

# Somalia Resilience Program

## Third Party Monitoring

### Baseline Study

April/May 2017



A Report Prepared By:

## Summary and Key findings

The Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) is a consortium of seven Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), the activities of which aim to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Southern Somalia against cyclical shocks and stressors. This report serves as the baseline for the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) of SomReP in two districts in South and Central Somalia: Afgooye and Baidoa. The TPM study is undertaken by Forcier Consulting on behalf of SomReP, with the aim to rigorously monitor the progress and outcomes of the program.

Data for this report was collected between March and April 2017 by Forcier Consulting, CARE, COOPI, and DRC. The data was analysed by Forcier Consulting following the indicator list and structure in SomReP's log frame, see annex 2. This report follows the structure of the midterm evaluation conducted in 2016. The midterm report was also used to provide background information for this report.

The findings in this report contribute to the existing body of knowledge of resilience, livelihoods, food security, and coping strategies in Somalia. Further, these findings also provide the foundation for the quarterly verifications, midline, and endline analysis, which will be conducted by Forcier Consulting as part of the TPM project within the next two years.

The key findings from this report can be summarised as follows:

### **Recipient wellbeing and uptake of program:**

The baseline data showed significant difference between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of SomReP interventions in both Baidoa and Afgooye. The difference was evident in areas related to income diversity, coping strategies, and food security. Beneficiaries had more diverse incomes and a higher level of food security, indicating higher absorptive and adaptive capacities. Further, the self-perceived resilience was higher among beneficiaries as well. While these differences may be due to selection of beneficiaries that are better off, which would imply that the program has not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable, it should be noted beneficiaries were self-reported and few in number (N=399). This low number could be indicative of beneficiaries not reporting as having benefited from a SomReP intervention. These values and trends will be closely monitored at the quarterly verifications and analysed at the midline and to assess the nature and degree of the impacts of the program.

Only 22.5% of the respondents reported having received some sort of intervention by SomReP, which indicates that all program interventions have not yet begun or have only slowly started. No respondents had participated in restocking or livestock transfer, loans received, or was a member of Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA), Ayuto or Hagbaad. Food Aid and Cash Transfer were the most frequent types of interventions received (39.1% for both types of interventions). The small number of recipients will make it difficult to conduct statistical significant comparative analysis of the prevalence of the interventions in future midline and endline studies. Further monitoring will be conducted at the next quarterly verification.

### **Moving Forward:**

The data indicates that resilience differed among livelihood groups (agro-pastoralist, pastoralists, and peri-urban), between women and men, and across seasons. This means that program approaches should take these differences into account when targeting groups for various interventions. For instance, people in peri-urban areas tended to have less diverse diets, while pastoralists tend to engage in more severe and frequent coping strategies. Out of the different livelihood types, pastoralists were also the most likely to report no access to risk transfer or sharing. Further, women tended to have less diverse incomes than men and incomes tend to be lowest in the dry season of Jilaal, the season in which most agriculture-related work was replaced with unskilled work. These findings

indicate that women should be more frequently targeted for income diversity interventions, and pastoralists should be targeted with interventions that aim to increase social safety nets, such as risk sharing.

Capacities to deal with stressors in both the short and long-term were low across the targeted areas. Natural resource management (NRM) was poor in both districts and in and across communities. Sustainable access to natural resources is an important factor in ensuring long-term resilience and should therefore receive more attention across the communities. Response capacities were also absent across the communities. Only 9.7% of all respondents said their community had a community-based early warning system in place. Further, only 5.7% of the respondents said community initiatives existed that aimed to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with the recurrent shocks and stressors. Hence, moving forward, the program should ensure a focus of combined approaches to achieve improvements in system-wide resilience.

#### **Recommendations for Future Research:**

In order to ensure a comprehensive monitoring of the program, access to beneficiary lists as opposed to self-reported beneficiaries should be considered. This would enable a more rigorous comparison and control between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Further, the issue of beneficiaries having higher baseline values on the indicators should be closely monitored, and more analysis should focus on this in the upcoming verifications.

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## List of Acronyms

ACF - Action Contre la Faim  
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency  
CFW - Cash for Work  
COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale  
DRC - Danish Refugee Council  
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction  
EU - European Union  
EW/EA - Early Warning/Early Action  
FCS - Food Consumption Score  
FS&L - Food Security and Livelihoods  
HH - Household  
HHS - Household Hunger Scale  
IDP - Internally Displaced Person  
MCH - Maternal and Child Health  
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization  
NRM - Natural Resource Management  
RCSI - Reduced Coping Strategy Index  
SLA - Sustainable Livelihoods Approach  
STATA - Data Analysis and Statistical Software  
TPM – Third Party Monitoring  
USD - US Dollar  
USAID -United States Agency for International Development  
VSL - Village Savings and Loans  
VSLA –Village Savings and Loans Associations  
WV - World Vision

## 1 Introduction

The Somalia Resilience Programme (SomReP) is a consortium of seven international NGOs with the aim to enhance the resilience of chronically vulnerable households and communities across Somalia. After severe droughts and famines in the past years, especially the devastating drought of 2011, a sustained commitment has grown strong among regional and international actors to build resilience of vulnerable groups in Somalia. As a result, SomReP was formed in 2012, when seven leading INGOs came together simultaneously under World Vision's regional *Securing Africa's Future* initiative to form a resilience consortium for Somalia. The members of the consortium are: World Vision, Oxfam, DRC, COOPI, CARE, ADRA and ACF.

Somalia suffers from recurrent shocks and stresses, which often erodes livelihood opportunities, assets, and productivity over time. SomReP is a livelihood focused programme, which targets interventions that aims to build adaptive, absorptive, transformation capacities toward achieving improvements in economic wellbeing. Further, SomReP advocates for the importance of resilience building at the household and community level within the broader agenda of moving Somalia towards peace and development. Thus, SomReP aims to help protect livelihoods over continuing shocks by contributing to improved resilience and increased adaptive capacities for communities and households in Somalia.

SomReP targets three livelihood zones: pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban poor. Pastoral and agro-pastoral are traditional livelihood sectors that are particularly vulnerable and central to Somali household survival. Peri-urban poor is a sub-stratum of Somalia's growing urban population, and these households face particular livelihood vulnerability given their high propensity to be internally displaced households, female-headed households, or youth with few employment prospects.

The programme has five result areas:

1. Promote sustainable production and diversification of income through beneficiary training and enhancing household and community assets;
2. Establish and/or strengthen community managed savings and other safety nets for the most vulnerable households and link them to early warning systems;
3. Promote sustainable management of natural resources with Natural Resource Management (NRM) committee trainings and rehabilitation of soil, water and pasture resources;
4. Strengthen traditional and local institutions and empower them to take targeted early actions to mitigate shocks;
5. Undertake document learning within the consortium and with the communities and other stakeholders.

As part of the program, SomReP has received funding by the European Aid to implement a resilience program in Baidoa, Bay Region and Afgooye, Lower Shabelle Region for a period of three years. The objective of this programme is to enhance resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Southern Somalia against cyclical shocks and stressors as well as to be able to better secure households' needs year after year. For the program to achieve its goals and objectives, there is a need to rigorously monitor program indicators (outputs, outcomes and impacts) and activities to ensure evidence-based decision making. On behalf of SomReP, Forcier Consulting is conducting a two-year-long Third Party Monitoring (TPM) of the program in Baidoa and Afgooye. This report represents the baseline of the TPM, which will provide the evidence base for the subsequent parts of the TPM; quarterly verifications, midline, and endline.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 Overview of Data Collection Sites

This baseline represents data from two districts in South Central Somalia that SomReP operates in: Afgooye and Baidoa, geographically presented in figure 1.

Figure 1: Data collection sites



Quantitative data were collected in villages within these two districts, as presented in table 2.1. These villages were selected based on EU’s sample size, provided by SomReP, see annex 1. The EU sample size represents the different livelihood types targeted: pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, and peri-urban. Yet, it should be noted that the villages include a mix of livelihood types across their populations. Further, the households surveyed represents a

more diverse range of livelihood sources, as well as they include internally displaced households. Thus, the data represents the broad areas in where SomReP works, yet the diversity of livelihoods within and across villages makes comparisons between locations difficult.

Table 1: Data collection sites

District	Number of Surveys	Number of Villages
Afgooye	779 <sup>1</sup>	13
Baidoa	1003	31
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1782</b>	<b>44</b>

Not all villages that SomReP operates in and which were part of the EU sample size were sampled due to security issues. During the fieldwork, the team leaders and the local implementing staff reported that certain villages were inaccessible. In these cases, the villages were replaced with other villages within the same district that were classified under the same livelihood zones in the EU sample size document (see Annex 1).

## 2.2 Overview of Programme Approach

SomReP’s resilience framework, depicted in figure 2.2, was used to guide the program approach in the initial program design phase. The framework helps to align outcomes with the three resilience capacities<sup>2</sup> at household and community levels. Thus, the framework allows an analysis of the program approach by examining the results, as represented in part 4.

Figure 2: SomReP resilience framework



<sup>1</sup> In Afgooye, 4 surveys were not completed, thus data in the following report reflects, 775 observations.

<sup>2</sup> More information about the three resilience capacities could be found in Béné et al., *Resilience: New Utopia or New Tyranny? Reflections about the potential and limits of the concept of resilience in relation to vulnerability reduction programmes*, 2012. Institute of Development Studies, UK

## 3 Methodology

This section outlines the data collection tools utilised for the project and the methods for conducting the subsequent data analysis. The tools were developed and implemented in line with general research principles, taking into account security issues as well as cost and time constraints.

### 3.1 Quantitative Research

To achieve the research goals, a quantitative survey, aimed at establishing baseline values for each indicator and contributing to a more in-depth and richer evidence base in which to analyse the program in future studies, was utilised. The quantitative survey targeted program beneficiaries and community inhabitants. By sampling both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at the baseline and subsequent verifications, cross-comparisons can be made, which allow for more in-depth insight into the effects of the program activities and, further, could permit attribution of these effects. Respondents were interviewed at the household level. The household surveys aimed to enable insight as to how the program affects the population, and how well the activities serve their purpose.

To monitor the progress of the project, this baseline measures the key indicators and expected results, as outlined in the log frame, see annex 2. These indicators and results will be used to compare the baseline data to subsequent verifications, midline and the final evaluation of the project.

The quantitative household survey was designed and developed by Joanna Upton and Mark Constatas at Cornell, in close collaboration with the Tufts team, Forcier Consulting, the Hikmah consultants, and the SomReP knowledge management team in Nairobi. The survey contains many of the common, tested modules for impact evaluation, consistent with USAID practice, including household characteristics; household level sanitation and infrastructure; program participation; and several well-being indicators including durable assets, livestock, expenditures, and food security and coping strategies. The full tool could be found in annex 3.

In terms of food security and coping strategies, the survey is designed to collect the data to be able to construct the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), and the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI). These food security modules use standard protocols. More details on these, drawn directly from the Cornell quantitative report and the WFP, is provided in annex 4.

In addition to the above-mentioned modules, several experimental modules were included to measure resilience. To go beyond the common focus on drought, one of these modules assesses household-level experience of eight different types of shocks. For each shock reported, the respondents were asked to rank the severity of its impacts on their primary livelihoods and food security, which seasons they were affected, if they had fully recovered, and how long time it took for them to recover. In addition, the respondents were also asked a self-perceived resilience question, using four categories of resilience with detailed explanations to each category. Additional modules addressed social connectedness, friendship and trust, and community group involvement across a range of formal and informal community groups.

### 3.2 Sampling

The data collection was conducted by Forcier Consulting and local staff from SomReP's partners: CARE (Afgooye), COOPI (Baidoa), and DRC (Baidoa). All data collection was supervised by lead researchers from Forcier, who also managed the fieldwork and conducted the training of all enumerators. The researchers were trained on survey administration and data management by the consultant before field work. Data collection was conducted between March and April 2017.

Across the two districts, a total of 1778 observations were collected. The total sample size target for the TPM project was 1726 households, from a total population size of 39 497 households. As per annex 1, the sample distribution was allocated proportionally to village population in each livelihood type at district level. Yet, a minimum of 15 surveys were allocated to each village to avoid overrepresentation of bigger villages. Yet, as

outlined in section 2.1, during the fieldwork, some villages were deemed inaccessible due to security reasons and had to be replaced with other villages within the same district and livelihood zone. These replacement villages were, to the extent possible, chosen considering the population size of the village.

Within villages, the random walk sampling method was utilised: the team leader selected a permanent structure, such as a school or hospital, where from the enumerator stood with his back against the main entrance and then turned right and started walking while counting households on the right. The enumerator stopped at every 3<sup>rd</sup> household to conduct the survey. If there was a refusal, the enumerator would select the next third household. If no one was home, the enumerator would go back three times. As the survey targeted household heads (or an equivalent who would have the same level of knowledge as the household head about household affairs), this meant that some household would not be eligible as the household head or equivalent could not be reached.

For the baseline, accurate and comprehensive lists of beneficiaries were not available. Thus, the survey aimed to establish a list of beneficiaries for the coming quarterly verifications, midline and final evaluation by asking direct questions about participation and type of aid received. Further, contact details and other relative information was collected to enable potential call-backs as well as follow-ups in the form of quarterly verifications, midline and final evaluation.

The data was collected electronically via smartphones utilising ODK, a mobile survey software. The data was coded and cleaned and checked for integrity and validity using Microsoft Excel and the STATA statistical software. Data was checked daily back end in the office as it was uploaded the server. Any anomalies or inconsistencies in the data between sites and between research teams were investigated making follow-up questions to the team leader, who then clarified with the enumerator. Moreover, for additional quality control, interviews were checked for internal consistency between answers in the same survey, as well as for interview duration. As a result of these checks, one enumerator was replaced after the first day of data collection.

Forcier translated all open-ended questions from Somali to English after the data collection. Forcier further cleaned the data to correct for discrepancies, such as data entry mistakes in form of wrong location or currency unit, to categorize certain responses, and to facilitate analysis.

### 3.2 Quantitative Data Analysis and Limitations

The data analysis was conducted by Forcier Consulting using STATA. One of the limitations to the analysis is that only a small portion of the sample said they had participated in any activities either by SomReP partners (22.5%) or by other organisations (28.7%). One potential reasons for this is that some respondents may have thought that if they said that they had participated in interventions they would not receive further aid. This potential problem was communicated several times to the team leaders, and subsequently to the enumerators, both during training and data collection. The enumerators were told to try and counteract this problem by clearly communicating the research objective, and ensuring the respondents of the importance of accurate and truthful answers. Another reason to the small portion of reported beneficiaries could be that this is a baseline and the project has thus not implemented all activities and reached all beneficiaries yet. This potential reason will be further explored in the quarterly verification, which will monitor the progress of the project.

Another limitation to the analysis is that the sample is not equally distributed in terms of gender and livelihood types. In terms of gender, there is a bias toward female respondents (61.6%). The reason for this is that men are often not home during the day when the data is collected. This issue was communicated to the enumerators and team leaders several times during the fieldwork. To try and reduce the bias, the enumerators were told to ask the respondent if and when the household head (often men) would return and be available. In terms of livelihood types, only 4.5 % of the respondents identified themselves as pastoralists. This issue was raised several times during fieldwork to the enumerator teams. It was reported, by the team leaders, that the issue was due to the current problems with drought and displacement in the region. Due to the drought, most livestock have died and most people are no longer engaging in pastoralism. In addition, many respondents were identified as IDPs, even

in communities in Afgooye, which were not originally identified as IDP populations in the EU sampling document. IDPs, especially recently displaced people, tend not to have livestock.

## 4 Program Findings

This section outlines the key findings of this study. The findings are, to the extent possible, structured under the four results areas<sup>3</sup>: livelihoods and food security; social safety nets; NRM; and local governance capacity building. The aim is to form the basis for the subsequent analysis for quarterly verifications, midline, and endline surveys, and to provide contextual analysis of livelihoods and resilience in the targeted areas. Further, the SomReP resilience framework, as explained in section 2, will be used as a guiding framework as much as possible. The framework is used, in particular, to group the findings in line with the results areas.

### 4.1 Livelihoods and Food Security

The first results area of the programme, livelihoods and food security, aims to improve the access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity for households in targeted communities. Thus, linking to both absorptive coping capacities (persistence) and adaptive capacities (incremental adjustment). There are four indicators related to this results area:

1. % increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends)
2. % increase of Households with diversified sources of income
3. % increase in diversification of asset ownership at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)
4. % of HHs newly engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)

This section aims to measure each of these indicators at baseline level, thus to be able to measure the progress at midline and endline. Further, this section will be structured as follow: household characteristics, livelihoods, program participation, expenditures, income, asset ownership, food security, and finally self-reported resilience.

#### Household Characteristics

As mentioned earlier, there was a female bias in the data with 61.6% female respondents and 38.4% male respondents. Of the female respondents, 51.9% said that they were the head of the household and of the male respondents 93.0% said they were the head of the household. In total, 67.7% of the respondents were household heads (47.2% female and 52.8% male). For the non-household head respondents, spouse was the most common relationship to the household head.

The mean age of the respondents was 39.6 years, with a median value of 37 and the most frequently entered response 30 years. The youngest respondent was 15 years (1 observation) and the oldest was 88 years (1 observation).

The respondents were asked to list all their household members above six years of age, the range was between zero and 12 members with an average number of 3.5 household members. Yet, it should be noted that 495 respondents did not list any householder members. It is likely that many of these were incorrect responses as single households are not common in Somalia, which if true, would drag down the mean value. This issue was communicated to the enumerator teams during the fieldwork and it is possible that respondents or enumerators

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<sup>3</sup> The fifth result area, undertaking document learning within the consortium and with the communities and other stakeholders, is not covered at baseline.

chose not to list household members to reduce the survey time. When omitting all zero values, the mean value increased to 4.4 (N=1287).

## Livelihoods by District

### *Afgooye*

In Afgooye, the main livelihood type was agro-pastoralist (60.0%). Further, 15.0% of the respondents said they lived in IDP camps. Yet, IDP camps in Afgooye were not listed in the EU sample size document. When this issue was raised during the fieldwork, the team leaders explained that the IDP population in Afgooye has exploded in the past months and that most IDPs in Afgooye have, just recently, been displaced due to the drought and security situation. Thus, to omit IDPs from the sample would not accurately represent the population in the targeted communities. It was therefore decided to include these respondents in the sample.

In terms of primary livelihoods, the most frequent type was agricultural labourer (25.3%). Farming on own farm (20.4%) and nomadic herders (12.1%) were the second and the third most common primary livelihood respectively. Unskilled labourer was another frequently mentioned primary livelihood (10.8%).

When asked about the most important source of income per season, agriculture or farm work<sup>4</sup> was the most common source in all seasons. Yet, compared to the other seasons, agriculture or farm work was notably lower in Jilaal.<sup>5</sup> Further, unskilled labour was more frequent in Jilaal than during the other seasons. Thus, evidently, agriculture is more important in the wet seasons (Gu and Deyr), and during Jilaal (one of the two dry seasons), when the income from agriculture decreases the most, agricultural income is replaced with income from unskilled work.

### *Baidoa*

In Baidoa, the main livelihood type was agro-pastoralist (51.2%) and 20.6% of the respondents lived in IDP camps. The respondents were asked what their primary livelihood was, as in Afgooye, the first, second, and third most frequent types were: agricultural labourer (20.9%), farming on own farm (20.6%), and nomadic herder (18.3%), respectively. Again, as in Afgooye, unskilled worker was frequently mentioned (10.4%).

In terms of income sources, like in Afgooye, agriculture or farm work was the most common primary source in all seasons, although it was notably lower in Jilaal.<sup>6</sup> As in Afgooye, Jilaal was the season where unskilled labour was most frequent. Thus, looking at the income sources and livelihood types across seasons, the pattern is the same in both districts: agriculture is more important in the wet seasons, and the dry season of Jilaal is when agriculture decrease the most and gets replaced with unskilled work.

## Program Participation

Survey respondents were asked if they had received or participated in any interventions from a SomReP partner or from any other organisation. The respondents who indicated that they had received an intervention, were inquired about the type of intervention they had participated in or received.

As can be seen in table 2, 22.5% of the respondents had received an intervention by SomReP and 28.7% of the respondents said they had received an intervention from some other organisation. In terms of SomReP interventions, food aid and cash or vouchers were the most frequent types. Cash or vouchers was the most common intervention in Afgooye and food aid was the most common intervention in Baidoa. Food aid was also the most frequently mentioned intervention received by other organisations. Notably, no one said they had

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<sup>4</sup> (grouped together as agricultural labour and farming on own farm)

<sup>5</sup> 22.0%, compared to Gu (47.2%), Haaga (44.6%), and Deyr (46.2%)

<sup>6</sup> 25.44%, compared to Gu (57.5%), Haaga (54.1%), and Deyr (57.6%)

received loans, either from SomReP or other organisations. Further, no respondent said that they had participated in VSLA or restocking activities from SomReP.

As mentioned in section 3.2, the small number of respondents indicating that they had received an intervention may be because the common respondent belief that if they say they have received help, they will not receive any more aid. In terms of SomReP interventions, the small number of self-reported beneficiaries may be because often respondents do not know or remember the name of the organisation that they received the intervention from. Further, the fact that this is a baseline could explain the sparse number of SomReP beneficiaries, as the programme has not yet reached all beneficiaries and implemented all activities. For future studies, it would be useful to clearly establish how the beneficiaries were selected to get a better sampling frame and improve the analysis.

Table 2: Interventions received (self-reported) from SomReP and other agencies

Interventions received (self-reported) from SomReP and other agencies, of all households and per district						
	All households		Afgooye		Baidoa	
	SomReP	Other	SomReP	Other	SomReP	Other
<b>Received intervention</b>	22.5%	28.7%	23.1%	24.8%	22.0%	31.7%
<b>Observations</b>	1778	1778	775	775	1003	1003
<b>Of those receiving ANY aid, percentage receiving:</b>						
<b>Food aid (for work or unconditional)</b>	39.1%	37.5%	36.0%	40.1%	41.6%	35.9%
<b>Cash/vouchers (for work or unconditional)</b>	39.1%	4.9%	50.0%	6.3%	30.3%	4.1%
<b>Free/subsidized seeds</b>	8.0%	6.5%	10.1%	7.3%	6.3%	6.0%
<b>Other free agricultural goods/assets</b>	18.6%	2.8%	25.8%	2.6%	12.7%	2.8%
<b>Free household goods/assets</b>	10.0%	1.0%	5.6%	0.5%	13.6%	1.3%
<b>Restocking (livestock transfers)</b>	0%	5.1%	0%	4.7%	0%	5.4%
<b>Livestock treatment (vaccines &amp; medication)</b>	9.0%	0.4%	8.4%	1.0%	9.5%	0%
<b>New livestock-related infrastructure (road, loading ramp, shed)</b>	0.3%	1.4%	0%	1.6%	0.5%	1.3%
<b>Improved</b>	3.3%	1.6%	3.9%	2.6%	2.7%	0.9%

<b>land access for farming (share-cropping)</b>						
<b>New/improved water access point</b>	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	5.2%	4.5%	3.5%
<b>Loan received (directly or through an enterprise/c redit group)</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Member of VSL / Ayuto / Hagbaad</b>	0%	0.20%	0%	0.52%	0%	0%
<b>Training (agriculture, livestock, marketing, vocational, or resource management)</b>	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%	3.2%	2.8%
<b>Can contact agency with feedback</b>	42.8%	n/a	38.6%	n/a	46.2%	n/a
<b>Observations</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>318</b>

### Community and Household Assets

Community and household assets can be used as an indicator of well-being. In this study, several types of assets, at both the community and household level, were measured to be able to compare how these change during the project cycle. For the household level, data was collected for two types of assets: physical (furniture, farming tools etc.) and financial (livestock). This type of data is aimed to examine the general welfare of households instead of using household income or expenditure data. For the community level, four types of assets or capitals, on which livelihoods are built, were examined: human, social, natural, and financial. Each of these types of capitals are examined below, by using the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA), a tool which provides a way to understand the nature of poverty as well as the links between various aspects of people's livelihoods.<sup>7</sup> This section starts of by looking at the four types of community assets, and then examines the household level assets.

