanitarian services. Communication about the availability of basic services (food, water, shelter) were the most common information needs by both IDP and non-displaced households. Additionally, only 8% of IDP and 4% of non-displaced households indicated that they consider aid workers to be a trusted source of information, preferring instead to rely on friends, community leaders and the radio to receive information. **The high proportion of households reporting information gaps regarding humanitarian assistance, combined with the apparent distrust of aid workers, suggests that there are substantial communication gaps between humanitarian service providers and Somali citizens.**

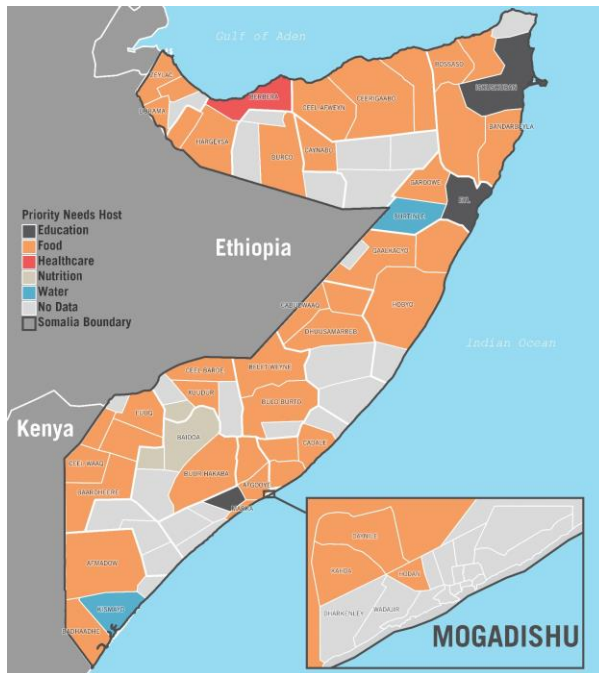
4.1 Community consultation with Africa's Voices Foundation

In addition to the AAP questions built into the JMCNA survey tool, REACH subcontracted Africa's Voices Foundation (AVF) to produce two interactive radio programmes and SMS messaging in order to try and capture the views of Somali citizens on the key findings of the JMCNA. Using bulk SMS consultations, AVF invited respondents to send their perspectives on the current humanitarian context in Somalia, and to suggest possible solutions. Feedback from the SMS messaging was then presented alongside key findings from the JMCNA on two radio programmes, one in Somalia and one in Somaliland, during which representatives from OCHA and the government discussed the results. During the one-week consultation, feedback was received from 8,955 individuals across every region in Somalia.

Triangulation of JMCNA findings

The AVF consultation allowed for triangulation with the JMCNA findings by seeking feedback from Somali citizens on what they felt the most pressing humanitarian needs were, and possible solutions for how to address these needs. Whilst there were some synergies between the two sources of data there was a greater emphasis on health and education services amongst respondents in the AVF consultation that in the JMCNA. Maps 20 and 21 indicate the most commonly reported priority need by JMCNA households, aggregated to the district level; as indicated, food was consistently the most commonly reported top priority need in 42 of the 51 assessed districts for non-displaced, and 20 for IDP households out of 33. However, health services and education were far more frequently mentioned in the AVF consultations, at a frequency of 865 mentions for healthcare and 478 for education, whereas food was mentioned in the SMS feedback a total of only 177 times (see Table 13). This is perhaps indicative of differences in household perceptions – whilst the JMCNA focused on the household's own perceived needs, the AVF consultation asked about respondents' thoughts on the overall humanitarian needs across the country. This suggests that whilst food remains the priority at the household level, Somali citizens may feel that education and health should be a key focus of the humanitarian response.

Map 19: Most commonly priority need reported by non-displaced households in the JMCNA



Map 2019: Most commonly priority need reported by IDP households in the JMCNA

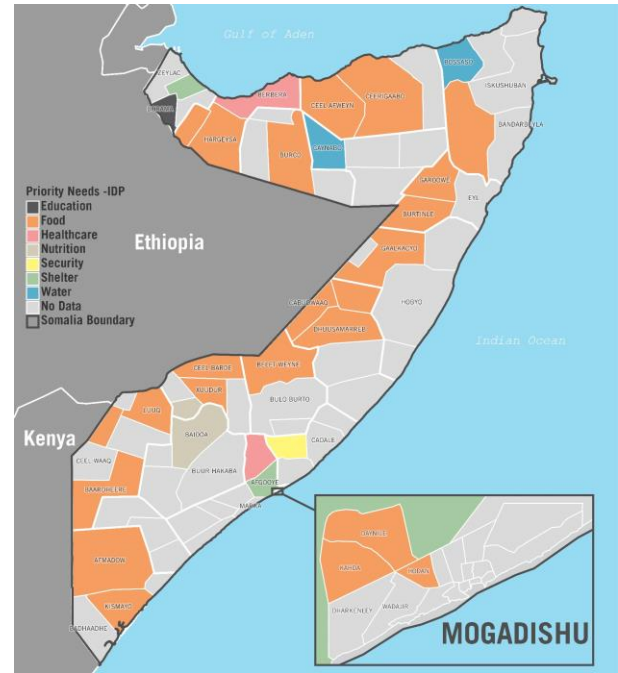


Table 15: Citizen perspectives on the most important humanitarian needs and solutions for the humanitarian response: Humanitarian Needs¹⁹⁸

No.	Theme	Sub-themes	Freq.
1.	Food security/Nutrition	Food Security/Nutrition	177
2.	Health Services	Health Services	865
3.	Access to Water	Access to Water	358
4.	Hygiene	Hygiene	177
5.	Education	Education	478
6.	Shelter	Shelter	501

Aside from basic humanitarian services, respondents in the AVF consultation also frequently mentioned the need for peace and security (mentioned 490 times), reflecting the ongoing impact of insecurity across much of the country, and good governance (mentioned 452 times). Many of the topics touched upon in relation to good governance were related to the underlying causes of the current humanitarian context in Somalia, as outlined in Section 1, including lack of justice and rule of law, and lack of functional government.

¹⁹⁸ Africa's Voices Foundation. 2018. Somali Citizen perspectives on humanitarian priorities in 2018: Companion report to the JMCNA. Available in Annex 4

Table 16: Citizen perspectives on the most important solutions for the humanitarian response: Broad Solutions¹⁹⁹

No.	Theme	Sub-themes	Freq.
7.	Peace and Security	Peace and Security	490
8.	Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice and the Rule of Law • Eradication of Corruption • Functional and Effective Government • Accountable and Transparent Authorities • Honest Leadership 	452
9.	Protection of Rights	Protection of Rights	49
10.	Cooperation between government and the people	Cooperation between government and the people	74
11.	Cooperation between government and NGOs	Cooperation between government and NGOs	18
12.	NGOs to be accountable/participatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs to be more accountable • NGOs to listen to communities • Support local NGOS 	55
13.	Community organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operation amongst communities • Creation of community committees 	429
14.	Job creation	Job creation	264
15.	Build resilience to drought	Build Resilience Drought	43
16.	Support for IDPs	Support for IDPs	60
17.	Awareness creation	Awareness Creation	273
18.	Religion	Religion	164
19.	Other	Other	126

As with the JMCNA, the need for greater community resilience and livelihood creation also emerged strongly in the AVF consultation. The emphasis on job creation (mentioned 264 times) and building resilience to the drought (mentioned 43 times) supports the JMCNA findings on the widespread erosion of livelihood opportunities, as discussed in Section 3.3. Additionally, AVF respondents also emphasised the need for community organisation and subsequent greater self-reliance (mentioned 429 times), as opposed to prolonged dependency on humanitarian aid.

Accountability to Affected Populations

In a further reflection of the apparent distrust of humanitarian organisations, as indicated in the JMCNA data, **the need for greater accountability of NGOs was another common theme in the AVF consultations**, mentioned a total of 55 times. Within this, respondents emphasised that NGOs should listen more to communities about what their needs are, and be more transparent about who the aid is reaching.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

Figure 14: Participant quotations on NGO accountability, as collected in the AVF consultation²⁰⁰

“There is need to hold accountable the NGOs that work in the country to know if the aid is distributed to those who they are meant for and also there should be job creations for the youth.” - Male, Kismayo

“The thing that can be done about the humanitarian problems is to find honest people working in this humanitarian/international organizations who keep asking for bribes and give the aid meant for poor people to their kin and to the people of their clan.” - Male, Hiraan

Finally, a high proportion of respondents (87%) indicated that they felt the AVF consultation had made them feel more included in decision-making, and the same proportion further reported that they would like to see this process repeated in the future. Moving forward, REACH will seek to include similar community consultations in future JMCNA exercises, not only during the dissemination phase, but also as part of the assessment design.

²⁰⁰ Africa's Voices Foundation. 2018. Somali Citizen perspectives on humanitarian priorities in 2018: Companion report to the JMCNA.

CONCLUSION

The drought of 2016, the floods and cyclones of 2018, and the ongoing armed conflict in Somalia are the latest iterations of a crisis that began in 1991. Large-scale urbanisation, morphing livelihoods, deeply eroded household resilience, and widespread protection concerns have influenced a shifting humanitarian and development landscape. In light of the protracted crisis, integrated and harmonised information systems that support both the immediate and long-term response are ever more necessary, particularly through comprehensive multi-sectoral assessments and mapping activities. To address these information needs, REACH, in partnership with OCHA, supported the second Joint Nationwide Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) across Somalia.

JMCNA data shows that the humanitarian situation has markedly improved from 2017, with an increasing proportion of households reporting access to key services; however, the quality of these services remains low and the gains are likely fragile. Water access across Somalia has seen sizable improvements, with 70% of the population now reporting to have adequate access to drinking water to meet their needs, compared to 53% in 2018²⁰¹. The proportion of households reporting that they had access to a latrine was high across the country (reported by 81% of non-displaced and 75% of IDP households), as was access to health services (reported by 77% of non-displaced and 65% of IDP households). Similarly, school attendance rates were greater than in previous studies²⁰² with 45% of non-displaced and 28% of IDP school-aged²⁰³ children reportedly attending school. The food security situation in Somalia appears to be recovering, apparent in the 30-point drop since last year in the proportion of households reporting that they had inadequate access to food (55% in 2018). Child malnutrition rates showed marginal improvement as well. Although half of all assessed children under the age of five (54%) are still either at risk of malnutrition or experiencing moderate to severe malnutrition, for other health issues like AWD, cholera, and measles, case rates are much lower than in 2017²⁰⁴. Likely a result of the rains of 2018 – which replenished natural water sources and increased farm cultivation and grazing areas²⁰⁵ – combined with the substantial uptick in humanitarian intervention since early 2017, these improvements in access to basic services suggest that the country is gradually moving away from an immediate humanitarian crisis.

Simultaneously, the quality of services remains low and the current improvements are likely to regress without an increased focus on durable solutions. For example, whilst a higher proportion of households reported adequate access to water than in 2017, particularly amongst the non-displaced, a high proportion still rely on unimproved sources such as berkads and unprotected wells. This may indicate that although households benefitted greatly from 2018's heavy rains they remain heavily reliant on low quality water sources putting them at greater risk of contamination and contraction of water-borne diseases, such as AWD. Latrine access was similarly found to be high, yet nearly half (48%) of households indicated that they use an unimproved latrine, posing serious health risks, particularly in heavily populated areas. High proportions of households reporting access to health services was correspondingly coupled with low proportions of the households with access reporting that the services available to them included maternal health (40%), primary care for wounds (31%), surgery (9%), reproductive health (9%), and mental health (7%).

