

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Bakool Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

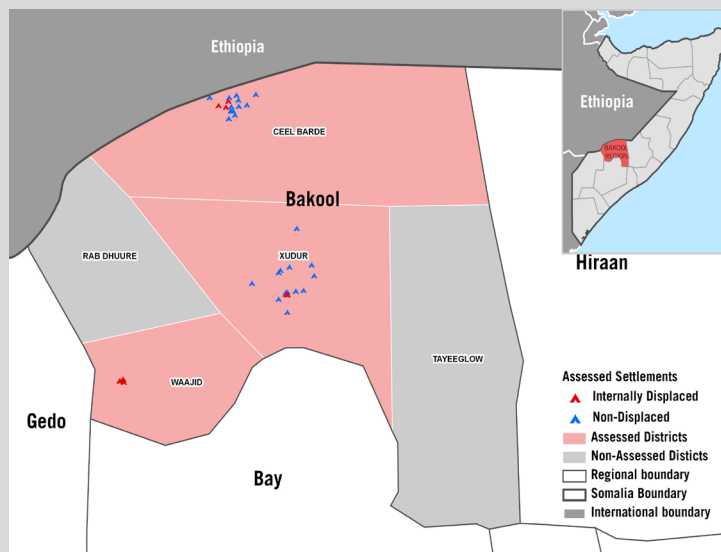
## Background

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 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.

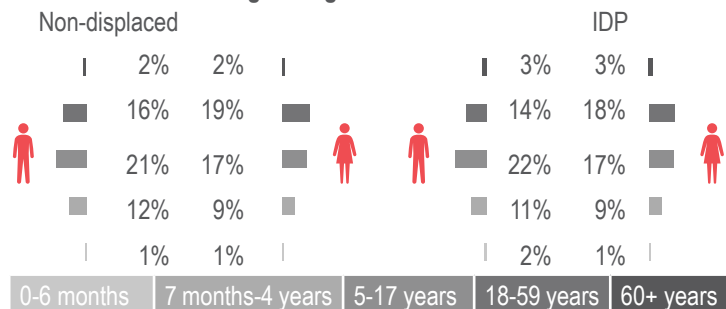
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Bakool Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 502 non-displaced and 316 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 4% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

## Survey Locations



## Demographics

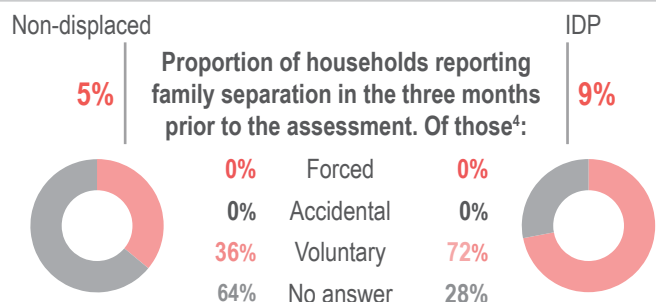
### Household members age and gender breakdown:



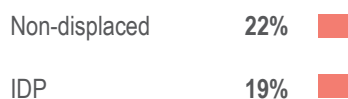
### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:

	Non-displac	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	59%	59%
Sick child	12%	22%
Disabled or chronically ill person	8%	5%
Person with mental health issues	1%	1%

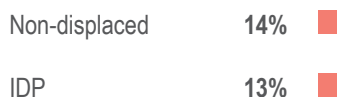
## Protection



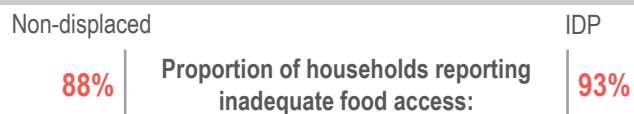
### Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction<sup>4,7</sup>:



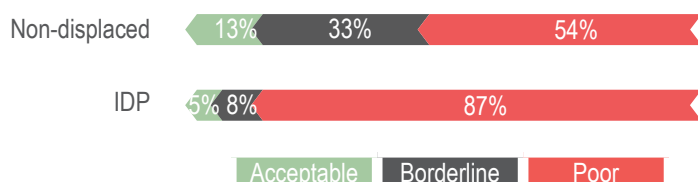
### Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation<sup>4,7</sup>:



## Food Security and Livelihoods



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

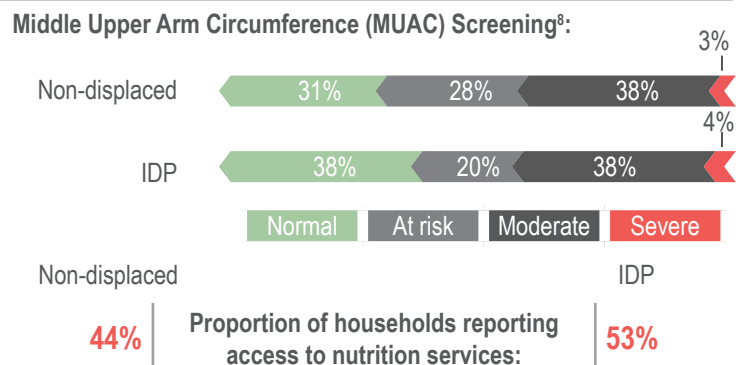


### Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment<sup>6</sup>:

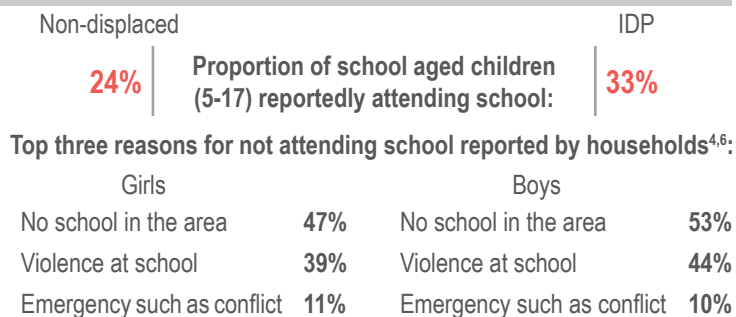
	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	85%	88%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	84%	82%
Reduce number of meals per day	89%	85%
Reduce portion sizes	80%	84%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	79%	83%

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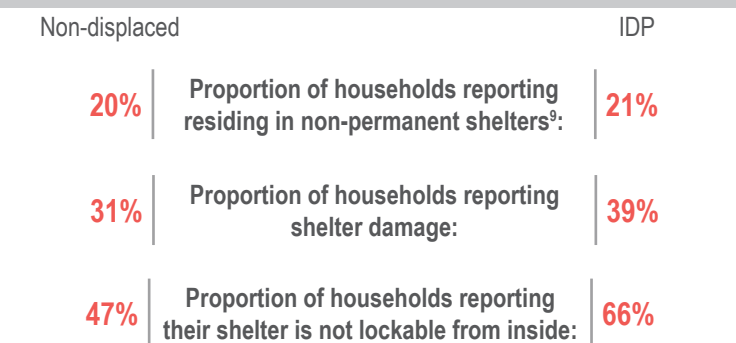
## Nutrition



## Education



## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)



## Displacement

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

- 1 Conflict in surrounding area 40%
- 2 Lack of livelihood opportunities 20%
- 3 Lack of health services 20%

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

- 1 Presence of food aid 51%
- 2 No conflict 44%
- 3 Presence of cash distribution 1%

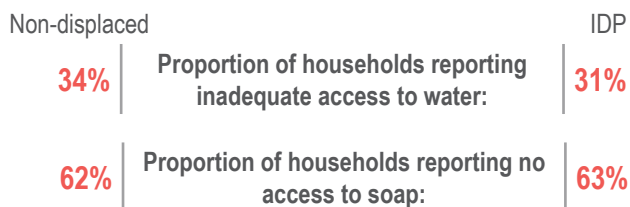
### Future intentions of IDP households:

- |                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Stay in current location             | 98% |
| Do not know                          | 1%  |
| Return to previous country of refuge | 1%  |

## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

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

Non-displaced	Unprotected well	74%
IDP	Unprotected well	68%



Non-displaced	IDP
91%	99%

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

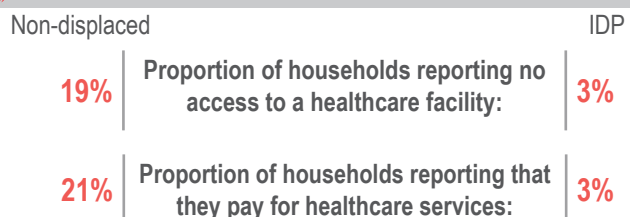
	Jerry can	Knife	Cooking pot	Wash basin	Sleeping mat	Blanket
Non-displaced	59%	56%	49%	39%	37%	19%
IDP	67%	51%	52%	26%	47%	23%

Non-displaced	IDP
18%	5%

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

Non-displaced	IDP
0%	1%
7%	3%
26%	37%
67%	59%

## Health



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

Non-displaced	IDP
No facility in the area	No facility in the area
51%	77%
Floods	No health workers at facility
47%	27%
Facility not functional	No medicine at facility
43%	26%

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.