

Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Bay Region Profile

Somalia

August 2018

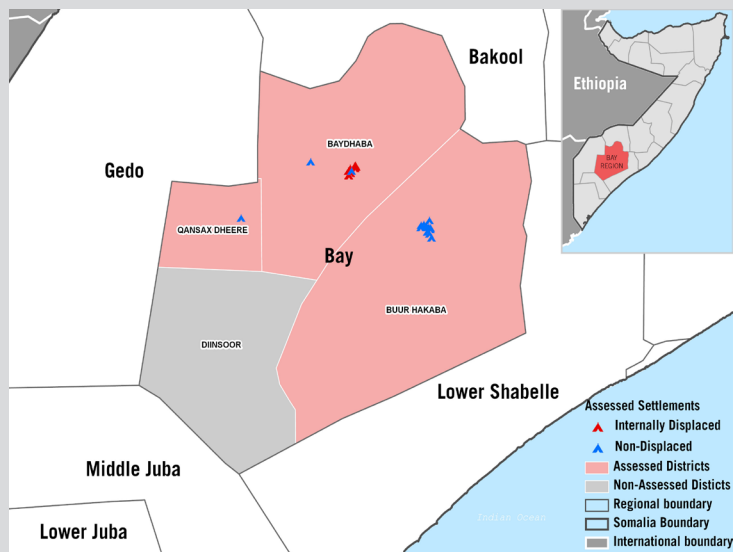
Background

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 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.

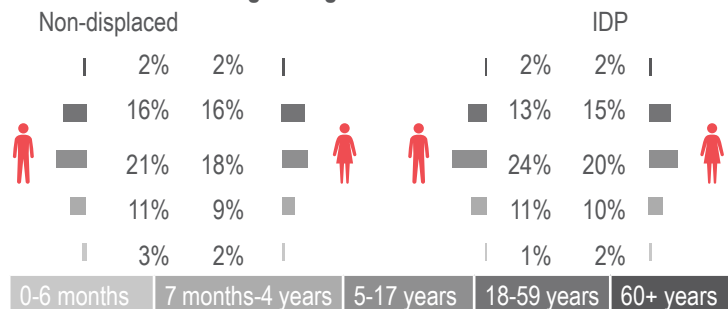
This factsheet presents analysis of data collected in Bay Region between 30 June and 12 August 2018. A total of 516 non-displaced and 57 IDP households were surveyed across the region. Findings relating to non-displaced households are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 4% margin of error while those relating to IDP households are representative with a 90% confidence level and a 11% margin of error.

Survey Locations



Demographics

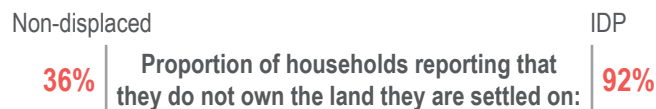
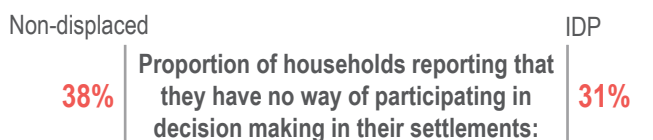
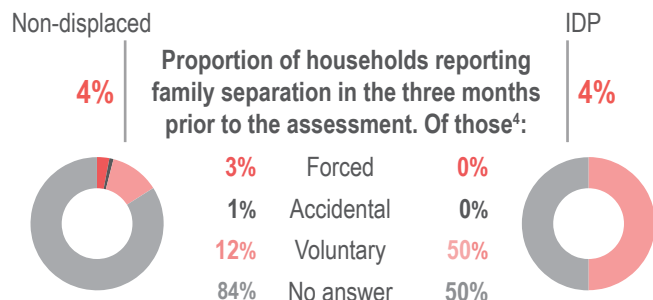
Household members age and gender breakdown:



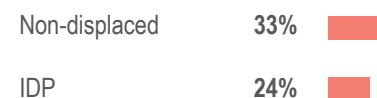
Proportion of households reporting the following members⁶:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Pregnant or lactating woman	61%	62%
Sick child	14%	18%
Disabled or chronically ill person	4%	14%
Person with mental health issues	3%	4%

