

Endline Assessment

Somalia Resilience Program

Baidoa, Bay Region and Afgooye,
Lower Shabelle Region in South
Central Somalia



Prepared By



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The Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) is a consortium of seven international NGOs that aims to enhance the resilience of chronically vulnerable households, communities, and systems 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 the resilience of vulnerable groups in Somalia. In 2012, seven leading INGOs came together simultaneously under World Vision's regional Securing Africa's Future initiative to form a resilience consortium for Somalia, known as SomReP. The members of the consortium are: World Vision, Oxfam, DRC, COOPI, CARE, ADRA and ACF.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.somrep.org/>



Forcier Consulting is a development research firm that operates in challenging post-conflict environments. Established in 2011 in South Sudan, Forcier Consulting has invested in developing methodologies and approaches to research that are contextually appropriate and feasible, while adhering to international standards for social science research and utilizing the latest data collection technology available. Our core services include population and social science research, project evaluations, market assessments for livelihoods and vocational training, private sector and market research for feasibility studies, strategic planning and representation, and training and capacity building workshops.

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Summary and Key findings

The Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) is intended to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Southern Somalia against cyclical shocks and stressors. SomReP is a consortium of seven international non-governmental organisations (INGOs). The program's activities focus on improving livelihoods and increasing adaptive capacities of communities and households in Somalia.

On behalf of SomReP, Forcier Consulting is conducting Third Party Monitoring (TPM) of the program in two districts in South Central Somalia: Baidoa, Bay Region and Afgooye, Lower Shabelle Region. This document represents the initial main findings of the end line of the TPM. The end line report will report trends in program results after the program's completion. Further, the status of the indicators will be compared to the baseline and midline values.

The data collection for this midline study was collected in August 2019. All data was collected, cleaned, and analysed by Forcier Consulting. Analyses compare midline and baseline data to end line results to identify trends among the results. This report follows the structure of the midline and baseline assessments, which was conducted by Forcier Consulting in 2017 and 2018.

A total of 1,590 program beneficiaries were surveyed, including 58% female and 42% male respondents. Respondents were sampled in urban/peri-urban, pastoral, agro-pastoral, and IDP livelihood zones. The vast majority of respondents were household heads, with an average age of 37 years. A large majority of participants had attended madrasa only (70%), and the average household size was 4.3 members.

Overall, the findings are positive for many program areas, however conditions varied over the period of the study; there was some recovery from the very severe 2016/2017 drought in 2018, but deterioration into 2019. These poor conditions created challenges for program beneficiaries. As a result, the analyses in the end line study show some mixed results. One limitation of the study is that the negative effects of the drought cannot be differentiated from the positive effects of the program.

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

Livelihoods and Food Security:

As in the baseline and midline studies, the most common livelihood activity in the end line was agricultural – 65% of respondents were agricultural labourers and 22% reported selling crops. In general, Afgooye is more agricultural than Baidoa, where construction labour (26%) and trade (17%) were more common. This means that a large majority of respondents are in livelihoods that are vulnerable to climate change.

There was a large increase in the percentage of respondents receiving some form of assistance from an aid program in the end line (84%) from the midline (62%). Approximately 30% of respondents had received training, which is an increase from the midline (24%) and a very large increase from the baseline (2%). Satisfaction with the training was very high, 81% of those who had taken training found it to be very helpful. This was confirmed in the qualitative data, in which FGD participants and interviewees reported very high satisfaction with the quality and subject matter of the training.

The ability to give help to others and to obtain help from others remained fairly stable since the midline. A majority of respondents were either very likely or reasonably likely to give support (67%) and receive support (80%). The number of people that respondents felt they could turn to for help had also increased at the end line (2.7 on average), and the percentage of people who felt they had no one to turn to had decreased (8%). Many

focus group and interview participants felt that they could turn to SomReP for support and that project activities had built social capital, improving support within the community.

Unfortunately, the use of unprotected water sources has not changed significantly over the three waves of the study and remains common (30% of respondents at the end line). The percentage of people using a protected water source remained consistent from the midline to end line (9% at midline, 10% at the end line). Water sources were also separated into sustainable sources (e.g. boreholes, hand pump wells, public taps, and collected rainwater) and unsustainable water sources (e.g. unprotected surface water, wells, or springs), the former being more reliable during drought. There was significant regression in the use of sustainable water sources. The percentage of respondents using a sustainable water source at the end line (64%) was roughly equivalent to midline (66%).

Household expenditures had decreased significantly since the midline. However, given that rising food prices was named as a shock experienced by many respondents, it seems that decreased expenditures are a result of decreased incomes, not decreased costs. The most common expenditures were food (n = 1,520), water (n = 1,315), and health (n = 1,007). In the preceding month, households had reported spending 46.52 USD on food. However, income diversification had increased since the midline and, as at the midline, there was no significant difference between men and women in average income diversification.

Food security: Indicators of food security reveal some worrying decline from the midline. Positively, the percentage of respondents who reported acceptable scores on the Food Consumption Scale (FCS) increased from the midline (93%), and the average FCS score had increased from 66 to 75. FCS scores among IDP households were significantly lower than in other livelihood zones, IDP households had higher scores than at the midline. However, the percentage of households Household Hunger Scale behaviours (no food, sleep hungry, go the whole day without eating) had increased from the midline. Likewise, more households are using coping strategies from the Coping Strategies Index from the midline. While food consumption has improved, household behaviours suggest there may be growing food insecurity.

While it is not possible to establish causality for the deteriorating indicators in sustainable water use, household expenditures, and food security with the quantitative data, the qualitative data suggests that most respondents blame increasing drought conditions between the midline and end line. In focus groups and interviews, participants noted that either water sources had dried up or communities wanted boreholes for more reliable water sources. Worsening weather conditions not only affect water availability but also may be part of the explanation for lower expenditures and increased food security coping strategies. In largely agricultural areas, reduced rainfall and increased temperatures lead to lower-income from crops and may contribute to worsening food security.

The finding that while food consumption is improved, coping strategies are increasing is surprising. This may suggest that while consumption is currently improved, households are anticipating future shortfalls and are preparing by saving. It could also suggest that coping strategies are effectively preventing worsening in food consumption. Without a non-participant comparison group, it is impossible to attribute the decline to project activities or lack thereof; for example, the non-participant population in the area may be experiencing significantly worse conditions and the project is providing buffering for participants.

Social Safety Nets

Risk transfer/sharing: Respondents report receiving more assistance with shocks and hazards as compared to the midline (85% as compared to 62%). Although receipt of cash assistance had decreased from the midline to the end line, it remained the second most common type of assistance received by households. In addition, there has been a large increase in the receipt of agricultural inputs which is now the most common type of assistance. VSLA participation has increased to 38% (from 21% at the midline), and the vast majority of those participating had

received assistance from a savings scheme. However, perceptions of this assistance had declined, with fewer participants expressing satisfaction.

Contingency resources: This section will address the overall objective to change the percentage of households using new contingency resources. Respondents reported that their access to and knowledge of contingency resources available to them had improved since the baseline and midline. The percentage of respondents who knew of no resources had decreased from 42% at the baseline, to 25% at the midline, and 18% at the end line. The most common resource named is food reserves (40%), followed by financial savings (28%), and seed reserves (25%).

Shocks, hazards, and vulnerabilities: Respondents were asked what hazards they currently face; there was a very large increase in those reporting drought, which is now the most commonly reported hazard (nearly 80%). In addition, there was a decrease in the percentage of people reporting no hazards since the baseline. However, flash floods had decreased as a concern from the midline. The effects of those hazards were reported to be less severe at the end line, as compared to the midline. In contrast, respondents reported that shocks had a greater effect on their lives, as compared to the midline. In the midline, the most common shock among respondents was sickness or health expenditures (45%); however, that had changed to drought at the end line (53%). Many respondents also reported suffering rising food prices (45%), unemployment in the family (45%), and a sickness or health expenses in the family (31%). This section will help to understand whether households are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors, one of the program's objectives.

Natural Resource Management

There was an increase over the three waves in the knowledge of an NRM/Rangeland committee in the community (27% at the end line). In addition, there was an improvement in the perceived functioning of the NRM committees. The average amount of land under improved technology also increased to approximately 100 ha on average.

Rehabilitation of agricultural water sources was a theme that arose in multiple FGDs and interviews. The Balgure Early Warning/Early Action committee spoke about the improved resilience as a result of rehabilitated canals. The Lafoole NRM committee stated that their efforts had led to improved water access, less waste of water, and less livestock spoiling water.

In addition, committees conducted sensitization that has led to improved natural resources management. For example, the Lafoole Early Warning/Early Action Committee spoke about the early warnings allowing communities to protect water sources and collect rainwater. In addition, the community established rules for damaging resources, such as overharvesting firewood, and selected fines for violations.

Local Governance Capacity Building

Community-based early warning systems: Knowledge of CbEWS saw a very large increase over the three waves of the study; 30% of the respondents knew of CbEWS in the community at the end line, as compared to 4% at midline and 10% at baseline. What is more, most respondents who knew of the early warning system found it highly functional. On average, 4.5 were considered functional by respondents at the end line. Person-to-person communication was the most common form of early warning system (57%), the phone (41%) and radio (32%) were also common.

Community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities: During the baseline, 12.2% said 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 that exist in the community existed, this decreased at the midline (5%), but had increased to 23% at the end line.

Women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision-making: At the end line, respondents' involvement in local decision making rebounded to baseline levels (9%), after decreasing to 6% at the midline. In contrast to the midline, involvement was comparable across genders. Approximately 9% of males and 10% of females reported involvement in local decision-making. At the midline, 8% of males participated, while only 4% of females participated. The same dynamic was true of the gender of the household head, with 10% of male-headed households (8% at midline) and 9% of female-headed households (4% at midline) participated.

Outcome Comparison Table (Baseline, Midline, End line and Target Values)

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline Value	Midline Value	End line Value	LOP Target
		2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	(%)
R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.	RI 1.1. Increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends in Somali shillings)	10	16.2	14	20
	RI 1.2. Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income	13	9	11	10
	RI 1.3. % Increase in ownership of productive agricultural assets at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)	24	25	34	20
	RI 1.4. % of HHs engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)	8.3	7.2	16	10
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 nets	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)	18	12.15	19.5	15
	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	16.14	n/a	n/a	10
R3: Natural resource management: Ecosystem health improved through the promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management.	RI 3.1. 10% Increase in the of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees before, during and at the end of the project	41.7	53.3	67	75
	RI 3.2. % increase in the target population with access to sustainable water (for irrigation, domestic use and livestock)	36	52	40.9	25
	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	67.12	100.3	17
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.	RI 4.1. % increase in the number of respondents stating there is a functional community-based early warning system in place during and at the end of the project	9.3	11.7	29.4	75
	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	3.5	22.6	30
	RI 4.3. 25% increase in perception of the effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management during and at the end of the project	16.5	22.2	27.9	25

	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	n/a	n/a	15
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.	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	6		9
	RI 5.2. At least 2 documents/reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms	2	1		2

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List of Acronyms

ACF - Action Contre la Faim	IGA – Income Generating Activities
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency	MCH - Maternal and Child Health
CbEWS – Community-based Early Warning System	NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
CfW - Cash for Work	NRM - Natural Resource Management
COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale	rCSI - Reduced Coping Strategy Index
DRC - Danish Refugee Council	sCSI - Simple Coping Strategy Index
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction	SLA - Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
EU - European Union	STATA - Data Analysis and Statistical Software
EW/EA - Early Warning/Early Action	TPM – Third Party Monitoring
EWS – Early Warning System	UCT – Unconditional Cash Transfer
FCS - Food Consumption Score	USD - US Dollar
FS&L - Food Security and Livelihoods	VSL - Village Savings and Loans
HH - Household	VSLA –Village Savings and Loans Associations
HHS - Household Hunger Scale	WFP – World Food Programme
IDP - Internally Displaced Person	WV - World Vision

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context: Shocks and Stresses in Somalia

Between 2010 and 2012, Somalia suffered a catastrophic drought, called the worst in 25 years.¹ The drought led to a humanitarian crisis; the resulting famine killed more than 250,000 people.² Since 2011, Somalia has continued to suffer from recurrent droughts; in early 2017 the president of Somalia declared a national disaster due to the prolonged drought conditions facing the country.³ As a result of consecutive seasons of poor and erratic rainfalls, food security in Somalia has been at dire levels.

Widespread food insecurity has caused internal displacement and has put additional strain on a country already in social and political crisis.⁴ After the overthrow of the Siad Barre regime and associated collapse of the central government in 1991, Somalia has been in almost constant conflict.⁵ Persistent insecurity, combined with mass displacement, have also exacerbated the population's vulnerability to disasters and stresses, such as droughts and floods.⁶ Thus, the conflict reinforces the cycle of food insecurity and displacement.

Located in the Horn of Africa (HoA), Somalia is naturally affected by the effects of El-Niño and La Niña, which means that the frequency and severity of droughts and other natural disasters are not expected to diminish. In 2018, Somalia experienced severe flash floods and a devastating tropical cyclone.⁷ According to 2019 UN assessments, below-average rainfall and the late onset of the rainy season will not be sufficient for agricultural production and have increased pressure on populations still recovering from the 2017 drought.⁸ FSNAU and FEWS NET predict a sharp increase in severe food insecurity during the year, particularly among displaced people.⁹

The combination of the effects of El-Niño and the current climate change trajectory means that the occurrence and magnitude of natural disasters are likely to increase. Therefore, a sustained commitment to build and enhance resilience across its population and institutions is needed.

1.2 Project Introduction: The Somalia Resilience Program

The Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP), a consortium of seven international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), was established in response to a devastating drought in 2011. The goal of the program is to improve the resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Somalia against cyclical shocks and stressors; in addition, the program aims to better secure households' needs in the future. The members of the consortium are World Vision, Oxfam, DRC, COOPI, CARE, ADRA, and ACF. These seven leading INGOs came together in early 2012 under World Vision's regional *Securing Africa's Future* initiative to form a resilience consortium for Somalia.

SomReP intends to protect livelihoods against continuing shocks by contributing to improved resilience for communities and households in Somalia. As a livelihood focused program, SomReP targets interventions toward

¹ "Somalia famine in 2010-2012 'worst in past 25 years.'" The Guardian, 2 May 2013. Available at:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/may/02/somalia-famine-worst-25-years>

² "Somalia famine "killed 260,000 people"". BBC News. 2013. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22380352>

³ Al Jazeera. 'Somalia declares 'national disaster' over drought', 28 February 2017.

⁴ European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. 'Horn of Africa, ECHO factsheet', January 2016.

⁵ BBC. 'Q&A: Somalia's conflict', 4 October 2011.

⁶ Social Science Research Council (SSRC). 'Crisis in the Horn of Africa', n.d.

⁷ Reliefweb. *Tropical Cyclone Sagar – May 2018*, 20 May 2018.

⁸ Somalia 2019 Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP). OCHA. June-December 2019. Available at:

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia%202019%20DIRP.pdf>

⁹ "In the aftermath of drought, up to 2.1 million people face Crisis or worse outcomes." FEWS NET. August 2019. Available at: <http://few.net/east-africa/somalia/food-security-outlook-update/september-2019>

building adaptive, absorptive, and transformation capacities toward achieving improvements in economic wellbeing. As a result, program activities help improve households' resilience to cyclic shocks. Further, SomReP supports Somalia's progress toward achieving peace and development through resilience building at the household and community level.

The program 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; 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 program has five result areas:

R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity;

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 nets;

R3: Natural resource management: Ecosystem health improved through the promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management;

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; and

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.

1.3 Third-Party Monitoring Project

As part of the program, SomReP received funding from the European Aid to implement a resilience program in Baidoa, Bay Region and Afgooye, Lower Shabelle Region. The objective of this program is to enhance the 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) project of program results in Baidoa and Afgooye. This report represents the end line of the TPM, which reports the final status of program indicators as the program ends. Further, the status of the indicators is compared to the baseline and midline values.

The main objective of the TPM project is to deliver an analysis to SomReP stakeholders and their partners, to assess the five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. In addition to this, the TPM aims to verify project activities and measure high-level project indicators as outlined in Table 1. The TPM project also seeks to determine whether the demonstrated outcomes are a result of the program and if so to what extent (attribution), to the extent possible. Finally, the project aspires to promote learning to adapt the program to the changing environment.

Table 1 SomReP Goal Indicators

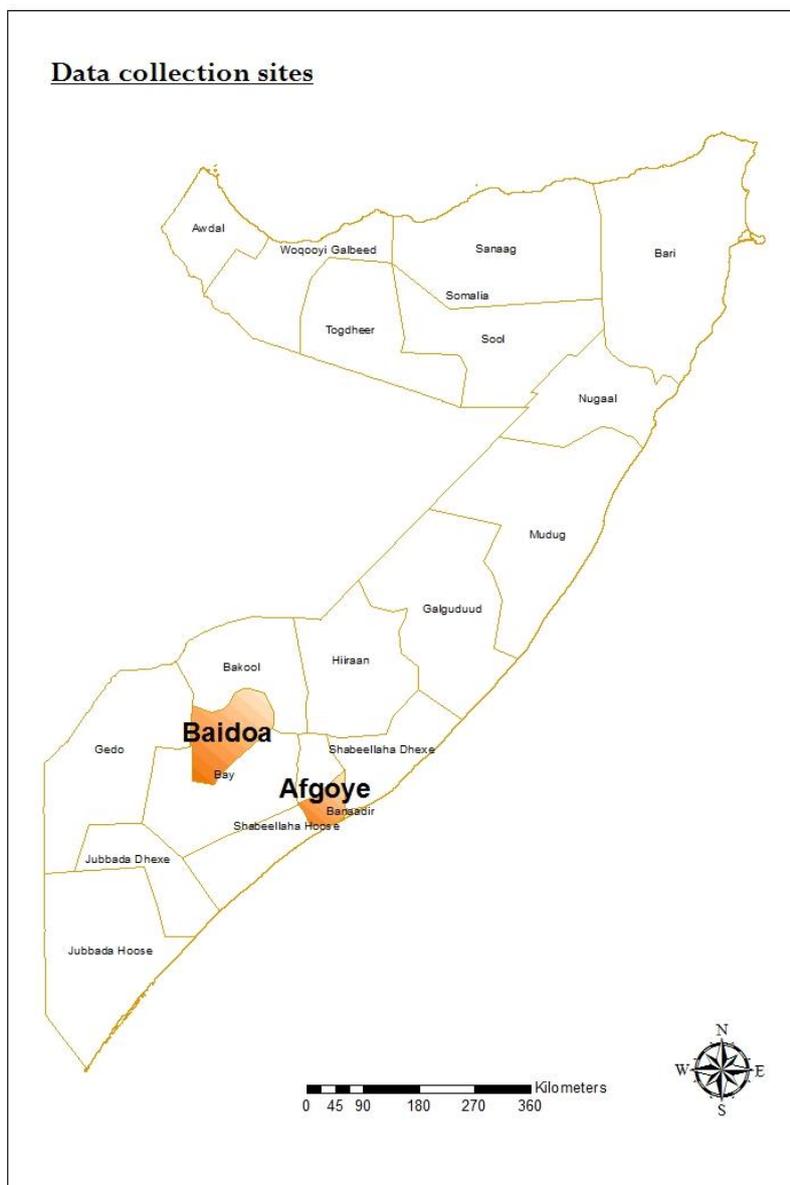
SomReP Goal Indicators:	
1.	% change in mean depth of poverty in program communities: The mean depth is calculated by taking the average value of monthly HH income/assets value and dividing it by the value minimum monthly HH expenditure basket.
2.	% change in community assets increase: The community assets are measured according to the five capitals that spring from the sustainable livelihoods approach: social, economic, human, physical and natural capital.
3.	% of HHs accessing community contingency resources: This provides a measure of a community’s ability to manage the response to stress and shock with their own resources rather than relying exclusively on external support from the humanitarian community (NGOs & UN). This wellbeing measure shows that a community is developing its own absorptive capacity resources to address stresses and shocks.

2 Background

2.1 Overview of Data Collection Sites

The data collection for the end line assessment was conducted in two districts in which SomReP operates: Afgoye and Baidoa, in the South West State of South Central Somalia. These two districts are the same districts in which the baseline and midline studies were conducted. By conducting the assessment in the two different districts, a cross-comparison between the program locations can be made, which in turn allows for more in-depth analysis and a richer evidence base. The two districts in which data for the baseline, midline, and end line were collected in are geographically presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Data collection sites



For the purpose of this end line assessment, quantitative and qualitative data were collected in villages within these two districts, as presented in Table 2. Survey respondents were selected from the baseline and midline data, which in turn was based on World Vision Sampling Tool: *Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP 3)*, provided by SomReP, see Annex 1. The sampling tool includes the different livelihood types targeted: pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, and peri-urban. Yet, it should be noted that there was a mix of livelihood types within many of the sampled villages. For example, one village had agro-pastoralist households in addition to pastoralist households. The households surveyed represent a diverse range of livelihood sources. They also include internally displaced households. Thus, the data represents the broad areas in which SomReP works, yet the diversity of livelihoods within and across villages is more complex than originally noted in the EU sample size document. It is therefore recommended that this is kept in mind when looking at the data disaggregated by livelihood zones.

Table 2 Data collection sites

District	Total Number of Villages	Total Number of Surveys	Agro-Pastoralist	IDP	Pastoralist	Peri-Urban
Afgooye	14	737	544	63	45	85
Baidoa	36	853	220	208	2	423
Total	42	1590	764	271	47	508

Some adjustments were made to sampling as a result of insecurity; however, the intended villages were all accessible. In Afgooye, 60 household surveys and one FGD in Lafoole village were dropped due to insecurity. The survey sample remained representative of project participants, and the small number of dropped surveys (<4%) mean that the quantitative data is unlikely to be biased by this change. Other FGDs were conducted in Lafoole; therefore, the village is still represented in qualitative data. While unlikely, it is possible that this small amount of dropped data altered results. Households in highly insecure areas are likely to report worse outcomes than those in more secure areas, therefore if any bias would be slightly positive. In addition, because the Private Veterinary Pharmacy (PVP) activities were not conducted, that interview was replaced with additional VSLA interview. Village sampling is provided in more detail in Annex 1.

Qualitative data collection included both focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Participants were purposefully selected from the below categories.

Table 3 KIIs per District

District	Key Informant	Livelihood Zone	Number of KIIs
Afgooye	Community Animal health workers (CAHWs)	Agro-pastoral, Peri-urban	2
	Community leaders	Agro-pastoral	3
	Partners Staff (1 CARE)	Peri-urban	1
	Early Warning/Early Action (EW/EA) Committee – Leaders	Agro-pastoral	1
	NRM – Leaders	Agro-pastoral	3
	Total Afgooye		10
Baidoa	CAHWs	Peri-urban	3
	Community leaders	Agro-pastoral	3
	Partners Staff (1 DRC, 1 COOPI)	Peri-urban	2
	EWEA Committee – Leaders	Agro-pastoral	3
	NRM – Leaders	Agro-pastoral	2
Total Baidoa		13	

Table 4 FGDs per District

District	FGD Group	Livelihood Zone	Number of FGDs
Afgooye	Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)	Peri-urban	5 ¹⁰
	Farmer Groups	Riverine	3
	NRM Committees and Water User Committees – Members	Agro-pastoral	1
	EW/EA Committees – Members	All	4

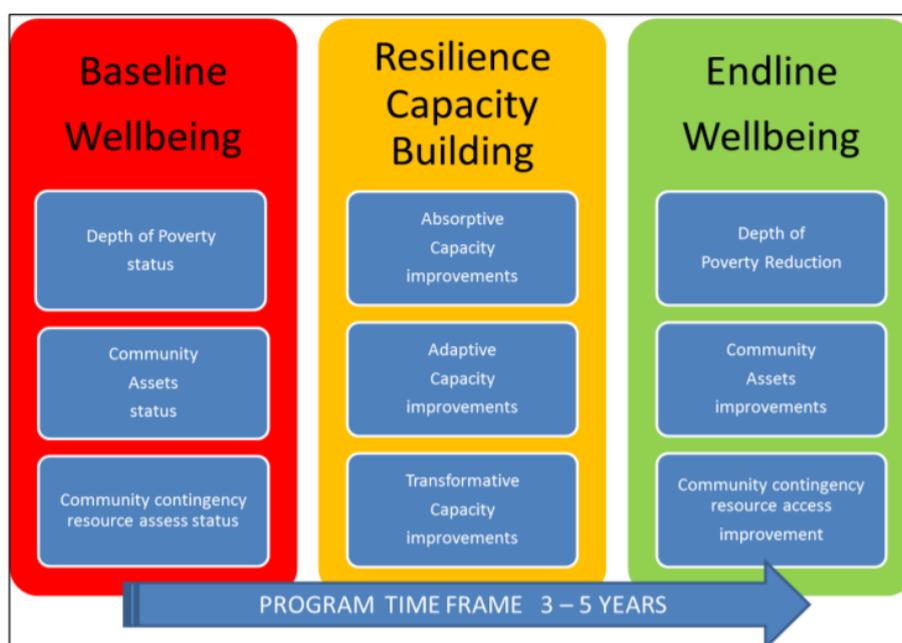
¹⁰ FGDs for VSLA will be conducted with women and men since the associations are predominantly composed of women.

	Total Afgooye		13
Baidoa	VSLAs ¹¹	Per-urban	5
	Farmer Groups	Agro-pastoral	3
	Technical Vocational Education training	Per-urban	1
	Producer Groups	Agro-pastoral	3
	NRM/Rangeland Management Committees – Members	All	2
	EW/EA Committees – Members	All	2
	Total Baidoa		16

2.2 Overview of Program Approach and Analytical Framework

SomReP’s resilience framework, depicted in Figure 2, was used to guide the program approach in the initial program design phase. The framework was also used when analysing the program indicators and helped to align the results with the three resilience capacities¹² at both a household and community level.

Figure 2 SomReP resilience framework



In addition to using the SomReP’s resilience framework, the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) was used as an analytical framework for this study. The SLA is a holistic approach for understanding various factors that influence well-being and poverty, in addition to the relationship between these different factors.¹³ This framework is a people-centred approach which looks at five types of assets: financial, human, natural, physical,

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² 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 programs*, 2012. Institute of Development Studies, UK

¹³ Pasteur, K. *From Vulnerability to Resilience – a framework for analysis and action to build community resilience*. 2011

and social. The main objective of this approach is to allow for an analysis of what resources or assets that poor people and communities use and have access to.¹⁴

3 Methodology

This section outlines the data collection tools utilised for the project and the methods for conducting the subsequent data analysis. The tool was 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 monitor the progress of the program, this study aimed to measure the key indicators and expected results, as outlined in the log frame, see Annex 2. These indicators and results are used to compare end line values to those reported in the baseline and midline.

To establish the change in program indicators throughout the TPM project, a quantitative household questionnaire was utilised. This survey targeted program beneficiaries across the intervention locations and enabled insight as to how the program activities affect the population, and how well the activities serve their purpose.

The survey was designed to capture resilience data at three different levels: individual, household, and community levels. This implies that some questions were directly asking for the individual data, such as how much land the individual owns, while other questions, like income and water access, were utilized to capture household-level resilience, and thus were phrased to address the entire household's access. Meanwhile, some questions inquired about community resilience, e.g. what practices were used to improve technology and/or management of land use. It should be noted that these questions were asked to the members of the households, thus they reflect community resilience from the perspective of the individual household members.

