

COMMUNITY BASELINE

A SURVEY ON RESILIENCE
IN SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA

By BRCiS Consortium
under the supervision of Nicola Cozza



Cover picture: BRCiS member staff facilitates participatory hazard mapping to identify vulnerabilities to specific hazards in the village of Qarsone (district of Beletweyn, Hiran region) during 27 May 2014 community process.
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BRCiS OVERVIEW

The Somali people have long been facing a host of challenges, which have heavily eroded the coping mechanisms of households and communities: protracted conflict, insecurity, poverty, environmental degradation and natural hazards, poor or non-existing social services, etc. The 2011 famine further complicated the situation, putting enormous pressure on Somali households and communities.

In response to these challenges, the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) Consortium¹ aims at improving the resilience of vulnerable communities and households in seven regions, 27 districts and 99 communities of south and central Somalia, directly targeting 30,100 households. The Consortium approach balances the need for humanitarian assistance to specific shocks and stresses with the need to build local long-term capacity to deal with similar shocks in the future.

In fact, the BRCiS Consortium directly addresses shocks and stresses, by working on three levels:

1. Address the effects of the shock² directly through immediate humanitarian/emergency interventions;
2. Reduce the duration of the shock through the immediate response and the long-term approach;
3. Reduce the impact of the shock through the immediate response and the long-term approach.

BRCiS has also the ambition of enhancing resilience to the point that households and communities will 'bounce back better' after a shock and they will do so independently, without an external intervention. In order to identify on time stresses and shocks, BRCiS is developing a community-based early warning system, which allows a quick identification of upcoming shocks and/or proper reaction to them.

The Consortium expands the adaptive capacities of targeted households and communities in two phases: Phase I - Understanding exposure to shocks and stresses together with the communities

Phase II - Enhancing adaptive capacity through the implementation of the agreed plans

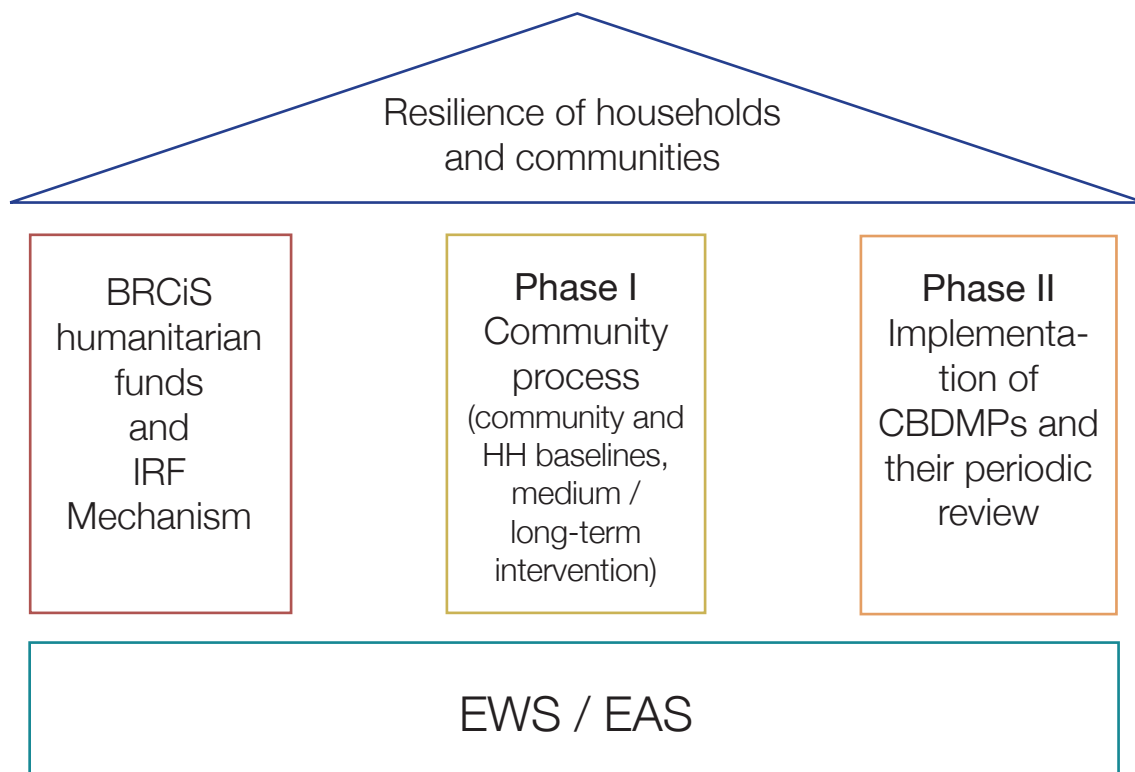
Short-term humanitarian interventions and mid/long-term interventions are implemented together, as they equally contribute to the resilience of targeted households and communities.

However, these two components are not implemented linearly. The emergency response will reduce as the long-term interventions are implemented. Nevertheless, shocks may happen at any time so that the need of emergency intervention could quickly arise again. Therefore, flexibility and integration are necessary characteristics of the BRCiS approach.

This high level of integration is only possible thanks to the deep knowledge, involvement and empowerment of communities. Through the design of organic and integrated plans, all components of resilience are enhanced and developed, in a holistic way. To this purpose, BRCiS adopts the Reaching Resilience Model, which recognizes the complexity of targeted systems and the interactions of key variables at different levels, within a targeted community and between this and the surrounding environment. In line with this approach, the BRCiS Consortium has proceeded to identify sets of characteristics that are critical to the resilience of each targeted community, through a participatory process. As a consequence, BRCiS developed 95 Community-Based Disaster Management Plans (CBDMPs), which identified specific activities through which each community will strengthen key capacities and

¹ The BRCiS Consortium is formed by five organisations: NRC, SCI, IRC, Concern Worldwide and CESVI. The four year programme, at the moment, is funded by DFID.

² The level of wellbeing will increase to a higher level in comparison to the pre-shock situation.



assets relevant to its resilience. The finalized BRCiS CBDMPs include 1,540 interventions. These have been gathered into 56 groups, each including similar activities planned by the five BRCiS Members.

The second pillar of the BRCiS intervention is the emergency response to shocks and stresses. In fact, sustaining households and communities’ capacities to absorb shocks and stresses is a fundamental step for enhancing their resilience. Accordingly, in 2014 we mobilised over 11 million USD through DFID in order to support 350,933 Somali people in South Central Somalia and, on a lesser extent, in Puntland and Somaliland. BRCiS emergency intervention focuses on five main areas: health and GBV, WASH, nutrition, distribution of non-food items and emergency food security and livelihood through cash transfers.

Project design

Impact: The expected impact of the project is to enhance the resilience to shocks of vulnerable communities.

Outcome: Target groups are better able to resist and recover from cyclical shocks and stresses of conflict,

environmental and economic crises. This will be achieved through a flexible and integrated approach, which focuses on building resilience of communities in sectors identified by the communities themselves.

Output 1: Target groups are equipped with resilience strategies and response plans to cope with shocks.

The first phase lays the foundation of the entire project, through an intensive process of community inclusion. During this period, communities will determine precisely which activities are to be implemented and where. Community Based Disaster Management Plans (CBDMPs) and community-Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) will be developed based on local mapping of hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and local mitigation capacities.

Capacities of communities will be enhanced as they will (1) select short to long-term vulnerability reduction approaches; (2) identify root causes which can be addressed through project activities; (3) identify scalable community capacities.

Early warning systems will be updated into ‘early action’ systems by developing a tracking system for disasters. This will allow for the timely request of emergency funds and the activation of appropriate responses.

Finally, during the community-based analysis, the state of natural resources in the communities will be examined and challenges addressed through cash for work.

Output 2 and 3: WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) support, and improved physical protection and communal infrastructure.

Once the communities have determined the priorities, specific WASH, nutritional education and shelter activities will be designed and implemented. Rehabilitation of water points in drought-prone areas, construction of transitional shelters and rehabilitation of existing shelters are only a few examples of activities that could result from the community prioritisation process.

Particular attention will be paid to keeping communities involved, by, for instance, engaging them in the rehabilitation or construction of communal buildings.

Output 4: Improved productive livelihoods capacity, food access and diversity.

The project also has a strong livelihoods component, which allows the provision of immediate relief assistance as well as longer-term support for improvement of households' and communities' food security. The first element of the livelihood approach will include cash transfers and returnee support packages. The second will support communities to be more resilient by developing their asset bases and improving return on those assets through urban livelihood activities such as micro-enterprise development, self-help groups, farmer and pastoralist field schools and livestock interventions.

Output 5: Increased learning, capacity and knowledge about resilience

The project has a strong learning component, in order to inform other stakeholders in the region and, if relevant, globally. Thus, the Humanitarian Policy Group (a division of the ODI), together with other academic institutions, such as Wageningen University and Tulane University, are currently developing learning and research on the project activities. The overall goal of the research, which is integrated into on-going programming, is to better understand the effectiveness of the interventions and generate data to inform future multi-annual resilience programming. Attention to gender, integrated programming, protection of women, children and marginalised groups and conflict sensitivity are trans-cutting

issues that will be taken into account throughout the implementation of the whole project.

Targets and geographical scope of the project

The project targets directly 30,100 households (210,700 individuals) in various locations of South Central Somalia. All the target households will be involved in community-based resilience building, disaster management and livelihood activities. Beneficiaries have been selected among four main groups, which are historically at risk of falling into humanitarian emergency: pastoralist and destitute pastoralist, riverine agro-pastoralist, urban poor, (both IDPs and marginalised groups) and returnees. Some of these households are also benefitting of emergency support.

Innovation and M&E approach

The Consortium proposes an innovative approach, which combines in-depth knowledge of local communities with up-to-date technology, in order to use and learn from grassroots innovations (e.g. mobile banking and mobile data collection software).

The project benefits from a robust M&E and Accountability Framework, generating data that will help facilitate timely decision-making and programmatic improvements. The monitoring system will also enable, over the four years, a comparison of interventions to establish which are most effective and potentially to assess their relative costs and benefits.

COMMUNITY BASELINE

A SURVEY ON RESILIENCE IN SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA

This report presents the findings of the community baseline undertaken by the Consortium 'Building Resilient Communities in Somalia' (BRCiS) between August and October 2014. The aim of the Consortium is to enhance resilience to shocks and recurrent hazards in highly vulnerable communities of South and Central Somalia for an initial period of four years.³ Funded by the Department for International Development (DfID) of the British Government, BRCiS is composed of five international NGOs: Concern Worldwide (CWW), Cooperazione e Sviluppo (Cesvi), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Save the Children International (SCI).

Introduction

A comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic and environmental context of intervention is essential to the success of any resilience-building program. Based on this premise, the BRCiS has taken a series of steps to strengthen its knowledge and understanding of key variables and dynamics in its areas of operations in Somalia. The community baseline here presented is an integral part of this commitment to continuous learning and improvement. By informing the action of Consortium partners with up-to-date data analysis, this study contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of BRCiS intervention and, ultimately, it helps strengthen the resilience of beneficiary communities.

The report is divided into four parts. The first section presents the context in which the community

baseline was designed and undertaken. This part clarifies the aims of the exercise and its role within the BRCiS program. The second section explains the methodology adopted to collect relevant data in targeted communities, including sample design, training of enumerators, data collection and analysis. The third part of the report focuses on the findings of the exercise, gathered under seven headings: 1) General household information; 2) Income, expenses, debt and saving; 3) Food security; 4) Shelter, water and sanitation; 5) Migration patterns; 6) Household responses to recurrent hazards; and 7) Key features of beneficiary communities. The final part of the report discusses the main lessons learned from the exercise. Tables summarizing all data from the community baseline survey are presented in the Annex.

³ The BRCiS program covers the period between November 2013 and October 2017.

1. Scope and Context

The BRCiS Consortium undertook the community baseline with two main goals in mind:

a) Set a basis for future assessments of program impact. The baseline is meant to provide a background against which the Consortium can assess changes generated by the implementation of the program: a sort of “initial picture” of the context of intervention against which future pictures can be compared.⁴ For this reason, the BRCiS community baseline was undertaken at an early stage, before the start of planned activities. As part of this process of assessing impact, the baseline provides the initial values of key indicators (notably outcome indicators) of the BRCiS Logical Framework and helps define performance targets. These values will be compared with those collected at a later stage, during the implementation of the program and at its end.

b) Improve understanding of the specific contexts where the program will be implemented. By assessing a number of variables, the baseline provides up-to-date and relevant information on targeted communities and ultimately enhances stakeholders’ knowledge of the situation they aim to affect. In particular, the baseline provides first-hand descriptive statistics of key socio-economic variables. Also, it helps identify the dynamics and interactions between key variables through the use of well-proven statistical techniques.

The BRCiS baseline was undertaken following extensive consultations with the communities targeted by the Consortium. In many instances, the BRCiS members have been working for years with these communities. In addition, between April and June 2014 all five NGOs

undertook a process of participatory analysis with each beneficiary community: a cornerstone of the BRCiS program design. This “Community Participatory Risk Analysis” (CPRA) included consultations with elders, women, youth and other members of the community as well as local authorities as appropriate. A range of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools were used to facilitate discussion with community members on main hazards, capabilities and vulnerabilities and on how to define resilience in each specific context. A significant amount of qualitative data was collected and analyzed, followed by the preparation of community reports. The Community Participatory Risk Analysis culminated with the development of Community-Based Disaster Management Plans (CBDMPs; one plan per community). Each CBDMP pinpoints the main hazards and vulnerabilities to be addressed as well as specific groups of beneficiaries to be targeted. Also, each plan includes the activities to be implemented over the lifespan of the BRCiS program, as defined and agreed with the targeted community.⁵

The BRCiS community baseline was implemented in this context: after the Community Participatory Risk Analysis and the development of the CBDMPs, but before starting the implementation of planned activities. Building on the previous work, the baseline design made extensive use of the qualitative information available. In particular, the baseline focused on topics, aspects and variables that the participatory process had identified as critical to the resilience of beneficiary communities: from sources of household income to access to water, and from the capacity for collective action to the maintenance of community physical assets.

⁴ It is acknowledged that impact assessment of any intervention in a complex social and political context is far from being an easy task (indeed a number of experts regard it as a virtually impossible undertaking). A thorough analysis of the difficulties of assessing project impact is clearly beyond the scope of this report. The topic is well documented and researched. For a recent and statistically rigorous analysis, see: P. Lance, D. Guilkey, A. Hattori and G. Angeles (2014). How do we know if a program made a difference? A guide to statistical methods for program impact evaluation. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: MEASURE Evaluation.

⁵ BRCiS community plans are reviewed with each community on an annual basis. This review has a twofold objective: 1) to analyze accomplished activities versus planned ones to identify and understand possible discrepancies; 2) to adapt the plans, taking into account any relevant changes in the socio-economic and environmental context of each community.

2. Methodology

Sampling Design

At an early stage in the implementation of the BRCiS community baseline, the five Consortium members decided that the evaluation would need to be representative at regional level. This was considered an acceptable compromise between the need for accurate and detailed information and, on the other hand, the time and other resources available for the exercise. In line with this decision, the community baseline provides a statistically representative profile of the beneficiary communities for each of the seven Somali regions targeted by the program, namely: Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Mudug (see map).

The baseline sampling design was developed so to have the following attributes: confidence level of 95%, a margin of error of plus or minus 7% and a design effect of 1.5. The table further below provides the final sample size for each targeted region. Due to the large survey area (i.e. the 99 communities targeted by BR-CiS across South and Central Somalia), the sampling method adopted was cluster sampling with a two stage approach, as follows:

a) Random selection of clusters (of identical size).

The population size varies significantly among the 99 beneficiary communities. In order to ensure that every household (HH) in each of these communities had an equal chance of participating in the data collection, the baseline design used the probability proportional to sample size (PPS) technique. According to this procedure, large communities may include several clusters while very small communities may include just one cluster or even none. After applying the PPS technique, 65 out of 99 communities were selected for data collection.

b) Random selection of households within the chosen communities.

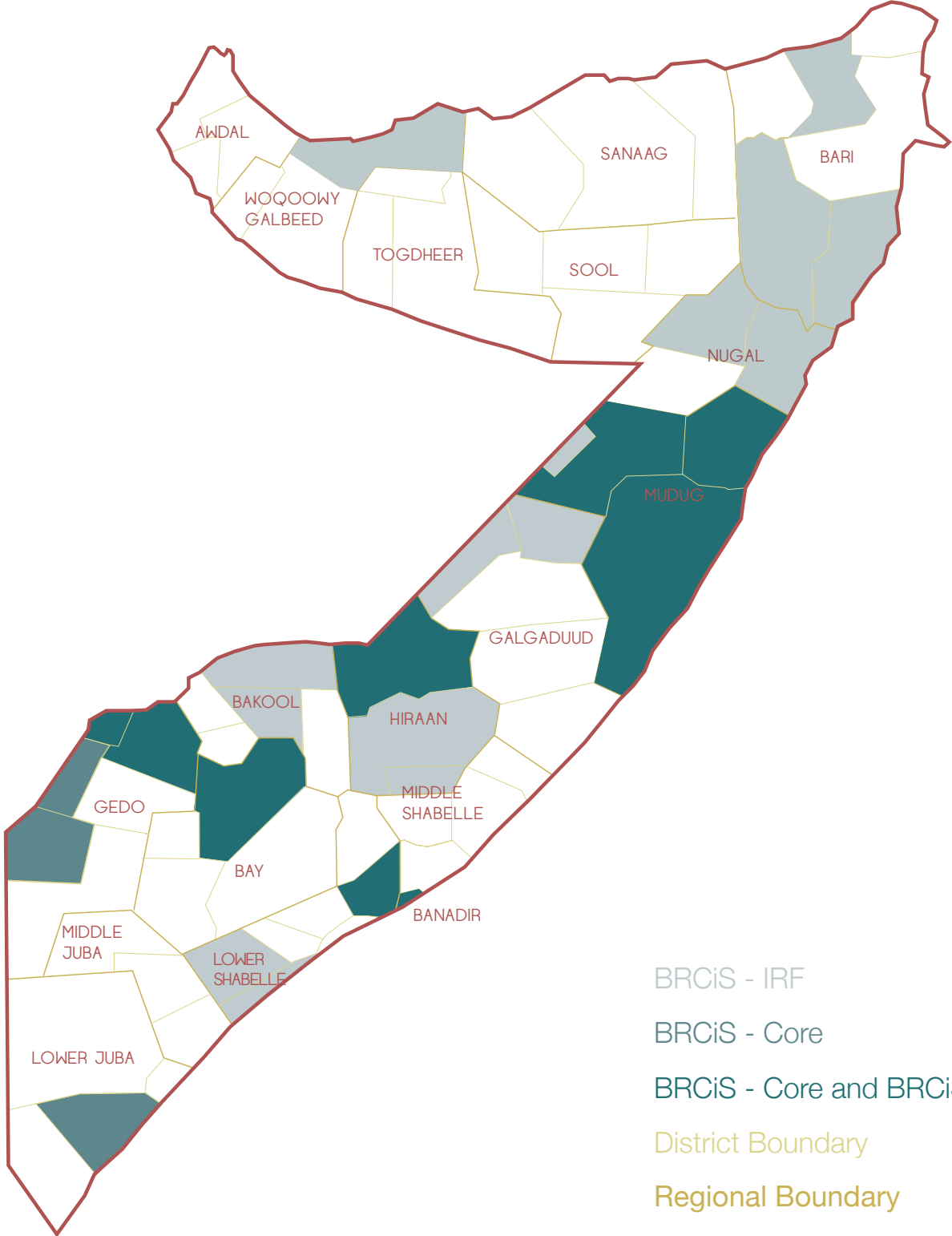
Within each community, the households to be interviewed were selected using the systematic random sampling method. This sampling process was remotely monitored through the analysis of the GPS coordinates of completed questionnaires.

Development of the survey questionnaire and training of enumerators

An advanced draft of the baseline questionnaire was developed in Nairobi during the month of July 2014, both in English and Somali languages. This first phase

REGION	TOTAL HH POPULATION IN TARGETED COMMUNITIES	BRCiS BASELINE HH SAMPLE SIZE (C.L. 95%; M.E. 7%)
BANADIR	97,201	211
BAY	3,400	196
GEDO	13,996	212
HIRAN	4,600	200
L. JUBA	21,618	206
L. SHABELLE	7,891	208
MUDUG	29,530	211
TOTAL		1,444

AREAS OF INTERVENTION



of tool design relied on the qualitative data collected through the participatory community process and other relevant information available. Later, the draft of the questionnaire was thoroughly reviewed and finalized by field staff of the five BRCiS members, gathered in Mogadishu between 4th and 7th August 2014. The review process comprised an extensive field test of the questionnaire in Banadir region, which provided useful feedback for the finalization of the survey tool.

The field staff participating in the questionnaire review included the baseline enumerators, who were also familiarized with the use of systematic random sampling techniques for selecting survey participants in the field. In addition they were trained in (and practiced) Digital Data Gathering (DDG): the use of an ad hoc smartphone-based application to collect data in the field and transmit them by internet to a shared remote facility.⁶

Data collection, cleaning and analysis

The data collection for the community baseline took place between mid-August and mid-September 2014. Field staff of BRCiS members and partner organizations carried out the data collection divided into nine teams, each comprising one team leader and

three to five team members. In those regions where more BRCiS members operate, the teams often had a mixed composition, including staff members from different NGOs.⁷ All data were collected using DDG technology. This allowed the continuous monitoring of the data collection process (e.g. number of questionnaires completed by each enumerator at any given time; GPS coordinates of the location where each questionnaire was administered; time needed for completing each questionnaire; collected data etc.). The use of DDG technology helped ensure data quality, consistency and traceability. Also, it eliminated the need for data entry since the data from uploaded questionnaires were automatically arranged in one common dataset.

After the data gathering process, data cleaning was undertaken to identify and eliminate so-called “outliers”: extreme values of a variable that are very distant from other observations. Also, any completed questionnaire in excess of the sample size for each region was removed from the data set.⁸ The statistical software STATA (version 13) was used for data cleaning and analysis. Frequency tables and descriptive statistics were generated for each variable collected by the baseline survey. Selected variables were further analyzed using t-tests, analysis of variance (ANOVA), correlation and regression techniques in order to better understand their dynamics and interactions.



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6 The training and practice on DDG was led by staff members of mFieldWork (a partner of Transtec), which also provided smartphones with a pre-loaded application for the baseline data collection.

7 The creation of mixed teams, where staff from different BRCiS members worked together, is a concrete example of effective coordination and field collaboration among different partner organizations.

8 This removal followed the chronological order of collection, starting with the first collected questionnaire.

3. Findings

The following sections present the survey data and their analysis. The narrative favors a discussion by key topics over a region-by-region approach in order to enhance clarity and avoid overloading the reader with figures (whenever possible). Still, region-specific information is provided when appropriate. The reader is encouraged to check regional figures for variables of interest in the Annex, where values for all collected variables are provided on a region-by-region basis.

3/1

Household general information

On average, among BRCiS' beneficiary communities as many as 51.5% of the households are headed by women, with the highest value (78.5%) recorded in Lower Juba and the lowest (21.46%) in Lower Shabelle (Table 1 in Annex).⁹ The average age of the heads of household is 44.7 years.¹⁰ Heads of household are typically married (79.4%) followed by widows/ers (12.6%) and divorced (6.9%) while only a small number are single (0.9%).

The high percentages of female-headed households help highlight the critical role that women play not only as caretakers but also as managers of household assets. However, it should be noted that surveyed communities included numerous settlements of internally displaced people (IDPs), among whom above-average percentages of female-headed households are common.¹¹ In addition, survey respondents may sometimes overstate the role of women as head of household as a strategy to access external assistance, since some humanitarian organizations routinely label female-headed households as highly vulnerable.

The average household size in beneficiary communities is 7.8 members. This represents a significant increase (+11%) when compared to the standard of "7 members per household" initially used in the calculation of BRCiS direct beneficiaries. Such an increase is as high as +19% and +21% in the case of Lower Juba and Hiran respectively and should be taken into account when fine-tuning program activities in these regions. The breakdown of household composition by age groups and regions confirms the ubiquitous preponderance of youth: on average, over half of the household members (55.7%) are 14 years old or below, with children under 5 years being 26.3% of all household members.

