

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Bari Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

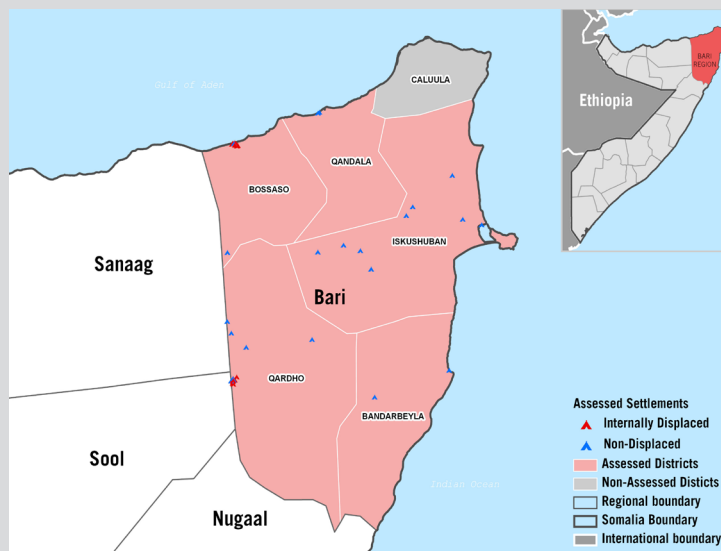
## Background

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.

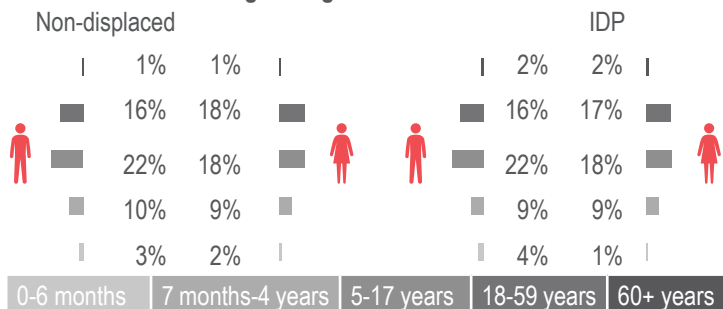
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Bari Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 680 non-displaced and 122 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 4% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 90% confidence level and a 7% margin of error.

## Survey Locations



## Demographics

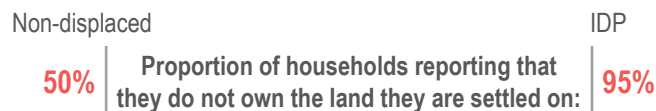
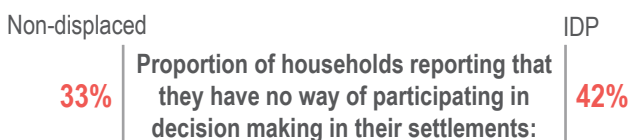
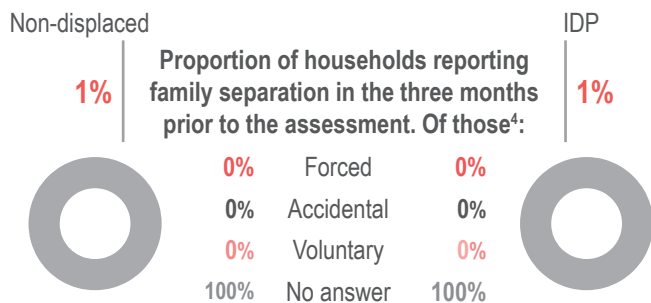
### Household members age and gender breakdown:



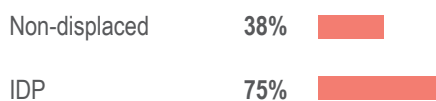
### Proportion of households reporting the following members<sup>6</sup>:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	38%	28%
Sick child	2%	7%
Disabled or chronically ill person	17%	32%
Person with mental health issues	0%	0%

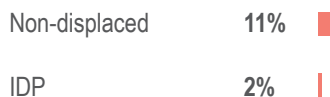
## Protection



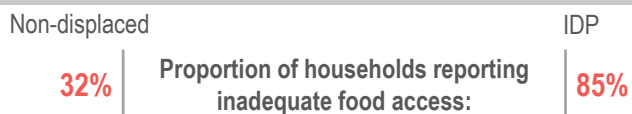
### Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction<sup>4,7</sup>:



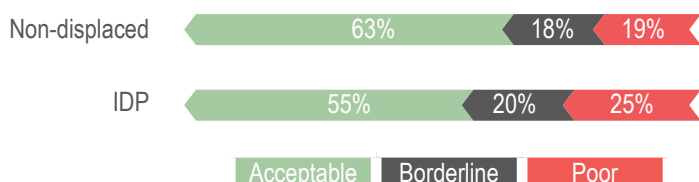
### Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation<sup>4,7</sup>:



## Food Security and Livelihoods



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



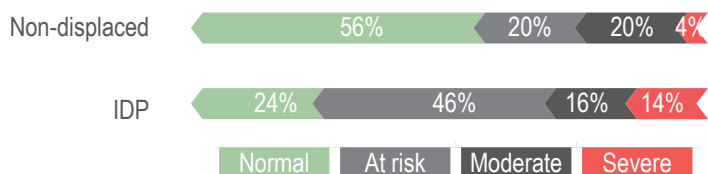
### Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment<sup>6</sup>:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	70%	82%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	68%	87%
Reduce number of meals per day	61%	83%
Reduce portion sizes	51%	76%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	26%	49%

# Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Bari Region Profile

## Nutrition

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



Category	Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services:
Non-displaced	7%
IDP	17%

## Education

Category	Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school:
Non-displaced	45%
IDP	32%

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

Girls	Boys
No school in the area	No school in the area
41%	42%
Unable to pay school fees	Unable to pay school fees
36%	33%
Domestic chores	Need to work
13%	8%

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Category	Proportion of households reporting...
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters <sup>9</sup> : 24%
IDP	27%
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting shelter damage: 18%
IDP	54%
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside: 9%
IDP	12%

## Displacement

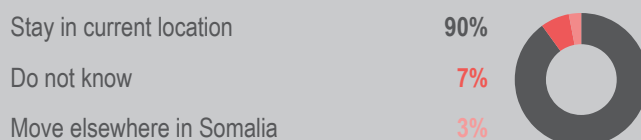
### Top three reasons for leaving previous location reported by IDP households<sup>6</sup>:

- 1 Drought 38%
- 2 Conflict in community 35%
- 3 Lack of education services 6%

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

- 1 No conflict 45%
- 2 Availability of livelihood opportunities 25%
- 3 Presence of water 16%

### Future intentions of IDP households:



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

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

Non-displaced	Berkad	47%
IDP	Berkad	79%

Category	Proportion of households reporting...
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water: 17%
IDP	20%
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting no access to soap: 28%
IDP	29%

Category	Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter:
Non-displaced	46%
IDP	46%

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

	Cooking pot	Knife	Wash basin	Blanket	Jerry can	Sleeping mat
Non-displaced	64%	52%	47%	44%	38%	37%
IDP	83%	63%	59%	74%	67%	53%

Category	Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:
Non-displaced	8%
IDP	54%

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

Category	Flush to the open	Flush to a tank	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab
Non-displaced	12%	23%	42%	22%
IDP	6%	51%	18%	24%

## Health

Category	Proportion of households reporting...
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility: 37%
IDP	17%
Non-displaced	Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services: 46%
IDP	19%

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

Category	No facility in the area	Facility is too far	No health workers at facility
Non-displaced	77%	9%	5%
IDP	46%	16%	13%

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.