During the inception phase of the midline, SomReP decided to not use the same survey as during the baseline, but instead to use a resilience measurement survey designed and developed by SomReP's Q&A Department. The reasons to why the resilience measurement survey was used instead of the baseline survey was to enable comparisons between the rest of the SomReP locations across Somalia, as the resilience measurements survey had been used under another project. While the survey was different from the baseline, many components, such as the asset module and food consumption module, were the same standard modules used during the baseline.

The survey contained many of the common and tested modules for impact assessment, including household characteristics; household-level sanitation and infrastructure; and several well-being indicators including durable assets, livestock, expenditures, and food consumption. The full tool can be found in Annex 3.

In terms of food security, the survey was designed to collect the data needed to construct the Food Consumption Score (FCS). This food security module used standard protocols. More details on this, drawn directly from the Cornell quantitative report and the World Food Programme (WFP), is provided in Annex 4. For coping strategies, the baseline study was designed to collect data needed to construct the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), and the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) according to the standard protocols used by the World Food Programme (WFP). Yet, these standard questions were phrased slightly differently in the resilience measurement tool used in the midline and end line. This means that the coping strategies were analysed slightly different than at baseline. A detailed methodology on this is provided in Section 4.1.

In addition to the above-mentioned modules, several other modules were included to measure resilience. These included a module on hazards, shocks, vulnerability, and social connectedness, which aimed to assess the context and resilience dimensions across the target districts, i.e. what shocks and stresses have the beneficiaries

¹⁴ Ibid.

experienced and been affected by, what were the factors that render them vulnerable to those shocks and stresses as well as what resources do they have to be able to cope with those shocks, hence what makes them resilient. Additional modules addressed displacement, which is a factor that tends to affect different types of assets included in the SLA, and natural resource management initiatives, which is assessing resilience in terms of access to and use of natural capital. A full list of all modules included in the survey and what part of the analysis framework they relate to are displayed in Table 5.

Table 5 Survey Modules and Analytical Components

Survey Modules	Analytical Components
Basic Geographic Information	n/a
General Respondent Information	Human Capital
Household Composition	Social Capital
Information on Household Members	Social Capital
Hazards, Shocks, Vulnerability and Social Connectedness	Social Capital
Displacement and Assistance	Social Capital
Agriculture, Livestock and Water	Physical Capital
Livelihood, Income and Expenditure	Financial Capital
Food Consumption	Food Security
Natural Resource Management Initiatives	Natural Capital
Resilience and Coping Strategies	Coping Strategies

3.2 Sampling

The data collection was conducted by local enumerators hired by Forcier Consulting in Afgoye and Baidoa. All data collection was supervised by Senior Researchers from Forcier, who acted as Team Leaders during the data collection. The Team Leaders managed the fieldwork with the supervision of Forcier’s Fieldwork Manager and Research Manager. The Team Leaders also conducted the training of all enumerators before fieldwork commenced. The enumerators were trained on survey administration, general research practices, how to conduct the survey, technical terms used in the survey, and relevant data management. Data collection was conducted between July and August 2018.

Across the two districts, a total of 1,590 observations were collected. With a total population size of 39,497 households, this survey had a margin of error of +/- 2.41% at a 95% confidence level. The population and sample target are distributed per district and livelihood zone as can be seen Annex 1. The size of the sample for each district and livelihood zone is allocated proportionally to its population size.

The midline aimed to sample the same respondents that had participated in the baseline and midline surveys; hence a targeted sampling approach was utilised. The baseline database of respondents was therefore used as the sampling base. The partner organisations in each district helped the Team Leaders to locate the respondents. However, it proved difficult to reach the same respondents between the baseline, midline, and end line. There are a number of reasons for this. Some of the sampling locations were IDP camps and locations where conflict and natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, were common. Thus, displacement and movement were frequent in many of the areas sampled. This means that the people living in these villages one year ago are likely

to have moved either returned to their home of origin or been displaced. In cases where the respondents from previous waves could not be located, SomReP staff provided replacements from beneficiary lists in the same or nearby villages. It is a limitation of the data collection that waves are not directly comparable, so as to measure change within specific households, and that households were not randomly selected. This changes the nature of the comparison, in that we can only examine trends in beneficiary communities, not direct effects among beneficiaries.

The survey targeted household heads (or an equivalent who would have the same level of knowledge as the household head about household affairs, which often meant interviewing the household head’s wife). This was to ensure that the data collected accurately reflected the household’s reality. Yet, this meant that some households were not be eligible or available as the household head or equivalent could not be reached.

3.3 Quantitative Data Management and Analysis

The data was collected electronically via smartphones utilising Open Data Kit (ODK), a mobile survey software. Data was checked daily as it was uploaded to Ona, a mobile survey platform to which ODK is linked, from where the survey data is exported into STATA and Excel, and housed in a Forcier Consulting database. For quality control, the Team Leaders reviewed the data collection by enumerators prior to submission to the server. The Research Officer would then download the data from the server and do a second and more in-depth data quality review.

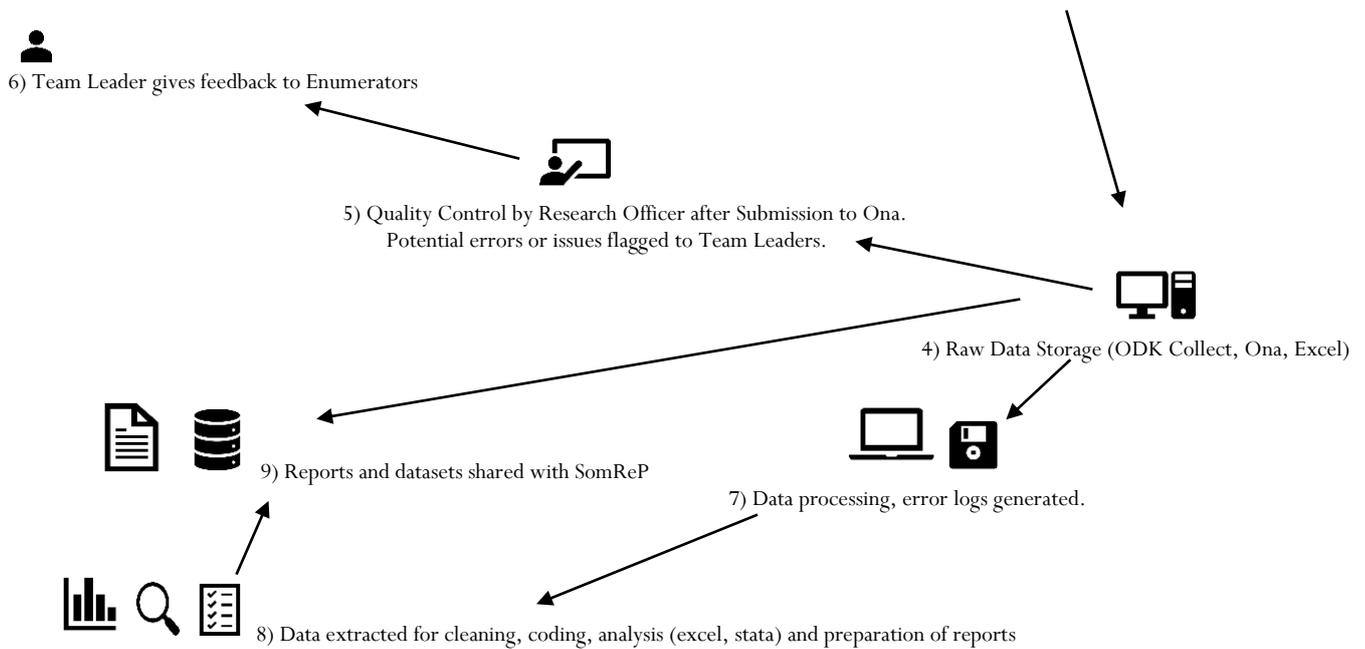
Quality reviews included a review of open-ended responses, analysis of outliers and extreme values, checks of missing or incomplete data, average length (time) of surveys by enumerator, and other quality measures as appropriate. Any anomalies or inconsistencies in the data between sites and between research 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. Finally, all answer options pertaining to data entry complicated questions, such as expenditure and yields, where it was easy for the enumerator to accidentally enter a zero too often or too seldom, were verified with the Team Leaders. The Team Leaders then corrected for any discrepancies within their team’s data, as well as made follow-up calls with the respondents where necessary.

Each step in the data management, cleaning, and analysis process was transparent and reproducible. No direct changes to the database of the raw data were made, where raw data is defined as the exact responses submitted for all surveys by all enumerators with no changes. Data was appropriately protected throughout the process and was only collected and stored on password-protected devices.

The Team Leaders translated all open-ended questions from Somali to English after the data collection. Forcier also cleaned the data to correct for discrepancies, such as data entry mistakes in the form of wrong location or currency unit. The data was also manipulated to categorize certain responses and to facilitate analysis. The data was coded, cleaned and checked for integrity and validity using Microsoft Excel and the STATA statistical software.

Forcier prepared a data cleaning syntax and data analysis syntax. The data cleaning syntax applied variable labels and value labels to each variable and response, as well as addressed any discrepancies in the data collection identified during the field data collection. Comments were made in the data cleaning syntax to explain and justify any change to the raw data. Any observations or variables dropped from the analysis were documented along with the reason for doing so. The result of the data cleaning syntax was a ‘clean’ dataset shared with SomReP.





3.4 Qualitative Data Collection

The qualitative component of the study consisted of 34 FGDs and 30 KIIs, as noted above.¹⁵ The tools for each FGD and KII are included in Annexes 4 and 5. For each of these tools, Forcier will employ the Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. The key aspects of the PAR approach include:

- Participant driven – whenever possible;
- Democratic – who can produce and own knowledge;
- Collaborative – involves discussion, working together, and group collaboration;
- Action-Oriented – the group will directly inform the key elements, constraints, and resources needed to bring about change

In order to ensure maximum participation and inclusivity, Forcier and SomReP and its implementing partners jointly identified all the relevant stakeholders and groups of interest for this study.

KIIs are a crucial way to access the opinions of influential project stakeholders who would otherwise not be captured by a typical beneficiary survey, in particular, project staff, local government partners, or committees. Information can be solicited from key stakeholders, allowing for in-depth and targeted data to be collected. The utilisation of semi-structured interviews allows to address the key questions, yet still leaving room for open-ended conversation that bring about the participants' perceptions. Forcier Researchers conducted 23 KIIs across communities in Afgooye and Baidoa where project activities have been implemented.

Focus group discussions allow for nuanced and open-ended responses to difficult questions, eliciting more information on attitudes, perceptions, and experiences that otherwise cannot be obtained by a quantitative survey. Moreover, FGDs allow gathering people of similar backgrounds but who do not necessarily share the same point of view on a topic. Thus, this exercise makes it possible to see points of convergence and divergence among the participants, the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exist in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices.¹⁶

¹⁵ The total number of KIIs and FGDs could be reduced based on the availability of key informants and beneficiaries.

¹⁶ Overseas Development Institute. 2019, Research tools: Focus Group Discussion.

For this study, Forcier Researchers facilitated 29 FGDs in total – 13 in Afgooye and 16 in Baidoa, across villages where project activities have been implemented. The FGDs were conducted per location and were separated by gender (females and males) and type of interest group to gain a broad perspective of program beneficiaries' experiences and attitudes. This approach also allowed for equal and honest participation, as research experience shows that women hardly ever speak up and express their opinions honestly in mixed groups. While the FGD guides are available in English and Somali, the moderation and note-taking will be in Somali.

3.5 Limitations

There were a few limitations and challenges to this study. First, the security situation in Somalia affected fieldwork. Al-Shabab was present in both districts during the time of data collection, which affected the level of access to different villages. As the safety of the research teams was always prioritized, decisions were made during fieldwork, by consulting with local community leaders and partner organizations, to change the fieldwork schedule and, in one case, to transport FGD participants to a safe location for the discussion. Where individuals were not available for either quantitative or qualitative data collection due to security concerns, replacements from the same area were found.

Second, all quantitative and qualitative data collection participants were program beneficiaries. Therefore, this study can only make best efforts at establishing attribution to program activities. Focus group and interview participants were asked about their opinions on how program activities improved their livelihoods, food security, and resilience. Survey respondents are compared over time. However, this does not allow for a clear causal distinction between project impact and secular trends, such as the effect of drought.

Third, to enable a better comparison to the baseline and midline, the end line aimed to survey the same beneficiaries that were surveyed during the previous waves. While such a targeted sample would allow for meaningful comparisons across time, between the baseline and midline, it proved challenging to reach the same people surveyed one year earlier. This was especially true in IDP locations and conflict-affected areas, where movement and relocation are common. This proved true again between the midline and end line. In many cases, the same households were not available, and replacements were identified with the help of SomReP staff. The sample is, therefore, not a panel comparison of the same households over time, but a comparison of the overall state of the sample over time. This might also create a bias in the data if the people that were not found or otherwise were inaccessible were more or less vulnerable than the respondents that were reached.

Lastly, as discussed in the midline report, a decision was made to change the survey between the baseline and midline to a more resilience-focused survey. While this new survey was designed to more adequately capture important resilience indicators, such as shock exposure and vulnerability, an issue with the two standard coping strategy indices (HHS and rCSI) was noted by Forcier, albeit only after data collection was completed. The issue was that there was a slight change in the way these questions were phrased and in the answer options, which made it impossible to calculate these indicators in the standard way. Moreover, as these two modules and some other modules in the survey changed from the baseline, the comparability of the results with the baseline is limited. To overcome this issue, modified statistical methods were used, and these were then applied in the baseline data to ensure comparability, these changes are noted in the text. The midline and end-line surveys remained the same.

4 Program Findings

This section outlines the key findings of this study. The findings are organized along the project's four result areas¹⁷: livelihoods and food security; social safety nets; NRM; and local governance capacity building. The aim is

¹⁷ The fifth result area, undertaking document learning within the consortium and with the communities and other stakeholders, is not covered in the midline.

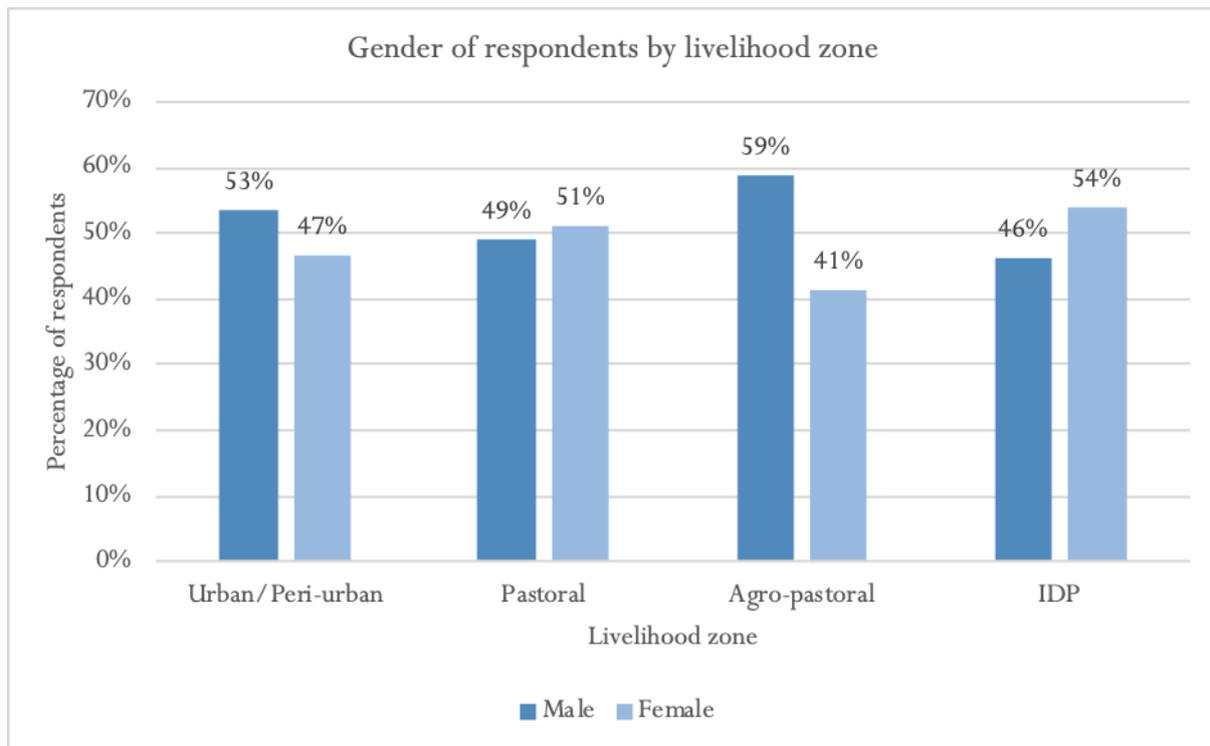
to provide summative results upon completion of the project and compare results to the findings of the baseline and midline. The SomReP resilience framework, as explained in Section 2, was used as a guiding structure to group the findings with the result areas and to inform the analyses presented in the results sections. Where possible, additional contextual information is provided for each results area.

The first section presents descriptive statistics, intended to provide context for project operations. In addition, the level of project exposure among survey respondents is shown.

Household Characteristics

At the end line, a total of 1,590 individuals participated in the survey. Of the total sample, 58.11% (n = 924) were female and 41.89% (n = 666) were male. This reflects similar trends in both the midline (55.2% female) and baseline (61.6% female). This slight gender bias is common across household surveys conducted in Somalia, as men in Somalia tend to be away from the house from early morning to late evening either working or seeking work, while the women tend to stay at home. At the end line, the gender gap was greatest among IDP households (72% female). Peri-urban or urban households and pastoral households reported roughly similar gender compositions (66% female each), while agro-pastoral households had more male than female respondents (48% female). At both baseline and midline, the gender gap was greatest in peri-urban or urban households (63.1% and 64.9% female, respectively). The midline study hypothesized that this was a result of more men working outside the home in urban households, while women take care of the home. These findings support that, suggesting that in agro-pastoralist households, both men and women work in the fields, which are located closer to the home.

Figure 3 Gender distribution of the sample by livelihood zone



The average age of respondents was 37 years, with a median value of 35 years. The youngest respondents were 16 years old (2 respondents reported being 16 years old), and the oldest respondent was 93 years old. The most frequently reported age (mode) was 30 years.

A large majority of respondents were household heads (84%). Among the 250 respondents where were not household heads, most were the household head’s spouse (n = 200, 80% of non-household head respondents), and a few were the parent (n = 23, 9%) or a daughter (n = 14, 6%). A majority of respondents had attended Qur’anic school (n = 1,112, 70%). Equal percentages of the sample had no formal education (n = 180, 11%) and had a primary school diploma (n = 180, 11%). Only 98 respondents (6%) had a secondary school diploma and less than one percent each reported a bachelor’s degree, master’s degree or doctorate, or certificate or vocational diploma. The 180 respondents who had no formal education were asked why they did not have formal education. The most common response (n = 83, 46%) was leaving school for marriage, 25% of respondents had left school because they were unable to pay school fees (n = 45), and 14% said the school was too far away (n = 26). Similar results were reported among respondents’ spouses, 67% attended Qur’anic school (67%), 14% had no formal education (n = 223), and 12% had a primary school diploma (n = 197). As reported in the midline, this is in line with the previous waves and with other statistics from Somalia, showing that education levels in Somalia are low – over 75% of adult Somalis never completed primary education.¹⁸

In the midline study, there was concern over the reliability of respondents’ report that the respondent lived alone. The percentage of respondents reporting no other household members living in the home was similar at the midline and end line (12%). In the midline, it was hypothesized that respondents may not have understood the question, been willing to discuss other household members to shorten the survey, or may have been living alone as a result of displacement. This result is considered unusual because most Somali households have more than one member. The average household size was 4.3 members and ranged from 1 to 30 members (n = 1,397).

Program Participation

As in the previous surveys, a large majority of respondents were SomReP beneficiaries (n = 1,542, 97%). This is unsurprising given the intentional targeting of beneficiaries for the survey. The midline survey cited a few potential explanations for the 3% of respondents who were not beneficiaries. It is not unusual in Somalia for respondents to believe that if he/she states the household has received assistance, they will not receive more assistance. In addition, it is possible that respondents do not remember from which organization or project provided the aid and did not recognize the SomReP name. Because of these potential explanations, those stating they were not beneficiaries were retained in the sample.

As compared to the midline, the percentage of respondents who stated they were SomReP beneficiaries was similar in Afgooye. However, the percentage of beneficiaries in Baidoa increased slightly – from 96% to 99%.

Table 6 SomReP beneficiary (household level)

SomReP Beneficiaries			
	All households	Afgooye	Baidoa
SomReP Beneficiary	97%	95%	99%
N	1,542	698	844

4.1 Livelihoods and Food Security

The first result area of the program, livelihoods and food security, involves activities that aim to improve access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity for households in targeted communities. These

¹⁸ UNFPA, *Educational Characterizes of the Somali People*. 2016. Accessed July 30, 2018. http://www.dns.org.so/docs/Analytical_Report_Volume_3.pdf

are linked 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)

The aim of this section is to compare findings for these results at the end line, to the findings at baseline and midline. At the endline, there was a 14% increase in income levels from the baseline, which did not reach the goal of R1.1 (discussed further on page 45). However, all of the other indicators for the first objective were met. There was a 17.4% increase in diversified incomes, an index which also accounts for changes in assets (pg. 47). There was a 34% increase in the diversification of asset ownership (pg. 53) and a 16% increase in households engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (pg. 48). This section is structured as follow: livelihoods, expenditures, income, asset ownership, and finally, food security.

Livelihoods

Similar to the findings in the baseline and midline reports, day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting was the most commonly cited livelihood (61%). The midline reported that 65% of respondents were agricultural day labourers, while the baseline reported that 25% were agricultural labourers, and 20% farmed on their own land.¹⁹ The second most common livelihood type, selling crops (n = 356, 22%) is also agricultural in nature. This reflects national statistics, which show that approximately 70% of those employed in Somalia work in land-based livelihoods.²⁰

In comparing districts, it is clear that Afgooye is more agricultural than Baidoa. In Afgooye, 80% of respondents reported labour in farming and the second-most commonly cited livelihood is selling crops (n = 254, 35%). In contrast, while the most common livelihood in Baidoa is casual agricultural labour, only 45% of respondents named this livelihood, and 12% sold crops. In contrast to Afgooye, the second-most commonly cited livelihood in Baidoa was casual labour in construction (26%) and the third was trading (n = 152, 17%). In Afgooye these non-agricultural livelihoods were less common: 6% of respondents named casual labour in construction and 4% named trading.

There were few male- or female-owned businesses in either location. Only 27 respondents in Baidoa (3%) and 9 in Afgooye (1%) reported female-centred businesses; 15 respondents in Baidoa (2%) and 7 in Baidoa (1%) had male-centred businesses. Less than 2% of respondents in Baidoa worked for the government, and none did in Afgooye. Receipt of remittances from family was uncommon; only 17 respondents in Baidoa (2%) and 23 in Afgooye (4%) reported it as a livelihood. Other livelihood types, such as income from rent, zakat, loans from family, and loans from lenders were very uncommon (approximately 1% each). A total of 10% of respondents specified other livelihoods, which included driving, community mobilizing, and specific formal and informal employment, such as owning a small shop.

Respondents were asked to compare their primary livelihoods during the long dry season (Jilaal) and during the wet season (Gu). Agricultural labour is the most commonly cited livelihood during both Jilaal and Gu. However, during the dry season, there is a significant reduction in agricultural labour (n = 635, 40%), as compared to during the wet season (n =

¹⁹ The answer options for this question were somewhat differently phrased in the baseline and midline reports.

²⁰ Federal Government of Somalia, *the Somalia National Development Plan 2017-2019*

“Irrigation for our farms has increased harvest. We have also been employed by CfW, from which we got enough money to repay our loans and buy other things for the family. The VSLA gave us the opportunity to get loans, which we were unable to get before SomReP, and has allowed us to start small businesses.” -farmer in Kaharow

901, 57%). However, the opposite is reported for sales of crops and livestock, which increases from 5% in the wet season to 16% in the dry season. Construction labour and trading remain fairly stable across the wet and dry seasons. These findings are similar to those reported in the midline and baseline reports, which also found an increase in agricultural labour during the wet season.

The midline report, importantly, noted that the predominance of casual agricultural labour implied that respondents do not own the land they farm, or they farm at other farmers' plots. The question of land ownership is complex. The midline report stated that our local researchers noted that respondents might have interpreted day labour as any agricultural labour, including work on their own land. However, in this area, most people do not own their own land and act as caretakers of the land. Land tenure in Somalia is complicated by a pluralistic legal framework regarding land ownership in areas affected by conflict.²¹

Consistent with the above findings about livelihood types, Afgooye had significantly more respondents from agro-pastoral areas (n = 544, 74%), than did Baidoa (n = 220, 26%). Conversely, the Baidoa sample was much more urban and peri-urban (n = 423, 50%), as compared to Afgooye (n = 85, 12%). There were few pastoralists in either Afgooye (n = 45, 6%) or Baidoa (n = 2, <1%). These results are consistent with the baseline and midline studies, which found more agro-pastoralists in Afgooye and few pastoralists. In general, pastoralists are difficult to reach due to their nomadic lifestyle. However, there is a significant decrease in agro-pastoralists and increase in urban and peri-urban respondents in Baidoa, as compared to the midline.

In the baseline study, a large number of IDP households were surveyed in Afgooye (15%), at the midline, this had decreased to 5% and stayed roughly steady at the end line (6%). In contrast, in Baidoa, the sample of IDPs was 21% at baseline, 34% at midline, and had decreased to 24% at the end line. It is important to note the changes in IDP populations, as IDPs are noted as particularly vulnerable to shocks and hazards. At the midline, the decrease in IDPs in Afgooye from the baseline was explained as reflecting the influx of IDPs after the 2017 drought. In contrast, the increase in IDPs in Baidoa may have been a result of returnees from Kenya or delayed displacement as a result of livestock death from the 2017 drought. It is difficult to identify the reasons for the decrease in IDPs in Baidoa, and it may have been simply a return to the pre-2017 status quo or a result of poor conditions in Baidoa encouraging those who had been previously displaced to move elsewhere.²² The key factors that have driven displacement into Baidoa are insecurity, and prolonged drought in the village of origin have not improved significantly between the midline and end line.

“We received training...on animal treatment, drought, livestock, and farming...those trainings covered all the necessary skills required to advance farming skills, as well as animal treatment practices. Apart from the trainings, SomReP provided animal treatment equipment and veterinary drugs that helped improve overall health of the animals in the community...our income has increased since we have tools and skills to generate income.”
-Afgooye CAHW worker

In qualitative data, many participants stated that their incomes had increased and felt that resilience in the community had grown as a result of SomReP activities. For example, farmers in Towfiq credited agricultural training and inputs for increased resilience. In Aw Dinle, the NRM committee chair said that as a result of agricultural training, they were now planting crops further apart, which had increased the quality and quantity of yields. Darusalam producers also spoke about mills they had received, which allowed them to make income milling maize and sorghum. Many participants, such as Bukey farmers, cited receiving food storage drums and training on food storage as helpful in increasing incomes. Farmers were able to store food to sell when market prices were higher.

In addition, VSLA loans have allowed many participants to begin or expand businesses. This was particularly true among women, who mentioned starting kiosks or stalls in the market to sell produce. Women felt that the income they earned increased their power in the

²¹ J. Burman, A. Bowden, A. Gole, *Land Tenure in Somalia – A potential Foundation for Security and Prosperity*. Shuraako. 2014.