The analysis of literacy, educational level and school enrolment in BRCiS beneficiary communities provides a bleak outlook. On average, 45.4% of the heads of households are illiterate (i.e. cannot read or write), with the highest figures recorded in Bay (53.3%) and Lower Juba (55.1%). On a similar note, a large part

⁹ Throughout the report, overall figures concerning respondents across all seven surveyed regions are obtained as means of regional figures (i.e. summing regional figures and dividing them by the number of regions). They are marginally different from actual overall means since the number of respondents in each region is slightly different. The largest differences are in the order of few units and, considering the scope of this report, do not significantly affect analytical statements. As mentioned, the reader is encouraged to check and compare regional figures, which are available in the Annex.

¹⁰ The average age is significantly higher only in Lower Shabelle: 50.3 years (Table 2 in Annex).

¹¹ Surveyed IDP households were particularly numerous in the regions of Mudug, Gedo, Bay, Banadir and Lower Juba (Table 52 in Annex).

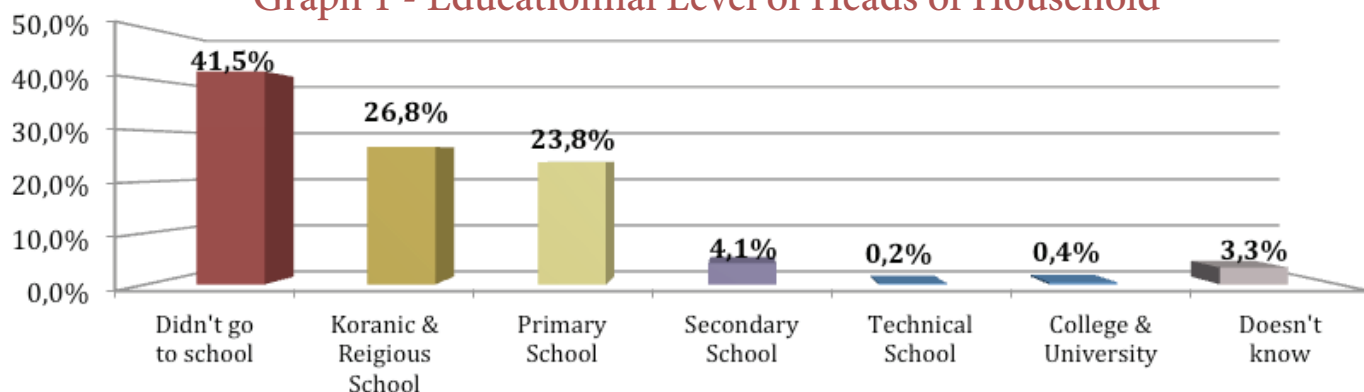
of heads of households (41.5%) never attended any school. Those who did attend religious or primary institutions, while only a small number could access secondary and higher education (graph 1).

The low level of literacy and formal education among heads of household is part of a broader context of widespread illiteracy. On average, only 23.1% of household members

can read and write, and those who do are mostly males. In fact, gender discrimination in education remains common. In BRCiS beneficiary communities 65.9% of boys between 5 and 14 years of age are enrolled in school, against only 40.8% of girls in the same age group. This gender-based enrolment gap is common to all surveyed regions but is particularly wide in Lower Shabelle and Hiran.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE GROUP & GENDER (PERCENTAGES)								
AGE GROUP BY GENDER	BANADIR	BAY	GEDO	HIRAAN	L/JUBA	L/SHABELLE	MUDUG	TOTAL
UNDER 5 – F.	12.6	12.8	11.3	12.6	11.8	11.5	14.9	12.5 %
UNDER 5 – M.	12.1	15.1	14.4	15.7	12.9	12.3	13.9	13.8 %
5 TO 14 – F.	15.3	16.2	14.8	16.2	15.1	16.1	14.9	15.5 %
5 TO 14 – M.	14.2	12.8	16.3	12.5	13.3	14.1	13.7	13.9 %
15 TO 44 – F.	16.1	15.8	16.3	15.5	15.0	14.8	15.4	15.6 %
15 TO 44 – M.	14.2	12.8	16.3	12.5	13.3	14.1	13.7	13.9 %
45 TO 64 – F.	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.0	6.6	6.5	5.0	5.1 %
45 TO 64 – M.	5.2	5.2	4.2	5.0	6.2	5.7	4.6	5.1 %
ABOVE 64 – F.	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.6 %
ABOVE 64 – M.	2.4	2.2	0.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	1.5	2.2 %

Graph 1 - Educational Level of Heads of Household



HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION & LITERACY								
VARIABLE	BANADIR	BAY	GEDO	HIRAAN	L/JUBA	L/SHABELLE	MUDUG	TOTAL
Average number of HH members	8.0	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.2	7.4	7.8
Average number of literate HH members	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.8
Literate HH members as % of the whole HH	24.8	22.3	27.1	22.3	18.2	20.3	27.0	23.1%



Main findings

Household general information

- In targeted communities the majority of the population is under 15
- Average household size is significantly higher than initially thought
- High percentage of female-headed households
- Widespread illiteracy
- Significant gender-based discrimination in access to education

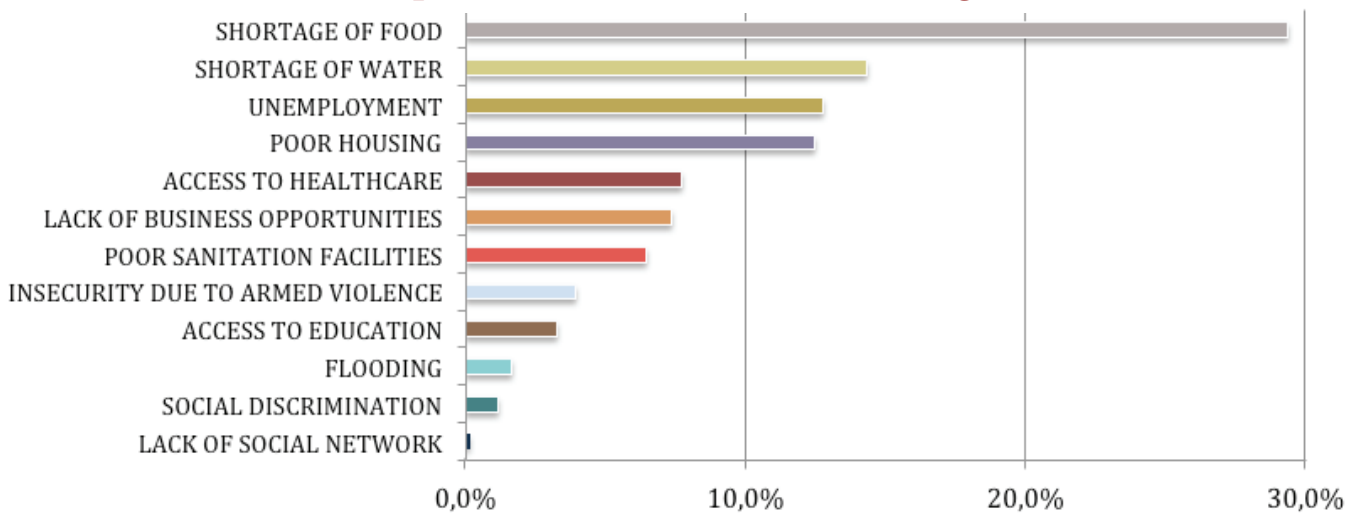
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Income, expenses, debt and savings

The BRCiS baseline collected information on what respondents regard as their main household challenges. In all regions, shortage of food emerges as the single most important problem faced by local households (on average, 29.3% of respondents regard it as their main challenge), followed by water shortage, unemployment, poor housing and lack of public services such as healthcare and education (graph 2). Interestingly, insecurity due to armed violence comes further below in the list of household challenges: it is reported as the main problem by 3.9% of respondents.¹² This relatively low figure can arguably be explained by the nature of the Somali conflict: this affects most households through its indirect impact (e.g. disruption of infrastructure, services and economic processes) rather than through its direct threat to human lives and property.

It is important to highlight that all key challenges (i.e. food; water; unemployment; housing; healthcare) have in common a strong economic dimension: they are all deeply rooted in the widespread insecurity and inadequacy of household livelihoods. The main source of household income in five out of the seven surveyed regions is casual daily labor. On average, 30.9% of the surveyed households primarily depend on it, with the highest figure (43.5%) recorded in Gedo. Only in Lower Shabelle and Mudug casual labor has an important but not primary role. In the former, the vast majority (70.4%) of households rely on production and sale of agricultural goods. In Mudug, livestock and related products take the largest share: they are the main source of income for 28.2% of all households (graph 4). Interestingly, Mudug is also the only region where remittances from abroad play a significant role in respondents' livelihoods: here 11.1% of all households

Graph 2 - Household Main Challenges



¹² Lower Shabelle is a significant exception. Here 12.6% of surveyed households mentioned insecurity due to armed violence as their main problem (see Table 9 in Annex).

mentioned it as a source of income and 6.8% as the main source.¹³

The data collected clearly show that income insecurity remains a major concern, limiting households' capacities to meet basic needs, invest in education and pursue new economic opportunities. On average, 35.7% of households identified lack of employment as the main challenge to income stability, followed by lack of skills and education (10.1%) and insufficient inputs for agricultural (7.3%) and pastoral activities (6.9%; see Table 14 in Annex). Addressing some of these key constraints (for instance, through support to small enterprises; training in vocational and business skills as well as agricultural and pastoral skills; provision of key inputs to farmers and pastoralists) would have a valuable economic impact, as long as interventions are carefully designed for sustainability and tailored to specific areas and contexts.

To this end, it is relevant to highlight that small trade businesses as well as production and commercialization of agricultural and pastoral products have been identified by respondents as the most promising activities for income generation (graph 5; tables 15-16 in Annex).

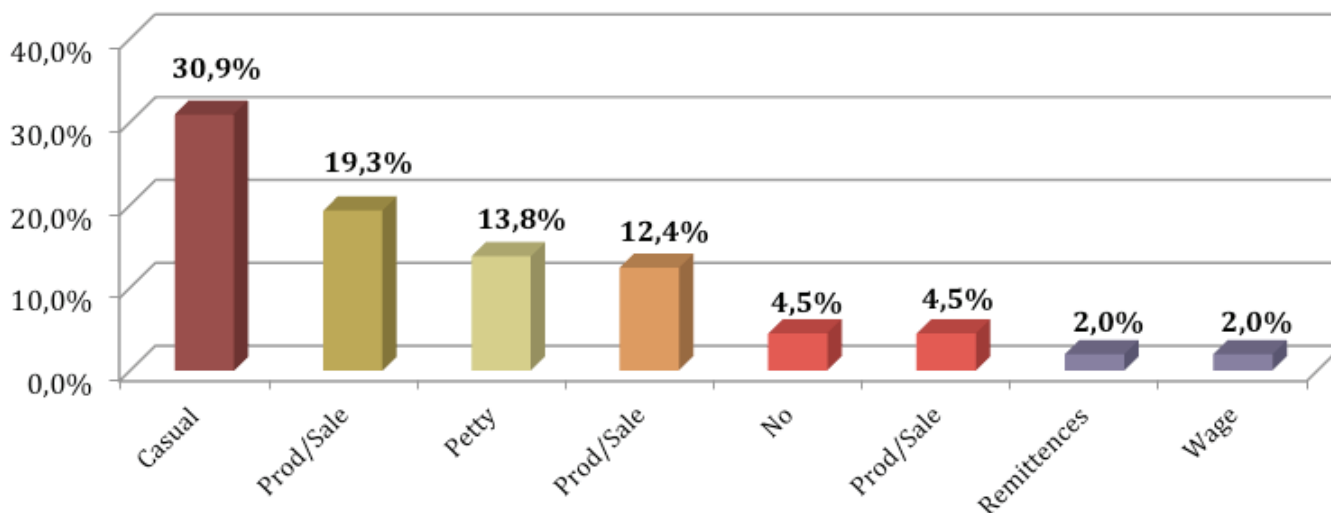
When looking in more detail at how household income is produced, the survey data reveal additional important features:

1) The majority of households rely on only one member for the production of their income. The only exception to this general rule is Lower Shabelle (graphs 6 and 7). This single-breadwinner situation exacerbates household vulnerability in a context that, as mentioned, is characterized by insecure employment and unstable income¹⁴

2) Most members contributing to household income are male. On average, for every 10 surveyed households (i.e. approximately 78 household members) there are 14 members contributing to household income: 9 of them are male and 5 are female. The table above graph 6 helps highlight the gender role in the production of household income.

3) Although more men than women contribute to household income, female members play a vital economic role in their households. Women undertake a significant range of income generating activities (when the opportunity is available), from casual labor for agricultural activities and petty trade. They account for over one third of all contributors to household income, in addition to playing other crucial roles such

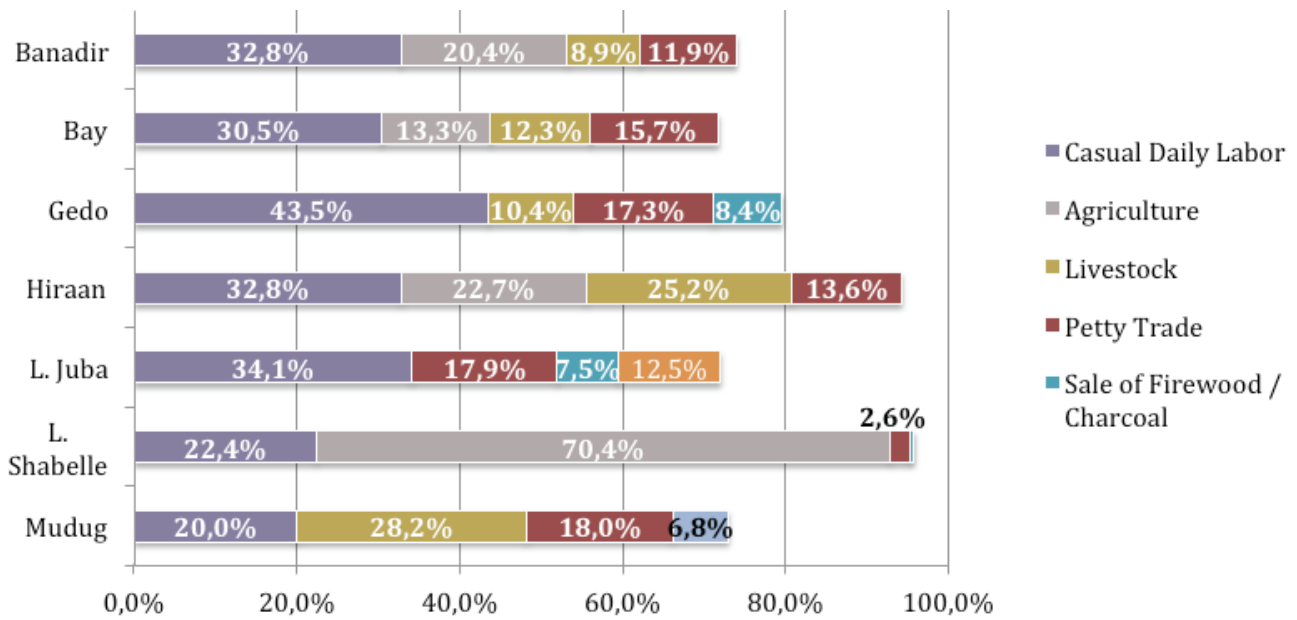
Graph 3 - Main HH Income Sources(All regions; % of all HHS)



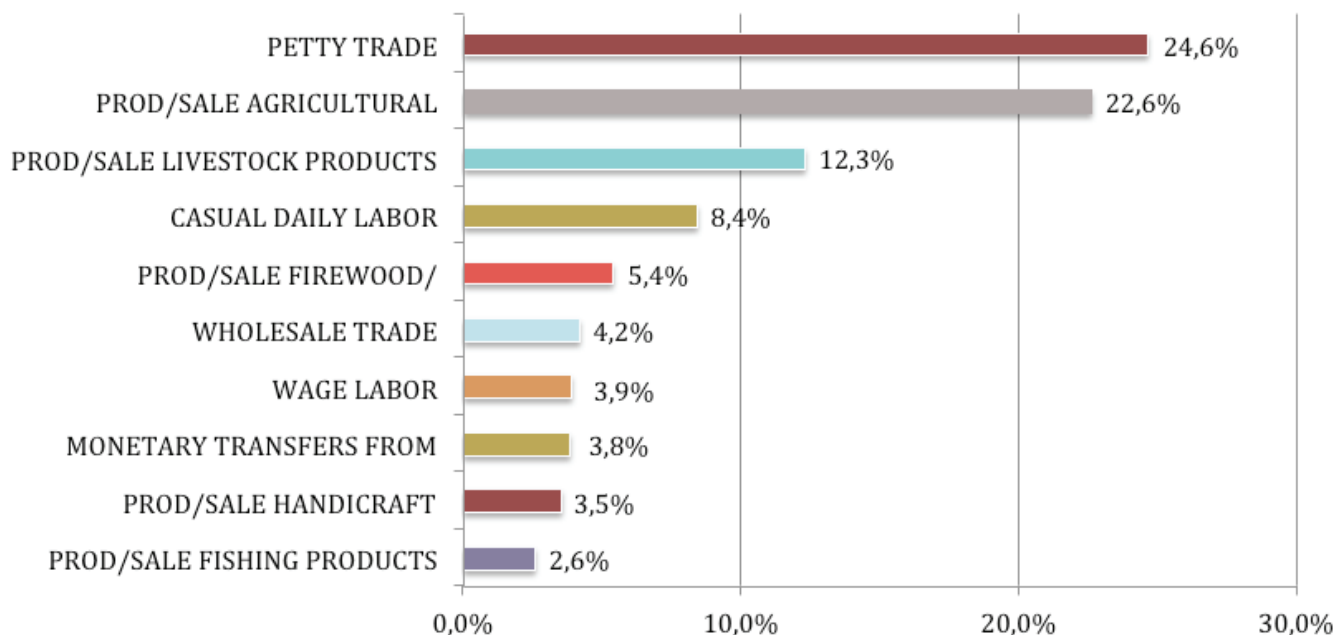
13 See Tables 11 and 12 in Annex. It is relevant to acknowledge that a number of researches highlighted the critical socio-economic role played by remittances in Somalia. The collected data do not support this for most surveyed communities. One reason behind the baseline findings may be that a large number of respondents understated the role of remittances, perhaps in fear of jeopardizing their chances of receiving assistance. Another (arguably more plausible) reason may be that BRCiS has selected its beneficiary communities among the most vulnerable, and very low access to remittances may be one factor behind such increased vulnerability. This second explanation is supported by the fact that interviewed households receiving remittances from abroad also recorded significantly higher Food Consumption Scores (see graph 18). Clearly, the topic would deserve additional research so to identify possible links between household remittances and increased community vulnerability.

14 See also Table 13 in Annex for region-specific figures, disaggregated by gender.

Graph 4 - Four Main Sources of HH Income per Region (%of HHs)



Graph 5 - Best Perceived Ares for New Income Generation (%of all HHs)



as caretakers and managers of household assets.

4) Male members who contribute to household income often are not heads of households.¹⁵ They may be migrants who are regarded as household members and other (often younger) relatives of the head of household. Their important contribution to the household does not necessarily imply a direct role in deciding how income is spent: such a role remains a prerogative of the head of households in all surveyed regions (Table 19 in Annex).

The last point helps introduce the strategies that households in economic distress adopt to obtain income. Surveyed households were specifically asked about their main strategy to secure additional economic resources when in need. Their answers – listed below in order of importance and reported in Table 17 of the Annex– reveal that migration in its different forms is the leading option:

- 1) Migration of one or more household members to urban areas for employment;
- 2) Migration of one or more household members to

- agricultural areas for employment;
- 3) Seeking assistance from relatives in Somalia;
- 4) Sending members to relatives' households for cost reduction and/or employment;
- 5) Sale of productive assets;
- 6) Child labor.

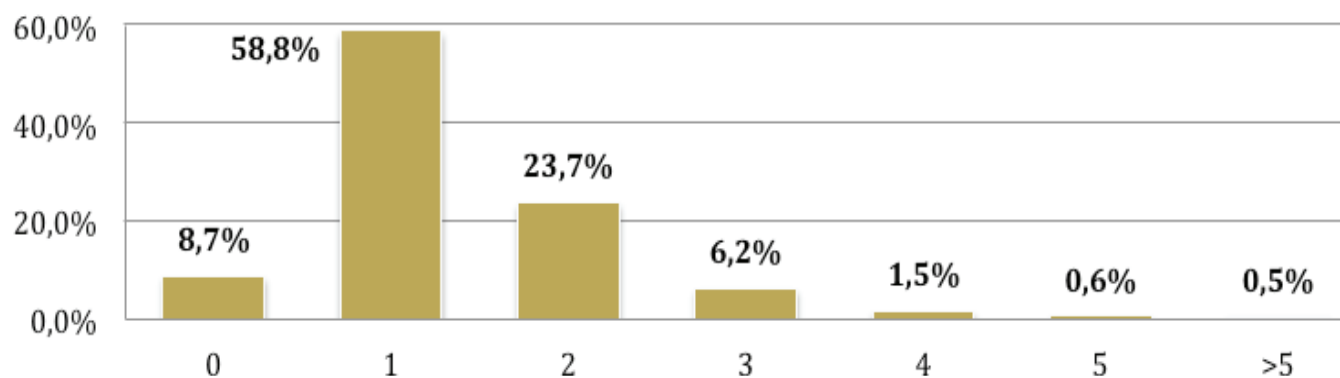
When successful, economic migration has several potential benefits. In particular, it can lead to an increase in income and its (also geographical) diversification and expand the household social network. The topic would certainly reward additional, more specific research. Here it is important to highlight the close interaction between the two preferred overall strategies: migration and family networks. In particular, other households with family ties may facilitate economic migration by securing (directly or indirectly) opportunities for income generation. Also, they may take care (temporarily or permanently) of members of more vulnerable households and provide other forms of assistance, including aid in monetary form and/or in kind.¹⁶

¹⁵ According to the collected data, most heads of households are married. Also, most of them are female. This is the case in Banadir, Bay, Lower Juba and Mudug regions and, more generally, for the majority of all surveyed households (see Table 1 in Annex). Nevertheless, in all surveyed regions most contributors to household income are male (see Graph 7 and Table 13 in Annex).

¹⁶ It is important to stress that migration may, under certain circumstance, be unsuccessful. For instance, across Somalia there is a growing problem of long term IDPs who are mainly pastoral dropouts. Once they lose their assets to shocks and are at risk of destitution, they migrate to urban areas. Here they find it even harder to make ends meet due to poor social capital and lack of assets in their new locality.

HH Members Contributing to HH Income	Percentage of All HHs	Percentage of Contributors who are Male	Percentage of Contributors who are Female
1	58.8	41.6	17.2
2	23.7	13.3	10.4
3	6.2	4.0	2.2
4	1.5	1.1	0.4

Graph 6 - Percentage of HHs by Number of Members Contributing to HH Income



Despite their emergence as far more common and complex strategies, migration and family support are often overshadowed in humanitarian discourses by the sale of productive assets. While this is a frequent concern in humanitarian literature on Somalia, it has a less significant role in the lives of respondents. In particular, the sale of productive assets should not be isolated but seen as part of a more complex set of strategic behaviors (e.g. selling low-productivity assets as means of supporting economic migration, investment in more productive assets and income diversification. In all such cases, it would be inappropriate to quickly label the sale of productive assets as a negative and unsustainable strategy).

The previous analysis has highlighted the widespread vulnerability of household income. This stems, above all, from the uncertainty of income sources and from the widespread reliance on just one member for the production of the entire household income. The analysis of household expenses further confirms this picture of high vulnerability. In all surveyed regions, respondents

have indicated food as the main household expenditure, followed by healthcare, other household needs and education (graph 8; Table 20 in Annex). In particular, on average 40.7% of all surveyed households reported spending more than half of their income on food. In addition, as many as 29.1% of the interviewed people said that they are using their entire income to purchase food items (graph 9; Table 21 in Annex).