#### Human Capital

To measure human capital, the survey inquired if and what types of trainings people had received as well as what types of practices that the household had changed in the past 12 months.

<sup>7</sup> Clarke, J. and Carney, D. 2008. Sustainable livelihoods approaches – what have we learned? Background paper, ESRC Livelihoods Seminar, 13 October. Livelihoods Connect. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies

Only 11 people reported that they had participated in training for SomReP and only 14 people reported that they had participated in training for any other organization. In terms of types of trainings received, the most frequently reported training was agricultural land preparation (47.1%) and agricultural irrigation (23.5%)<sup>8</sup>.

Due to the small number of respondents having received training, no statistically significant inferences can be drawn from what practices has changed as a result of trainings received. Hence, the numbers in figure 3.1 should only be viewed as a general idea of what practices were changed in the past 12 months for respondents having received training. Further, for figure 4.1, the number of observations differs across the types of trainings as questions about agricultural practices were only asked for respondents indicating that they conducted agriculture practices and livestock practices were only asked for respondents that said they conducted livestock practices.

As can be seen in figure 4.1, agricultural land preparation (70.0% trained by SomReP and 57.1% trained by other agency) and literacy related practices (72.7% trained by SomReP and 57.2% trained by other agency) were the most frequently reported practices that had changed, both for respondents that had participated in SomReP organised trainings as well as by respondents that had participated in trainings provided by other agencies.

When examining the responses to what types of practices the respondents had changed in the past 12 months, regardless if they had received training or not, the most frequent response for agricultural related practices was land preparation (50.0%)<sup>9</sup>. For livestock related practices, the most common response was that no practices had changed (47.6%)<sup>10</sup>. Further, for non-agricultural or livestock related practices, the most frequent response was that no practices has changed (62.1%)<sup>11</sup>.

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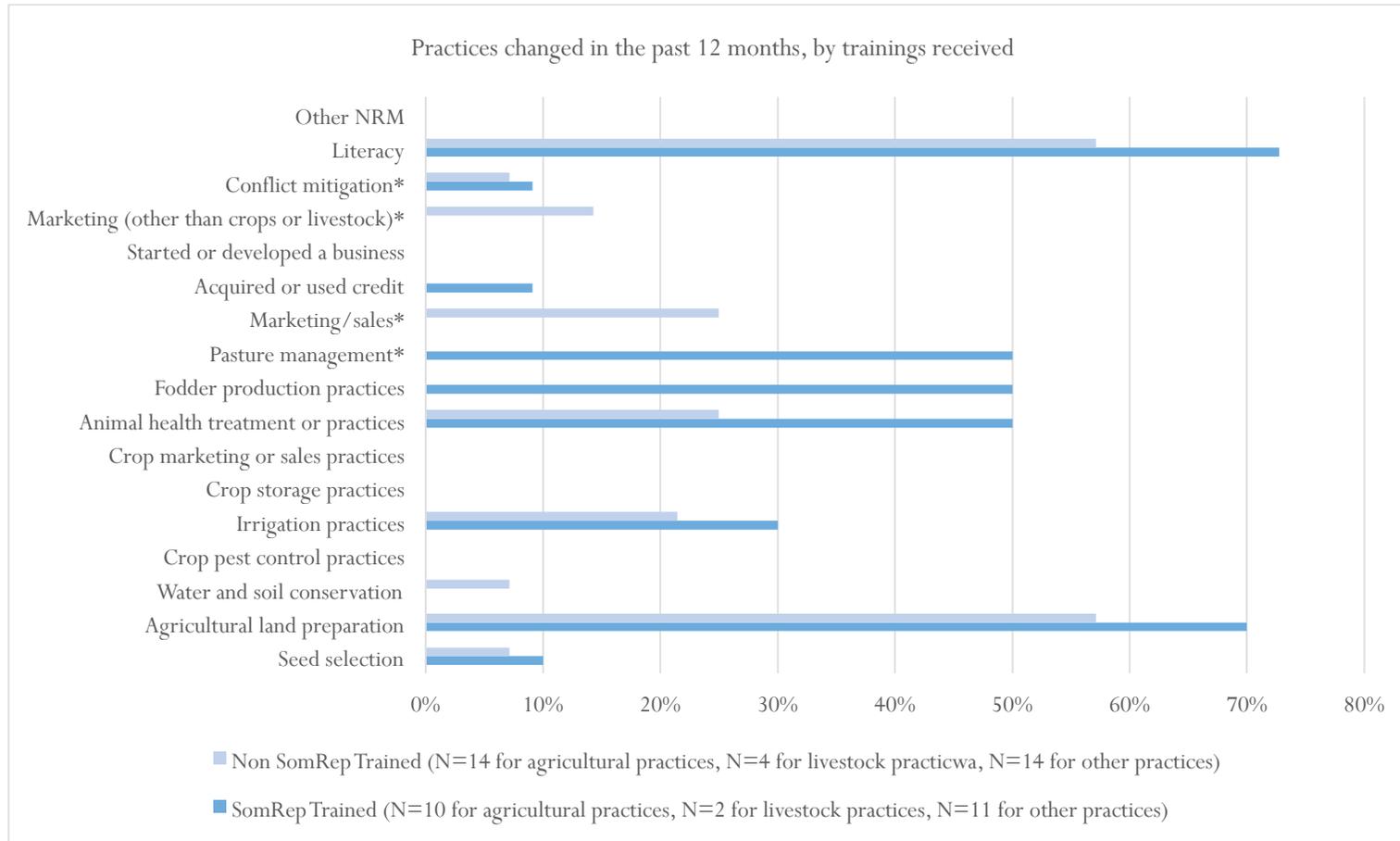
<sup>8</sup> N=17 for all numbers related to types of training received as the question was asked to people having received training from either SomRep and/or another agency

<sup>9</sup> N=1031

<sup>10</sup> N=555

<sup>11</sup> N=1768

Figure 3: Practices changed by training type received



### Social Capital

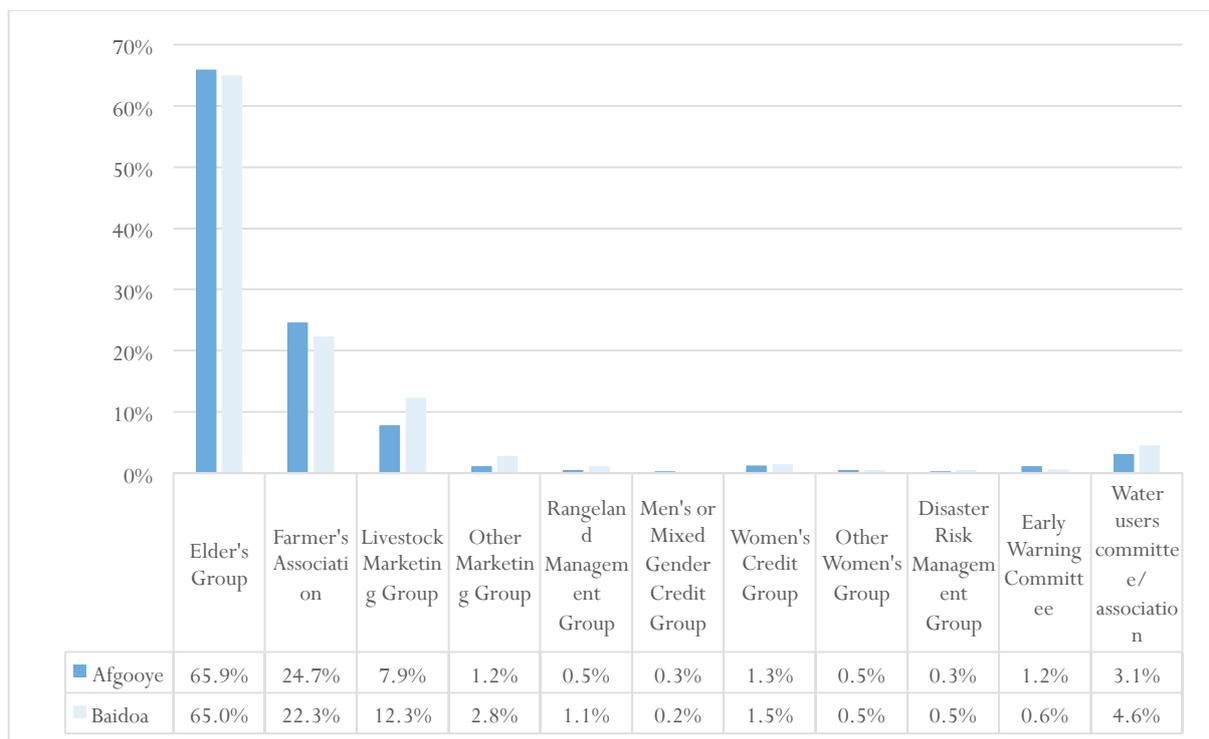
To measure social capital, questions were asked about what types of community infrastructures, such as NRM and community-based early warning systems, and groups existed in the respondent’s community. Because the questions were asked to community households, the data is reported as household awareness of the groups and structures.

For community infrastructure, 22.3% of all the respondents said their village had a NRM (25.8% in Afgooye and 19.5% in Baidoa) and 9.7% reported that their community had a community-based early warning system in place (10.2% in Afgooye and 9.4% in Baidoa).

Figure 4.2 depicts household awareness for various groups per district. Elder’s groups were by far the most common type of group in both districts. In general, there was a low awareness of the existence of most types of groups in both districts. This could be because they do not exist in most communities or that people are simply not aware of them. In fact, when disaggregating the data by village, there are several villages with no awareness at all, which indicates that the group likely does not exist in those villages. However, there are also some villages with a very low percentage of respondents being aware of the groups, which may indicate a lack of awareness despite a group’s existence.

Notably, very few respondents report that their village had an early warning committee, a much lower number than the respondents saying their village had a community-based early warning system. Potential reasons for this could be that even though there are early warning systems in place, these may be informal or there is no committee in charge of the systems.

Figure 4: Household awareness by group type by district



In addition to the above-mentioned questions, respondents were inquired about their household’s level of involvement in different community groups. The question was asked for 11 distinct groups and the respondents could choose from of four options: such group exists but no one in the household participates; at least one household member is somewhat active; at least one household member is very active; or a household member is a leader of the group. The group that had the highest number of respondents for each option was the elder’s group,

which is most likely due to the significantly higher awareness of the group (see figure 4.2). Yet, when looking at the proportion of involvement across the four options in comparison to their relative awareness, women’s credit group had the highest proportion of leaders in the household (11.1%, N=9), NRM had the highest proportion of very active members (20.0%, N=15), livestock marketing groups had the highest proportion of somewhat active members (40.8%, N=184), and water users’ committee or associations had the highest proportion of no household members participating (92.9%, N=70).

Finally, questions about social connections were asked to inquire about the social capital within the communities. Questions about social connections are an important part of measuring resilience as people more well connected could more easily acquire support from their community in times of need. First, the respondents were asked how likely it was that they would or could provide help or support if someone in their community experienced a shock that affected all of his or her income and savings. Only 1.2% and 6.5% of the respondents indicated that they would be very likely and reasonably likely, respectively, to provide help or support. Further, 21.7% said they were unlikely to provide help or support. The majority (70.7%) said that they could not help. The same question was asked but for providing support or help to someone *not* living in the community, only 0.5% said they would be very likely to help or provide support, 7.5% reported that they were reasonably likely, 22.5% said they were unlikely, and 69.5% said they could not help. In addition, the likelihood of receiving help or support was also inquired. Most respondents (61.6%) felt that if they experienced a hardship that affected all of their means of income and savings at once there was no help available. 27.8% reported it was unlikely that they would receive support, 9.6% indicated that it was reasonably likely that they would receive support, and only 1.0% said it was very likely that they would receive help.

#### *Natural Capital*

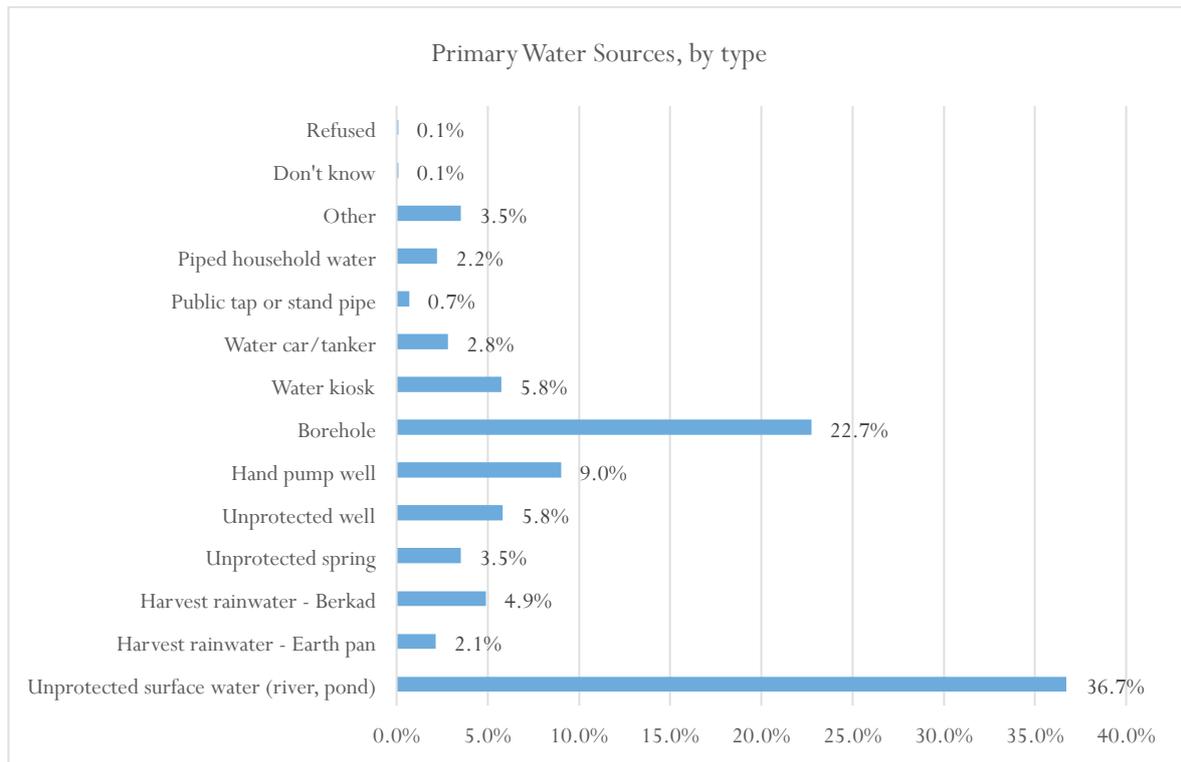
Access to natural capital, such as water, is an important indicator of resilience in the context of Somalia, especially because of the frequency and severity of droughts. The respondents were therefore asked about their access to water: number of sources, type of sources, and distance to the primary water source.

As can be seen in table 3, most respondents (55.9%) said they only had access to one water source. Further, the most common (36.7%) primary water source for all uses (irrigation, domestic use and livestock) was reported to be unprotected surface water (rivers or ponds), and the second most common (22.7%) source was borehole, see figure 4.3. Unprotected surface water (rivers or ponds) was the most common source for both agriculture and livestock uses, and in both wet and dry seasons. Yet, these sources were more used during the wet season than in the dry season. For domestic use, the most common source of water reported was boreholes. Further, the data indicates that the boreholes are being used more frequently during the dry seasons than during the wet seasons.

Table 3: 2 Number of water sources for irrigation, domestic use and livestock

Number of water sources for irrigation, domestic use and livestock	
Number of Water Sources	% of HH
0	0.9%
1	55.9%
2	38.2%
3	4.3%
4	0.8%
N	1152

Figure 5: Primary water sources, by type



An important indicator of water access is the distance to the water source(s). 37.6% said their primary water source was located within 10 minutes of walking distance (two-way, including waiting time). The average time to collect water (two-way, including waiting time) from the primary water source was 25 minutes. The average time was slightly higher in Baidoa (27 minutes) than in Afgooye (22 minutes).

Table 4: Proximity to primary water sources

Proximity to primary water source (measured as how long it takes to walk to the source, get water (including waiting time) and get back)	
Minutes	% of HH
0 (water in compound)	9.6%
1-10	37.6%
11-20	13.0%
21-30	14.1%
31-60	19.8%
Over 60	5.9%
<b>N=1166</b>	

Land is another form of natural capital, which can enhance resilience. The respondents were asked how much land they currently cultivated, rather than owned, as most people in Somalia do not own the land they cultivate. Further, the amount of cultivated land could be considered a better proxy of resilience than amount of land owned because much land in Somalia is not productive. Thus, it is not the amount of land that determines the capital but rather how much productive land you have access to. As can be seen in table 5, cultivation of land was more frequent in male headed household than in female headed households. Not surprisingly, cultivation of land was more frequent in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households than in households in peri-urban areas.

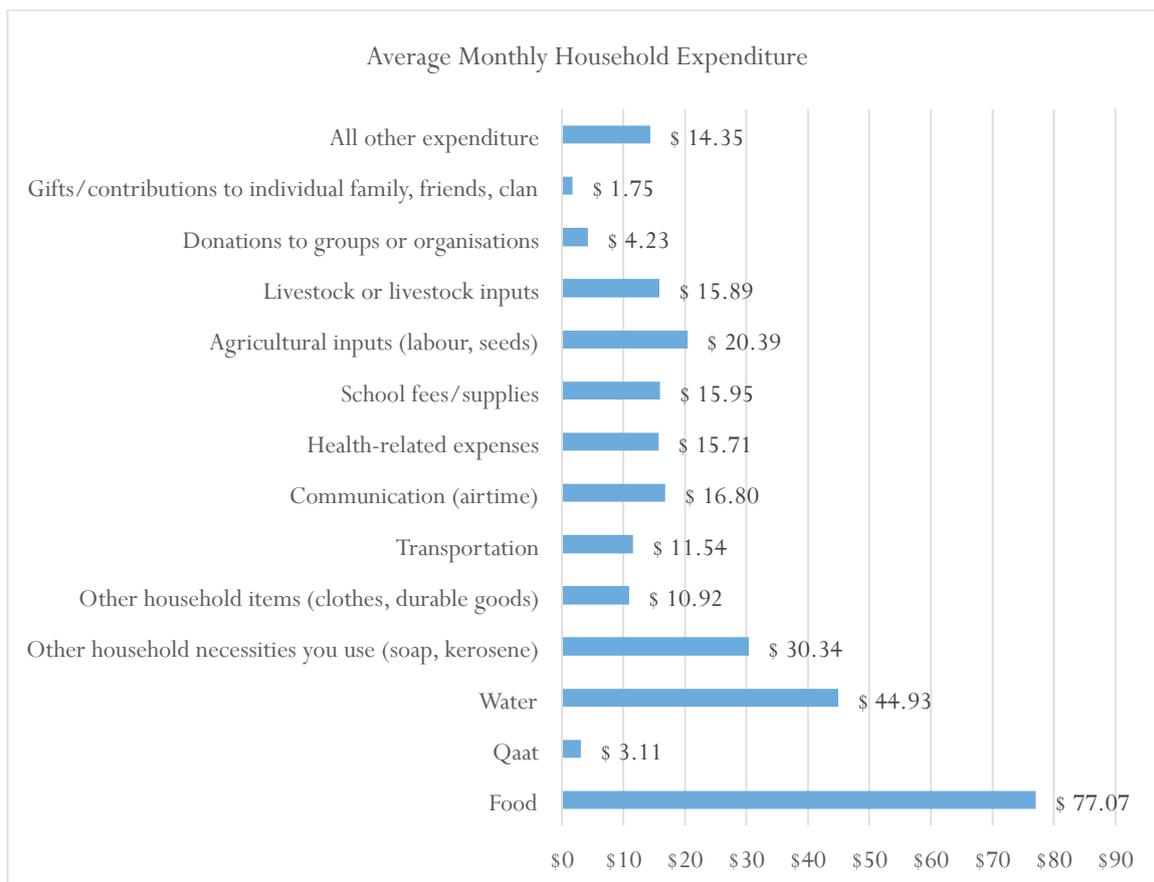
Table 5: Households currently cultivating land

% of households currently cultivating land, by sex of household head & livelihood types								
	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-pastoral Male HH Head	Agro-pastoral Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-urban Male HH Head	Peri-urban Female HH Head
%	51.6%	45.8%	54.6%	49.5%	57.1%	66.7%	37.3%	31.7%
N	419	273	337	210	7	3	75	60

### Financial Capital

In terms of household expenditures patterns, the respondents were asked how much they spent in the past four weeks/month on a number of items. On average, households spent a total of 282.99 USD per month on household expenditures. The total household expenditure was slightly higher in Baidoa compared to Afgooye, with 288.17 USD in Baidoa and 276.3 USD in Afgooye. Food was the item that people spent most money on. As can be seen in figure 4.4, households spent an average of 77.07 USD on food items (median 55.56 USD). Gifts and contributions to family, friends, clean members, and/or others was the item which people spent the least on (mean value 1.75 USD).

Figure 6: Household expenditure patterns



Moreover, total spending was similar across different livelihood types: agro-pastoral 281.11 USD, pastoral 283.27 USD, and peri-urban 285.49 USD. Yet, the spending was distributed differently across the different types of items. For example, pastoralist spent significantly more on livestock and livestock inputs (50.95 USD

compared to 16.91 for agro-pastoralist and 10.64 USD by peri-urban) and peri-urban areas spent most on water (49.90 USD compared to 41.11 USD and 46.51 USD for agro-pastoralist and pastoralist respectively).

Notably, beneficiaries spent significantly more than non-beneficiaries with total spending averaging on 346.07 USD compared to 264.68 USD. As this is the baseline data, this indicates that beneficiaries are more well-off than non-beneficiaries, which in turn indicates that SomRep has not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable.

Livelihood diversity is an important aspect of how financial capital could be secured in changing environments and during hazards. The data in this report has categorised the respondents into three types: agro-pastoralist (54.9%), pastoralist (4.5%), and peri-urban (40.6%). However, this type of broad categorisation does not accurately reflect the diversity of livelihoods within the population. In high-risk or crisis-affected areas, livelihoods are almost never entirely dominated by one single strategy; the same is true for Somalia. While agriculture-based livelihoods were the most common primary occupation in both districts, a significant portion of the respondents reported unskilled work (10.6%) as their primary occupation. Further, occupations differ across seasons, with agricultural work being lowest in Jilaal and highest in Gu, and unskilled and skilled work being highest in Jilaal. Notably, livestock management is reported highest in Jilaal (dry season) and lowest in Gu (wet season). The most likely reason for this is that whilst most people focus on agriculture during the wet seasons, their income tends to decrease or vanish during the dry season, hence they do not have any other option but to sell their livestock or kill the livestock to obtain money and food. More information about the different types of livelihoods, per district, can be found in section 4.12.