²² IOM, *Somalia Movement Trend Tracking*. October 2017-May 2018.

household, because they were able to decide how to spend their own income. Participants, such as IDPs in Baidoa also purchased or received donkeys to use for transportation, additional livestock, or motorcycles. VSLA activities will be discussed in more detail below.

Finally, the Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) reported being able to increase incomes as a result of SomReP activities. They were able to increase their skills to offer more services and charge for those services. For example, CAHW workers in Afgooye and Dhajalaq stated that their income had increased as a result of being able to charge for services. In Aw Dinle, the CAHW stated that while his income had increased, it was not sufficient. The CAHW in Afooye charged a sliding scale, to work with people of all income levels in the community. In addition, they received veterinary medications which helped decrease animal deaths. CAHW workers did complain that they had trouble getting additional medication and vaccinations. Training the community and CAHWs on isolating sick animals has decreased animal deaths and contributed to improved livelihoods from livestock. The Dhajalaq CAHW stated that previously when cows or goats were sick, they were slaughtered if they were pregnant or lactating. However, due to his improved skills, livestock health is improving.

Community and Household Assets

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) offers a conceptual structure for examining household assets, or “capitals,” available to create livelihood strategies aimed at improving well-being. Available livelihood capitals include 1) natural capital, such as local natural resources and/or environmental amenities; 2) human capital such as skills, knowledge, and labour abilities; 3) economic or financial capital, including income and assets; 4) social capital, including social networks, memberships, and affiliations; and 5) physical capital such as transportation and communication infrastructure as well as utilities.²³²⁴ The household survey was designed to measure these capital types in order to compare changes over the program’s duration.

Human Capital

Human capital can be defined as skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual. Human capital can affect resilience as skills and knowledge shape an individual’s adaptive capacity. For example, if a person has a larger skillset, then that person is able to diversify their livelihood in the face of disaster.

To measure human capital in terms of resilience capacities, respondents were asked if and what assistance they had received to help with the effects of shocks and hazards. Over the period of the project, the percentage of respondents who had received assistance from NGOs increased from 62% at the midline to 84% at the end line. However, this is not surprising, given that all respondents were SomReP beneficiaries. The project was particularly interested in building within-community support networks, which are discussed in section 4.2 on Social Safety Nets.

Among all types of assistance, training is of particular interest, due to its importance in increasing human capital and expanding resilience as a result. The trainings provided were on a variety of topics, including agriculture, livestock, marketing of products, and natural resource management.

Out of those who had received any assistance, 30% had received training (n = 399). This was a slight increase from the midline, at which 24% of respondents (n = 251) had received training and a very large increase from the baseline, at which just over 2% of respondents had received training. There was little difference between males and females in receiving training at the end line; approximately 50% of trainees were female. A plurality of trainees were agro-pastoralists (42.6%), 35.9% were urban dwellers, 20.4% were IDPs, and 1.2% were pastoralists.

²³ Farrington, J., D. Carney, C. Ashley, and C. Turton. (1999). “Sustainable Livelihoods in Practice: Early Applications of Concepts in Rural Areas.” *Natural Resource Perspectives*, vol. 42.

²⁴ I. Scoones. (1998). “Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis.” *IDS Working Paper 72*.

The types of training the respondents had received according to the end line data were agriculture (n = 312, 57%), livestock (n = 110, 17%), marketing (n = 137, 25%), natural resource management (n = 58, 10%), and other (26%).²⁵ This is significantly different than the training topics at the midline. This number can be added to those who received training at the midline, agriculture training (82.2%), however, fewer had received livestock (15.3%), marketing (14.1%), resource management (5.8%), and other (16.1%) trainings.²⁶ Participants named other trainings, including breastfeeding, carpentry, water committee training, hygiene promotion, and hairstyling. However, the number of participants for each training type is too small for further analyses.

Among training participants, 60% received one training type (n = 234), 29% received two types of training (n = 115), 9% received three types (n = 35), and 3% received all four types named above (n = 12). At the endline, participants who reported more types of training also reported significantly higher income diversity scores (p=.008). The causality of this association cannot be established, for example, households who engage in more types of livelihoods may also find more types of trainings pertinent to themselves. However, the association may suggest the trainings helped in diversifying income sources.

At the end line, men were better represented in farming (59% of trainees) and animal health (63%), while women were more likely to be trained in marketing (55%) and natural resources management (52%). The training topics were also matched to livelihood zones, most trainees in agriculture (61%) and animal health (66%) were agro-pastoral. Urban residents made up a plurality of marketing trainees (47%), and IDPs were the best represented in natural resource management training (40%).

Satisfaction with the training was very high, 81% found it very helpful, and 14% found it someone helpful. Only 5% found training slightly helpful, and .5% found it not helpful at all. Among the 23 respondents who found the training slightly helpful, not helpful, or did not know, the main complaint was that the training arrived too late (n = 12), that it was manipulated by others (n = 6), or that it was not sufficient in quantity (n = 5). Significance tests suggest no significant differences in satisfaction levels between males and females or between livelihood zones.

In a change from the baseline and midline, the end line asked participants how training had affected them. Among the 399 respondents who had received training, 53% (N = 212) stated that the training had provided them with skills that helped them obtain employment. An additional 46% (N = 185) stated that their agricultural yields had increased as a result of the training, 33% (N = 131) felt it had allowed them to start new businesses, and 23% (N = 92) felt it had increased their revenues. Fewer had been able to expand their businesses (13%, N = 50), and only three respondents (<1%) felt they had not gained any skills or benefits.

At the endline, those in all four training types were significantly more likely than those not participating in training to report that the training had provided with skills that helped them obtain employment (p<.001). As compared to those not participating in training, only agricultural training was associated with increased agricultural yields (p<.001). Those participating in animal health training were more likely to report increased revenues (p<.001), no other training was associated with starting a business. Those in marketing and natural resource management reported that they had been able to start businesses (p<.001). Only those in marketing training were able to expand their businesses (p<.001).

Qualitative data collection participants confirmed that trainings had been extremely beneficial to them. Agricultural training was frequently cited as important to livelihoods; however, the NRM committee, Early Warning/Early Action committee, CAHW, and VSLA committee trainings were also mentioned in most interviews and focus group discussions. These trainings improved participant capacity, increased income-earning potential, and helped participants become more resilient with preparedness and additional income. The Aw Dinle

²⁵ This question was asked as a multiple-choice question as some respondents may have received several types of training.

²⁶ This question was asked as a multiple-choice question as some respondents may have received several types of training. A cumulative total cannot be calculated as some respondents were sampled at midline and baseline.

EW/EA committee felt that they had successfully sensitized the community to the importance of saving food and money for future drought.

Many of the farmer focus group discussions addressed the importance of GAP training. For example, Ris farmers felt that the training and agricultural inputs had increased their yields. The Aw Dinle NRM committee mentioned crop spacing as a particularly useful technique. In addition, improved storage allowed them to sell their crops when market prices for those goods were higher (Ris farmers).

The reported increase in skills and knowledge as a result of training, combined with the high satisfaction with trainings and the qualitative data, showing that training participants have changed their behaviour suggests positive change in human capital. Although further analyses of livelihood diversification and incomes are shown below, the results here argue that households have greater human capital from which to draw for their livelihood activities. However, approximately one-quarter of the sample received training, which may argue for continuing training activities in the future. Focus group participants occasionally mentioned disseminating information they had received in training to other community members. Any future activities may consider expanding training activities to shore up that information dissemination.

Social Capital

Social capital can be defined as relationships and networks between and among individuals which enables society to function.²⁷ It can also be conceptualised as stocks of resources available to individuals through their social ties, examples of such resources are information, ideas, and support.²⁸ These social ties are vital resources to households facing hazards and shocks.²⁹ Reflecting one form of social capital, SomReP aims to establish and strengthen community self-help mechanisms. As in the midline, to measure changes in social capital among communities with these self-help activities, four questions were asked regarding social capital. Respondents were asked how likely they were to receive assistance from others in the the community, how likely they were to offer assistance, how many people outside their immediate family they could go to for help, and to what extent they agreed with the statement that most people in the community were willing to offer support. These four questions and their responses are represented in Figures 5 and 6 and discussed below.

The first two questions regarded the ability of respondents to offer support to others and their perception of the likelihood that they would receive it from others. Overall, the perceived level of potential support was quite high. Over half of respondents stated that they were either reasonably likely (n = 935, 59%) or very likely (n = 128, 8%) to offer support to others. The ability to get support was even higher; 72% of respondents stated they were reasonably likely to receive support (n = 1,144) and 8% stated they were very likely to receive support (n = 143). Separately, respondents were asked from what sources they *had* received support; a far smaller percentage of respondents (1%) had actually received support from community members. The precise reason for this is not known, it is possible that because international organizations were present in the community and providing assistance, community members did not feel the need to seek help from one another.

The results in the midline were similar to the results in the endline; however, there was an improvement from the baseline. The respondents' likelihood of offering support to others at baseline, midline, and end line is depicted in Figure 5. The most notable trend is the sharp reduction in respondents unable to provide assistance to others from baseline to the midline and end line. Both midline and end line respondents were far more likely to state that they were reasonably likely to provide assistance.

²⁷ Dynes, R.R., *Community Social Capital as the primary basis for resilience*, 2005; Coleman, J.S., *Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital*. 1988

²⁸ Smith, J. W., Anderson, D. H., & Moore, R. L. *Social Capital, Place Meanings, and Perceived Resilience to Climate Change*. 2012.

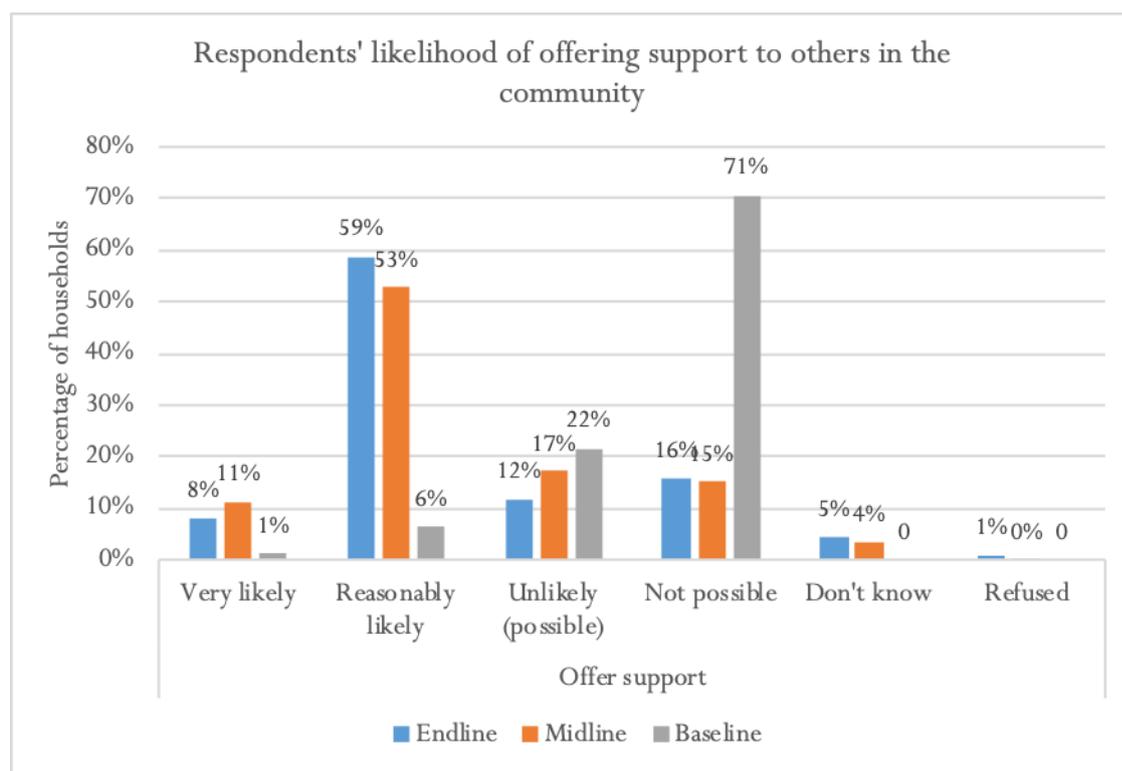
²⁹ Aldrich, D. P. *Building resilience: Social capital in post-disaster recovery*. 2012.

At baseline, 71% of respondents stated that they would be unable to provide assistance to others. At midline and end line, this had dropped to 15% and 16% respectively. In parallel, at the baseline, only 6% of respondents stated that they were reasonably likely to help others. This had grown dramatically to 53% at midline and 56% at end line. The change from midline to end line is small in magnitude and not significant. It is possible that the large improvement from baseline to the midline and end line reached a ceiling, in that those households still unable to offer assistance have underlying conditions that prevent participating in social support, for example, extreme poverty. Overall, the perceptions of available help appear to have improved throughout the study and could be an indicator of increasing social capital.³⁰

Figure 6 provides similar results for the question of whether households believed that they would receive support. These show a similar pattern. At baseline, most households were unable to offer support to others (62%), while at midline and end line, this had fallen to 15% and 8% respectively. “Reasonably likely” to offer support shows the greatest growth from baseline to the midline and end line. Only 10% of households were reasonably likely to offer support at baseline, but this had increased to 57% at midline and 72% at the end line.

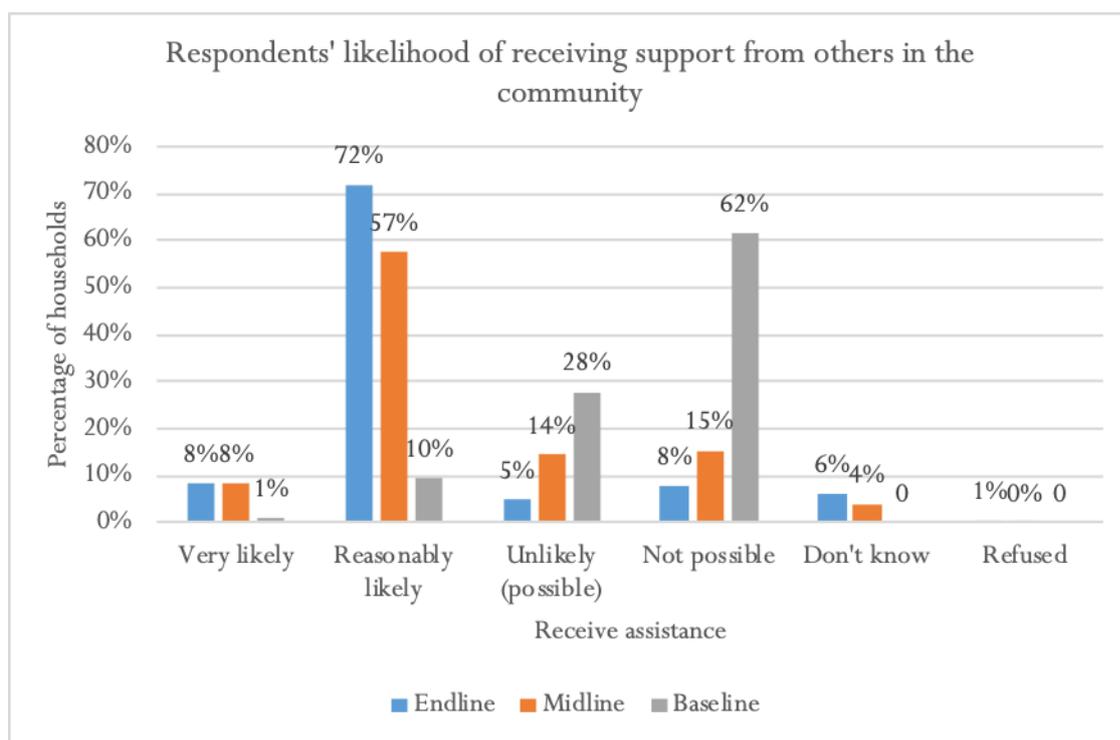
There is a strong correlation between the likelihood to offer support and the likelihood to receive support (.45, $p < .001$). This suggests that people who are likely to believe they will receive support are also more likely to offer support as well. Following the social capital model, these households are likely to have stronger ties in the community and more social support.

Figure 4 Respondents' likelihood of offering support from others in the community, by wave



³⁰ In the baseline, respondents were not allowed the option of “don’t know” or “refused.”

Figure 5 Respondents' likelihood of receiving support from others in the community, by wave



To be able to associate the improvement in social capital with the program interventions, a number of correlation tests were conducted. The results of these tests for the end line are displayed in Table 7. As can be seen in Table 7, at both midline and endline, no significant relationships between if the respondent had participated in a VSLA group and the likelihood of the respondents both offering and receiving support were evident. At the midline, there was a significant correlation between the receipt of program assistance, such as agricultural or livestock inputs, and the likelihood of offering or receiving assistance to others ($p < .05$). This suggests that at the midline, households who received assistance from SomReP were also more likely to engage in social support. However, these correlations were not significant in the end line. At the endline, CfW participants were more likely to both give and receive support. Similar correlation tests between the household head's gender and the likelihood of offering and receiving support are also insignificant, meaning that male- and female-headed households offer and receive support at similar levels.

This mixed evidence at the endline does not offer strong evidence that VSLA participation increased the participants' perception of social support. It seems likely that CfW recipients believed themselves more likely to offer or receive support because they had cash available with which to do that. Although this is weak support for building social capital, interviews and FGDs suggest that VSLA participation and other program activities did build social capital and fostered social cohesion.

Table 7 Correlation between social capital and program intervention

Correlation between Social Capital and Program Intervention (Spearman Rank Test)					
	VSLA Member	CfW Recipient	Recipient assistance ³¹	of	Head gender

³¹ Types of assistance include agricultural inputs and vouchers, livestock inputs and vouchers, food aid, cash, remittances, and other household goods.

Likelihood of offering support	0.04 (p=0.17)	0.14 (p<.001)	0.0 (p=0.93)	0.02 (p=0.55)
Likelihood of receiving support	0.02 (p=0.56)	0.12 (p<.001)	-0.04 (p=0.09)	0.02 (p=0.46)

*Significant at a 95% confidence level

In addition to their perception of the ability to give or receive help, respondents were asked about the size of their social networks. An increase in the size of social networks may be another indicator that social capital has increased and that program participants are finding more connections in the community who could be helpful in the event of a shock or hazard. Respondents were asked, how many people beyond your immediate family could you turn to who would be willing to assist you if you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as the death of a family member or harvest failure. At the end line, the average number of people was 2.7; this was an increase from the midline when the average was 2.1. At the end line, the range was zero to 50. At the baseline, 41% of respondents and at the midline nearly one-quarter of respondents felt they had no one to turn to, however at the end line this had decreased significantly to 8%. There was no significant difference in the number of social contacts between male and female respondents.

While fewer than three individuals may seem like a small social network, this result does not negate the above finding that households felt they could get help and that social networks appeared to increase between the midline and end line. This could indicate that while respondents did not feel they had many people to ask for help, they were very confident in receiving that help, therefore suggesting small networks, but strong social ties. What is more, the large decrease in the number of people reporting no connections to ask for help is a positive finding.³²

Because IDPs are more vulnerable to hazards and shocks, it is worthwhile to consider the social networks among these subpopulations. The average social network size among IDPs in the sample was 1.52 at midline and 1.85 at the end line. As compared to the total sample, a larger percentage of respondents reported having no one to turn to (N = 109, 36%) at the midline, but this had also decreased at the end line (N = 32, 12%). It appears that while, as expected, social networks are smaller among IDPs, there was also an improvement from the midline to the end line.

Focus group participants in IDP camps did not directly address this issue. They discussed working with local government officials but did not discuss contact with the host community or whether the host community provided assistance. They did feel that project activities had built support networks within the IDP camp and had helped them to develop contingency capabilities with one another. Some participants had started businesses, but it was not clear if those businesses were only within the IDP community, or if they interacted with the host community.

At the baseline, midline, and end line, respondents were asked how much they agreed with a statement relating to people's willingness to help them. At the midline, over a third of the respondents said they were not sure (34%), which was similar to the baseline, when *not sure* was the most common response (38%). However, this had decreased to 22% at the end line. At the end line, approximately 40% responded either *agree somewhat* or *agree strongly* to the statement.

³² During the baseline, the answer options were categorical rather than numerical, as in the midline, the mean value can therefore not be accurately compared.

Figure 6 Number of people willing to assist respondent

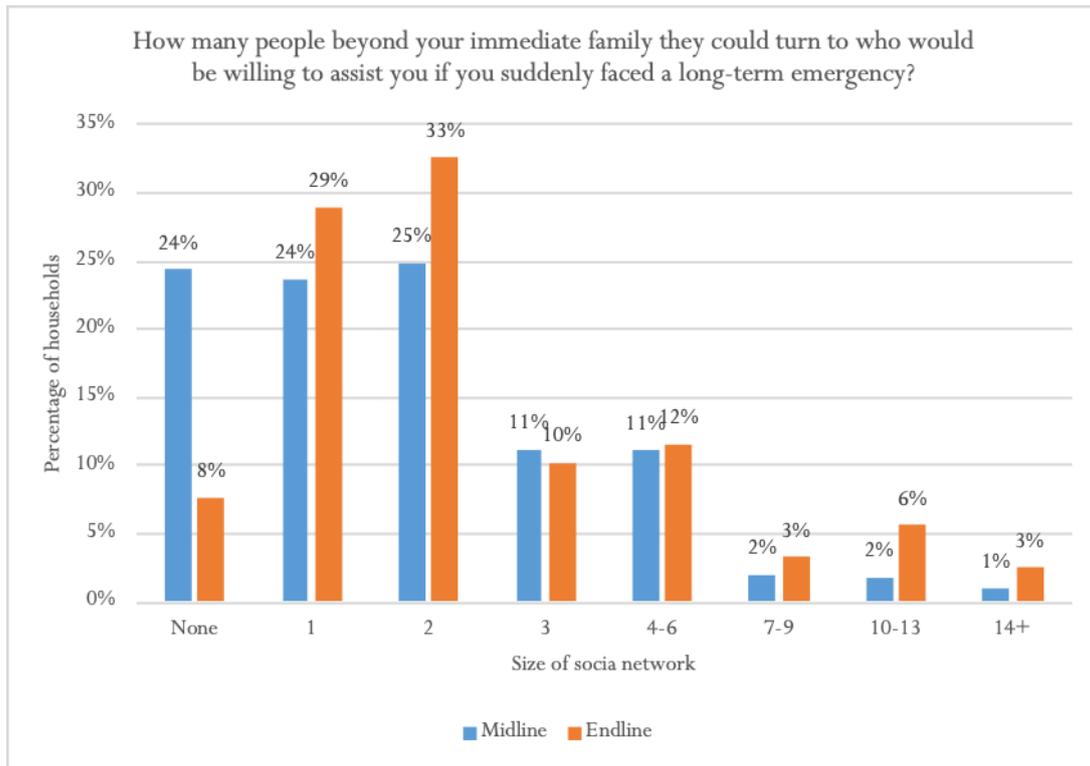
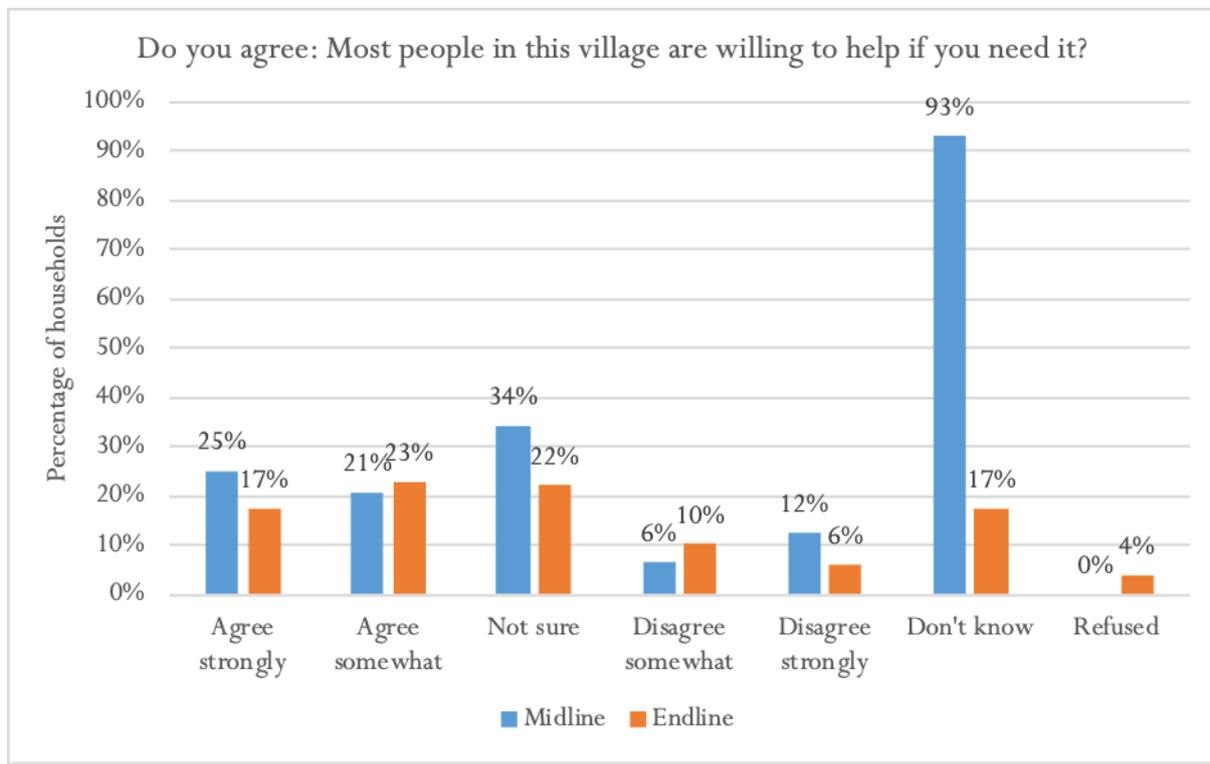


Figure 7 Perception of likelihood of respondent helping each other



Trainings and committee membership helped to build social capital. Numerous focus groups and interviews discussed the connections they had made as a result of committee membership, although this seemed to arise more in Afgooye than in Baidoa. For example, a COOPI representative in Baidoa stated that because community groups were working together to manage food storage, they built social capital. Similarly, the VSLA focus group participants in Bulla Kerow discussed the social cohesion they experienced as a result of participating in the VSLA. They felt that this was part of the improved community resilience. The NRM committee focus group also felt that social connections were built and strengthened as a result of voluntary work projects that the committee led.