Such a high share of income spent on food items is a clear indicator of the fragility of respondents' livelihoods and the general inadequacy of their income to meet essential household needs. In this context, relatively minor economic perturbations (e.g. increase in food prices; decrease in income due to fluctuating environmental conditions) may lead to the household's inability to access food in sufficient quantity and quality to meet the nutritional requirements of its members. Indeed, as the next chapter will show, a significant number of surveyed households experience inadequate levels of food consumption.

In addition to collecting information on household expenditures, the BRCiS community baseline gathered data on household debt levels, uses of debt and access to credit. The analysis of these data shows the following:

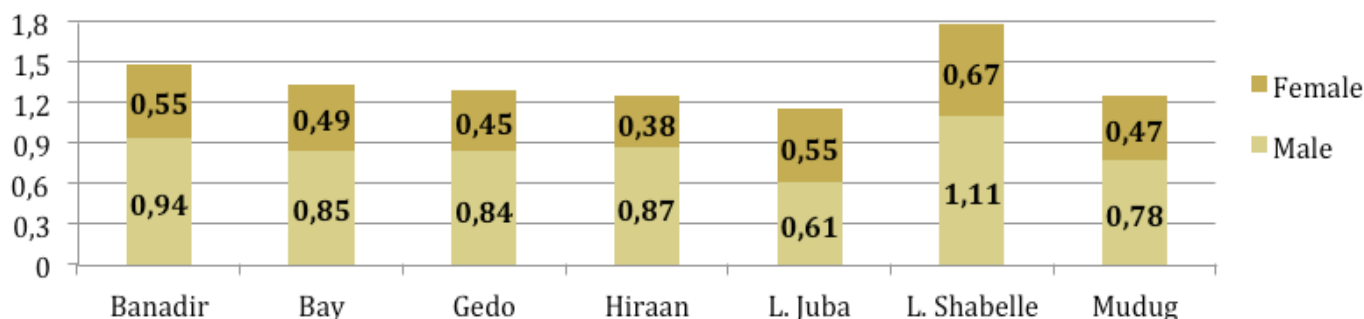
1) In all surveyed regions, the majority of households have debt both in cash (79.1% of households) and in kind (55.3%).¹⁷ The only partial exception is Lower Shabelle, where only a minority (33.6%) of households reported having debt in kind. Arguably, this is due to the significantly higher availability of, and access to food items in this region, where most surveyed households are directly involved in the production and sale of agricultural goods.

2) Surveyed households were also asked the total value of their debt (both in cash and in kind) in the local currency. The average amount is 23.79 United States dollars (USD), ranging from a minimum of 4.88 USD in Lower Shabelle to a maximum of 46.13 USD in Gedo.¹⁸ These figures should be taken with precaution, since the high amounts used in the local currency increase the probability of data entry mistakes during interviews. For this reason, additional information is provided in Table 26 in Annex, concerning the median and modal amounts of debt recorded. The gap between median and mean is considerable in all regions and especially in Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Hiran. This shows that for the vast majority of surveyed households the value of their debt is significantly lower than the mean value.

3) In all surveyed regions, the majority of households use their debt to purchase food. Also in this case, Lower Shabelle shows a significantly different trend. Here 'only' 50% of the debt is used to buy food while 36.1% is spent on agricultural inputs.¹⁹ The widespread use of debt to purchase food is an additional indicator of vulnerability, showing a pervasive need for additional economic resources to meet essential needs. On the other hand, it also reveals that access to credit is an option available to most households, helping minimize the negative impact of income fluctuations on the nutritional status of household members.²⁰ In this context, assistance may consider ways of strengthening the effectiveness of credit mechanisms and their functional use. Also, particular attention should be given to those vulnerable households that cannot access credit and lack therefore this important component of household resilience.

4) The analysis of sources of credit shows that the role of banks is negligible, particularly when compared to traders and shopkeepers: these are, by far, the main providers of household credit in all surveyed regions. In addition, the collected data confirm the key economic role played by family and social networks: relatives and friends account for one third of all sources of credit for households in need (graph 11). These results may not be surprising (traders and shopkeepers are key credit agents not only in South and Central Somalia but also in many areas of the African continent) nevertheless they highlight important opportunities. External assistance should consider improving, where needed, the efficiency

Graph 7 - HH Members Contributing to HH Income by Gender & Region



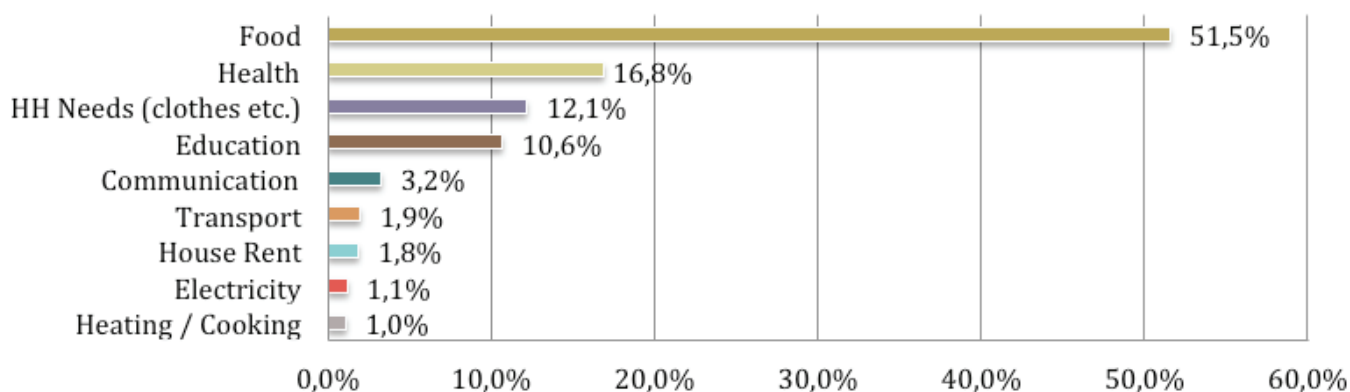
17 See Tables 22 and 23 in the Annex.

18 See Table 24 in the Annex. The conversion rate here used is 20,000 Somali Shillings for one US dollar (20,000:1). This value is an approximation from FSNAU data for August and September 2014, when the data collection for the BRCiS baseline took place (see FSNAU, Market Data Update, September 2014).

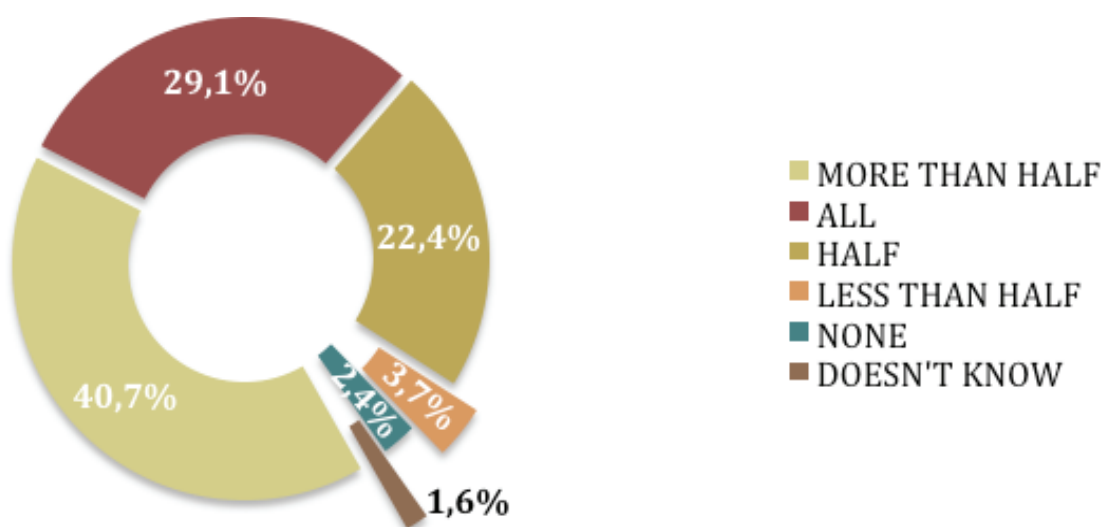
19 See Table 25 in the Annex.

20 See Table 26 in Annex.

Graph 8 - Household Main Expenses (% of all HHs)



Graph 9 - Share of HH Income Spent on Food (% of all HHs)



of the existing credit system, for instance by providing specific training on credit management and accounting, as well as facilitating self-help groups.

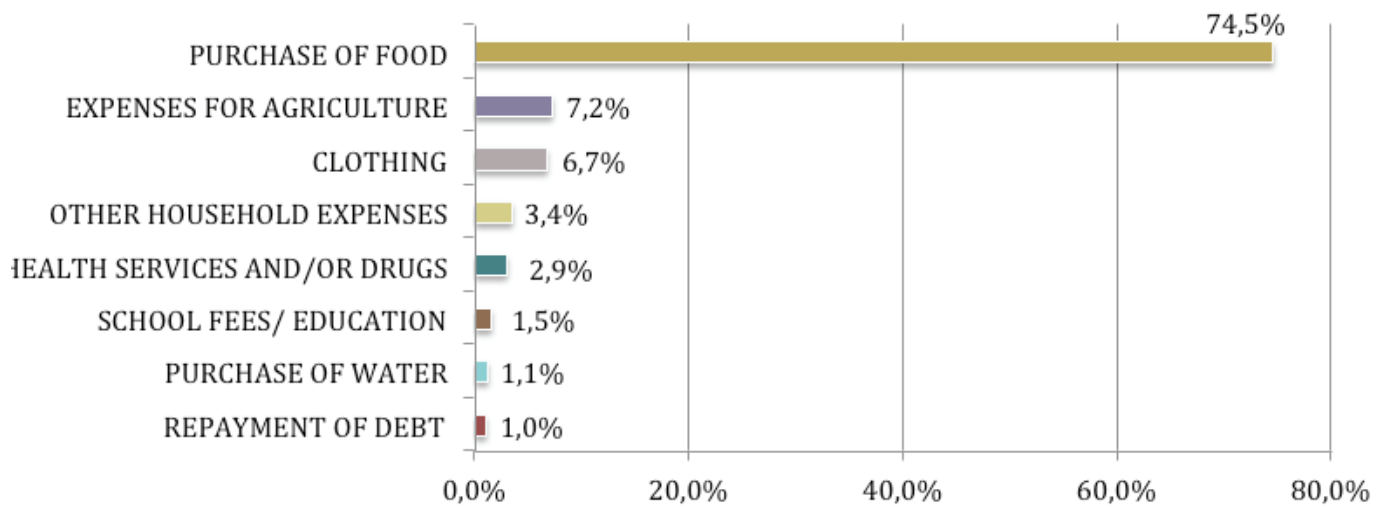
5) While access to credit is widespread, only a small percentage (6.2%) of surveyed households is able to save. Again, a significant exception is provided by Lower Shabelle, where 25.7% of respondents said that they can save regularly.²¹ The estimation of the average amount saved per month is subject to the same difficulties seen for the calculation of debt (point 2 above). Considering only the surveyed households that are able to save, these can put aside just 0.60 USD per month on average, with the lowest amount recorded in Mudug (0.09 USD) and the highest in Gedo (1.20 USD). This very limited capacity (or more often, incapacity) to save among respondents is confirmed by the low number of households that take part in saving groups and other similar mechanisms, such as

the one known in Somalia as 'aiuto'. Participation in saving groups has been reported by only 4.5% of respondents, with significantly higher rates recorded in Gedo (7.3%) and Banadir (7.2%). Having noticed the wide use of credit among surveyed households, as well as the importance that family and social networks play in gaining access to credit, BRCiS members should explore the possibility of establishing and supporting saving groups and other saving mechanisms that may help stabilize household income in specific contexts.

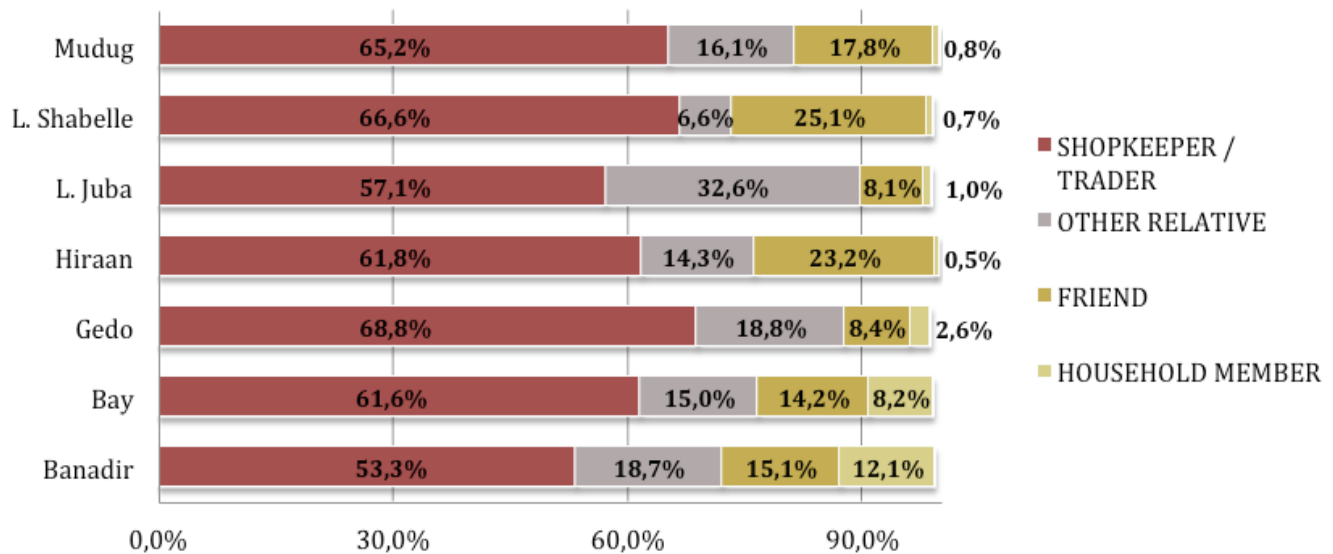
The analysis of collected data on income, expenses, debt and credit confirms that income generation is a critical factor affecting food security and overall resilience in all BRCiS beneficiary communities. Its importance and relevance can hardly be overstated: it should be given serious consideration by any intervention aimed at addressing root causes of main shocks and their impact.

21 See Table 29 in Annex.

Graph 10 - Main Uses of HH Debt (% of all HHs)



Graph 11 - Main HH Sources of Credit (% of HHs)





Main findings

Income, expenses,
debt, and savings

- Access to sufficient quality food is the main household challenge in targeted communities
- Income insecurity is a very widespread concern, stemming from insecure employment, extensive unemployment, lack of skills and education and insufficient access to productive inputs for agricultural and pastoral activities
- Most households rely on just one member for the production of household income
- Household income is mostly used to purchase food
- Widespread access to credit, mostly from trader/shopkeepers and relatives / friends
- Most households have debt, used primarily to purchase food

Action points:

- Increase the number of household members producing income
- Improve access to key productive assets
- Provide training in agricultural and pastoral skills
- Provide training in vocational and business skills
- Provide support to new businesses
- Provide support to existing credit mechanisms and self-help groups

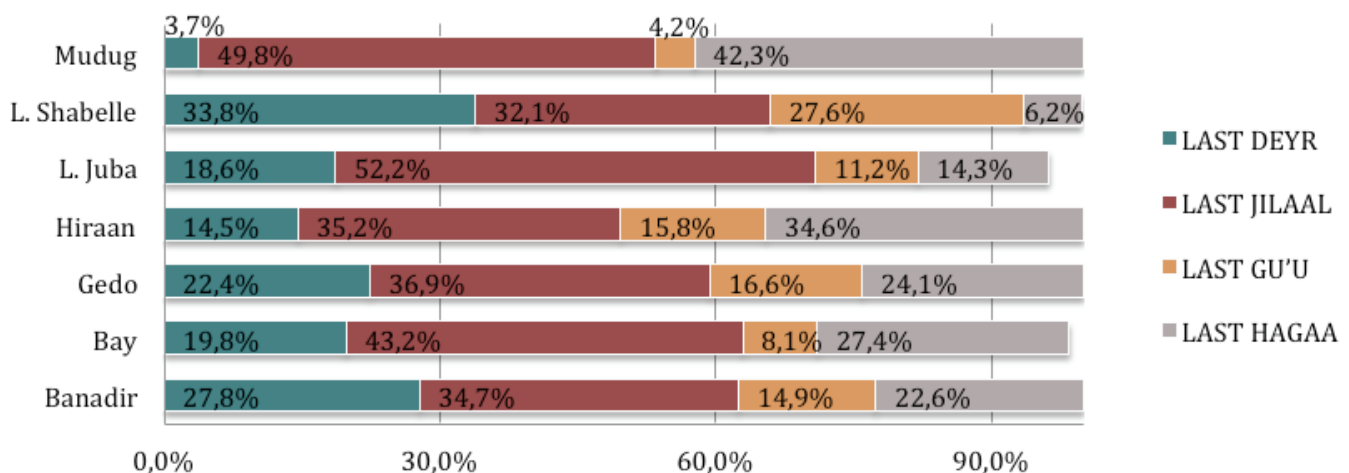
The previous section has already highlighted the centrality of food from different perspectives. In particular, it has been mentioned that 92.2% of respondents spend between half and all of their income on food. Being the main household expenditure, food is also a major challenge: most households reported having acquired debt in cash and kind in order to obtain food.

In line with these initial findings, the majority of surveyed households (59.6%) reported having experienced one or more periods of insufficient food during the year previous to the interview. The only exception to this rule is Lower Shabelle: in this largely agricultural region, a minority (if sizeable; 44.8%) of households experienced food shortages during the same period.²² Considering the answers provided by all households that experienced lack of food, the Jilaaal season was the most mentioned (40.6% of all answers) as a time of food shortage, followed by Hagaa (24.5%), Deyr (20.1%) and Gu'u (14.1%; see graph 12).²³ This

information may help plan for contingency stocks appropriate to the shifting needs in different areas. In doing so, these data should be considered in conjunction with seasonal calendars and projections of lean periods by livelihoods and locations.

Surveyed households were also asked about their food stock at the time of the interview. In all surveyed regions, most households (81.7%) reported keeping no food stock at all, although important differences emerged among regions. In particular, a significant percentage of respondents in Lower Shabelle (27.4%) and Mudug (38.0%) maintain a food stock.²⁴ This may be an expected result, given the large agricultural and pastoral basis of household incomes in these two regions. Nevertheless, it appears alarming that in a region like Lower Shabelle, where production and sale of agricultural goods is the main source of income for 70.4% of the households, only a quarter of all respondents have a food stock.²⁵

Graph 12 - Seasons by Percentage of HHs Experiencing Insufficient Food



²² See Table 31 in Annex.

²³ Some significant fluctuations have been reported among regions. See Table 32 in Annex for region-specific figures.

²⁴ See Table 33 in Annex.

²⁵ The time of data collection (between mid-August and mid-September 2014) should be a period when a significant fraction of recent harvests, if not sold, should still be available.

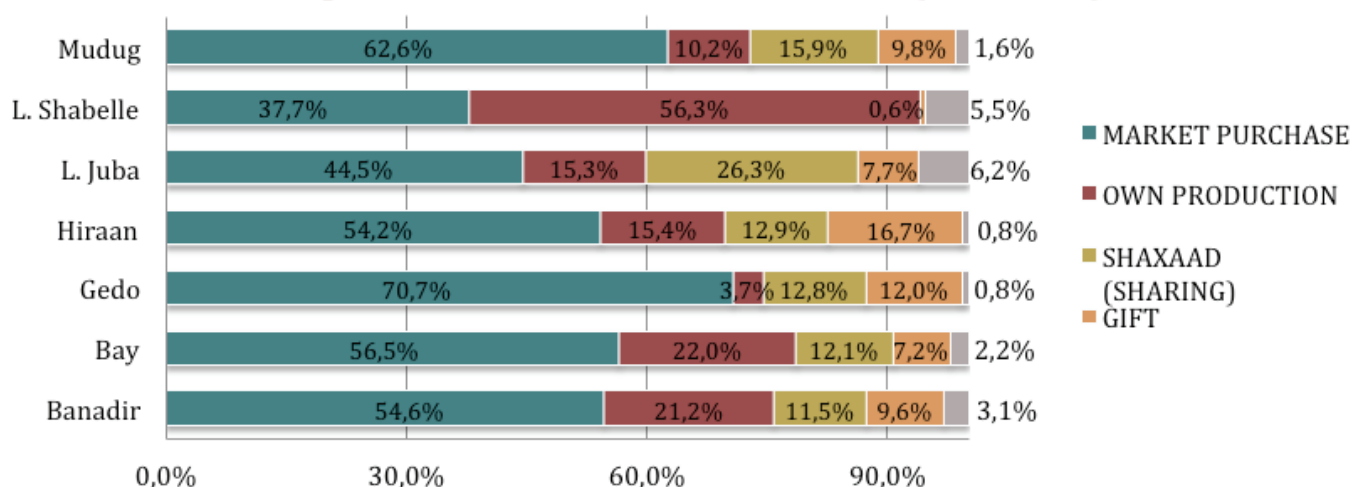
In addition, among the minority that has a food stock, this is usually of small size: in most instances (73.7%) can only cover household needs up to two weeks; only in a small minority of cases (11.2%) can it last more than 30 days.²⁶ The food items included in the household food stock are mostly rice, maize, flour, sorghum and pasta, with significant variations between regions (e.g. rice leads in Bay, Gedo, Hiran and Mudug; maize in Banadir and Lower Shabelle; flour in Lower Juba).²⁷

The low number of households having a food stock (and the small size of such stocks when available) is in

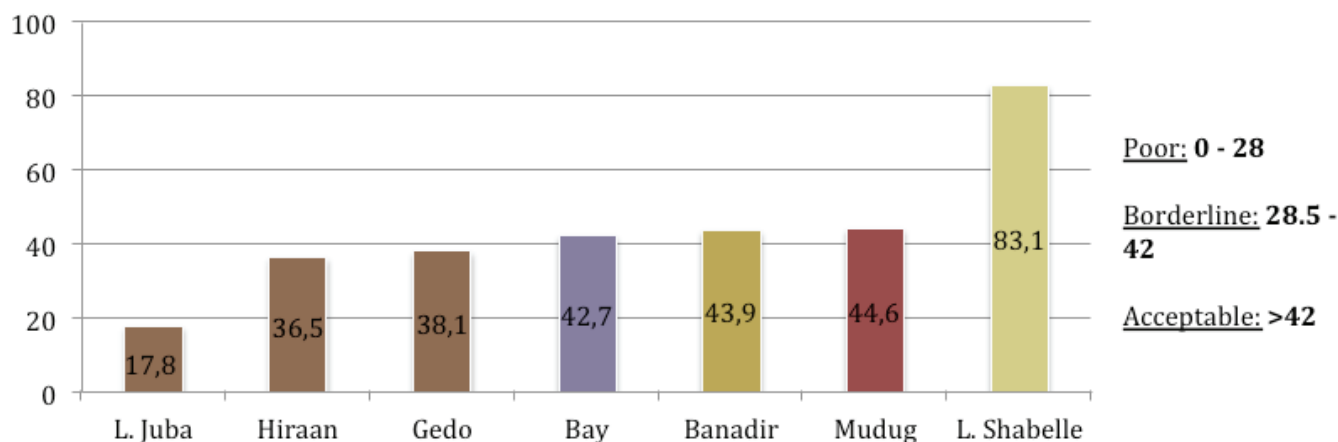
line with the picture of widespread livelihood insecurity and vulnerability emerging from the collected data. Most interviewed households (54.4% on average) said to rely on markets for the purchase of their food: a condition that makes a large part of the population vulnerable to fluctuations of market prices in addition to variations in household income (graph 13; Table 36 in Annex). Lower Shabelle is the only region where own production is the leading source of food (56.3% of households).

