

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Lower Shabelle Region

Somalia

August 2018

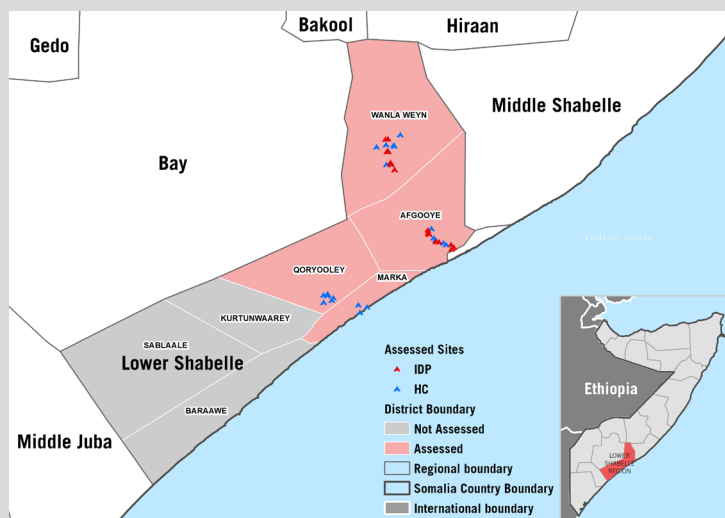
## Background

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 income<sup>1</sup>. 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 areas<sup>2</sup>. 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)<sup>3</sup> 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.

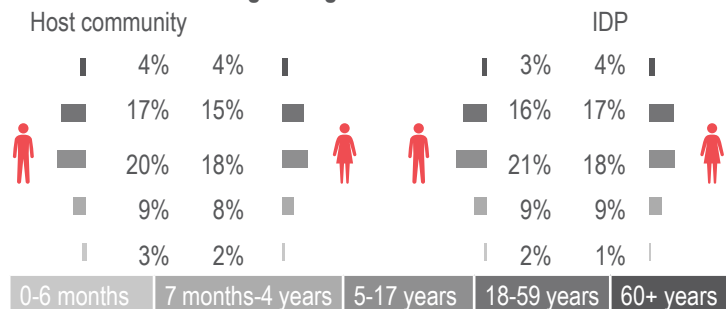
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Lower Shabelle Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 622 households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to host community households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error.

## Survey Locations



## Demographics

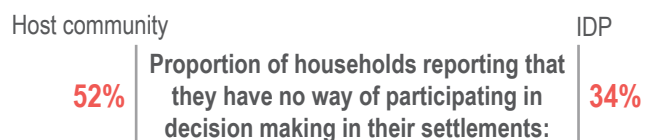
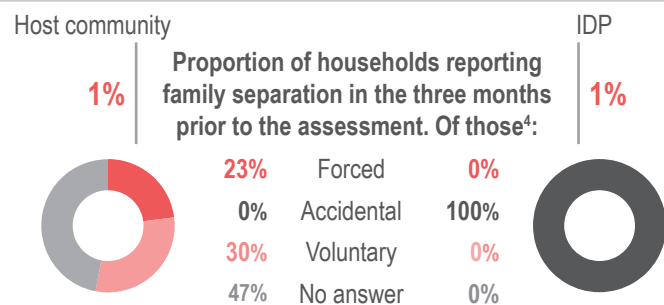
### Household members age and gender breakdown:



### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:

Member Type	Host community (%)	IDP (%)
Pregnant or lactating woman	59%	57%
Sick child	20%	16%
Disabled or chronically ill person	25%	21%
Person with mental health issues	2%	2%

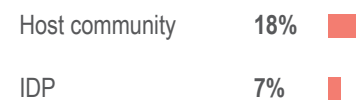
## Protection



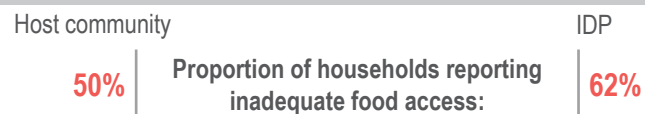
### Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction:



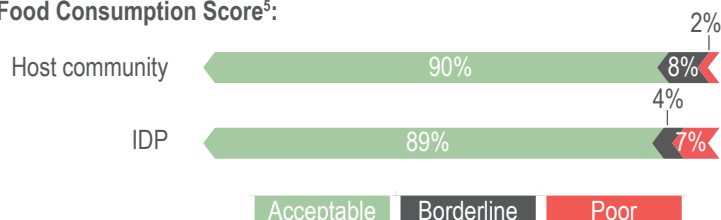
### Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation:



## Food Security and Livelihoods



### Food Consumption Score<sup>5</sup>:



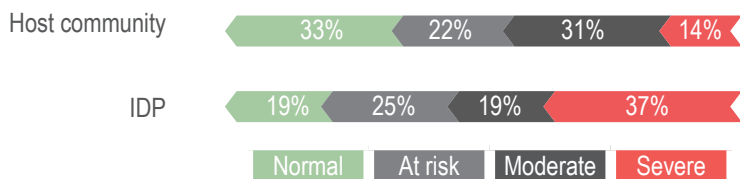
### Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment<sup>6</sup>:

Strategy	Host community (%)	IDP (%)
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	71%	85%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	79%	82%
Reduce number of meals per day	70%	80%
Reduce portion sizes	66%	79%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	33%	60%

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## Nutrition

### Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening<sup>7</sup>:



Host community	IDP
16%	13%

Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services:

## Education

Host community	IDP
54%	39%

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

### Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households<sup>4,6</sup>:

Girls	Boys
Unable to pay school fees 40%	Unable to pay school fees 50%
Domestic chores 28%	Need to work 11%
Need to work 12%	School is too far 9%

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Host community	IDP
11%	13%
19%	36%
3%	36%

Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters<sup>8</sup>:  
Proportion of households reporting shelter damage:  
Proportion of households reporting their shelter is lockable from inside:

## Displacement

### Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households<sup>6</sup>:

- 1 Conflict in community 42%
- 2 Fear of conflict in community 24%
- 3 Lack of livelihood opportunities 20%

### Top three reasons for coming to current location reported by IDP households<sup>6</sup>:

- 1 Availability of livelihood opportunities 33%
- 2 No conflict 20%
- 3 Presence of food aid 13%

### Future intentions of IDP households:

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Stay in current location   | 88% |
| Move elsewhere in the city | 11% |
| Do not know                | 1%  |



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

### Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Host community	Piped system	52%
IDP	Piped system	47%

Host community	IDP
18%	20%
24%	15%

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

Host community	IDP
36%	59%

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

### Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition<sup>6</sup>:

	Cooking pot	Knife	Wash basin	Sleeping mat	Jerry can	Blanket
Host community	57%	50%	42%	42%	42%	41%
IDP	66%	70%	35%	45%	28%	41%

## Health

Host community	IDP
16%	35%
62%	33%

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

Host community	IDP
6%	2%

Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:

### Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access<sup>4</sup>:

Host community	IDP
9%	3%
20%	35%
60%	53%
10%	9%

Flush to the open  
Flush to a tank  
Pit latrine with slab  
Pit latrine without slab

### Top three barriers to accessing healthcare services reported by those households that indicated no access<sup>4,6</sup>:

Host community	IDP
Cannot afford 48%	No facility in the area 95%
No facility in the area 32%	Cannot afford 3%
Facility is too far 12%	Facility not functional 2%

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.