Unsurprisingly, the reported income, as can be seen in table 6, was highest in the wet seasons (Gu and Deyr) and lowest in Jilaal, where almost a third (33.0%) of the respondents indicated that they had no income at all.

Table 6: 5 Monthly income, by season

Estimated monthly household income, per season				
Income in Somali shillings	Jilaal	Hagaa	Gu	Deyr
No income	587	293	257	259
Less than 500,000	267	210	218	179
500,000 up to 1 million	366	422	353	361
Over 1 million to 2 million	298	453	375	491
Over 2 million to 3 million	130	209	236	253
Over 3 million to 5 million	31	89	183	108
Over 5 million	19	28	84	59
Don't know	74	68	62	61
Refused	6	6	10	7
<b>N</b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>1778</b>

In the Log Frame, the specific objective “% change in mean depth of poverty in program communities” will be calculated by analysing the % increase in the number of households able to afford purchase of the Cost of Minimum Basket (CMB)<sup>12</sup>. For example, as of March 2017, the value of the CMB stood at SSh 2,282,095.

<sup>12</sup> FSNAU developed a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), consisting of minimum quantities of essential and basic food and non-food items. The MEB represents minimum set of BASIC food items such as sorghum, vegetable oil and sugar, comprising 2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement for a household of 6–7 and non-food items such as water, kerosene, firewood, soap and cereal grinding costs. The MEB contains 4 sub-baskets; 2 baskets cover the rural and urban towns in the North West (Somaliland shillings) and the other 2 cover the rural and urban towns in the rest of the country (Somali Shillings). The CMB is calculated and tracked on a monthly/ quarterly basis and the changes compared to the reference year (March 2007), the same month the previous year (year on year), quarterly and month on month variations. It is one of the indicators that we use in the quarterly urban food security analysis. For every town, the Individual item basket Prices are multiplied by their corresponding

According to FSNAU this value is classified as red as the average value over the previous five years was SSh 1,624,144. The difference between this and the current value is SSh 657,951, a difference of more than 10%, hence the red categorization. The value during January, February and March, which is the Jilal season is of significance to the project as this is generally the time when most households are extremely vulnerable to the effects of a shock. The project activities focus on ensuring that more households can meet the CMB during the Jilal and the success of the interventions may be illustrated by increases in the percent of households above the CMB threshold across all seasons.

**Table 7: % Households able to meet the CMB per region (Lower Shabelle)**

Household Income Levels compared to Cost of Minimum Basket per Current Season in Lower Shabelle				
	Jilal 2017	Hagaa 2016	Gu 2016	Deyr 2016
	Average	Average	Average	Average
CMB in SSh Lower Shabelle	2,274,157	1,860,040	1,850,179	2,052,160
Household Income Level Above CMB				
Percentage	2.97%	16.52%	26.58%	7.87%
Number of households	23	128	206	61

**Table 8: % Households able to meet the CMB per region (Bay)**

Household Income Levels compared to Cost of Minimum Basket per Current Season in Bay				
	Jilal 2017	Hagaa 2016	Gu 2016	Deyr 2016
	Average	Average	Average	Average
CMB in SSh in Bay	2,450,471	1,855,646	2,148,379	2,286,625
Household Income Level Above CMB				
Percentage	2.69%	19.74%	15.55%	10.57%
Number of households	27	198	156	106

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Minimum Basket quantities. The Minimum Basket Cost for each town are then summed up to obtain the MEB (<http://www.fsnau.org/sectors/markets>).

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Figure 7: Estimated monthly household income (SSh) Jilal

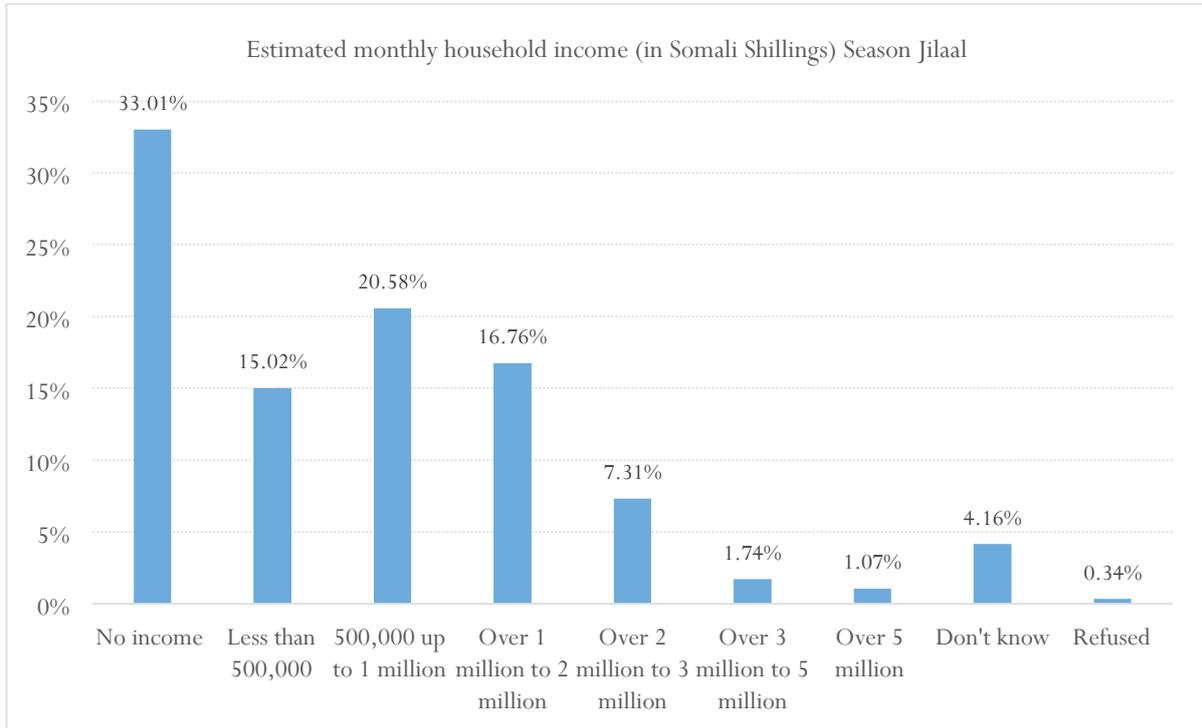


Figure 8: Estimated monthly household income (SSh) Hagaa

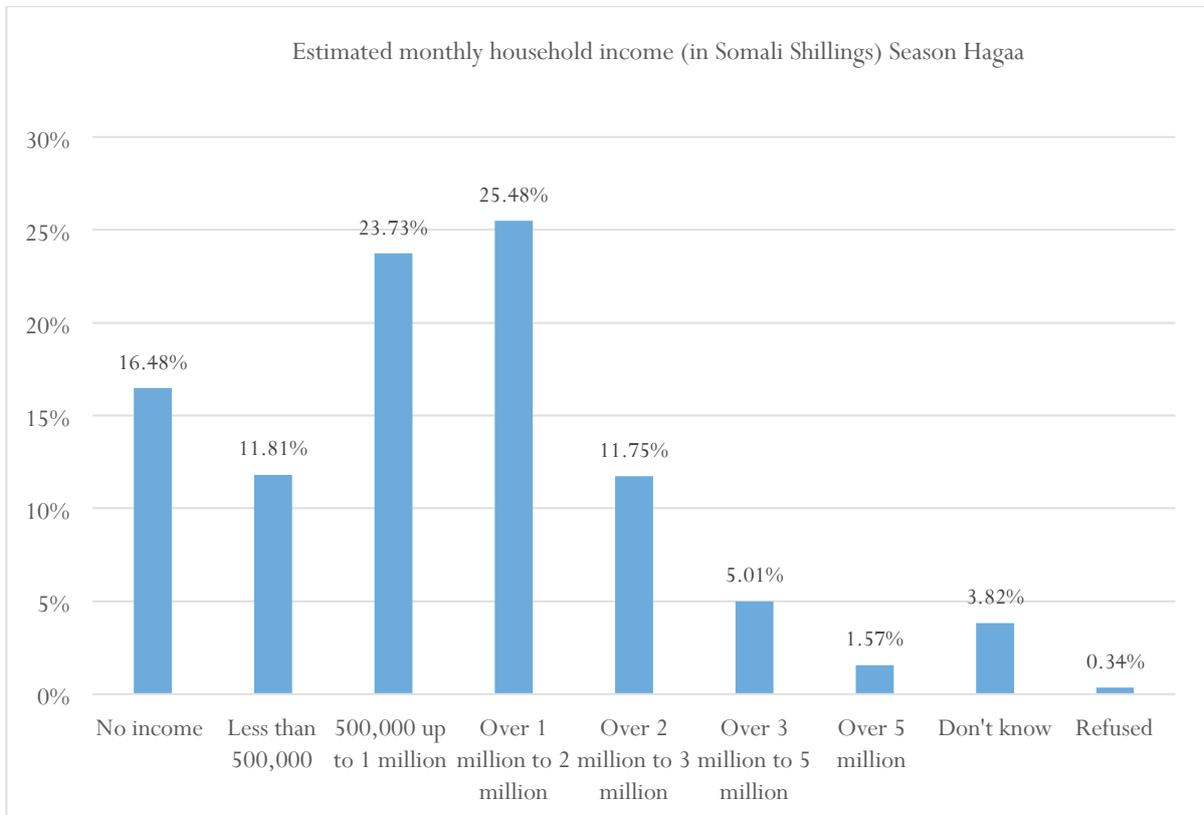


Figure 9: Estimated monthly household income (SSh) Gu

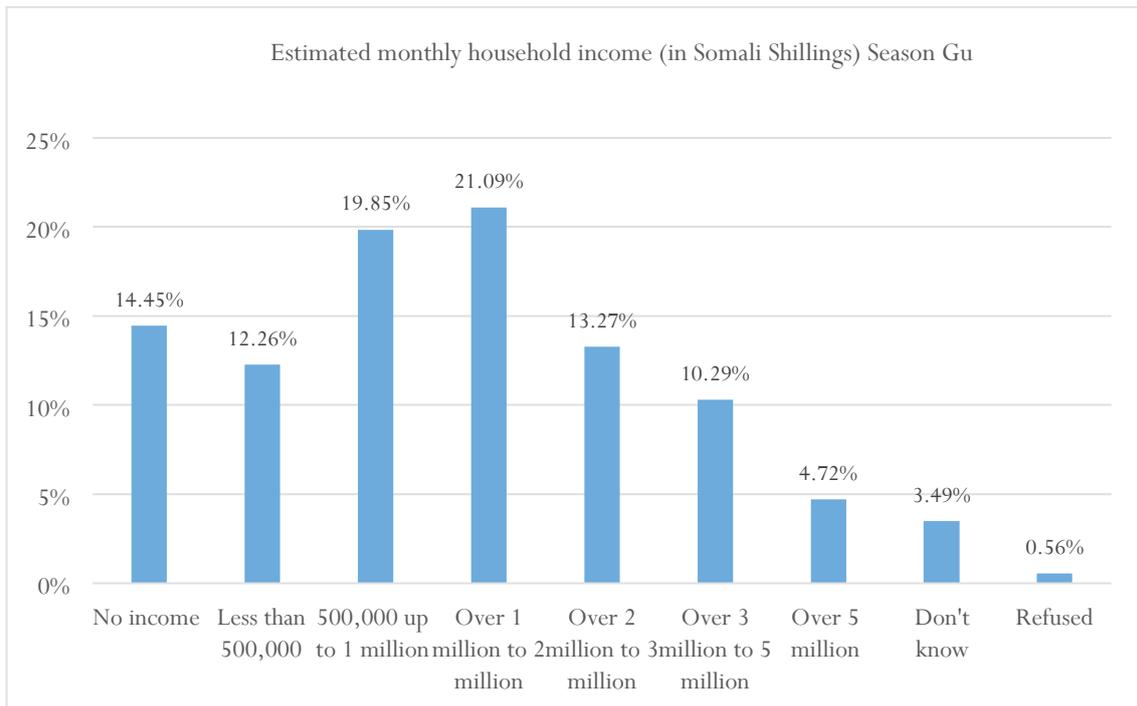
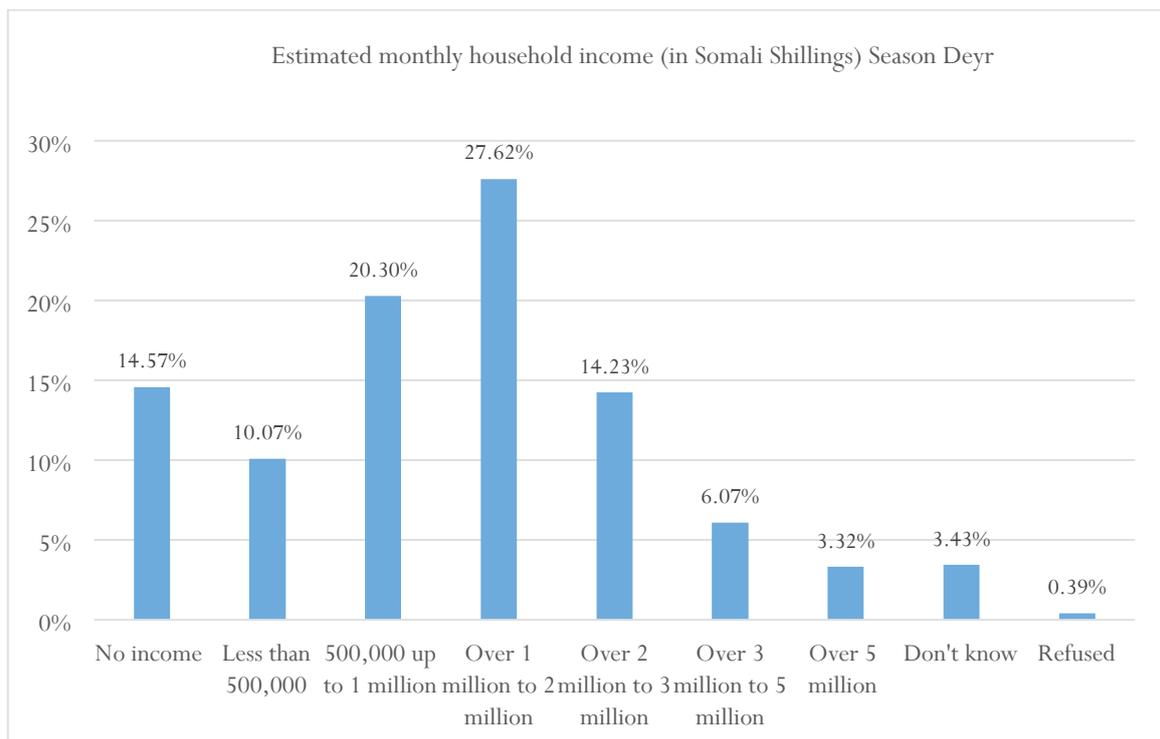


Figure 10: Estimated monthly household income (SSh) Deyr



When analysing resilience, especially in the context of Somalia, the income level is not the only important factor, but the number of income source is also an important determinant of the risk people face. For this purpose, an income diversity score was calculated. This score was based on how many sources the respondents have (one, two, or three or more) in each season. This gives a range of 0-12 where households that did not have any income sources in any season received a score of 0, and respondents with three or more sources of income in all season received a score of 12.

Comparing the mean value of the income diversity score between non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries (people saying they have received a SomReP intervention), beneficiaries had more diverse income sources (with a mean value of 4.80 versus 4.07 for non-beneficiaries,  $p=0.0$ ). As can be seen in table 12, this was statistically significant. This is interesting to note at a baseline level, it may be an indication that the project has not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable households. Further, it is important to note that this will make analysis at the midline and endline difficult as the already significant difference makes it hard to attribute any potential changes to the interventions.

Table 9: Income Diversity Score, all respondents

Income Diversity Score, all respondents				
Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
1708	4.235363	2.116881	0	12

Table 10: Income Diversity Score, non-beneficiaries

Income Diversity Score, non-beneficiaries				
Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
1317	4.068337	2.020008	0	12

Table 11: Income Diversity Score, beneficiaries

Income Diversity Score, beneficiaries				
Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
391	4.797954	2.330972	0	12

Table 12: T-test Income Diversity Score, by beneficiary type

Two-sample t test with equal variances, by beneficiaries status					
Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]
Non-beneficiaries	1317	4.068337	.0556622	2.020008	3.959141 4.177533
Beneficiaries	391	4.797954	.1178823	2.330972	4.56619 5.029718
Combined	1708	4.235363	.0512215	2.116881	4.134899 4.335827
Diff		-.7296168	.1206651		-.9662841 -.4929496
diff = mean(Non-beneficiaries) - mean(beneficiaries)					t = -
6.0466					
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =
1706					
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0	
Pr(T < t) = 0.0000		Pr( T  >  t ) = 0.0000		Pr(T > t) = 1.0000	

When disaggregating the data, it is evident that women were less income diverse than men. As can be seen in table 13, female respondents had a lower income diversity score (mean value 4.09) compared to male respondents (mean value 4.47) ( $p=0.0002$ ). Further, when disaggregating by livelihood types, female headed peri-urban household was the type with the lowest income diversity score (mean value 3.64) and male headed pastoralist household had the highest income diversity score (mean value 4.67), as can be seen in table 14. This is important to note, as it may indicate that women, especially in peri-urban areas, are more vulnerable to shocks than men. Thus, income related interventions should take place in peri-urban areas and target women.

Table 13: T-test Income Diversity Score, by gender

Two-sample t test with equal variances, by gender					
Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]
Female	1042	4.085413	.0667938	2.156107	3.954347 4.216479
Male	666	4.46997	.0787971	2.033516	4.315249 4.624691
Combined	1708	4.235363	.0512215	2.116881	4.134899 4.335827
Diff		-.3845573	.1046367		-.5897872 -.1793274
diff = mean(Female) - mean(Male)					t = -
3.6752					
Ho: diff = 0					degrees of freedom =
1706					
<b>Ha: diff &lt; 0</b>		<b>Ha: diff != 0</b>		<b>Ha: diff &gt; 0</b>	
<b>Pr(T &lt; t) = 0.0001</b>		<b>Pr( T  &gt;  t ) = 0.0002</b>		<b>Pr(T &gt; t) = 0.9999</b>	

Table 14: Income Diversity Score, by livelihood zone & gender of HH Head

Income Diversity Score, by livelihood zone, by gender of HH Head					
Livelihood type & gender of HH Head	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
<b>Agro-pastoral</b>					
Male HH Head	371	4.625337	1.927694	0	11
Female HH Head	265	4.064151	2.466372	0	12
<b>Pastoral</b>					
Male HH Head	24	4.666667	2.296816	3	12
Female HH Head	31	4.096774	2.981664	0	12
<b>Peri-Urban</b>					
Male HH Head	224	4.022321	2.137523	0	9
Female HH Head	240	3.6375	2.057197	0	12

It is not only the number of income sources that determines household resilience. Where you get your income from also matters. As can be seen in table 15, agriculture related strategies were the most common, both among men and women.

Table 15: Livelihood strategies

<b>% of HH engaging in livelihood strategies, primary livelihood, sex, &amp; livelihood group</b>								
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Agro-pastoralist Male HH Head</b>	<b>Agro-pastoralist Female HH Head</b>	<b>Pastoralist Male HH Head</b>	<b>Pastoralist Female HH Head</b>	<b>Peri-urban Male HH Head</b>	<b>Peri-urban Female HH Head</b>
<b>Climate-sensitive Livelihoods<sup>13</sup></b>								
<b>Nomadic herder</b>	13.1%	19.8%	29.8%	17.4%	14.3%	25.7%	6.1%	6.0%
<b>Livestock owner</b>	6.6%	7.0%	6.1%	7.8%	71.4%	45.7%	0.9%	1.2%
<b>Agricultural labourer</b>	22.5%	23.4%	24.4%	31.9%	3.6%	5.7%	20.2%	9.6%
<b>Farming on own farm</b>	18.5%	23.9%	34.0%	27.0%	3.6%	5.7%	11.0%	5.6%
<b>Farm owner employing laborers</b>	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.6%
<b>Market-sensitive Livelihoods</b>								

<sup>13</sup> The significance of “Climate-sensitive livelihoods” and “Non-climate-sensitive Livelihoods” is reported in a study carried out by Nelson et al. in 2016 for the Technical Consortium for Building Resilience in the Horn of Africa. This study found that there was a positive and highly significant relationship between households engaged in more and diverse livelihood activities. In addition, those in climate-sensitive livelihoods only were negatively associated with recovery at a significant level. When the data was run for all livelihood types, those households that also participate in casual wage labor, salaried work, or are self-employed have better drought recovery than those not participating in these activities. Citation: Nelson, S., Frankenberger, T., Langworthy, M., Finan, T. & Bower, T. (2016). The Effect of Livelihood Diversity on Recovery and Shock Impact in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Report prepared by The Technical Consortium, a project of the CGIAR. Technical Report Series No 2: Strengthening the Evidence Base for Resilience in the Horn of Africa. Nairobi, Kenya: A joint International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and TANGO International publication.

<b>Fisherman</b>	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
<b>Fishing business owner employing labour</b>	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%	0.9%	1.6%
<b>Unskilled worker</b>	11.7%	8.8%	1.6%	1.8%	3.6%	5.7%	21.9%	31.5%
<b>Skilled Worker</b>	2.4%	2.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	2.4%
<b>Office worker (assistant)</b>	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Office worker (professional)</b>	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Private business, employee</b>	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.2%
<b>Private business, sole proprietor</b>	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%
<b>Private business owner employing 1-5 workers</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
<b>Private business owner employing &gt; 5 workers</b>	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Teacher</b>	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
<b>Military/police</b>	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
<b>Government employee support staff</b>	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
<b>Government employee mid-level</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%

<b>Government employee senior-level</b>	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	16.3%	5.9%	1,1%	8.9%	3.6%	8.6%	13.2%	25.9%
<b>Don't Know</b>	3.5%	2.2%	0,3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	7.2%
<b>Refused</b>	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.4%
<b>N</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>251</b>

Asset ownership is another important factor determining the financial capital of households. Assets were, for the purpose of analysis, split into two categories: livestock, and productive and durable assets. For livestock, the most commonly owned animal was the donkey, with 70.7% of the respondents stating they owned one or more donkeys. When disaggregated by sex of household head, almost all types of livestock, with the exceptions of camels and donkeys, were more common in female headed households. Across livelihood types, camels, goats, and sheep were most frequent in household in peri-urban areas. Cattle, oxen, donkeys, poultry and other animals were most frequent in pastoralist households.