This said, it should be noted that own production plays a secondary but important role in most regions,

Graph 13 - Main HH Sources of Food (% of HHs)



Graph 14 - HH Food Consumption Score per Region



26 See Table 34 in Annex.

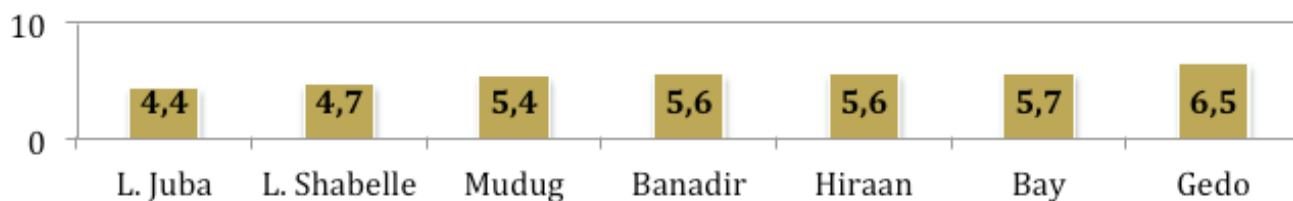
27 See Table 35 in Annex.

including Banadir.²⁸ In this context, the possibility of fostering household food production (also, for instance, through house gardens) should be explored since some knowledge of agricultural practices appears to be widespread.

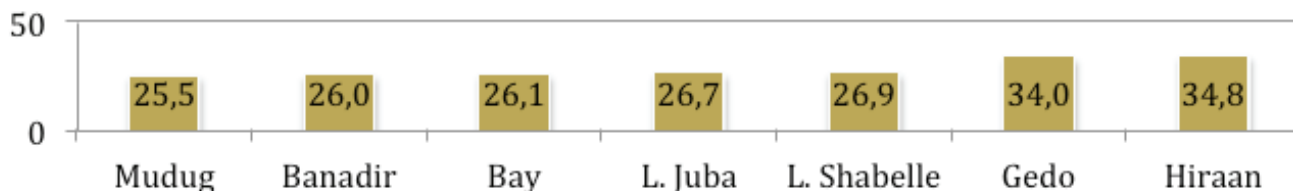
Moreover, the importance of food sharing and gifts cannot be underestimated: on average, they are a main source of food for 22.1% of the respondents. As already seen in the case of access to credit, family and social networks are a key component of household strategies and overall resilience also when it comes to procuring food to meet household nutritional needs. The community baseline has quantified key indicators

included in the BRCiS Logical Framework, notably: the Food Consumption Score; the Dietary Diversity Score; the Coping Strategy Index; and the Household Asset Score (graphs 14 to 17).²⁹ These indicators are mostly useful when measurements of the same population at different moments in time are compared, and emerging variations are analyzed: in other words, the usefulness of their baseline values per se is limited. To some extent, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an exception, since clear thresholds are available for this indicator. Its analysis reveals that, on average, respondents in Bay, Banadir, Mudug and Lower Shabelle had an acceptable level of food consumption during the one week previous to the data collection.

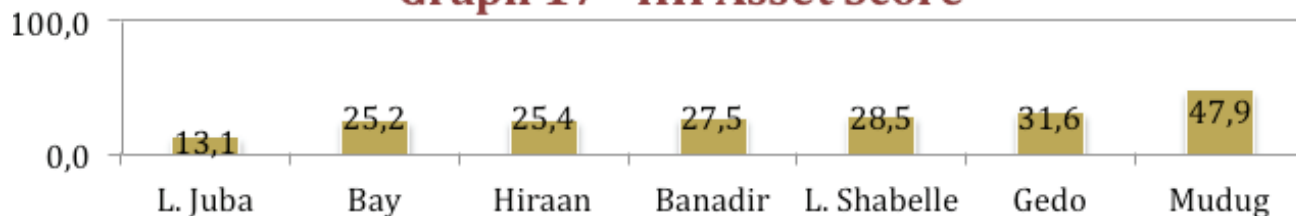
Graph 15 - HH Dietary Diversity Score



Graph 16 - HH Coping Strategy Index



Graph 17 - HH Asset Score



28 Since no significant productive agricultural activities take place within Banadir, own production mostly refers to food items produced in farms belonging to respondents but located in neighboring regions.²⁹ The baseline values of these indicators are reported in Tables 18, 37, 38 and 39 in the Annex. Annex II provides additional information on how these key indicators have been calculated.

29 The baseline values of these indicators are reported in Tables 18, 37, 38 and 39 in the Annex. Annex II provides additional information on how these key indicators have been calculated.

On the opposite end, respondents from Lower Juba had a poor level of food consumption over the same period. In Hiraan and Gedo the level of food consumption was 'border-line', showing deficiencies in some types of food and micronutrients (graph 14; Table 37 in Annex).

This said, it is important to underline that the FCS helps assess the status of a household's food consumption only with reference to the 7 days previous to the data collection. It does not capture seasonal variations or the nutritional deficit of a household. Also, it does not provide insights on how food consumption is distributed within the household. Due to its limitations, the FCS is a useful tool in the analysis of household food consumption when it is coupled with other relevant measurements.

An example comes from the comparison between the Food Consumption Score and the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS). For the latter there are no clear-cut thresholds. But it's interesting to note that the two regions with had respectively the highest and lowest FCS (i.e. Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba respectively) had a low DDS when compared to all other regions. Having both low FCS and low DDS (like in the case of Lower Juba) may be quite straightforward to explain: both the quantity and variety of food may be poor. But having a high FCS and a low DDS (like for Lower Shabelle) certainly raises additional questions.³⁰ In our case, the baseline data collected show that Lower Shabelle is indeed in a favorable position, as compared to the other surveyed regions, when it comes to levels of agricultural production, average household debt and food stock. Nevertheless, it still faces key challenges: most household income is still spent on food; household debt is largely used to purchase food; and food stocks (when available) can only last up to few weeks.

In order to investigate possible relations between food security and other demographic and socio-economic variables, the collected data were used to run a number of statistical tests. In particular t-tests, correlations, linear and multiple regressions were calculated for a number of variables (e.g. FCS; the experience of food shortages; gender of the HH head; her/his level of education; who takes expenditure decision within the household; main source of HH income; levels of debit



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³⁰ For instance, is dietary variety poor while quantity of some food types (such as vegetables) is plentiful? Or perhaps the data collection happened to take place after a day of fast (the DDS only consider the 24 hours previous to the data collection)? The text affords what is deemed as the most plausible explanation.

and savings; share of income spent on food etc.)³¹
The results of these tests show that:

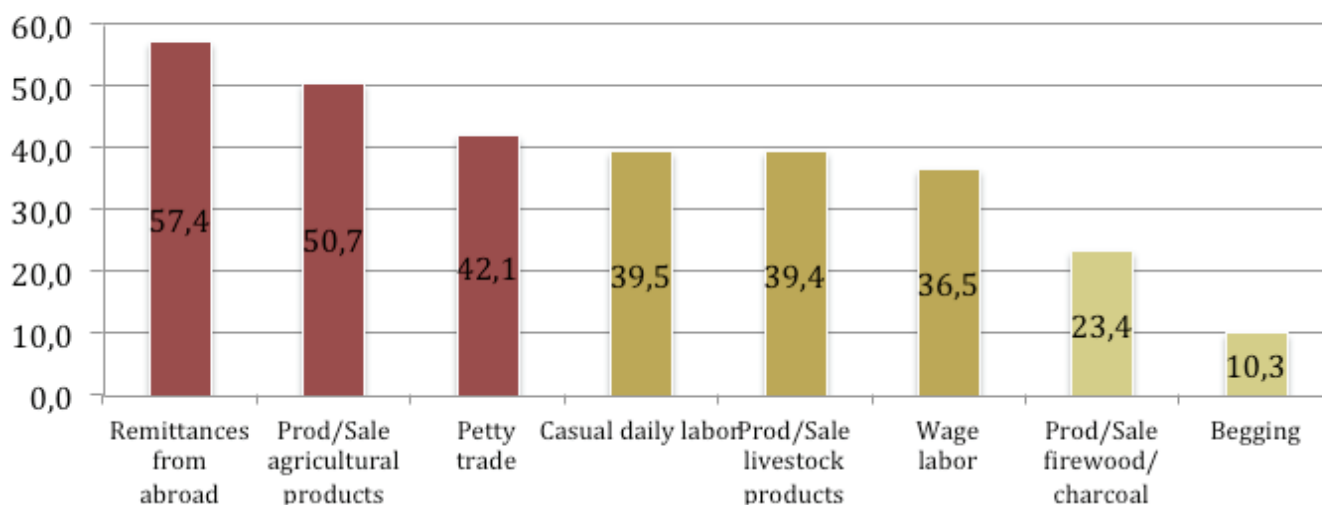
1) In all surveyed regions, the ability to save and the capacity to obtain credit are significant factors reducing the experience of insufficient food in times of need. In other words, households with higher levels of savings and households with higher levels of debt tend to have reduced experience of food shortages. Although savings and the accumulation of debt have a similar positive effect on household access to food in the short and even medium term, clearly the accumulation of debt is not a sustainable long-term strategy. This result supports the distribution of unconditional cash transfers to vulnerable households: such transfers are likely to have a positive impact on food security in the short term (by increasing purchasing power) but also in the medium and longer term (by possibly reducing household debt and improving opportunities for further credit). Also, the result highlights that saving and credit mechanisms should be included among possible intervention options on the basis of their

positive effect in reducing households' experience of food shortages.

2) In all surveyed regions, the share of income spent on food is a significant factor in determining households' experience of food shortages.³² The higher the share of income spent on food, the higher the probability of experiencing insufficient food. This result highlights the importance of reducing food expenditures as percentage of the total income, typically by increasing income, decreasing food purchases and stabilizing food prices. From a programmatic perspective, activities that help generate income may be effectively coupled with activities aimed at strengthening self-production of food (e.g. house gardening).

3) In most regions, the gender of the head of the household is not related to the experience of insufficient food. In other words, female-headed households are not per se more prone to experience food shortages. Only in Banadir and Lower Juba female headed-households are significantly less likely

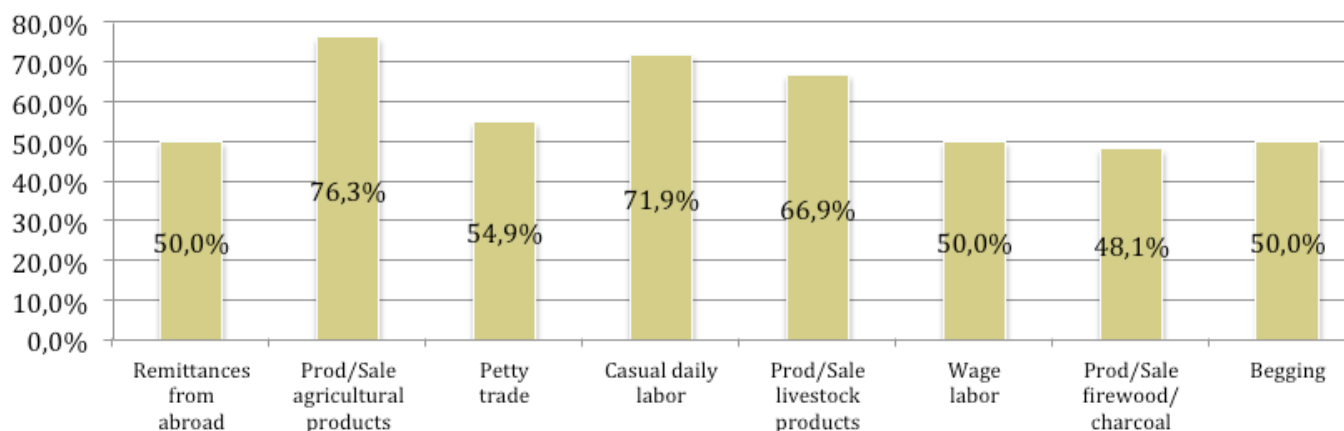
Graph 18 - FCS by Source of Income



31 In multiple regressions, the experience of insufficient food and the FCS were treated as dependent variables with a view to identifying other variables that may significantly affect them. A correlation analysis was also run between the experience of insufficient food and the FCS, with no statistically significant result for any of the surveyed regions. In addition, a number of t-tests and correlations were also run among a number of variables, as part of the data analysis process. For instance, no significant relationship was found between gender of the HH head and gender of who contributes to HH income. The results of these tests were used in the course of the discussion. For instance, using the same example, the discussion clarified that contributors to HH income are more often male also in female-headed HHs. To give another example, it was not possible to prove any significant relationship between the level of education of the HH head and who takes decisions on how to spend the HH income. In all relevant tests, $\alpha=0.05$.

32 Banadir is the only exception: here more income spent on food does not significantly increase the probability of experiencing food shortages. This is possibly due to the high percentage of IDPs among respondents in Banadir: their facilitated access to food appears to effectively disrupt the otherwise reinforcing loop (borrowing a term from system analysis) between share of income spent on food and experience of food shortages.

Graph 19 - Percentage of HHs that Experienced Food Shortages during the Past Year by Main Source of Income



to face food shortages. Arguably, this result is due to the high presence of IDPs among survey respondents in these two regions.

4) Household FCS and experience of insufficient food are not significantly related. In other words, the fact that a household may have a relatively high FCS at a given moment in time does not mean per se that it is less likely to experience shortages of food.³³ This can be explain by the fact that periods of food shortages are the result of a number of factors, many of which are beyond the influence of the single household.

5) The main source of household income significantly affects the household's FCS. Graph 18 shows the average FCS for different main sources of household income. A positive relationship between sources of income and FCS is often assumed. Here

such relationship has been confirmed by multiple regressions between FCS (as dependent variable) and main source of household income (as independent variable). It is interesting to note that the activities believed to afford better income opportunities (see Graph 5 above) coincide significantly with sources of income associated with higher FCS.

6. The relationship between main source of household income and household's experience of insufficient food during the year previous to the interview appears much less evident (graph 19). While the source of income may affect the experience of food shortages, such a relationship is weak. Several other factors are likely to have a preponderant effect on household experience of food shortages, such as environmental variables, market prices and other macroeconomic processes as well as access to public services.

³³ In the correlation analysis, the only exception was Hiraan. For this region, the correlation coefficient between FCS and experience of food shortages was +0.616.



Main findings Food security

- Most households have experienced food shortages in the year previous to the interview
- The vast majority of households do not keep a food stock; those who do, have small stocks
- Although most households rely on the market to obtain food, own food production, food sharing and food gifts are key sources of food for a large number of households in most targeted regions
- Access to credit and the ability to save play an important role in reducing household experience of food shortages
- The higher the share of household income spent on food, the higher the probability of experiencing food shortages

Action points:

- Food security should remain a key programmatic concern
- The activities most likely to positively affect food security are: strengthening household income generation; promoting food production also at small scale (household, sub-community and community levels); improving the efficiency of credit mechanisms

3/4

Shelter, Water and Sanitation

The community baseline collected some key data on shelter, access to water and basic hygiene practices among members of BRCiS beneficiary communities. The analysis of the data shows that:

1) The large majority of households (65.1% of respondents) own the house where they live. Among these, only a small minority (8.6%) shares its residence with another household. The only significant exception is Lower Juba: here only 31.7% of respondents have the property of their house while 42.9% rent the house they live in. Adopted by 17.8% of all households, rental is the second most common option in all surveyed regions.³⁴ Interestingly, house rent is mentioned among household main expenses only by 1.8% of respondents (6.9% in Lower Juba), showing that house rental fees are not a major concern.³⁵

2) The most common types of shelters are traditional houses and buull: together, they account for half of all respondents' houses. This said, there are significant differences between regions, as shown in the table below.

3) Poor housing conditions are reported by 12.4% of all respondents as a major challenge for their household, with higher percentages in Bay (14.4%), Gedo (14.2%) and Banadir (13.6%).³⁶ This may help explain why 12.1% of all respondents regard costs related to household needs (excluding electricity) among some of the main household expenditures.³⁷

4) About a quarter (24.8%) of respondents obtain their drinking water from a pipe water system. Other protected water sources (e.g. shallow wells with hand-

MAIN TYPES OF HH SHELTER (PERCENTAGE OF HHs BY REGION)

SHELTER TYPE	BANA-DIR	BAY	GEDO	HIRAAN	L/JUBA	L/SHABELLE	MUDUG	TOTAL
Traditional House	25.6	16.9	45.6	2.0	1.0	83.1	5.0	25.6%
Buull	26.1	32.3	16.7	56.3	15.6	1.8	24.8	24.8%
Mud Brick House	23.7	20.5	6.4	28.1	59.0	0.5	1.0	19.9%
Stone	10.0	13.3	6.9	0.5	1.5	0.0	44.6	11.0%
CGI Walls & Roof	5.2	7.2	17.2	2.5	12.2	4.6	0.5	7.0%

34 See Table 40 in Annex.
 35 See Table 20 in Annex.
 36 See Table 9 in Annex.
 37 See Table 20 in Annex.

pump; motorized boreholes; water kiosks) are used by 43.2% of the households, while 29.4% obtain their drinking water from unprotected water sources. Lower Juba sticks out from the rest: here most households (54.2%) use unprotected shallow wells as their source of drinking water. The table further below provides a breakdown of main sources of drinking water by region.

The vast majority of households pay for their drinking water (70.8% of respondents) as well as for non-drinking water (60%).³⁸ In spite of this, throughout the year most households experience shortages of drinking (55.6%) and non-drinking (57.0%) water. The worst affected region is Lower Juba, with 79% of respondents reporting shortages of drinking water throughout the year. The regions least affected by water shortages are Hiraan and, notably, Lower Shabelle.³⁹ It is relevant to note that, in case of drought, the number of households that experience water shortages increases in all regions by, on average, +8.6%. In case of drought, Lower Shabelle is the most affected region, with an increase of +32.6% in the number of households that experience water shortages.⁴⁰ This can be easily explained by respondents'

high reliance on the river Shabelle as source of drinking and non-drinking water.

5) Among all baseline participants, the majority (54.6%) uses a latrine within their house, with the lowest percentages recorded in Gedo (48.5%) and Hiraan (36.1%). A significant part of respondents usually defecates in open space (23.0%) and this percentage is as high as 41.1% in the case of child household members.⁴¹

6) Concerning disposal of household waste, this is usually burnt (47.7% of all respondents) or left in open public spaces (37.9%). The latter option is more common in Lower Shabelle and Mudug regions. Disposal of waste in pits is significantly less frequent (6.2%), followed by centralized garbage collection (3.7%).⁴²

7) On average, 38.4% of respondents could mention all five key times for washing hands. A significant portion (30.0%) could mention only one or two key times.⁴³

MAIN SOURCES OF HH DRINKING WATER (PERCENTAGE OF HHs BY REGION)

WATER SOURCE	BANA-DIR	BAY	GEDO	HIRAAN	L/JUBA	L/SHABELLE	MUDUG	TOTAL
Water System	30.3	25.6	3.9	12.6	18.1	46.1	36.6	24.8%
Unprotected Shallow Well	11.4	16.9	24.0	1.0	54.2	2.3	5.9	16.5%
River	10.4	5.7	3.9	29.6	0.0	40.2	0.0	12.8%
Shallow Well with Hand-Pump	13.3	15.4	5.9	31.2	10.2	4.1	1.5	11.6%
Water Kiosk	10.4	7.7	34.3	0.5	7.3	4.6	13.4	11.2%
Motorized Borehole	9.0	12.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	29.2	8.2%
Water Trucking	6.2	5.1	8.3	12.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	5.3%
Barkad	2.4	3.1	3.9	9.6	1.0	0.0	9.4	4.2%

38 See Tables 43 and 44 in Annex.

39 See Tables 45 and 46 in Annex.

40 See Tables, 45, 46 and 47 in Annex.

41 See Tables 49 and 50 in Annex.

42 See Table 51 in Annex.

43 See Table 48 in Annex.



Main findings

Shelter, Water and Sanitation

- Most households own the house where they live, rental being the second most common option
- Poor housing conditions are a major challenges for 12.4% of households in targeted communities
- About 30% of households obtain their drinking water from unprotected water sources, a figure that reaches 54.2% in Lower Juba
- The majority of households experienced water shortages throughout the past year
- One fifth of household members (23%) –and especially children– defecate in open public spaces
- Household waste is usually burnt (47.7% of households) or left in open space (37.9%)

Action points:

- Access to water and adequate sanitation facilities are widespread concerns and key areas of programmatic intervention
- Improvement of waste disposal should be an intervention target particularly in large communities

With reference to their residential status, the large majority of respondents (70.8%) said they were permanently resident in their current location. The highest percentage was recorded in Lower Shabelle (95.8%) and the lowest in Mudug (48.0%; see table below and table 52 in Annex). These results clearly mirror the different livelihood base in these two regions: mostly agricultural and pastoral respectively. As for the households that are not permanently resident in their current location, these are typically IDPs (13.4%) or households in which some or all members migrate regularly (11.9%). When asked about their migration plans for the three months subsequent to the interview, the following results emerged:

1) Four households out of five (81.8%) said they planned to stay in their current location.

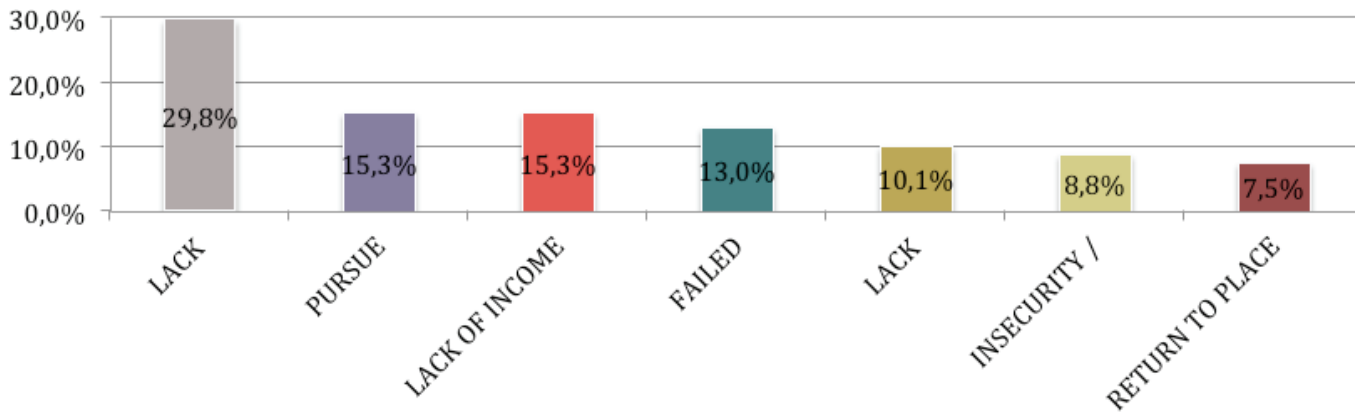
2) A significant part of respondents (11.1%) said they didn't know whether they would move or not. This percentage was particularly high in Mudug (31.7%) and, to a lesser extent, in Gedo (15.7%). This result highlights a significant level of uncertainty as well as households' predisposition to adapt and migrate as deemed appropriate. It also confirms something already noticed: the central role of migration in the flexible set of households' coping strategies.

3) The small minority (6.1% as average among all regions) that plans to migrate intends to do so mostly because of lack of food and water (39.9%) or for reasons related to inadequate income (30.6%). Graph 20 and Table 55 in Annex provide a detailed breakdown of the reasons for migrating, disaggregated by region.

