Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment: Burco District Profile

Togdheer Region, Somalia

August 2017

Background

The ongoing drought has contributed to a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian context in Somalia, with a predicted high risk of famine in 2017. In support of the humanitarian planning response, the Clusters and the Assessment Working Group developed the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) with the support of REACH in order to assess needs and access to basic services in Somalia.

The Somalia population was sampled for statistical representativeness at the district level with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of +/- 10%, employing a cluster sampling approach using the Population Proportional to Size method with replacement. Data collection was conducted by AAHI, ACF, ACTED, ADESO, Aid Vision, CARE, DBG, DRC, Galmudug MoH, HINNA, INTERSOS, IOM, NRC, PAH, REACH, SADO, SCI, SHARDO and SI.

This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Burco District between 19 July and 1 August 2017 as part of the JMCNA. In total, 121 households were surveyed across Burco District.

M Demographics

Household composition, by gender and age:



1%

of households reported that they are not from the community they currently reside in.

Food Security

Food Consumption Scores (FCS) of households:



4% Acceptable20% Borderline76% Poor

Coping Strategies Index (CSI) scores of households³:

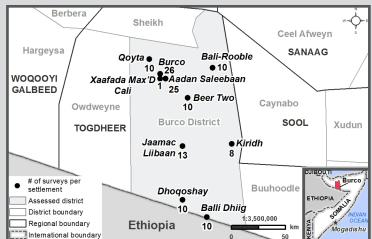
0	Minimum score
15	Average score
34	Maximum score

Reported challenges experienced by households when attempting to access food over the past three months²:

Lack of resources to buy food	72%	
Lack of food items available to purchase	7%	
Lack of cooking utensils	11%	•
Lack of cooking fuel	7%	•
None of the above	17%	

2.3 days on average that households' food stocks will reportedly last.

Survey Locations



Vulnerabilities

% of households reporting the following members:

- 31% Pregnant or lactating woman
- 16% Sick child
- 25% Disabled or chronically ill person
- 6% Unaccompanied or separated child

Priority Needs

Top 3 priority needs reported by households¹:

1. Shelter	66%
2. Food	61%
3. Water	52%

🧶 Nutrition

% of children under 5 in assessed households, by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) score:



% of households reported access to the following nutrition services²:

None	60%
Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme / Do not know	10%
Micronutrient Supplementation / Outpatient Therapeutic Programme / Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme	7%
Infant and Young Child Feeding	3%

36% of households reported increased difficulty in accessing nutrition services compared to more than 3 months ago.

REACH

Informing more effective humanitarian action



For more information on this profile, please contact REACH: somalia@reach-initiative.org

ă Livelihoods

Top 3 primary support sources reported for the past year:

1. Community support	45%
2. Day labour	15%
3. Self-employed	11%

of households reported losing livestock in the last three 53% months

Health

Main health problems reported by households in the last month¹:

1. Acute watery diarrhoea	26%
2. Suspected malaria	16%
3. Suspected measles	11%

- of households reported increased difficulty in accessing 56% health services compared to more than three months ago.
- on average were reportedly spent by households on health **20 USD** care in the past month.
- of households reported increased spending on health 39% services compared to more than three months ago.

Education 1 T I

of school-aged children (5-17 years) reportedly attend 16% school.

Reported level of priority of education for households:



/b%	High
12%	Medium
1 2%	Low

Communication

Top 3 preferred channels for receiving information reported¹:

1. Community meetings	72%
2. Radio	68%
3. Telephone (voice)	60%

Top 3 reported information needs of households²:

1. Health advice and treatment	49%
2. Shelter	48%
3. Food	46%

Protection

- 0% of households reported that a household member has experienced violence, threats or intimidation in the past three months.
- 0% of households reported not being able to move freely in their community and surrounding area.
- of households reported a theft from their shelter in the past 2% three months.

ЭCНА

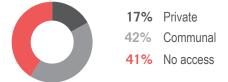
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Main sources of drinking water reported by households²:

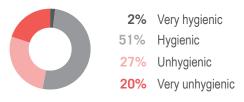
1. Burkad	43%
2. Water kiosk	14%
3. Unprotected well	10%

of households reported a problem of either quantity or 2% quality with their main water source.

Types of latrines reportedly accessible to households:



Reported hygiene status of latrines used by households⁴:



Shelter

Primary structural materials reportedly used for main shelter, by proportion of households:

1. Wood	81%	
2. Metal	17%	
3. Bricks / Other	1%	I.

Roof covering materials reportedly used for main shelter, by proportion of households:

- 82% 1. Iron sheet 2. Tin can 8% 6%
- 3. Earth
- of households reported damage to their shelter within the past 26% three months.
- people on average were reported per shelter. 5.1

Endnotes

- 1. Respondents could select up to 3 options.
- 2. Respondents could select multiple options.

3. Higher scores indicate a greater degree of food insecurity, with the maximum possible score being 56. For more information about the CSI, please visit: http:// bit.ly/2vR37la

4 This guestion was only asked to respondents reporting access to a latrine.

For more information on this profile please contact REACH a@reach-initiative.org