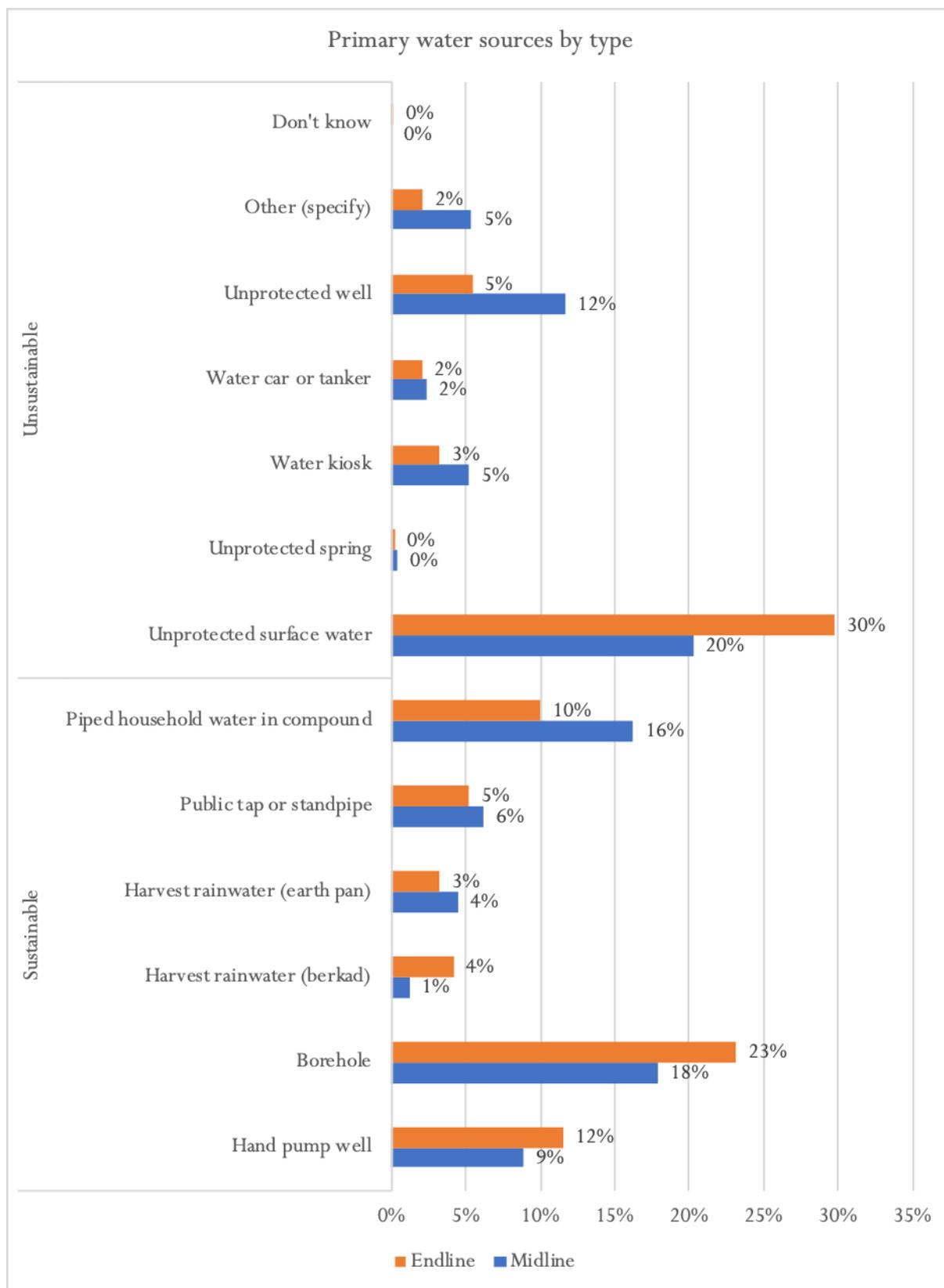
Natural Capital

Natural capital can be defined as stocks of natural assets, including soil and water. Access to natural capital, such as water, is an important indicator of resilience in the context of Somalia, particularly because of the frequency and severity of droughts. The respondents were therefore asked about their access to water: what sources of water they used and the distance to these water source. This corresponds to results indicator 3.2, which aimed to increase improved access to water by 25%. The project met this goal in improving access by 41%.

At the end line, the most common primary source of water was unprotected surface water (river, pond - 30%), followed by a borehole (23%), hand pump well (12%), and piped water in compound (10%). Fewer respondents reported using an unprotected well (5%), public tap (5%), harvested rainwater in a berkad (4%), harvested water in an earth pan (3%), water kiosk (3%), water tanker (2%), or unprotected spring (<1%).

When these results are compared to previous waves of the study, respondents did not report significant improvement. Across the waves of the study, there has been no significant change in the use of unprotected surface water (37% at baseline, 20% at midline, and 30% at end line). The level of reliance on unprotected surface water remains a concern. What is more, the number of respondents using a safer water source piped water in the compound has fallen since the midline, although there is still improvement from the baseline (2% at baseline, 16% at midline, and 10% at end line). The reasons for this variation are not entirely clear; it appears that more households were able to access a sustainable water source at the midline than at the end line. Focus group participants did mention that some boreholes were insufficient for community needs. In addition, many participants noted increasing drought conditions between midline and end line, which could contribute to the apparent worsening of water access. Survey respondents and focus group participants may be responding to abnormally hot and dry conditions in early 2019, followed by poor rains, which are likely to harm water availability.

Figure 8 Primary water source by type at midline and endline



Water sources can be categorized as “sustainable” and “unsustainable,” that is, water sources that provide sufficient supply of clean water for the foreseeable future and those that may not, or that require outside assistance to continue to supply the water source. For the purposes of this study, hand pump wells, boreholes, harvesting rainwater in a berkad or earth pan, and public taps or standpipes are categorized as sustainable. Unsustainable water sources are unprotected surface water, unprotected spring, unprotected well, water kiosk, and water car or tanker. The percentage of the sample using a sustainable water source fell very slightly from 66% at the midline to 64% at the end line, a large increase from the baseline, when 52% were using a sustainable water source.

The change in water source between midline and end line is shown in Figure 9. The breakdown by water source type shows that the increase in unsustainable water source use was driven by more people using unprotected surface water. All other types decreased from midline to end line. At the end line, more respondents were using boreholes and hand pump wells, which could be a result of project activities. There was also a decrease in piped water to the household.

The use of sustainable water sources is much greater in Baidoa (71.0%) than in Afgooye (56.0%). In contrast, at the midline, the use of sustainable water sources was more common in Afgooye (74.9%) than in Baidoa (59.3%). In the baseline, the equivalent numbers were 51.4% in Afgooye and 52.8% in Baidoa. Both districts reported improvement from the baseline. However, Afgooye reported a large improvement from baseline to midline but then decline to the end line, while Baidoa reported little improvement from baseline to midline and a larger improvement from midline to end line. This is driven by large changes in some villages, for example, from midline to end line Abanaale, Baalgure, Balbaley, Dhajalaq, and Kurale in Afgooye district reported large declines in sustainable water use. In contrast, most villages in Baidoa reported smaller but consistent improvement from midline to end line.

Table 8, below, displays primary water source by livelihood zone. The findings suggest that the high use of unsustainable water sources is driven largely by agro-pastoralist households. Among these households, the use of unprotected surface water is very common. However, unprotected surface water is an important water source for livestock and is likely used for that purpose. These water sources are grouped as unsustainable because they are likely to be vulnerable under drought conditions and challenge livelihoods among agro-pastoralists. In contrast, many pastoralists, urban, and IDP households use sustainable water sources. Hand-pump wells and piped water is common for urban residents while using berkads to harvest rainwater is common for IDPs.

Table 8 Primary water source disaggregated by livelihood zone

% of households' primary water source, by livelihood zone								
	Agro-pastoral		Pastoral		Urban		IDP	
Unsustainable								
Unprotected surface water	432	56.5%	2	4.3%	27	5.3%	12	4.4%
Unprotected spring	1	0.1%	1	2.1%	1	0.2%	12	4.4%
Unprotected well	17	2.2%	1	2.1%	56	11.0%	40	14.8%
Water kiosk	8	1.1%	0	0.0%	13	2.6%	11	4.1%
Water car or tanker	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	17	3.4%	4	1.5%
Total (unsustainable)	462	60.5%	4	8.5%	114	22.4%	79	29.2%
Sustainable								
Harvested rainwater (berkad)	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	1.8%	56	20.7%
Harvested rainwater (earth pan)	20	2.6%	1	2.1%	14	2.8%	16	5.9%

Hand-pump well	18	2.4%	0	0.0%	125	24.6%	36	13.3%
Public tap or standpipe	33	4.3%	4	8.5%	42	8.3%	29	10.7%
Piped household water in compound	4	0.5%	23	48.9%	103	20.3%	24	8.9%
Borehole	222	29.1%	14	29.8%	96	18.9%	30	11.1%
Total (sustainable)	298	39.1%	42	89.4%	389	76.6%	191	70.5%
Other	4	0.5%	1	2.1%	5	1.0%	1	0.4%
Total	764	100.0%	47	100.0%	508	100.0%	271	100.0%

Further, an important indicator of water access is the distance to the water source(s). The distance to the primary water, or the source the household used most, the source shows improvement. After removing outlier values, the average time to collect water from the primary source was 25 minutes at baseline, 23 minutes at midline, and 19 minutes at the end line. What is more, those using a sustainable water source travelled approximately 4 minutes less than those using an unsustainable source. At all three time points, the time to the water source was higher in Baidoa (20 minutes at end line) than in Afgooye (17 minutes at end line). On average, households in urban areas travel 18 minutes, those in pastoral areas travel 10 minutes, those in agro-pastoral areas travel 19 minutes, and IDPs travel 17 minutes.

Table 9 Proximity to primary water sources

Proximity to the primary water source (measured as to how long it takes to walk to the source, get water (including waiting time) and get back)			
Minutes	End line	Midline	Baseline
0 (water in compound)	17.4%	32.8%	9.6%
1-10	16.1%	22.5%	37.6%
11-20	37.0%	12.4%	13.0%
21-30	16.0%	12.5%	14.1%
31-60	10.7%	12.9%	19.8%
Over 60	2.8%	7.0%	5.9%
N	1590	1727	1166

At the end line, the distance to a water source was not significantly correlated with the livelihood zone. Table 10, below disaggregates average travel time by the gender of the household head and the livelihood zone. At both the baseline and end-line, female-headed households reported significantly shorter times for collecting water as compared to male-headed households. Agro-pastoralist households report longer times than other livelihood zones. However, at the endline, water collection times were more consistent across livelihood zones.

	Total average	Female-headed households	Male-headed households	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	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Endline	18.5	17.7	19.4	19.7	18.7	7.7	12.7	19.3	17.9	18.8	16.2
Midline	23.1	25.5	21.5	26.7	33.4	4.6	13.3	19.1	28.1	15.3	18.2
Baseline	25.1	22.5	27.7	27.3	19.8	24.6	20.1	30.5	33.6	N/A	N/A

Access to water was the most frequently raised concern among the qualitative interviews and focus groups. Given the current drought conditions, participants were very concerned about water levels. Many mentioned rehabilitated canals and wells as valuable contributions of the program (Horseed EW/EA leader, Buukeey farmers, Lowile farmers). The NRM committee chair in Lafoole stated that access to water had improved and conflict had decreased. In addition, many households reported learning to collect rainwater (Lafoole EW/EA committee, Lafoole NRM committee, Kurari NRM committee, Jaran EW/EA committee).

However, many participants requested additional water points as the most needed intervention in the community. For example, the Hanano IDP camp NRM committee leader stated the camp has no well or irrigation. Towfiq farmers also requested working wells, as did the Misgale NRM committee, Baidoa community leader, and Wadajir EW/EA committee. Although some communities were happy with additional water supply, they stated they are not enough in the current drought conditions (Adan Walowe NRM committee, Aw Dinle community leader).

Approximately half of the respondents (52%) own land, which is a slight, but non-significant, decrease from the midline (54%). In the midline, there was a significant gender differential in land ownership; landowners were 56% men and 44% women. However, at the end line, that differential appeared to close. Land owners are now 51% men and 49% women. Two different measures of land size were asked: darap and taap.³³ At the end line, respondents reported owning, on average, 61.8 taap or 6.7 darap. These measures correspond to 15.5 hectares and 6.7 hectares, respectively. The ranges and standard deviations for both measures were quite large, suggesting significant variation in the amount of land owned. This is a slight increase in taap from the midline, but comparable darap. Landowners report cultivating the majority of their land (5.7 darap and 56.3 taap). Among respondents who own land, over 97% cultivate at least some, in contrast, among those who do not own land, 97% do not cultivate land. A very small number of respondents (n = 23, 3%) reported cultivating, but not owning any. Among those few non-land owning agriculturalists, most rented land (n = 16) and some shared land with others (n = 6).³⁴

Land cultivation was also asked. This may be a more useful measure for the purposes of livelihoods, as much of the land in Somalia is not productive. A majority of land cultivation by respondents occurred in agro-pastoral livelihood zones (83%). Peri-urban or urban areas housed 15% of land cultivation, while only 2% was among IDPs and less than 1% was among pastoralists. More male-headed households cultivated land (55%) than female-headed households (45%). Compared to the baseline and midline, households cultivating land increased from baseline (46%) to midline (57%) and then decreased at the end line (52%), although not back to the baseline level. Table 9 below shows that the gender disparity in Baidoa is driven largely by those cultivating land in peri-urban or urban spaces. There is little difference between cultivation in male- and female-headed households in majority agro-pastoralist areas. While natural capital seems to have significantly improved from baseline to midline, there was some regression from midline to end line.

³³ Darap and taap are both used as measures of area in Somalia.

³⁴ One respondent said he/she did not know how the household got land for cultivation

Table 10 Households currently cultivating land

% of households currently cultivating land, by district, 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
End line								
Afgooye	270 (54.6%)	224 (68.1%)	256 (63.5%)	209 (76.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	11 (13.6%)	13 (28.6%)
Baidoa	224 (45.3%)	105 (31.9%)	147 (36.5%)	66 (24.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	70 (86.4%)	33 (71.7%)
Total	494 (60.0%)	329 (40.0%)	403 (49.0%)	275 (33.4%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	81 (9.8%)	46 (5.6%)
Midline								
Afgooye	417 (41.7%)	304 (41.9%)	278 (53.8%)	146 (55.7%)	18 (64.3%)	19 (79.2%)	115 (38.2%)	132 (45.1%)
Baidoa	583 (58.3%)	422 (58.1%)	239 (46.2%)	116 (44.3%)	10 (35.7%)	5 (20.8%)	186 (61.8%)	161 (55.0%)
Total	1000 (58.9%)	726 (42.1%)	517 (30.0%)	262 (15.2%)	28 (1.6%)	24 (1.4%)	301 (17.4%)	293 (17.0%)
Baseline								
Afgooye	158 (37.7%)	122 (44.7%)	129 (38.3%)	104 (49.5%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	22 (29.3%)	17 (28.3%)
Baidoa	261 (62.3%)	151 (55.3%)	208 (61.7%)	106 (50.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	53 (70.7%)	43 (71.7%)
Total	419 (60.6%)	273 (39.5%)	337 (48.7%)	210 (30.4%)	7 (1.0%)	3 (0.4%)	75 (10.8%)	60 (8.7%)

Financial Capital

This study investigates resilience in terms of access to financial capital based on expenditure patterns and income. In order to answer three of the four indicators under results area 1, namely: % increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends); % increase of Households with diversified sources of income; and % of HHs newly engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed), this section also measures the income diversity score, and analyses the various livelihood strategies employed.

In all three waves, the average income was highest in the wet seasons (Gu and Deyr) and lowered in dry seasons (Jilaal and Hagaa). At the end line, the average income in the wet season was approximately 97 USD/month, and in the dry season, it was 82.5 USD/month. This is a significant decrease from the midline, in which the average income was approximately 166 USD/month in the wet season and 121 USD/month in the dry season.³⁵

The baseline reported income slightly different - it reported per season and in terms of income brackets rather than numeric values. Yet, by looking at the mode of the income in both dry and wet seasons, the income in both seasons seems to have increased since baseline. During the baseline for both wet seasons, Gu and Devr, the most common response was between 1-2 million Somali shillings (43-86 USD), and for the dry seasons, most people said they had no income in Jilaal, while in Hagaa they reported a similar income to the wet season. When the categorized responses were averaged, the reported income was approximately 70 USD/month in the wet season and 55 USD/month in the dry season.

Thus, income seems to have increased both for dry and wet seasons from baseline to midline, and although there was a decrease from the midline to end line, remained higher than baseline. From baseline to midline, overall incomes increased by 16%. However, due to fallen income at the end line, taken from baseline to end line, the increase was 14%. Overall, the program did not achieve its goal of increasing incomes by 20% from baseline to end line.

As noted elsewhere, climatic conditions were worse in the baseline and end line, which could account for the fluctuations in income. Given the heavy reliance on land-based livelihoods, in a year with poor rainfall, agricultural incomes are likely to fall significantly. In addition, respondents' perception of their income may be affected by poor harvest and they may estimate their incomes as worse than they did in a more optimistic year. What is more, without a comparison to non-participants, it is difficult to say whether the decrease in income from midline to end line is the result of a secular trend in income levels. For example, incomes could have fallen among all households in Afgooye and Baidoa, but this decrease was cushioned by program participation.

At the end line, there was no significant difference among male and female respondents in incomes. As compared to urban areas, respondents in all other livelihood zones reported significantly lower incomes in the wet season and in pastoral areas and among IDPS, during the dry season. Average incomes (in Somali shillings) in the wet and dry seasons are presented in Table 11. While all households report higher incomes in the wet season, as compared to the dry season, the seasonal difference is most notable in agro-pastoral households. Although agro-pastoral households reported the highest earnings in the wet season and urban households reported the highest earnings in the dry season, both remained below the average reported at the midline.

Table 11 Average income by season and livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Average income (wet)	Average income (dry)
Urban/Peri-urban	2,186,380	2,046,593

³⁵ Although these incomes are reported in USD, they should be considered estimations given the fluctuations in the exchange rate between USD and Somali Shilling. All values were after converted to USD, using a conversion rate of 23 000 SHSO per USD.

Agro-pastoral	2,506,372	1,955,486
Pastoral	1,152,915	1,119,362
IDP	1,683,277	1,589,631

In both the midline and end line, there is a significant positive correlation between CfW or UCT and income in both the wet and dry seasons ($p < .001$). This means that households receiving CfW also reported higher incomes. Participation in these program activities improved overall incomes, possibly suggesting that these activities supplemented households' usual livelihood activities, rather than replacing them.

The same tests were performed for participation in a VSLA group. At the midline, there was a significant negative correlation between VSLA participation and income in the wet season ($p = .03$). This means that households in a VSLA group reported lower income in the wet season, as compared to those who did not. This was only true among urban residents, and may be related to the type of businesses or livelihood activities more prominent in urban households, such as construction. However, the association was not significant during the dry season, nor was it significant at the end line. At the end line, there was a significant positive association only within agro-pastoralist households ($p < .001$). In other livelihood zones, there was no significant association between household income and VSLA membership in either season.

Table 12 Monthly income, by season

Estimated monthly household income, per season in Somali Shilling				
	End line		Midline	
Income in Somali shillings	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season
Mean	1,897,522	2,223,839	2,784,386	3,805,535
Median	1,610,000	1,840,000	2,300,000	3,000,000
Std. Dev.	1,707,634	2,057,735	1,888,772	2,986,899
Range	0-23,000,000	0-34,500,000	0-15,410,000	0-13,800,000
N	1,590	1,590	1,727	1,727

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).³⁶ The values for the CMB was gathered from FSNAU for each region. While FSNAU reports the value for each month, we have reported the average value for the dry seasons (Jilaal & Haggaa) and the

³⁶ FSNAU developed a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), consisting of minimum quantities of essential and basic food and nonfood 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. For every town, the Individual item basket Prices are multiplied by their corresponding Minimum Basket quantities. The Minimum Basket Cost for each town are then summed up to obtain the MEB (<http://www.fsnau.org/sectors/markets>)

wet seasons (Gu and Devr) by taking the average value of the CMB for all the months in the dry and wet seasons respectively. The percentage and number of households that reported an income that can meet these values are reported in Table 11 and 12.

SomReP’s activities aim to ensure that more households can meet the CMB, especially during the dry seasons. Table 11 and 12 below show the percentage of respondents who reported an income at or higher than the CMB value at the end line. There was a significant drop in the percentage of households able to afford the CMB in both the wet and dry seasons in Afgooye and Baidoa from the midline to the end line. During the dry season, the percentage of households in Afgooye who could afford the CMB decreased from 81% at midline to 13.8% at end line (a decrease of 94%) and during the wet season decreased from 91% at midline to 35.4% at end line (a decrease of 61%). In Baidoa, the percentage of households able to afford the CMB decreased from 43.3% at midline to 12.8% at end line in the dry season (70% decrease) and 46.5% at midline to 19.1% at end line in the wet season (59% decrease). This is a result of both decreasing incomes and increasing prices.

Table 13 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		
	Dry Seasons (Jilaal & Hagaa) - 2019	Wet Seasons (Gu and Deyr) - 2019
	Average	Average
CMB in SSh Lower Shabelle	2,449,896	2,377,872
Percentage	13.8%	35.4%
Number of Households	102	657

Table 14 Households able to meet the CMB per region (Bay)

Household Income Levels compared to Cost of Minimum Basket per Current Season in Bay		
	Dry Seasons (Jilaal & Hagaa) - 2019	Wet Seasons (Gu and Deyr) - 2019
	Average	Average
CMB in SSh Bay	2,661,933	2,437,908
Percentage	12.8%	19.1%
Number of Households	109	163

The level of income is not the only factor of importance when looking at resilience in terms of financial capital. Income diversity is an important determinant of adaptive capacity and risk management. As in the midline, an income diversity score was calculated. This score was based on how many sources the respondents had (one, two, or three or more) in the dry seasons, as well as in the wet seasons. This gives a range of 0-6 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 6. It should be noted that during the baseline, this score was combined for the wet and dry seasons, meaning the diversity score could take a range between 0-12. To be able to make comparison to the baseline values, the diversity score was weighted to make it more standardised to the baseline values with the same range (0-12). In order to account for the differences in wet and dry season, both the values from the dry seasons and the wet seasons were multiplied by two, leading to the following calculation:

Midline Income Diversity Score= (Number of Income Sources in Dry Season×2) + (Number of Income Sources in Wet Seasons×2)

Table 13 displays the income diversity scores from the midline and end line. Over the three waves, there has been significant increase in the income diversity scores (4.2 at baseline, 4.6 at midline, and 5.4 at end line). When viewed as an indicator of adaptive capacity, the improvement in income diversity scores suggests households are more able to adapt to changing conditions. At the end line, 44% of households had an income diversification score above the average at the midline. At the midline, 33% of households had an income diversification score above the average at the baseline. From baseline to the end line, income diversity scores increased by 29%.

Therefore, although incomes decreased over the three waves of the study, the number of sources of income increased. The reason for this is not entirely clear. It is possible that, due to drought conditions, profitability from some or all livelihoods has decreased and therefore households undertook additional livelihood activities. It is also possible that although households have undertaken additional livelihood activities, possibly as a result of project activities, some or all of these activities are less profitable as a result of drought or other changes. Despite the decrease in income from midline to end line, the increase in income diversification is still likely to improve resilience among households. Households with more sources of income are able to reduce their vulnerability from shocks and hazards, as they have multiple income streams.

The midline report stated that while the income diversity score varied significantly between male and female respondents at the baseline, it did not at the end line. Likewise, at the end line, there is no significant difference between male and female respondents in income diversity scores ($p=.12$). This suggests that across the three waves of the study, while average income diversity increased for all respondents, this increase was particularly great among female respondents. Greater income diversification is significantly associated with VSLA membership ($p<.001$), which aligns with qualitative findings, which suggest that VSLA savings have helped participants to diversify their income sources.

Table 13 shows the income diversification scores by house head gender and livelihood zone. All represented groups show improvement from the midline to the end line, except for pastoralist households. However, given the very small sample size of pastoralist households, we cannot draw strong conclusions from this sample.

Table 15 Income diversity score, by wave

	Total average	Female-headed households	Male-headed households	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	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
End line	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.1	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0
Midline	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3

Table 14 describes income diversity scores by livelihood zone and gender of the household head. Unlike in the midline, in the end line, pastoralist households have the lowest income diversity scores. However, given the very low sample size of pastoralists, we cannot draw strong conclusions from this. IDPs also had lower income diversity scores, as compared to other households. Among all households, other than pastoralists, female-headed households have higher income diversity scores than male-headed households. It is also interesting to note that pastoralist households have a narrower range of livelihoods (0-8), as compared to other livelihood zones. No agro-pastoralist households reported zero livelihood types, and the minimum was two among male-headed households and four among female-headed households. When comparing the income diversity scores in the midline to those in the end line, all households report improvements. The midline noted that peri-urban, female-headed households were a specific target of the program. Among those households, the income diversity score has increased from 3.6 at the baseline, to 4.4 at the midline, to 5.19 at the end line. This significant improvement is evidence that these households may be more resilient to shocks. In addition, IDPs, who may be more vulnerable to shocks,

Table 16 Income diversity score, by livelihood zone and gender of HH head

Income Diversity Score, by livelihood zone, by gender of HH Head										
Livelihood type & gender of HH Head	End line					Midline				
	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Agro-pastoral										
Male HH Head	441	5.81	2.22	2	12	517	5.00	1.75	0	10
Female HH Head	307	5.93	2.19	4	12	262	4.63	1.80	0	12
Pastoral										
Male HH Head	22	4.09	2.58	0	8	28	5.21	1.37	4	10
Female HH Head	24	3.75	2.65	0	8	24	4.58	1.50	2	8
Peri-Urban										
Male HH Head	271	5.13	1.82	0	12	301	4.49	1.63	0	10
Female HH Head	236	5.19	1.81	0	12	293	4.38	2.11	0	12
IDP										
Male HH Head	122	4.80	2.32	0	12	154	4.18	1.69	0	12
Female HH Head	133	4.98	2.80	0	12	147	4.26	1.59	0	10

Table 15 shows the percentage of respondents engaging in each livelihood type, disaggregated by gender of the household head and livelihood zone. Overall in both the midline and end line, agricultural livelihoods, including day labour on farms and selling crops or livestock, are the most common livelihoods. They are slightly more common in male-headed households than in female-headed households. As in the midline, this difference is driven mostly by a large gender differential in pastoralist and peri-urban/urban communities. In agro-pastoral communities, the vast majority of both male- and female-headed households engage in agriculture.

Similarly, there is no gender differential among IDP households. In the midline, female-headed households were more likely to be engaged in trade and other market-related livelihoods than male-headed households. However, this was not true in the end line. While female-headed households were more likely to engage in trade, male-headed households were more likely to engage in day labour in construction. Participation in market-related livelihoods was much higher in urban and peri-urban areas, suggesting that there is more market-related opportunity in those areas.

These findings suggest that many households are in climate-sensitive livelihoods. This is important because households engaging in land-based livelihoods may be more vulnerable to future shocks, which are likely to

become more frequent in a changing climate. What is more, there are downstream effects on other livelihoods, as markets collapse as a result of challenges in those land-based livelihoods.