HH RESIDENTIAL STATUS (PERCENTAGE OF HHs BY REGION)
& MONTHS IN CURRENT LOCATION

WATER SOURCE	BANADIR	BAY	GEDO	HIRAAAN	LOWER JUBA	LOWER SHABELLE	MUDUG	TOTAL
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN CURRENT LOCATION	63.5	65.6	68.1	88.9	65.3	95.8	48.0	70.8%
SOME HH MEMBERS MIGRATE REGULARLY	9.4	8.7	5.8	1.5	14.1	0.9	6.9	6.8%
ALL HH MEMBERS MIGRATE REGULARLY	5.2	6.6	3.4	2.5	7.8	0.9	8.9	5.1%
IDPs	11.3	11.7	21.0	7.0	7.3	2.2	32.6	13.4%
DON'T KNOW	10.4	7.1	1.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	3.4	4.0%

Graph 20 - Main HH Reasons for Migrating (% of answers)



Main findings Migration Patterns

- The vast majority of households (70.8%) are permanently resident in their current location
- Most households (81.8%) plan to stay in their current location
- 11.1% of households do not know if they will move or not in the three months following the interview
- A small minority (6.1%) plans to move due to lack of food, lack of water and income-related reasons

Action points:

- Expected household migration patterns should be taken into account to ensure adequate program fine-tuning



Households Anticipated Responses to Recurrent Hazards

The baseline participants were asked about their most likely household responses in case of drought, floods, armed conflict and outbreak of human disease. The results concerning each hazard are presented in graph 21 and, in more detail, in the tables 56 to 59 of the Annex. Graph 22 shows the cumulative results, obtained by adding the percentages of answers given to each type of response, for all main hazards. The analysis of the cumulative results shows the following:

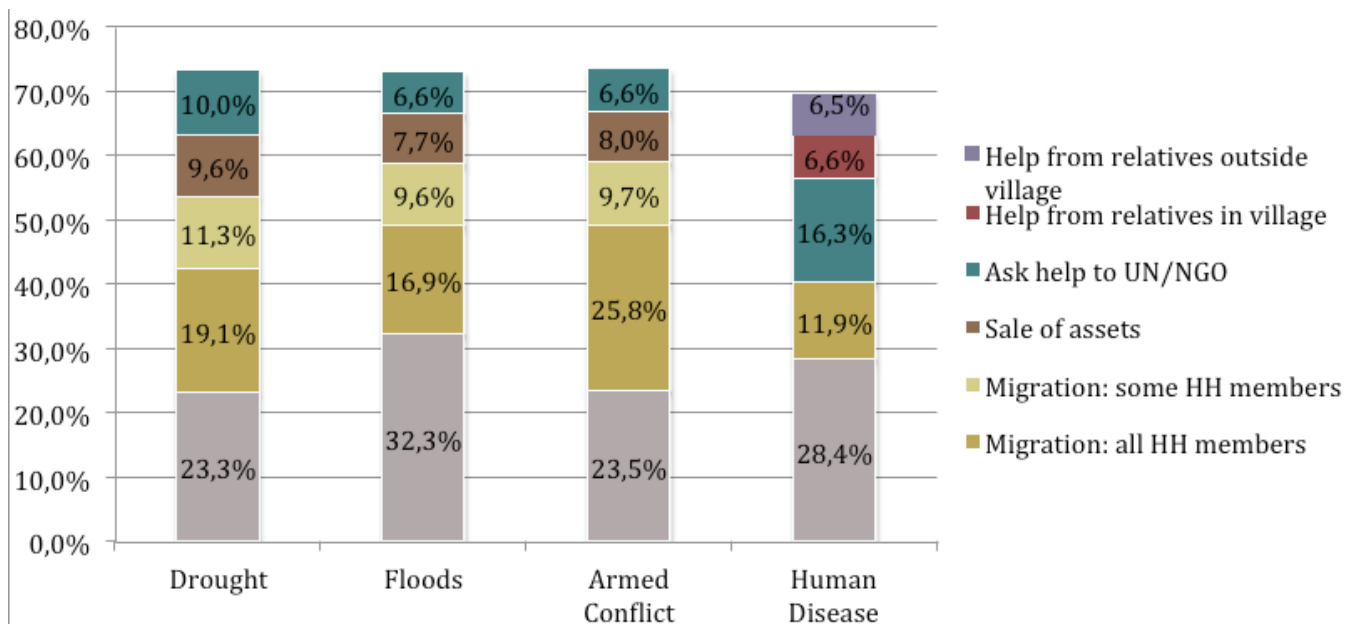
a) “Doing the same as usual” emerges as the single most anticipated household response. This result helps highlight the value of existing socio-economic structures and their perceived value in dealing with recurrent hazards. It also helps remind the importance of supporting local efforts

for change instead of trying to impose any change. By putting beneficiaries first and being committed to understanding the context, humanitarian actors can help preserve and strengthen (instead of undermining) socio-economic structures that have proved effective in coping with recurrent hazards. This said, sometimes “doing the same as usual” may not be a choice but, simply, the only option.

b) “Migration of all household members” comes second in the list of anticipated responses and “migration of some household members” is in fourth position. By putting these two together, migration emerges as the first anticipated response, even above “doing the same as usual”.

c) The third key response is the use of the

Graph 21 - Five Main HH Responses to Recurrent Hazards (% of answers)



household's family network, both within and beyond the village or community where the household lives.

d) The fourth most common response is "asking help to UN/NGOs". This is regarded as a key response particularly in case of an outbreak of human disease, highlighting the perceived weakness of existing healthcare structures.

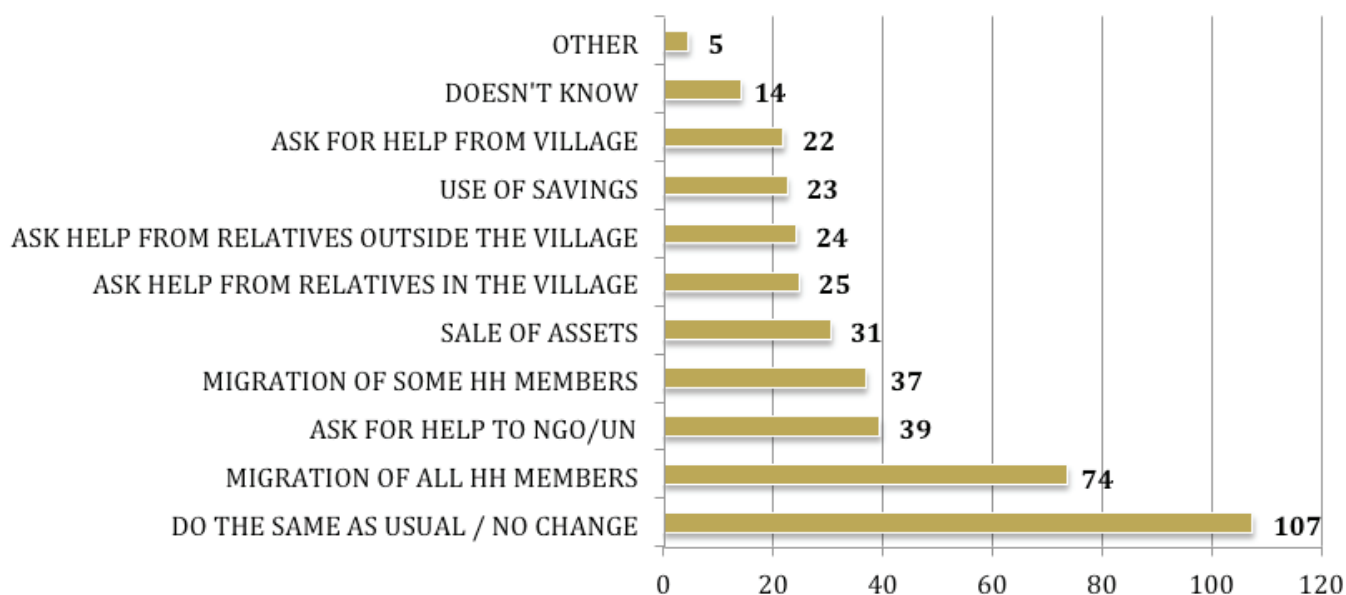
e) Sale of assets is in fifth position. It is important to underline that there is a clear positive correlation between sale of assets and migration.⁴⁴ In particular, an intensification of migration is coupled with a significant increase in the sale of household assets. Once again, the monetization of assets should not be considered separately from other household strategies: rather, it often makes available additional resources for pursuing responses that are deemed more useful and effective.

A clear picture emerges from these data and, more generally, from the baseline survey: migration and social networks are at the very core of household strategies to cope with hazards. Furthermore, migration and social networks tend to reinforce each other. In particular, migration is effective not only for

short-term survival but also as means of creating social networks that help households diversify risk and cope more effectively with localized hazards. On the other hand, it has already been noticed that social networks can facilitate migration in several ways: for instance, by covering part of the migration costs; providing some security far from the household residence; and helping identify employment opportunities. More generally, the links between different household responses should not be underestimated. Household responses tend to be multiple and complex: several strategies may be pursued at the same time or consecutively (as in the case of sale of assets to allow migration and/or reduce the risk of capital loss).

In this context, programmatic activities should consider adding options rather than discouraging certain response types. In particular, ways of strengthening collective responses should be explored as well as means of better harmonizing the strategies of separate households. The collected data show that households rely mostly on their own resources and networks, while the option of a collective response appears largely underutilized.

Graph 22 - Aggregate Responses to Recurrent Hazards



⁴⁴ The correlation coefficient between migration and sale of assets is: +0.836





Main findings Households Anticipated Responses to Recurrent Hazards

- The main anticipated household responses to recurrent hazards are: 1) Migration; 2) “Doing the same as usual”; 3) Seeking assistance from relatives; 4) Asking help to humanitarian organizations (especially in case of health crisis); 5) Sale of assets

Action points:

- Assistance should explore ways of increasing the effectiveness of existing responses and adding response options as appropriate
- Collective responses are underutilized and are a key area of possible improvement

The BRCiS Consortium targets 99 communities in 7 regions of Southern and Central Somalia and across several livelihood zones.⁴⁵ Needless to say, the differences among these communities are significant and deep. In particular their human, infrastructural and environmental assets vary widely, just like their demographic size and composition and the hazards that they face.

In this context, the BRCiS baseline focused on ten community features that had emerged as particularly relevant to resilience during the participatory community process. In the following, these selected characteristics are analyzed in order of frequency: from the most to the least common feature among BRCiS beneficiary communities.

1) Existence of functioning community committees

The vast majority (77.7%) of baseline respondents said that there are community committees in their areas of residence. The highest figures were recorded in Lower Shabelle (96.5%) and Hiraan (96.0%), while the lowest

figure was in Lower Juba (42.9%). When looking at the types of community committees in existence, elders' committees were the most mentioned, followed by women and youth committees (Graph 23; Table 80 in Annex). These three types of committees are the most common and are present in all surveyed regions. A fourth one, the canal committee, is common in Lower Shabelle and less so in Banadir and Bay.

The majority of these committees have been in existence for three or more years.⁴⁶ According to 93.4% of respondents, all or at least some of the existing community committees are currently functioning.⁴⁷ Clearly, these committees are a usual, recognized feature of community life. While their efficacy and social influence may vary widely, they remain a key stakeholder and an important interlocutor, also for humanitarian actors.

2) Capacity to solve disputes among community members

In all surveyed regions, a large majority of respondents (72.7% on average) agrees that their communities are able

Selected Community Features	Percentage of HHs agreeing that their Community has a given Feature							
	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L.Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug	Average
Existence of Community Committees	71,4	68,2	82,8	96,0	42,9	96,5	85,9	77,7%
Able to solve disputes	66,0	67,2	81,8	98,5	55,1	72,3	67,8	72,7%
Safe place to live	71,9	66,2	84,2	93,4	49,8	58,9	69,3	70,5%
Less able to resist to shock than 1 year ago	57,8	62,1	74,4	87,9	47,3	75,7	71,2	68,1%
Able to take care of community assets	60,2	60,0	95,1	47,0	47,3	83,2	72,2	66,4%
No social discrimination	55,8	51,3	70,0	59,1	47,8	43,1	72,2	57,0%
Existence of functioning schools	46,1	50,3	50,7	63,1	19,0	85,6	71,2	55,2%
Existence of functioning healthcare facilities	46,1	50,3	50,7	25,8	30,7	65,8	81,0	50,1%
Able to assist HHs in need	41,8	14,4	69,0	45,0	34,2	12,9	52,2	38,5%
Existence of associations of community members	26,7	25,6	37,0	29,8	31,2	18,8	33,7	29,0%

45 The term “community” and “village” are used as synonymous in this report for all surveyed regions except Banadir. For this region, “community” is used to indicate an area within Mogadishu characterized by some typical socio-economic dynamics, such as an IDP settlement or an economically depressed area inhabited by particularly vulnerable households. There is a vast literature on the meanings of community, how these are socially constructed, how they change in time and space and how different meanings overlap in each social context. It is beyond the scope of this work to enter in such a vast and complex topic, which has seen important contributions from all social sciences and disciplines. See, for instance: Hinchman, L.P. (1997), *Memory, Identity, Community*, State University of New York Press; Anderson, B. (2006), *Imagined Communities*, Verso (new edition).

46 See Table 82 in Annex.

47 See Table 81 in Annex.

to solve disputes among members. The highest figures were recorded in Hiraan (98.5%) and Gedo (81.8%) while the lowest figure (55.1%) was recorded in Lower Juba. In all regions, the large majority of households believe that the capacity of their village to solve disputes has increased or remained the same during the 12 months previous to the baseline interview.⁴⁸ The most common disputes concern land: property rights; farming rights; grazing rights; and land enclosures.⁴⁹

Statistical analysis reveals a positive correlation between community committees and the capacity to solve disputes.⁵⁰ This result highlights that in general, the existence of committees is likely to increase the capacity to effectively deal with quarrels among community members. From a programmatic perspective, community committees may be instrumental in balancing conflicting views and interests, and in addressing disputes that might arise from program implementation.

3) Members' perception of a community as a safe place

Also in this case, most respondents (70.5%) agree that their community is a safe place where to live. Survey participants from Hiraan region are the most satisfied with the level of security in their communities.

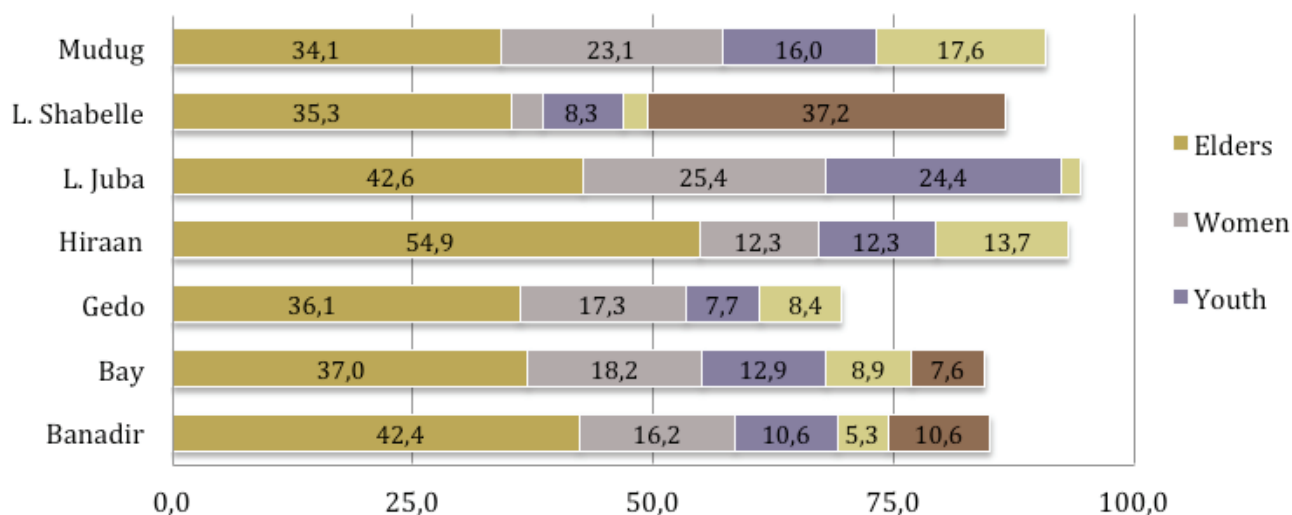
The lowest levels of perceived security were recorded in Lower Shabelle and, notably, in Lower Juba. Most respondents in all regions agree that the level of security in their village has not deteriorated during the past year. This said, significant minorities in Lower Shabelle (24.2%), Bay (16.9%) and Banadir (15.0%) have noticed a decrease in the level of security during the same period.

Statistical analysis has confirmed the existence of a strong, positive correlation between perceived safety and the capacity to solve disputes among community members. In other words, an increase in perceived security is strongly related to an increase in the capacity of the community to deal with internal quarrels. This result supports programmatic effort in strengthening community committees in charge of dealing with disputes, particularly in those areas where high levels of insecurity have been reported.

4) Capacity to resist and react to shocks

The capacity of the community to resist and react to shocks has worsened when compared to one year before: this is what the majority of respondents (68.1%) said during baseline interviews. The greatest decreases in the capacity of the community to cope with shocks have been reported in Hiraan and, to a

Graph 23 - Main Types of Community Committees (% of answers)



48 See Table 70 in Annex.

49 There are some significant variations in types of disputes among regions. See Table 68 in Annex. This information may be particularly relevant for NRC and its Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) activities.

50 The correlation coefficient between the two variables is: +0.751. This said, the linear regression of the capacity to solve disputes on the existence of community committees shows a border-line result (P=0.051; alpha=0.05).

lesser extent, in Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Mudug.⁵²

There is no general, straightforward explanation behind the overall weakening of the community capacity to cope. Statistical tools do not show any clear, broad link between the loss of coping capacity and, for instance, the existence of community committees, schools, health facilities or other main community features. What the data reveal are, instead, significant variations among communities: the impact of the same hazard may vary considerably from one village to another. This “localized resilience” highlights the importance of a contextual approach and discourages attempts to find easy, general solutions that can be valid for most communities.

5) Capacity to take care of community assets (e.g. roads, canals, schools, health centers)

Most survey participants (66.4%) agree that their community is able to take care of its assets, such as roads, schools and other existing public infrastructures. This said, there are large variations among surveyed regions. For instance, in Gedo almost all respondents (95.1%) see their communities as able of taking care of their existing assets, while in Hiraan and Lower Juba only a minority does (47.0% and 47.7% respectively).

Statistical analysis shows that the capacity to take care of community assets is not significantly related to other features considered here, such as the existence of community committees, schools and healthcare facilities. Arguably, local conditions (including cultural features and power dynamics at community level) may play a leading role in determining how well a community takes care of its assets.

6) Perceived level of social discrimination within a community

Although most respondents (57.0%) agree that there is no social discrimination in their villages or communities, a significant minority (30.7%) thinks otherwise. Such minority is most numerous in Hiraan (39.3%) and Lower Shabelle (37.6%). Among it, one

third of the interviewed people (11.8%) thinks that social discrimination became worse in the 12 months previous to the interview.⁵³

The dissenting minority is composed of permanent community residents who usually own the house where they live. Most of their income is spent on food. They have debt in cash and kind and are usually unable to save. With reference to other respondents, they are not among the extremely vulnerable, nor among the better-off. In other words, they are not significantly different from the average survey population.

The analysis of the majority (those who agree that there is no social discrimination) shows that this is significantly and positively related to two community features:

- The capacity to assist households in difficulty;
 - The existence of associations of community members.
- In other words, the higher the capacity to assist households in need, and the higher the presence of associations within the community, the higher the number of people reporting no social discrimination.⁵⁴ This result suggests that program activities may contribute to reduce social discrimination by:
- Strengthening the community capacity to assist households in need. For instance by increasing the capacity of community structures to identify members in need and channel appropriate assistance towards them;
 - Strengthening the participatory and representative character of community committees and supporting (the formation of) relevant associations.

7) Existence of functioning schools within a community

A small majority of respondents (55.2%) reported the existence of one or more functioning schools in their communities. Lower Juba sticks out with a particularly low figure: just 19.0%. The prevailing type of school is primary (48.2% of answers), followed by religious (39.5%) and secondary schools (11.5%).⁵⁵

Statistical analysis shows a strong positive correlation between existence of schools and community committees.⁵⁶ In other words, where more respondents

51 The correlation coefficient between the two variables is: +0.901. In addition, linear regression of the perceived safety on the capacity to solve disputes confirms a statistically significant relationship between these two variables.

52 See Table 61 in Annex.

53 See Tables 71 and 72 in Annex.

54 Between “people agreeing that there is no social discrimination” and “community capacity to assist households in need”, the correlation coefficient is +0.870. Between “people agreeing that there is no social discrimination” and “existence of association of community members”, the correlation coefficient is +0.822. The statistical significance of these relationships has been confirmed by linear regression analysis.

55 See Table 76 in Annex.

56 The correlation coefficient between the two variables is: +0.917. Linear regression confirms that the relationship is statistically significant (P=0.004; alpha=0.05; adjusted R-squared=0.80).

report the existence of community committees, the chances are that there are also more schools. The data available do not allow defining why schools and community committees are so clearly interrelated: additional data and analysis would be required to investigate it. The correlation may be due to different factors such as:

- Schools require committees for their functioning (e.g. Education committee);
- The existence of community committees is sign of larger settlements, where schools are more likely to exist;
- The existence of community committees may help advocate for the establishment of educational institutions for their community members;
- Higher presence of schools may lead to higher levels of education and larger participation in the community life. Also, a more educated population may generally be more aware of the existence of community committees and report it accordingly.

This said, the collected data show a widespread inadequacy in the number of schools, particularly in Lower Juba and, to a lower extent, in Banadir, Bay and Gedo.

8) Existence of functioning healthcare facilities within a community

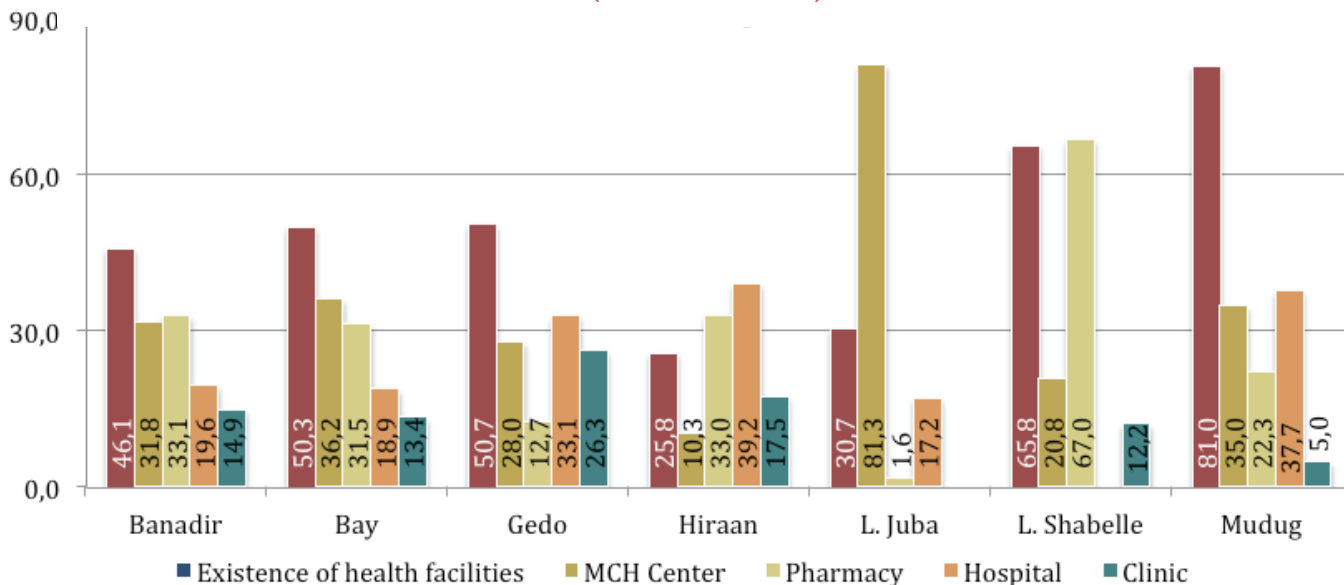
The existence of healthcare facilities in the community has been reported by 50.1% of respondents. Mudug is the region with the highest figure (81.0%). Hiraan and Lower Juba are at the opposite end, with figures as low as 25.8% and 30.7% respectively. Graph 23 above presents the percentage of respondents who confirmed the existence of health facilities in their communities, as well as the type of healthcare facilities reported in each surveyed region.⁵⁷

9) Capacity to assist community households in need

According to most respondents, their community is not able to assist households in need. Only for a minority (38.5%) their community can provide some assistance. This said, there are sharp differences among surveyed regions. In Gedo, 69.0% of respondents said that community assistance is available when needed. In Lower Shabelle and Bay the figure is as low as 12.9% and 14.4% respectively.⁵⁸

As mentioned, statistical analysis shows a significant positive correlation between the capacity of a community to assist households in need and the number of respondents for whom there is no social discrimination in their community. In this context,

Graph 24 - Existence & Types of Healthcare Facilities per Region (% of answers)



57 See Tables 73 and 74 in Annex.
58 See Tables 64 and 65 in Annex.

supporting the capacity of a community to provide assistance to members in difficulty could play a valuable role also in reducing social tensions and confrontations. This appears particularly appropriate in Lower Shabelle, Hiraan, Bay and Banadir, where higher number of respondents reported social discriminations in their communities.