The increasing proportion of households reporting access to services has been further undermined by the widespread loss of livelihoods and the subsequent erosion of household resilience – the result of repeated climate shocks. The agriculture and livestock sector is a cornerstone of the Somali economy²⁰⁶; yet, multiple indicators suggest that the drought caused extensive damage to agro-pastoral livelihood opportunities. Nearly half (49%) of all households reported that they had lost access to one or more income sources in the year prior to the assessment. Instead, in the place of traditional livelihoods, day labour was the most commonly reported source of livelihood for both IDP and non-displaced households across all assessed regions. This change in livelihoods is closely intertwined with the nation's rapid urbanisation, which has largely been the result of forced displacements. As many as 2.2 of the 2.6 million IDP households in Somalia are living in urban or peri-urban areas²⁰⁷, driven in large part

²⁰¹ The JMCNA 2017 measured water access according to the Sphere standards of 15 liters per person per day. The JMCNA 2018 measured household's perceived access to adequate water.

²⁰² UNICEF, "[Somalia Annual Report 2017](#)." 2017.

²⁰³ School-aged children defined as aged between 5-17 years

²⁰⁴ WHO, "[Epidemiological Week 23 \(Week ending 10th June\)](#)." June 2018.

²⁰⁵ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)." June 2018.

²⁰⁶ EU, FGS, UN, World Bank, "[Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment – Volume I](#)." April 2018.

²⁰⁷ FSNAU and FEWSNET, "[Food Security Outlook: Above-average rainfall throughout 2018 expected to drive improvements in food security](#)." June 2018.

by their search for work; for IDP households, lack of livelihoods was the third most commonly cited reason for displacement (16%), whilst the presence of livelihoods was second most commonly cited reason for residing in their current location (20%). With nearly all (90%) IDP households reporting that they intend to remain where they are, the parallel dynamics of urbanisation and unstable livelihoods suggests a general shift away from agro-pastoral activities, at least at present. Moreover, day labour is typically sporadic, poorly paid and informal; increased reliance on this as a major livelihood source will likely further entrench the weak socio-economic position of vulnerable households, particularly IDP households.

To compensate for the decrease in access to income sources, many households are exhausting their resilience capacity by incurring debt and selling productive assets like livestock. These coping strategies can further reduce household income, in turn increasing the likelihood that members will not be able to meet basic needs; high prices was the most commonly reported barrier for households reportedly unable to access adequate food to meet their needs and education services, and was the second most common barrier to accessing health services. With resilience largely depleted, subsequent shocks could quickly result in much larger proportions of the population being unable to access essential services. The primary drivers of such a scenario remain an immediate threat: Somalia has endured three devastating droughts and continuous armed conflict since 1991, and has experienced ruinous floods in populated and cultivated areas in four of the past five years²⁰⁸. As such, households remain acutely exposed to future threats and to decreases in humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the pervasiveness of these deeply entrenched factors suggests that if humanitarian assistance is reduced, the gains made in 2018 will quickly slip back to previous conditions.

Throughout all of the aforementioned conditions, protection concerns permeate Somalia's protracted crisis and the humanitarian response. Marginalised groups, such as female-headed, IDP, and minority clan households are consistently the most vulnerable. For example, decreasing access to income has forced households to rely on coping strategies like child labour, which expose them to protection risks. Child labour was reported as a coping mechanism in a third of all households (34%); yet, notably higher proportions of assessed minority clan households reported both engaging in child labour activities and having their children involved in harsh or dangerous work. The poor quality of accessible services also raises protection issues. Latrines and water points are both hot-spots of insecurity²⁰⁹, and the vast majority (80%) of IDP households with access to a latrine reported that it did not have lighting at night, while almost a third (29%) reported that their nearest water source was over 30 minutes away; such issues leave IDP women more vulnerable to assault²¹⁰.

Current shelter conditions also present significant protection problems. Most IDP households live in low quality shelters²¹¹ (77%), meaning inhabitants are more vulnerable to robbery, SGBV²¹², and health complications from exposure to the elements. Furthermore, as IDP households move to urban areas they often settle on private land owned by other parties. However, 96% of IDP households who reported not owning land indicated that they did not own any documentation proving a formal land tenure or rental agreement. This situation puts IDP households highly at risk of forced eviction, and rates of eviction have almost doubled in the past year²¹³. Evictions perpetuate cycles of displacement and consistently undermine self-reliance and resilience. Already, IDP households reported on average of having been displaced twice in their lifetimes. Without reliable access to land and shelter, durable solutions may be impossible for IDP households²¹⁴.

Overall, the increasing access to food and water, as well as higher perceptions of access to education and health services, are promising. However, the gains evidenced here are tenuous, as Somali households remain extremely vulnerable to shocks largely as a result of the sustained loss of livelihood opportunities. The resulting rapid urbanization, fuelled by displacement and the search for livelihoods, is placing increased pressure on already strained facilities, leading to a greater risk of disease outbreaks and rising protection concerns like eviction. Furthermore, the overwhelming intention amongst IDP households to remain and settle permanently in their current

²⁰⁸ See SDR bibliography in Annex 2.

²⁰⁹ REACH, "[Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment](#)," April 2018

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ These are defined as: poor quality buuls (a traditional Somali shelter) which are just covered with vegetation; temporary shelters like tents and similar structures; and emergency shelters such as those made of plastic sheets, tarps, poles, and emergency shelter kits.

²¹² The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)," April 2018.

²¹³ HLP Sub Cluster. "Eviction trend analysis dashboard." 5 October 2018.

²¹⁴ The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "[Analysis of Solutions Planning and Programming in Urban Contexts](#)," April 2018.

location presents a significant need for durable solutions which focus on quality service provision and the creation of livelihood opportunities in urban areas. Improving the quality of existing infrastructure – and improving access in areas and communities which have been left out of the progress – will be of critical importance in the coming period if future outcomes are to capitalise on the gains made regarding access to services. To adapt to this evolving landscape, more information is needed to assist with urban planning strategies and eviction prevention; further detailed information is also needed to better understand IDP intentions to settle in their current location and their preferences regarding livelihoods.

Finally, finding ways to mitigate the cross-sectoral protection risks for marginalised groups should play a central role in future strategies. Understanding protection issues is a key information gap, and further research is needed to assess risks and successful mitigation strategies. Whilst the JMCNA was able to capture information on proxy indicators for protection, and REACH has recently completed a protection assessment in some IDP areas²¹⁵, more information is needed at the national level, particularly regarding sensitive issues like forced child recruitment by armed groups, child marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM).

²¹⁵ REACH, [“Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment.”](#) April 2018.

ANNEXES

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Annex 2: Sample frame

Region	District	Target Site	IDP/Non-displaced	Population	Sample with buffer
Awdal	Borama	Boon	HC	715	5
Awdal	Borama	Borama	HC	19961	85
Awdal	Borama	Cadaad	HC	715	5
Awdal	Borama	Caro-Wareen	HC	709	10
Awdal	Borama	Dagmo-Laqaas	HC	1405	10
Awdal	Borama	Dhagaxa Madow	HC	1903	15
Awdal	Borama	Dunbuluq	IDP	60	15
Awdal	Borama	Goroyo-Cawl	HC	607	10
Awdal	Borama	Hayayaabaha hoose	IDP	35	10
Awdal	Borama	Hayayaabe	IDP	135	5
Awdal	Borama	Jarahorato	HC	862	5
Awdal	Borama	Qoor gaab	IDP	130	10
Awdal	Borama	Qoor gaab (Al-xayat area)	IDP	150	5
Awdal	Borama	Sheikh Osman	IDP	90	15
Awdal	Borama	Tukhaantukhi	IDP	110	10
Awdal	Borama	Walaalgo	HC	1392	5
Awdal	Borama	Xaasleyda	IDP	20	5
Awdal	Borama	Xanaanada	IDP	40	5
Awdal	Borama	Xero dhiigta	IDP	250	25
Awdal	Lughaye	Almis IDP	IDP	250	39
Awdal	Lughaye	Duqaareyte	IDP	187	34
Awdal	Lughaye	Farda Lagu-Xidh	HC	357	15
Awdal	Lughaye	Geerisa	HC	1245	70
Awdal	Lughaye	Kalawle	HC	699	50
Awdal	Lughaye	Karuure	HC	406	15
Awdal	Lughaye	Lughaye	HC	685	35
Awdal	Lughaye	Xoog Faras	HC	552	10
Awdal	Lughaye	Xussein	HC	510	5
Awdal	Zeylac	Caasha Caddo	HC	244	15
Awdal	Zeylac	Cabdil Qaaddir	HC	619	15
Awdal	Zeylac	Cali Weeci	HC	212	15
Awdal	Zeylac	Derbi Xoorre	HC	237	5
Awdal	Zeylac	Geelka Goojis	HC	341	15
Awdal	Zeylac	Sh. Dudub	HC	167	5
Awdal	Zeylac	Sh.Ciise	HC	169	5
Awdal	Zeylac	Toqoshi	HC	151	10
Awdal	Zeylac	Xidhxid Galbeed	HC	167	10
Awdal	Zeylac	Zeylac	HC	526	20
Bakool	Xudur	Docolka	HC	577	5
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Ayeyeo	HC	360	5
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Bananey	IDP	50	12
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Biya fadhi	HC	540	4

Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Biyo Qaboobe	HC	360	5
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Ceel Barde	HC	1865	33
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Cimilow	HC	300	4
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	daanshood	HC	540	10
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Gahiydhley	HC	240	1
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Gargar	IDP	220	44
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Hallul	HC	420	8
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Higloolay	HC	240	2
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Hiirey	HC	420	10
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Kheyra habon	HC	620	10
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Omar Saahil	HC	300	2
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Ondheere	HC	420	5
Bakool	Ceel_Barde	Wargarweyni	IDP	48	13
Bakool	Waajid	Al-Amin	IDP	70	5
Bakool	Waajid	BURDHUXUNLE IDP	IDP	300	35
Bakool	Waajid	Elbon IDP Camp	IDP	890	75
Bakool	Waajid	Howl Waadag	HC		85
Bakool	Waajid	Kulmiye IDps Camp	IDP	300	30
Bakool	Waajid	Tawakal IDP Camp	IDP	250	35
Bakool	Waajid	Towfiq IDP Camp	IDP	637	65
Bakool	Waajid	Horseed	HC		85
Bakool	Xudur	Dondardir IDP	IDP	255	12
Bakool	Xudur	Garasweyne IDP	IDP	345	6
Bakool	Xudur	Kainey IDP	IDP	219	6
Bakool	Xudur	Tieglow IDP	IDP	528	12
Bakool	Xudur	Baana	HC	297	24
Bakool	Xudur	Bulow-Xudur	HC	950	6
Bakool	Xudur	Doonful	HC	327	6
Bakool	Xudur	Edinow	HC	255	6
Bakool	Xudur	Fajar Bore	HC	345	6
Bakool	Xudur	Fajer Feylohow	HC	115	6
Bakool	Xudur	Faraq	HC	317	6
Bakool	Xudur	Gomore	HC	417	6
Bakool	Xudur	Gubud Galole	HC	416	6
Bakool	Xudur	Horsed-Xudur	HC	1170	24
Bakool	Xudur	Illin	HC	62	6
Bakool	Xudur	Mada Warabe	HC	418	12
Bakool	Xudur	Moragabey-Xudur	HC	758	6
Bakool	Xudur	Reer Waqle	HC	188	18
Bakool	Xudur	Sheikh Aweys-Xudur	HC	1619	24
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Al-cadaala	IDP	207	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Buulo warbo	IDP	350	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Buulomareer	IDP	200	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Canshaqow	IDP	137	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Ceel wareegow	IDP	125	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Ciid	IDP	197	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Darul xikma	IDP	200	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Daryeel 1	IDP	639	5

Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Daryeel dumar	IDP	125	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Daynile	HC	13216	85
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Geed weyne	IDP	180	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Halgan 2	IDP	300	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Iftin 1	IDP	150	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Intifaac	IDP	160	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Jameecada	IDP	120	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Rabi suge	IDP	120	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Saacid 1	IDP	120	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Tawakal calalaahi	IDP	537	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Uburow	IDP	60	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Barwaaqo 3	IDP	43	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Dhamole	IDP	60	10
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Faguug	IDP	60	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Fardowsa	IDP	250	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Har Wanaag	IDP	65	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Hodan	HC	13216	85
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Libaan	IDP	90	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Mahad Allah	IDP	80	15
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Qoraxeey	IDP	150	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Shabeele 2	IDP	150	20
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Tawakal 4	IDP	465	35
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Towxiid	IDP	150	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Unlay	IDP	34	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Hodan	Xiis 3	IDP	300	10
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Afmalab	IDP	60	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Alla suge 4	IDP	250	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Darbaas	IDP	70	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Dayax 1	IDP	140	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Galey 1	IDP	150	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Gashaan	IDP	195	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Gorgor 2	IDP	175	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Janaale 5	IDP	111	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Kahda	HC	13216	85
Banadir	Afgooye	Kulmis	IDP	5000	15
Banadir	Mogadishu-Daynile	Kulmis	IDP	5000	15
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Kulmis	IDP	5000	15
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Mandeeq 2	IDP	270	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Miskiinow	IDP		6
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Nabadey	IDP		6
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Roobey	IDP		6
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Shalaqben	IDP	100	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Suit jeex	IDP	80	5
Banadir	Mogadishu-Kahda	Wanaag Center	IDP	2750	20
Bari	Bandarbayla	Bandarbayla	HC	101	34
Bari	Bandarbayla	Dhuudo	HC	61	25
Bari	Bossaso	Abow B	IDP	840	10
Bari	Bossaso	Absame A	IDP	300	5

Bari	Bossaso	Ajuuraan A	IDP	558	5
Bari	Bossaso	Baalade	IDP	350	5
Bari	Bossaso	Banaadir A2	IDP	877	10
Bari	Bossaso	Banaadir B	IDP	340	5
Bari	Bossaso	Boqolka buush	IDP	900	15
Bari	Bossaso	Bossaso	HC	33342	85
Bari	Bossaso	Buulo Mingis A	IDP	880	5
Bari	Bossaso	Buulo Mingis B	IDP	950	10
Bari	Bossaso	Buulo qosax	IDP	180	5
Bari	Bossaso	Farjano	IDP	380	5
Bari	Bossaso	Garible	IDP	220	5
Bari	Bossaso	Kaam suweyto	IDP	470	5
Bari	Bossaso	Kaam tawakal	IDP	1470	10
Bari	Bossaso	Laso-Dawaco	HC	44	1
Bari	Bossaso	Raf iyo raaxo	IDP	800	5
Bari	Bossaso	Tuurjaale	IDP	630	5
Bari	Iskushuban	Bali-Shillin	HC	38	6
Bari	Iskushuban	Buq-Catooti	HC	332	18
Bari	Iskushuban	Ciisse	HC	39	6
Bari	Iskushuban	Dharjaale	HC	1223	30
Bari	Iskushuban	Dharoor	HC	179	6
Bari	Iskushuban	Hurdiya	HC	1693	30
Bari	Iskushuban	Iskushuban	HC	4816	156
Bari	Iskushuban	Itaageer	HC	77	6
Bari	Iskushuban	Xamure	HC	147	6
Bari	Qandala	Magaaloyar	HC	56	7
Bari	Qandala	Qandala	HC	523	62
Bari	Qardho	Buulo Qodax	IDP	280	20
Bari	Qardho	El Dubat	HC	93	5
Bari	Qardho	Guud Cad	HC	58	5
Bari	Qardho	Harwayn	IDP	70	15
Bari	Qardho	Iskoolk Kaamka	IDP	510	25
Bari	Qardho	Kaam New	IDP	350	35
Bari	Qardho	Kam Warsan	IDP	70	5
Bari	Qardho	Kamka Ayan	IDP	100	10
Bari	Qardho	Koom Karaash	IDP	65	5
Bari	Qardho	Kubo	HC	130	15
Bari	Qardho	Qardho	HC	74	5
Bari	Qardho	Rako	HC	48	15
Bari	Qardho	Samaysa Dheer	HC	227	5
Bari	Qardho	Shimbaraale	IDP	400	15
Bari	Qardho	Xerodhiigta	IDP	312	20
Bari	Qardho	Xiddo	HC	145	5
Bay	Baidoa	Aawdiinle	HC	78	5
Bay	Baidoa	Al-furqaan 3	IDP	230	5
Bay	Baidoa	Alla aamin	IDP	210	5
Bay	Baidoa	Baidoa	HC	32404	105
Bay	Baidoa	Bakalaabow	IDP	200	5

Bay	Baidoa	Ban-busul	IDP	180	5
Bay	Baidoa	Bootis	IDP	200	5
Bay	Baidoa	buulo	IDP	200	5
Bay	Baidoa	Dalandool 3	IDP	168	5
Bay	Baidoa	Dooday	IDP	275	5
Bay	Baidoa	Gardiile	IDP	280	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Hagarow	HC	176	5
Bay	Baidoa	Kulunoy keerane	IDP	180	5
Bay	Baidoa	maleel	IDP	150	5
Bay	Baidoa	Maraayle 2	IDP	150	5
Bay	Baidoa	Minafaafle 2	IDP	150	5
Bay	Baidoa	Tabaarak	IDP	185	5
Bay	Baidoa	Tahriibdiid	IDP	107	5
Bay	Baidoa	Tooro toorow	IDP	153	5
Bay	Baidoa	Wanaag	IDP	40	5
Bay	Baidoa	Wejido 2	IDP	195	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	4 Abawli	HC	80	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Aray	HC	128	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Aw Malin Foqi	HC	150	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Aw Urweyni	HC	170	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Awyayi	HC	135	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Balaaw	HC	16	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Balow	HC	80	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Buur Hakaba	HC	2822	70
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Daar	HC	125	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Goley yarey	HC	115	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Kurow Aw Rikow	HC	104	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Masusow	HC	300	10
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Qardhale	HC	75	5
Bay	Buur_hakaba	Sool	HC	110	5
Bay	Qansax_Dheere	Qansax Dheere	HC	1600	101
Bay	Qansax_Dheere	Wanaag	IDP	1600	101
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Baadbaado	IDP	72	6
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Balanbal	HC	740	46
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Baligaras	IDP	1032	18
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Balli Cad	HC	748	49
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Danwadaag	IDP		18
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Dayacan	IDP	780	18
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Jaqaf Waabir	IDP	853	24
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Kulmiye	HC	1749	42
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Laandheer	IDP	720	24
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Miirjicley	HC	676	49
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Wadajir	HC	2607	66
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Xurfadda	IDP	727	12
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Baxdo	HC	48	2
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Cadaado	HC	5585	87
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Daryeel	IDP	543	28
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Galinsoor	HC	621	4

Galgaduud	Cadaado	Gidhays	HC	92	4
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Karaamo	IDP	400	18
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Kulmaiye	IDP	100	7
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Marsamage	HC	28	1
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Buurta	IDP	150	5
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Ceel Xamuud	IDP	980	35
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Dawacooley	IDP	1070	50
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Dhuusamarreeb	HC	11614	240
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Gadoon	HC	192	5
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	GARGAAR	IDP	671	15
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Guri-Ceel	HC	612	20
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Hanano	IDP	838	35
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Horog	HC	147	5
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Kaam shalxad	IDP	170	10
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Mareer Guur	HC	347	5
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Tuulo-og	IDP	685	15
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Xero milatari	IDP	831	10
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Bandiidley	HC	330	29
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Bayle	HC	86	7
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Dagaari	HC	270	26
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Xaaran	HC	249	27
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Baantuu 2	IDP	350	10
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Bulsho	IDP	50	5
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Buulo bishaaro	IDP	240	10
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Buulo jawaan	IDP	500	20
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Calanleey	IDP	415	5
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Ceel gaab	IDP	500	5
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Hilaac	IDP	85	10
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Qoraxey 2	IDP	200	10
Galgaduud	Gaalkacyo South	Xoriyo 2	IDP	130	10
Gedo	Baardheere	Aaminaay	HC	17	5
Gedo	Baardheere	Buulo Caddey	HC	21	5
Gedo	Baardheere	Buulo Kurmaan	HC	147	31
Gedo	Baardheere	Buulo Weyn	HC	92	26
Gedo	Baardheere	Buulogediyo	IDP	185	11
Gedo	Baardheere	Camp Xabaal Cadeey	IDP	500	36
Gedo	Baardheere	Gel Ba'lid	HC	42	7
Gedo	Baardheere	Hureyna	HC	25	5
Gedo	Baardheere	Kaskey	HC	155	8
Gedo	Baardheere	Kuloow	IDP	178	10
Gedo	Baardheere	Kurmaan	IDP	245	16
Gedo	Baardheere	Mardha	HC	34	5
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Belet_Xaawo	HC	1091	94
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Beledxaawi Section 6	IDP	376	35
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Dhagaxley	IDP	1653	70
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Idman	IDP	556	20
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Kamooredoon	IDP	180	10
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Saction 4	IDP	160	5

Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Saction 5	IDP	140	5
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Tusbaxley	IDP	83	5
Gedo	Belet_Xaawo	Xananley	IDP	795	25
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Galbeed	HC	300	10
Gedo	Ceel_Waaq	Ceel Waaq	HC	2871	94
Gedo	Ceel_Waaq	El Banda	HC	86	4
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Bur Caro	HC	18	6
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Buraa	HC	199	24
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Buurduubo	HC	732	36
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Garbahaarey	HC	3363	168
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Goley	HC	193	6
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Helamareer	HC	35	6
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	Muuriya	HC	343	18
Gedo	Luuq	Aboow	HC	29	6
Gedo	Luuq	Buyle	IDP	100	49
Gedo	Luuq	Gaba	HC	50	18
Gedo	Luuq	Geer Boolow	HC	63	18
Gedo	Luuq	Heli-Shiid	HC	2067	162
Gedo	Luuq	Hoodey/Hoobishow	HC	45	6
Gedo	Luuq	Mira Dhuubow	HC	42	6
Gedo	Luuq	Tuulo Marexan/Taleex	HC	39	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Badbaado	IDP	72	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Ciiltire	IDP	150	12
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Ciiltire camp	IDP	215	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Dagmada ceel cali 1	IDP	400	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Daruuf	IDP	150	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	DAYAX	IDP	150	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Doomeey	IDP	782	12
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Doonsubagle	IDP	200	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Ex Airbor 2	IDP	30	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Gabooye3	IDP	50	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Kulmiye 2	IDP	375	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Nasiib	IDP	400	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Wabi shabele	IDP	150	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Wadajir1	IDP	260	18
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	X Aalborg 1	IDP	320	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Bacad	HC	350	12
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Baslawe	HC	130	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Bundoweyn	HC	2200	30
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Elgal	HC	250	12
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	GARGAAR	IDP	350	12
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Hawo Tako	HC	1850	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Helikiliyo	HC	80	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Howl-wadag	HC	2400	60
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Ilkacado	HC	125	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Jawil	HC	430	6
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Koshin	HC	2500	54
Hiraan	Belet_Weyne	Leebow	HC	385	12