Table 16: Asset ownership livestock

Asset ownership livestock (% of respondents owning one or more asset), by type of asset, sex of HH head & livelihood group									
	All Respondents	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-Urban Male HH Head	Peri-Urban Female HH Head
Female camels	17.3%	19.5%	17.9%	15.4%	11.3%	16.0%	0.0%	42.1%	50.0%
Male camels	11.5%	14.3%	5.0%	12.2%	8.8%	16.0%	0.0%	23.7%	0.0%
Cattle	65.7%	66.1%	68.6%	66.0%	66.3%	84.0%	85.7%	55.3%	59.4%
Oxen	46.9%	45.8%	50.0%	44.1%	51.3%	60.0%	39.3%	44.7%	56.3%
Donkey	70.7%	74.5%	73.6%	74.5%	72.5%	84.0%	64.3%	68.4%	84.4%
Sheep	45.1%	40.2%	59.3%	33.0%	55.0%	60.0%	50.0%	63.2%	78.1%
Goats	54.1%	54.6%	62.9%	52.1%	61.3%	60.0%	57.1%	63.2%	71.9%
Poultry	57.0%	54.6%	70.0%	51.2%	57.5%	76.0%	85.7%	55.3%	87.5%
Other animals	5.2%	4.4%	10.0%	1.6%	1.3%	8.0%	10.7%	15.8%	31.3%
N	556	251	140	188	80	25	28	38	32

For productive and durable assets, the percentage of respondents owning one or more of each different type of assets are outlined, disaggregated by sex of household head and livelihood types, in table 17.

Table 17: Asset ownership productive and durable assets

Asset ownership productive and durable assets (% of respondents owning one or more assets) by type of asset, sex of HH head & livelihood group									
	All respondents	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-Urban Male HH Head	Peri-Urban Female HH Head
<b>Hoes</b>	68.0%	75.4%	60.2%	92.1%	81.6%	71.4%	51.4%	48.3%	37.5%
<b>Plough</b>	38.8%	41.3%	35.2%	52.5%	50.7%	42.9%	25.7%	22.4%	19.1%
<b>Fas</b>	29.8%	29.6%	28.9%	36.4%	39.4%	57.1%	31.4%	14.9%	16.7%
<b>Saws</b>	20.9%	20.6%	22.9%	21.6%	27.7%	39.3%	22.9%	16.7%	17.5%
<b>Axes</b>	56.7%	63.9%	48.4%	69.7%	53.6%	71.4%	51.4%	53.5%	42.2%
<b>Pick-axes</b>	19.6%	20.8%	15.7%	24.8%	17.7%	14.3%	20.0%	14.9%	12.8%
<b>Hammers</b>	26.3%	26.5%	26.2%	25.6%	30.1%	14.3%	11.4%	29.4%	23.9%
<b>Sickles</b>	13.7%	13.5%	15.0%	16.1%	18.4%	24.4%	20.0%	8.3%	10.4%
<b>Tree stores</b>	10.2%	12.6%	7.0%	18.7%	10.3%	0.0%	14.3%	4.0%	2.4%
<b>Granaries</b>	19.0%	25.4%	17.1%	31.4%	17.4%	28.6%	17.1%	14.9%	16.7%
<b>Saabs</b>	31.2%	34.2%	33.5%	35.6%	32.6%	35.7%	45.7%	31.6%	32.7%
<b>Grain sack</b>	50.1%	53.9%	51.6%	55.2%	54.0%	75.0%	48.6%	49.1%	49.4%
<b>Loading rope</b>	10.7%	9.8%	12.3%	11.6%	13.1%	14.3%	22.9%	6.1%	10.0%
<b>Beehive boxes</b>	4.3%	5.5%	5.1%	8.2%	8.2%	3.6%	2.9%	1.3%	2.0%
<b>Honey extractor</b>	1.6%	1.3%	2.5%	1.9%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.4%	1.6%
<b>Bullock carts</b>	23.4%	29.6%	19.0%	38.5%	20.9%	50.0%	34.3%	12.3%	14.7%
<b>Chicken coops</b>	36.1%	36.2%	38.4%	40.6%	47.9%	71.4%	80.0%	24.6%	21.9%

<b>Bikes</b>	4.6%	4.4%	5.8%	2.6%	6.4%	10.7%	5.7%	6.6%	5.2%
<b>Motor-cycle</b>	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.2%	2.8%	3.6%	5.7%	5.3%	4.4%
<b>Radio</b>	25.4%	26.5%	20.4%	23.0%	22.0%	10.7%	17.1%	34.2%	19.1%
<b>Tape player /recorder</b>	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	4.2%	4.6%	7.1%	5.7%	9.7%	8.0%
<b>TVs</b>	8.4%	7.6%	9.5%	3.7%	8.2%	0.0%	14.3%	14.9%	10.4%
<b>Cooking pots</b>	74.8%	75.3%	73.9%	81.5%	75.18%	67.9%	88.6%	65.8%	70.5%
<b>Grinding stones</b>	16.5%	20.8%	17.6%	28.8%	23.4%	17.9%	17.1%	7.9%	11.2%
<b>Water jugs with lid</b>	74.9%	75.4%	80.1%	77.8%	80.5%	89.3%	74.3%	69.7%	80.5%
<b>Wall clocks</b>	1.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	5.7%	0.9%	2.4%
<b>Wrist Watches</b>	28.2%	35.3%	22.5%	29.0%	17.4%	35.7%	14.3%	45.6%	29.5%
<b>Kabads</b>	16.3%	20.3%	16.7%	23.0%	16.7%	46.4%	45.7%	12.7%	12.8%
<b>Ornaments silver/gold (in value USD)</b>	8.0%	6.5%	10.6%	4.5%	7.1%	7.1%	11.4%	9.7%	14.3%
<b>Traditional Beds</b>	42.4%	48.7%	34.7%	62.0%	38.7%	39.3%	34.3%	27.6%	30.3%
<b>Metal /Modern beds</b>	45.9%	44.7%	46.5%	37.7%	46.1%	67.9%	51.4%	53.5%	46.2%
<b>Mattress</b>	80.5%	77.2%	79.6%	72.8%	77.3%	78.6%	74.3%	84.2%	82.9%
<b>Tables</b>	53.0%	56.2%	56.3%	54.9%	56.0%	75.0%	57.1%	56.1%	56.6%
<b>Kerosene lamps</b>	34.5%	35.4%	36.8%	36.4%	44.7%	53.6%	28.6%	31.6%	29.1%
<b>Flashlight/battery lamps</b>	82.1%	84.7%	79.8%	89.5%	81.6%	96.4%	88.6%	75.4%	76.5%
<b>Chairs or bench or stool</b>	33.9%	25.4%	39.3%	21.9%	39.0%	32.1%	42.9%	30.3%	39.0%

<b>Linens</b>	57.6%	56.2%	51.8%	56.7%	44.7%	57.1%	42.9%	55.3%	61.0%
<b>Animal hides /skin</b>	22.1%	29.5%	17.8%	40.1%	22.3%	32.1%	20.0%	11.4%	12.4%
<b>Cell phones</b>	95.0%	95.0%	92.8%	95.77%	93.3%	100%	97.1%	93.1%	91.6%
<b>N<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>251</b>

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<sup>14</sup> For cell phones the N is lower as approx. 1.5% of the total observations entered the value as phone numbers. These values have been excluded

## Food Security

To measure food security, three standard measures were utilised: the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI). The mean values of these measures are displayed in table 18.

### *Food Consumption Score*

FCS measures the diversity of diets by aggregating the past seven days' consumption across standardised food groups, as outlined in annex 4. The values of FCS can range between 0 (lowest level of food security) and 112 (highest level of food security). The World Food Programme (WFP) has established thresholds for FCS: *Poor* being less or equal to 21, *Borderline* between 21.5 and 35, and *Acceptable* above 35.

As can be seen in table 18, beneficiaries of SomReP interventions were categorised as acceptable while non-(SomReP)beneficiaries were categorised as borderline. As this is baseline data, this is an indication that the project has not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable. When disaggregating by type of intervention, most values were not statistically significant except for food aid, livestock related, and household goods. For the interventions with statistically significant values, both received and non-received, everyone reported an acceptable level except for those receiving household goods, who were at borderline level. Further, when looking at FCS across different livelihood types, pastoralists reported the highest value (41.78), which corresponds to an acceptable level. Agro-pastoralists were also at an acceptable level (36.40), yet peri-urban households were at a borderline level (34.50).

### *Household Hunger Scale*

The HHS measures food deprivation during a four-week period by asking what type of coping strategies are used and weighting these by their severity and frequency of use, as outlined in annex 4. The score can take on values between 0 and 6, with the following categories linked to the values: little to no hunger in the household (0-1), moderate hunger (2-3), and severe hunger (4-6).

Both non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries reported a moderate hunger. Although, it should be noted that the difference between their mean values were not statistically significant. However, when disaggregating the data by type of intervention, the values are significant except for food aid, seeds, and household goods. All respondents were categorised as moderate hunger, except respondents that had received training, whom were categorised as having severe hunger. Yet, the number of observations reporting having received training by SomReP is too low to give it any significance.

Across all livelihood types, the average HHS value were at a moderate hunger level, with peri-urban households scoring the lowest (2.28) and pastoralist scoring the highest (2.88). This indicates that hunger is somewhat more present among pastoralist than in peri-urban areas. Yet, as outlined above, the levels of FCS were higher among pastoralist than in peri-urban areas. A possible explanation for this is that pastoralist use more severe types of coping strategies to deal with hunger more frequently than in peri-urban areas. Whilst people in peri-urban areas, people have less diverse diets, such as eating meat and milk less frequently.

### *Reduced Coping Strategy Index*

Finally, the RCSI indicates the kinds of coping behaviours households engage in, as outlined in annex 4. The higher the RCSI score, the lower the level of food security. Beneficiaries reported a lower score than the non-beneficiaries, thus indicating that beneficiaries have higher food security. The difference was statistically significant, thus again indicating that the programme may have not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable. When disaggregating the data by intervention type, most values are not statistically significant, except for agricultural goods and livestock related interventions. For these two interventions, the score was higher for beneficiaries of agricultural goods than for non-beneficiaries, but lower for beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries of livestock related interventions. As both interventions had a quite small number of observations, it is difficult to

make any meaningful analysis based on these findings. The values of the RCSI are fairly even distributed across the different livelihood zones (peri-urban 12.94, agro-pastoralists 12.81, and pastoralist 12.36).

Thus, overall, food security seems to be higher among beneficiaries than for non-beneficiaries. Further, pastoralist eat less diverse food and pastoralist have slightly lower level of food security in terms of coping strategies, both in terms of HHS and RCSI values, than other livelihood types.

Table 18: Food Security Scores, by type of SomReP intervention

Food Security Indicators, Mean Values			
T-tests by intervention type			
	Did Not Receive	Received	P-Value <sup>15</sup>
<b>Any Intervention</b>	N=1378	N=400	
FCS	33.11575	45.72	0.0000
HHScore	2.372279	2.44	0.4115
RCSI	13.47533	10.7875	0.0014
<b>Food Aid</b>	N=243	N=156	
FCS	42.40741	50.78526	0.0001
HHScore	2.539095	2.282051	0.0509
RCSI	11.38683	9.923077	0.2459
<b>Cash Transfer</b>	N=243	N=156	
FCS	47.01235	43.61218	0.1207
HHScore	2.197531	2.814103	0.0000
RCSI	10.13992	11.86538	0.1713
<b>Agricultural Goods</b>	N=325	N=74	
FCS	46.16923	43.5473	0.3409
HHScore	2.316923	2.972973	0.0001
RCSI	9.704615	15.68919	0.0001
<b>Seeds</b>	N=367	N=32	
FCS	45.64441	46.125	0.9030
HHScore	2.433243	2.5	0.7783
RCSI	10.73569	11.71875	0.6647
<b>Household Goods</b>	N=359	N=40	
FCS	47.74234	27.2	0.0000
HHScore	2.448468	2.35	0.6461
RCSI	11.07242	8.5	0.2094
<b>Livestock Related</b>	N=362	N=37	
FCS	44.55801	56.68919	0.0009
HHScore	2.519337	1.648649	0.0001
RCSI	11.32873	5.783784	0.0087
<b>Natural Resource Access Related</b>	N=371	N=28	
FCS	46.10377	40.10714	0.1520
HHScore	2.328841	3.892857	0.0000
RCSI	11.1779	6	0.0313
<b>Credit Related</b>	N=399	N=0	
FCS	n/a	n/a	n/a
HHScore	n/a	n/a	n/a
RCSI	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Training</b>	N=388	N=11	
FCS	46.08634	31.45455	0.0248
HHScore	2.381443	4.454545	0.0000
RCSI	11.01546	3.727273	0.0522

<sup>15</sup> P-value from t-test comparing the means among those receiving and not receiving each intervention type (self-report)

## Self-Reported Resilience

As an alternative way of measuring resilience, the respondents were asked to self-report their level of resilience, four options were available:

- 1 – Sustainable: “Doing well; able to meet household needs by our own efforts, and making some extra for stores, savings, and investments”
- 2 – Viable: “Doing just okay/breaking even; able to meet household needs with nothing to save or invest.”
- 3 – Struggling: “Managing to meet household needs, but only by depleting productive assets and/or sometimes receiving support.”
- 4 – Destitute: “Unable to meet households needs by our own efforts; dependent on formal or informal support from community or agencies (could not survive without it)”

As can be seen in table 19, most people (38.4%) reported that they were sustainable. When comparing the self-reported resilience between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, sustainable was more frequently reported among beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries. Similarly, destitute was more frequently mentioned among non-beneficiaries than among beneficiaries. This result is in line with the findings about food security and financial capital, which indicates that the programme has not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable, as the beneficiaries are already at a baseline level better off than non-beneficiaries. As the number of beneficiaries for each intervention is quite low, no meaningful analysis can be made at this point.

Table 19: Self-reported resilience by type of SomReP Intervention

	Self-Reported Resilience							
	Sustainable		Viable		Struggling		Destitute	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>All Households</b>	682	38.4%	242	13.6%	480	27.0%	374	21.0%
<b>By SomReP Intervention</b>								
<b>No Intervention</b>	464	33.7%	196	14.2%	406	29.5%	312	22.6%
<b>Any SomReP Intervention</b>	218	54.5%	46	11.5%	74	18.5%	62	15.5%
<b>Food Aid</b>	97	62.2%	28	18.0%	21	13.5%	10	6.4%
<b>Cash Transfer</b>	84	53.9%	11	7.1%	30	19.2%	31	19.9%
<b>Agricultural Goods</b>	18	24.3%	4	5.4%	26	35.1%	26	35.1%
<b>Seeds</b>	10	31.3%	3	9.4%	10	31.3%	9	28.1%
<b>Household Goods</b>	17	42.5%	1	2.5%	17	42.5%	5	12.5%
<b>Livestock Related</b>	26	70.3%	3	8.1%	4	10.8%	4	10.8%
<b>Natural Resource Related</b>	21	75.0%	2	7.1%	3	10.7%	2	7.1%
<b>Credit Related</b>	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
<b>Training</b>	11	100%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%

## 4.2 Social Safety Nets

The second results area of the programme, Social Safety Nets, aims to establish and strengthen social safety nets to increase the number of households in targeted communities that have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors. Use of social safety nets, including risk transfer or sharing and contingency

resources, is an important indicator of resilience, especially in the context of Somalia where financial capital and income are already at low levels. Further, social safety nets relate mostly to absorptive (persistence) coping capacities. There are two indicators related to this results area:

1. % increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets)
2. % increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project

This section aims to measure both of these indicators at baseline level, thus to be able to measure the progress at midline and endline. Further, this section also provides insights into what types of hazards, shocks, and vulnerabilities that were reported during the baseline.

### Risk Transfer/Sharing

The data indicates that risk transfer and sharing was frequently absent across all respondents. As can be seen in table 20, more than half (53.0%) of the sampled population indicated that they did not have access to any formal or informal risk transfer/sharing resources. Pastoralist reported the highest (60.0%) level of respondent without access to any risk transfer or sharing. Out of the different risk transfer and sharing resources available, formal safety net were the most frequently used (16.1%). Formal safety nets were the most frequent risk transfer/sharing used by agro-pastoralist (18.3%) and pastoralist (18.8%). In peri-urban areas, informal safety nets (18.1%) was the most common type of risk transfer and sharing.

Table 20: Formal or informal risk transfer/sharing

% of HH with access to formal or informal risk transfer/sharing							
Insurance	Formal safety nets	Informal safety nets	Other cash & near-cash transfers	Food transfers	VSLA	HAGBAD	None
4.8%	16.1%	14.9%	9.7%	12.5%	3.7%	7.8%	53.0%

### Contingency Resources

The respondents were inquired about what types of contingency resources they had access to. As can be seen in table 21, 41.8% said that they did not have access to any contingency resources. Financial savings was the most common contingency resource in both districts.

Table 21: Contingency resources

% of HH using Contingency Resources, by sort, by district											
	Financial savings	Fodder banks	Seed reserves	Food reserves	Food aid	Financial aid	Early warning	Mosque	Zakat	Other	None
<b>Afgooye</b>	27.4%	15.9%	18.6%	23.4%	19.5%	9.8%	6.3%	2.7%	3.4%	1.4%	47.2%
<b>Baidoa</b>	33.4%	21.5%	29.7%	27.7%	21.5%	12.3%	9.4%	3.4%	4.4%	1.4%	37.7%
<b>All respondents</b>	30.8%	19.1%	24.9%	25.8%	20.6%	11.2%	8.0%	3.1%	3.9%	1.4%	41.8%

### Shocks, Hazards, and Vulnerabilities

When analysing resilience, it is important to establish what type of resilience that is investigated, thus resilience against what, when, and for whom. Thus, for the purpose of analysis, the respondents were asked about the hazards, shocks and problems they had encountered in the past year.

Drought was the most frequently mentioned shock, with 91.2% of all respondents indicating that they had been affected by drought in the past year. The drought affected population was asked how severely the drought had affected their primary livelihood. 84.3% of said it had a large effect and only 1.1% said it had no effect on their primary livelihood. Further, the people who said they had been affected by droughts were asked how severely the droughts affected their household’s food consumption. 85.0% said it had a large effect and only 0.9% said it had no effect. Of those people affected by drought, 62.5% said they had still not recovered from the shock. Agro-pastoralists (94.2%) and pastoralists (96.3%) were more commonly affected by droughts than respondents in peri-urban areas (86.7%).

Food price increase was the second most common shock, with 59.8% of the respondents indicated that they had experienced an increase in food prices in the past year. It is likely that the food price increase occurred because of the drought as both droughts and food price increase were most severe in the same season, Jilaal. 80.6% of those who said they had been affected by a food price increase said that it had a large effect on their primary livelihood. Only 1.0% said the increase had no effect on their primary livelihood. In terms of how the food price increase affected their household’s food consumption, 81.0% of those who said they had been affected said that it had a large effect and only 0.3% said it had no effect. 58.8% of the affected population said they had not yet recovered from the increase in food prices. Food price increase was more frequent among agro-pastoralists (72.0%), and pastoralists (62.5%) than among peri-urban respondents (56.7%).

As can be seen in table 22, the types of hazards were similar between the two districts. Yet, when asked about what other problems the respondent faced, war and explosions were mentioned frequently in Afgooye, but not in Baidoa.

Table 22: Findings on hazards, problems, coping mechanisms, and vulnerable groups

Hazards, Problems, Coping and Vulnerable Groups <sup>16</sup>				
Location	Hazard ranking	Other problems/threats	Coping mechanisms	Vulnerable Groups
<b>Afgooye</b>	Drought, food price increase, human disease or epidemic, loss of livestock due to death, illness of household member.	War & fights, explosions, insecurity, lost money, deaths, thefts, injuries, divorces, fire.	Support from elders, organizations, financial cooperation, and local community committees	Disabled, out of school boy or girl, ex-militia, illiterate, divorced, afflicted by fistula, afflicted by chronic diseases
<b>Baidoa</b>	Drought, food price increase, loss of livestock due to death, human disease or epidemic, illness of household member	Lack of food, insecurity & violence, unemployment, deaths, imprisonment, cholera, lost money,	Support from village heads and elders, fundraising, organizations and government, savings, water collections,	Disabled, out of school boy or girl, ex-militia, illiterate, divorced, afflicted by fistula, afflicted by chronic diseases

<sup>16</sup> To the extent possible, hazards and problems/threats are ranked in terms of importance. Only the five most important, in terms of frequency and severity, hazards are ranked.

		pregnancy, domestic abuse, Al Shabaab, disabilities, lack of water, car accidents	humanitarian aid, food aid/contributions, local community support/contributions and collections to people in need	
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Table 23: Percentage of households affected by a particular shock in a particular season

Percentage of households affected by a particular shock, during a particular season					
Type of Shock	Time of Shock				N
	Deyr	Hagaa	Gu	Jilaal	
<b>Droughts</b>	3.5%	1.1%	11.2%	84.2%	1,622
<b>Floods</b>	28.0%	6.3%	35.2%	30.5%	239
<b>Crop disease or pest</b>	22.3%	14.4%	24.4%	39.0%	439
<b>Livestock disease or epidemic</b>	7.2%	6.2%	5.9%	80.7%	388
<b>Human disease or epidemic</b>	2.0%	4.8%	7.1%	86.2%	652
<b>Conflict or Violence</b>	6.6%	16.6%	11.4%	65.5%	290
<b>Displacement</b>	7.1 %	3.7%	5.4%	83.8%	463
<b>Food price increase</b>	4.9%	4.7%	3.4%	87.0%	1064
<b>Illness of household member</b>	6.8%	7.1%	6.2%	79.9%	546
<b>Death of Wage earner</b>	17.4%	10.8%	10.8%	61.1%	316
<b>Death or illness of someone outside the household</b>	15.9%	11.9%	10.6%	61.6%	151
<b>Sudden loss of outside income</b>	12.3%	19.7%	9.8%	58.2%	122
<b>Unexpected expenses</b>	12.0%	20.8%	12.0%	55.4%	318
<b>Sudden loss of aid</b>	11.2%	5.2%	6.7%	76.9%	134
<b>Loss of livestock due to theft</b>	9.4%	11.0%	16.3%	63.3%	245
<b>Loss of</b>	2.7%	2.8%	3.4%	91.1%	529

<b>livestock due to death</b>					
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### 4.3 Natural Resource Management

The third results area of the programme, NRM, aims to improve eco-system health through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management. There are three indicators related to this results area:

1. Increase in the number of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees
2. % of the target population with improved access to water (for irrigation, domestic use, and livestock)
3. Ha of land under improved technology and/or management practices as a result of the program

This section aims to measure the first and third indicator listed above at the baseline level, to allow for comparisons during and at the end of the project. The second indicator, access to water, is covered in section 4.1, under natural capital. This section relates to more long-term resilience, thus adaptive (incremental adjustment) and transformative (transformational responses) capacities.

#### NRM and Rangeland Management Committees

22.3% of all respondents said their community had a NRM or rangeland committee. Yet, as can be seen in table 24, only 8.1% of the respondents said that their community was conducting any practices to improve technology and/or management of land use. A possible explanation to the sparse number of households reporting any improved technology and/or management practices in their communities may be that many people were simply not aware of the practices or rather did not know what such practices entail. Yet, as this is a baseline, the low levels of NRM may also be because interventions to increase NRM in communities have not yet been partially or fully implemented.

Table 24: Improved NRM, by district

% of HH reporting improved technology and/or management practices, by district	
<b>Afgooye</b>	8.7%
<b>Baidoa</b>	7.7%
<b>All respondents</b>	8.1%

The respondents who indicated that their community had a NRM or rangeland committee were asked about how functional they perceived the NRM or rangeland committee to be. As can be seen in table 25, more people indicated that the committee was functional as opposed to dysfunctional. Yet, more than half (51.3%) of the respondents said they were neutral, which could be an indication that people did not know what a NRM does or what it is supposed to do. Thus, this may be an indication that awareness about NRM ought to be raised and spread in and across the communities.