10) Existence of functioning associations of community members

While community committees are the most common feature among those here considered, associations of community members are the most uncommon. On average, only 29% of respondents reported the existence of such associations in their communities. The highest percentages were recorded in Gedo and Mudug (37% and 33.7% respectively), the lowest in Lower Shabelle (18.8%).

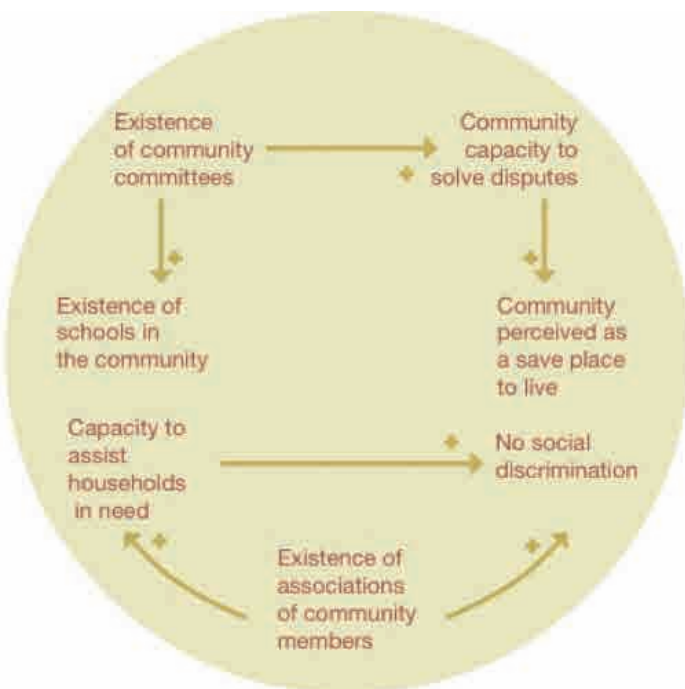
As mentioned, there is a significant positive correlation between existence of associations and low levels of social discrimination. Interestingly, there is an even stronger positive correlation between existence of associations and the community capacity to assist households in need.⁵⁹ These results suggest that humanitarian actors should seriously consider promoting and strengthening local associations

with the twofold objective of: a) reducing social discrimination; and above all, b) increasing local capacity to assist households in need.

The analysis of the ten selected features confirms what had already been noticed: there are very significant variations among beneficiary communities. This implies that, generally speaking, the most appropriate set of activities to build resilience in a community of Lower Juba may be counterproductive for a community in Mudug, or even for a different community of the same Lower Juba.

This said, there are some general dynamics that should be taken into consideration during program design and implementation. In particular, developing and strengthening community committees would likely have a positive effect on the capacity of the community to deal with internal disputes. Also, it is likely to positively affect the development of key services, above all education. On a similar note, promoting and supporting local associations of community members is likely to have a positive effect on the capacity of the community to assist households in need, while contributing to the reduction of social discrimination.

It is important to highlight that these correlations have emerged from the data analysis as strong and significant. Nevertheless, the direction of causality (what causes something) cannot be clearly inferred through statistical tools. The causality links here suggested are based on the analysis of available qualitative information stemming from discussions with community members. Additional analysis should be undertaken with beneficiary communities in order to identify: a) the specific committees and associations that should be created or supported; b) the most appropriate types of support (e.g. training; equipment; financial assistance); c) the suitability of such type of intervention in the context of a specific community.



⁵⁹ The correlation coefficient between the two variables is +0.891. Linear regression confirms the statistical significance of the relationship (P=0.004; alpha=0.05; Adjusted R-squared=0.75).



Main findings Key Features of Beneficiary Communities

- Most communities have committees. The most common types are elders, women and youth committees.
- Most respondents (72.7%) see their communities as effective in solving disputes among community members. The capacity to solve disputes is directly proportional to the existence of functioning community committees.
- Most respondents (70.5%) see their communities as a safe place to live. Perceived safety is higher in communities that are able to solve internal disputes.
- Most respondents (68.1%) reported a worsening of the community capacity to resist and react to shocks over the previous twelve months.
- Respectively 55.2% and 50.1% of respondents have reported existence of schools and healthcare facilities within the community.
- Most communities are said to take care effectively of community assets, but there are large variations among regions.
- A large majority of respondents said that their community is unable to provide assistance to households in need.
- Associations of community members are present in a minority of communities. Only 29% of respondents reported the existence of such associations in their communities.
- A significant minority (30.7%) reported the existence of social discrimination in their community. “No social discrimination” is more common in communities that: a) are able to provide some assistance to households in need; b) have associations of community members.
- The capacity of a community to assist households in need is directly proportional to the number of functioning associations of community members.

Action points:

- Supporting (the formation of) community committees can help improve: a) the community capacity to solve disputes among its members; b) increase community security; c) improve access to basic services (e.g. education)
- Supporting relevant associations of community members can help: a) improve community capacity to assist households in need; b) reduce social discrimination

Conclusions

The analysis of the data from the BRCiS community baseline shows that beneficiary communities are facing a number of key challenges in strengthening their resilience to recurrent shocks. In particular, large numbers of community members in all surveyed regions have inadequate shelters, poor sanitation facilities and practices, insufficient educational and healthcare facilities and, above all, inadequate access to food and water.

Food security and access to water are particularly widespread, major concerns faced by community members. To an important degree, these challenges stem from insecure and inadequate household income. The results of the analysis suggest that improving income should be a key priority, focusing in particular on:

- Increasing the number of members contributing to the household income;
- Improving access to productive inputs;
- Providing training in agricultural and livestock husbandry skills;
- Providing training in vocational and business skills;
- Providing support to new businesses.

In addition to income, food security is significantly affected by other factors, notably own food production and access to credit. These are important areas to be considered in the provision of assistance to beneficiary communities, aiming at:

- Promoting food production also at a small scale, such as household and (sub-) community levels. Some knowledge of agricultural practices is relatively widespread. External assistance may build on this to foster own food production, for instance through household and community gardens and support to urban and peri-urban agriculture wherever appropriate;

- Access to credit plays a significant role in reducing household experiences of insufficient food. Assistance may help strengthen the efficiency and functionality of the existing credit system, for instance by providing training in saving and credit management and supporting viable credit- and saving-related initiatives at business, household and community levels.

Migration and social networks are the main coping tools used by members of beneficiary communities to face the impact of recurrent shocks. Additional research on these key strategies would help to better understand their interactions and to identify possible areas of intervention. This said, it is important to highlight that both migration and social networks are mostly household strategies. What is largely missing is the use of community coping mechanisms. Although most communities have committees and some collective structures, relatively few communities are able to provide some relief to members in difficulty. In this context, the analysis has shown that supporting community committees and associations could yield important results. Communities with functioning committees are better able to deal with internal disputes and have better overall security. Also, the capacity to assist households in distress is significantly higher in communities with residents' associations. While a case-by-case assessment is appropriate, external assistance should consider a stronger commitment to supporting community-level organizations and relevant residents' groups as key elements of a community resilience-building approach.

Annex 1-Data Tables

TABLE 1
Gender of the Head of the Household
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
FEMALE	50,49	54,87	49,26	22,73	78,54	38,12	66,83
MALE	49,51	45,13	50,74	77,27	21,46	61,88	33,17

TABLE 2
Age of the Head of the Household
(Average Age in Years)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YEARS	44,48	43,6	40,81	45,65	44,2	50,31	43,62

TABLE 3
Current Marital Status of the Head of the Household
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
SINGLE	1,46	1,03	3,45	0,00	0,98	0,00	0,00
MARRIED	81,55	79,49	75,37	89,39	62,93	91,09	76,10
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	6,31	5,64	9,36	2,02	14,15	3,47	7,80
WIDOW/WIDOWER	10,68	13,85	11,82	8,59	21,95	5,45	16,10

TABLE 4
Literacy of the Head of the Household
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
CAN READ & WRITE	55,83	45,64	52,71	65,15	43,90	60,89	50,73
CAN'T READ NOR WRITE	43,20	53,33	47,29	34,85	55,12	37,62	46,34
DOESN'T KNOW	0,97	1,03	0,00	0,00	0,98	1,49	2,93

TABLE 5
Highest Level of Education of the Head of the Household
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
DIDN'T GO TO ANY SCHOOL	40,29	44,10	47,78	31,31	41,46	36,14	49,76
RELIGIOUS / KORANIC	27,67	24,62	24,63	40,40	20,98	17,33	31,71
PRIMARY SCHOOL	23,30	21,03	21,67	25,25	30,24	33,66	11,22
SECONDARY SCHOOL	4,85	4,10	3,94	3,04	3,91	7,42	1,45
TECHNICAL SCHOOL	0,49	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,49
COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY	1,46	1,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	1,94	4,62	1,98	0,00	3,41	5,45	5,37

TABLE 6
Household Composition
(Average Number of Household Members)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
UNDER 5 - FEMALE	1,01	0,94	0,9	1,07	0,99	0,83	1,11
UNDER 5 - MALE	0,97	1,11	1,14	1,33	1,08	0,89	1,04
5/14 YRS - FEMALE	1,23	1,19	1,17	1,37	1,27	1,16	1,11
5/14 YRS - MALE	1,14	0,94	1,29	1,06	1,12	1,02	1,02
15/44 YRS - FEMALE	1,29	1,16	1,29	1,31	1,26	1,07	1,15
15/44 YRS - MALE	1,14	0,94	1,29	1,06	1,12	1,02	1,02
45/64 YRS - FEMALE	0,41	0,34	0,29	0,34	0,55	0,47	0,37
45/64 YRS - MALE	0,42	0,38	0,33	0,42	0,52	0,41	0,34
ABOVE 64 - FEMALE	0,22	0,18	0,16	0,26	0,26	0,14	0,19
ABOVE 64 - MALE	0,19	0,16	0,07	0,25	0,22	0,2	0,11

TABLE 7
Household Members (5-14 yrs) Enrolled in School
(Average Number of Household Members)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
5/14 YRS - FEMALE	0,47	0,43	0,53	0,48	0,41	0,67	0,46
5/14 YRS - MALE	0,74	0,46	0,73	0,81	0,68	1,01	0,56

TABLE 8
Household Members who can Read & Write
(Average Number of Household Members)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
LITERATE HH MEMBERS	1,99	1,64	2,15	1,89	1,53	1,47	2,02

TABLE 9
Main Challenges of the Household
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
INSECURITY DUE TO ARMED VIOLENCE	4,22	3,56	0,50	0,73	3,68	12,67	2,18
SHORTAGE OF FOOD	28,89	29,21	30,90	27,27	32,11	30,38	26,05
SHORTAGE OF WATER	15,03	14,61	15,78	8,94	22,24	4,58	18,99
FLOODING	1,35	0,94	0,33	6,16	2,32	0,15	0,17
POOR HOUSING	13,68	14,41	14,29	10,11	11,41	12,08	10,93
POOR SANITATION FACILITIES	7,43	7,12	6,65	9,38	6,96	1,98	5,38
LACK OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	6,42	7,12	6,64	9,68	6,96	1,98	12,44
UNEMPLOYMENT / UNDEREMPLOYMENT	10,14	9,93	10,13	17,60	7,16	12,67	21,34
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	7,60	8,80	9,47	5,43	2,90	18,63	1,18
ACCESS TO EDUCATION	3,89	3,18	4,98	4,55	1,74	2,44	1,34
SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION	1,18	1,12	0,33	0,15	2,13	2,44	0,00
LACK OF SOCIAL NETWORK	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,00	0,00
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 10
Perceived Household Capacity to Resist to Shocks
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
MUCH WORSE THAN BEFORE LAST SHOCK	46,60	47,69	58,62	87,37	39,02	63,86	48,78
SLIGHTLY WORSE THAT BEFORE LAST SHOCK	11,17	14,36	15,76	0,51	8,29	11,87	22,44
SAME AS BEFORE LAST SHOCK	14,08	13,85	13,79	11,61	7,80	1,49	18,05
SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN BEFORE LAST SHOCK	15,04	10,26	6,41	0,00	15,62	19,31	3,90
MUCH BETTER THAN BEFORE LAST SHOCK	3,40	4,10	2,46	0,00	17,07	1,49	1,46
DOESN'T KNOW	9,71	9,74	2,96	0,51	12,20	1,98	5,37

TABLE 11
All Sources of Household Income
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	20,68	24,91	9,26	19,05	3,42	59,42	0,00
SALE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	10,17	9,75	12,96	20,41	1,71	3,48	25,79
SALE OF FISHING PRODUCTS	1,69	1,08	0,74	0,00	1,28	0,00	2,38
SALE OF WILD FOODS	2,03	2,17	0,37	0,34	1,17	0,00	0,00
SALE OF FIREWOOD/CHARCOAL	4,07	3,97	7,78	2,04	6,41	0,00	1,19
SALE OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS	1,36	0,36	0,37	0,68	1,28	1,16	3,97
SMALL TRADE / PETTY TRADE	10,85	12,64	15,93	9,86	17,09	6,09	13,89
WHOLESALE TRADE	0,34	0,36	0,74	0,34	1,28	0,00	0,40
TRANSPORT	1,69	0,36	0,00	0,00	2,99	0,29	1,98
SALARY (PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, UNS, GOV., ETC.)	2,37	2,17	1,85	0,00	0,00	1,16	2,78
CASUAL DAILY LABOR	28,17	29,96	37,41	35,37	36,32	25,51	23,82
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM RELATIVES IN SOM.	0,68	1,44	1,48	1,36	2,99	0,00	0,00
REMITTANCES FROM REALTIVES ABROAD	2,37	1,81	1,11	0,00	1,28	0,29	11,11
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM NGOs	0,64	0,36	0,75	1,71	0,85	0,87	0,00
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM MOSQUE ETC.	0,68	0,00	0,00	2,04	1,28	0,00	0,40
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (NO COMMUNITY)	1,02	1,08	2,22	2,04	1,71	0,00	0,00
COMMUNITY HELP (ZAKAT, OTHERS)	1,02	0,72	1,11	1,70	2,84	1,73	0,79
BEGGING	0,68	1,81	0,74	1,70	2,56	0,00	0,79
OTHER MONETARY SOURCES OF INCOME	2,37	0,00	1,11	0,00	1,71	0,00	0,00
OTHER NON-MONETARY SOURCES OF INCOME	1,36	0,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NO INCOME	3,39	4,33	2,22	1,36	9,83	0,00	10,71
DOESN'T KNOW	2,37	0,36	1,85	0,00	3,71	0,00	0,00

TABLE 12
Single Main Source of Household Income
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	20,40	13,30	5,45	22,73	2,51	70,40	0,00
SALE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	8,96	12,32	10,40	25,25	1,01	0,45	28,29
SALE OF FISHING PRODUCTS	1,49	1,48	0,00	0,00	1,01	0,00	2,44
SALE OF WILD FOODS	1,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,45	0,49
SALE OF FIREWOOD/CHARCOAL	6,97	5,42	8,42	1,52	7,54	0,45	0,98
SALE OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS	0,00	1,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,45	4,88
SMALL TRADE / PETTY TRADE	11,94	15,76	17,33	13,64	17,09	2,69	18,05
WHOLESALE TRADE	0,50	0,49	0,99	0,51	0,00	0,00	0,49
TRANSPORT	0,50	1,48	0,00	0,00	6,53	0,00	1,95
SALARY (PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, UNS, GOV., ETC.)	2,99	2,46	2,48	0,00	2,51	0,45	2,93
CASUAL DAILY LABOR	32,84	30,54	43,56	32,80	34,17	22,42	20,00
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM RELATIVES IN SOM.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REMITTANCES FROM REALTIVES ABROAD	0,00	0,99	2,48	0,51	3,02	0,00	6,83
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM NGOs	1,00	3,45	1,49	0,00	1,01	0,45	2,44
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM MOSQUE ETC.	1,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,49
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (NO COMMUNITY)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMMUNITY HELP (ZAKAT, OTHERS)	1,49	0,99	0,50	1,01	3,52	0,45	0,00
BEGGING	0,00	1,48	0,50	1,01	3,52	0,00	0,98
OTHER MONETARY SOURCES OF INCOME	0,00	1,48	0,50	0,51	1,01	0,00	0,49
OTHER NON-MONETARY SOURCES OF INCOME	0,50	1,48	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,49
NO INCOME	4,95	3,43	4,41	0,00	12,53	0,00	6,34
DOESN'T KNOW	1,49	1,97	0,99	0,51	3,02	1,34	1,44

TABLE 13
Number of Members contributing to the Household Income
(Average Number of Household Members)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
FEMALE	0,55	0,49	0,45	0,38	0,55	0,67	0,47
MALE	0,94	0,85	0,84	0,87	0,61	1,11	0,78

TABLE 14
Main Challenges of the Household to Ensure Adequate Income
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
NO CHALLENGES	6,76	6,76	0,49	2,32	8,21	0,19	9,04
LACK OF EMPLOYMENT	33,33	36,22	35,80	41,30	36,57	28,76	38,14
INSUFFICIENT SALARY	8,21	4,59	3,21	0,93	11,69	4,82	3,67
LACK OF HELP FROM RELATIVES IN SOMALIA	6,76	6,76	10,86	3,02	8,96	1,30	9,04
LACK OF REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD	1,93	4,32	3,21	1,39	2,49	0,74	5,93
LACK OF FEED / WATER FOR LIVESTOCK	6,76	6,49	12,59	8,82	5,72	1,11	7,06
LACK OF WATER / INPUTS FOR AGRICULTURE	5,31	6,49	6,67	5,10	4,98	16,33	6,50
CONFLICT / INSECURITY	3,38	2,43	2,22	0,70	1,99	11,87	4,24
DIFFICULTY IN SELLING PRODUCTS	6,04	4,86	6,17	3,94	3,48	10,02	2,54
INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO INVEST IN PRESENT ACTIVITIES	6,06	4,87	5,19	8,12	6,22	12,06	1,69
INSUFFICIENT CREDIT TO START / IMPROVE ACTIVITIES	1,69	4,05	5,69	6,73	2,48	1,11	1,98
LACK OF SKILLS / EDUCATION	10,63	10,54	5,43	17,63	7,21	10,76	8,19
DOESN'T KNOW	3,14	1,62	2,47	0,00	0,00	0,93	1,98
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 15
Availability of New Opportunities for Income Generation
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	47,09	41,54	59,11	27,27	18,05	64,85	52,20
NO	45,63	53,85	36,95	72,73	77,56	27,23	34,63
DOESN'T KNOW	7,28	4,61	3,94	0,00	4,39	7,92	13,17

TABLE 16
Type of New Opportunities for Income Generation Available
(Percentage of Respondents)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	31,67	19,87	13,42	34,95	11,86	46,31	0,00
SALE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	0,00	19,87	16,88	22,33	8,47	2,87	15,49
SALE OF FISHING PRODUCTS	5,00	0,00	3,03	2,91	3,39	0,00	3,52
SALE OF WILD FOODS	4,17	0,00	0,87	1,94	0,00	0,00	0,70
SALE OF FIREWOOD/CHARCOAL	4,17	0,00	7,79	6,80	18,64	0,41	0,00
SALE OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS	9,17	1,99	1,30	0,97	1,69	6,56	2,82
SMALL TRADE / PETTY TRADE	0,00	33,77	29,87	13,59	15,25	32,79	47,18
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,17	3,97	5,19	0,97	0,00	3,69	11,27
TRANSPORT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SALARY (PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, UNS, GOV., ETC.)	4,17	3,97	3,46	0,97	6,79	1,22	7,06
CASUAL DAILY LABOR	15,83	8,61	9,96	8,74	13,59	0,00	2,11
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM RELATIVES IN SOM.	1,67	0,66	1,73	0,00	1,69	4,10	2,82
REMITTANCES FROM REALTIVES ABROAD	0,00	0,00	2,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM NGOs	5,00	1,32	3,90	0,97	11,86	0,00	3,52
MONETARY TRANSFERS FROM MOSQUE ETC.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (NO COMMUNITY)	5,00	3,31	0,00	3,88	3,39	1,23	0,00
COMMUNITY HELP (ZAKAT, OTHERS)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,70
BEGGING	0,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHER MONETARY SOURCES OF INCOME	5,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHER NON-MONETARY SOURCES OF INCOME	0,83	0,66	0,00	0,00	1,69	0,41	0,00
SELLING KHAT	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,98	0,00	0,00	0,00
NO INCOME	0,83	0,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,70
DOESN'T KNOW	1,66	1,34	0,00	0,00	1,69	0,41	2,11

TABLE 17
Household Main Strategies to Obtain Additional Income when Necessary
(Percentage of Respondents)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO AGRICULTURAL AREAS FOR JOB	13,93	15,69	12,39	9,83	21,03	15,36	10,31
MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO URBAN AREAS FOR JOB	23,57	20,44	16,71	28,78	14,95	43,14	17,04
SENDING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO RELATIVES' HOUSEHOLDS	7,14	8,39	7,20	8,87	10,75	2,94	11,21
SEEKING ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES IN SOMALIA	16,43	13,50	20,17	6,24	15,42	5,88	20,18
SEEKING ASSISTANCE FROM RELATIVES ABROAD	6,43	3,28	6,92	4,08	5,14	1,96	4,04
SELLING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS	5,71	7,30	8,65	9,35	7,01	8,82	4,04
HIRING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS	1,79	2,19	2,88	2,64	3,74	5,23	0,45
EARLY MARRIAGE OF FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	1,79	2,55	2,59	6,95	1,40	0,65	1,35
BEGGING	3,93	2,55	0,86	5,76	0,93	0,33	3,14
CHILD LABOUR	6,79	5,47	5,48	11,99	1,87	3,27	4,93
TAKING CARE OF ANIMALS FOR OTHERS	0,71	1,82	2,32	3,11	2,81	1,31	0,44
HUNTING WILD ANIMALS	1,07	0,77	1,44	0,96	0,47	1,63	0,00
GATHERING WILD FRUITS / VEGETABLES	1,07	1,09	3,17	0,96	0,93	1,31	0,00
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	9,64	14,96	9,22	0,48	13,55	8,17	22,87

TABLE 18
Assets Available (Owned or Not) to the Household
(Average Number of Assets per Household)

	Baradir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
WOODEN WHEEL BARROW	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.24
DONKEY CART	0.16	0.11	0.24	0.23	0.04	0.05	0.01
BICYCLE	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00
MOTORBIKE	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
AUTOMOBILE	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
HOUSE - HARD ROOF	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.16	0.78	0.01	0.96
TRADITIONAL HOUSE	0.49	0.45	0.71	0.74	0.35	0.74	1.21
PLASTIC SHEETED BULL	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.36	0.26	0.12	0.40
CORRUGATED IRON SHEET SHED	0.26	0.29	0.21	0.40	0.15	0.11	0.24
MOBILE PHONE	1.55	1.43	1.42	1.45	1.24	1.93	1.66
RADIO	0.24	0.22	0.29	0.15	0.28	0.20	0.14
TELEVISION	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.01	0.01
GENERATOR	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOLAR PANEL	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02
WATER PUMP	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.00
JEWELRY (GRAMS)	0.23	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.28
CATTLE	0.20	0.16	1.10	0.40	0.06	0.47	0.33
SHEEP	0.80	1.30	2.52	2.06	0.03	0.84	2.93
GOAT	3.76	4.88	6.04	5.64	0.15	0.53	13.81
CAMEL	0.05	0.28	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.77
POULTRY	1.10	0.64	1.35	0.37	0.30	3.35	0.66
DONKEY	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.04
HORSE	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FRUIT TREE	1.02	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	6.15	0.02
GRANARY	0.27	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04
KIOSK (SMALL SHOP)	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.31	0.09	0.09	0.07
SEEDS FOR AGRICULTURE	4.12	2.10	0.30	0.12	0.05	4.86	0.01
PLOUGH	0.14	0.27	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.99	0.18
FISH POND	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04
BOAT / PIROGUE	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
HH ASSET SCORE	27.5	25.2	31.6	25.4	13.1	28.5	47.9

TABLE 19
"Only the Head of Household Decides on how to Spend the Household Income"
(Percentage of Households)