Table 17 Livelihood strategies by gender of HH head and livelihood zone

% of HH engaging in livelihood strategies, primary livelihood, by gender, and livelihood group & sex of HH head										
	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-pastoralist Male HH Head	Agro-pastoralist Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-urban Male HH Head	Peri-urban Female HH Head	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Climate-sensitive livelihoods										
Day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting	65.1%	56.9%	93.8%	93.7%	21.7%	8.3%	34.0%	24.9%	37.6%	37.0%
Sell crops or livestock produced by the household	23.2%	21.4%	34.6%	36.4%	13.0%	16.7%	12.9%	11.0%	6.4%	6.9%
Market-sensitive livelihoods										
Day labour in construction	19.3%	13.7%	7.1%	2.9%	8.7%	0.0%	22.9%	14.4%	56.8%	38.4%
Receive a salary from a government job or job in public sector	1.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Generate revenue from trading	9.5%	13.6%	3.1%	5.4%	8.7%	4.2%	21.0%	28.7%	7.2%	8.2%
Generate revenue from business done by women - handicrafts, baskets etc	1.3%	3.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	3.3%	0.0%	5.5%
Generate	0.8%	2.1%	.5%	.6%	0%	8.3%	1.5%	3.0%	0.8%	2.7%

revenue from business - handicrafts, baskets etc, not done by women										
Rent of private property or land	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Receive remittances from diaspora	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%	13.0%	16.7%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Receive remittances from community	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.4%
Receive loans from relatives or friends	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	2.2%	3.0%	1.6%	0.7%
Receive income support (zakat)	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	5.5%
Receive loans from money lenders	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%	2.1%
Other	9.3%	10.5%	2.0%	1.0%	26.1%	29.2%	19.6%	19.4%	10.4%	13.7%
Don't Know	1.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0%	0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.4%	8.8%	8.9%
Refused	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
N	954	773	517	262	28	24	301	293	154	147

In terms of household expenditure patterns, the respondents were asked how much they spent in the last planting season on several household items. On average, households reported spending 167.5 USD during the last planting season.³⁷ The large standard deviation (170.9) shows wide variation in expenditures and households reported a range from zero to over 2,000 USD. While the high expenditures do not appear to be outliers, 97% of respondents reported spending 500 USD or less in the last planting season. The median spending was 116 USD, and the mode was 110 USD. This was a very large decrease from the midline, during which respondents reported spending 498.4 USD on average.

The most common expenditures were food (n = 1,520), water (n = 1,315), and health (n = 1,007). The average amount spent on each category among those households who spent any money on them is shown in Figure 10. Following the trends in the midline, IDPs spent the least (117.7 USD at end line, 275.5 USD at midline). Pastoralists spent the most (209.26 USD) at the end line, but agro-pastoralists spent the most at the midline (561.8 USD). Similar to the midline, male respondents reported spending more than female respondents (181.9 USD compared to 157.0 USD); the same was true of male-headed and female-headed households (176.8 USD and 156.3 USD, respectively).

It is valuable to note that while food is by far the largest expenditure among households, some expenditures that are less common are quite expensive. For example, while few households (n = 170) reported spending on funerals or other ceremonies, among those who did, the average expenditure was 50.32 USD. Similarly, few households reported spending on livestock (n = 312), but among those who did, on average livestock was 31.22 USD. In addition, few households report saving at all (n = 192), but among those who did, the amount was 39.55 USD.

The amounts spent on each item differed from the amounts in the baseline and midline. For example, during the baseline, people on average spent 77.1 USD on food/month compared to 98.5 USD/during the last planting season during the midline. This had fallen to 46.52 USD/month at the end line. Therefore, the amounts spent should be compared between the baseline and the end line, while the midline may reflect a longer time period. Still, this is a sharp decrease in food expenditures and overall expenditures between the baseline and end line.

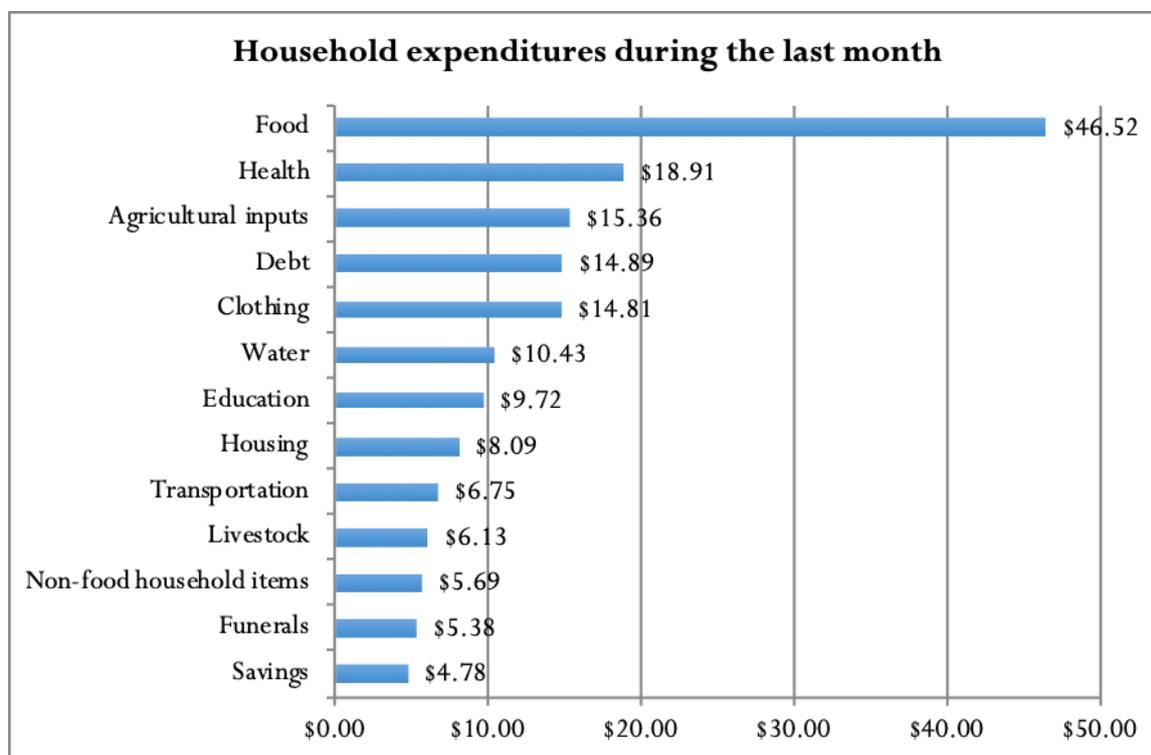
This could be attributed, at least in part to higher levels of support to households. For example, at the midline only 4.5% of respondents received food aid, while at the end line nearly 19% of respondents did. At the end line, households receiving food aid spent significantly less on food. In addition, food prices were not included in the survey, but could explain some of this decrease in spending. As the Cost of Minimum Basket (which is explained below) shows, costs of food and other goods increased between the midline and end line in both Afgooye and Baidoa. This suggests that the decrease in spending may have more to do with food assistance or decreased income than in decreasing costs.

It should be noted that there are a couple of limitations to comparing the expenditure data to the baseline. First, the categories were slightly different in the baseline compared to the midline, which means that some of the expenditure categories may be interpreted differently in the two surveys. For example, in the baseline survey the respondents had one category called *other household items (clothes, durable goods)*, while in the midline survey this category was simply named *clothing*. Yet, most of categories are identical or near identical, this is especially true for some of the most important categories such as food, water, and transportation. Hence, the effect of these slight differences is expected to be minimal. Secondly, the fact that the midline asked for expenditures in the past planting season and the baseline asked for expenditures during the past month makes comparisons more difficult.

³⁷ The respondents could choose to report their expenditures in either Somali Shillings or USD. All values were after converted to USD, using a conversion rate of 23 000 SHSO per USD.

As some respondents had a hard time accounting for an entire planting season, it is suggested that future research asks for the past 30 days to make the data more reliable. However, midline and end line are fully comparable.

Figure 9 Household expenditure patterns at end line



Livelihood diversity is one of the indicators for this project and is an important aspect of how financial capital could be secured during hazards and in changing environments. The data in this report has categorised the respondents into four types: agro-pastoralist (48%), pastoralist (3%), peri-urban (32%), and IDPs (17%). However, this type of broad categorisation does not provide a complete picture of the diversity of livelihoods within the population. In high-risk or crisis-affected areas, such as Somalia, livelihoods are almost never entirely dominated by one single strategy.

As discussed above, agriculture-based livelihoods were the most common primary occupation in both districts (80% in Afgooye and 45% in Baidoa). After agricultural livelihoods, one of the more common livelihoods is *generating revenue from trading* (11%). When disaggregated by season, day labour in farming decreased from 57% of the sample during the wet season (Gu) to 40% of the sample during the dry season (Jilaal). In contrast, income from trade was fairly consistent between Jilaal (9%) and Gu (10%).

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. Forty-five percent of respondents own livestock, which is an increase from 39% at the midline. Livestock ownership increased by 20% from baseline to midline and by 34% from baseline to end line.

As compared to the midline, ownership of camels, cattle, and oxen had decreased. However, ownership of donkeys, sheep, and poultry had increased. Poultry ownership saw a huge increase, from 35% of households to over 70%. Goat ownership remained consistent. From the baseline to the midline, ownership of all livestock types had decreased, likely due to the drought. The fact that livestock ownership had increased suggests that there has been recovery from the drought and livestock deaths in 2016/2017.

Table 18 Livestock ownership by gender of HH head and livelihood zone at end line

Asset ownership livestock (% of respondents owning one or more asset), by type of asset, gender 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	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Camels	7.5%	9.3%	5.2%	12.1%	6.2%	5.9%	0.0%	3.7%	3.9%	0.0%	6.3%
Cattle	28.0%	30.0%	25.3%	36.0%	29.2%	35.3%	50.0%	15.7%	10.4%	10.0%	18.8%
Oxen	6.9%	6.6%	7.1%	8.1%	10.8%	5.9%	0.0%	3.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Donkey	39.4%	43.7%	33.8%	48.2%	42.1%	11.8%	15.0%	40.7%	22.1%	10.0%	12.5%
Sheep	29.0%	29.0%	28.9%	5.9%	5.0%	15.8%	7.1%	26.9%	29.9%	10.0%	6.3%
Goats	64.9%	65.9%	63.6%	68.4%	64.6%	94.1%	90.0%	53.7%	57.1%	80.0%	50.0%
Poultry	70.6%	69.0%	72.7%	73.9%	78.5%	64.7%	70.0%	61.1%	67.5%	30.0%	31.3%
Ref.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
N	715	407	308	448	316	23	24	271	237	125	146

For agricultural and non-agricultural productive and durable assets, the percentage of respondents owning one or more of each different type of asset are outlined, disaggregated by gender of household head and livelihood types, in Tables 19 and 20. Table 19 shows agricultural productive and durable assets. Male-headed households overall report greater asset ownership. All asset types are higher in male-headed households, as compared to female-headed households. Asset ownership follows livelihood patterns; for example pastoralist and IDP households are less likely to own agricultural implements than agro-pastoralist households.

Non-agricultural asset-ownership is also higher in male-headed households, as compared to female-headed households. This suggests that male-headed households are wealthier than female-headed households. When disaggregated by livelihood zone, there is no consistent pattern. Some asset types are more common in urban areas, such as mattresses and mobile phones. No single livelihood zone shows consistently lower asset ownership.

Most focus group and interview participants stated that they had increased incomes as a result of SomReP activities; however in current drought conditions, they were not able to sustain increased incomes. The Balbaley VSLA committee stated that VSLA savings had allowed them to begin new businesses and increase their incomes as a result. The Bulla Kerow VSLA committee expressed a similar view. The CAHW workers increased their incomes after training by providing veterinary services (Lafoole, Dhajalaq). In addition, income from CfW activities provided extra income to some households (CARE KII) The Buloxartoy EW/EA committee chairman expressed the value of income diversification from these activities.

Table 19 Productive agricultural asset ownership by gender of HH head and livelihood zone

Agricultural 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	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Hoes	61.50%	65.10%	57.30%	94.40%	90.20%	17.40%	25.00%	37.60%	35.90%	28.50%	26.00%
Axe	61.30%	62.40%	60.00%	87.10%	83.50%	17.40%	20.80%	35.10%	41.40%	41.60%	45.90%
Plough	7.90%	8.90%	6.60%	13.20%	10.40%	4.40%	16.70%	3.30%	0.80%	6.40%	6.20%
Tractor	1.90%	1.40%	2.50%	2.70%	5.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Hammer	15.20%	17.20%	12.90%	17.60%	10.40%	17.40%	8.30%	18.10%	17.30%	13.60%	11.60%
Sickle	19.60%	21.60%	17.20%	21.90%	17.40%	8.70%	0.00%	23.30%	23.20%	19.20%	9.60%
Pick Axe	2.00%	2.70%	1.20%	2.90%	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	3.70%	2.10%	0.00%	0.00%
Tree Store	0.50%	0.60%	0.40%	1.10%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Granary	2.60%	3.60%	1.50%	4.70%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	3.30%	0.80%	0.80%	0.70%
Saab	0.50%	0.80%	0.10%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.80%	0.70%
Grain Sacks	18.00%	20.40%	15.10%	25.70%	19.90%	8.70%	4.20%	19.90%	16.00%	4.80%	4.80%
Loading Ropes	2.60%	3.60%	1.40%	5.10%	2.50%	4.40%	0.00%	2.60%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%
Traditional Beehive	1.10%	1.50%	0.60%	2.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.80%	0.80%	1.40%
Modern Beehive	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.70%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.70%
Honey Extractor	0.60%	0.70%	0.60%	1.30%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%
Bullock Cart	6.50%	8.10%	4.60%	10.50%	7.90%	0.00%	0.00%	8.10%	3.40%	0.80%	0.00%
Chicken Coop	20.70%	21.50%	19.80%	23.40%	25.00%	21.70%	29.20%	21.80%	18.60%	13.60%	8.90%

N	1590	867	723	447	316	23	24	271	217	125	14
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Table 20 Productive non-agricultural asset ownership by gender of HH head and livelihood zone

Non-agricultural 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	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Motor Vehicle	0.60%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%
Motorbike	2.10%	2.40%	1.80%	4.00%	3.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.40%	0.80%	0.70%
Bicycle	7.60%	10.20%	4.40%	17.00%	7.90%	0.00%	0.00%	3.70%	2.10%	1.60%	1.40%
Car	0.90%	1.50%	0.30%	2.20%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%
Radio	17.70%	20.90%	13.80%	21.70%	15.50%	8.70%	4.20%	21.40%	16.90%	19.20%	6.90%
Tv	2.00%	2.10%	1.80%	0.90%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	5.20%	4.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Cooking Pot	57.60%	60.90%	53.50%	56.50%	50.00%	30.40%	33.30%	71.20%	65.80%	60.00%	44.50%
Cassette Cd Player	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%
Grinding Stone	4.50%	5.40%	3.50%	6.70%	4.10%	0.00%	0.00%	4.40%	2.50%	4.00%	4.10%
Water Jug	49.40%	53.80%	45.40%	50.50%	45.30%	34.80%	29.20%	65.70%	55.70%	43.20%	31.50%
Clock	1.20%	1.40%	1.00%	1.80%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.50%	1.30%	0.00%	0.70%
Wrist Watch	15.60%	18.50%	12.20%	13.80%	11.40%	4.40%	0.00%	31.40%	18.10%	9.60%	6.20%
Kabad	1.60%	1.90%	1.20%	3.10%	2.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%
Ornaments	20.00%	0.20%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.60%	0.70%
Traditional Bed	41.30%	45.30%	36.50%	56.50%	46.20%	13.00%	33.30%	38.80%	30.40%	25.60%	26.00%

Modern Bed	25.50%	26.60%	24.10%	16.50%	14.20%	8.70%	4.20%	48.70%	43.50%	18.40%	17.10%
Mattress	68.40%	70.60%	65.80%	67.90%	59.50%	60.90%	54.20%	85.60%	85.20%	49.60%	50.00%
Table	59.10%	63.20%	54.10%	64.30%	55.10%	26.10%	12.50%	73.80%	67.90%	43.20%	36.30%
Kerosene Lamp	22.60%	24.20%	20.60%	35.30%	31.00%	13.00%	4.20%	10.00%	10.60%	17.60%	17.10%
Chairs Benches	46.70%	50.20%	42.60%	50.90%	39.90%	56.50%	58.30%	60.20%	57.80%	24.80%	21.20%
Animal Hides	8.40%	10.60%	5.70%	15.90%	9.80%	0.00%	0.00%	6.30%	2.50%	3.20%	2.70%
Bed Linens	31.50%	36.90%	24.90%	35.90%	25.60%	21.70%	12.50%	49.50%	33.80%	16.00%	11.00%
Cell Phone	70.70%	74.30%	66.40%	65.40%	53.50%	52.20%	45.80%	87.50%	84.00%	81.60%	69.20%
Other Important Assets	6.60%	9.00%	3.70%	8.70%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	13.30%	6.80%	2.40%	2.10%
N	1590	867	723	447	316	23	24	271	217	125	14

Food Security

To measure food security in the baseline, three standard measures were utilised: The Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). In the midline and end line, the FCS was used to measure food security in the same manner as during the baseline. However, the HHS and rCSI were not fully utilised due to the reasons laid out in the limitations section: the answer options and the questions were phrased slightly different, thus not allowing for standard calculations of these two scores. To overcome this issue, the way coping strategies were analysed are slightly different than the standard methods as outlined in the sections *Household Hunger Scale* and *Reduced Coping Strategies*.

The focus group and interview participants largely confirmed the findings of the quantitative analyses. Increased farm production, increased income and income diversification, greater water access, and more productive agriculture improved food security (Baidoa COOPI representative, Baidoa community leader, Lafoole EW/EA committee, Balbaley VSLA committee, Adan Walow NRM committee). Unfortunately, in the current drought conditions, these improvements have not been sustained. Most participants reported that use of coping strategies had increased. In Baidoa, participants seemed consistent in stating that households are decreasing consumption and purchasing less preferred food, but not selling productive assets or consuming seed stores (Towfiq farmers and VSLA, Mooshe EW/EA committee, Darusalam producers). However, in Afgooye, participants were inconsistent. Although some agreed that food consumption was decreasing (Balgure EW/EA committee, Adan Walow NRM committee), others stated that they were either selling productive assets, using savings, or getting loans, rather than decreasing consumption (Balgure VSLA committee, Lafoole farmers).

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) to 112 (highest level of food security). The World Food Program (WFP) has established thresholds for FCS: *Poor* being less or equal to 21, *Borderline* between 21.5 and 35, and *Acceptable* above 35. There was significant improvement in the percentage of the sample categorized as *acceptable* from midline to end line. While the majority of the respondents in the midline survey had an *Acceptable* level of food security (80.4%) that had increased to 93% of the sample at the end line. In addition, at midline 14% of the sample was categorised as *Borderline* and 5% scoring as *Poor*, at end line, these had decreased to 5% and 1% respectively. In addition, the mean value of the FCS at the end line was 75, a significant improvement from the midline (66) and baseline values (42).

Table 21 Food Consumption Score, comparison of End line, Midline, and Baseline

Food Consumption Score, by Midline, Baseline			
FCS	End line	Midline	Baseline
Acceptable	92.5%	80.4%	48.5%
Borderline	5.1%	14.2%	17.3%
Poor	1.3%	5.4%	34.3%
N	1590	1673	1778

At the midline, FCS scores were significantly higher among those who received a cash distribution ($p < .001$) and among those who participated in VSLA ($p = .003$). At the end line, the same was true for VSLA members ($p < .001$). While the survey does not explain this, focus group and interview participants reported that VSLA activities helped them to start new businesses and increased social capital. While VSLA participation was not associated with higher incomes, it is possible that social networks helped households to obtain food in other ways.

For example, many VSLA participants used savings to buy agricultural inputs or purchase more land, which could improve yields. What is more, expanded social networks could allow VSLA participants to trade food.

However, the opposite finding was reported among CfW and non-CfW participants. The average FCS score was significantly lower among cash for work participants than among those who did not participate in cash for work ($p < .001$). This is a counterintuitive finding, given that CfW participants had higher income than non-CfW participants. Because the association does not establish a causal relationship, it is possible that in the final period of the project, the targeting of Cash for Work among the most vulnerable people resulted in lower FCS scores. In that case, while overall incomes were higher, these most vulnerable people still struggled to afford food and therefore report a lower FCS score.

Table 22 Average FCS score by assistance type, wave

Average FCS				
	VSLA member	VSLA non-member	CfW recipient	CfW non-recipient
End line	81.33	73.50	70.94	78.02
Midline	68.35	63.92	64.83	56.15

When looking at the mean value of the FCS across the different livelihood groups, IDPs scored significantly lower (63 for both female- and male-headed IDP households) than the other livelihood groups. However, this was a large improvement over FCS scores among the same households at the midline (44 for female-headed IDP households, 45 for male-headed IDP households). Unlike in the midline, where pastoralist groups scored the highest (75.4 for female-headed pastoralist households and 75.3 for male-headed households), in the end line, agro-pastoralists reported the highest FCS scores. Male-headed households reported an average FCS of 81, while female-headed households reported an average FCS of 85. Table 20 shows the results by the household head's gender and livelihood zone, all households other than pastoralists reported improved FCS scores, however the sample size of pastoralists is very small and care should be taken in drawing conclusions from the subsample. Among agro-pastoralist households, the difference in FCS scores is significant and counterintuitive. In many contexts, male-headed households are more food secure than female-headed households.

Table 23 Food Consumption Score Values, comparison between livelihood groups

Food Consumption Score, by Gender of HH and Livelihood Group				
	End line		Midline	
	Mean Value	N	Mean Value	N
Female-Headed HH	75.7	723	64.8	726
Male-Headed HH	74.7	867	66.4	1000
Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head	84.5	316	69.8	262
Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head	80.9	448	70.9	517
Pastoral Female HH Head	73.4	24	75.4	24

Pastoral Male HH Head	68.3	23	75.3	28
Peri-Urban Female HH Head	72.0	237	69.7	293
Peri-Urban Male HH Head	70.4	271	68.9	301
IDP Female HH Head	62.9	146	44.2	147
IDP Male HH Head	63.0	125	44.7	154

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 standard 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). However, as noted in the limitation section, these questions were asked with a different frequency than the standard score, which makes it impossible to calculate the score in the standard way. To overcome this issue, a different methodology was used. This adapted methodology is very similar to the methodology used to calculate the simple coping strategy index (cSCI), a food security indicator that has been used under other similar research studies.³⁸ This methodology simply calculates the proportion of the population that has used each coping strategy and then comparing these proportions to the baseline value for the same questions.

The HHS measures three different behaviours:

- 1) Household member having no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food;
- 2) Household member going to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food; and
- 3) Any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food.

To provide more analytical insight and support the findings displayed in Table 21, we have also calculated the average number of coping strategies used (ranging from 0-3) and compared this to the baseline.

Table 24 Modified HHS, by wave

Modified HHS, By Midline, Baseline			
Behaviour	No food to eat due to lack of resources to get food	Sleep hungry at night because not enough food	Go a whole day and night without eating because not enough food
End line			
Proportion of respondents experiencing behavior	79.4%	78.3%	75.9%
N	1262	1245	1207
Midline			
Proportion of respondents experiencing behavior	70.0%	70.5%	62.1%
N	1547	1540	1501
Baseline			
Proportion of respondents experiencing behavior	77.8%	74.2%	66.2%

³⁸ This score was for example used in the Canadian Foodgrains Bank's midterm reflection in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

N	1778	1778	1778
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As can be seen in Table 21, all three behaviours decreased from baseline to midline, which indicated an increase in resilience and improved food security. However, that positive change reversed from midline to end line. At end line, the percentage of households who reported experiencing all three hunger behaviours increased even beyond the baseline level. Although this could appear to contradict the findings for FCS, these two measures address different aspects of food security. Households can eat a smaller quantity (reflected in the HSS) of a more diverse array of foods (as reflected in the FCS). What is more, the HHS examines household’s experience of the past month, while the FCS only looks at the last week. It is possible that the longer measurement period captured more food insecurity than the shorter period.

Consistent with this, the average number of strategies used increased from the midline to end line (2.3 at end line, 2.0 at midline, and 2.2 at baseline). At the endline, 21.5% of respondents reported little to no hunger (based on the use of zero or one of the above behaviours). The remaining 78.5% of respondents reported two or three strategies, which is considered moderate hunger in the originally designed study. However, given the adjustments to the measurement, some of these households may be experiencing more severe hunger.

Similar to the findings for the FCS, the average HHS score among households participating in CfW or UCT was higher (2.38) than among those not participating (2.03, $p < .001$). The difference between households participating in VSLA or not was not significant. At midline, there was no significant difference between these groups in HHS scores. However, at the midline, people that had received some sort of assistance to deal with shocks and hazards reported using fewer coping strategies on average (point biserial -0.07 , $p = 0.007$). Similarly, people that cultivated land on average had employed fewer coping strategies (point biserial -0.07 , $p\text{-value} = 0.004$). At the end line, this was also true for those cultivating land (point biserial -0.07 , $p = 0.006$), however the opposite was true for those receiving assistance (point biserial 0.13 , $p < .001$). This indicates that shock assistance and activities that support agriculture practices are relevant and effective in improving food security. The inverse finding among those receiving assistance at the end line could, again, be a result of reverse causality, in which the most households most in need are being targeted for assistance.

Reduced Coping Strategy Index

Lastly, the rCSI is an index aimed to measure the types of coping behaviours households engage in, as outlined in Annex 4. The higher the rCSI score, the worse the level of food security. The standard index measures both the frequency of each strategy and their severity for households reporting food consumption problems. Thus, first of all, respondents are asked if there have been times in the past week where they did not have enough food or enough money to buy food. If the respondent says yes, then he/she is asked five different questions, each relating to different coping behaviours. The respondent is normally asked both if they have engaged in the strategy and if yes, how often. However, as mentioned in the limitations section, the midline tool only asked if the respondent had engaged in the behaviour or not. Hence, omitting the frequency of the strategy, which makes it impossible to calculate the score in the standard way. To overcome this issue, a different methodology was used. Similar to the HHS, this modified methodology simply calculates the proportion of the population that has used each coping strategy and then compares these proportions to the baseline value for the same questions. In fact, this is the same methodology used to calculate the simple coping strategy index (sCSI), which is a standard food security indicator. Similar to the HHS, we calculated the mean value of strategies employed in order to draw out more concrete conclusions. This mean value was then compared to the baseline.

“We are facing drought. People have adapted their coping strategies. People continue to decrease food consumption and purchase less preferred food. But they store seeds and don’t sell productive assets. They use both their own savings and borrow money from the VSLA groups.” – Village leader in Kurari

The rCSI measures five different behaviours, for all respondents indicating yes to the first question outlined below:

- 1) Have there been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food?
- 2) 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 rely on less preferred or less expensive food?
- 3) 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 borrow food, or rely on help from a relative?
- 4) 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 limit portion size at mealtimes?
- 5) 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 restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?
- 6) 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 reduce number of meals eaten in a day?

Table 25 Modified rCSI, by wave

Modified rCSI, By Midline, Baseline						
Behaviour	Not have enough food or enough money to buy food	Rely on less preferred or less expensive food	Borrow food, or rely on help from a relative	Limit portion size at mealtimes	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day
End line						
Proportion of respondents experiencing behaviour	54.1%	95.5%	93.3%	90.0%	85.8%	90.6%
N	1567	843	848	843	846	847
Midline						
Proportion of respondents experiencing behaviour	49.4%	90.2%	85.0%	89.4%	81.1%	89.7%
N	1702	839	834	840	837	835
Baseline						
Proportion of respondents experiencing behaviour	57.0%	97.9%	91.2%	95.4%	92.0%	96.0%
N	1778	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014

As can be seen in Table 22, all behaviours had increased since the baseline, after some improvement at the midline, which indicates that the food security situation has declined. When comparing the average number of strategies employed at the end line to the scores at the baseline and the midline, the data also shows that food security has declined since baseline. During the baseline, people on average employed 4.73 strategies, while at midline the mean value had decreased to 4.37, but at end line it had increased to 5.5. At the midline, there were no significant associations between program activities and rCSI scores. However, at the end line, those participating in VSLA report higher rCSI scores than those not participating (point biserial 0.17, $p < .001$). All other tests were insignificant.