Table 25: Perceived functionality of NRM/rangeland management committee

Perceived functionality of NRM/rangeland management committee	
Functionality	% of HH
Highly functional	18.20
Somewhat functional	23.50
Neutral	51.30
Somewhat dysfunctional	4.30

Highly dysfunctional	2.80
<b>N=396</b>	

The respondents that said there were practices in their community to improve technology and/or improve management of land use were asked to specify how much land was under improved technology or management. The values differed from less than one hectare to 90 hectares across the respondents, with an average of 17.18 hectares, as can be seen in table 26. The wide spread of the response may be an indication of a lack of knowledge, especially since the spread was wide within villages as well. It could also be that respondents confused the units of measurement. The respondents were asked to respond in either hectare, ta'ap or darap. Most respondents responded in ta'ap (63.2%) or hectare (34.7%). Yet, when comparing the spread of the response disaggregated by type of land units, the spread was still large. Thus, it might be that people had a tough time conceptualising land areas or simply that they did not know and instead estimated an arbitrary number.

Table 26: Ha of land under improved technology and/or management practices

Ha of land under improved technology and/or management practices				
	Percentiles	Smallest		
<b>1%</b>	.0625	.0625		
<b>5%</b>	.25	.0625		
<b>10%</b>	.5	.0625		
<b>25%</b>	2	.0625	Sum of Wgt.	144
<b>50%</b>	3.125		<b>Mean</b>	17.17795
		<b>Largest</b>	Std. Dev.	24.27297
<b>75%</b>	27.5	80		
<b>90%</b>	60	80	Variance	589.1772
<b>95%</b>	70	85	Skewness	1.395148
<b>99%</b>	85	90	Kurtosis	3.615161
<b>N=144</b>				

It should be noted that in future survey rounds, the type of improved technology or management practice will be noted. The project intends to start implementing Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) which will be classified as an improved technology. The table below presents the percentage of households cultivating different types of crops of which some, like sorghum, could be classified as CSA.

Table 27: % households cultivating by crop type

% of households currently cultivating crop, by type and district								
	Maize	Sorghum	Sesame	Rice	Tobacco	Melon	Onion	Other
<b>Afgooye</b>	88.4%	50.9%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.7%	18.8%
<b>N</b>	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
<b>Baidoa</b>	86.3%	62.3%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	23.5%
<b>N</b>	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
<b>Total</b>	87.2%	58.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	1.0%	21.7%
<b>N</b>	<b>295</b>							

#### 4.4 Local Governance Capacity Building

The fourth results area, local governance capacity building, aims to better equip communities, civil society, and local institutions with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors. This results area relates to all three coping strategies under SomRep’s resilience framework: absorptive coping (persistence), adaptive (incremental), and transformative capacities (transformational responses). This area has four key indicators:

1. Increase the number of functional community-based early warning (EW) systems in place
2. Increase the community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities
3. Increase the perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management
4. Increase the households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision - making processes

This section aims to measure each of these indicators at baseline level, thus to be able to measure the progress at midline and endline.

##### Community-Based Early Warning Systems

Only 9.7% of all respondents said there was a community-based early warning system in place in their community. Out of these, 87.3% (151 respondents) said one or more of these were functional; 88 of these respondents were from Baidoa and 63 of the respondents were from Afgooye.

Table 28: Number of functional community-based early warning systems

Functional community-based early warning systems, per district		
District	Number of functional early warning systems	% of HH
<b>Afgooye</b>	0	20.3%
	1	57.0%
	2	17.7%
	3	5.1%
	<b>N=79</b>	
<b>Baidoa</b>	0	6.4%
	1	59.6%
	2	27.7%
	3	5.3%
	6	1.1%
<b>N=94</b>		
<b>Total</b>		
	0	12.7%
	1	58.4%
	2	23.1%
	3	5.2%
	6	0.6%
<b>N=173</b>		

##### Community Initiatives Facilitated to Access Support from Sub-National and National Institutions and Authorities

12.2% (217 respondents) said that initiatives with the aim to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with the recurrent shocks and stressors, such as droughts and conflict, existed in their community. 47.0% (102 respondents) of these said that these initiatives were taken by

the community itself. Thus, 5.7% out of the total sample size reported community initiatives with the aim to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with the recurrent shocks and stressors.

### Effectiveness of Local Leaders and Institutions

As can be seen in table 29, neutral was the most common response to the perceived effectiveness of local leaders and institutions, regardless of the type of issue. One potential reason for this could be that respondents perceived it to be a sensitive question and may have been reluctant to report their true thoughts. However, respondents were informed before the survey that their responses were anonymous, in order to reduce the possibilities of such perceptions. Further, NRM issues had the highest neutral responses out of the different issues. Livelihoods issues had the lowest percentage of neutral responses out of the different issues. In general, and particularly in the context of Somalia, livelihood issues are more frequently mentioned in the general public than NRM issues. Thus, it is more likely that neutral was a true reflection of the respondents' perceptions rather than being a sensitive question.

When it comes to livelihoods, more people perceived local leaders and institutions to be ineffective as opposed to effective. The same was true for DRR and NRM. Only for conflict mitigation was the effectiveness rated higher than the ineffectiveness.

Table 29: Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions

Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions, per issue					
	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Neutral	Somewhat ineffective	Very ineffective
<b>Livelihoods</b>	14.7%	6.2%	55.6%	7.0%	17.0%
<b>DRR</b>	10.2%	5.6%	63.7%	5.0%	15.5%
<b>Conflict mitigation</b>	12.4%	6.4%	64.9%	5.2%	11.1%
<b>NRM</b>	7.1%	3.6%	65.1%	5.7%	18.5%

### Women and Marginalised Groups Involved in Local Planning and Decision-Making

43.9% of all respondents (783 respondents), said that they themselves or a household member belonged to one or several of the following marginalized groups: disabled, out of school boy or girl, ex-militia, illiterate, divorced, HIV positive, afflicted by fistula, afflicted by chronic disease, and above 60 years of age. Out of these, 8.6% (67 respondents) said that they themselves or a household member was involved in local planning and/or decision-making processes in their community.

Only 6.8% (74 respondents) of the female respondents said that they themselves or a household member was involved in local planning and/or decision-making processes in their community. For the male respondents, the involvement was higher: 13.3% (91 respondents).

## 5 Conclusions

This section will provide a summary of the key findings, an analysis of them in comparison to the research aims and goals, and links these findings to the resilience framework provided in section 2.2. This section also provides some recommendations for future research.

The aim of the SomRep TPM project is to monitor the progress of SomRep activities and interventions in two districts: Baidoa and Afgooye. To effectively monitor progress of the project, baseline values needed to be measured. Therefore, in this study, baseline values of each project indicator were measured and recorded across four of the five programme's result areas: livelihoods and food security, social safety nets, NRM, and local governance capacity building.

## Livelihoods and Food Security

The types and number of livelihood and income sources are important indicators of resilience, especially in the context of Somalia as productive livelihood strategies can enhance food access and diversity. Agriculture related livelihoods were the most common type of occupation, especially during the wet seasons. To some extent, agriculture was replaced with unskilled work during the dry season of Jilaal. Household incomes were highest in the rainy season of Gu and lowest in the dry season of Jilaal.

An income diversity score was calculated to measure how many income sources respondent had across all seasons. This was calculated as the mean value for all respondents and was disaggregated by beneficiary type, gender, and livelihoods types. The average income diversity score across all respondents was 4.24. Notably, the score was significantly different between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Beneficiaries had a higher income diversity score. This indicates that those who are the beneficiaries of the program interventions were better off than those not participating in interventions. This could indicate that the program has not been successful in targeting the most vulnerable. Thus, the selection criteria for targeting beneficiaries and communities needs to be carefully reviewed and further monitored. In addition, given that beneficiaries were better off at baseline may make it difficult to monitor the progress of well-being across respondents as it makes attribution of program effect problematic.

The issue of not targeting the most vulnerable was also evident when measuring food security across respondents. Beneficiaries reported an acceptable level of FCS, a score which measured diet diversity, while non-beneficiaries reported a borderline level of FCS. The same was true for RCSI, an index measuring coping strategies, where beneficiaries indicated a higher food security than non-beneficiaries. Again, the protocol for targeting beneficiaries needs to be reviewed and monitored carefully to ensure that the program is targeting the most vulnerable.

Only 22.5% of the respondents were self-reported programme beneficiaries. This made attributing causality difficult, especially for indicators related to individual interventions, such as human capital, which looked specifically at respondents stating they had received training. For example, only 11 respondents said they had received training by SomRep and no significant statistical analysis could be made. Access to beneficiaries lists from trainings and other similar activities would make analysis more meaningful during future monitoring purposes.

## Social Safety Nets and Risks

Social safety nets were not common in the sampled communities. More than half (53.0%) of the respondents stated that they did not have access to any formal or informal risk transfer or sharing resources. Risk transfer and sharing was poor in both districts. Contingency resources were also absent among the respondents. 41.8% of the respondents said that they did not have access to any contingency resources. Out of the contingency resources available, financial savings were the most common contingency resource in both districts.

Droughts and food price increases were the most frequent disasters in both districts. 91.2% of all respondents said that they had been affected by drought in the past year and 59.8% said they had been affected by food price increases. The risk of both shocks was highest in the season of Jilaal. Further, most respondents said that they had not yet recovered from either the drought or the increase in food prices.

## Natural Resources

Natural Resource Management (NRM) was poor across all surveyed communities. Only 8.1% of the respondents said that their community conducted any practices to improve technology and/or the management of land use. Further, when NRM was available, most people were neutral when asked to assess the committee's functionality. Yet, out of the non-neutral responses more people perceived that the NRM or rangeland committee to be functional rather than dysfunctional.

Sustainable water access was poor among the respondents. Most respondents (55.9%) said that they only had access to one water source for irrigation, domestic use, and livestock. The most frequently used type of primary water source was unprotected surface water (river, pond). The average distance, in terms of minutes walking there and back including waiting time, to the primary water source was 25 minutes.

### Local Governance and Capacities

Local governance capacity building aims to improve coping capacities and increase capacities to deal with stressors. These types of coping capacities were rare among communities. Only 9.7% of the respondents stated that there was a community-based early warning system in place in their community. Yet, the functionality of the existing systems was perceived to be high. 87.3% of the respondents that said their community had a community-based early warning system indicated that one or more of these were functional. Moreover, only 5.7% of all respondents said that community initiatives, which aimed to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities in order to respond to and cope with the recurrent shocks and stressors, existed in their community. More people perceived local leaders and institutions to be ineffective as opposed to effective in all issues except for conflict mitigation, where more people perceived local leaders and institutions to be effective rather than the ineffective. The involvement in local planning and or decision making was low amongst vulnerable groups. Only 6.8% of the female respondents were involved in local planning and/or decision-making processes in their community or said that one of their family members were. Involvement was also low among marginalised groups.

## Annex 1: Target Villages/EU Baseline Sample Size Total HH in Baidoa and Afoooye

### Afoooye District

Livelihood	Village Name	Total HHs	Sample
<b>Riverine</b>	Jambaluul	850	<b>366</b>
	Balbaley	387	
	Dhajalaq	400	
	Awgooye	250	
	Baalgure	4500	
	Buula Xaartoy	103	
	Jaran	125	
	Kuraari	650	
	Irdoole	200	
	Ris	320	
		<b>7785</b>	
<b>Agropastrolist</b>	Ambanaale	194	<b>362</b>
	Waranbas	180	
	Kaxarow	300	
	Libaaxle	240	
	Adan wallow	157	
	Doonka	2500	
	Lafoole	1390	
	Abdow Dible	380	
	Buula low	850	
<b>Total</b>		<b>6191</b>	

### Baidoa District

Livelihood	Village Name	Total HH	Sample
<b>Agro-postoral</b>	Bula Jay	288	<b>365</b>
	Misgaale	383	
	Lawile	198	
	Ashagow	134	
	Atheyga	95	
	Aw-Adinle	164	
	Buuky	265	
	Irwirka	1285	
	Kobogooda	120	
	Waryale	325	
	Tumaali	110	
	Bulo-jirey	100	

	Badacade	123	
	Goyale	140	
	Busley	230	
	Midow	230	
	Mooshe	205	
	Masubiye	180	
	Bulla Kerow	211	
	Awdinle	2000	
	Bulla Maalim Mad Hassan	170	
	Makuudi	200	
		<b>7156</b>	
<b>Per-urban</b>	Darusalaam	4500	<b>580</b>
	Waberi	7500	
	Wadajir	1285	
	Horsed	2180	
	Salaamey	3700	
	Adaada	3500	
	Towfiq	7330	
	Howlwadag/Bulla Jumca	810	
	IshaBulla Uusley	800	
<b>IDPS</b>	ADC 1	254	<b>331</b>
	Hanano one	240	
	Warsan	56	
	Sarman weyn	56	
	Wadajir 2 IDP	130	
<b>Total</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>1,726</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>39497</b>	

## The Methodology used to arrive at the above Sample size.

### Justification (Assumption)

- Security may limit the access to other locations.
- Time period for the baseline assessment not sufficient to cover the entire population
- Limited resources to reach all the HH within the target locations

### Sample size Calculation

**Confidence interval= 95%, confidence level= 5, Sample size=X**

Three factors that have been considered in determining the size of the confidence interval.

- Sample size
- Percentage
- Population size

$$\frac{Z^2 * (p) * (1-p)}{c^2}$$

Where:

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal  
(.5 used for sample size needed)

c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal  
(e.g., .04 = ±4)

### **Reference**

[Research Aids](#) (2016) Creative Research Systems

## Annex 2: Log Frame Revised April 2017

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline Value	Narrative explanation in text if necessary	Current value	Narrative explanation in text if necessary	Targets (%) unless otherwise specified in narrative	Narrative explanation in text if necessary	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
			2017 (unless specified)		(incl. reference year)		2019 (unless specified)			
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	To contribute to improved resilience and increased adaptive capacities for communities and households in Somalia to protect their livelihoods over continuing shocks	% Vulnerable households and communities in South central Somalia are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors <sup>a</sup> (See Notes to Baseline Survey - Annex 5)					15		Third party monitoring report Indicator Tracking and Progress reports Mid-term evaluation and final reports	Political stability creates an increasingly enabling environment for both beneficiaries and project staff.
<b>Specific Objectives</b>	Vulnerable households and communities in South Central Somalia are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors and better able to secure household	% Change in mean depth of poverty in program communities	2.97%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Jilal (Lower Shabelle)			10	% increase in number of households able to meet the CMB across all seasons	Third party monitoring report Indicator Tracking Reports	Periods of drought and stress do not overwhelm program implementation; in particular no mass movement of beneficiaries in the first year of implementation

needs year on year.	16.52%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Hagua (Lower Shabelle)			before the project is established. No further deterioration of the drought situation into a famine. Political stability creates an increasingly enabling environment for both beneficiaries and project staff.
	26.58%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Gu (Lower Shabelle)			
	7.87%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Deyr (Lower Shabelle)			
	2.69%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Jilal (Bay)			

			19.74%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Hagua (Bay)					
			15.55%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Gu (Bay)					
			10.57%	% of households able to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) Deyr (Bay)					
		% Change in households with access to contingency resources	58	% of households with access to contingency resources		25	% Increase in households with access to contingency resources	Mid-term and Final Evaluation Reports	

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>R1: Livelihoods &amp; food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.</b>	RI 1.1. Increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends in Somali shillings)	Link to figures 7-10 in narrative report			20	% increase in income levels per household per season	Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Evaluation report Outcome Assessment Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. When producers opt in to producer groups they will obtain better prices than if selling individually. A harsh dry season occurs during the project lifetime, enabling observation of household and community resilience patterns. Sufficient sustained demand in project districts and beyond for the products prepared by community groups.
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		RI 1.2. Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income	13	Percentage change in diversification of assets and livelihood strategies			10	Percentage change in diversification of assets and livelihood strategies		The target areas don't become destination areas for other non-target pastoralists as the target rangelands improve creating completely unsustainable stocking densities.
		RI 1.3.% Increase in ownership of agricultural productive assets at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)		% average ownership agricultural productive assets by livelihood group and sex			20	% increase in average ownership of agricultural productive assets by livelihood group and sex	Indicator Tracking and Progress reports Mid-term and Final Evaluation Reports Third party monitoring report	The target areas don't become destination areas for other non-target pastoralists as the target rangelands improve creating completely unsustainable stocking densities.
	24		All respondents							
	27		Male HH Head							
	23		Female HH Head							
	31		Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head							
	28	Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head								

			32	Pastoralist Male HH Head						
			26	Pastoralist Female HH Head						
			18	Peri-Urban Male HH Head						
			17	Peri-Urban Female HH Head						
		RI 1.4. % of HHs engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)	link to Table 15, Livelihood strategies by risk profile				10	Increase in % of households engaged in more and diversified livelihood strategies with lower risk profiles	Third party monitoring	
	<b>R2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety</b>	RI 2.1. % Increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project (data disaggregated by village/community)	15.96	% in average number of households in Afgoye with access to contingency reserves in place in April 2017			15	% in average number of households in Afgoye with access to contingency reserves in place in April 2017	Third party monitoring Mid-term Evaluation Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. Community attitudes facilitate the inclusion of women and girls into the relevant risk reduction measures. Communities are active and engaged in

	nets.		18	% in average number of households in Baidoa with access to contingency reserves in place in April 2017			15	% in average number of households in Baidoa with access to contingency reserves in place in April 2017		community-led risk awareness raising and planning
		RI 2.2.10 % increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets), during and at the end of the project	16	HH with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing			10			During times of shock and stress, communities do pursue the strategies that they identified



		RI 3.3. 320 Ha of land under improved technology/and or management practice as a result of the Program before, during and at the end of the project implementation	17.18	Mean Ha of land under improved technology/and or management practice per household			17	Mean Ha of land under improved technologies or management practices per household		
	<b>R4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors.</b>	RI 4.1. % increase in the number of respondents stating there is functional community-based early warning system in place during and at the end of the project	10	% respondents stating there was a functional community-based early warning system in place			75	% respondents stating there was a functional community-based early warning system in place	Third party monitoring Mid-term Evaluation Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. Existing local government traditional policies, investments, and initiatives in operational areas are open to change.

		RI 4.2. % increase the number of households reporting the existence of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.	6	% of respondents reporting the existence of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.			30	% of respondents reporting the existence of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.		Sustained willingness of the Government, local authorities, and local groups to support programme initiatives.
		RI 4.3. 25% percentage increase in perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management during	21	% of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with livelihoods			25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with livelihoods		

	and at the end of the project	16	% of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with DRR			25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with DRR		
		18	% of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with conflict mitigation			25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with conflict mitigation		
		11	% of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with NRM			25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with NRM		

		RI 4.4. % increase in households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision -making processes during and at the end of the project	16.7	% HH with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision -making processes			15	% increase in HH with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision -making processes		
	<b>R5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience.</b>	RI 5.1. A minimum of 9 functional learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders	3	Number of functional learning forums currently established			9	Number of learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders	Third party monitoring Mid-term Evaluation Progress reports Research publications	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. Community members interested in tracking progress.

		RI 5.2. At least 2 documents / reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms	2	Documents in progress			2	Documents in progress	Progress reports	Community attitudes facilitate the inclusion of women and girls into the feedback process and contribute towards relevant resilient measures. Local researchers and local research institutions are interested in partnering to explore research questions.
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**R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities has improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity. CAHWs trained on improved animal health management practices (data by age & sex**

<b>A 1.1. Promotion of improved animal health services and related husbandry practices</b>					
<b>A 1.1.1:</b>	Conduct training/refresher training for 47 community animal health workers (CAHWs)	AI 1.1.1a 47people trained on key animal health standards, services and mechanisms (data disaggregated by Age and Sex and type of training) by the end of the implementation period.		Progress reports Training reports Attendance Sheets Training report,	
		AI 1.1.1b 47 trained community-based animal health workers trained and recognized by certifying by the end of the implementation period		Progress reports Training reports Attendance Sheets	
		AI 1.1.2 19 trained CAHWs provided with starter kits			
<b>A 1.1.2:</b>	<b>Link trained 28 CAHWs to SOWELPA</b>	<b>A 1.1.1.2. 28 CAHWs linked to SOWELPA</b>		<b>Activity report</b>	
<b>A 1.1.3:</b>	Provide starter kits to 47 trained CAHWs	AI 1.1.2 47 trained CAHWs provided with starter kits		Training reports Attendance Sheets	
<b>A 1.1.4:</b>	<b>Train CAHWs for 10 communities</b>	<b>10 CAHWs trained</b>		<b>Training reports Attendance Sheets</b>	
<b>A 1.1.5</b>	Replenish Kits for 28 CAHWs	AI 1.1.3 28 CAHWs provided with refresher kits		Distribution list Activity report	
<b>A 1.1.6</b>	<b>Train 5 person from 4 private veterinary pharmacists</b>	<b>A 1.1.3.1. 5 person from 4 private veterinary pharmacists</b>		<b>Training report Training register</b>	