	Baradir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
STRONGLY AGREE	42.71	37.44	21.18	27.77	29.76	64.85	38.05
AGREE	29.13	29.23	55.17	47.47	29.27	8.42	18.05
NEUTRAL	5.83	10.77	8.87	4.55	17.07	7.92	10.73
DISAGREE	20.87	21.53	14.29	16.67	21.95	18.81	27.80
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1.46	1.03	0.49	3.54	1.95	0.00	5.37
DOESN'T KNOW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 20
Household Main Expenses
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
FOOD	47,06	53,31	53,59	46,06	38,21	50,58	71,52
EDUCATION	12,94	11,82	7,73	17,36	13,90	3,23	6,95
HEALTH CARE	15,06	19,88	14,64	19,91	19,11	20,32	9,27
TRANSPORTATION	2,59	2,31	2,21	0,00	5,21	0,69	0,00
HOUSE RENT	1,65	0,00	1,66	0,93	6,95	0,23	1,32
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS (CLOTHES ETC.)	11,53	8,36	13,26	14,81	11,41	16,17	9,27
ELECTRICITY	2,59	1,73	0,00	0,69	0,99	1,62	0,00
HEATING / COOKING	1,40	0,28	2,49	0,24	1,74	0,23	0,68
COMMUNICATION (PHONE CALLS ETC.)	5,18	2,31	4,42	0,00	2,48	6,93	0,99
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 21
Share of Household Income Spent on Food
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
NONE	1,94	4,62	0,00	0,00	9,76	0,00	0,49
LESS THAN HALF	6,80	3,08	3,45	4,04	6,83	0,00	1,95
HALF	19,42	18,46	34,38	21,72	41,95	6,44	14,15
MORE THAN HALF	36,89	43,58	49,26	49,49	20,98	44,06	40,98
ALL	30,10	28,72	11,82	24,75	17,07	49,50	41,94
DOESN'T KNOW	4,85	1,54	1,09	0,00	3,41	0,00	0,49

TABLE 22
Household with Debt in Cash
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
HAVE DEBT IN CASH	73,30	76,41	85,22	94,95	51,71	86,63	85,37
HAVE NO DEBT IN CASH	21,36	21,03	13,30	5,05	45,85	12,38	11,71
DOESN'T KNOW	5,34	2,56	1,48	0,00	2,44	0,99	2,92

TABLE 23
Household with Debt in Kind
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
HAVE DEBT IN KIND	50,00	54,36	56,65	67,68	56,10	33,66	68,78
HAVE NO DEBT IN KIND	43,20	43,59	40,89	32,32	41,46	65,35	25,85
DOESN'T KNOW	6,80	2,05	2,46	0,00	2,44	0,99	5,37

TABLE 24
Amount of Household Debt in Cash
(Average and Median Amounts)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
AVERAGE AMOUNT IN SOMALI SHILLINGS	547 132	515 623	922 540	287 275	841 461	97 565	119 110
MEDIAN AMOUNT IN SOMALI SHILLINGS	200 000	200 000	300 000	55 000	70 000	4 750	100 000
MODAL AMOUNT IN SOMALI SHILLINGS	200 000	200 000	200 000	N/A	N/A	100 000	200 000

TABLE 25
Main Use of Debt
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
PURCHASE OF FOOD	69,14	80,00	85,33	88,60	61,74	50,00	86,96
PURCHASE OF WATER	2,47	0,00	0,54	0,52	3,48	0,00	0,54
HEALTH SERVICES AND/OR DRUGS	3,09	2,58	4,89	2,07	3,48	4,26	0,00
SCHOOL FEES/ EDUCATION	1,85	1,94	1,63	0,00	5,22	0,00	0,00
CLOTHING	9,26	5,81	3,80	6,22	10,43	3,19	8,15
OTHER HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES	1,23	5,16	0,00	0,52	8,70	3,72	4,35
EXPENSES FOR AGRICULTURE	10,48	1,92	0,56	1,55	0,00	36,17	0,00
EXPENSES FOR LIVESTOCK	0,62	0,00	1,63	0,52	0,00	1,06	0,00
OTHER INVESTMENTS	0,62	1,94	0,54	0,00	0,87	0,00	0,00
SOCIAL EVENTS	0,00	0,65	0,54	0,00	0,00	0,53	0,00
REPAYMENT OF DEBT	0,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,21	1,07	0,00
IMPORTS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,62	0,00	0,54	0,00	0,87	0,00	0,00

TABLE 26
Household Access to Credit
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
ACCESS TO CREDIT	52,43	48,72	58,62	68,69	31,71	50,50	43,90
NO ACCESS TO CREDIT	42,23	47,18	38,42	31,31	65,37	49,50	38,54
DOESN'T KNOW	5,34	4,10	2,96	0,00	2,92	0,00	17,56

TABLE 27
Available Sources of Credit
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	12,12	8,27	2,60	0,50	1,02	0,74	0,85
OTHER RELATIVE	18,79	15,04	18,83	14,36	32,65	6,67	16,10
FRIEND	15,15	14,29	8,44	23,27	8,16	25,19	17,80
SHOPKEEPER / TRADER	53,33	61,65	68,83	61,87	57,14	66,66	65,25
BANK	0,00	0,75	0,65	0,00	1,03	0,00	0,00
NGO	0,61	0,00	0,65	0,00	0,00	0,74	0,00
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 28
Households with Member(s) Engaged in 'Aiuto' or other Saving Groups
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
ONE OR MORE MEMBERS ENGAGED	7,28	4,62	7,39	2,53	2,93	3,47	3,41
NO MEMBER ENGAGED	88,35	91,79	87,19	97,47	94,15	96,53	93,66
DOESN'T KNOW	4,37	3,59	5,42	0,00	2,92	0,00	2,93

TABLE 29
Household Capacity to Save in Cash
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
CAN SAVE	7,77	3,59	2,96	0,51	0,98	25,74	1,95
CANNOT SAVE	87,86	94,36	94,58	98,48	95,12	73,76	94,63
DOESN'T KNOW	4,37	2,05	2,46	1,01	3,90	0,50	3,42

TABLE 30
Amount of Household Savings per Month
(Average and Median Amounts among Households that are able to Save)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
AVERAGE AMOUNT IN SOMALI SHILLINGS	21 515	3 985	24 200	1 000	21 500	10 985	1 900
MEDIAN AMOUNT IN SOMALI SHILLINGS	450	1 000	22 500	1 000	21 500	400	700
MEDAL AMOUNT IN SOMALI SHILLINGS	N/A	1 000	N/A	1 000	N/A	100	N/A

TABLE 31
Households that Experienced Insufficient Food in the Past Year
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	54,85	52,82	72,41	53,54	85,64	44,88	53,17
NO	38,35	42,56	26,11	45,95	14,36	51,22	38,54
DOESN'T KNOW	6,80	4,62	1,48	0,51	0,00	3,90	8,29

TABLE 32
Seasons in which Households Experienced Insufficient Food
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
BEGINNING OF LAST DEYR	15,32	10,15	8,71	10,30	9,32	16,92	1,40
END OF LAST DEYR	12,50	9,64	13,69	4,24	9,32	16,92	2,33
BEGINNING OF LAST JILAAL	18,95	21,83	21,16	22,73	23,60	9,20	27,91
END OF LAST JILAAL	15,73	21,32	15,77	12,42	28,57	22,89	21,86
BEGINNING LAST GU'U	10,48	8,12	9,13	7,88	7,45	16,42	3,26
END OF LAST GU'U	4,44	0,00	7,47	7,88	3,73	11,19	0,93
BEGINNING OF LAST HAGAA	12,50	16,24	13,28	20,61	7,45	4,98	22,31
END OF LAST HAGAA	10,08	11,17	10,79	13,94	6,83	1,24	20,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,00	1,53	0,00	0,00	3,73	0,24	0,00

TABLE 33
Households that have a Food Stock at Present
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	16,50	11,28	17,24	0,51	4,39	26,73	35,61
NO	79,13	84,10	80,79	98,48	92,20	73,27	63,90
DOESN'T KNOW	4,37	4,62	1,97	1,01	3,41	0,00	0,49

TABLE 34
How long the Available Household Food Stock can last
(Percentage of Households that have a Food Stock)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
1 TO 5 DAYS	29,41	45,45	27,78	33,34	66,67	27,42	38,03
6 TO 15 DAYS	38,24	22,73	44,44	33,33	33,33	30,65	45,07
16 TO 30 DAYS	17,65	22,73	25,00	0,00	0,00	27,42	12,68
31 TO 60 DAYS	2,94	4,55	2,78	0,00	0,00	8,06	1,41
61 TO 90 DAYS	2,94	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,61	0,00
91 TO 120 DAYS	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,33	0,00	4,84	0,00
ABOVE 120 DAYS	5,88	4,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	2,94	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,81

TABLE 35
Types of Food included in the Household Food Stock
(Percentage of Households that have a Food Stock)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
SORGHUM	15,12	14,81	4,65	33,33	8,33	1,43	20,88
RICE	25,59	31,49	31,40	33,34	25,00	10,00	34,62
MAIZE	26,74	20,37	22,09	0,00	29,17	84,28	3,84
PASTA	13,95	11,11	12,79	33,33	4,17	0,00	14,29
FLOUR	18,60	22,22	29,07	0,00	33,33	4,29	26,37
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 36
Household's Main Sources of Food
(Percentage of All Answers per Region)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
OWN PRODUCTION	21,15	21,97	3,72	15,42	15,31	56,28	10,16
MARKET PURCHASE	54,61	56,50	70,66	54,17	44,50	37,71	62,60
SHAXAAD (SHARING)	11,54	12,12	12,81	12,91	26,31	0,00	15,85
GIFT	9,62	7,17	11,98	16,67	7,66	0,55	9,76
BEGGING	3,08	2,24	0,83	0,83	6,22	5,46	1,63
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 37
Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS)
(Average HFCS per Region)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
HFCS	43,9	42,7	38,1	36,5	17,8	83,1	44,6

TABLE 38
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
(Average HDDS per Region)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
HDDS	5,6	5,7	6,5	5,6	4,4	4,7	5,4

TABLE 39
Household Coping Strategy Index (CSI)
(Average CSI per Region)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
CSI	26,0	26,1	34,0	34,8	26,7	26,9	25,5

TABLE 40
Ownership of the Land of the Household House
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
OWNED FAMILY LAND / ONE HOUSEHOLD	57,82	46,15	50,98	83,42	23,90	75,80	57,43
OWNED FAMILY LAND / MORE HOUSEHOLDS	6,64	9,74	5,88	1,51	7,80	18,26	10,40
RENTED FAMILY LAND / ONE HOUSEHOLD	9,00	14,36	9,80	5,53	24,39	1,83	9,90
RENTED FAMILY LAND / MORE HOUSEHOLDS	5,69	7,69	2,45	2,01	18,54	3,65	9,41
COMMUNAL LAND	4,27	6,67	0,98	1,51	15,61	0,46	8,91
GOVERNMENT LAND	1,42	4,10	8,33	0,00	3,90	0,00	0,00
OTHER	7,58	6,67	15,69	5,52	4,88	0,00	3,95
DOESN'T KNOW	7,58	4,62	5,89	0,50	0,98	0,00	0,00

TABLE 41
Type of Household Shelter
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
TRADITIONAL HOUSE	25,59	16,92	45,59	2,01	0,98	83,11	4,95
BULL	26,07	32,31	16,67	56,28	15,61	1,83	24,75
MUD BRICK HOUSE	23,70	20,51	6,37	28,14	59,02	0,46	0,99
ISSB BRICK HOUSE	3,32	4,10	0,00	7,54	6,34	0,00	8,42
WATTLE & DAUM (MOLO)	1,42	1,54	0,00	0,50	0,00	8,21	0,50
WATTLE & DAUM (DOLO ADO)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,49	0,00	0,99
TENT LIGHT WEIGHT	0,47	0,51	0,98	0,00	0,49	0,00	3,45
TENT SOMALIA CANVAS	0,95	1,03	0,49	0,50	0,00	0,00	2,48
CGI WALLS & ROOF	5,21	7,18	17,16	2,51	12,20	4,57	0,50
PLASTIC SHEETING WALLS & CGI ROOF	2,85	0,52	2,94	1,01	2,43	0,91	5,45
STONE	9,95	13,33	6,86	0,50	1,46	0,00	44,55
NONE	0,47	2,05	2,94	1,01	0,98	0,91	2,97

TABLE 42
Main Source of Household Drinking Water
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
WATER SYSTEM	30,33	25,64	3,92	12,56	18,05	46,12	36,63
UNPROTECTED SHALLOW WELL	11,37	16,92	24,02	1,01	54,15	2,28	5,94
SHALLOW WELL WITH HAND-PUMP	13,27	15,38	5,88	31,16	10,24	4,11	1,49
MOTORIZED BOREHOLE	9,00	12,31	6,37	0,00	0,00	0,46	29,21
BOREHOLE WITH HAND-PUMP	3,32	5,13	0,49	3,02	4,39	0,00	0,99
WATER KIOSK	10,43	7,69	34,31	0,50	7,31	4,56	13,35
RIVER	10,43	5,65	3,94	29,64	0,00	40,18	0,00
HARVESTED RAINWATER	0,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PROTECTED SPRING	0,00	0,00	0,49	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00
UNPROTECTED SPRING	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WATER-TRUCKING	6,16	5,13	8,33	12,06	2,44	1,83	1,49
BARKAD	2,37	3,08	3,92	9,55	0,98	0,00	9,41
BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
OTHER	2,84	3,07	8,33	0,00	2,44	0,46	1,49

TABLE 43
Households that Have to Pay for their Drinking Water
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	66,99	68,72	86,21	67,68	59,02	58,42	88,29
NO	31,55	30,77	13,30	32,32	40,49	41,58	11,71
DOESN'T KNOW	1,46	0,51	0,49	0,00	0,49	0,00	0,00

TABLE 44
Households that Have to Pay for Water for Not Drinking Use
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	54,85	56,41	69,46	61,11	31,71	59,41	87,32
NO	44,17	42,56	30,54	38,89	67,32	40,59	12,68
DOESN'T KNOW	0,98	1,03	0,00	0,00	0,97	0,00	0,00

TABLE 45
Households that Have Access to Sufficient Drinking Water throughout the Year
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	38,35	37,44	31,53	59,60	19,02	70,79	40,98
NO	59,22	60,51	67,98	39,39	79,02	29,21	53,66
DOESN'T KNOW	2,43	2,05	0,49	1,01	1,96	0,00	5,36

TABLE 46
Households that Have Access to Sufficient Water for Not Drinking Use throughout the Year
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	37,38	35,38	34,48	54,04	19,02	67,33	40,00
NO	60,19	62,05	64,04	45,45	78,54	32,67	56,10
DOESN'T KNOW	2,43	2,57	1,48	0,51	2,44	0,00	3,90

TABLE 47
Households that Have Access to Sufficient Water for Not Drinking Use during Drought
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	31,55	28,72	31,53	55,56	18,05	34,65	29,27
NO	65,53	68,72	67,00	44,44	80,00	65,35	68,29
DOESN'T KNOW	2,92	2,56	1,47	0,00	1,95	0,00	2,44

TABLE 48
Household Knowledge of the Five Key Times for Washing Hands
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
MENTIONED NONE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MENTIONED ONE	12,14	25,13	2,96	30,30	15,61	0,00	9,27
MENTIONED TWO	17,48	13,33	21,18	24,24	16,59	2,48	19,51
MENTIONED THREE	23,30	19,49	39,41	20,20	24,39	16,83	23,90
MENTIONED FOUR	8,74	10,26	18,22	4,55	4,88	1,98	4,88
MENTIONED ALL FIVE	38,34	31,79	18,23	20,71	38,53	78,71	42,44

TABLE 49
Where Adult Household Members Usually Defecate/Dispose of Feces
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
LATRINE IN THE HOUSE	58,29	50,77	48,53	36,18	68,29	64,38	55,94
LATRINE BELONGING TO ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD	9,48	8,21	19,61	4,02	12,20	6,39	6,93
LATRINE BELONGING TO VILLAGE	8,06	15,38	23,53	16,08	9,27	0,00	17,33
OUTSIDE, NEAR THE HOUSE	11,37	13,33	3,92	30,65	5,37	9,14	16,33
IN THE BUSH / OPEN SPACE	12,80	12,31	4,41	13,07	4,87	20,09	3,47

TABLE 50
Where Child Household Members Usually Defecate/Dispose of Feces
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
LATRINE IN THE HOUSE	47,87	40,00	45,59	33,67	66,83	42,47	34,16
LATRINE BELONGING TO ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD	6,16	5,64	14,22	3,52	11,70	0,45	1,98
LATRINE BELONGING TO VILLAGE	3,32	10,78	16,67	15,08	11,22	0,00	0,99
OUTSIDE, NEAR THE HOUSE	31,75	31,79	17,64	35,17	4,88	54,34	48,51
IN THE BUSH / OPEN SPACE	10,90	11,79	5,88	12,56	5,37	2,74	14,36

TABLE 51
Where the Household Usually Disposes of Waste
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
BURN	49,29	43,08	61,27	61,81	42,93	39,27	36,14
PIT	8,53	9,74	7,84	1,01	6,83	1,82	7,43
OPEN PLACE	35,07	37,95	28,43	29,64	28,78	51,60	53,94
BINS / GARBAGE TANK	0,95	3,08	2,46	0,00	1,95	0,00	1,49
WATER POINT	0,95	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,49	0,00	0,50
GARBAGE COLLECTION CENTRE	3,32	3,59	0,00	6,03	12,68	0,00	0,50
NGO COLLECTION	0,00	0,51	0,00	0,00	0,49	0,00	0,00
RIVER	1,42	0,51	0,00	1,01	0,00	7,31	0,00
SEA	0,47	1,03	0,00	0,00	5,85	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,00	0,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 52
Residential Status of the Household
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN CURRENT LOCATION	63,51	65,64	68,14	88,94	65,37	95,89	48,02
SOME MEMBERS PERMANENTLY RESIDENT IN CURRENT LOCATION WHILE OTHER MEMBERS REGULARLY MIGRATE	9,48	8,72	5,88	1,51	14,15	0,91	6,93
ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USUALLY MIGRATE	5,21	6,67	3,43	2,51	7,80	0,91	8,91
INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLD	11,37	11,79	21,08	7,04	7,31	2,29	32,67
DOESN'T KNOW	10,43	7,18	1,47	0,00	5,37	0,00	3,47

TABLE 53
Years Spent by the Household in the Current Location
(Average Number of Months)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YEARS	13,3	12,2	8,0	7,4	10,3	24,9	9,9

TABLE 54
Household Plans to Migrate in the Next Three Months
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
REMAIN IN CURRENT LOCATION	79,12	80,00	79,81	91,41	85,85	96,53	60,00
MOVE WITHIN REGION	6,80	4,10	3,45	2,02	7,32	1,98	2,93
MOVE TO ANOTHER REGION	3,40	3,59	0,49	0,00	1,95	0,99	2,44
MOVE OUT OF SOMALIA	0,00	0,51	0,49	0,00	0,49	0,00	0,00
OTHER	0,97	1,03	0,00	1,52	0,00	0,00	2,92
DOESN'T KNOW	9,71	10,77	15,76	5,05	4,39	0,50	31,71

TABLE 55
Reasons for Migrating
(Percentage of Households that Plan to Migrate in the Next Three Months)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
INSECURITY / CONFLICT	18,18	17,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	26,67	0,00
LACK OF FOOD	27,27	31,43	36,37	50,00	10,26	20,00	33,33
LACK OF WATER	13,64	17,14	18,18	0,00	5,13	0,00	16,67
PURSUE BETTER EMPLOYMENT	18,18	14,29	9,09	0,00	35,90	13,33	16,67
FAILED CROPS	0,00	2,86	9,09	50,00	2,56	26,67	0,00
DEATH / LOSS OF LIVESTOCK	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LACK OF INCOME SOURCES	18,18	14,28	9,09	0,00	35,90	13,33	16,67
FAMILY REUNION	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	4,55	2,86	18,18	0,00	10,25	0,00	16,66
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 56
Household Anticipated Strategy in Case of Drought
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
DO THE SAME AS USUAL / NO CHANGE	20,36	20,50	13,43	1,16	77,93	0,96	28,93
MIGRATION OF SOME MEMBERS	12,57	11,36	17,14	15,81	3,15	11,15	8,26
MIGRATION OF ALL MEMBERS	17,07	23,97	13,43	29,77	4,05	11,54	33,88
SALE OF ASSETS	10,17	9,78	7,71	8,37	3,15	25,96	2,07
USE OF SAVINGS	5,39	4,73	3,15	0,70	0,90	15,96	0,83
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES IN THE VILLAGE	7,19	3,79	6,86	7,68	0,90	5,58	6,20
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE	9,28	8,83	14,57	7,44	5,87	3,47	0,81
ASK FOR HELP FROM VILLAGE	6,59	4,42	7,71	3,95	0,90	6,35	5,79
ASK FOR HELP TO NGO/UN	5,69	8,52	9,43	18,84	2,70	15,38	9,09
OTHER	1,80	1,26	0,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,31
DOESN'T KNOW	3,89	2,84	5,71	6,28	0,45	3,65	0,83

TABLE 57
Household Anticipated Strategy in Case of Floods
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
DO THE SAME AS USUAL / NO CHANGE	35,90	45,60	19,74	12,58	53,25	6,95	52,13
MIGRATION OF SOME MEMBERS	9,40	12,44	17,17	7,98	5,19	7,25	7,58
MIGRATION OF ALL MEMBERS	10,26	0,00	8,58	40,18	11,69	29,31	18,01
SALE OF ASSETS	9,40	10,88	9,01	8,90	1,30	11,78	2,37
USE OF SAVINGS	6,41	6,74	4,72	0,92	11,69	15,11	0,47
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES IN THE VILLAGE	5,98	4,15	11,59	7,98	9,09	3,93	0,00
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE	5,98	4,13	9,44	8,26	5,19	4,22	1,42
ASK FOR HELP FROM VILLAGE	4,27	5,70	6,01	4,91	1,30	5,74	10,43
ASK FOR HELP TO NGO/UN	8,12	7,25	11,16	0,31	1,30	14,80	3,32
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,90	0,00	0,00	2,37
DOESN'T KNOW	4,28	3,11	2,58	4,08	0,00	0,91	1,90

TABLE 58
Household Anticipated Strategy in Case of Armed Conflict
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
DO THE SAME AS USUAL / NO CHANGE	24,90	28,18	8,02	3,88	76,71	3,77	18,83
MIGRATION OF SOME MEMBERS	11,49	11,82	13,27	10,34	3,65	7,67	9,87
MIGRATION OF ALL MEMBERS	8,43	12,73	26,23	36,39	8,68	37,83	50,22
SALE OF ASSETS	9,20	9,09	14,51	5,43	1,37	14,29	1,79
USE OF SAVINGS	7,28	6,36	2,16	1,03	3,20	15,34	0,45
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES IN THE VILLAGE	9,20	7,27	7,41	8,27	2,28	3,90	7,17
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE	8,80	6,84	7,73	6,20	2,29	1,32	2,24
ASK FOR HELP FROM VILLAGE	6,90	4,09	6,79	4,91	0,91	5,56	4,48
ASK FOR HELP TO NGO/UN	6,13	5,43	5,86	16,80	0,91	8,20	3,14
OTHER	3,07	3,64	1,54	0,55	0,00	0,00	0,90
DOESN'T KNOW	4,60	4,55	6,48	6,20	0,00	2,12	0,91

TABLE 59
Household Anticipated Strategy in Case of Disease
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
DO THE SAME AS USUAL / NO CHANGE	23,42	29,20	18,51	5,76	76,41	16,20	29,03
MIGRATION OF SOME MEMBERS	6,31	6,20	7,47	7,91	1,54	8,10	6,19
MIGRATION OF ALL MEMBERS	10,51	14,96	11,69	28,78	4,62	4,47	8,51
SALE OF ASSETS	9,61	9,12	5,84	6,47	1,03	3,63	1,43
USE OF SAVINGS	6,31	6,20	1,95	0,96	4,62	21,79	2,38
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES IN THE VILLAGE	6,61	4,74	11,36	9,35	3,59	2,51	8,18
ASK HELP FROM RELATIVES OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE	7,51	4,38	7,79	9,59	4,10	6,42	5,71
ASK FOR HELP FROM VILLAGE	6,91	3,65	8,12	2,88	1,03	6,42	16,19
ASK FOR HELP TO NGO/UN	15,31	13,52	16,88	22,00	1,52	25,15	19,52
OTHER	2,70	2,92	2,60	0,30	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	4,80	5,11	7,79	6,00	1,54	5,31	2,86

