

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Middle Shabelle Region

Somalia

August 2018

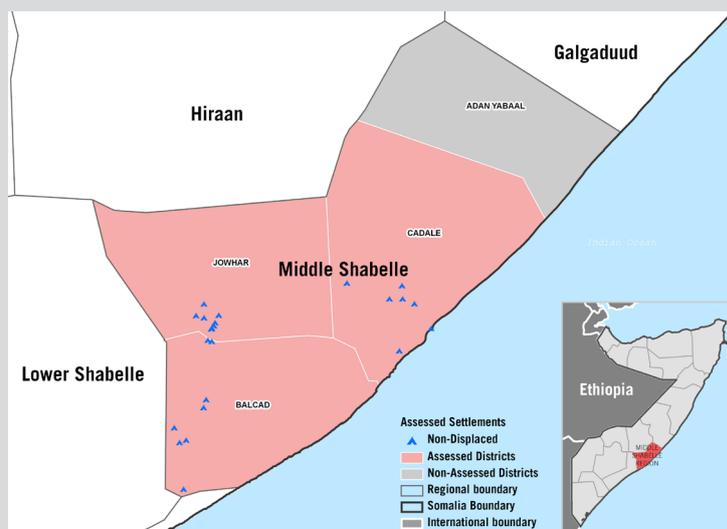
## Background

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

However, due to security concerns, only non-displaced households were assessed in Middle Shabelle Region. This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in the region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 829 non-displaced households were surveyed. Findings are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 3% margin of error.

## Survey Locations

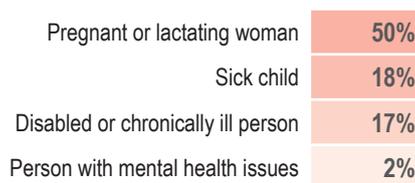


## Demographics

### Household members age and gender breakdown:



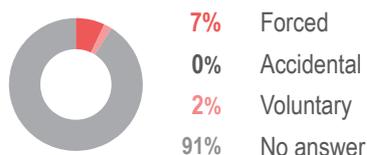
### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:



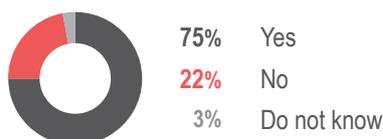
0-6 months | 7 months-4 years | 5-17 years | 18-59 years | 60+ years

## Protection

**3%** of households reported family separation in the three months prior to the assessment. Of those<sup>4</sup>:



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



**30%** of households reported that they have no way of participating in decision making in their settlements

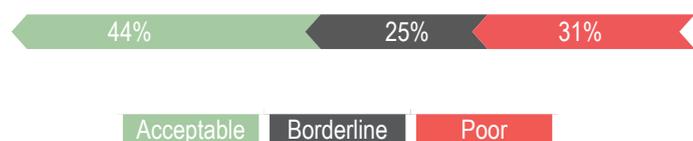
**21%** of households reported that they are at risk of eviction<sup>4,7</sup>

**9%** of households reported that they have formal land tenure documentation<sup>4,7</sup>

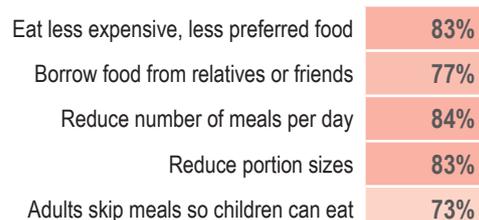
## Food Security and Livelihoods

**66%** of households reported inadequate access to food

### 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>:



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 JMCNA 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.

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## Nutrition

Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening<sup>8</sup>:



24% of households reported access to nutrition services

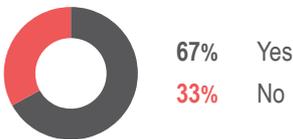


## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

24% of households reported residing in non-permanent shelters<sup>9</sup>

21% of households reported shelter damage

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



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water reported by households:

1. Water kiosk 23%
2. Protected well with no pump 17%
3. Protected well with pump 14%

28% of households reported inadequate access to water

63% of households reported no access to soap



## Health

Proportion of households reporting access to a healthcare facility:



38% of households reported that they pay for healthcare services



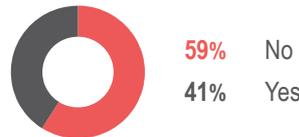
## Education

34% of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attend school

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

Girls		Boys	
Unable to pay school fees	56%	Unable to pay school fees	51%
Emergency such as conflict	19%	Emergency such as conflict	14%
Need to work	7%	No school in the area	9%

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	Jerry can	Wash basin	Blanket	Sleeping mat
55%	49%	34%	33%	22%	21%

25% of households reported that no member has access to a latrine

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

Flush to the open	22%
Flush to a tank	24%
Pit latrine with slab	43%
Pit latrine without slab	11%

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

1. No facility in the area 42%
2. Cannot afford 16%
3. Facility not functional 12%

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.