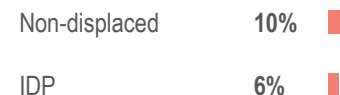
Protection



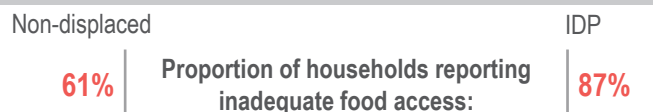
Proportion of households reporting that they are at risk of eviction^{4,7}:



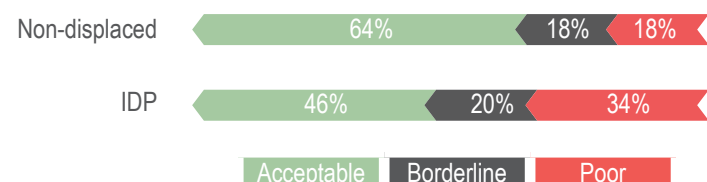
Proportion of households reporting that they have formal land tenure documentation^{4,7}:



Food Security and Livelihoods



Food Consumption Score⁵:



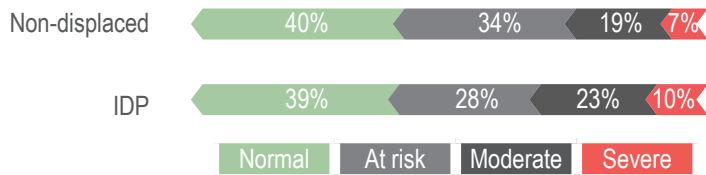
Proportion of households reporting use of the below food coping strategies in the seven days prior to this assessment⁶:

	Non-displaced	IDP
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	74%	69%
Borrow food from relatives or friends	73%	96%
Reduce number of meals per day	70%	80%
Reduce portion sizes	63%	59%
Adults skip meals so children can eat	47%	57%

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Nutrition

Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Screening⁸:



Non-displaced	17%	Proportion of households reporting access to nutrition services:	27%	IDP
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Education

Non-displaced	42%	Proportion of school aged children (5-17) reportedly attending school:	32%	IDP
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Top three reasons for not attending school reported by households^{4,6}:

Girls		Boys	
Lack of WASH facilities	42%	Lack of WASH facilities	49%
Violence at school	37%	Violence at school	24%
No school in the area	10%	Unable to pay school fees	15%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Non-displaced	25%	Proportion of households reporting residing in non-permanent shelters ⁹ :	59%	IDP
Non-displaced	24%	Proportion of households reporting shelter damage:	12%	IDP
Non-displaced	26%	Proportion of households reporting their shelter is not lockable from inside:	61%	IDP

Displacement

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

- Lack of livelihood opportunities 28%
- Drought 19%
- Lack of food (not drought related) 14%

Top three reasons for coming to current location reported by IDP households⁶:

- Presence of food aid 28%
- Availability of livelihood opportunities 20%
- Presence of cash distribution 15%

Future intentions of IDP households:

Stay in current location	98%
Move elsewhere in Somalia	2%



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Primary source of drinking water reported by households:

Non-displaced	Piped system	41%
IDP	Water trucking	30%

Non-displaced	30%	Proportion of households reporting inadequate access to water:	55%	IDP
Non-displaced	43%	Proportion of households reporting no access to soap:	82%	IDP

Non-displaced	60%	Proportion of households reporting no source of light at night in their shelter:	85%	IDP
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Proportion of households reporting access to NFIs in usable condition⁶:

	Jerry can	Sleeping mat	Wash basin	Knife	Blanket	Cooking pot
Non-displaced	79%	66%	66%	62%	35%	30%
IDP	97%	69%	77%	55%	29%	14%

Non-displaced	10%	Proportion of households reporting that no member has access to a latrine:	18%	IDP
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Type of latrine accessed by those households that reported access⁴:

Non-displaced		IDP	
9%	Flush to the open	4%	
33%	Flush to a tank	11%	
29%	Pit latrine with slab	49%	
28%	Pit latrine without slab	35%	

Health

Non-displaced	18%	Proportion of households reporting no access to a healthcare facility:	30%	IDP
Non-displaced	23%	Proportion of households reporting that they pay for healthcare services:	27%	IDP

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

Non-displaced		IDP	
No facility in the area	43%	Facility not functional	43%
Facility is too far	36%	Facility is too far	32%
Facility not functional	15%	No facility in the area	21%

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.