TABLE 60
Main Challenges Currently Faced by the Village/Community
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
INSECURITY DUE TO ARMED VIOLENCE	6,50	4,78	1,75	0,82	7,81	12,36	3,82
SHORTAGE OF FOOD	26,66	31,80	33,69	31,16	27,46	27,11	22,17
SHORTAGE OF WATER	12,31	14,55	13,68	9,62	20,31	3,23	14,07
FLOODING	2,22	2,08	0,18	6,85	3,35	0,14	0,46
CORRUPTION	1,20	0,21	0,18	0,65	2,23	1,12	0,46
AID DIVERSION	0,68	0,00	0,18	1,79	4,69	0,14	1,68
POOR HOUSING	12,31	12,27	11,93	1,79	4,24	3,65	5,50
POOR SANITATION FACILITIES	5,98	4,99	3,51	2,45	10,27	6,04	6,12
LACK OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	4,10	4,99	8,42	9,46	0,89	1,26	6,57
UNEMPLOYMENT / UNDEREMPLOYMENT	17,44	12,06	7,89	23,17	9,60	23,04	32,42
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	5,64	6,86	5,44	2,45	2,23	15,59	2,45
ACCESS TO EDUCATION	2,91	3,12	1,75	1,63	1,34	1,26	1,99
SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION	0,51	0,00	3,25	0,90	0,67	0,84	0,00
LACK OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	0,17	0,00	3,10	3,20	3,79	0,00	0,15
OTHER	0,00	0,00	4,70	3,90	0,00	3,09	0,92
DOESN'T KNOW	1,37	2,29	0,35	0,16	1,12	1,13	1,22

TABLE 61
Perceived Capacity of Village/Community to Resist & React to Shocks as compared to Previous Year
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
MUCH WORSE THAN THIS TIME LAST YEAR	46,60	47,69	58,62	87,37	39,02	63,86	48,78
SLIGHTLY WORSE THAN THIS TIME LAST YEAR	11,17	14,36	15,76	0,51	8,29	11,88	22,44
SAME AS THIS TIME LAST YEAR	14,08	13,85	13,79	11,61	7,81	1,48	18,05
SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN THIS TIME LAST YEAR	15,04	10,26	6,41	0,00	15,61	19,31	3,90
MUCH BETTER THAN THIS TIME LAST YEAR	3,40	4,10	2,46	0,00	17,07	1,49	1,46
DOESN'T KNOW	9,71	9,74	2,96	0,51	12,20	1,98	5,37

TABLE 62
Shocks for which the Village/Household is Most Able to Assist its Members
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
INSECURITY DUE TO ARMED VIOLENCE	7,34	7,90	10,87	0,86	6,83	17,74	9,65
SHORTAGE OF FOOD	22,03	19,15	22,67	16,99	17,41	18,69	24,56
SHORTAGE OF WATER	15,25	11,85	15,84	14,41	10,58	6,43	14,91
FLOODING	7,06	5,47	1,86	8,39	1,37	5,00	1,75
POOR HOUSING	10,45	9,12	13,35	10,11	8,19	10,48	7,02
POOR SANITATION FACILITIES	5,68	8,51	5,29	7,74	21,50	3,57	8,19
LACK OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	1,13	2,43	1,24	1,94	4,44	3,33	2,34
UNEMPLOYMENT / UNDEREMPLOYMENT	5,08	6,68	2,17	2,58	7,85	18,33	6,14
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	3,11	3,04	1,24	1,94	0,68	10,71	5,85
ACCESS TO EDUCATION	2,54	4,26	3,42	9,03	1,71	2,62	2,63
SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION	3,95	4,26	7,14	13,98	0,68	0,83	1,46
LACK OF SOCIAL NETWORK	2,26	2,74	5,90	10,75	0,34	0,24	0,58
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	14,12	14,59	9,01	1,28	18,42	2,02	14,92

TABLE 63
 Skocks for which the Village/Household is Most Unable to Assist its Members
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
INSECURITY DUE TO ARMED VIOLENCE	11,38	8,11	15,76	5,01	4,71	19,64	0,00
SHORTAGE OF FOOD	24,83	27,03	25,62	25,35	24,08	10,78	4,96
SHORTAGE OF WATER	11,03	10,60	8,62	8,08	11,78	7,32	13,70
FLOODING	3,97	2,91	2,22	6,13	4,71	6,03	1,17
POOR HOUSING	11,72	9,98	14,53	5,85	8,12	0,00	9,33
POOR SANITATION FACILITIES	5,69	4,99	4,19	2,09	12,83	15,53	4,66
LACK OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	3,62	5,20	5,67	9,47	5,76	3,47	12,54
UNEMPLOYMENT / UNDEREMPLOYMENT	14,14	18,30	11,08	26,05	15,45	19,26	46,07
ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	5,34	6,03	5,67	7,52	2,62	11,30	3,21
ACCESS TO EDUCATION	2,93	1,46	0,74	4,04	1,05	2,95	3,50
SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION	0,86	0,00	0,25	0,41	1,05	1,16	0,29
LACK OF SOCIAL NETWORK	0,34	0,42	0,25	0,00	0,26	0,26	0,29
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	4,15	4,97	5,40	0,00	7,58	2,30	0,28

TABLE 64
 "My Village/Community is Capable of Assisting its Households in Difficulty"
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
STRONGLY AGREE	14,08	4,10	15,27	9,60	9,76	2,48	20,98
AGREE	27,67	10,26	53,69	35,35	24,39	10,40	31,22
NEUTRAL	13,11	13,85	5,42	1,01	22,93	23,27	11,22
DISAGREE	30,58	14,36	17,24	39,39	24,88	40,10	28,29
STRONGLY DISAGREE	5,83	47,69	1,48	13,64	5,37	18,32	4,88
DOESN'T KNOW	8,73	9,74	6,90	1,01	12,67	5,43	3,41

TABLE 65
 Perceived Capacity of Village/Community to Assist its Households in Difficulty as compared to Previous Year
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
IMPROVED	27,18	18,46	24,14	18,69	37,07	9,90	28,74
THE SAME	43,20	41,54	36,45	54,04	29,27	43,56	44,88
WORSENEDED	17,96	25,64	24,14	24,75	10,73	41,09	19,51
DOESN'T KNOW	11,66	14,36	15,27	2,52	22,93	5,45	6,87

TABLE 66
 "My Village/Community is a Safe Place"
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
STRONGLY AGREE	25,73	22,56	17,24	40,40	8,29	19,31	41,46
AGREE	46,12	43,59	67,00	53,03	41,46	39,60	27,80
NEUTRAL	7,28	11,28	4,43	1,01	25,37	18,32	6,83
DISAGREE	17,48	18,46	8,37	5,56	14,15	19,30	20,49
STRONGLY DISAGREE	0,96	2,57	0,00	0,00	3,41	3,47	2,93
DOESN'T KNOW	2,43	1,54	2,96	0,00	7,32	0,00	0,49

TABLE 67
 Perceived Security of Village/Community as compared to Previous Year
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
IMPROVED	41,26	39,49	57,14	31,82	48,29	38,61	44,39
THE SAME	38,35	38,97	34,48	66,16	23,41	36,63	44,88
WORSENER	15,05	16,92	2,46	1,01	7,32	24,26	9,76
DOESN'T KNOW	5,34	4,62	5,92	1,01	20,98	0,50	0,97

TABLE 68
 Most Common Types of Dispute in the Village/Community
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
THERE ARE NO DISPUTES	28,70	41,30	14,87	52,94	52,78	1,77	22,40
INTER-CLAN TENSIONS	5,86	9,13	6,41	0,69	12,30	0,71	0,00
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (E.G. THEFT, MURDER, RAPE)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS	4,63	3,91	9,62	0,00	3,57	2,30	2,92
GRAZING LAND DISPUTES	11,42	10,87	7,87	15,22	0,00	27,39	4,22
FARM DISPUTES	10,19	4,35	7,87	15,22	2,38	41,52	2,60
ENCLOSURES	3,70	1,30	8,16	0,35	1,19	6,89	18,83
WATER SOURCES	9,26	3,48	5,25	2,77	0,79	0,00	7,47
LAND (PLOT) DISPUTES	10,49	8,70	22,45	10,38	12,30	13,78	16,23
LIVESTOCK PROPERTY	2,16	1,30	4,08	0,69	0,40	1,06	6,82
OTHER PROPERTY	1,23	2,61	2,62	0,00	3,57	0,00	4,55
CHARCOAL BURNING AREA	0,93	2,61	2,04	1,74	2,78	0,18	3,25
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DON'T KNOW	11,43	10,44	8,76	0,00	7,94	4,40	10,71

TABLE 69
 "My Village/Community is Capable of Solving Disputes between its Members"
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
STRONGLY AGREE	29,13	24,10	20,20	41,92	16,59	25,74	28,29
AGREE	36,89	43,08	61,58	56,57	38,53	46,53	39,51
NEUTRAL	8,74	9,74	3,94	1,01	20,00	12,38	9,27
DISAGREE	14,56	11,79	6,90	0,50	13,17	6,44	12,20
STRONGLY DISAGREE	0,97	2,56	0,00	0,00	2,44	0,00	0,49
DOESN'T KNOW	9,71	8,73	7,38	0,00	9,27	8,91	10,24

TABLE 70
 Perceived Capacity of Village/Community to Solve Disputes between Members as compared to Previous Year
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
IMPROVED	41,75	34,87	53,69	50,00	52,68	42,08	37,56
THE SAME	40,29	42,57	30,05	48,48	26,83	43,07	46,34
WORSENERD	8,74	11,79	7,88	1,52	7,32	6,44	4,88
DOESN'T KNOW	9,22	10,77	8,38	0,00	13,17	8,41	11,22

TABLE 71
 "In my Village/Community there is no Social Discrimination against Some Groups/Residents"
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
STRONGLY AGREE	24,27	17,95	12,81	35,35	12,20	11,39	55,12
AGREE	31,55	33,33	57,14	23,74	35,61	31,68	17,07
NEUTRAL	3,88	8,21	3,94	0,00	17,56	15,35	3,41
DISAGREE	27,67	28,71	20,69	37,37	19,02	25,74	15,61
STRONGLY DISAGREE	4,37	5,13	3,45	2,02	8,29	11,88	5,37
DOESN'T KNOW	8,26	6,67	1,97	1,52	7,32	3,96	3,42

TABLE 72
 Perceived Level of Social Discrimination in the Village/Community as compared to Previous Year
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
IMPROVED	27,67	25,13	33,51	29,80	40,49	26,24	46,34
THE SAME	44,66	42,05	44,33	45,45	24,39	49,50	41,46
WORSENERD	13,11	17,95	8,37	6,06	16,59	16,83	3,41
DOESN'T KNOW	14,56	14,87	13,79	18,69	18,53	7,43	8,79

TABLE 73
 Existence of Functioning Health Care Facilities in the Village/Community
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	46,12	50,26	50,74	25,76	30,73	65,84	80,98
NO	48,06	46,15	43,35	74,24	64,88	34,16	18,05
DOESN'T KNOW	5,82	3,59	5,91	0,00	4,39	0,00	0,97

TABLE 74
Type of Health Care Facilities in the Village/Community
(Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existence of Health Care Facility in their Village/Community)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
HOSPITAL	19,59	18,89	33,05	39,18	17,19	0,00	37,73
CLINIC	14,86	13,39	26,27	17,52	0,00	12,22	5,00
PHARMACY	33,11	31,50	12,71	32,99	1,56	66,97	22,27
MCH CENTRE	31,76	36,22	27,97	10,31	81,25	20,81	35,00
OTHER	0,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 75
Existence of Functioning School in the Village/Community
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	46,12	50,26	50,74	63,13	19,02	85,64	71,22
NO	48,06	46,15	43,35	36,87	77,56	14,36	25,37
DOESN'T KNOW	5,82	3,59	5,91	0,00	3,42	0,00	3,41

TABLE 76
Type of School in the Village/Community
(Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existence of School in their Village/Community)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
RELIGIOUS / KORANIC	40,85	38,76	35,47	38,08	34,15	47,55	41,94
PRIMARY SCHOOL	42,98	46,07	62,82	47,31	42,68	51,75	43,95
SECONDARY SCHOOL	15,32	14,61	1,28	14,61	23,17	0,00	11,29
TECHNICAL SCHOOL	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,85	0,56	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,70	2,82

TABLE 77
"My Village/Community is Capable of Taking Care of Its Assets (e.g. schools, roads etc.)"
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
STRONGLY AGREE	27,67	24,62	23,15	24,75	16,59	40,1	45,37
AGREE	32,52	35,38	71,92	22,22	30,73	43,07	26,83
NEUTRAL	6,80	13,84	2,47	2,02	19,02	5,94	10,73
DISAGREE	21,36	18,46	1,97	45,96	10,24	4,46	14,63
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1,46	1,03	0,00	3,54	1,46	0,99	0,49
DOESN'T KNOW	10,19	6,67	0,49	1,51	21,96	5,44	1,95

TABLE 78
Perceived Capacity of the Village/Community to Take Care of its Assets as compared to Previous Year
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
IMPROVED	33,50	35,38	49,26	39,90	42,44	69,80	49,76
THE SAME	43,69	38,97	42,86	37,37	23,90	19,31	42,44
WORSENE	11,64	11,79	2,96	20,20	2,44	5,45	4,39
DOESN'T KNOW	11,17	13,86	4,92	2,53	31,22	5,44	3,41

TABLE 79
Existance of Village/Community Committees
(Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	71,36	68,21	82,76	95,96	42,93	96,53	85,85
NO	20,39	22,05	6,40	0,51	50,24	2,48	3,41
DOESN'T KNOW	8,25	9,74	10,84	3,53	6,83	0,99	10,74

TABLE 80
Types of Village/Community Committees
(Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existance of Village/Community Committees)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
ELDERS' COMMITTEE	42,37	36,96	36,14	54,86	42,64	35,33	34,12
ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE	5,30	8,91	8,41	13,71	2,03	2,67	17,59
CONFLICT RESOLUTION COMMITTEE	2,80	2,31	5,91	0,00	0,51	4,83	0,52
SANITATION COMMITTEE	0,31	0,99	1,14	0,29	0,00	0,17	0,79
CANAL COMMITTEE	10,59	7,59	0,45	0,57	0,00	37,17	0,26
WOMEN'S COMMITTEE	16,20	18,15	17,27	12,29	25,38	3,17	23,10
YOUTH'S COMMITTEE	10,59	12,87	7,73	12,29	24,37	8,33	16,02
RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	1,56	1,98	1,14	0,57	1,52	1,50	0,00
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	2,49	1,32	2,95	0,00	2,03	0,00	1,31
HEALTH COMMITTEE	2,80	3,30	7,27	0,00	1,01	0,00	2,62
EDUCATION COMMITTEE	3,74	4,95	11,36	5,42	0,00	6,83	2,36
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	1,25	0,67	0,23	0,00	0,51	0,00	1,31

TABLE 81
Current Status of Village/Community Committees
(Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existance of Village/Community Committees)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
ALL ARE FUNCTIONING	70,75	72,93	52,00	98,31	82,95	60,00	73,86
SOME ARE FUNCTIONING	17,69	19,55	44,00	0,00	11,36	33,85	17,05
NONE IS FUNCTIONING	1,36	2,26	1,33	1,69	0,00	3,08	3,98
DOESN'T KNOW	10,20	5,26	2,67	0,00	5,69	3,07	5,11

TABLE 82
 Years of Existence of Oldest Village/Community Committee
 (Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existence of Village/Community Committees)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	6,12	6,02	1,19	2,63	10,23	3,08	6,82
1 TO 2 YEARS	21,09	21,80	45,24	12,11	80,68	0,51	14,77
3 TO 5 YEARS	18,37	23,31	16,67	23,16	5,68	1,54	34,09
MORE THAN 5 YEARS	40,14	36,84	32,14	60,52	0,00	80,51	22,73
DOESN'T KNOW	14,28	12,03	4,76	1,58	3,41	14,36	21,59

TABLE 83
 Existence of Associations or Groups of Residents in the Village/Community
 (Percentage of Households)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
YES	26,70	25,64	36,95	29,80	31,22	18,81	33,66
NO	55,34	53,85	45,32	64,65	59,51	65,84	26,83
DOESN'T KNOW	17,96	20,51	17,73	5,55	9,27	15,35	39,51

TABLE 84
 Types of Associations or Groups of Residents
 (Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existence of Associations/Groups of Residents in their Village/Community)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
WOMEN ASSOCIATION	35,29	40,38	40,72	60,00	29,94	18,64	40,43
YOUTH ASSOCIATION	29,41	28,85	24,55	24,21	31,07	1,69	38,30
WORKERS / PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION	10,08	4,81	0,00	4,21	2,82	61,02	0,00
SPORT ASSOCIATION	9,24	13,46	4,19	11,58	33,33	3,39	17,73
SELF-HELP GROUP	8,40	5,77	16,17	0,00	2,84	8,48	0,71
AIUTO	7,58	6,73	14,37	0,00	0,00	6,78	2,83
OTHER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOESN'T KNOW	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

TABLE 85
Current Status of Associations or Groups of Residents
(Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existence of Associations/Groups of Residents in their Village/Community)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
ALL ARE FUNCTIONING	67,85	74,00	68,05	98,95	90,63	37,78	72,06
SOME ARE FUNCTIONING	25,00	18,00	25,44	0,00	9,37	53,33	16,18
NONE IS FUNCTIONING	5,36	4,00	2,96	0,00	0,00	8,89	2,94
DOESN'T KNOW	1,79	4,00	3,55	1,05	0,00	0,00	8,82

TABLE 86
Years of Existence of Oldest Association or Group of Residents
(Percentage of Households that Answered Positively to Existence of Associations/Groups of Residents in their Village/Community)

	Banadir	Bay	Gedo	Hiraan	L. Juba	L. Shabelle	Mudug
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	12,73	4,00	7,89	15,00	7,69	2,63	7,14
1 TO 2 YEARS	30,91	42,00	42,11	16,67	86,15	7,89	18,57
3 TO 5 YEARS	27,27	22,00	27,63	18,33	1,54	2,63	27,15
MORE THAN 5 YEARS	23,64	22,00	19,74	50,00	3,08	68,42	25,71
DOESN'T KNOW	5,45	10,00	2,63	0,00	1,54	18,43	21,43

Annex 2

This annex provides information on the weights used in the calculation of four key indicators used by the BRCiS Consortium. This information is provided with a view to increasing clarity and facilitating comparison with the analyses undertaken by other stakeholders.

BRCiS Coping Strategies Index

COPING STRATEGIES FOR LACK OF FOOD	WEIGHT
A) Shift to less preferred (low quality, less expensive) foods?	5
B) Limit the portion/quantity consumed in a meal (Beekhaamis)?	3
C) Take fewer numbers of meals in a day?	5
D) Borrow food on credit from the shop/market (Deyn)?	7
E) Borrow food on credit from another household (Amaah)?	3
F) Restrict consumption of adults in order for small children to eat?	7
G) Rely on food donations from relatives (Qaraabo)?	2
H) Rely on food donations from the clan/community (Kaalmo)?	2
I) Seek or rely on food aid from humanitarian agencies?	2
J) Send household members to eat elsewhere?	3
K) Beg for food (Tuugsi/dawarsi)?	8
L) Skip entire days without eating (Qadoodi)?	5

Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

FOOD ITEMS	FOOD GROUPS	WEIGHTS FOR F.C.S.	WEIGHTS FOR D.D.S.
1. CEREALS (GALEYDA, GROUND MAIZE, QAMADI, WHITE WHEAT, WHO-LEMEAL WHEAT, MASAGO, BARIIS, WHITE GRAIN SORGHUM, RED SORGHUM , SPAGHETTI, ROOTI, CHAPATTI , MACARONI, CANJERA)	CEREALS & TUBERS	2	1
2. WHITE ROOTS AND TUBERS (WHITE POTATOES, CASSAVA, ARROWROOT, WHITE SWEET POTATOES - OR FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS)			1
3. LEGUMES, NUTS AND SEEDS (COWPEAS, BEANS, LENTILS , PEANUT, PUMPKIN SEED, LENTIL SEED, SUNFLOWER, WILD NUTS)	PULSE	3	1
4.1 VITAMIN A RICH VEGETABLES AND TUBERS (YELLOW FLESHED PUMPKINS, CARROTS, ORANGE SWEET POTATOES, YELLOW CASSAVA)	VEGETABLES	1	1
4.2 DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES (E.G. KALE, SPINACH, ONION LEAF, DARK GREEN LETTUCE)			
4.3 OTHER VEGETABLES (E.G. TOMATO, ONION, SQUASH, BELL PEPPER, CABBAGE ,LIGHT GREEN LETTUCE, WHITE RADISH)			
5.1 VITAMIN A RICH FRUITS (E.G. RIPE MANGOES, PAWPAW, WILD FRUITS SUCH AS GOB, HOBOb, BERDE, ISBANDAYS,, RED CACTUS FRUIT)	FRUIT	1	1
5.2 OTHER FRUIT (E.G. BANANA, ORANGE, APPLE, COCONUT, CUSTARD APPLE, DATES, UNRIPE MANGOES, GRAPES, GUAVA, WILD FRUITS AND 100% FRUIT JUICES)			
6.1 ORGAN MEAT E.G. (LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEAT)	MEAT 1FISH	4	1
6.2 MEAT AND POULTRY (E.G. BEEF, LAMB, GOAT, CAMEL, WILD ANIMALS SUCH AS SAGAARO, CHICKEN, OTHER BIRDS SUCH AS GUINEA FOWL)			
6.3 EGGS (E.G. EGGS OF CHICKEN, OR EGGS OF FOWL)			1
6.4. FISH (FRESH OR DRIED) AND OTHER SEAFOOD (SHELLFISH)			1

FOOD ITEMS	FOOD GROUPS	WEIGHTS FOR F.C.S.	WEIGHTS FOR D.D.S.
7. MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS (FRESH/FERMENTED/POWDERED SHEEP, GOAT, COW OR CAMEL MILK, CHEESE (SOUR MILK), CONDENSED MILK, YOGHURT)	MILK	4	1
8. SWEETS (SUGAR, HONEY, SWEETENED SODA AND FRUIT DRINKS, CHOCOLATE BISCUIT, CAKES, CANDIES, COOKIES, SUGAR CANE AND SWEET SORGHUM)	SUGAR	0.5	1
9. OILS AND FATS (COOKING FAT OR OIL, GHEE, BUTTER, SESAME OIL, MARGARINE)	OIL	0.5	1
10. COFFEE, TEA AND SPICES (COFFEE, TEA, SPICES SUCH AS BLACK PEPPER, CINNAMON, GINGER, CLOVES, SALT; CONDIMENTS E.G. KETCHUP, SOY SAUCE, CHILI SAUCE)	CONDIMENTS	0	1

Household Asset Score

ASSET	WEIGHT
WOODEN WHEELBARROW	2
DONKEY CART	3
BICYCLE	1
MOTORBIKE	3
AUTOMOBILE	5
HOUSE - HARD ROOF	8
TRADITIONAL HOUSE	3
PLASTIC SHEETED BUUL	3
CORRUGATED IRON SHEET SHED	2
MOBILE PHONE	2
RADIO	1
TELEVISION	1
GENERATOR	3
SOLAR PANEL	3
WATER PUMP	3
JEWELRY (GRAMS)	2
CATTLE	3
SHEEP	1.5
GOAT	1.5
CAMEL	3
POULTRY	1
DONKEY	3
HORSE	3
FRUIT TREE	1
GRANARY	2
KIOSK (SMALL SHOP)	4
SEEDS FOR AGRICULTURE	1
PLOUGH	2
FISH POND	5
BOAT / PIROGUE	3

BRCiS Building
Resilient
Communities
in Somalia

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