Among FGD and interview participants, most people had altered their coping strategies. They stated that they no longer reduced food portions or went days without eating; instead they utilized savings, borrowed money, or at

seed reserves. However, many participants still did not have sufficient food at all times (Lafuole farmers FGD, Balgure EW/EA committee, Balgure VSLA, Buloxartoy EW/EA chairman).

4.2 Social Safety Nets

Social Safety Nets is the second result area of the program. This area involves activities that aim to establish and strengthen social safety nets with the purpose of improving resilience by expanding the community's ability to offer assistance to members in the case of shocks and stressors. The use of social safety nets, including risk transfer/sharing and contingency resources, is an important indicator of resilience, particularly in the context of Somalia where financial capital and income are already at low levels. Safety nets can serve as a source of income for poor people and at the same time helps nations invest in human and social capital.³⁹ 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 compares findings for these results at the end line, midline, and baseline. There was an increase in the percentage of the population with access to contingency reserves (19.5%). To be able to provide context to the use of social safety nets, this section also provides insights into what types of hazards, shocks, and vulnerabilities that were reported during the midline.

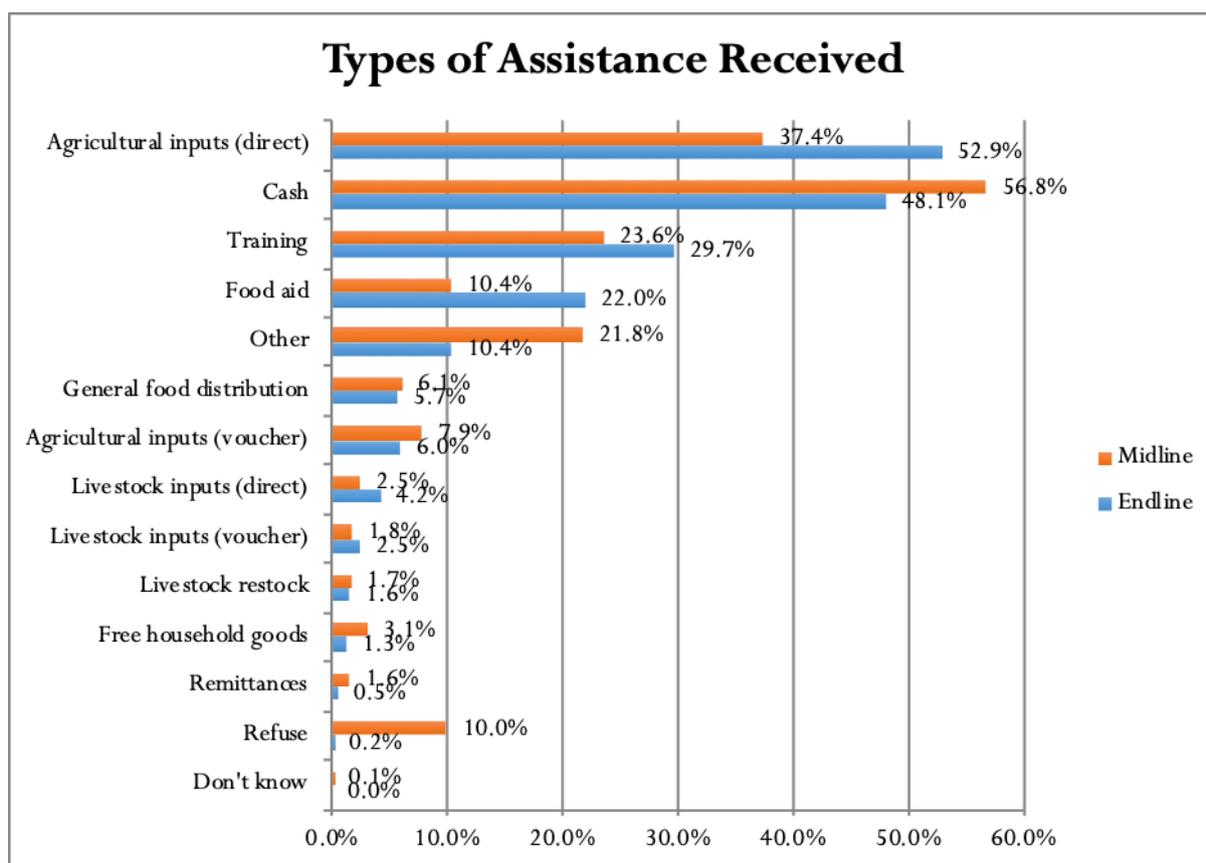
Risk Transfer/Sharing

There was a significant increase in the percentage of households reporting that they received help with the effects of shocks and hazards at the end line, as compared to the midline. In the end line, nearly 85% of households reported receiving assistance; this was an increase from 62% at the midline. Out of those who had received assistance, the distribution of types of assistance received at the midline and end line are displayed in Figure 11. At baseline, very few respondents reported receiving cash assistance (n = 172, 10%). In contrast, this was the most common type of assistance at the midline and over half of respondents who had received any assistance had received cash assistance. While this decreased somewhat at the end line, cash assistance remained the second-most-common type of assistance.

Figure 11 below compares the assistance received (among those receiving any assistance) at midline and end line. While cash remained a very common type of assistance, there was a small decrease from midline to end line. However, there was a large increase in agricultural inputs. Some qualitative participants reported a delay in receiving agricultural inputs, so the increase may have been program sites catching up. Training and food aid also increased from midline to end line.

³⁹ The World Bank. *Safety Nets*. April 5, 2018.

Figure 10 Assistance received, by wave



In addition to the changes in assistance types shown above, there was an increase in VSLA participation from the baseline to the mid- and end lines. VSLA interventions could also be considered as a type of risk transfer/sharing. During the baseline, only 8% of the respondents said they had access to Hagbad, while in the midline survey 21% said they were a member of Ayuuto/Hagbad, and this had increased to 38% in the end line. At the midline, of respondents who said they were a member of an Ayuuto or Hagbad (VSLA), 71.8% (n=259) said they had received assistance from the savings scheme. This had increased to 95% (n = 480) at the end line. Although more respondents had received assistance from the VSLA at the end line, as compared to the midline, the ratings of that assistance actually decreased from midline to end line. At the midline, most participants rated the assistance as very helpful (72%), while at the end line, this had decreased to 51%. More households reported the VSLA assistance as somewhat helpful (37%) at the end line, as compared to the midline (24%). Similarly, more households took a negative view at the end line, during which 11% rated the assistance as little help, and 1% rated it as no help. In contrast, at the midline, only 3% rated it as somewhat helpful, and less than 1% as no help.

Correlation tests were conducted to see if there was any meaningful relationship between membership in a savings scheme and the effect of a shock on household health or food consumption, but no statistically significant correlations were evident at either the midline or end line.

Participants in FGDs and interviews mainly discussed the importance of loans from VSLA sources (Balbaley VSLA committee, Irdole VSLA committee, Balgure EW/EA committee, Lafoole EW/EA, Wadajir VSLA). These loans, in addition to Cash for Work, and cash assistance, helped them to diversify income sources, making them more resilient (Lafoole EW/EA committee, Dhajalaq CAHW, Balbaley VSLA). Nearly all participants felt that the trainings they had received had been useful and had help them to prepare for future hazards. In addition, participants discussed the importance of the agricultural training and agricultural inputs (Balgure EW/EA committee, Ris farmers, Lafoole NRM committee, Hanano NRM committee, Aw Dinle CAHW). Although

some inputs had arrived too late and were insufficient to reach everyone wanting them, participants generally were very appreciative of them. Work on water infrastructure and roads was also noted by multiple participants as being very helpful to the community (Buloxartoy EW/EA chairman, Kaharow farmers, Adan Walow farmers, Wadajir EW/EA committee, Horseed EW/EA committee).

Contingency Resources

As during the baseline and midline, the respondents were asked about what types of contingency resources they had access to. Respondents' knowledge of and access to sources of contingency resources steadily improved over the three waves of data collection. At the baseline, 18% of respondents reported having access to contingency reserves. This had decreased to 12.2% at the midline, but overall increased to 19.5% at the end line. In particular, it is notable that the percentage of respondents who knew of no contingency resource decreased from 42% at baseline, to 25% at midline, and 18% at the end line. From baseline, there were large increases in the reports of food reserves and financial aid. Other types of contingency resources had fluctuations between waves, but either remained fairly consistent with the baseline or decreased. This suggests that fewer respondents of no sources of contingency support and that the types of support are becoming more diverse.

Among FGD and interview participants, their own savings, loans from VSLA groups, and using seed reserves in emergencies were the most frequently cited sources of contingency assistance (Lafoule farmers FGD, Lafoule EW/EA committee, Balgure VSLA, Mooshe EW/EA committee leader, Darusalam producers). The Aw Dinle community leader also mentioned receiving loans from NGOs. What is more, participants, such as the Lafoule Early Warning/Early Action committee stated that being a part of a committee encouraged engagement with the community and gave people more places to go for help. It is clear that participants felt that committee participation had built social capital and given them more people to go to for assistance.

Table 26 Contingency resources by wave

% of HH using Contingency Resources, by sort, by Baseline, by Midline											
	Financial savings	Fodder banks	Seed reserves	Food reserves	Food aid	Financial aid	Early warning fund	Mosque	Zakat	Other	None
End line (n=1590)	28.2%	13.5%	24.5%	39.8%	20.3%	16.3%	5.0%	1.1%	7.1%	1.6%	17.7%
Midline (n=1726)	26.4%	6.7%	12.2%	21.4%	11.9%	9.3%	0.8%	1.5%	8.5%	12.2%	24.8%
Baseline (n=1778)	30.8%	19.1%	24.9%	25.8%	20.6%	11.2%	8.0%	3.1%	3.9%	1.4%	41.8%

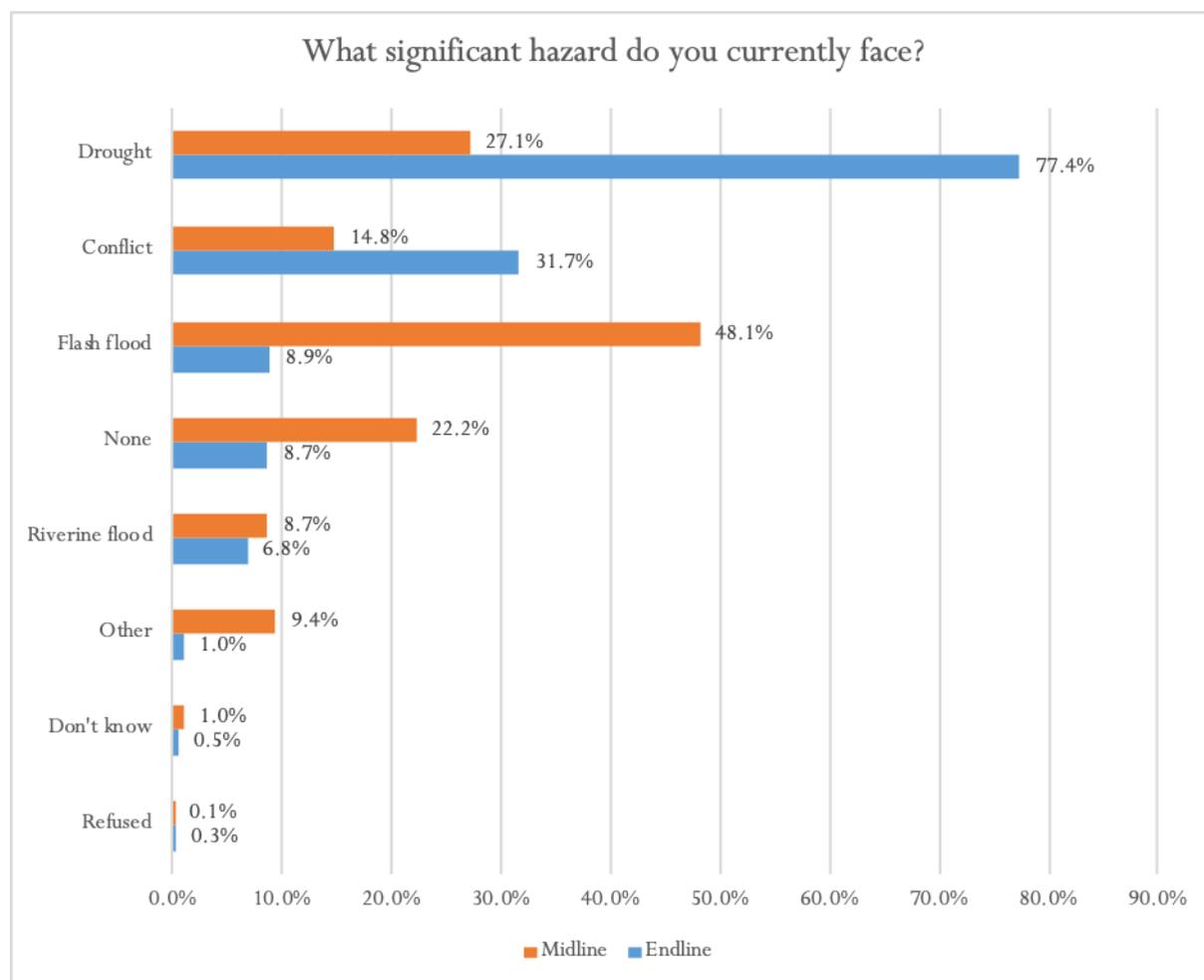
Shocks, Hazards, and Vulnerabilities

Understanding the types of hazards and shocks that the households face is extremely important to analysing resilience, as the level and type of resilience depends heavily on the context of that community. The standard questions to ask are what types of resilience are analysed, thus resilience against what, where, when, and for whom. First, the respondents were asked what significant hazard they currently faced. After that, they were asked which significant shocks they faced. Both these questions were asked as multiple-choice questions where the enumerator was instructed to probe for each hazard and shock from the list. It is important to note here that the question was phrased slightly different than during baseline, where the respondents were asked what shocks and hazards they had encountered in *the past year* rather than what they faced *currently*.

Figure 13 compares the perception of potential hazards among respondents at midline and end line. It is clear that drought has become a much more common concern among respondents in the year since the midline, when flash floods were a more common concern. In addition, conflict has risen in importance as a potential hazard.

Respondents reported that hazards had a significant effect on their primary livelihoods. At the end line, 88% of respondents who had reported experiencing a hazard said that their primary livelihood was affected (similar to 78% at midline). However, the effect of that hazard on the primary livelihood appeared to be less severe at the end line. Out of those who said the hazard had affected their livelihood, at midline 59% said it had a moderate impact and 57% said the same at midline. However, 26.4% said it had a strong impact at the midline, but this had decreased to 17% at the end line. Finally, 12.0% reported a slight impact at the midline, but this had increased to 25% at the end line.

Figure 11 Percentage of households facing significant hazards, by wave



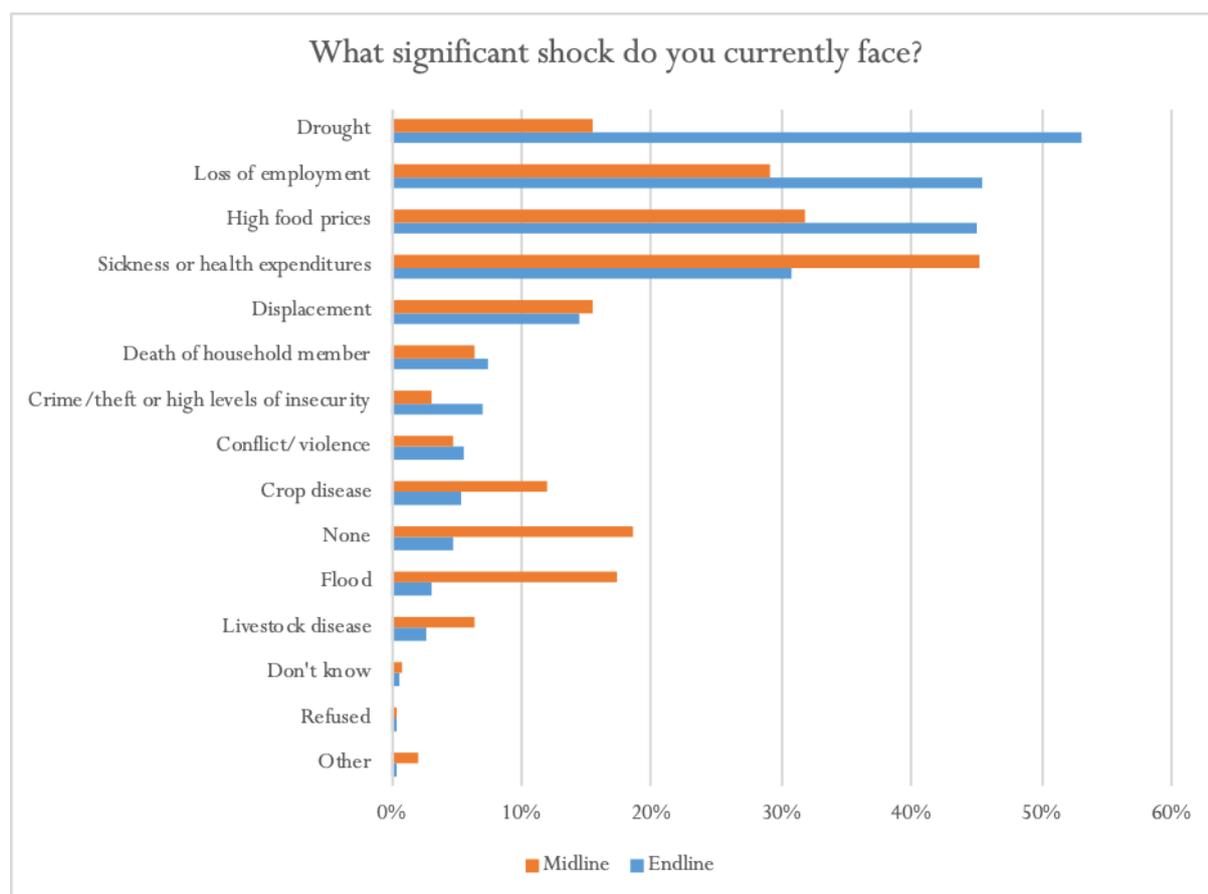
When compared by livelihood zone, 50% of households naming droughts as a hazard they faced were agro-pastoral, although urban (30%) and IDPs (20%) were also well-represented. Those concerned about the conflict were also approximately 50% agro-pastoral, and approximately 20% of those concerned about the conflict were named by urban and IDP households each. Riverine floods were most concerning among agro-pastoral households (94% of those naming riverine floods), as were flash floods (80%). Almost 70% of those stating they were not concerned about any hazards were urban residents.

Respondents reported the severity of the effects of the hazard on the household. There was no association between the severity of the effects and urban residence, pastoralists, or agro-pastoralists. However, IDPs were more likely to report that hazards had been more damaging to them ($p < .001$). This supports the view that IDPs are particularly vulnerable to hazards. Male- and female-headed households reported no significant difference in the severity of effects.

Shocks can be defined as an event or experience that causes you or your household instability, meaning that while a hazard can also be a shock, a shock does not always have to be a hazard as something like the death of a household member can cause instability but does not necessarily put people at risk. In the midline, the most common shock among respondents was sickness or health expenditures (45%), however that had changed to drought at the end line (53%). Many respondents also reported suffering rising food prices (45%), unemployment in the family (45%), and a sickness or health expenses in the family (31%).

As compared to the midline results, respondents reported that shocks had had more effects on their lives. Most respondents reported that experiencing a shock had affected their livelihoods (87%). This had increased since the midline, when 82% of respondents reported that their livelihoods were affected by the shock. Many respondents also stated that the shock they experienced affected their food consumption (83%), which had also increased since the midline (76%). Finally, 66% stated that the shock had affected the health of the household (increased from 65% at the midline).

Figure 12 Percentage of households facing significant shocks, by wave



Shocks were also examined by livelihood zone and by the gender of the household head at end line. Male-headed households were more likely to be concerned with loss of employment, displacement, crop disease, and livestock diseases. There were no other differences between male- and female-headed households. Most of these shocks are

employment or income-related; males may have been more likely to express concern with them due to their cultural position of family providers. There was no variation in concern over drought, sickness or health expenditures, death of household member, crime, conflict between livelihood zones. Urban residents and agro-pastoralists were significantly more likely to express concern with loss of employment, possibly because formal employment was more prevalent in those livelihood zones. Concern over high food prices, crop diseases, and livestock diseases was significantly higher among agro-pastoralists than in other livelihood zones, likely because they are more vulnerable to these shocks. Urban residents were significantly more likely to be concerned about displacement. IDPs were significantly more concerned about flooding than in other livelihood zones.

Table 27 Experience of shocks, by gender of household head and livelihood zone

Shock	Male-headed	Female-headed	Urban/ Peri-urban	Agro-pastoralist	Pastoralist	IDP
Drought	459 (54.5%)	383 (45.5%)	276 (32.8%)	369 (43.8%)	11 (1.31%)	186 (22.09%)
Loss of employment	414 (57.3%)	308 (42.7%)	305 (42.2%)	292 (40.4%)	9 (1.25%)	116 (16.1%)
High food prices	388 (54.2%)	328 (45.8%)	247 (34.5%)	337 (47.1%)	20 (2.8%)	112 (15.6%)
Sickness or health expenditures	263 (53.9%)	225 (46.1%)	127 (26.0%)	297 (60.9%)	21 (4.3%)	43 (8.8%)
Displacement	138 (60.5%)	90 (39.5%)	104 (45.6%)	43 (18.9%)	11 (4.8%)	70 (30.7%)
Death of household member	65 (54.6%)	54 (45.4%)	50 (42.02%)	46 (38.7%)	2 (1.7%)	21 (17.7%)
Crime, theft, or high levels of insecurity	60 (54.1%)	51 (46.0%)	33 (29.7%)	44 (39.6%)	9 (8.1%)	25 (22.5%)
Conflict/violence	43 (49.4%)	44 (50.6%)	22 (25.3%)	44 (50.6%)	7 (8.1%)	14 (16.1%)
Crop disease	56 (65.1%)	30 (34.9%)	6 (7.0%)	56 (65.1%)	1 (1.2%)	23 (26.7%)
Flood	30 (62.5%)	18 (37.5%)	7 (14.6%)	16 (33.3%)	2 (4.2%)	23 (47.9%)
Livestock disease	32 (76.2%)	10 (23.81%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (83.3%)	2 (4.8%)	5 (11.9%)
None	49 (64.5%)	27 (35.5%)	42 (55.3%)	18 (23.7%)	1 (1.3%)	15 (19.7%)
Don't know	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.3%)	8 (72.7%)
Refused	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Other	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)

For focus group and interview participants, the most often-cited hazard remains droughts, although flooding and conflict were also raised. Farmers in Lafoole cited a wide variety of shocks and hazards that threaten their livelihood, including deaths and unemployment, disease outbreaks, droughts and floods, heavy winds, and conflict and insecurity. The results of those shocks and hazards include mental health challenges, loss of crops, death, displacement, and food insecurity.

Overall, participants felt that their resilience to shocks and hazards had improved significantly as a result of program activities (Jaran EW/EA committee, Jambalul EW/EA committee). In large part, that resilience was a result of diversified incomes (Lafoole farmers). Income diversification is discussed in greater detail in a later section. However, VSLA loans and agricultural inputs were most frequently named as helpful in income diversification. Numerous participants discussed obtaining loans to start small businesses from VSLA groups (Aw Dinle community leader, Wadajir VSLA committee). These small businesses were mainly kiosks and other small shops, and were mainly owned by women. Receiving agricultural inputs and GAP training helped to improve yields, save agricultural yields for when market prices were high, and planting drought-resistance varieties.

In addition, Early Warning/Early Action committees helped participants to feel more resilient to hazards and shocks. Participants stated that they had learned the importance of moving to safety in the case of a flash flood. They also discussed the importance of conserving water and ensuring water is clean, in case of drought (Balgure EW/EA committee, Misgale NRM committee, Bukey farmers). Saving money and food was frequently mentioned as an important hazard preparation strategy (Lafoole EW/EA committee, Mooshe EW/EA committee, Aw Dinle EW/EA committee). Saving money and food gives the household something to fall back on when agricultural yields are low, due to drought or pests or other hazards.

4.3 Natural Resource Management

The third result area of the program, NRM, involves activities that 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. Hectare 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 end line and to compare these values against the baseline and midline values. The second indicator, access to water, is covered in section 4.1, under natural capital. This section found that at the end line, there was a 40.9% increase in improved access to water, an increase from 36% at baseline, meeting the project's goal of 25%. In response to the first indicator, the percentage of communities with NRM/Rangeland management committees increased steadily over the period of the study (41.7% at baseline, 53.3% at midline, and 67% at end line). The percentage of respondents with access to sustainable water sources increased from the baseline (36%) to the end line (40.9%), although there was a decrease from midline to endline (see section 4.1 for more detail). Finally, the hectares of land under improved technology increased from 17.2 at baseline, to 67.1 at midline, and 100.3 at endline. This section relates to adaptive (incremental adjustment) and transformative (transformational responses) capacities, thus long-term and sustainable development towards resilience.

NRM and Rangeland Management Committees

All of the respondents were asked if their community had an NRM/Rangeland committee. NRM was defined in the survey as *how to manage, protect, and promote sustainable use of water, land, soil, plants and animals in the community*. There was an increase between the baseline, midline, and end line in reports of NRM in the community – at baseline and midline 23% of respondents reported an NRM committee, while this had increased to 27% at the end line. However, at the end line, a large percentage of participants still reported that they did not know whether or not there was an NRM committee (7%).

In addition to inquiring about the existence of NRM committees, respondents with knowledge of committees were asked how functional they are. Perceived functionality of NRM committees improved from midline to end line. A majority of respondents in the midline were neutral regarding the NRM committee (51%), which was an increase from the baseline (41%), while at the end line this had decreased to 24%. Although the percentage of

respondents who found the NRM committees to be highly functional decreased slightly from midline to end line (although both were hugely improved from baseline), there was a much greater increase in those finding them somewhat functional. Therefore, overall, those with a neutral or negative view of the NRM committees decreased from midline and baseline.

Table 28 Perceived functionality of NRM/rangeland management committee

Perceived functionality of NRM/rangeland management committee			
Functionality	% of HH End line	% of HH Midline	% of HH Baseline
Highly functional	33.7%	36.3%	18.2%
Somewhat functional	40.4%	17.0%	23.5%
Neutral	24.1%	40.9%	51.3%
Somewhat dysfunctional	1.2%	3.9%	4.3%
Highly dysfunctional	0.5%	0.8%	2.8%
Don't Know	0.2%	1.3%	0%
N	436	389	396

A total of 305 respondents (20%) knew of land under improved technology and/or management practices. The amount of land ranged from .25 to 500 hectares. Over the period of the program, the average amount of land increased from 17 ha at the baseline, to 67 ha at the midline, to 100 ha at the end line.

Rehabilitation of agricultural water sources was a theme that arose in multiple FGDs and interviews. The Balgure Early Warning/Early Action committee spoke about the improved resilience as a result of rehabilitated canals. The Misgale NRM committee and Buukey farmers also referenced the importance of cleaning canals. The Lafoole NRM committee stated that their efforts had led to improved water access, less waste of water, and less livestock spoiling water. In Lowile, farmers stated that during heavy rains, farms become flooded, with worsening environmental conditions. By creating water channels and canals, farmers are able to utilize water for irrigation and prevent stagnant water.