Hiraan	Bulo burto	BULO BURTO	HC	4297	45
Hiraan	Bulo burto	BUULO DACAAR	HC	98	15
Hiraan	Bulo burto	BUULO KAXAR	HC	101	7
Hiraan	Bulo burto	DABA DHEERE	HC	150	19
Hiraan	Bulo burto	GALMADOOBE BARI	HC	140	12
Hiraan	Bulo burto	JAABOOLE BARI	HC	70	11
Hiraan	Bulo burto	SOROGLEEY	HC	102	8
Hiraan	Bulo burto	XAGAR	HC	120	15
Hiraan	Bulo burto	XOOR WADI	HC	50	6
Hiraan	Matabaan	barkurtun	HC	120	12
Hiraan	Matabaan	Beergadiid	HC	400	6
Hiraan	Matabaan	Bundomadow	HC	100	12
Hiraan	Matabaan	Elmo Jowle	HC	180	6
Hiraan	Matabaan	Girjir	HC	350	6
Hiraan	Matabaan	Haji - Hababis	HC	100	12
Hiraan	Matabaan	Libile	HC	85	6
Hiraan	Matabaan	Matabaan town	HC	2100	60
Hiraan	Matabaan	Qodqod	HC	300	12
Hiraan	Matabaan	Qulaale	HC	140	12
Hiraan	Matabaan	Takaraale	HC	300	12
Hiraan	Matabaan	Tuulocano	HC	140	6
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Afmadow	HC	1610	85
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Cameroon	IDP	200	40
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Camp Bilisa	IDP	117	10
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Camp Buale	IDP	500	30
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Dagmareer	IDP	55	5
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Danwadaag	IDP	72	5
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Dhobley	IDP	402	20
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Garas Gacanlow	IDP	480	60
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Haji Qaliif	IDP	56	10
Lower Juba	Afmadow	Hindey	IDP	75	5
Lower Juba	Afmadow	QOOQAANI	HC	3449	95
Lower Juba	Afmadow	TAABDO	HC	595	20
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Barahowle	HC	300	24
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Burgabo	HC	2300	30
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Kidimani	HC	190	6
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Komawalla	HC	200	12
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Kudhaa	HC	1800	24
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Madawa	HC	850	30
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Manarani	HC	850	6
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Oddow	HC	650	36
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Sarjajab	HC	380	12
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Tosha	HC	570	6
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Warseer	HC	157	6
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	Yora	HC	320	6
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Abaq bambow	IDP	145	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	barisaay 1	IDP	120	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Barwaaqo	IDP	100	5

Lower Juba	Kismayo	Bass 3B	IDP	43	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Bula Bartire	HC	1444	25
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Bula hussein	IDP	55	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Buula-gaduud	HC	289	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Cadaadgeri	IDP	52	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Dalxiiska	HC	1179	15
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Daryel	IDP	120	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Dharkenley	IDP	150	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Feersagaro	IDP	155	10
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Goob weyn	HC	3561	15
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Halgan 1	IDP	144	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Hangash	IDP	65	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Jaberti 2	IDP	112	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Kismayo	HC	3250	15
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Luqman	IDP	128	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Luqman galeer	IDP	45	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Najah	IDP	140	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	New Kismayo	HC	1187	20
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Qaam Qaam	HC	770	15
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Saa Moja	HC	2597	45
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Sakuye	IDP	60	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Taleex	IDP	200	10
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Wadajir	HC	1139	0.065155
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Yoontoy	HC	858	5
Lower Juba	Kismayo	Z2	IDP	125	10
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Abroone Camp	IDP	650	30
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Camp Eylo	IDP	295	10
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Camp saddex buurod	IDP	287	18
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Carbiska	HC	1398	8
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Gosha iyo Gendiga Camp	IDP	350	16
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	If iyo Akhiro Camp	IDP	374	14
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Lafoole	HC	6876	42
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	ONAT Camp	IDP	187	10
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Shukurow	HC	72	1
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Siinka Dheer	HC	3665	11
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Wakaaladda Biyaha	HC	9159	39
Lower Shabelle	Marka	Afar Yak	HC	2178	4
Lower Shabelle	Marka	Ceel-Jaale	HC	341	1
Lower Shabelle	Marka	Marka	HC	45837	96
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Geed weyne	IDP	180	5
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	Maskiin Allah umaqan	IDP	200	5
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Alambuud	HC	669	24
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Beynax Bare	HC	531	6
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Buulo Sheekh	HC	1808	30
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Buulo Siidow	HC	3252	30
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Degaybere	HC	5014	54
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Gaay Warow	HC	2372	6
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Qoryooley	HC	2773	36

Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Aw Cusman	HC	1756	5
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Aw Guurow	HC	99	1
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Baloow	HC	129	1
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Dawanle	HC	581	3
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Galooley	HC	131	1
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Heero	HC	2641	5
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Wanla Weyn	HC	44414	85
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Bakaal camp	IDP	48	9
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Bocorey camp	IDP	55	4
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Bulo amir Camp	IDP	60	6
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Bulo cajuuso camp	IDP	76	16
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Daud bule camp	IDP	65	12
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Idow camp	IDP	42	7
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Masiirey Camp	IDP	90	23
Lower Shabelle	Wanla_Weyn	Shanta kulan Camp	IDP	36	11
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Balcad	HC	12000	156
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Cali yale	HC	250	6
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Farax Gololey	HC	953	18
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Korreebe	HC	470	12
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Kurshale	HC	295	6
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	Yaaqle	HC	496	12
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Adow UI	HC	120	18
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Bursho-shiekh	HC	70	24
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Cadaan Gaabey area	HC	37	12
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Cadae Town	HC	1300	186
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Cadan Gabey	HC	60	6
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Haji Ali	HC	340	66
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	Haskule	HC	28	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Baalguri/Gacan libax	HC	11970	174
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Bareey	HC	380	12
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Bulo Makiino	IDP	412	10
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Dhaaifo	HC	420	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Dhay -Gawan	HC	350	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Fanoole	HC	500	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	General Daud	IDP	814	12
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Halgan	HC	290	18
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Jowhar somali	HC	400	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Kaluundi	HC	400	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Laanta Afaraad	IDP	3011	62
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Lebiga	HC	300	6
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Nuukaay	HC	390	6
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Abaarey	HC	56	1
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Gaalkacyo	HC	20233	87
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Labo Warood	HC	1454	9
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Tulo Xabiibo	HC	541	3
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Sadax-Higlo	HC	39	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Alla aamin 1 B	IDP	550	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Alla aamin 2	IDP	350	10

Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Buloo bacleey	IDP	700	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Halabookhad	IDP	1285	5
Mudug	Hobyo	Liibaan 3	IDP	300	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Madina	IDP	660	10
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Mustaqbal 1	IDP	257	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Mustaqbal 2	IDP	700	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Najax	IDP	250	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	New doonyaale	IDP	375	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Orshe camp	IDP	700	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Salaama 1	IDP	430	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Salaama 2	IDP	480	20
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	SYL	IDP	400	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Tawakal	IDP	800	5
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Waayo arag	IDP	800	20
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Mahad alle	IDP	400	15
Mudug	Gaalkacyo North	Soomali weyn	IDP	130	5
Mudug	Hobyo	Af-Barwaaqo	HC	23	6
Mudug	Hobyo	Bacadwayn	HC	15	6
Mudug	Hobyo	Bajeelo	HC	124	18
Mudug	Hobyo	Budbud	HC	188	36
Mudug	Hobyo	Ceel-Dibir	HC	83	18
Mudug	Hobyo	Ceelguula	HC	120	12
Mudug	Hobyo	Hobyo	HC	372	30
Mudug	Hobyo	Qaydarrey	HC	79	6
Mudug	Hobyo	Wisil	HC	312	66
Mudug	Hobyo	Xingod	HC	60	12
Mudug	Jariiban	Gadobjiran	HC	77	7
Mudug	Jariiban	Garcad	HC	58	1
Mudug	Jariiban	Jariiban	HC	929	71
Nugaal	Garowe	Kaam.Tawakal	IDP	1470	10
Nugaal	Burtinle	Burtinle	HC	4831	435
Nugaal	Burtinle	Dogob Yar	HC	54	5
Nugaal	Burtinle	Hayaanle 1	HC	16	5
Nugaal	Burtinle	Jalam	HC	101	15
Nugaal	Burtinle	kaamladan	IDP	270	23
Nugaal	Burtinle	Kalabayr	HC	170	15
Nugaal	Burtinle	Kalkaal One	IDP	280	21
Nugaal	Burtinle	Kalkal two	IDP	320	27
Nugaal	Eyl	Eyl	HC	775	78
Nugaal	Eyl	Wargaduud	HC	47	1
Nugaal	Garowe	Baley	HC	46	10
Nugaal	Garowe	Cuun	HC	34	5
Nugaal	Garowe	Garowe	HC	2849	735
Nugaal	Garowe	Jilab 1	IDP	1800	45
Nugaal	Garowe	Kaaam Ajuuran	IDP	675	10
Nugaal	Garowe	Kaam Marka	IDP	135	10
Nugaal	Garowe	Kaam Yemen	IDP	150	5
Nugaal	Garowe	Riiga	IDP	350	10

Nugaal	Garowe	Shabeele	IDP	765	5
Nugaal	Garowe	Siliga	IDP	564	5
Nugaal	Garowe	Sinujif	HC	90	35
Nugaal	Garowe	Waaberi	IDP	250	5
Sanaag	Badhan	Badhan	HC	18935	45
Sanaag	Badhan	Carraweyn	HC	100	5
Sanaag	Badhan	Middigale	IDP	300	5
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Raf iyo raaxo	IDP	800	5
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Raf iyo raaxo	IDP	800	5
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Balan Baal	HC	304	15
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Cadaadkulaale	HC	230	10
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Ceel Afweyn	HC	2673	55
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Ceelal	HC	446	10
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Ceelcade	HC	573	10
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Fadhi Gaab	HC	600	10
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Gudmobiyocas	HC	446	10
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Huluul	HC	66	5
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Sincaro	HC	639	5
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Soddonley	HC	476	10
Sanaag	Ceel_Afweyn	Buur dhuubo	IDP	200	62
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Caydha	IDP	220	24
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Ceerigaabo	HC	6750	108
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Dayaxa	HC	100	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Dhaban dhige	HC	150	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Haldhagan	HC	100	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Kulaal	HC	150	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Kulmiye	HC	120	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Qaarar	HC	50	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Wadayax	HC	50	12
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Xaafad Soomaal	IDP	450	52
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Xabaalo Camaare	HC	150	6
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Yubbe	HC	350	18
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Alxamdullileh	HC	541	10
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Buraan	HC	363	50
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Ceelaayo	HC	215	5
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Dhahar	HC	912	40
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Laasqoray	HC	6856	400
Sanaag	Laasqoray	Waaciye	HC	289	20
Sool	Caynabo	Ainabo Camp One	IDP	2040	60
Sool	Caynabo	Ainabo Camp two	IDP	990	23
Sool	Caynabo	Berkeda Cali Xirsi	HC	390	25
Sool	Caynabo	Caynabo	HC	1205	35
Sool	Caynabo	Ceel-Dhaab	HC	131	5
Sool	Caynabo	Dhanaano	HC	166	5
Sool	Caynabo	Fadhiyar	HC	762	35
Sool	Caynabo	God Heeri	HC	284	5
Sool	Caynabo	Jablahe	HC	286	5
Sool	Caynabo	Qori Dheere	HC	203	10

