

Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Lower Juba Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

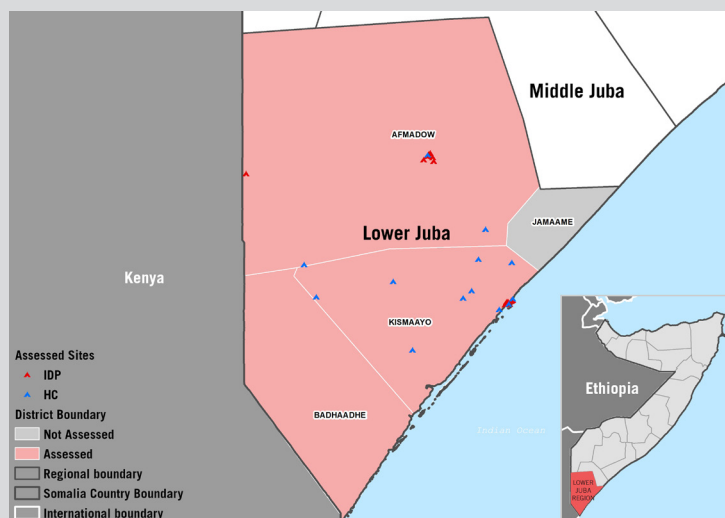
Background

Prolonged drought conditions, since early 2016, have resulted in a substantial livestock herd depletion and a reduction in cereal production in Somalia, impacting negatively on households' access to food and income¹. In addition, above average rainfall in the first half of 2018 caused severe flooding across parts of South Central Somalia and coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland, causing destruction to agricultural land and displacement in affected areas². Parallel to these climatic trends, insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access especially in South Central Somalia.

In light of this evolving context, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in partnership with REACH conducted a Joint National Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA)³ to assess humanitarian needs and access to basic services in Somalia. Households were sampled for statistical representativeness stratified by internally displaced person (IDP) and host community households at the district level, with a 92% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

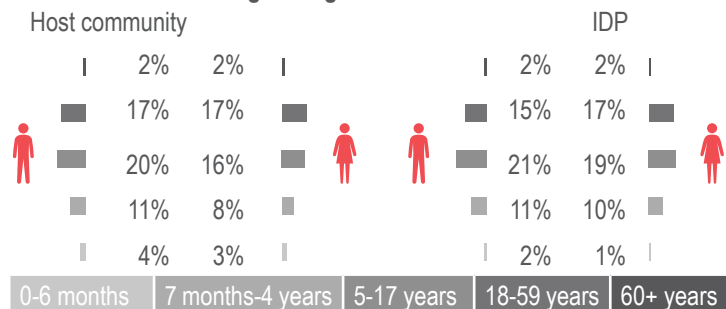
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Lower Juba Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 914 households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to host community households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 4% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

Survey Locations



Demographics

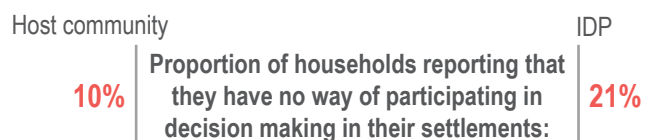
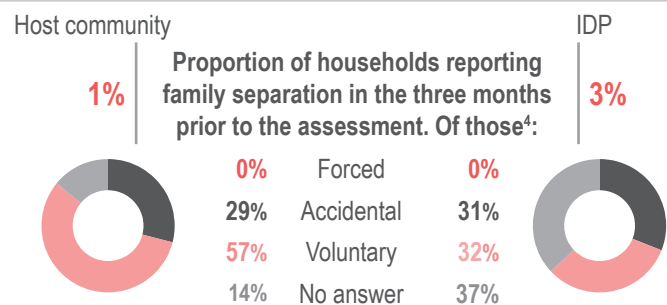
Household members age and gender breakdown:



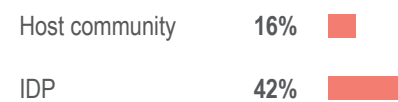
Proportion of households reporting the following members⁶:

Member Type	Host community (%)	IDP (%)
Pregnant or lactating woman	53%	49%
Sick child	10%	11%
Disabled or chronically ill person	10%	12%
Person with mental health issues	2%	3%

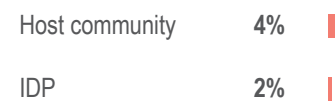
Protection



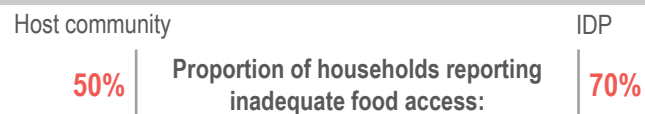
Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction:



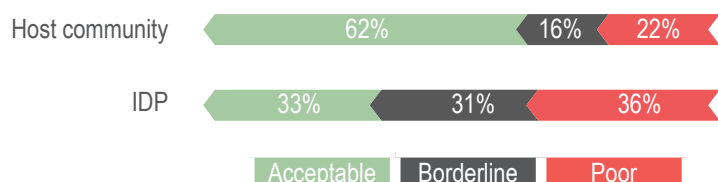
Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation:



Food Security and Livelihoods



Food Consumption Score⁵:



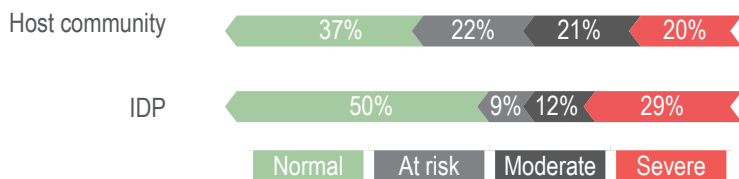
Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment⁶:

Strategy	Host community (%)	IDP (%)
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	79%	93%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	76%	92%
Reduce number of meals per day	73%	88%
Reduce portion sizes	66%	80%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	48%	50%

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Nutrition

Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening⁷:



Host community	Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services:	IDP
22%		10%

Education

Host community	Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school:	IDP
35%		40%

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

Girls		Boys	
Unable to pay school fees	48%	Unable to pay school fees	52%
No school in the area	30%	No school in the area	29%
Domestic chores	9%	School is too far	7%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Host community	Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters ⁸ :	IDP
24%		43%
Host community	Proportion of households reporting shelter damage:	IDP
25%		43%
Host community	Proportion of households reporting their shelter is lockable from inside:	IDP
40%		59%

Displacement

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

- Lack of livelihood opportunities: 31%
- Conflict in community: 21%
- Drought: 17%

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

- No conflict: 46%
- Availability of livelihood opportunities: 41%
- Presence of food aid: 4%

Future intentions of IDP households:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Stay in current location | 93% |
| Do not know | 7% |



Host community	Proportion of households reporting a source of light at night in their shelter:	IDP
82%		95%

Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition⁶:

	Cooking pot	Knife	Wash basin	Sleeping mat	Jerry can	Blanket
Host community	81%	67%	58%	48%	36%	34%
IDP	85%	55%	60%	60%	55%	51%

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Host community	Water kiosk	26%
IDP	Water kiosk	34%

Host community	Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:	IDP
47%		65%
Host community	Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:	IDP
39%		68%

Host community	Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:	IDP
26%		36%

Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access⁴:

Host community	IDP
2%	2%
14%	5%
40%	70%
44%	23%

Health

Host community	Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:	IDP
40%		23%
Host community	Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:	IDP
20%		25%

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

Host community	IDP
No facility in the area: 62%	No facility in the area: 89%
Facility is too far: 20%	Floods: 22%
Floods: 11%	No health workers at facility: 21%

1. Food Security and Nutrition analysis Unit. 2017. Climate Update: September 2017.

2. OCHA, Somalia Flood Response Plan 15 May-15 August. 2018.

3. The first JMCA was conducted in 2017 by OCHA, in partnership with REACH.

4. Findings relating to a subset of a population may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

5. World Food Programme (WFP). Food Consumption Analysis. 2008.

6. Respondents could select multiple responses.

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

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