In addition, committees conducted sensitization that has led to improved natural resources management. For example, the Lafoole Early Warning/Early Action Committee spoke about the early warnings allowing communities to protect water sources and collect rainwater. In addition, the community established rules for damaging resources, such as overharvesting firewood, and selected fines for violations. A community leader in the Hanano IDP camp The Misgale NRM committee also spoke about planting trees as a community activity. However, due to the drought, the trees mostly did not survive.

“The [NRM] committee helps communities access natural resources sustainably. For instance, they manage water sources and inform people on using water wisely, as well as prevent people from engaging in conflict over water. People used to have conflict over water sources, farming, and grazing land, but now the community has a committee that addresses those issues.”

-NRM committee member in Lafoole

4.4 Local Governance Capacity Building

The fourth result area, local governance capacity building, involves activities that aims to better equip communities, civil society, and local institutions with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors. This result 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 midline level and to compare these values to the baseline. Overall, there was a large improvement in the number of functional community-based early-warning systems (29.1% at endline). There was also an increase in the percentage of household reporting community initiatives to access support from sub-national and national institutions (22.6%). Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions increased to 27.9%. However, there was a decrease in the percentage of households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning (9.2%). Additionally, the aim is to report these values in order to allow a comparative measure of the progress during the end line assessment.

Community-Based Early Warning Systems

Community-based early-warning systems (CbEWS) were defined in the survey as technology and/or sets of policies that monitor risks, issues warnings, and aims to minimise harm from stressors and shocks. All respondents were asked if there was a CbEWS in their community. Respondents reported a huge increase in knowledge of CbEWS in their communities. Nearly 30% of respondents knew of a functional CbEWS in the community, an increase from 11.7% at the midline and 9.3% at the baseline. This is an increase of over 200% from baseline to end line. This fluctuation may be a result of increased activities during worse drought years. Drought conditions were particularly poor before the baseline and end line, but less severe around the midline. Early warning systems may have been more active during these periods. However, there is also a very large increase from baseline to end line, potentially a result of the increased activities of SomReP programming.

At the end line, of the 467 respondents who knew of CbEWS, the vast majority said that it was either very well functioning (n = 199, 42.6%) or fairly well functioning (n = 262, 56.1%). Very few (n = 4, 0.9%) said that it was poorly or very poorly functioning. This means that out of the total sample, 12.5% found the CbEWS to be very well-functioning and 16.5% found it fairly well-functioning.

“The messages that the [EW/EA] committee conveyed to the community worked well and we are now more resilient to shocks. We have provided water trucks, constructed hand-dug wells, and provided water pumps for irrigation through contributions from the community. SomReP educated us on how to be prepared for the droughts through early warnings. People now harvest rainwater in catchments and construct hand-dug wells on farms. We also prepare sandbags in advance to have along the river banks.” – Buloxartoy EW/EA committee member

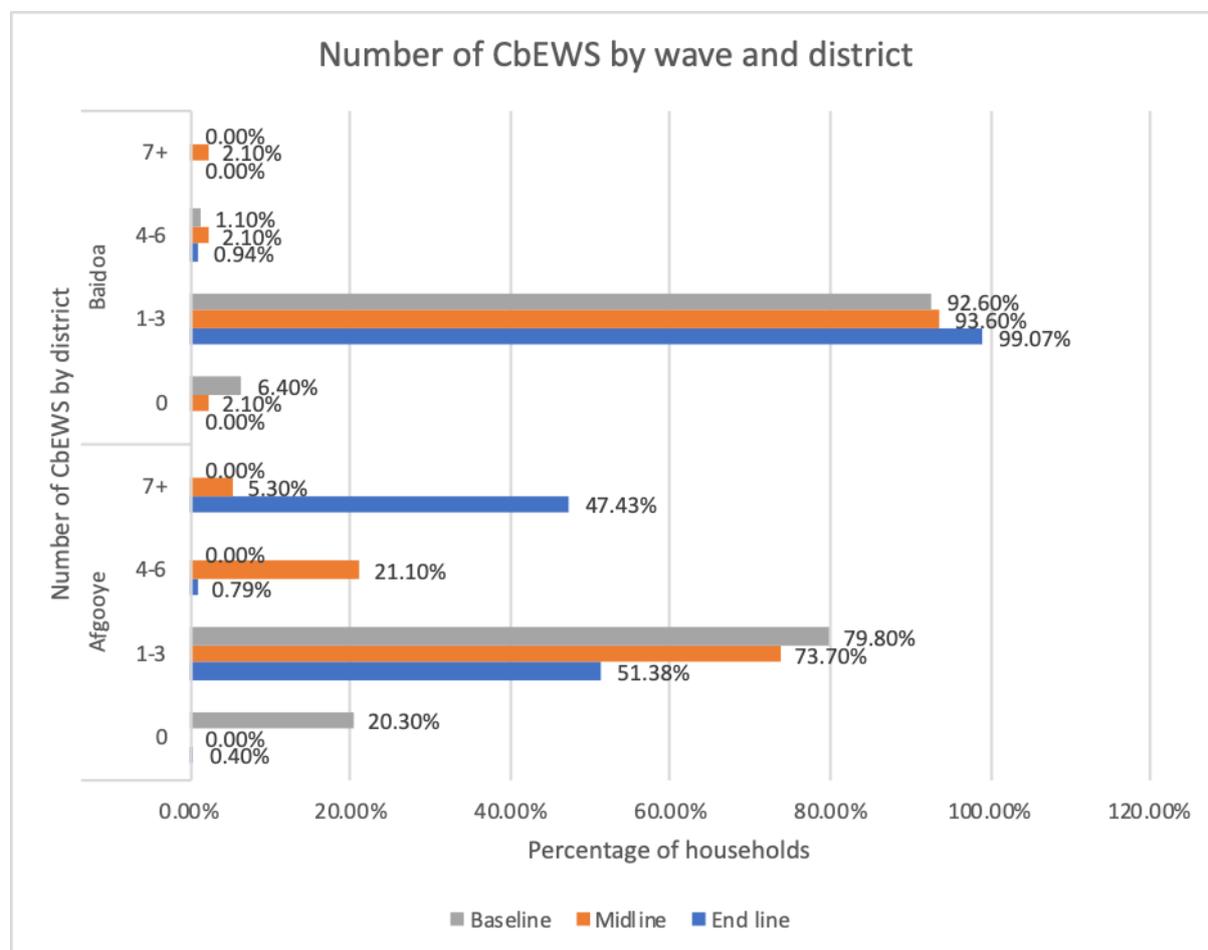
For the respondents who said there was a CbEWS in their community, they were asked how many of these that were considered functional. On average, 4.5 systems were considered functional at the end line, a very large increase from the midline (1.9 systems) and baseline (1.2 systems). These systems included warnings by person-to-person communication through the community (57%), phone (41%), radio (32%), mosques (13%), and newspaper (5%).

Qualitative data from interviews and focus groups showed that participants found the Community-based Early Warning Systems were very effective. The Lafoole and Balgure Early Warning/Early Action System committee focus group discussion stated that the sensitization and warning activities in

the area helped farmers to plant drought-resistant crops, such as sorghum and peanuts, which reduced the losses as a result of the drought. In Baidoa, a community leader praised the EW/EA committee for encouraging the community to use food storage. In addition, the Horseed EW/EA committee mentioned working to protect water sources and encouraged collection of rainwater. In Buloxartoy, the Early Warning/Early Action Committee chairman also spoke to other activities to prepare for flooding and drought, including keeping

sandbags ready and digging wells. The Aw Dinle EW/EA committee added that their activities, particularly water conservation, helped to reduce conflict.

Table 29 Number of functional community-based early warning systems



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

For the second indicator under the fourth result area, we are interested in the number of initiatives which aim to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with the recurrent shocks and stressors that existed in the communities. During the baseline, 12% said such initiatives existed; this decreased at the midline (5%) but had increased to 23% at the end line. This increase from the baseline to the end line suggests that there has been improvement in this area. However, this issue rarely arose in the qualitative data. Participants did not appear to be aware of or engaged with initiatives to access support from sub-national and national institutions.

Out of the respondents that said such initiative existed at the end line, 78.5% (n=62) said that at least one of the initiatives were taken by the community itself. Finally, the respondents were asked how many initiatives existed, the average number at the end line had increased from 1.8 at midline to 5.7.

Effectiveness of Local Leaders and Institutions

Respondents were asked about their perceptions of the effectiveness of local leaders and institutions, particularly regarding disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, conflict management, and natural resource management. This

question pertains to the third indicator under the fourth result area. Between the baseline and midline, the wording and answer options for the question changed. In the baseline, four different questions inquired about the effectiveness, each relating to one specific matter, e.g. livelihoods. However, in order to improve the effectiveness of the survey and to avoid respondent fatigue, this was reduced to one question in the midline and end lines, thus grouping all four matters into one question. Therefore the comparison in Table 26 below shows the midline and end line. Comparisons to the baseline are made to the extent possible.

A majority in both the midline and end line said they were *neutral*. It is possible that, although respondents were informed the survey is anonymous, they still considered voicing a negative opinion on local government to be sensitive. There was an increase in respondents who viewed local leaders and institutions as very effective between the baseline and midline; however, this had fallen in the end line. At the midline, the percentage of respondents reporting somewhat ineffective (1.4%) or very ineffective (1.3%) had declined since baseline (between the four matters the percentage for *somewhat ineffective* and *very ineffective* ranged from 7.0% to 5.0% and 18.5% to 11.1% respectively). This fell further at the end line. It appears that overall, perception of local leaders has remained largely unchanged from the midline, although that is an improvement since the baseline.

Table 30 Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions

Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions, per issue							
	Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Neutral	Somewhat Ineffective	Very Ineffective	Don't Know	Refused
Midline	17.1%	5.1%	53.9%	1.4%	1.3%	17.1%	4.0%
End line	10.4%	8.7%	58.2%	0.7%	0.6%	17.3%	4.0%

By and large, the qualitative data collection participants only mentioned local government as related to security. For example, the Wadajir EW/EA committee works with the local government to provide security for their activities. Aw Dinle, Baidoa, and Afgooye community leaders echoed similar sentiments, that the local government's role in assisting the project is to ensure security in moving around the villages. Some other groups stated that they did not work with local government (Misgale NRM) or that attempts to work with the local government had not been successful (Jambalul EW/EA committee, Jaran EW/EA committee).

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

The fourth indicator under the fourth results area regards an increase in household members' involvement in local planning and/or the decision-making processes in their community. Approximately 9% of males and 10% of females reported involvement in local decision-making. At the midline, 8% of males participated, while only 4% of females participated. The same dynamic was true of the gender of the household head, with 10% of male-headed households (8% at midline) and 9% of female-headed households (4% at midline) participated.

In focus group discussions and interviews, participants mostly felt that the committees, such as VSLA and disaster preparedness, were inclusive and open to women and marginalised groups. The selection process was considered generally fair. Although many participants felt that marginalized groups were targeted, there was little resentment expressed. In Lafoole, members of the VSLA group stated that the local resilience committees were entirely run by IDPs and marginalized groups. The Wadajir EW/EA committee and a Baidoa community leader agreed that all were welcome to participate in activities and selection had been fair. While the selection was fair, there was the recognition that help was limited and many participants wished the program could be expanded to include more people.

“In decisions made at the community level, women were not involved. Women were regarded as not accountable or able to take responsibility. However, since the start of the project, women have become more respected. Views on women having the ability to change the community and contribute to household income have gradually changed over the past three years.”
-Busley VSLA member

Many participants felt that, through participation in committees, women and members of marginalized groups became more engaged with and empowered in the community. In Balbaley, members of the VSLA felt that, due to access to loans through the VSLA, economic improvement among marginalized groups had helped them to seek more engagement in the community. Also in Lafoole, the farmer’s FGD and the Towfiq VSLA committee stated that as a result of participation in committees, women’s visibility and status in the community had improved, and they felt that stereotypes of the usefulness of women had been disproved. In Baidoa, the IDP group felt that they had previously been prevented from integrating with the community and had not been able to obtain loans, but that participating in the project had improved relations with the host community. Community engagement helps marginalized groups meet people and make strong social connections. In addition, income controlled by women helps them to gain economic power in the household.

However, the perception of inclusivity was not uniform. In Aw Dinle, the EW/EA committee chair felt that women and marginalized groups, who are most vulnerable to hazards, did not get the help they needed. In order to participate in VSLA groups, it was necessary to have capital, which was difficult for some marginalized groups. Towfiq farmers and the Lafoole VSLA committee agreed with this. An EW/EA committee member in Horseed felt that there was significant corruption in the way beneficiaries were selected and that non-food items that had been distributed were very low quality. Project staff appeared to be aware of this and mentioned extra efforts made to assist those who were unable to participate in other ways.

5 Conclusions

This section provides a summary of the key findings from the end line assessment. It also provides a comparative analysis of these findings to the research aims and goals.

Further, this section links these findings to the resilience framework provided in section 2.2. Finally, key recommendations for future research are also provided. Table 31 provides a quick reference for the outcome of specific indicators.

Table 31 Achievement of project indicator goals

Indicators	End line Value 2019 (%)	LOP Target (%)	Outcome
RI 1.1. Increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends in Somali shillings)	14	20	Not achieved
RI 1.2. Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income	11	10	Achieved
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)	34	20	Achieved
RI 1.4. % of HHs engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)	16	10	Achieved
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)	19.5	15	Achieved
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	n/a	10	n/a
RI 3.1. 10% Increase in the of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees before, during and at the end of the project	67	75	Not achieved

RI 3.2. % increase in the target population with access to sustainable water (for irrigation, domestic use and livestock)	40.9	25	Achieved
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	100.3	17	Achieved
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	29.4	75	Not achieved
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.	22.6	30	Not achieved
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 and at the end of the project	27.9	25	Achieved
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	n/a	15	n/a
RI 5.1. A minimum of 9 functional learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders		9	n/a
RI 5.2. At least 2 documents/reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms		2	n/a

The objective of the TPM project is to monitor the progress of SomReP activities and interventions in two districts: Baidoa and Afgooye. At the end line, the final indicators are compared to midline and baseline values. These values were reported for each of the project indicators 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

For the first results area, there were four main indicators that were measured; *% increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends); % increase of Households with diversified sources of income; % increase in diversification of asset ownership at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group) and; % of HHs newly engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed).*

The first indicator, % increase in HH income levels per season did not achieve the goal of 20%. However, from baseline to midline, the % increase in HH income levels did increase by 14%, after rising to 16.2% at the midline. The increased incomes at midline are likely attributable to improved climatic conditions after the 2017 drought, which was confirmed in qualitative data collection. Both the baseline and end-line took place following very poor rainy seasons when agricultural yields were down. As most participants relied on land-based livelihoods, this likely explains the decrease in incomes. Without being able to compare to people living in the area, who were not part of the program, it is impossible to say whether incomes would have returned to baseline levels or even worse, without the intervention. Therefore, while this result was not achieved, factors outside of the program likely had a very significant effect on the result.

The second indicator, regards income diversification. The program did achieve its goal of 10% increase in households with diversified sources of income, reaching 17.4% at the end line. In particular, female-headed households reported significant gains in income diversification. Both the qualitative and quantitative data suggests that VSLA activities contributed significantly to this rise in income diversification, particularly among female-headed households. According to the project theory, this is likely to contribute to greater resilience among beneficiary households, and potentially particularly among more vulnerable, female-headed households.

The third indicator regards an increase in diversification of asset ownership at the household level. This indicator shows a large increase, surpassing the goal of 20%. Ownership of both livestock and durable agricultural assets increased over the course of the project. These assets also contribute to the household's resilience in the event of future shocks and hazards.

Consistent with indicators two and three, the fourth indicator shows increases in households undertaking newly diversified livelihood strategies. The percentage increase in newly diversified livelihood strategies rose to 16% at the end line. However, the vast majority of households remain in climate-sensitive livelihoods. Land-based livelihoods, including casual labor on farms, remained the most common source of livelihoods among both men and women. Female-headed households appear to report a wider variety of livelihoods, as they are more likely to engage in both construction day labor and trading and business.

Finally, under the first results area, the food security status of the respondents showed steady and significant, improvement in consumption. However, coping strategies, as measured by the modified HHS and modified rCSI, showed that households are using more coping strategies at the end line, as compared to the midline. While consumption appears to have increased, there is evidence that households are having to employ coping strategies. Although it cannot be shown in the data, the qualitative data suggests that coping strategies have increased as a result of worsening drought conditions.

Overall, while the project did not meet its goal of increasing incomes, it was successful in encouraging livelihood diversification. What is more, food consumption improved over the period of the project? These are important indicators of resilience, suggesting that households have developed more strategies for coping with hazards and shocks. However, the evidence for incomes and other measures of food security show less improvement. Interviews and focus group discussions suggested that worsening drought conditions caused crop and livestock failure. Further activities to support income growth could further improve resilience and, in turn, increase food consumption.

VSLA committee, veterinary training, and improved water access are likely avenues to build on SomReP's success in improving income diversification to grow incomes in the future. VSLA committee participants were able to start small businesses or expand current livelihood activities. These activities were successful in supporting livelihood diversification, particularly among women. When combined with skills training or information campaigns on businesses that would be less vulnerable to climate, expanding VSLA committee activities could be beneficial. In addition, Community Animal Health Workers reported that they were able to begin small businesses treating livestock diseases. This is a valuable service, benefiting both the CAHWs themselves and those raising livestock. Finally, water access is clearly a huge vulnerability in the program area. SomReP should continue and expand these efforts.

Social Safety Nets and Risks

Social safety nets and risks are indicators of resilience among the sample. These results indicate resources available to households within the community for coping with and preparing for future shocks and hazards. There were two indicators under this area: *% increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets) and; % increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project.*

For the first indicator, there has been significant success in increasing access to risk transfer or risk sharing. In the end line, nearly 85% of households reported receiving assistance from an NGO. For the second indicator, relating to community contingency reserves, the percentage of those with no contingency reserve fell from 42% at baseline, to 25% at midline, to 18% at the end line. The sharp decline in beneficiaries who have no access to community contingency reserves is strong evidence that the program has helped communities to better prepare for future shocks and hazards.

SomReP was successful in providing assistance, such as unconditional cash transfers and cash for work, to households. What is more, the project was successful in creating contingency reserves in communities. In addition, focus group and interview participants felt that social safety nets had improved in communities, due largely to VSLA and other committee activities. Although participants continued to worry about shocks and hazards, they expressed a more collective approach to facing these risks.

Natural Resources

Under the third results area, there were three indicators that were measured and compared to the baseline. These indicators were: *Increase in the number of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees; % of the target population with improved access to water (for irrigation, domestic use, and livestock) and; Hectare of land under improved technology and/or management practices as a result of the program.*

For the first indicator, states that there will be an increase in the number of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees. Both the number and perceived functionality of NRM/Rangeland management committees improved during the three years of the program. Although the direct effects of that improvement are difficult to measure, the project theory argues that this will improve future resilience to hazards. Focus group and interview participants supported this argument; participants felt that the NRM committee activities had helped them to prepare for droughts and flooding.

Improved access to water is the second indicator, which was measured with both type of water source and distance to water sources. The results for type of primary water source showed some deterioration since the midline, although there was overall improvement from the baseline. Distance to a water source improved over the period of the project. While not definitive, this suggests mixed success for SomReP on access to improved water. However, the ongoing use of unsustainable water sources, coupled with focus group discussions that raised the lack of water suggests that further attention should be paid to developing both agricultural and residential water sources.

For the third indicator, hectare of land under improved technology and/or management practices, an increase since the baseline was evident. Over the period of the program, the average amount of land has increased from 17 ha at the baseline, to 67 ha at the midline, to 100 ha at the end line. The project was successful in encouraging communities to undertake practices that manage drought risk. Focus group and interview participants frequently raised the success in planting drought resistant crops, conserving water, and preparing for flash floods.

Local Governance and Capacities

The fourth results area has four indicators that were all measured and compared to midline and baseline values. These indicators were: *Increase the number of functional community-based early warning systems in place; Increase the community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities; Increase the perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management and; Increase the households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision - making processes.*

The first indicator, increase the number of functional community-based early warning systems, has shown success. Respondents reported a huge increase in knowledge of CbEWS in their communities. This is underlined by qualitative data, suggesting that CbEWS are very well-received and regarded in communities and have been helpful in coping with the current drought conditions. Notably, participants felt more prepared to withstand shocks and hazards as a result of CbEWS activities. Expanding CbEWS activities should be a focus of future projects, given its success.

Similarly, the second indicator, increased community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities, there was some improvement. However, focus group and interview participants did not appear to be aware of or engaged with initiatives to access support from sub-national and

national institutions. These activities could be increased with awareness raising. This is mixed evidence of success for this activity and should be developed in a future project.

The third indicator, perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resources management, improved from baseline. The four topics were combined in the midline and end line, making the comparison somewhat difficult. However, similarly to the second indicator, awareness could be greater in the community. The qualitative data suggests mixed success in this activity. While local government officials were consulted on security and may have facilitated coordination between IDP and host communities, their roles beyond that seem limited.

For the fourth indicator, related to involvement of women and marginalized groups in local planning and decision-making, low involvement remained throughout the program. The qualitative data suggested that women's role had grown, largely as a result of VSLA activities. Female FGD participants felt they had a stronger role in the community as a result of committee participation.

Recommendations

- Expand VSLA activities, which were shown to be very effective in building social capital and encouraging income diversification. Participants were able to start or expand businesses, making them less vulnerable to future shocks or hazards.
- Skills training or information campaign encouraging livelihood activities that will be less vulnerable to climate shocks and hazards. Most beneficiaries remain in agricultural livelihoods, although many have diversified into multiple livelihoods. Encouraging livelihoods that do not depend on the climate may provide households with options during drought conditions.
- SomReP was very successful in encouraging communities to develop contingency reserves. If a future iteration of the program was implemented, these activities could be expanded.
- NRM/Rangeland management committee activities showed success in qualitative data. Although there was a great improvement in these activities and perceived efficacy, community coverage remained approximately 25%. While the qualitative data suggested that there was organic spreading of the messages delivered in NRM/Rangeland management committee activities, these committees could be expanded to reach more people directly.
- Ongoing use of unsustainable water and lack of agricultural water is a significant concern. Many focus group and interview participants did not have an agricultural water point in their community or reported that water points were drying up in drought conditions. While there was improvement from baseline to midline, that improvement seemed to have diminished in drought conditions by the end line. Where possible, efforts to provide sustainable water should continue.
- CbEWS have been very successful in reaching communities and helping households prepare for shocks and hazards. In particular, CbEWS help communities to ration water in drought conditions, which may help the concerns with use of unsustainable water sources. This successful initiative could be expanded to additional communities.
- Both community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities and perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions improved, but remained fairly low. Further efforts to engage communities in policymaking and all levels of government should continue.
- Participation of women and marginalized groups remained low in the survey data. Although interview and focus group participants felt that women and marginalized groups were well-represented and had power in the community, the survey data conflicted with this. It is beneficial that the perception in the community, albeit among already engaged individuals, is positive of the participation of women and marginalized groups. However, this should continue to be a focus of future programming.

Annexe 1: Target Villages/EU Baseline Sample Size Total HH in Baidoa and Afgooye

Afgooye District

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

Baidoa District

Livelihood	Village Name	Total HH	Sample
Agro-postoral	Bula Jay	288	365
	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	
		7156	
Peri-urban	Darusalaam	4500	580
	Waberi	7500	
	Wadajir	1285	
	Horsed	2180	
	Salaamey	3700	
	Adaada	3500	
	Towfiq	7330	
	Howlwadag/ Bulla Jumca	810	
	IshaBulla Uusley	800	
		31605	
IDPS	ADC 1	254	331
	Hanano one	240	
	Warsan	56	
	Sarman weyn	56	
	Wadajir 2 IDP	130	
Total		736	1,726
Grand Total		39497	

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

$$Z^2 * (p) * (1-p)$$

$$c^2$$

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 (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To contribute to improved resilience and increased adaptive capacities for communities and households in Somalia to protect their livelihoods over continuing shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Change in HHs using new contingency resources % Change in mean depth of poverty in program communities % Change in community asset index 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third party monitoring Third party monitoring/ Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports 	<p>Periods of drought and stress do not overwhelm program implementation; in particular no mass movement of beneficiaries in the first year of implementation before the project is established. No further deterioration of the drought situation into a famine.</p> <p>Political stability creates an increasingly enabling environment for both beneficiaries and project staff.</p>

Specific objective	Vulnerable households and communities in South Central Somalia are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors and better able to secure household needs year on year.	% of Vulnerable households and communities in South central Somalia are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors				Third party report Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	Political stability creates an increasingly enabling environment for both. Availability of enough funds to support the activities
Outputs	RI: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.	<p>RI 1.1. 20% increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends)</p> <p>RI 1.2. (% change in R1.3 plus %change in R 1.4) Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income</p> <p>RI 1.3. 20% Increase in diversification of asset ownership at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)</p> <p>RI 1.4. 10% of HHs newly engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)</p>				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports Outcome Assessment	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. There is no major pest or disease outbreak in the program area. 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. The target areas don't become destination areas for other non-target pastoralists as the target rangelands improve creating completely unsustainable stocking densities.
	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 nets.	RI 2.1. 15% 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)				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions.
		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				Community attitudes facilitate the inclusion of women and girls into the relevant risk reduction

	project					measures. Communities are active and engaged in community-led risk awareness raising and planning. During times of shock and stress, communities do pursue the strategies that they identified
R3: Natural resource management: Eco-system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management.	RI 3.1. Increasing in the of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees before, during and at the end of the project				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	No severe drought or other natural disaster that has severely detrimental effects in the eco-system. Community attitudes facilitate the strengthening of ecosystem health. Communities participate and are willing to reach a shared agreement on how to maintain and improve natural resource management.
	RI 3.2. % of the target population with improved access to water (for irrigation, domestic use and livestock)					
	RI 3.3. Ha of land under improved technology/and or management practice as a result of the Program before, during and at the end of the					

						Participants apply and share new knowledge on natural resource management to promote ecosystem security.
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.	RI 4.1. 15% increase in the number functional community-based early warning systems in place (data disaggregated by communities targeted) during and at the end of the project				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions.
	RI 4.2. 15% increase in community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.					Existing local government traditional policies, investments, and initiatives in operational areas are open to change. Sustained willingness of the Government, local authorities, and local groups to support program initiatives.
	RI 4.3 percentage increase in perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management during and at the end of the project					

		<p>RI 4.4. 15% increase in households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision-making processes during and at the end of the project</p>					
	<p>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.</p>	<p>RI 5.1. A minimum of 9 functional learning forums(3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders</p>				<p>Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Research publications Progress reports</p>	<p>No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions.</p> <p>Community members interested in tracking progress.</p> <p>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.</p>
		<p>RI 5.2. At least 2 documents / reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms</p>					

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					
A 1.1. Promotion of improved animal health services and related husbandry practices					
A 1.1.1:	Conduct training/refresher training for 47 community animal health workers (CAHWs)	AI 1.1.1a 47 people 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			
A 1.1.2:	Link trained 28 CAHWs to SOWELPA	A 1.1.1.2. 28 CAHWs linked to SOWELPA		Activity report	
A 1.1.3:	Provide starter kits to 47 trained CAHWs	AI 1.1.2 47 trained CAHWs provided with starter kits		Training reports Attendance Sheets	
A 1.1.4:	Train CAHWs for 10 communities	10 CAHWs trained		Training reports Attendance Sheets	
A 1.1.5	Replenish Kits for 28 CAHWs	AI 1.1.3 28 CAHWs provided with refresher kits		Distribution list Activity report	
A 1.1.6	Train 5 person from 4 private veterinary pharmacists	A 1.1.3.1. 5 person from 4 private veterinary pharmacists Trained		Training report Training register	