Sool	Caynabo	Wadaamagoo	HC	340	10
Sool	Caynabo	Wariiley	HC	286	10
Sool	Caynabo	Xurfada	HC	293	5
Togdheer	Burco	Adan Saleban A	IDP	900	5
Togdheer	Burco	Balli Dhiig	HC	557	5
Togdheer	Burco	Beer One	HC	2359	10
Togdheer	Burco	Boodhaly	HC	255	5
Togdheer	Burco	Burco	HC	23800	60
Togdheer	Burco	Cali Saahid	HC	480	6
Togdheer	Burco	Ccaqil Yare	IDP	100	5
Togdheer	Burco	Ceel-Dhere	HC	817	10
Togdheer	Burco	Dhoqoshay	HC	3121	5
Togdheer	Burco	Fifteenmay 1	IDP	150	5
Togdheer	Burco	Gumbur Libaax	HC	343	5
Togdheer	Burco	Kadhada	HC	158	5
Togdheer	Burco	Karasharka	HC	38	5
Togdheer	Burco	Koosaar A	IDP	800	15
Togdheer	Burco	Koosaar B	IDP	700	10
Togdheer	Burco	Koosaar C	IDP	600	5
Togdheer	Burco	Koosar A	IDP	800	15
Togdheer	Burco	Lebbi-Guun	HC	464	6
Togdheer	Burco	Muruq Maal	IDP	300	5
Togdheer	Burco	Qunyar Dega	IDP	1500	20
Togdheer	Burco	Sahara	IDP	815	15
Togdheer	Burco	Salebankulul	HC	372	5
Togdheer	Burco	Waraabeeye	HC	220	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Berbera	HC	7356	170
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Dalaw	HC	133	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Dhaymoole	HC	668	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Eil Geradi	HC	478	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Geeri	HC	72	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Lafaruug	HC	34	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Magaalo cad	IDP	80	55
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Magab	HC	577	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Sabawanaag	IDP	1500	645
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Shacabka	IDP	70	55
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Waraabo u taag	IDP	150	35
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	18_May	IDP	250	33

Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Balay	HC	179	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Banka Wajale	HC	66	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Beeyo-Qaloocan 1	HC	26	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Botor	HC	105	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Caraan Carka	HC	281	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Dhigta	IDP	50	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Fooda Kidiga	HC	61	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Garbo Haadley	HC	103	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Gebiley	HC	739	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Geed-Diqsi	HC	142	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Gucudhaale	HC	95	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Idhanka Deeryahan	HC	281	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Ifad Gabilay	HC	929	15
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Ijaara	HC	190	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Ilma Dedo	HC	281	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Java buldhuq	IDP	250	36
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Jidhi Gabiley	HC	42	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Magaalo Mataan	HC	118	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Tog-Wajaale	HC	252	15
Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Xirsi Jiciir	HC	27	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Alaala-Cadka	HC	239	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Ayah 1	IDP	600	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Ayah 4	IDP	350	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Ayah2	IDP	1200	20
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Balli-Gubadle	HC	1217	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Bartanno	HC	623	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Bender Wanaag	HC	138	6

Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Cadaadley	HC	1233	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Dababahal	HC	242	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Digaale	IDP	1200	30
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Faraweyne	HC	868	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Golwaraabe	IDP	500	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Hargeysa	HC	50793	78
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Ibraahim Koodbuur	HC	20434	36
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	idp Stadium	IDP	5784	75
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Istanbuul B	IDP	410	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Karin Shabeel	HC	214	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Magaalo Xaali	HC	242	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Magallo Jimcalle	IDP	145	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Sharmaake	HC	107	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Shilmaale	HC	428	6
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	State House	IDP	2000	30

Annex 3: Assessment Tool

JMCNA Household Survey 2018

1) BASIC INFO

Date: _____

Time: _____

Enumerator name: _____

Enumerator contact: _____

Enumerator agency: _____

Introduction (please read aloud): Hello, my name is (NAME), and I am working for (AGENCY) on behalf of REACH. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the humanitarian response in Somalia. This interview will take around 30 minutes. I will not record your name and your answers will remain confidential. Do you agree to participate? *If the respondent declines consent, please end the interview.*

2) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2.1 Please write clearly the region, district and settlement you are conducting this survey in.

Region	District	Settlement (town, village or neighbourhood)

2.2 Is this an IDP settlement? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

3) HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

3.1 What is the gender of the respondent? (Select ONE)

Male	Female

3.2. What is the age of the respondent? Age: _____

3.3 Who is the main breadwinner of the household? (Select ONE)

Father of household	
Mother of household	
Adult male (18+)	
Adult female (18+)	
Male child (14-17)	
Female child (14-17)	
Male child (13 or below)	
Female child (13 or below)	

3.4 Who decides on household expenditure? (Select ONE)

Father of household	
Mother of household	
Adult male (18+)	
Adult female (18+)	
Male child (14-17)	
Female child (14-17)	
Male child (13 or below)	
Female child (13 or below)	

3.5 Does your household have any identity documentation in your possession? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

3.6 Are there children (aged 0-17) in your household? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

3.7 Please give the number of household members in this location in each age and gender group, including the respondent. Please make sure the numbers given for each group add up to the total number of household members below.

Males 0 - 6 months	Females 0 - 6 months	Males 6 months - 4 years	Females 6 months - 4 years	Males 5-12 years	Females 5-12 years	Males 13-17 years	Females 13-17 years

Males 18-40 years	Females 18-40 years	Males 41-59 years	Females 41-59 years	Males 60 years or older	Females 60 years or older

3.8 What is the total number of household members? Total: _____

VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3.9 How many of the following vulnerable people are in the household currently? Please write the numbers below.

Pregnant or lactating women	Persons with disability or chronic illness	Sick children	Members suffering from psychological stress	Unaccompanied or separated children

3.10 If there are vulnerable people in the household, please provide the numbers in more detail below.

Males with disability or chronic illness	Females with disability or chronic illness	Sick male child under 5	Sick female child under 5
Boys suffering from psychological stress	Girls suffering from psychological stress	Adult males suffering from psychological stress	Adult females suffering from psychological stress
Unaccompanied or separated boys	Unaccompanied or separated girls		

4) DISPLACEMENT**4.1 Have you always lived in the settlement you are currently living in? (Select ONE)**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

4.2 Are you currently hosting any people who are not usually members of this household and who share resources, such as food and water, with you? (Select ONE)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

*If respondent says "Yes" to BOTH 4.1 AND 4.2 skip to Section 5**Internally displaced***4.3. Are you a Somali who has moved from another location in Somalia? (Select ONE)**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

*If respondent says "No", skip to 4.7***4.4 What is your region of origin? _____****4.5 What is your district of origin? _____****4.6 What is your settlement of origin? _____***Skip to 4.14**Returnee***4.7 Are you a Somali returning to Somalia from another country? (Select ONE)**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

*If respondent says "No", skip to 4.12***4.8 From which country is the household returning? _____****4.9 From which area is the household returning? _____****4.10 From which settlement is the household returning? _____****4.11 Did you register for voluntary return with UNHCR or authorities in your place of refuge? (Ask only if the respondent indicated coming from Kenya)**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

*Skip to 4.14**Refugee***4.12 Are you a person of another nationality who has traveled from another country?****4.13 From which country did this household travel? _____***Reasons for displacement**(Ask all respondents EXCEPT host community resident)***4.14 When did you leave your area of origin?**

Month		Year	
-------	--	------	--

4.15 When did you arrive in the current location? (Answer cannot be before the previous answer)

Month		Year	
-------	--	------	--

4.16 Between leaving your area of origin and coming to the current location did you reside in any other locations? (Do not ask if respondent indicates arriving in the same month as they left their previous location)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

4.17 If yes, in total, how many locations have you lived in since leaving your area of origin?

4.18 What is the primary reason you left your previous location? *(Select ONE)*

Actual conflict in the community	Conflict in the surrounding area but not in my community
Fear of conflict in the community	Arrival of armed groups
Withdrawal of armed groups/security forces	Personal threats
Flooding	Lack of health services
Lack of livelihood opportunities/job	Lack of food (not drought related)
Lack of water (not drought related)	Pressure from authorities
Lack of education services	Drought
Livestock disease outbreak/ livestock death	Availability of assistance to enable return
Pressure from host communities	Eviction
Was worried return package would not be available in the future	I don't know or I don't want to answer
None	

4.19 What is the second reason you left your previous location? *(Select ONE)*

Actual conflict in the community	Conflict in the surrounding area but not in my community
Fear of conflict in the community	Arrival of armed groups
Withdrawal of armed groups/security forces	Personal threats
Flooding	Lack of health services
Lack of livelihood opportunities/job	Lack of food (not drought related)
Lack of water (not drought related)	Pressure from authorities
Lack of education services	Drought
Livestock disease outbreak/ livestock death	Availability of assistance to enable return
Pressure from host communities	Eviction
Was worried return package would not be available in the future	I don't know or I don't want to answer
None	

4.20 What is the primary reason you chose to come to this location? *(Select ONE)*

No conflict	Availability of work/income opportunities
Presence of health services	Presence of education services
Presence of food distribution/food aid	Availability of local food (market/cultivation)
Presence of shelter	Presence of water
Presence of cash distribution	Presence of physical protection actors
To join family/community	None
I don't know or I don't want to answer	

4.21 What is the second reason you chose to come to this location? *(Select ONE)*

No conflict	Availability of work/income opportunities
Presence of health services	Presence of education services
Presence of food distribution/food aid	Availability of local food (market/cultivation)
Presence of shelter	Presence of water
Presence of cash distribution	Presence of physical protection actors
To join family/community	None
I don't know or I don't want to answer	

4.22 Do you intend to remain and settle in this location permanently? *(Select ONE)*

Yes, will settle here		<i>If respondent indicates this, move to Section 5</i>
Will move elsewhere in this city		
Will move elsewhere in Somalia		
Will return to the previous country of refuge		
Will move to another country		
I don't know if I want to move		<i>If respondent indicates this, move to Section 5</i>

4.23 When will you move to your intended destination? (Select ONE)

In the next week	
In the next month	
In the next three months	
In the next six months	
More than six months from now	

(If answered 'elsewhere in Somalia')

4.24 What region will you settle in? _____

4.25 What district will you settle in? _____

4.26 What settlement? _____

5) PROTECTION

Child protection

5.1 Have you noticed any negative changes in any of the children's behaviour in the last 3 months?

(Select ONE)

Yes	No

5.2 If you have noticed any behaviour changes in any of the children, what kind of behaviour changes have you noticed in girls? (Select ALL that apply)

No change	Unusual crying and screaming	More aggressive behaviour	Violence against younger children	Disrespectful behaviour in the family

Sadness (e.g. not talking, not playing, etc.)	Substance abuse	Committing crimes	Unwillingness to go to school	Less willingness to help caregivers and siblings

Having nightmares and/or not being able to sleep	Anti-social (isolating themselves)	Wanting to join/joining armed forces or groups

Other (please specify): _____

5.3 If you have noticed any behaviour changes in any of the children, what kind of behaviour changes have you noticed in boys? (Select ALL that apply)

No change	Unusual crying and screaming	More aggressive behaviour	Violence against younger children	Disrespectful behaviour in the family

Sadness (e.g. not talking, not playing, etc.)	Substance abuse	Committing crimes	Unwillingness to go to school	Less willingness to help caregivers and siblings

Having nightmares and/or not being able to sleep	Anti-social (isolating themselves)	Wanting to join/joining armed forces or groups

Other (please specify): _____

5.4 What types of work are girls (aged 17 and below) in this household involved in, if any? (Select ALL that apply)

Involves heavy machinery or lifting	Involves exposure to extreme heat (i.e. furnace, bakery)	Works at night (between 8 pm and 6 am)	Uses sharp objects

Factory work/ good production	Street vending	Domestic work (inside and outside of the home)	Engagement with armed groups

Agricultural work	Family business	None	I don't know or don't want to answer

Other (please specify): _____

5.5 What types of work are boys (aged 17 and below) in this household involved in, if any? (Select ALL that apply)

Involves heavy machinery or lifting	Involves exposure to extreme heat (i.e. furnace, bakery)	Works at night (between 8 pm and 6 am)	Uses sharp objects

Factory work/ good production	Street vending	Domestic work (inside and outside of the home)	Engagement with armed groups

Agricultural work	Family business	None	I don't know or don't want to answer

Other (please specify): _____

Separations

5.6 Were any household members separated from the household within the past 3 months? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

If respondent says "No" skip to 5.12

5.7 If any household members have been separated from the household within the past 3 months, please give the numbers below.

