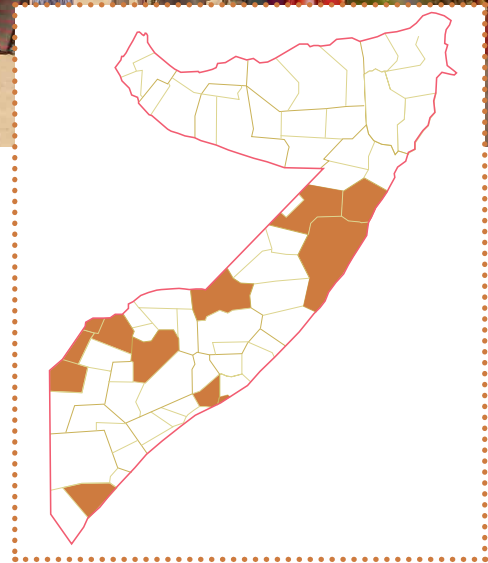


Summary



METHODOLOGY

- Sample of population representative at regional level: Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Mudug (see map).
- Cluster sampling with a two stage approach: random selection of clusters (of identical size), random selection of households: 65 communities from the 99 which are part of the programme.
- Data collection between mid-August and mid-September 2014 through Digital Data Gathering.
- Data cleaning and analysis with STATA (version 13).



BASELINE MAIN FINDINGS

Household General Information

- In targeted communities, the majority of the population is under 15 (55,7%) of households members are under 14).
- The average household size is significantly higher than initially thought (7,8 members).
- There is a high percentage of female-headed households.
- Illiteracy is widespread (45,4% of heads of household).
- Gender-based discrimination in access to education is common: 65.9% of boys between 5 and 14 years of age are enrolled in school, against only 40.8% of girls.

Income, Expenses, Debt and Savings

- Access to sufficient quality food is the main household challenge in targeted communities (29,3% of respondents).
- 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 (58,8%) rely on just one member for the production of household income.
- Household income is mostly used to purchase food: 69.8% of households spend half or more of their income on food
- Widespread access to credit, mostly from traders / shopkeepers and relatives / friends
- Most households have debt (79.1% of households have debt in cash; 55.3% have debt in kind), used primarily to purchase food.

Food Security

- 59.6% of households have experienced food shortages in the year previous to the interview.
- The vast majority of households (81.7%) do not keep a food stock; those who do, typically have small stocks.
- Although most households (54.4%) 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 a significant 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. those who do, have small stocks.

Shelter, Water and Sanitation

- Most households (65.1%) own the house where they live, rental being the second most common option, adopted by 17.8% of households.
- 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 (55.6%) experienced shortages of drinking water
- 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%).

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

Household 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.

Key Features in Beneficiary Communities

- Most communities (77.7%) 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 more 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.

BRCiS overview

BRCiS is a Consortium of five international NGOs whose objective is to support and enhance the resilience of the communities of Somalia. They are currently implementing a four-year programme throughout seven regions thanks to a DFID grant, and looking to expand to new areas in 2015.

The programme is characterized by:

- a unique approach that enables to answer to shocks and crises while building longer term coping strategies;
- the involvement of the communities in all the phases of the process: programming, monitoring, implementation and evaluation.

The performances of the Consortium are constantly questioned and improved thanks to:

- real-time, digital, third party monitoring;
- a learning and researching partnership with ODI and soon, other reputed institutes;
- continuous collaboration and exchange of expertise between the NGOs.

- Most communities (66.4%) are said to take care effectively of community assets, but there are large variations among regions.
- Only a minority of respondents (38.5%) said that their community is able to provide some 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.

Key Challenges

Inadequate / Incertain Income

Inadequate Shelter

Insufficient Access to Water & Food

Poor Sanitation Facilities

Enhance Credit Mechanism

Promote Food Production and Access to Water

Support Community Committees and Free Associations

Improve Opportunities for Income Generation

Enhance Community Coping Mechanisms

Key Areas of Intervention