		<b>Trained</b>		
<b>A 1.1.6.1</b>	<b>a. Assess 4 Private veterinary Pharmacies to establish their capacities</b>	<b>A 1.1.3.2 (a) 4 Private veterinary Pharmacies assessed to establish their capacities</b>		<b>Assessment report.</b>
<b>A 1.1.6.2</b>	<b>b. Support 4 private veterinary Pharmacies with capital to replenish stocks</b>	<b>A 1.1.3.3 (b) 4 private veterinary Pharmacies supported with capital to replenish stocks</b>		<b>List of Pharmacies Activity report</b>
<b>A 1.1.6.3</b>	<b>c. Link 16 CAHWs to Private Veterinary Pharmacies</b>	<b>A 1.1.3.4 (c) 16 CAHWs linked to Private Veterinary Pharmacies</b>		<b>Quarterly report List of CAHWS Linked</b>
<b>A 1.1.7</b>	Train 480 agro -pastoralists in crop and animal husbandry fodder production and storage	AI 1.1.4 480 agro-pastoralists trained in animal husbandry, fodder production and storage		Training report Training register Quarterly report
<b>A 1.2.</b>	<b>Promotion of good agricultural production practices for selected crop value chains ( Sorghum &amp; Cow peas</b>			
<b>A 1.2.1.</b>	Develop and roll out 1 agro-pastoral specific improved practices training curriculum ( GAP)	A 1.2.1. 1 agro-pastoral specific improved practices training curriculum developed and rolled out		Roll out report Signed Curriculum
<b>A 1.2.2.</b>	Establish, Strengthen and provide incentives for 20 agro-pastoral field schools facilitators in 12 locations	A 1.2.2. 20 agro-pastoral field schools facilitators established Strengthen and provide incentives		Activity report List of facilitators
<b>A 1.2.2.1</b>	<b>Establish 8 demonstration plots</b>	<b>A 1.2.2.1 8 demonstration plots established</b>		<b>Activity report Quarterly report</b>
<b>A 1.2.3.</b>	Harmonize and roll out 1 Agro pastoral field schools training curriculum	A 1.2.3. 1 Agro pastoral field schools training curriculum Harmonized		Roll out report Signed Curriculum

		and rolled out		
<b>A 1.2.3.1</b>	<b>Conduct 24 Field days to show case GAP to farmers</b>	<b>A 1.2.3.1 24 Field days conducted to show case GAP to farmers</b>		<b>Attendance Sheets Activity report</b>
<b>A1.2.4</b>	Train 902 farmers in GAP (crop, soil and water conservation practices)	AI 1.2.4. 902 farmers trained in GAP (crop, soil and water conservation practices)		Training report Attendance Sheets
<b>A1.2.4.1</b>	<b>Train 20 staff in GAP</b>	<b>A1.2.4.1 20 staff trained in GAP</b>		<b>Training report Attendance Sheets</b>
<b>A1.2.5.</b>	Train 54 Community facilitators in GAP	AI 1.2.5. 54 community facilitators trained in GAP		Training report Attendance Sheets
<b>A1.2.6.</b>	66 trained community facilitators conduct sensitization sessions to inform 11842 HHs of 12 villages regards GAP	A1.2.6. 10532 HHs in 12 villages sensitized to inform them of GAP		Activity report Attendant list Quarterly report
<b>A1.2.7</b>	Provision of farm inputs (tractor hours, seeds and fertilizers) to 1200 beneficiaries for three seasons	A1.2.7. Farm inputs (tractor hours, seeds and fertilizers) provided to 1200 beneficiaries for three seasons		Distribution list Activity report
<b>A1.2.7.1</b>	<b>Train 332 farmers on fodder production and storage and provide access to storage facilities</b>	<b>A1.2.7.1. 332 farmers trained on fodder production and storage and provide access to storage facilities</b>		<b>Training report Attendance Sheets</b>
<b>A1.2.8.</b>	Support farmers to access agricultural inputs. (procurement and distribution of agricultural input) for 1532 farmers: farming tools, seeds, fertilizer and land preparation, etc.	A1.2.8. 1532 farmers Supported to access agricultural inputs. (procurement and distribution of agricultural input) farming tools, seeds,		Distribution list Activity report

		fertilizer and land preparation, etc.		
A1.2.9	Establishing farmer groups for greater leveraging of purchase of inputs and sale of harvests into higher value markets.(training for 10 farmers groups) - 10*10	10 Farmers group established		Group List Activity report
A1.2.10	Build capacity of other community groups, (training of 11 groups).such as irrigation and on home gardening practices) – 11 groups	Capacity of 11 groups build on home gardening practices		Activity report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.11	Training of the farmers and oxen	24 farmers and oxen trained		Activity report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.12	Provision of 16 oxen and oxen ploughs to 8 farmer groups	16 oxen and 8 ox Plough		Distribution List. Attendance Sheets
A1.2.13	Training 8 people on Agro-forestry designs	8 people trained		
A1.2.14	Promotion of Agro-forestry practices through provision of 2740 high value fruit trees/shrubs to farmers to enhance tree cover	2740 high value fruit trees/Shrubs distributed to farmers		Distribution List Activity Report
A1.2.15	Formation of 30 Farmers Groups & Training Farmers groups	30 farmers Group trained		Training report Attendance list
A 1.3.	<b>Improving access to markets and post-harvest handling (storage/value addition) of selected crop value chains</b>			

<b>A1.3.1</b>	Rehabilitation of market infrastructure, access roads through CFW for 1600 beneficiaries - 1050 host community and 450 IDPs, 100 IDPs)	A1.3.1 1600 beneficiaries involved in CFW for rehabilitation of market infrastructure, access roads		
<b>A 1.3.2</b>	Provide 200 trained vulnerable farmers with donkeys and donkey carts for transporting produce to markets	A 1.3.2. 200 trained vulnerable farmers provided with donkeys and donkey carts for transporting produce to markets		Distribution list Activity report Monitoring reports
<b>A1.3.3</b>	Assessment and analysis of agricultural products market value chain by external consultant)	AI 1.3.3 1 Market value chain assessment and analysis for agriculture products conducted and reported		Assessment report.
<b>A 1.3.4</b>	Training and building of sustainable storage facilities and community grain banks for 366 farmers and 20 staff	A 1.3.4a 366 farmers trained on and involved in building sustainable storage facilities. AI 1.3.4b 30% training participants adopt sustainable storage facilities		Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report Site verification reports
<b>A 1.3.4.2</b>	<b>Develop post-harvest storage training manuals &amp; contextualize</b>	<b>A 1.3.4.1. 1 post-harvest storage training manuals developed and contextualize</b>		<b>Signed Manual</b>
<b>A 1.3.4.3</b>	<b>Train 30 Farmer groups on Storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses</b>	<b>A 1.3.4.2. 30 Farmer groups trained on Storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses</b>		<b>Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report</b>
<b>A1.3.3.3</b>	<b>ToT for 20 staff on Storage Techniques</b>	<b>A1.3.3.3 20 staff trained on Storage Techniques</b>		

<b>A1.3.3.4</b>	<b>Building of sustainable storage facilities for 4 communities &amp; link to farmer market association</b>	<b>Sustainable storage facilities build for 4 communities &amp; link to farmer market association</b>	<b>Activity report</b> <b>Quarterly report</b>	
A1.3.5	Value addition: train 300 farmers in value addition: 100 host and 200 IDP households and value addition; provide 25 oil milling machines and 25 maize milling machines	AI 1.3.5a 300 farmers trained in value addition AI 1.3.5b At least 85% of the trained farmers can state at least three key factors of value addition at the end of the training.	Training report Participants list Outcome Assessment	
<b>A1.3.5C</b>	Provide 2 oil milling/extraction machines to 2 communities groups	AI 1.3.5c 25 oil milling machines provided to trained farmers and in use	Distribution list Activity report	
<b>A1.3.5d</b>	Provide 3 maize milling machines to 3 communities groups	AI 1.3.5d 25 maize milling machines provided to trained farmers and in use	Distribution list Activity report	
<b>A1.3.5.1</b>	<b>Support rehabilitation of 1 slaughter facilities and enhance hygienic handling of meat</b>	<b>1 slaughter facility supported and rehabilitated to enhance hygienic handling of meat</b>	<b>Activity report</b>	
<b>A 1.4.</b>	<b>Train 66 Community Agriculture Mobilisers (CAMs) on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses</b>	<b>A 1.4. 66 Community agriculture mobilisers trained on storage techniques</b>	<b>Training report</b> <b>Participants list</b> <b>Quarterly report</b>	
<b>A 1.4.1</b>	Train 764 agro-pastoral farmers in techniques for using more drought-tolerant or faster-maturing crop varieties	A1.3.6.1 764 agro-pastoral farmers trained in techniques for using more drought-tolerant or faster-maturing crop varieties	Training report Participants list Quarterly report	

A 1.4.2	Training 200 (IDPs) beneficiaries on dryland farming and use Water Use Efficient technologies	A1.3.6.2. 200 (IDPs) beneficiaries trained on dryland farming and use Water Use Efficient technologies	Training report Participants list Quarterly report	
A 1.4.3	Distribution of drought tolerant crop seeds to 400 (IDPs) beneficiaries	1.4.3 400 beneficiaries provided with drought tolerant seeds	Progress reports Activity Reports Distribution Reports	
A1.4.4	<b>Promotion IDPs /Peri Urban agricultural technologies (88 farmers)</b>	<b>IDPs /Peri Urban agricultural technologies promoted to 88 farmers</b>		
A 1.5.	<b>Strengthening the capacity of farmers to meet market requirements through improved quality and volume of production</b>			
A1.5.1	<b>Train 480 farmers on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses</b>	<b>480 farmers trained on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses</b>	<b>Training report Participants list Quarterly report</b>	
A 1.5.2.	Support 5 government agriculture extension officers.	5 government agriculture extension officers supported	Participants list Quarterly report	
A1.5.3	Provision of 106 irrigation pumps ( costs include repair and maintenance)	106 irrigation pumps provided ( costs include repair and maintenance)	Distribution list Activity report	
A.1.5.4	<b>Rehabilitation &amp; construction of 12 canals and culvers (water intake, berkad, infrastructure)</b>	<b>12 Canals and culvers rehabilitated</b>	<b>Progress reports BOQ and Designs/Completion certificates Field Monitoring Reports</b>	
A.1.5.5	<b>Rehabilitation of water catchments for (200 HHs)</b>	<b>water catchments rehabilitated for 200HH</b>	<b>Progress reports</b>	
A 1.6.	<b>Increasing incomes of rural households through strengthened commercial links between smallholder farmers and buyers.</b>			
A 1.6.1.	<b>Form/</b> Strengthen 6 existing market associations	6 existing market associations strengthened	Progress report	

<b>A 1.6.2.</b>	Organizing trade fairs/ Workshops ( after every harvest)	AI 1.6.2 4 Trade fairs/workshops organized after every harvest	Progress report	
<b>A 1.6.3.</b>	value chain study development on Sesame	AI 1.6.3 1 Value chain study on sesame conducted	Progress report	
<b>A 1.6.4.</b>	<b>Create /strengthen linkage between 6 farmer groups and buyers</b>	<b>Linkages between 6 farmer groups and buyers Created and strengthened</b>	<b>Progress report</b>	
<b>A 1.6.5.</b>	<b>Training of 5 staff on Formation of marketing Association/cooperatives, Beneficiary Group organization/formation</b>	<b>Staff trained on Formation of marketing Association/cooperatives, Beneficiary Group organization/formation</b>	<b>Training report Participants List</b>	
<b>A1.6.6</b>	<b>Improve key agricultural and agro-pastoral infrastructure such as feeder roads, and farm bush clearing through CFW). 400HH</b>	<b>Agricultural and agro-pastoral infrastructure such as feeder roads, and farm bush clearing through improved for 400HH</b>	<b>Progress report</b>	
<b>A 1.7</b>	<b>Promote business development services among HHs</b>			
<b>A 1.7.1</b>	Assess the capacities of the 2 existing Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) ( 2 companies)	A 1.7.1 2 existing Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) ( 2 companies) assessed	Assessment report. Quarterly report	
<b>A 1.7.2.</b>	Provide revolving funds to the 6 trained groups for business start-up (6 groups)	A 1.7.2 6 25 trained groups provided with revolving fund for business start-up (6 groups)	Training report Participants List	
<b>A 1.7.3.</b>	Training 400 beneficiaries on cost recovery and marketing	A 1.7.3. 400 beneficiaries trained on cost recovery and marketing	Training report Participants List	
<b>A 1.7.4.</b>	Specialized training ( high level) for business development training targeting 5 Ministry staff	A 1.7.4. 5 Ministry staff provided with Specialized training ( high level) on	Training report Participants List	

		business development training		
A 1.7.5.	Support for agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives (business investment start-up costs for 10 groups)	A 1.7.5. 10 groups Supported with agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives		List of Groups Progress Report
A 1.7.6.	<b>Provide financial training to 6 identified groups</b>	<b>A 1.7.6. 6 Identified groups trained in financial aspects</b>		<b>Training report Participants List</b>
A 1.7.7	<b>Provide Start up loans for agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for 8 women's and other small group cooperatives (business investment start-up costs for 8 groups)</b>	<b>A 1.7.7 8 women's and other small group cooperatives (business investment start-up costs for 8 groups) Provided with Startup loans for agricultural and livestock processing</b>		<b>List of Groups Activity report Quarterly report</b>
A 1.7.8	<b>Training of 8 groups on agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives</b>	<b>8 groups trained on agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives</b>		<b>Training report Participants List</b>
A 1.7.9.	<b>Construction of 1 vegetable Market</b>	<b>1 constructed vegetable market</b>		<b>Progress/Activity reports Photographs</b>
<b>A 1.8.</b>	<b>Link women, men &amp; youth to vocational training opportunities</b>			
A 1.8.1.	Link 100 IDP women, men & youths to vocational training opportunities based on the identified needs	100 IDP women, men & youths linked to vocational training opportunities based on the identified needs		Quarterly report Attendance Sheets

A 1.8.2.	Conduct vocational training for market demand-driven skills (based on market assessments, (providing attendance costs where necessary), to strengthen peri-urban beneficiary livelihood skills, with a focus on 492 marginalized groups such as youth, women IDPs and returnees.	A 1.8.2. 492 vocational training graduates Supported with startup kit of 400Usd each to help them practice the skills and earn livelihood	Participants list Quarterly report	
A 1.8.2.	Link 60 IDP women, men & youth to vocational training opportunities, providing attendance costs where necessary; providing training in business development. Restock 100 women IDPs/returnees graduating from vocational training schools with goats to help them practice the skills and earn livelihood.	A 1.8.2. 60 IDP women, men & youth linked to vocational training opportunities, providing attendance costs where necessary; providing training in business development. Restock 100 women IDPs/returnees graduating from vocational training schools with goats to help them practice the skills and earn livelihood.	Participants list Quarterly report	
A 1.8.3.	Support to internships with local businesses after vocational training	A 1.8.4. Support to internships with local businesses after vocational training supported	Participants list Quarterly report	
A 1.8.4.	Strengthen capacity of CBO and government vocational training centers to help provide market-driven skills training (training and support for 3 CBOs)	A 1.8.5. Capacity of CBO and government vocational training centers to help provide market-driven skills training (training and support for 3 CBOs) Strengthened	List of CBOs/Vocational centers Quarterly report	
A 1.8.5.	<b>Train and develop the skills of 2 youth groups on the production of modern bee hives</b>	<b>2 youth groups trained on the production of modern bee hives</b>	<b>Training Report Attendance Sheets</b>	

A 1.8.6.	Training for 2 youth groups on poultry production (on marketing, poultry health and feeding)	2 youth groups trained on poultry production (on marketing, poultry health and feeding)	Training Report Attendance Sheets
A 1.8.7.	Support 2 poultry groups to improve production ( provision of incubators, construction of poultry structure)	2 poultry groups supported to improve production ( provision of incubators, construction of poultry structure)	Activity report Quarterly Report List of Participants
A 1.8.8.	Train 2 youth and women groups in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood	2 youth and women groups Trained in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood	Training Report Attendance Sheets
A 1.8.9.	Support 2 youth and women groups in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood (Beehives, protective gear)	2 youth and women groups supported in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood (Beehives, protective gear)	Activity report Quarterly Report List of Participants
A 1.9	<b>Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities</b>		
A 1.9.1	Crisis modifier atcivities are implemented in case of acute emergencies		Activity report
<b>RESULT 2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety nets.</b>			
A 2.1.	<b>Support Communities to develop own risk reduction processes</b>		
A 2.1.1	Support 36 communities to develop their own risk reduction processes and implement them	AI 2.1.1a 36 communities developed their own risk reduction processes AI 2.1.1b 36 communities report the implementation of their risk reduction	Progress reports Community Risk reduction plans

		processes		
A 2.1.2	Strengthen 36 community-level early warning committees	A 2.1.2. 36 community-level early warning committees strengthened		Activity report Quarterly report
<b>A 2.2.</b>	<b>Communities supported to develop own contingency resources tied to early warning indicators</b>			
A 2.2.1	Support 30 communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators	30 communities supported to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators		Progressive report Quarterly report
A 2.2.2.	<b>Match 11 communities' own contingency resources through financial contribution</b>	<b>11 communities' own contingency resources matched through financial contribution</b>		<b>Quarterly report</b>
A 2.2.3	Strengthen 36 community-level early warning committees	36 community-level early warning committees strengthened		Quarterly report
A 2.2.4.	Provide conditional cash transfers for vulnerable households 2,715 HH with productive labor resources.	A 2.2.3. 2,715 HH vulnerable households provided with productive conditional cash transfers for labor resources		Progressive report Participants List
A 2.2.5.	Revitalizing and capacity building of 36 village committees in target area	A 2.2.4. 36 village committees in target area provided with capacity Building		Training Report Attendance Sheets
A 2.2.6.	Organize follow up meetings and refresher trainings for committees to ensure adequate community management and maintenance of rehabilitated/constructed structures	A 2.2.5. Follow up meetings and refresher trainings organized for committees to ensure adequate community		Meeting Minute Attendance List

		management and maintenance of rehabilitated/constructed structures		
A 2.2.7.	Provide training to 11 community-level early warning committees & Community Mobilizers	11 community-level early warning committees & Community Mobilizers trained		Training Report Attendance List
A 2.2.8.	Provide training to representatives from 11 communities on early warning and contingency planning process	11 representatives from communities on early warning and contingency planning process provided trainings		Training reports Attendance Sheets
A 2.2.9.	Provide training to representatives from 11 communities on development of contingency plans	11 representatives from communities provided trainings on development of contingency plans		Training reports Attendance Sheets
A 2.2.10.	Conduct meeting for the 11 communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators	Meeting conducted for the 11 communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators		Meeting Minute Participants list
A 2.2.10.	Support water harvesting technologies through cash for work for 3 rounds ( trapezoidal bunds, Contour bunds and semi-circular bunds)	water harvesting technologies supported through cash for work for 3 rounds ( trapezoidal bunds, Contour bunds and semi-circular bunds)		Activity report Attendance Sheets
<b>A 2.3.</b>	<b>Strengthen and link Self-help mechanisms to early action system</b>			
A 2.3.1	Link the community plans to government institutions or NGOs	AI 2.3.1b 36 community plans linked to government institutions or NGOs		Progressive report
A 2.3.2.	Link a 11 community plans to the government institutions or NGOs	11 community plans linked to the government		Progressive report

		institutions or NGOs		
<b>A2.3.3</b>	<b>Formation of and training 11 EWCs</b>	<b>11 groups formed</b>		<b>Group List Activity report</b>
<b>A 2.3.4</b>	<b>Train 5 staff on EWEA</b>	<b>5 staff trained on EWEA</b>		<b>Training report Attendance Sheets</b>
<b>A 2.4.</b>	<b>Women, men and youth groups establish community managed village savings &amp; loans schemes</b>			
<b>A 2.4.1.</b>	Orientate 43 community leaders and village committees on the savings and loans schemes methodology	A 2.4.1. 43 community leaders and village committees oriented on the savings and loans schemes methodology		Activity report Attendance Sheets
<b>A 2.4.2.</b>	1,400 (200 IDPs, , 1,200)Women, men & youth groups establish community managed savings & loans schemes	A 2.4.2. 1,400 (200 IDPs, , 1,200)Women, men & youth groups established community managed savings & loans schemes		Group List Activity report
<b>A 2.4.3.</b>	Train 90 VSLA groups in business skills	A 2.4.3. 90 VSLA groups trained in business skills		Training report Participants List
<b>A 2.4.4.</b>	Conduct 3 Cross-learning visits between VSLAs	A 2.4.4. 3 Cross-learning visits between VSLAs conducted		Activity report
<b>A 2.4.5.</b>	<b>Train 5 Staff TOT on Village Savings and Loans Associations (VS &amp; LA) on MIS-Management Information System and BDS</b>	<b>A 2.4.6. 5 Staff TOT trained on Village Savings and Loans Associations (VS &amp; LA) on MIS-Management Information System and BDS</b>		<b>Training report Participants List</b>
<b>A 2.4.6.</b>	<b>Train 8 field monitors to work with VS &amp; LA</b>	<b>Train 8 field monitors trained to work with VS &amp; LA</b>		<b>Training report Participants List</b>
<b>A 2.4.7.</b>	<b>Documentation of piloting of VSLA groups in fragile context</b>	<b>A 2.5.5. piloting of VSLA groups in fragile context</b>		<b>Documentation report</b>

		<b>Documented</b>		
<b>A 2.5</b>	<b>Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities</b>			
<b>A 2.5.1</b>	<b>Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies</b>			<b>Activity report</b>
<b>RESULT 3: Natural resource management: Eco-system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource</b>				
<b>A 3.1.</b>	<b>Promotion of 36 Intra-community dialogue and resource sharing</b>	<b>36 Intra-community dialogue and resource sharing Promoted</b>		<b>Minutes of meetings Progress/activity reports Signed list of attendance</b>
<b>A 3.1.1.</b>	A 3.1.1. Facilitate and support discussions within 36 communities on utilization and sharing of resources	A 3.1.1. 30 communities discussions on utilization and sharing of resources facilitated and supported		Activity report Attendance Sheets
<b>A 3.2.</b>	<b>Support Communities to maintain and improve natural resources through holistic rehabilitation</b>			
<b>A 3.2.1.</b>	Strengthen 11 existing local institution(s)/authorities in holistic natural resource management	A32.1. 11 existing local institution(s)/authorities strengthened in holistic natural resource management		List of Institutions Activity Report
<b>A 3.2.2.</b>	Support rehabilitation of natural resources through cash for work: shallow wells, embankments, soil and water conservation structures, etc.	A 3.2.2. Rehabilitation of natural resources through cash for work: (shallow wells, embankments, soil and water conservation structures,) Supported.		List of rehabilitated natural resources Activity Report
<b>A 3.2.3.</b>	Harmonize 1 training approaches on natural resource management	A 3.2.3. 1 training approaches on natural resource management harmonized		Signed training Manual

A 3.2.4.	Train & raise awareness in 30 communities on drought cycle management	30 communities trained and sensitized on drought cycle management	Activity report Attendance Sheets	
A 3.2.5.	<b>Training of 120 agro pastoralists on natural resource management, fodder production and storage</b>	<b>A 3.2.5. 120 agro pastoralists trained on natural resource management, fodder production and storage</b>	<b>Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report</b>	
A 3.2.6.	<b>Provide Environment friendly stoves to 100HHs in the IDPs</b>	<b>100HHs in the IDPs provided with environmental friendly stoves</b>	<b>Distribution list Activity report</b>	
A 3.2.7.	<b>Fund the community-led development and implementation of action plans and monitor the utilization of funds the developed NRM strategies &amp; Application of GIS data in NRM management) After the study 21villages*10members</b>	<b>Community-led development and implementation of action plans funded and monitored</b>	<b>List of the organizations Progress report</b>	
A 3.2.9	<b>Develop 22 community-led development and implementation of action plans to address vulnerability to drought and other shocks; including Natural Resource Management lead to address the effects of ecosystem vulnerability to livelihoods</b>	<b>22 Community-led development and implementation of action plans to address vulnerability to drought and other shocks developed</b>	<b>Progress report Work Plans developed</b>	
A 3.3.	<b>Make existing community natural resources accessible to the vulnerable during dry &amp; drought periods</b>			
A 3.3.1.	Develop 1 traditional guidelines for managing Natural Resources(stakeholder meeting and code of conduct development )	A 3.3.1. 1 traditional guidelines for managing Natural Resources(stakeholder	Signed training Manual Quarterly report	

		meeting and code of conduct development ) Developed		
A 3.3.2.	Develop 1 Community based natural resource management manual	A3.3.2. 1 Community based natural resource management manual Developed		Signed training Manual
A 3.3.3.	<b>Rehabilitate 6 Earth pans for 6 villages ( 720 beneficiaries) through cash for work &amp; contractual mechanisms</b>	<b>6 Earth pans for 6 villages ( 720 beneficiaries) Rehabilitated through cash for work &amp; contractual mechanisms</b>		<b>Activity report Quarterly report</b>
A 3.4	<b>Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities</b>			
A 3.4.1	<b>Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies</b>			<b>Activity report</b>
<b>RESULT 4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors.</b>				
A4.1	<b>Undertake a capacity and training needs assessment of groups or institutions identified as key to community management, community-to-community relations, rangeland management, natural resource management, social inclusion, conflict resolution, or others important to resilience-building</b>			
A.4.1.	Conduct 1 capacity and training needs assessment of groups or institutions identified as key to community management, community-to-community relations, rangeland management, natural resource management, social inclusion, conflict resolution, or others important to resilience-building	A 4.1. 1 Capacity needs assessment conducted for identified groups or institutions		Assessment report.