Separated boys (aged 17 and below)	Separated girls (aged 17 and below)	Adult male who is in other location to protect property/assets	Adult female who is in other location to protect property/assets

Other adult male members separated	Other adult female members separated

5.8 For the children that have been separated from the household within the past 3 months, was the separation voluntary, accidental or forced? (Select ONE)

Voluntary	Accidental	Forced

5.9 If children have been accidentally separated from the household within the past 3 months, what are the main reasons for the separation? (Select ALL that apply)

Accidental during conflict	Accidental during displacement	Do not know

Other (please specify): _____

5.10 If children have been intentionally separated from the household within the past 3 months, what are the main reasons for the separation? (Select ALL that apply)

Intentional due to family violence	Intentional due to death of a caregiver	Intentional for family reunification	Do not know	Intentional to find work far from caregiver	Intentional to join IDP site and/or access assistance

Other (please specify): _____

5.11 If children have been forcibly separated from the household within the past 3 months, what are the main reasons for the separation? (Select ALL that apply)

Abducted	Recruitment into armed groups	Forced marriage	Do not know

Other (please specify): _____

Safety and security

5.12 Are people able to move freely in this community and the surrounding area? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

If respondent says "Yes" skip to 5.14

5.13 If no, what are the limits to free movement? (Select ALL that apply)

Roadblocks	Gatekeepers	Gender Based Violence	Explosive remnants of war	Presence of armed actors

Other (please specify): _____

5.14 Has anyone in the community felt or feared insecurity at any point in the last 3 months? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

If no, skip to 5.16

5.15 Is the insecurity the result of any of the following groups? (Select ALL that apply)

Local militias	Family members	AMISOM	Armed groups	Criminals

Somali National Forces	Community leaders	Police	Presence of gatekeepers	None of the above

Other (please specify): _____

5.16 Are there areas in your community where men and/ or boys do not feel safe? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

5.17 If yes, where do men and boys not feel safe? (Select ALL that apply)

In shelters	When leaving the settlement/town	Waterpoint	Latrines	Bathing areas

Market	School	Health centre	Feeding centre/ distribution point	Chose not to answer

Other (please specify): _____

5.18 Are there areas in your community where women and/ or girls do not feel safe? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

5.19 If yes, where do women and girls not feel safe? (Select ALL that apply)

In shelters	When leaving the settlement/town	Waterpoint	Latrines	Bathing areas

Market	School	Health centre	Feeding centre/ distribution point	Chose not to answer

Other (please specify): _____

5.20 What services do women and girls use if they have experienced some form of violence? (Select ALL that apply)

Community leader	Health centre	UN or NGO agency	Police

I don't know or I don't want to answer

Other (please specify): _____

5.21 How would you describe relations between the host community and displaced groups? (Select ONE)

Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Do not know	Do not wish to answer

5.22 If you think the relations are bad or very bad, why are relations bad between displaced and host communities? (Select ALL that apply)

Competition for work	Crime	Clan conflict	Burden on local services/ infrastructure	Presence of armed groups	Do not know	Do not wish to answer

Other (please specify): _____

Housing, Land and Property

5.23 Do you own the land you are settled on? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

If 'yes', skip to 6

5.24 If no, do you own any documentation indicating a land tenure or rental agreement? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

5.25 Are you at risk of eviction in this community/ settlement? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

5.26 Do you pay money or give goods or service in order to stay on this land? (Select ONE)

Yes	No

If respondent says "No" skip to Section 6.

5.27 If you pay money or give goods or service in order to stay on this land, how do you pay? (Select ONE)

Cash	Aid items	Assistance from relatives/ friends

Other (please specify): _____

*If respondent selects "Cash" continue. Otherwise skip to Section 6.***5.28 Has the amount you pay changed over the past 3 months? (Select ONE)**

Decrease	Increase

5.29 To whom do you pay? (Select ONE)

Do not wish to answer	Politician	Host community	Community leader	Businessman

Diaspora	Clan leader	Militia	Land Owner	Gate keeper

Other (please specify): _____

5.30 How often do you pay? (Select ONE)

Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually

5.31 How much was your last rent payment, in USD? Amount: _____**5.32 What would happen if you were unable to pay? (Select ONE)**

Threats	Forced labour	Eviction	Demand of sexual or sexual exploitations

Denial of registration processed of upcoming humanitarian services	Do not know

Other (please specify): _____

6) FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS*Household consumption***6.1 Is your household currently able to access enough food? (Select ONE)**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

6.2 What is the primary reason why your household is unable to access enough food? (Select ONE)

Unsafe to access land	There is not enough cultivation land available
Crops have been destroyed by natural disaster	Crops have been destroyed by conflict
Growing season was too short	Crops have been stolen

Livestock have disease/died	Food distribution no longer occurs
No functioning market	Prices are too high to buy food
Lack of fishing nets	I don't know or don't want to answer
Other	

6.3 What is the second most important reason why people can't access enough food in your settlement?
(Select ONE)

Unsafe to access land	There is not enough cultivation land available
Crops have been destroyed by natural disaster	Crops have been destroyed by conflict
Growing season was too short	Crops have been stolen
Livestock have died	Food distribution no longer occurs
No functioning market	Prices are too high to buy food
Lack of fishing nets	I don't know or don't want to answer
Other	

Food Consumption Score

6.4 How many days did your household consume the following food groups in the past 7 days?
(Answers must be between 0 – 7)

Cereals (sorghum, rice, maize, millet, bread, spaghetti etc)	
Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers (yellow pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, yellow cassava)	
White roots and tubers (white potatoes, cassava, arrowroots)	
Legumes, nuts and seeds (cowpeas, lentils, peanut, beans)	
Dark green leafy vegetables	
Other vegetables (tomatoes, onion, cabbage, bell pepper)	
Vitamin A rich fruits (ripe mango, pawpaw, gob, hobob)	
Other fruit (banana, orange, apple, grapes, wild fruits)	
Meat and poultry	
Fish	
Milk and milk products (cheese or yoghurt)	
Eggs	
Sugar, honey, sweets	
Oils, fats, butter	
Condiments, tea, coffee	

6.5 In normal times (e.g. before displacement, drought, flooding) what is the most common primary food source for your household? (Select ONE)

Cultivated/own production	
Foraged for wild foods	
Fishing / Hunting	
Bought with cash or credit	
Exchange goods for food	
Given by family, friends, or other local people	
NGO or UN agency food distribution	
Government food distribution	
Food for assets/ food vouchers/in-kind donations	
I don't know or don't want to answer	

Other	
-------	--

6.6 What is currently the most common primary food source for your household? (Select ONE)

Cultivated/own production	
Foraged for wild foods	
Fishing / Hunting	
Bought with cash or credit	
Exchange goods for food	
Given by family, friends, or other local people	
NGO or UN agency food distribution	
Government food distribution	
Food for assets/ food vouchers/in-kind donations	
I don't know or don't want to answer	
Other	

6.7 How has the source of food changed in the last 6 months? (Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)

Amount of food available has reduced	
Amount of food available has increased	
Quality of food has reduced	
Quality of food has increased	
Variety of food has reduced	
Variety of food has increased	

6.8 How many days will your current cereal stocks last? _____ (Cannot exceed 31 days)

Coping Strategy Index

6.9 Please give the number of days in the past 7 days when the household used the following coping strategies:

(Answers must be between 0 – 7)

Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper, lower quality food)	
Borrow food or get help from a friend or relative	
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	
Reduce portion sizes at meal times	
Adults do not eat so children can eat	

Household Hunger Score

6.10.1 In the past 30 days, on how many days was there no food to eat of any kind because of lack of resources to get food? _____ *(Cannot exceed 30 days)*

6.10.2 In the past 30 days, on how many days did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? _____ *(Cannot exceed 30 days)*

6.10.3 In the past 30 days, on how many days did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? _____ *(Cannot exceed 30 days)*

Household income

6.11 What was your household's primary source of income/household support in the past year? (Only select ONE answer)

Subsistence farming	Subsistence livestock produce
---------------------	-------------------------------

Subsistence fishing	Farming for sale
Livestock produce for sale	Cash fishing for sale
Contracted job	Business/ self employed
Day labour/casual work	Remittances
Humanitarian assistance	Allowance/ community support
Sale of humanitarian assistance	Rent of land or property
None	

Other (please specify): _____

6.12 What was your household's secondary source of income/household support in the past year? (Only select ONE answer)

Subsistence farming	Subsistence livestock produce
Subsistence fishing	Farming for sale
Livestock produce for sale	Fishing for sale
Contracted job	Business/ self employed
Day labour/casual work	Remittances
Humanitarian assistance	Allowance/ community support
Sale of humanitarian assistance	Rent of land or property
None	

Other (please specify): _____

6.13 What was your household's third source of income/household support in the past year? (Only select ONE answer)

Subsistence farming	Subsistence livestock produce
Subsistence fishing	Farming for sale
Livestock produce for sale	Fishing for sale
Contracted job	Business/ self employed
Day labour/casual work	Remittances
Humanitarian assistance	Allowance/ community support
Sale of humanitarian assistance	Rent of land or property
None	

Other (please specify): _____

6.14 Have you lost access to any of these sources in the last year? (Only select ONE answer)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

6.15 In the past 30 days have you used any of the following livelihood coping strategies? (Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)

Sold livestock to pay for basic household needs	
Sold household items (mobile phone, furniture, cooking equipment etc) to pay for basic needs	
Sold productive assets (sewing machine, agricultural tools etc.) to pay for basic needs	
Engaged in activities that put you at risk	
Abnormal migration to other areas in search of food	
Reduced household expenditure on other things (health, education) in order to pay for food	
Sent family members to live in a different place (e.g. IDP settlement)	
Spent savings on food	

Borrowed money	
Sent children to work	
None	

Other (please specify): _____

6.16 Are any of these coping strategies no longer available to you because you have already used them before the previous month? (Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)

