

Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Lower Shabelle Region

Somalia

August 2018

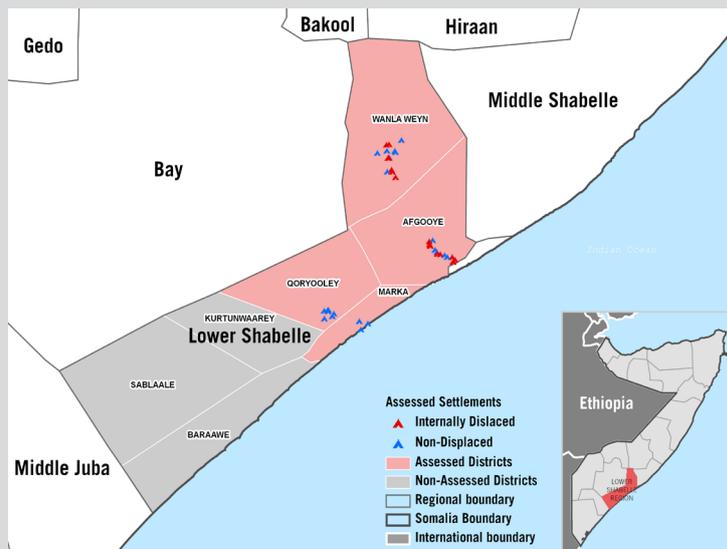
Background

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 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 non-displaced and internally displaced person (IDP) households at the district level, with a 92% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

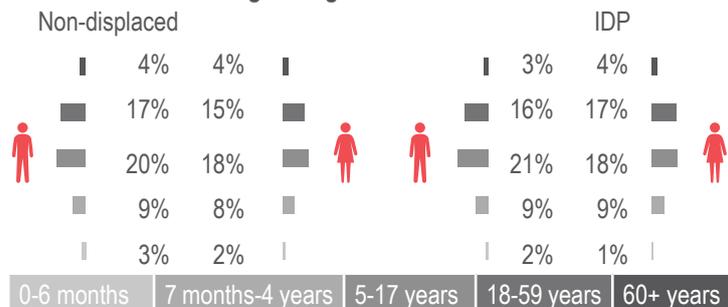
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Lower Shabelle Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 420 non-displaced and 202 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error.

Survey Locations



Demographics

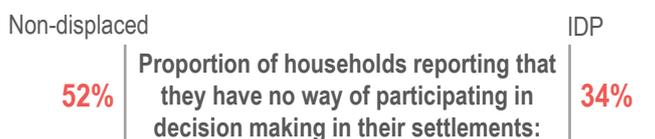
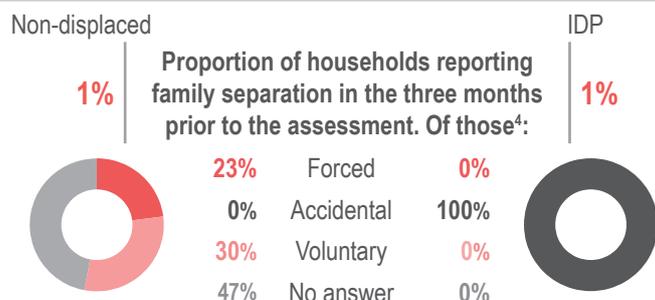
Household members age and gender breakdown:



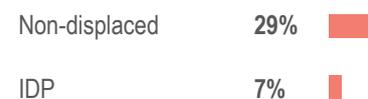
Proportion of households reporting the following members⁶:

	Non-displaced	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%

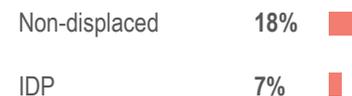
Protection



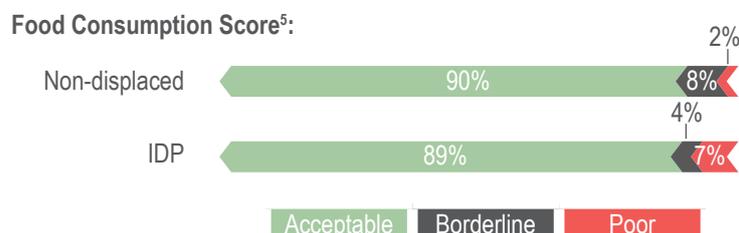
Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction^{4,7}:



Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation^{4,7}:



Food Security and Livelihoods



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

	Non-displaced	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) Screening⁸:



Non-displaced: 16% | Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services: | IDP: 13%

Education

Non-displaced: 54% | Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school: | IDP: 39%

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

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)

Non-displaced: 11% | Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters⁹: | IDP: 13%

Non-displaced: 19% | Proportion of households reporting shelter damage: | IDP: 36%

Non-displaced: 3% | Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside: | IDP: 36%

Displacement

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

- 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 households⁶:

- 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:

Non-displaced: Piped system 52%

IDP: Piped system 47%

Non-displaced: 18% | Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water: | IDP: 20%

Non-displaced: 24% | Proportion of households reporting no access to soap: | IDP: 15%

Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition⁶:

Non-displaced: 36% | Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter: | IDP: 59%

Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access⁴:

Non-displaced	IDP
9% Flush to the open	3%
20% Flush to a tank	35%
60% Pit latrine with slab	53%
10% Pit latrine without slab	9%

Health

Non-displaced: 16% | Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility: | IDP: 35%

Non-displaced: 62% | Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services: | IDP: 33%

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

Non-displaced: Cannot afford 48%, No facility in the area 32%, Facility is too far 12%

IDP: No facility in the area 95%, Cannot afford 3%, 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. As reported by those households that indicated they do not own land.
 8. For children 6 to 59 months old in assessed households; Mother and Child Nutrition. Interpretation of MUAC Indicators, 2017. Due to a glitch in the data collection, all households including children under 6 months have been excluded from analysis. Results should be considered indicative.
 9. Non-permanent shelters here refer to emergency, open air and temporary shelters.