A.4.1.1.	Conduct 24 Coordination meetings/partners/local authorities	A.4.1.1. 24 coordination meeting conducted	Meeting Minute Participants list	
<b>A 4.2.</b>	<b>Build the capacity of local government in leadership, governance and technical areas</b>			
A4.2.2.	Technical training workshops for 5 government officials	A4.2.2. Technical training workshops for 5 government officials conducted	Workshop report Attendance Sheets	
A4.2.3.	Provide 3 Computers and accessories	A4.2.3.3 computer accessories provided to the government officials	List of Computers	
A 4.2.4.	<b>Train VDCs and LAs in governance and leadership</b>	<b>A 4.2.4.VDCs and LACs trained in Governance and leadership</b>	<b>Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report</b>	
A 4.2.5.	<b>Training of Staff and Government on Development Facilitation and Resilience Programming</b>	<b>A 4.2.5.Staff and Government trained on Development Facilitation and Resilience Programming</b>	<b>Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report</b>	
A4.2.6	<b>Build capacity of Village Committees and District Authorities to be able to mitigate vulnerability to shocks and strengthen community early warning mechanisms and response. (training and development of community action plans in 21 targeted communities</b>	<b>Capacity of Village Committees and District Authorities build in 21 target communities to be able to mitigate vulnerability to shocks and strengthen community early warning mechanisms and response</b>	<b>Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report</b>	
<b>A 4.3.</b>	<b>Support formation of community-level interest groups (linked to district-level cooperatives or other orgs) around processing of specific farm produce e.g. horticultural crops</b>			

A 4.3.1.	A 4.3.1. Support formation of community-level interest groups (linked to district-level cooperatives or other organizations) around processing of specific farm produce e.g. horticultural crops	A 4.3.1. Formation of community-level interest groups supported (linked to district-level cooperatives or other organizations) around processing of specific farm produce	Activity report List of groups supported	
A 4.3.2.	<b>Rehabilitate 1 livestock markets(milk, vegetable) collection hubs for enhanced marketing</b>	<b>A 4.3.2. Rehabilitated 1 livestock markets(milk, vegetable) Rehabilitated marketing</b>	<b>Activity report Quarterly report</b>	
A 4.3.3.	Establish and train 2 farmer producer groups around processing of specific farm produce	A 4.3.3. 2 farmer producer groups around processing of specific farm produce Established and trained	List of groups Training report	
A 4.3.4.	<b>Establishment/rehabilitation of 1 vegetable market infrastructure</b>	<b>A 4.3.4. 1 vegetable market infrastructure established/rehabilitated</b>	<b>Activity report</b>	
<b>A 4.4.</b>	<b>Train institutions to provide support to local pastoralists on mobility, splitting of herds, promoting mixed herds, and emergency livestock off-take activities based on capacity assessment findings</b>			
A 4.4.1.	Training 82 community leaders on peace building and resource sharing, and conflict resolution mechanism.	A4.4.1. 82 community leaders trained on peace building and resource sharing, and conflict resolution mechanism.	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
A 4.4.2	Facilitate 70 community and opinion leaders quarterly meetings and development of Community Action Plans	A 4.4.2. 70 community and opinion leaders quarterly meetings and development of Community Action Plans Facilitated	Minutes of meetings Activity reports Attendance Sheets	
<b>A 4.5</b>	<b>Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities</b>			

A 4.5.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies		Activity report	
<b>RESULT 5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience</b>				
<b>A 5.1. Holding dissemination forums for sharing of knowledge on Resilience</b>				
A 5.1.1.	Participation in 12 SomReP technical working group and steering committee to share project learning	A 5.1.1. Participated in 12 SomReP technical working group and steering committee to share project learning	Working group report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
<b>A 5.2. Conduct research or studies on resilience in Somalia - 2 studies</b>				
A 5.2.1	Conduct 2 research studies on resilience	AI 5.2.1 2 research studies conducted	Research reports	
<b>A 5.3. Conduct field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences</b>				
A 5.3.1	Conduct 24 field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences	AI 5.3.1 24 field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences conducted	Field sharing report Attendance list	
A 5.3.2.	Conduct participatory, in-depth vulnerability assessments and systems analysis at community level and refine activity choices during 6-month inception phase of project	A 5.3.2. Participatory, in-depth vulnerability assessments and systems analysis at community level and refine activity choices during 6-month inception phase of project conducted	Vulnerability Assessment report	
<b>A 5.4. Hold periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress</b>				
A 5.4.1.	Organize 22 periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress	AI 5.4.1 22 Periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress conducted	Minutes of meetings Progress/activity reports Attendance list	

## Annex 3: Quantitative Household Survey

### SOMREP BASELINE SURVEY QUANTITATIVE SURVEYS – AFGOYE AND BAIDOA FEBRUARY, 2017 HOUSEHOLDS

#### CONSENT PROTOCOL

My name is [enumerator name] and I work for SomReP, a consortium of agencies that includes *World Vision*.

Your household has been selected by chance from all households in the area for this interview. This will be the first interview, and we intend to follow up with you every quarter for two years. The purpose of this interview is to obtain current information about households in this area and their well-being (for example, health, education, livelihoods).

The survey is voluntary and the information that you give will be confidential. The information will be used to prepare reports, but will not include any specific names. There will be no way to identify that you gave this information.

Could you please spare some time (about 1-2 hours) for the interview?

Y / N

#### 0 - TRACKING INFORMATION [MOSTLY NOT ASKED OF RESPONDENT]

<b>Date</b>	..... / ..... / 2017	<b>Time</b>	... : ...
<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Village name</b>	
<b>Livelihood Zone</b> <b>Codes:</b> 1 – Agro-pastoral 2 – Pastoral 3 – Peri-Urban		<b>Type of dwelling:</b>	1 – Traditional shelter 2 – Galvanized iron sheet 3 – Concrete shared building 4 – Concrete private building
<i>Is this settlement an IDP camp? (Y/N)</i>			
<b>GPS – Latitude</b>		<b>GPS – Longitude</b>	
<b>Enumerator Team Leader:</b>		<b>Enumerator:</b>	[Built in to device]
<b>Respondent Name</b>		<b>Contact Info:</b>	
<b>Respondent ID (left on call sheet)</b>			
	<b>Y / N</b>	<b>If NOT, what is the relationship of the respondent to the household head?</b>	
<b>Is the respondent the head of his or her household?</b>		1. HH head 2. Spouse 3. Child 4. Parent 5. Sibling 6. Other relative 7. No relation	
<b>ENUMERATOR: Assure that the respondent is an adult in the household with sufficient knowledge of the household's situation, such as the head or a spouse. If no such individual is available, post-pone the interview until he/she becomes available.</b>			

## 1 - PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

<p><b>1.1 Have you or any other member of your household received or directly benefited from any assistance from [indicate the local SomReP Partner organization] in the past 12 months?</b></p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	
<p><b>1.1a If the household HAS benefited [1.1 = Yes] from aid from this organization, what form(s) of aid (select all that apply)?</b></p>	<p>1 – Food aid (for work or unconditional)  2 – Cash/vouchers (for work or unconditional)  3 – Free/subsidized seeds  4 – Other free agricultural goods/assets  5 – Free household goods/assets  6 – Restocking (livestock transfers)  7 – Livestock treatment (vaccines &amp; medication)  8 –New livestock-related infrastructure (road, loading ramp, shed)  9 – Improved land access for farming (share-cropping)  10 – New/improved water access point  11 – Loan received (directly or through an enterprise/credit group)  12 – Member of Village Savings &amp; Loan / Ayuto / Hagbaad  13 – Training (ANY, including agriculture, livestock, marketing, vocational, or resource management) [If YES, open question 4.7 below]</p>	
<p><b>1.2 Do you or anyone in your household have a means of contacting this organization to provide feedback about the service(s) provided?</b></p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	
<p><b>1.3 Have you or any other member of your household received any assistance from any other aid organization in the past 12 months?</b></p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	
<p><b>1.3a If the household HAS benefited [1.3 = Yes] from aid from a different organization, what form(s) of aid (select all that apply)?</b></p>	<p>1 – Food aid (for work or unconditional)  2 – Cash/vouchers (for work or unconditional)  3 – Free/subsidized seeds  4 – Other free agricultural goods/assets  5 – Free household goods/assets  6 – Restocking (livestock transfers)  7 – Livestock treatment (vaccines &amp; medication)  8 –New livestock-related infrastructure (road, loading ramp, shed)  9 – Improved land access for farming (share-cropping)  10 – New/improved water access point  11 – Loan received (directly or through an enterprise/credit group)  12 – Member of Village Savings &amp; Loan / Ayuto / Hagbaad  13 – Training – agriculture, livestock, marketing, vocational, or resource management [If YES, open question 4.7 below]  14 – Other (specify):</p>	

## 2 - HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE (LODGING, WATER, SANITATION; HEALTH SERVICES?)

<p>2.1 a) Does your community have a Natural Resource Management/Rangeland Committee? (Y/N)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)				
<p>b) If yes, how functional would you say the committee is?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly Functional (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat functional (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat dysfunctional (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Highly dysfunctional (5)				
<p>2.2 a) In your community, are there any practices conducted to improve technology and/or management of land use?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)				
<p>b) If yes, how much land in the community is under improved land use technology and/or management practices?</p>	<p>[Units codes]</p> <p>1 – Hectares            2 – Ta’ap            3 – Darap</p>		<p>[Numbers]</p>		
<p><b>2.3 Water Sources</b></p> <p>a. How many water sources do you use over the year for household, agricultural and livestock purposes?</p> <p>b. What is your household’s [primary/secondary] source of water for [household/animal/agricultural irrigation] uses during the most recent [wet/dry] season?</p> <p>c. How long (in MINUTES) does it take to go to this water source, get water, and come back (including wait time)? (if water source is in compound, record 00 minutes)</p> <p>d. If water is NOT in your compound, who usually goes to this water source to fetch water for your household? (Probe: is this person under age 15? What sex?)</p>	<p>[b. WATER SOURCE CODES]</p> <p>1 – Unprotected surface water (river, pond)            2 – Harvest rainwater - Earth pan            3 – Harvest rainwater – Berkad            4 – Unprotected spring            5 – Unprotected well            6 – Hand pump well            7 – Borehole            8 – Water kiosk            9 – Water car / tanker            10 – Public tap or stand pipe            11 – Piped household water, in dwelling or yard            12 – Other (specify): _____</p>				
<p>[c. CODES for WHO]</p> <p>1 – Adult male            2 – Adult female            3 – Male child (&lt;15 years)            4 – Female child (&lt;15 years)            5 – Anybody from household            6 – Other (specify)</p>	<p>The most recent wet season (this season, Gu)</p>		<p>The most recent dry season (last season, Jilaal)</p>		
	<p>_a_wet</p>	<p>_b_wet</p>	<p>_c_wet</p>	<p>_a_dry</p>	<p>_b_dr y _c_dry</p>
<p>2.4 [Household]</p>	<p>Primary [2.1_pri]</p>				
	<p>Secondary [2.1_sec]</p>				

2.5 [Livestock]	Primary					
2.6 Does the household practice any form of irrigation, i.e. use any source of water for AGRICULTURE other than rainfall in the WET/DRY season? Y/N						
2.7 [Agriculture]	Primary		N/A	N/A		N/A N/A

2.8a What kind of sanitary facility does the household use [codes]?	2.8b Where is this facility located [codes]?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Use bush or fields</li> <li>2 – Bucket/plastic bag latrine (flying toilet)</li> <li>3 – Simple pit latrine</li> <li>4 – Covered pit latrine</li> <li>5 – Ventilation improved latrine</li> <li>6 – Pour flush bucket latrine</li> <li>7 – Flush toilet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Inside the house</li> <li>2 – Attached to the house</li> <li>2 – Elsewhere in the yard</li> <li>3 – Outside the yard</li> </ul>

### 3 - FOOD SECURITY

[Food Consumption Score]		
	a.	b.
3.1_Xa. Has this household eaten [Items X = 1 – 10] in the past 7 days?	[YES/NO ]	[number between 1 and 7]
_01 Any food made of grains (maize, rice, bur (injera, sabayad, rooti), sorghum, pasta, makaroni)		
_02 Any kind of tuber (potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, or other foods made from roots or tubers)		
_03 Any pulses (beans, lentils, peas, cowpeas)		
_04 Any vegetables		
_05 Any fruits		
_06 Any meat (camel, beef, goat, lamb, chicken or other poultry, liver, other organ meats, fish)		
_07 Any eggs		
_08 Any dairy products (milk, sour milk)		
_09 Any sugar or honey		
_10 Any oil or fat (butter, ghee, camel hump, vegetable oil)		

[Reduced CSI]		[Number between 0 and 7]
3.2_X. If there have been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to:		
_01 Rely on less preferred or less expensive food?		
_02 Borrow food, or rely on help from a relative?		
_03 Limit portion size at mealtimes?		
_04 Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?		
_05 Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?		

[Household Hunger Scale]		a.	b. IF YES, how often did this happen in the past 4 weeks / 30 days?
3.3_Xa In the past [4 weeks / 30 days] ...		Y/N	1 – Never 2 – Rarely (1-2 times) 3 – Sometimes (3-10 times) 4 – Often (more than 10 times)
_01 ...was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?			
_02 ...did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?			

<b>03</b>	<b>...did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?</b>	
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#### 4- LIVELIHOODS (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION & LIVESTOCK)

##### 4.1 What is your primary occupation?

- Nomadic herder (1)
- Livestock owner (2)
- Agricultural labourer (3)
- Farming on own farm (4)
- Farm owner employing laborers (5)
- Fisherman (6)
- Fishing business owner employing laborers (7)
- Unskilled worker (8)
- Skilled Worker (9)
- Office worker (assistant) (10)
- Office worker (professional) (11)
- Private business employee (12)
- Private business sole proprietor (13)
- Private business owner employing 1-5 workers (14)
- Private business owner employing more than five workers (15)
- Teacher (16)
- Military/police (17)
- Government employee support staff (18)
- Government employee mid-level (19)
- Government employee senior-level (20)
- Other (97)
- Refused (98)
- Don't know (99)

**4.2.1a How many different sources of income do you have in (season)**  
**2.2.1b What is the most important source of income (in cash or kind) for your household, in [season]?**  
**4.2.2a What is the second most important source of income (in cash or kind) for your household, in [season] [IF only one, enter "N/A"]?**  
**4.2\_3a What is the third most important source of income (in cash or in kind) for your household, in [season]? Include a livelihood, if any, that OCCASIONALLY take on, such as when your main livelihoods fail and/or you are in need of additional resources [if none, enter "N/A"]**

4.2\_1b, 4.2\_2b, 4.2.3b  
 Does this livelihood provide income in CASH or in KIND/FOOD (check both if applicable)?

Livelihood [codes; USE, DO NOT READ]	_Jilaal	_Gu	_Hagaa	_Deyr	CASH [b_cash]	KIND/FOOD [b_food]
1. Agriculture / farm work (own farm)						
2. Livestock management (own livestock)						
3. Fishing						
4. Charcoal production						
5. Unskilled manual <i>off-farm</i> labour (construction, loading...)						
6. Unskilled manual <i>on-farm</i> labour						
7. Religious rituals						
8. Skilled manual labour (tailor, mechanic, carpenter...)						
9. Salaried labour (teacher, money transfer agent, NGO work, government)						

10. Petty business – female (food sales, boutique, qaat sales, other...)					
11. Petty business – male (food sales, boutique, other...)					
12. Business (big stores, food, hardware, livestock exchange...)					
13. Cash / food for work					
14. Other (specify) _____					
15. N/A					
<b>4.3. How much would you estimate the income of your household (in SL SH) during a normal month in (season)</b>					
No income at all right now (1)					
Up to 500,000 Somali shillings (2)					
Over 500,000 up to 1 million Somali shillings (3)					
Over 1 million shillings up to 2 million Somali shillings (4)					
Over 2 million up to 3 million Somali shillings (5)					
Over 3 million up to 5 million Somali shillings (6)					
Over 5 million Somali shillings (7))					
Don't know (98)					
Refused (99)					

*AGRICULTURE*

4.4a Did you or your household cultivate ANY land in the past 12 months / year?		Y / N		
4.5 How much land does your household currently cultivate?		b [Units codes] 1 – Hectares 2 – Ta’ap 3 – Darap		c [number]
4.6_a What was the most recent [/season prior to the last] season in which you or your household cultivated land?	[Season code] 0 – N/A (did not cultivate) 1 – Jilaal 2 – Gu 3 – Haggaa 4 – Deyr	b Units (code): 1 – Hectares 2 – Ta’ap 3 – Darap	c [number]	d 1 – Maize 2 – Sorghum 3 – Sesame 4 – Rice (paddy) 5 – Tobacco 6 – Melon 7 – Onion 8 – Other (specify all)
4.7_b&c How much land did you cultivate in this most recent season [/in the season prior to the last]?				
4.8d Which crops did you cultivate in this most recent season [/in the season prior to the last]? Check all that apply.				
_01	Most Recent season			
_02	Season prior to last			

**LIVESTOCK**

4.9_Xa How many [X = 1 – 10] does your household currently possess?		4.9_Xb How would you rate the over-all condition/robustness of these animals?
[animal]	[number]	1 – Poor / worse than average 2 – Ok / average 3 – Good / better than average
_01 Camels – FEMALE		
_02 Camels – MALE		
_03 Cattle		
_04 Oxen		
_05 Donkeys		
_06 Sheep		
_07 Goats		
_08 Poultry		
_09 Do you have any OTHER animals, not mentioned? (specify) How many?		

**LIVELIHOOD TRAININGS AND PRACTICES**

4.10_X Have you or a member of your household received training in [X = 1 – 16] in the past 12 months? [OPEN IF #13 is selected for 1.1a OR 1.3a]		Received Training [Y/N]
[Training type; read all]		
01	Livestock – Animal (Livestock) Health	
02	Livestock – Fodder production	
03	Livestock – Pasture management (or community-based grazing)	
04	Livestock- Marketing, sales, or value addition	
05	Agricultural - Seed selection, or use of drought-tolerant or faster maturing varieties	
06	Agricultural - Land preparation	
07	Agricultural - Water and soil conservation	
08	Agricultural – Crop pest control practices	
09	Agricultural - Irrigation practices	
10	Agricultural – Crop storage practices	
11	Agricultural - Crop marketing or sales	
12	General – Credit access or use	
13	General – Business skills development	
14	General – Marketing, other than for livestock or crops	
15	General – Conflict mitigation or peace building	
16	Literacy	
17	Other natural resource management	
18	Other (specify):	
4.11a Which agricultural practices (if any) have you or any members of your household CHANGED in the past 12 months? [USE, but DO NOT READ, the codes; list all that apply]		
4.12b Which livestock-related practices (if any) have you or any members of your household CHANGED in the past 12 months? [USE, but DO NOT READ, above codes; list all that apply]		
4.13c Which other practices (if any) have you or any members of your household CHANGED in the past 12 months (e.g., using credit, business or marketing, natural resource management...)? [USE, but DO NOT READ, above codes; list all that apply]		

**5 – SHOCKS AND SHOCK IMPACTS**

5.1Xa In the past year, describe <i>when</i> and <i>how</i> you and your household were affected by: [SHOCK TYPE 1-17]			
	a. [affected by shock]	b. If so, in which SEASON did this shock most affect you? [IF Xa = YES]	c. How severely did this shock affect your primary livelihood? [IF _Xa = YES]
			d. How severely has this shock affected your household's health? [IF _Xa = YES]

[Response Code]	Y/N		0 – No effect 1 – Mild effect 2 – Moderate effect 3 – Large effect	0 – No effect 1 – Mild effect 2 – Moderate effect 3 – Large effect
_01 Drought				
_02 Flood				
_03 Crop pest or disease				
_04 Livestock disease epidemic				
_05 Human disease epidemic				
_06 Conflict/ violence in your community or vicinity				
_07 Displacement of people <i>from or into</i> your community				
_08 Food price increase in the market you frequent				
_09 Illness of a household member				
_10 Death of a wage earner in the household				
_11 Death or illness of someone outside the household who is important for your livelihood				
_12 Sudden loss of outside income				
_13 Unexpected expense				
_14 Sudden loss of aid				
_15 Loss of livestock due to theft				
_16 Loss of livestock due to death				
_17 Other (specify)				

**5.2 Which of the following best describes your household’s situation since the beginning of GU last year [READ CODES BELOW]**

1 – Sustainable: “Doing well; able to meet household needs by our own efforts, and making some extra for stores, savings, and investment.”

2 – Viable: “Doing just okay/breaking even; able to meet household needs with *nothing* to save or invest.”

3 – Struggling: “Managing to meet household needs, but only by *depleting productive assets* and/or sometimes receiving support from community or family (with or without it).”

4 – Destitute: “Unable to meet household needs by our own efforts; *dependent on formal or informal support* from community or family (with or without it).”

**6 - SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS**

6.1 If a friend or family or clan member <i>in your community</i> experienced a shock that affected all of his/her income and savings, how likely would it be that you could/would provide help or support?	[CODES] 0 – Could not help 1 – Unlikely (possible) 2 – Reasonably likely 3 – Very likely
6.2 If a friend or family or clan member <i>not living in your community</i> experienced a shock that affected all of his/her income and savings, how likely would it be that you could/would provide help or support?	