Sold livestock to pay for basic household needs	
Sold household items (mobile phone, furniture, cooking equipment etc) to pay for basic needs	
Sold productive assets (sewing machine, agricultural tools etc.) to pay for basic needs	
Engaged in activities that put you at risk	
Abnormal migration to other areas in search of food	
Reduced household expenditure on other things (health, education) in order to pay for food	
Sent family members to live in a different place (e.g. IDP settlement)	
Spent savings on food	
Borrowed money	
Sent children to work	
None	

6.17 Do you own livestock? (Only select ONE answer)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If respondent says "No" skip to 6.19

6.18 In the past 6 months what proportion of your livestock has died? (Only select ONE answer)

None	
Less than one quarter	
Less than one half	
More than one half	
More than three quarters	
All	

6.19 Do you own/rent land for cultivation?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If respondent says "No" skip to 6.22

6.20 Has any of this land been damaged in the last 6 months? (Check one.)

Yes	No

6.21 How many hectares have been damaged? Number: _____

6.22 Approximately, how much did your household spend on food in the last month? (Write amount in USD)

6.23 Has this amount changed in the last 3 months? (Only select ONE answer)

Increase	Decrease	No change
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7) WASH

Water

7.1 What was your primary source of drinking water in the last 30 days? *(Select ONE)*

Water kiosk	
Piped system	
Protected well without hand pump	
Protected well with hand pump	
Unprotected well	
Berkad	
River	
Water tank and tap	
Water trucking distribution point	
Borehole with submersible pump	
Other	

If other, please specify: _____

7.2 In the last 30 days did your household use other sources of water to drink, cook or bathe? *(Select ONE)*

Water kiosk	
Piped system	
Protected well without hand pump	
Protected well with hand pump	
Unprotected well	
Berkad	
River	
Water tank and tap	
Water trucking distribution point	
Borehole with submersible pump	
Other	

If other, please specify: _____

7.3 In the last 30 days did you have enough water to meet your household needs?

(Only select ONE answer)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

7.4 If no, what were the reason? *(Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)*

There is not enough water at my water source so we reduced consumption	
We don't have enough containers to store or carry water	
The water is not good quality (taste, smell, cleanliness) so we reduced consumption	
The closest water source is far away	
The waiting time to collect water is too long	
We don't feel safe going to the water point	
My water source is not functional	

7.5 Do you treat your drinking water? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If respondent says "No" skip to 7.8

7.6 If yes, how do you treat your drinking water? *(Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)*

Boiling	
Cloth filter	
Other kind of filter (membrane, ceramic etc.)	
Chlorine tablets/aquatabs	
Other	

7.7 How long by foot does it take to reach the nearest water source? _____ *(In minutes)*

7.9 Do you pay for water? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

7.10 If yes, how much does it cost to fill a 20 litre jerry can with water _____ *(Write price in SOS if in Somalia, write price in SL\$H if in Somaliland)*

7.11 Approximately how much did your household spend on water in the last month, in USD?

7.12 Has the amount your household spends on water changed in the last 6 months? *(Only select ONE answer)*

The price has increased	
The price has decreased	
The price has not changed	

7.13 How many containers do you have to collect water?

7.14 What is the volume of each container in litres?

Container 1	
Container 2	
Container 3	
Container 4	
Container 5	
Container 6	
Container 7	
Container 8	
Container 9	
Container 10	

7.15 How many times was each container filled the last time you collected water?

Container 1	
Container 2	
Container 3	
Container 4	
Container 5	
Container 6	
Container 7	
Container 8	
Container 9	
Container 10	

Hygiene**7.17 Do you have soap in your household?** *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

7.18 If not, why not? *(Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)*

We can't afford it/it's too expensive	
We prefer using a substitute (e.g. ash, sand)	
Soap is not available in the market	
Market is too far	
We are waiting for the next distribution	
We ran out of soap	
Soap is not necessary	
Other	

If other, please specify: _____

7.19 What do people in the household use to wash their hands? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Water only	
Water with soap	
Water with ash	
Water with sand	
Nothing	

If other, please specify: _____

Sanitation**7.20 Does your household have access to a latrine?** *(Only select ONE answer)*

All members have access and use it	
All members have access but only some use it	
Only members have access to a latrine	
No members have access	
I don't know/ I don't want to answer	

7.21 What type of latrine does your household use? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Flush latrine to open	
Flush latrine to a tank/ sewer system/ pit	
Pit latrine covered/ with slab	
Pit latrine open/ without slab	
Other	

*If communal:***7.22 Are latrines used by your household separated by gender?** *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No		Don't know	
-----	--	----	--	------------	--

7.23 Are latrines used by your household accessible for disabled people? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No		Don't know	
-----	--	----	--	------------	--

7.24 Are latrines used by your household lockable from the inside? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No		Don't know	
-----	--	----	--	------------	--

7.25 Do latrines used by your household have functional facilities for handwashing? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No		Don't know	
-----	--	----	--	------------	--

7.26 Do latrines used by your household have lighting at night? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Yes		No		Don't know	
-----	--	----	--	------------	--

7.27 How hygienic were latrines in the last 30 days? *(Only select ONE answer)*

Very hygienic	
Hygienic	
Unhygienic	
Very unhygienic	

7.28 If you do not have access to a latrine, where do members of your household defecate? *(Only select ONE answer)*

In the open by the home	
In the open away from the home	
Community defecation area	
Other	

If other, please specify: _____

7.29 How do you dispose of children's faeces? *(Only select ONE answer)*

In the latrine	
In the garbage dump	
We bury it	
In the open near the home	
In the open away from the home	

7.30 How do you dispose of household waste? *(Only select ONE answer)*

In the garbage dump	
We burn it	
We bury it	
In the open near the home	
In the open away from the home	

9) HEALTH

Access and gaps

9.1 Are you currently able to access a health facility?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If respondent says "Yes" skip to 9.3

9.2 If no, what is preventing you from accessing a health facility? *(Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)*

There were never any health facilities nearby	
Health facility is not functional due to flooding	
Health facility is not functional for another reason	
There are no healthcare workers in the facility	
There is no medicine or treatment available in the facility	
We can't afford to use the facility	
The facility is too far away	
The facility is inaccessible due to insecurity	

Other	
-------	--

9.3 If yes, what type of facility is it?

Government clinic/hospital	
Private clinic/hospital	
NGO clinic/hospital	
Traditional healer	
Pharmacy	
Shop	
Other	

9.4 If you do have access to a healthcare facility, how long does it take you by foot to access it?

_____ (In minutes)

9.5 What services are available in the facility? (Respondent can select MULTIPLE answers)

Treatment for diseases	
Treatment for acute watery diarrhoea	
Treatment of wounds	
Sexual and reproductive health	
Mental health services	
Maternal healthcare	
Treatment for drug abuse	
Surgery	
Other	

If other, please specify: _____

9.6 Have you received a visit from a community health worker in the last 6 months? (Select ONE)

Yes		No		Don't know	
-----	--	----	--	------------	--

9.7 Do you pay for healthcare? (Only select ONE answer)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If respondent says "No" skip to 9.10

9.8 Approximately how much did your household spend on healthcare in the last month? (Write exact amount in USD) _____**9.9 Has this amount changed in the last 6 months? (Only select ONE answer)**

The price has increased	
The price has decreased	
The price has not changed	

Health issues in the household**9.10 (If respondent has indicated child/children aged 0-4 in household) Has your child/children experienced any of the following issues in the last month? (Select ALL that apply)**

Malaria	
Stomach pain	
Wounds or physical injury (such as broken leg)	

Breathing problems	
Eye infection	
Skin diseases/measles	
Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	
Malnutrition	
Problems with meera/khat consumption	
No issue	
I don't know or I don't want to answer	

9.11 Were you able to access a healthcare facility in response to this issue? *(Select ONE)*

Yes		No	
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9.12 Has anyone above the age of 4 years in your household experienced any of the following issues in the last month? *(Select ALL that apply)*

Malaria	
Stomach pain	
Wounds or physical injury (such as broken leg)	
Breathing problems	
Eye infection	
Skin diseases/measles	
Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)	
Malnutrition	
Problems with meera/khat consumption	
No issue	
I don't know or I don't want to answer	

9.13 Were you able to access a healthcare facility in response to this issue? *(Select ONE)*

Yes		No	
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9.14 Were you satisfied with the treatment you received at the healthcare facility? *(Select ONE)*

Very satisfied	
Quite satisfied	
Quite unsatisfied	
Very unsatisfied	

9.15 *(If household has children between the ages of 6 months and 18 years)* How many children aged 6 months to 15 years have received the following vaccines: (write number of children)

Measles	
Polio	
Diphtheria, Typhoid and Pertussis (DTP)	
BCG (Tuberculosis)	

9.16 Is it possible to see a vaccination card? (Only tick if you have physically observed the card in front of you)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

9.17 If some children did not receive vaccinations, what was the reason? *(Select ONE)*

I'm unable to access a healthcare facility	
I didn't know that vaccinations were available	
I didn't know that I should vaccinate my child/ children	

My culture does not allow vaccinations	
I don't like vaccinating my children	
All my children have received vaccinations	
Other	

10) NUTRITION

10.1 Are you currently able to access nutrition services? *(Select ONE)*

Yes	No	Don't know

10.2 Are any members of your household enrolled in the following nutrition services? (Check all that apply.)

Stabilization Center (SC)	Outpatient Therapeutic Care Programme (OTP)	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)

Wet Feeding	Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)	Micronutrient supplementation	Do not know	None

10.3 How long by foot does it take you to access the nutrition facility? _____ *(In minutes)*

10.4 Has your household received infant milk products at any point in the last 6 months? (Check one.)

Yes	No

10.5 How are children under 6 months in this household currently fed? *(Select ONE)*

Only breastfed	Mostly breastfed	Sometimes breastfed	Not breastfed

10.6 How are children aged 6 months to 2 years fed? *(Select ONE)*

Only breastfed	Mostly breastfed	Sometimes breastfed	Not breastfed

10.7 Are any children between the age of 6 and 24 months receiving none or partial breastfeeding also being bottle-fed? *(Select ONE)*

Yes	No

11) SHELTER AND NFIs

11.1 How many shelters does the household occupy in this location? If open air, write 0. Number:

11.2 What is the type of the main shelter? (Check one.)

Buul	Tent	CGI sheeting	Emergency shelter	Temporary shelter

Semipermanent shelter	Permanent shelter	Open air

Other (please specify): _____

11.3 How old is the main shelter in months? If unknown, write '9999'. Number: _____

11.4 Has your shelter been damaged in the last 6 months? (Check one.)

Yes	No

11.5 If damaged, how? (Check all that apply)

Damage to structural material	Damage to floor	Damage to roof	Damage to wall material	Totally destroyed

Other (please specify): _____

11.6 Have you been occupying this shelter for longer than 3 months? (Check one.)

Yes	No

If respondent says "Yes" skip to 11.9

11.7 If you have not been occupying this shelter for longer than 3 months, was your normal shelter damaged as the result of an emergency (conflict or natural disaster)? (Check one.)

Yes	No	Do not know

11.8 If your normal shelter has been damaged as a result of an emergency, how has it been damaged?

Damage to structural material	Damage to floor	Damage to roof	Damage to wall material	Totally destroyed

Other (please specify): _____

11.9 Has there been any theft from the shelter at any point in the last 6 months?

Yes	No

11.10 What is the primary floor material? (Check one.)

Earth	Cement	Plastic sheet	Bricks

Other (please specify): _____

11.11 What is the primary structural material? (Check one.)

Wood	Metal	Cement	Bricks	Stones

Other (please specify): _____

11.12 What is the primary wall/ roof covering? (Check one.)

Plastic sheet	Clothes/rags	Vegetation	Iron sheet	Tin can (Nido)
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Earth

Other (please specify): _____

11.13 Is there internal separation within the shelter? (Check one.)

Yes	No

11.14 If there is internal separation within the shelter, what kind is it?

Cloth	Plastic sheet	Cardboard	Organic materials	Hessian sacks

CGI

Other (please specify): _____

11.15 Is there source of light at night?

Yes	No

11.16 Can you lock your shelter?

Yes	No

Non-Food Items

11.17 What non-food items does the household have in good condition? (Direct observation.)

Cooking pots (min 5L)	Knives	Washbasin (min 10L)	Mat	Blanket

Plastic sheeting	Jerry cans	Mosquito net	None

11.18 What non-food items does the household have in poor but usable condition? (Direct observation.)

Cooking pots (min 5L)	Knives	Washbasin (min 10L)	Mat	Blanket

Plastic sheeting	Jerry cans	Mosquito net	None

11.19 How many jerry cans (good condition) are used by the household? Number: _____

11.20 How many jerry cans (poor condition) are used by the household? Number: _____

11.21 What is the total capacity of all usable jerry cans, in litres? Amount: _____

11.22 How many mats (good condition) are used by the household? Number: _____

11.23 How many mats (poor condition) are used by the household? Number: _____

11.24 What is the total capacity of all usable mats, in number of people that can sleep on them? Number: _____

11.25 How many blankets (good condition) are used by the household? Number: _____

11.26 How many blankets (poor condition) are used by the household? Number: _____

11.27 What is the total capacity of all usable blankets, in number of people that can sleep on them? Number: _____

12) EDUCATION

12.1 How many boys in the household aged 5-12 attend education? Number: _____

12.2 How many girls in the household aged 5-12 attend education? Number: _____

12.3 How many boys in the household aged 13-17 attend education? Number: _____

12.4 How many girls in the household aged 13-17 attend education? Number: _____

12.5 How many boys in the household attend the following education types? Please give the number attending each education type.

Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Basic literacy & numeracy

12.6 How many boys in the household attend the following education types? Please give the number for each education type.

Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Basic literacy & numeracy

12.7 If any girls in the household do not attend education, what is the reason? (Check all that apply.)

Result of an emergency (conflict, drought, flood, eviction, etc.)	Unable to pay school fees	Domestic chores	Children too young to attend school	School is too far

No open school in the area	Overcrowded classes	Quality of teaching is low	Need to work	Fear of violence on the way to school

Fear of violence at school	Lack of gendered facilities	Lack of proper WASH facilities	I don't know or don't want to answer

Other (please specify): _____

12.8 If any boys in the household do not attend education, what is the reason? (Check all that apply.)

Result of an emergency (conflict, drought, flood, eviction, etc.)	Unable to pay school fees	Domestic chores	Children too young to attend school	School is too far

No open school in the area	Overcrowded classes	Quality of teaching is low	Need to work	Fear of violence on the way to school

Fear of violence at school	Lack of gendered facilities	Lack of proper WASH facilities	I don't know or don't want to answer

Other (please specify): _____

12.9 Were those children not currently accessing education attending education more than 3 months ago? (Check one.)

Yes	No

12.10 What type of education was accessed in the past by those children who do not currently attend? (Check all that apply.)

Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Basic literacy & numeracy

13) SERVICES AND NEEDS

13.1 What are your household's top 3 priority needs? (Check 3)

Water	
Food	
Shelter	
Security	
Nutrition services	
Latrines	
Education	
Healthcare	
Cooking equipment	
Water basin	
Jerry cans	
Soap	

Mats or blankets	
Community spaces	
Reunification with family members	

13.2 In the past 6 months, has your household, or a member within it, received any assistance in the current location? (Check one.)

Yes	No

13.3 If assistance has been received in the past 6 months, which types of assistance were received?
Please check all types of assistance received in the 'Received' column.

If any assistance type received was in the form of cash or voucher (marked with ***), please write the corresponding value of the assistance received in USD. If the value is unknown or the respondent does not remember, please write '9999'

Finally, please check the timeframe in which the assistance was received.

Assistance type	Received	Value (USD)	Within last month	1-3 months ago	4-6 months ago
Food (in kind)					
Food voucher***					
Cash for food***					
Non-food items (in kind)					
NFI Cash or voucher					
Shelter materials					
Cash for shelter***					
Shelter training					
Unconditional cash***					
Vocational training					
Livelihood cash***					
Water voucher***					
Water treatment products					
Hygiene Items (go to 13.4)					
Legal assistance					
Eviction support					
HLP capacity training					
HLP information services					
Support to elderly household members					
Support to disabled members					
Psychosocial support					

Other (please specify): _____

13.4 If you received hygiene items in the past 3 months, which hygiene items did you receive?

Soap	Shampoo	Detergent (omo)	Sanitary items	Aquatab

Jerry cans	Bucket	None

Other (please specify): _____

13.5 If you have received assistance in the last 6 months were you satisfied with that assistance? (Check one)

Yes		No	
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If respondent answers "Yes" skip to 13.7

13.6 If you were not satisfied what was the reason? (Respondent can select multiple answers)

Assistance was not enough to meet my needs	
I did not need the type of assistance that was given to me	
Assistance was of low quality	
Assistance caused tension in my household	
I don't know or I don't want to answer	

Other (please specify): _____

13.7 Do you know of any time that delivery of humanitarian assistance has caused violence or tension in the community? (Check one)

Yes		No		Don't know	
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13.8 If yes, which types of assistance?

Assistance type	
Food (in kind)	
Food voucher***	
Food cash***	
Non-food items (in kind)	
NFI Cash or voucher	
Shelter materials	
Cash for shelter***	
Shelter training	
Unconditional cash***	
Vocational training	
Livelihood cash***	
Water voucher***	
Water treatment products	
Hygiene Items (go to 13.4)	
Legal assistance	
Eviction support	
HLP capacity training	
HLP information services	
Support to elderly household members	

Support to disabled members	
Psychosocial support	

13.9 Have you accessed credit or savings and loans associations in the past six months? (Only select ONE answer)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

14) COMMUNICATION

14.1 Which of the following languages is your mother tongue? (Check all that apply.)

Standard/ Northern Somali	Benaadir Somali	Maay Somali	Arabic	English

Italian	Bravanese (Chimwiini/Chimbalazi)	Kibajuni	Mushunguli	Somali Sign Language

None of the above

14.2 Which of the following languages are spoken by at least one member of the household? (Check all that apply.)

Standard/ Northern Somali	Benaadir Somali	Maay Somali	Arabic	English

Italian	Bravanese (Chimwiini/Chimbalazi)	Kibajuni	Mushunguli	Somali Sign Language

None of the above

14.3 Which of the following languages can be read by at least one member of the household? (Check all that apply.)

Standard/ Northern Somali	Benaadir Somali	Maay Somali	Arabic	English

Italian	Bravanese (Chimwiini/Chimbalazi)	Kibajuni	Mushunguli	Somali Sign Language

None of the above

14.4 Which of the following languages can be written by at least one member of the household? (Check all that apply.)

Standard/ Northern Somali	Benaadir Somali	Maay Somali	Arabic	English

Italian	Bravanese (Chimwiini/Chimbalazi)	Kibajuni	Mushunguli	Somali Sign Language

None of the above

14.5 Which of the following languages would you prefer to receive humanitarian information in? (Check one.)

Standard/ Northern Somali	Benaadir Somali	Maay Somali	Arabic	English

Italian	Bravanese (Chimwiini/Chimbalazi)	Kibajuni	Mushunguli	Somali Sign Language

None of the above

14.6 Do you receive sufficient information on services from humanitarian workers? (Check one.)

Yes	No

14.7 What are the 3 most trusted information sources for your household? (Check 3.) Do not read the options.

Friends, neighbours and family	Religious leader	Military official	TV	Government official

Community leader	Aid worker	Radio	None

Other (please specify): _____

14.9 What are the 3 preferred channels for receiving information used by the household right now? (Check 3.) Do not read the options.

Radio	TV	Newspaper/magazine	Telephone voice call	SMS message

Internet news sites	Whatsapp	Facebook	Notice boards and posters	Community meetings

Loudspeakers	None

Other (please specify): _____

14.10 What are the most important information needs for your household right now? (Check all that apply) Do not read the options.

Information about...				
Missing family and friends	Food availability	Health advice and treatment	Information on how to access personal documents such as ID cards	Security

How to contact aid providers	Water	Shelter (or shelter materials)	Market prices for commodities and livestock	Weather forecasts

Other (please specify): _____

14.11 Does your household have access to a functioning radio? (Check one.)

Yes	No

14.12 Does your household have access to a smart phone (Check one.)

Yes	No

15) MUAC

IF THERE ARE ANY CHILDREN BETWEEN 6 AND 59 MONTHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, PLEASE TAKE THEIR MUAC MEASUREMENTS. IF NOT, SKIP TO SECTION 16.

Child 6-59 months #1

15.1 What is the age of the assessed child in months? : _____

15.2 What is the gender of the assessed child? (Check one)

Male	Female

15.3 Please measure the nutritional status of child by using the MUAC measurement tool, and select the appropriate answer from the list below: (select one)

Greater than or equal 13.5cm	From 12.5cm to 13.4cm	From 11.5cm to 12.4cm	Less than 11.5cm

15.4 is there evidence of bilateral pitting oedema? (Check one)

Yes	No

Child 6-59 months #2

15.5 What is the age of the assessed child in months? : _____

15.6 What is the gender of the assessed child? (Check one)

Male	Female

15.7 Please measure the nutritional status of child by using the MUAC measurement tool, and select the appropriate answer from the list below: (select one)

Greater than or equal 13.5cm	From 12.5cm to 13.4cm	From 11.5cm to 12.4cm	Less than 11.5cm

15.8 is there evidence of bilateral pitting oedema? (Check one)

Yes	No

Child 6-59 months #3

15.9 What is the age of the assessed child in months? : _____

15.10 What is the gender of the assessed child? (Check one)

Male	Female

15.11 Please measure the nutritional status of child by using the MUAC measurement tool, and select the appropriate answer from the list below: (select one)

Greater than or equal 13.5cm	From 12.5cm to 13.4cm	From 11.5cm to 12.4cm	Less than 11.5cm

15.12 is there evidence of bilateral pitting oedema? (Check one)

Yes	No

Child 6-59 months #4

15.13 What is the age of the assessed child in months? : _____

15.14 What is the gender of the assessed child? (Check one)

Male	Female

15.15 Please measure the nutritional status of child by using the MUAC measurement tool, and select the appropriate answer from the list below: (select one)

Greater than or equal 13.5cm	From 12.5cm to 13.4cm	From 11.5cm to 12.4cm	Less than 11.5cm

15.16 is there evidence of bilateral pitting oedema? (Check one)

Yes	No

16) END OF INTERVIEW

16.1 Are you able to provide us with your contact details so as to contact you if we would require further clarification?

Yes	No

16.2 If the respondent is happy to be contacted in the future, please write their full name and phone number clearly below.

First name: _____
 Second name: _____
 Third name: _____
 Fourth name: _____
 Contact phone number: _____

We have reached the end of the interview. Thank you for taking the time to talk to us today.