6.3 IF you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income and savings at once, but <i>only affected you and your household</i> , how likely would it be that you could get help / support?	[CODES] 0 – No help available 1 – Unlikely (possible) 2 – Reasonably likely 3 – Very likely
6.4X Would [X=a – h] likely be of <i>significant</i> help?	Y / N
a Assistance from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
b Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan elsewhere in the country	
c Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan outside of the country	
d Assistance from someone who is <i>not</i> a family, friend, or clan member	
e Opportunity to work / business loan from someone <i>within</i> the community	
f Opportunity to work / business loan from someone <i>outside</i> of the community	
g Shelter from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
h Other (specify):	
6.5 Would this source or sources likely be sufficient for you to regain your current state?	1 – Barely helpful 2 – Mostly sufficient 3 – Entirely sufficient
6.6 To what degree are there people or groups in the community who might impede you from receiving assistance in this situation?	0 – None whatsoever 1 – Some / possibly 2 – Definitely

6.7 IF you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income at once, but <i>affected everyone in your village/community equally</i> , how likely would it be that you could get help / support?	[CODES] 0 – No help available 1 – Unlikely (possible) 2 – Reasonably likely 3 – Very likely
6.8X Would [X=a-h] likely be of <i>significant</i> help?	Y / N
a Assistance from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
b Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan elsewhere in the country	
c Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan outside of the country	
d Assistance from someone who is <i>not</i> a family, friend, or clan member	
e Opportunity to work / business loan from someone <i>within</i> the community	
f Opportunity to work / business loan from someone <i>outside</i> of the community	
g Shelter from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
h Other (specify):	

<p>6.9 Would this source or sources likely be sufficient for you to regain your current state?</p>	<p>1 – Barely helpful 2 – Mostly sufficient 3 – Entirely sufficient</p>
<p>6.10 To what degree are there people or groups in the community who might impede you from receiving assistance in this situation?</p>	<p>0 – None whatsoever 1 – Some / possibly 2 – Definitely</p>
<p>6.11 a) IF you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income and savings at once, what type of resources to support/help you protect your livelihood and assets do you have access to? Check all that apply</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Financial savings (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Fodder banks (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Seed reserves (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Food reserves (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Food aid (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Financial aid (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Early warning fund (7) <input type="checkbox"/> Help from people at mosque (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Zakat (9) <input type="checkbox"/> None (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (97)</p>
<p>6.12 a) Are there any community-based early warning systems in place in your community?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (0)</p>
<p>b) If yes, can you explain what these systems are? (e.g. names, types of systems etc.)</p>	<p><b>Text</b></p>
<p>c) If yes, how many of these systems are functional</p>	<p><b>Integer</b></p>
<p>d) If yes, how well do they work?</p>	<p><b>Text</b></p>
<p>6.13 a) In your community, are there any initiatives with the aim to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with recurrent shocks and stressors, such as droughts and conflicts?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (0)</p>
<p>b) If yes, are any of these initiatives taken by the community itself?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (0)</p>
<p>c) If yes, how many of these community initiatives exist?</p>	<p><b>Integer</b></p>
<p>d) Can you give an example of one of these community initiatives, explain what they do?</p>	<p><b>Text</b></p>
<p>6.14 a) How effective do you think leaders/institutions in your community are in issues related to livelihoods/disaster risk reduction (DRR)/conflict management/natural resource management?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Very effective (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat effective (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat ineffective (4)</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Very ineffective (5)
b) Please explain why you think they are effective?	Text
c) Please explain why you think they are ineffective?	Text
6.15 a) Are you or any of your household members involved in local planning and/or the decision-making processes in your community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (0)
b) If yes, could you explain who is involved and how they are involved?	Text

	[Ranking / Answer CODES]
<b>6.16</b> About how many <i>close</i> friends ( <i>not relatives</i> ) do you have at this time? There are people you feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, and/or can call on for help.	(number)
<b>6.17</b> If you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as the death of a family member or harvest failure, how many people <i>beyond your immediate family</i> could you turn to who would be willing to assist you?	0 – No one 1 – One or two people 2 – Three or six people 3 – Seven or more people
<b>6.18</b> Do you agree: Most people in this village are willing to help if you need it.	0 – Disagree strongly 1 – Disagree somewhat 2 – Not sure 3 – Agree somewhat 4 – Agree strongly
<b>6.19</b> Do you agree: If you lost something of value, most people in this village would be honest enough to return it to you.	3 – Agree somewhat 4 – Agree strongly
<b>6.20</b> What types of formal or informal risk transfer/sharing resources does your household have access to? (Check all that applies)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Formal safety nets or social protection program (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Informal safety nets (e.g. cash transfers from family members and/or community members, Zakat) (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Other cash and near-cash transfers (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Food transfers (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Hagbad (7) <input type="checkbox"/> None (8)



**COMMUNITY GROUP MEMBERSHIP**

		[Degree of Household Participation, CODES]
6.21X	Are you or a member of your household a member (and active) in a(n): [X = a – l]	1 – No such group/association exists in the village 2 – Exists but no one in the household participates 3 – At least one household member is somewhat active 4 – At least one household member is very active 5 – A household member is a leader of the group
_a	Committee of elders (to address issues in your community)	
_b	Farmer's association	
_c	Livestock marketing group	
_d	Marketing group/cooperative <i>other</i> than for livestock	
_e	Rangeland management group	
_f	Men's, or mixed-gender, credit or savings group / <i>hagbad / ayuuto</i>	
_g	Women's' credit or savings group / <i>hagbad / ayuuto</i>	
_h	Women's group <b>OTHER</b> than credit group	
_i	Disaster risk management group	
_j	Early warning committee	
_k	Water users' committee / association	
_l	Other (specify):	

**CREDIT & DEBT**

<p><b>6.22</b> Did you or anyone in your household take out a loan in the past 12 months?</p>	<p>YES / NO</p>	
<p><i>Think of the most significant loan you took out this year, and answer the following:</i></p>		
<p>a – What was the form of the loan?</p>	<p>1 – Cash 2 – Food 3 – Other (specify): _____</p>	
<p>b – What was the monetary value of the loan?</p>	<p>1 – USD 2 – Shillings</p>	
<p>c – What was the pay-back period (if applicable)?</p>	<p>1 – One month 2 – End of season 3 – After the next harvest 4 – One year 5 – None specified</p>	
<p>d – What was the primary reason for taking out the loan?</p>	<p>1 – Food consumption 2 – Pay Debt 3 – Agricultural or livestock expenses (seeds, livestock care, etc.) 4 – Other productive Investment / income generating activities 5 – Services (school fees, health) 6 – Purchase other goods 7 – Travel / migration 8 – Social expenses (funerals, weddings, festivities)</p>	
<p>e – From whom did your household take out this loan?</p>	<p>1 – Merchant / vendor 2 – Private lender (<i>other</i> than merchant) 3 – Employer 4 – Family/friend/clan member within village 5 – Family/friend/clan member elsewhere in the country 6 – Family/friend/clan member outside of the country 7 – Micro-finance institution 8 – Savings group 9 – Bank</p>	
<hr/>		
<p><b>6.23</b> In the past 12 months, did you or someone in your household attempt to take out a loan and be unable to do so?</p>	<p>Y / N</p>	
<p>a – If YES, what was the reason for not being able to take out the loan?</p>	<p>1 – Bad reputation / credit record 2 – Inadequate collateral 3 – Scheme closed 4 – Person / organization didn't have money at the time 5 – Business idea too risky 6 – Could not afford the fees 7 – Other (specify): _____</p>	

## 7 – ASSETS AND EXPENDITURES

### *PRODUCTIVE AND DURABLE ASSETS*

7.1_Xa How many X do you possess [X = 1 – 42]		Amount Currently Owned a (number)
01	Hoe	
02	Plough materials	
03	Fas / Fash	
04	Saw	
05	Axe	
06	Pick-axe	
07	Hammer	
08	Sickle	
09	Tree store (above ground)	
10	Granary (underground, bakaar)	
11	Saab (sack carrier)	
12	Grain sacks	
13	Loading ropes (marraag) – <i>in metres</i>	
14	Beehive boxes (gaagur)	
15	Honey extractor	
16	Bullock cart	
17	Chicken coop	
18	Bicycle	
19	Motorcycle	
20	Radio	
21	Tape player/recorder	
22	TV	
23	Cooking pots (metal)	
24	Grinding stone	
25	Water jug with lid	
26	Wall clock	
27	Wristwatch	
28	Kabad (in your hut)	
29	Ornaments (silver/gold) – <i>in value*</i>	
30	Traditional Bed	
31	Metal / modern bed	
32	Mattress	
33	Table	
34	Kerosene Lamp	
35	Flashlight / battery lamp	
36	Chairs or bench or stools	
37	Linens (sheets, towels, blankets)	
38	Animal hides/skins	
39	Cell phone	
40	Other important asset (specify):	

**EXPENDITURES**

7.2_Xa			
In the past four weeks / month, how much did your household spend (total)—in USD or shillings—on each of the following items?			
[Type of Expenditure]		a (amount)	b Currency Unit 1 – Shillings 2 – USD
01	Food		
02	Qaat		
03	Water		
04	Other Household Necessities you use (soap, kerosene, ...)		
05	Other Household Items (clothes, durables goods)		
06	Transportation / travel		
07	Communication (airtime)		
08	Health-related expenses		
09	School fees / supplies		
10	Agricultural inputs (labour, seeds, fertilizer...)		
11	Livestock or livestock inputs (fodder and medicines)		
12	Donations to groups / organizations		
13	Gifts / contributions to individual family, friends, clan members, others		
14	What was your household's total expenditure in the past month that was NOT accounted for in the above categories? (if none, enter 0)		

**8 – HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**

8_X	a Sex	b Relation to HH Head	c Age (yrs.)	d What kind of education has this HH member received?	e IF formal [8d=3] highest level achieved:	Is this household currently in school age 6 to 18 y	
						f	g If NO, v
List [First Name] of each household member over the age of 6 – note that the household includes only the people <i>who eat out of the same pot</i>  (Circle survey respondent)	1 - M 2 - F	1 - HH head 2 - Spouse 3 - Child 4 - Parent 5 - Sibling 6 - Other relative 7 - No relation		0 – None 1 – Madrassa 2 – Vocational 3 - Formal	1 – Some primary 2 – Primary 3 – Some secondary 4 - Secondary 5 – Some university 6 – University	Y/ N	1. Can't pay 2. Failed ex 3. Sick 4. Works to 5. Cares for sick/han HH mem 6. Married 7. No teach not oper 8. School to 9. Insecurit 10. Other (sp
_01 Head							
_02							
_03							
_04							

_05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
_06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
_etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<b>8.1a_X</b> How many children are there in the household who were <i>not listed</i> above (by sex)?	<b>8.1b</b> How many of these children are in school?
<b>_01 BOYS</b>	<b>(number)</b>
<b>_02 GIRLS</b>	<b>(Number in school)</b>
<b>8.2</b> Is the household head polygamous (IF Head MALE)?	<b>Y/N</b>
<b>8.2a</b> If YES, how many other wives (NOT considered part of this household) does the household head have?	<b>(number)</b>
<b>8.2b</b> If YES, how many other children (NOT considered part of this household) does the household head have?	<b>(number)</b>
<b>8.3</b> Select all the following that applies to you or any of your household members	<input type="checkbox"/> Disabled (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Out of school girl or boy (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Ex-militia (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced (5) <input type="checkbox"/> HIV positive (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Afflicted by fistula (7) <input type="checkbox"/> Afflicted by chronic disease (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Above 60 years of age (9) <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above (10)  Refused (99)

***DISPLACEMENT***

<b>8.4</b> Were you born here [SKIP if IDP=YES from tracking information]?	<b>Yes / No</b>	
<b>8.5</b> If NOT born here, when did you come to this location?	<b>a</b> <b>Year</b>	<b>b</b> <b>Season (four)</b>
<b>8.6</b> Do you consider yourself permanently settled here?	<b>Yes / No</b>	
<b>8.7</b> If NOT, which region and district did you come from?	<b>a</b> <b>Region</b>	<b>b</b> <b>District</b>
<b>8.8</b> Why did you come here?	<b>Codes:</b> 1 – Safety 2 – Loss of livelihood (e.g. drought) 3 – Presence of relatives 4 – Access to school / employment	

	<b>5 – Access to aid or services</b> <b>6 – Other (specify):</b>	
<b>8.9</b> <b>Was there a specific event that led for you to leave your home? IF So, what?</b>	<b>a</b> <b>Yes / No</b>	<b>b</b> <b>[IF YES, codes]</b> <b>1 – Conflict / violence</b> <b>2 – Drought</b> <b>3 – Flood</b> <b>4 – Market shock (that led to lost livelihood)</b> <b>5 – Other (specify):</b>

## Annex 4: Food Security and Coping Strategies

### FCS

The FCS, following Weismann et al. 2009, aggregates seven-day consumption across standardized food groups, weighting food group consumption by both days of intake and a predetermined set of weights designed to reflect the dietary quality of each group.<sup>17</sup> The weights of which are presented below.

#### Food Groups and Weights for the Food Consumption Score

Food Group	Weight
Main staples	2
Pulses	3
Vegetables	1
Fruit	1
Meat/Fish	5
Milk/Dairy	5
Oils/Fats	0.5
Sugar/Honey	0.5
Spices, tea, etc	0

Source: Weismann et al. 2009

The FCS is then the sum of each group consumed, multiplied by its weight and the number of days consumed, and so ranging in possibility from 0 to 112. Commonly used FCS thresholds, established by the World Food Programme, are “Poor” being less than or equal to 21, “Borderline” between 21.5 and 35, and “Acceptable” over 35.

#### *Food Consumption Score thresholds*

The FCS is calculated based on the past 7-day food consumption recall for the household and classified into three categories: **poor consumption (FCS = 1.0 to 28)**; **borderline (FCS = 28.1 to 42)**; and **acceptable consumption (FCS = >42.0)**. The FCS is a weighted sum of food groups. The score for each food group is calculated by multiplying the number of days the commodity was consumed and its relative weight.

The following thresholds of FSC are used to categorize households into three food consumption groups – Poor, Borderline and Acceptable:

Food consumption groups	Food Consumption Score	Description
<b>Poor</b>	1-28	<b>An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent</b>
<b>Borderline</b>	28.1 -42	<b>An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 3 days,</b>

<sup>17</sup> Wiesmann, Doris, Lucy Bassett, Todd Benson, and John Hoddinott (2009). Validation of the World Food Programme’s Food Consumption Score and Alternative Indicators of Household Food Security. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00870, June 2009.

		<b>meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent</b>
<b>Acceptable</b>	<b>&gt; 42</b>	<b>As defined for the borderline group with more number of days a week eating meat, fish, egg, oil, and complemented by other foods such as pulses, fruits, milk</b>

Source: WFP Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping Unit, Afghanistan December 2012

## HHS

The HHS is constructed as per Ballard et al. (2011).<sup>18</sup> The HHS uses three, relatively severe coping strategies questions, namely:

In the past 30 days / four weeks...

...was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?

...did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?

...did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?

The frequency responses are then recoded and summed to as a total vary between 0 and 6.

Finally, we produce the RCSI as per Maxwell and Caldwell (2008), by asking a series of coping strategies questions and then producing the sum of the frequencies of the strategy (from “Not at all” to “Always”), multiplied by severity weights.<sup>19</sup> The strategies, and assigned weights for each, are presented below.

### Strategies and Weights for the Reduced Coping Strategies Index

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Severity Weight</b>
Rely on less preferred or less expensive food	1
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	2
Limit portion size at mealtimes	1
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	3
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	1

<sup>18</sup> Ballard, Terri, Jennifer Coates, Anne Swindale, and Megan Deitchler (2011). Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project, USAID.

<sup>19</sup> Maxwell, Daniel and Richard Caldwell (2008). The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual, 2nd Edition. Available on line at:

[http://www.researchgate.net/publication/259999318\\_The\\_Coping\\_Strategies\\_Index\\_\\_Field\\_Methods\\_Manual\\_-\\_Second\\_Edition](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/259999318_The_Coping_Strategies_Index__Field_Methods_Manual_-_Second_Edition)

Source: Maxwell and Caldwell (2008)

Three scoring options for scoring the response to each question are:

Never (0 times) = 0 score

Rarely/ Sometimes (1-10 times) = 1 score

Often (more than 10 times) = 2 scores

HHS = Score of response 1 + Score of response 2 + Score response 3. The total HHS ranges from 0 to maximum 6 score.

The following thresholds of HHS are used to categorize households into three hunger groups – None or light, Moderate and Severe:

0-1 score: None or light hunger

2-3 scores: Moderate hunger

4-6 scores: Severe hunger

Source: WFP Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping Unit, Afghanistan December 2012)

## RCSI

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. CSI is based on a list of behaviors (coping strategies). CSI combines: (i) the *frequency* of each strategy (how many times each strategy was adopted?); and (ii) their (*severity*) (how serious is each strategy?) for households reporting food consumption problems. Higher CSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa. CSI is a particularly powerful tool for monitoring the same households or population over time.

The maximal RCSI is 56 (i.e. all 5 strategies are applied every day). There are no universal thresholds for RCSI. But the higher the RCSI, the more severe the coping is applied by a household.

Table below is an example of RCSI of this analysis, with RCSI at 27.

Coping Strategies	Raw score	Universal Severity Weight	Weighted Score = Frequency x Weight
1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	5	1	5
2. Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives	2	2	4
3. Limit portion size at mealtime	7	1	7
4. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	2	3	6
5. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	5	1	5
Total Reduced CSI	Sum down the total for each individual strategy		27

Thresholds used to rank coping severity:

As mentioned above, Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. Households were asked about how often they used a set of five short-term food based coping strategies in situations in which they did not have enough food, or money to buy food, during the one-week period prior to interview. The information is combined into the CSI which is a score assigned to a household that represents the frequency and severity of coping strategies employed. First, each of the five strategies is assigned a standard

weight based on its severity. These weights are: Relying on less preferred and less expensive foods (=1.0); Limiting portion size at meal times (=1.0); Reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (=1.0); Borrow food or rely on help from relatives or friends (=2.0); Restricting consumption by adults for small children to eat (=3.0). Household CSI scores are then determined by multiplying the number of days in the past week each strategy was employed by its corresponding severity weight, and then summing together the totals.  
Source: WFP Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping Unit, Afghanistan December 2012)

## Annex 5: Notes to Log Frame Baseline

### Notes to Log Frame Indicators

This indicator will be a summary indicator of the % of households which through SomReP project interventions have seen increases in indicators which have been proven to be associated with enhanced resilience.

Evidence from previous studies on causal relationships between certain capacities or factors and enhanced resilience:

Household recovery is a function of social capital (bridging, bonding, linking), household assets, household exposure to shocks, household human capital and household demographic characteristics.

#### **Social Capital<sup>20</sup>**

Social capital (all types) is positively and significantly associated with recovery. With every 10% increase in bonding social capital, there is a 2.1% increase in recovery. Likewise for bridging social capital, every 10% increase results in an increase of 1.1%, and for linking social capital, a 10% increase leads to an increase in recovery by 7.6%. In this study, linking social capital, overall, has the greatest impact on recovery although this can be variable, depending on factors such as the sharing of resources and households' proprietorial resources which can be put towards recovery.

Bonding and bridging social capital are significantly associated with increased food security in some studies and in others all three capitals have a positive impact on food security. For every 10% increase in bonding social capital, there is a 7.3% increase in food security.

Likewise, there is a 4.0% increase in food security for every 10% increase in bridging social capital. Overall, bonding social capital has a greater effect on household food security than bridging social capital. Thus, relationships at the household and community levels are more protective than those between communities.

In a comparison of the three types of social capital across households that provide assistance and those that are recipients of assistance (using asset ownership and type as a measure of poverty), those in the highest wealth tercile provide more assistance than those in lower terciles and are also the highest recipients of assistance. The gap between poor and non-poor households is greatest among those receiving and giving assistance outside their communities.

#### **Livelihood Diversification<sup>21</sup>**

There is a positive and highly significant relationship between recovery and the mean number of livelihoods that a household engages in; that is to say, households are better equipped to recover from a drought when they are engaged in more livelihood activities. Those in climate-only livelihoods are negatively associated with recovery and those households that

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<sup>20</sup> All data on social capital taken from Woodson, L., Frankenberger, T., Smith, L., Langworthy, M. & Presnall, C. (2016). The Effects of Social Capital on Resilience Capacity: Evidence from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Niger and Burkina Faso. Report prepared by the Technical Consortium, a project of the CGIAR. Technical Report Series No 2: Strengthening the Evidence Base for Resilience in the Horn of Africa. Nairobi, Kenya: A joint International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and TANGO International publication.

<sup>21</sup> All data on livelihood diversification taken from Nelson, S., Frankenberger, T., Langworthy, M., Finan, T. & Bower, T. (2016). The Effect of Livelihood Diversity on Recovery and Shock Impact in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Report prepared by The Technical Consortium, a project of the CGIAR. Technical Report Series No 2: Strengthening the Evidence Base for Resilience in the Horn of Africa. Nairobi, Kenya: A joint International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and TANGO International publication.

participate in non-climate-sensitive livelihoods such as casual wage labor, salaried work, or are self-employed in addition to climate-sensitive livelihoods have better drought recovery than those not participating in these activities. This suggests that there could be an optimum combination of livelihoods with a highly correlated risk profile and those with a low risk profile in which households could engage in order to recover more quickly and protect themselves from shocks. There must, however, be the option available to engage in a greater number of livelihoods with different risk profiles in order for households to benefit. In cases where potential diversity is limited, households are not able to mitigate their risk.

Households with greater number of livelihood activities are better equipped to withstand the impact of droughts on household food consumption. A shock has a greater impact on households that engage in climate-only livelihoods than households that are more diversified. It must also be noted that the type of water source (sustainable or non-sustainable) also plays a critical role in determining the livelihood risk profile. For example, if a livelihood strategy is strongly correlated with a non-sustainable water source, such as employment in an agricultural processing firm dependent on a riverine water source, even though the employment itself is not climate-sensitive, the product being sold is significantly associated with the availability of water.

### **Poverty and Productive Assets**

Quantifying the poverty status of a household will take into account two kinds of poverty: income poverty and asset poverty. Income poverty will demonstrate whether a household currently has sufficient resources to obtain enough food and meet its other basic needs<sup>22</sup>. To measure income poverty, household incomes are measured at present against their ability to meet the Cost of a Minimum Basket (CMB) which is a measure developed by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) to represent the essential food purchases required to sustain a household. FSNAU developed a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), consisting of minimum quantities of essential and basic food and non-food items. The MEB represents minimum set of BASIC food items such as sorghum, vegetable oil and sugar, comprising 2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement for a household of 6–7 and non-food items such as water, kerosene, firewood, soap and cereal grinding costs. The MEB contains 4 sub-baskets; 2 baskets cover the rural and urban towns in the North West (Somaliland shillings) and the other 2 cover the rural and urban towns in the rest of the country (Somali Shillings). The CMB is calculated and tracked on a monthly/ quarterly basis and the changes compared to the reference year (March 2007), the same month the previous year (year on year), quarterly and month on month variations. It is one of the indicators that we use in the quarterly urban food security analysis. For every town, the Individual item basket Prices are multiplied by their corresponding Minimum Basket quantities. The Minimum Basket Cost for each town is then summed up to obtain the MEB.<sup>23</sup>

Asset poverty measures long-lasting, structural poverty. It is particularly relevant to the dynamics of shock-prone settings such as the SomReP project area because asset holdings are a resource for meeting basic needs when households are faced with a negative shock.

Productive assets act as a buffer from the impact of drought or floods and coupled with factors such as access to markets, services and information are strongly associated with household resilience. Asset poverty is measured using data on the ownership of agricultural productive assets, animals, and consumer durables<sup>24</sup>. Thus the type of asset and its

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<sup>22</sup> Smith, L., Frankenberger, T., Langworthy, B., Martin, S., Spangler, T., Nelson, S., & Downen, J. (2015). *Baseline Survey Report - Volume 1: Main Report of the Ethiopia Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME) Project Impact Evaluation*. Washington, DC: FEEDBACK: USAID.

<sup>23</sup> (<http://www.fsnau.org/sectors/markets>)

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

relationship to convertible income, production and correlation with a climate risk is very important to understand when ranking the worth of that asset and its potential contribution to enhanced resilience for a household.

### **Livestock holdings**

The number of livestock owned by a SomReP beneficiary is important in its role as a productive asset. What needs to be explored further, however, is the herd composition with respect to breeding stock and the herders ability to practice strategic offtake of non-breeding livestock at optimum times. The role that livestock ownership plays in enhanced resilience is more complex than just aggregating the number of Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) per herder. Herders who are able to conserve their breeding stock during shock exposure and engage in timely livestock sales as well as practicing selective breeding based on market-driven traits of desirability will be more resilient than those engaged in distress sales and the concurrent selection of genetic traits based on the mitigation of shocks, rather than the demand from markets.

The measurement of households with increased resilience will be based on looking at associations between those with greater social capital (and different types), those with greater productive assets and those with greater diversification of and risk profile of livelihoods and household well-being indicators. In order to understand the significance of any one of these associations with respect to resilience, it will be necessary to look at households who, for example have high social capital, a low risk livelihood profile and a significant number of productive assets and those who don't or perhaps have some of these characteristics in differing significances of association. In addition, it is important to measure these associations and household characteristics over different temporal scales to understand the role they play in building different capacities of households with respect to resilience.