A 1.1.6.1	a. Assess 4 Private veterinary Pharmacies to establish their capacities	A 1.1.3.2 (a.) 4 Private veterinary Pharmacies assessed to establish their capacities	Assessment report.	
A 1.1.6.2	b. Support 4 private veterinary Pharmacies with capital to replenish stocks	A 1.1.3.3 (b.) 4 private veterinary Pharmacies supported with capital to replenish stocks	List of Pharmacies Activity report	
A 1.1.6.3	c. Link 16 CAHWs to Private Veterinary Pharmacies	A 1.1.3.4 (c). 16 CAHWs linked to Private Veterinary Pharmacies	Quarterly report List of CAHWS Linked	
A 1.1.7	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	
A 1.2.	Promotion of good agricultural production practices for selected crop value chains (Sorghum & Cow peas			
A 1.2.1.	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	
A 1.2.2.	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	
A 1.2.2.1	Establish 8 demonstration plots	A 1.2.2.1 8 demonstration plots established	Activity report Quarterly report	
A 1.2.3.	Harmonize and roll out 1 Agro pastoral field schools training curriculum	A 1.2.3. 1 Agro pastoral field schools training curriculum Harmonized and rolled out	Roll out report Signed Curriculum	
A 1.2.3.1	Conduct 24 Field days to show case GAP to farmers	A 1.2.3.1 24 Field days conducted to show case GAP to farmers	Attendance Sheets Activity report	

A1.2.4	Train 902 farmers in GAP (crop, soil and water conservation practices)	A1.2.4. 902 farmers trained in GAP (crop, soil and water conservation practices)	Training report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.4.1	Train 20 staff in GAP	A1.2.4.1 20 staff trained in GAP	Training report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.5.	Train 54 Community facilitators in GAP	A1.2.5. 54 community facilitators trained in GAP	Training report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.6.	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
A1.2.7	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
A1.2.7.1	Train 332 farmers on fodder production and storage and provide access to storage facilities	A1.2.7.1. 332 farmers trained on fodder production and storage and provide access to storage facilities	Training report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.8.	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, fertilizer and land preparation, etc.	Distribution list Activity report
A1.2.9	Establishing farmer groups for greater leveraging of purchase of inputs and sale of harvests into higher value	10 Farmers group established	Group report Activity List

	markets.(training for 10 farmers groups) - 10*10			
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.	Improving access to markets and post-harvest handling (storage/value addition) of selected crop value chains			
A1.3.1	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		
A 1.3.2	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

A1.3.3	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.	
A 1.3.4	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	
A 1.3.4.2	Develop post-harvest storage training manuals & contextualize	A 1.3.4.1. 1 post-harvest storage training manuals developed and contextualize	Signed Manual	
A 1.3.4.3	Train 30 Farmer groups on Storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	A 1.3.4.2. 30 Farmer groups trained on Storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
A1.3.3.3	ToT for 20 staff on Storage Techniques	A1.3.3.3 20 staff trained on Storage Techniques		
A1.3.3.4	Building of sustainable storage facilities for 4 communities & link to farmer market association	Sustainable storage facilities build for 4 communities & link to farmer market association	Activity report Quarterly report	
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	

A1.3.5C	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
A1.3.5d	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
A1.3.5.1	Support rehabilitation of 1 slaughter facilities and enhance hygienic handling of meat	1 slaughter facility supported and rehabilitated to enhance hygienic handling of meat	Activity report
A 1.4.	Train 66 Community Agriculture Mobilisers (CAMs) on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	A 1.4. 66 Community agriculture mobilisers trained on storage techniques	Training report Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.4.1	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	Promotion IDPs /Peri Urban agricultural technologies (88 farmers)	IDPs /Peri Urban agricultural technologies promoted to 88 farmers	
A 1.5.	Strengthening the capacity of farmers to meet market requirements through improved		

quality and volume of production					
A1.5.1	Train 480 farmers on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	480 farmers trained on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses		Training report Participants list Quarterly report	
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	Rehabilitation & construction of 12 canals and culvers (water intake, berkad, infrastructure)	12 Canals and culvers rehabilitated		Progress reports BOQ and Designs/Completion certificates Field Monitoring Reports	
A.1.5.5	Rehabilitation of water catchments for (200 HHs)	water catchments rehabilitated for 200HH		Progress reports	
A 1.6.	Increasing incomes of rural households through strengthened commercial links between smallholder farmers and buyers.				
A 1.6.1.	Form/Strengthen 6 existing market associations	6 existing market associations strengthened		Progress report	
A 1.6.2.	Organizing trade fairs/ Workshops (after every harvest)	AI 1.6.2 4 Trade fairs/workshops organized after every harvest		Progress report	
A 1.6.3.	value chain study development on Sesame	AI 1.6.3 1 Value chain study on sesame conducted		Progress report	
A 1.6.4.	Create /strengthen linkage between 6 farmer groups and buyers	Linkages between 6 farmer groups and buyers Created and strengthened		Progress report	
A 1.6.5.	Training of 5 staff on Formation of marketing Association/cooperatives, Beneficiary Group	Staff trained on Formation of marketing Association/cooperatives , Beneficiary Group		Training report Participants List	

	organization/formation	organization/formation		
A1.6.6	Improve key agricultural and agro-pastoral infrastructure such as feeder roads, and farm bush clearing through CFW). 400HH	Agricultural and agro-pastoral infrastructure such as feeder roads, and farm bush clearing through improved for 400HH		Progress report
A 1.7	Promote business development services among HHs			
A 1.7.1	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
A 1.7.2.	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
A 1.7.3.	Training 400 beneficiaries on cost recovery and marketing	A 1.7.3. 400 beneficiaries trained on cost recovery and marketing		Training report Participants List
A 1.7.4.	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 business development training		Training report Participants List
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.	Provide financial training to 6 identified groups	A 1.7.6. 6 Identified groups trained in financial aspects		Training report Participants List

A 1.7.7	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)	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	List of Groups Activity report Quarterly report	
A 1.7.8	Training of 8 groups on agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives	8 groups trained on agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives	Training report Participants List	
A 1.7.9.	Construction of 1 vegetable Market	1 constructed vegetable market	Progress/Activity reports Photographs	
A 1.8.	Link women, men & youth to vocational training opportunities			
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.	Train and develop the skills of 2 youth groups on the production of modern bee hives	2 youth groups trained on the production of modern bee hives	Training Report Attendance Sheets
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 Attendance Sheets	Report
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 Quarterly List of Participants	report Report
A 1.9	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities			
A 1.9.1	Crisis modifier atcivities are implemented in case of acute emergencies		Activity report	
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.				
A 2.1.	Support Communities to develop own risk reduction processes			
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 processes	Progress Community Risk reduction plans	reports
A 2.1.2	Strengthen 36 community-level early warning committees	A 2.1.2. 36 community-level early warning committees strengthened	Activity Quarterly report	report
A 2.2.	Communities supported to develop own contingency resources tied to early warning indicators			

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 Quarterly report	report
A 2.2.2.	Match 11 communities' own contingency resources through financial contribution	11 communities' own contingency resources matched through financial contribution	Quarterly report	
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 Participants List	report
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 Attendance Sheets	Report
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 management and maintenance of rehabilitated/constructed structures	Meeting Attendance List	Minute
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 Attendance List	Report
A 2.2.8.	Provide training to representatives from 11 communities on early warning and contingency planning	11 representatives from communities on early warning and contingency planning process	Training Attendance Sheets	reports

	process	provided trainings		
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
A 2.3.	Strengthen and link Self-help mechanisms to early action system			
A 2.3.1	Link the community plans to government institutions or NGOs	At 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 institutions or NGOs		Progressive report
A2.3.3	Formation of and training 11 EWCs	11 groups formed		Group Activity report List
A 2.3.4	Train 5 staff on EWEA	5 staff trained on EWEA		Training report Attendance Sheets
A 2.4.	Women, men and youth groups establish community managed village savings & loans schemes			
A 2.4.1.	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		Activity report Attendance Sheets

		savings and loans schemes methodology		
A 2.4.2.	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 Activity report List
A 2.4.3.	Train 90 VSLA groups in business skills	A 2.4.3. 90 VSLA groups trained in business skills		Training Participants List report
A 2.4.4.	Conduct 3 Cross-learning visits between VSLAs	A 2.4.4. 3 Cross-learning visits between VSLAs conducted		Activity report
A 2.4.5.	Train 5 Staff TOT on Village Savings and Loans Associations (VS & LA) on MIS-Management Information System and BDS	A 2.4.6. 5 Staff TOT trained on Village Savings and Loans Associations (VS & LA) on MIS-Management Information System and BDS		Training Participants List report
A 2.4.6.	Train 8 field monitors to work with VS & LA	Train 8 field monitors trained to work with VS & LA		Training Participants List report
A 2.4.7.	Documentation of piloting of VSLA groups in fragile context	A 2.5.5. piloting of VSLA groups in fragile context Documented		Documentation report
A 2.5	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities			
A 2.5.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies			Activity report
RESULT 3:Natural resource management: Eco–system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource				

A 3.1.	Promotion of 36 Intra-community dialogue and resource sharing	36 Intra-community dialogue and resource sharing Promoted	Minutes of meetings Progress/activity reports Signed list of attendance
A 3.1.1.	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
A 3.2.	Support Communities to maintain and improve natural resources through holistic rehabilitation		
A 3.2.1.	Strengthen 11 existing local institution(s)/authorities in holistic natural resource management	A32.1. 11existing local institution(s)/authorities strengthened in holistic natural resource management	List of Institutions Activity Report
A 3.2.2.	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
A 3.2.3.	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.	Training of 120 agro pastoralists on natural resource management, fodder production and storage	A 3.2.5. 120 agro pastoralists trained on natural resource management, fodder production and storage	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report
A 3.2.6.	Provide Environment friendly stoves to 100HHs in the IDPs	100HHs in the IDPs provided with environmental friendly stoves	Distribution list Activity report

A 3.2.7.	Fund the community-led development and implementation of action plans and monitor the utilization of funds the developed NRM strategies & Application of GIS data in NRM management) After the study 21villages*10members	Community-led development and implementation of action plans funded and monitored	List of the organizations Progress report	
A 3.2.9	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	22 Community-led development and implementation of action plans to address vulnerability to drought and other shocks developed	Progress report Work Plans developed	
A 3.3.	Make existing community natural resources accessible to the vulnerable during dry & drought periods			
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 meeting and code of conduct development) Developed	Signed training Manual Quarterly report	
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.	Rehabilitate 6 Earth pans for 6 villages (720 beneficiaries) through cash for work & contractual mechanisms	6 Earth pans for 6 villages (720 beneficiaries) Rehabilitated through cash for work & contractual mechanisms	Activity report Quarterly report	
A 3.4	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities			

A 3.4.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies		Activity report	
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.				
A4.1 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				
A4.1.	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	
A 4.2. Build the capacity of local government in leadership, governance and technical areas				
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.	Train VDCs and LAs in governance and leadership	A 4.2.4.VDCs and LACs trained in Governance and leadership	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
A 4.2.5.	Training of Staff and Government on Development Facilitation and Resilience Programming	A 4.2.5.Staff and Government trained on Development Facilitation and Resilience Programming	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	

A4.2.6	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	Capacity of Village Committees and District Authorities build in 21target communities to be able to mitigate vulnerability to shocks and strengthen community early warning mechanisms and response	Training Attendance Quarterly report	report Sheets
A 4.3.	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			
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 List of groups supported	report
A 4.3.2.	Rehabilitate 1 livestock markets(milk, vegetable) collection hubs for enhanced marketing	A 4.3.2. Rehabilitated 1 livestock markets(milk, vegetable) Rehabilitated	Activity Quarterly report	report
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.	Establishment/rehabilitation of 1 vegetable market infrastructure	A 4.3.4. 1 vegetable market infrastructure established/rehabilitated	Activity report	
A 4.4.	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			
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	Training Attendance Quarterly report	report Sheets

		mechanism.		
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
A 4.5	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities			
A 4.5.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies			Activity report
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				
A 5.1.	Holding dissemination forums for sharing of knowledge on Resilience			
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
A 5.2.	Conduct research or studies on resilience in Somalia - 2 studies			
A 5.2.1	Conduct 2 research studies on resilience	AI 5.2.1 2 research studies conducted		Research reports
A 5.3.	Conduct field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences			
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		Vulnerability Assessment report

		during 6-month inception phase of project conducted		
A 5.4.	Hold periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress			
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

Type	Name	Question
BASIC & GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION		
start	start	-
end	end	-
deviceid	deviceid	-
select_one enum_name	enum	(do not read) Enumerator name
select_one enum_code	enum_id	(do not read) Enumerator ID
select_one SomRePPartner	impl_prtnr	Enter implementing partner (do not read)
text	impl_prtnr_other	(do not read) Other, specify
select_one district_name	district_name	(do not read) please select the District Name
select_one district_community	district_community	(do not read) Please select the Village Name
text	district_community_spec	If other, please specify
select_one livelihood_zones	livelihood_zones	(do not read) Enter livelihood zone
select_one yesno	IDP_camp	(do not read) Is this settlement an IDP camp?
select_one yesno		Hello, my name is \${enum} I work for the Somalia Resilience Program, a consortium of agencies working together to enhance resilience across Somalia, the implementing partners of SomReP includes \${impl_prtnr}. The purpose of this interview is to obtain current information about households in this area and their well-being (for example, health, education, livelihoods), and to understand what affects and supports households' ability to maintain and improve their well-being over time. The survey usually takes 45 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you agree to participate?
	consent	
note		If the respondent has declined consent, please end the interview and delete the form. (do not read)
GENERAL RESPONDENT INFORMATION		
text	respondent_surname	What is your family name or surname?

text	respondent_middle_name	What is your middle name?
text	respondent_name	What is your first name?
select_one malefemale	gender_respondent	(Do not ask, observe and note) What is the gender of the respondent?
integer	age_respondent	How old are you? (report in number of years, e.g 20, 21, 22)
text	res_contacts1	What is your primary phone number?
select_one yesno	res_availability_contacts2	Do you have another phone number?
text	res_contacts_2	What is your secondary phone number?
select_one yesno	hh_head	Are you the head of household?
select_one relation_to_hhead	relation_to_hhead	What is your relationship to the household head? (read all options)
text	relation_to_hh_other	Specify relationship to household head
select_one yesno	somrep_beneficiary	Is this household a beneficiary of SomReP?

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

select_one malefemale	gender_hh	What is the gender of the household head?
integer	age_hh	How old is the household head? (report in number of years, e.g 20, 21, 22)
text	hh_surname	What is the family name or surname of the household head?
text	hh_middle_name	What is the middle name of the household head?
text	hh_name	What is the first name of the household head?
select_one marital_status	marital_status	What is the marital status of the household head? (read all options)
select_one education_level_hh	education_level_hh	What is the highest education level of the household head? (read all options)
select_multiple reason_hhhead_noed	reason_hhhead_noed	Specify reason why household head has no formal education. (read all options and select all that apply)
text	education_level_hh_other	Specify other reasons
select_one yesno	hh_mobile_ownership	Does the household head own a mobile/cell phone?
text	hh_contacts1	What is household head's primary phone number?
select_one yesno	hh_availability_contacts2	Does the household head have another phone number?
text	hh_contacts_2	What is the household head's secondary phone number?
select_one education_level_spouse	education_level_spouse	What is the highest education level of the spouse of the household head? (read all options)
select_one yesno	other_household_members	Are there other household members living here?

integer	number_household_members	How many household members live in this household?
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INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

begin repeat	hh_member_repeat	
text	hh_member_name	What is the name of the household member?
select_one relation_to_hhead	hh_member_relation_to_hhead	What is the relation of the household member to the household head? (read all options)
text	hh_member_relation_to_hhead_other	Specify relationship to household head
select_one malefemale	gender_hh_member	What is the gender of the household member?
integer	age_hh_member	How old is the household member? (report in number of years, e.g 20, 21, 22)
select_one education_level_hh	education_level_hh_member	What is the highest education level of the household member? (read all options)
select_one yesno	hh_member_employment_status	Is the household member employed?
select_one reason_hh_member_notemployed	reason_hh_member_notemployed	Why is the household member not employed? (read all options)
text	reason_hh_member_notemployed_Other	Specify other reason

end repeat
end group

HAZARDS, SHOCKS, VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

select_multiple hazard	hazard	Which significant hazard do you face currently? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	hazard_other	Specify hazard
select_one yesno	hazard_affect_livelihood	Was your primary livelihood affected as a result of the hazard?
select_one degree_of_severity	hazard_effect	How severely? (read all options)
select_multiple shock	shock	Which significant shock do you face? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	shock_other	Specify shock
select_one yesno	shock_affect_livelihood	Was your primary livelihood affected as a result of the shock?
select_one degree_of_severity	significance_effect	How severely? (read all options)
select_one degree_of_recovery	degree_of_recovery	To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood activity using your other livelihood activities? (read all options)

select_one degree_of_recovery	assistance_within_village	To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood with assistance from within your village? (read all options)
select_one degree_of_recovery	assistance_outside_village	To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood with assistance from outside of your village? (read all options)
select_one yesno	shock_hh_health	Did this shock have an effect on you or your household's health?
select_one degree_of_severity	shock_effect_hh_health	How severe? (read all options)
select_one yesno	shock_hh_food_consumption	Did this shock have an effect on your household's food consumption?
select_one degree_of_severity	shock_effect_hh_food_consumption	How severe? (read all options)
select_one offer_support	offer_support	If a friend or family or clan member in your community 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? (read all options)
text	offer_support_explain	Can you explain the reasons why you would not be able to offer support after shocks?
select_one receive_support	receive_support	If you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income and savings at once, but only affected you and your household, how likely would it be that you could get help / support? (read all options)
text	receive_support_explain	Can you explain the reasons why you would not be able to get support if yours is the only household affected?
integer	people_willing_to_help	If you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as the death of a family member or harvest failure, how many people beyond your immediate family could you turn to who would be willing to assist you?
text	people_willing_to_help_explain	Can you explain the reasons why people would not be willing to assist you?
select_one opinion	willingness_to_help	Do you agree : Most people in this village are willing to help if you need it. (read all options)
calculate	opinion_text	
text	willingness_to_help_explain	Can you explain why do you \${opinion_text}?
select_one opinion	honest_to_return	Do you agree : If you lost something of value, most people in this village would be honest enough to return it to you. (read all options)

end group		
begin group	F	DISPLACEMENT AND ASSISTANCE
select_one yesno	leave_home	Have you been forced to leave your home in the past year for any reason?
integer	times_leave_home	How many times?
select_one district	district_came_from	Which district was your home located before you came here?
text	district_came_from_other	If other, please specify
select_multiple reasons_leave_home	reasons_leave_home	Why did you leave your home? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	reasons_leave_home_other	Specify other reason for leaving home
select_one time_at_new_location	time_at_new_location	How long did you stay at the temporary location? (the location that was not the origin of birth) (read all options)
select_one yesno	shock_assistance	Have you received any assistance to help with the effects of the shock and hazard?
select_multiple assistance_type	assistance_type	What type of assistance did you receive? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	assistance_type_other	If other, please specify
select_multiple assistance_source	assistance_source	From whom did you receive assistance? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	assistance_from_other	Specify from whom you received assistance
select_one yesno	ag_inputs_dd	Did you receive agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers or tools) by direct distribution ?
select_one ag_inputs_dd_effect	ag_inputs_dd_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	ag_inputs_dd_effect_text	
select_one ag_inputs_dd_effect_reason	ag_inputs_dd_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${ag_inputs_dd_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	ag_inputs_dd_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	ag_inputs_voucher	Did you receive agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers or tools) through vouchers?
select_one ag_inputs_voucher_effect	ag_inputs_voucher_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)

calculate	ag_inputs_voucher_effect_text	
select_one ag_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	ag_inputs_voucher_effect_reason_other	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${ag_inputs_voucher_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	ag_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	lvstk_inputs_dd	Did you receive livestock support (fodder, veterinary services) through direct distribution?
select_one lvstk_inputs_dd_effect	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_text	
select_one lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_reason	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_reason_other	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_reason	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	lvstk_inputs_voucher	Did you receive livestock support (fodder, veterinary services) through voucher?
select_one lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_text	
select_one lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_reason_other	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	food_aid	Did you receive food aid? (for work or unconditional)
select_one food_aid_effect	food_aid_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	food_aid_effect_text	
select_one food_aid_effect_reason	food_aid_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${food_aid_effect_text}? (read all

		options)
text	food_aid_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	cfw	Did you receive cash? (for work or unconditional)
select_one yesno	part_cfw	Are you part of a cash for work scheme?
select_multiple use_cfw	use_cfw	What did you use this cash for? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	use_cfw_other	If other, please specify
select_multiple support_others	support_others	Who are the people you support? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	support_others_other	Specify people you support
integer	number_support_others	How many people do you support?
select_one cfw_effect	cfw_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	cfw_effect_text	
select_one cfw_effect_reason	cfw_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${cfw_effect_text}?
text	cfw_effect_reason_other	(read all options) If other, please specify
select_one yesno	food_dist	Did you receive general food distribution?
select_one food_dist_effect	food_dist_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	food_dist_effect_text	
select_one remittance_fam_effect_reason	food_dist_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${food_dist_effect_text}?
text	food_dist_effect_reason_other	(read all options) If other, please specify
select_one yesno	remittance_fam	Did you receive remittances from family members, friends or clan?
select_one remittance_fam_effect	remittance_fam_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	remittance_fam_effect_text	

select_one remittance_fam_effect_reason	remittance_fam_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${remittance_fam_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	remittance_fam_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	neighbour_remittance	Do you know anyone, a neighbour or a friend who receives assistance in the form of remittances from family members, friends, or clan?
integer	amount_remittance	Approximately how much do you think they receive? (in Somali shillings, Somaliland shillings, USD)
select_one currency	currency_remittance	Please select which currency this amount was in
select_one yesno	remittance_shared	Are these remittances shared by others outside the direct recipients (household) of the remittance?
select_one frequency_remittance	frequency_remittance	How often do your neighbours or friends receive these remittances? (read all options)

select_one yesno	household_goods	Did you receive free household goods/assets?
select_one household_goods_effect	household_goods_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	household_goods_effect_text	
select_one household_goods_effect_reason	household_goods_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${household_goods_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	household_goods_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify

select_one yesno	restocking	Did you receive any livestock transfers for restocking?
select_one significance_effect	restocking_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?(read all options)
calculate	restocking_effect_text	
select_one household_goods_effect_reason	restocking_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${restocking_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	restocking_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify

select_one yesno	training	Did you receive any training?
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select_multiple training_type	training_type	What type of training did you receive? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	training_other	If other, please specify
select_one training_effect	training_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	training_effect_text	
select_one training_effect_reason	training_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${training_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	training_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_multiple training_skills	training_gained_skills	What type of skills and abilities did you gain from the trainings? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	training_gained_skills_other	If other, please specify
text	training_notgained_skills	If the training did not help you gain any skill or ability, please specify why
select_one yesno	member_VSLA	Are you a member of a Ayuuto or Hagbad?
select_one yesno	assist_VSLA	Did you receive assistance from the Ayuuto or Hagbad?
select_one assist_VSLA_effect	assist_VSLA_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods? (read all options)
calculate	assist_VSLA_effect_text	
select_one assist_VSLA_effect_reason	assist_VSLA_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${assist_VSLA_effect_text}? (read all options)
text	assist_VSLA_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	feedback_somrep	Do you or anyone in your household have a means of contacting this organization to provide feedback about the service(s) provided?

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND WATER

select_one yesno	own_land	Do you own land?
select_one land_units	own_land_units	In what units do you measure land area?
calculate	own_land_units_text	
integer	land_amount_darap	How much land do you own (in darap)?
integer	land_amount_taaap	How much land do you own (in taaap)?
integer	land_cultivated_owned_darap	How much cultivatable land do you own (in darap)?

integer	land_cultivated_owned_taal	How much cultivatable land do you own (in taal)?
select_one yesno	cultivate_land	Do you normally cultivate land? (By normally we mean during a good year)
select_one do_not_own_land	do_not_own_land	If you do not own any piece of land, how do you get land for cultivation? (read all options)
select_one land_units	land_units	In what units do you measure land area?
calculate note	land_units_text unit_check	Earlier, you reported the amount of land you own in \${own_land_units_text} but now you said you measure land area in \${land_units_text}. Please go back and check your answers -- you should report the land you own and cultivate in the same units (both in daarap or both in taal).
integer	cultivate_Hagaa_daarap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Hagaa (in daarap)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Hagaa_taal	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Hagaa (in taal)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Gu_daarap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Gu (in daarap)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Gu_taal	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Gu (in taal)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Deyr_daarap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Deyr (in daarap)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Deyr_taal	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Deyr (in taal)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Jilal_daarap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Jilal (in daarap)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
integer	cultivate_Jilal_taal	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Jilal (in taal)? (write 9999 if they don't know)
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_h_d	The amount of land you cultivate during Hagaa is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_h_t	The amount of land you cultivate during Hagaa is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?

select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_g_d	The amount of land you cultivate during Gu is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_g_t	The amount of land you cultivate during Gu is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_d_d	The amount of land you cultivate during Deyr is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_d_t	The amount of land you cultivate during Deyr is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_j_d	The amount of land you cultivate during Jilal is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?
select_multiple own_diff_cult or_other	cultivate_bigger_own_j_t	The amount of land you cultivate during Jilal is bigger than the amount of land you own. What is the reason for this?

select_multiple main_crops	crops_list_h	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Hagga? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	crops_list_h_o	Specify other
select_one main_crops	crop1_h	First Priority
calculate	crop1_h_text	
integer	main_crop1_h	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop1_h_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_h_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop1_h_text}
select_one main_crops	crop2_h	Second Priority
calculate	crop2_h_text	
integer	main_crop2_h	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop2_h_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_h_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop2_h_text}
select_one main_crops	crop3_h	Third Priority
calculate	crop3_h_text	
integer	main_crop3_h	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop3_h_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_h_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop3_h_text}

select_multiple main_crops	priority_note_1	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Gu? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority. (read all options and select all that apply)
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text	crop1_g_o	Specify other
select_one main_crops	crop1_g	First Priority
calculate	crop1_g_text	
integer	main_crop1_g	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop1_g_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_g_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop1_g_text}
select_one main_crops	crop2_g	Second Priority
calculate	crop2_g_text	
integer	main_crop2_g	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop2_g_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_g_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop2_g_text}
select_one main_crops	crop3_g	Third Priority
calculate	crop3_g_text	
integer	main_crop3_g	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop3_g_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_g_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop3_g_text}
	priority_note_2	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Deyr? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority. (read all options and select all that apply)
select_multiple main_crops		Specify other
text	crop1_d_o	First Priority
select_one main_crops	crop1_d	
calculate	crop1_d_text	
integer	main_crop1_d	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop1_d_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_d_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop1_d_text}
select_one main_crops	crop2_d	Second Priority
calculate	crop2_d_text	
integer	main_crop2_d	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop2_d_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_d_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop2_d_text}
select_one main_crops	crop3_d	Third Priority
calculate	crop3_d_text	
integer	main_crop3_d	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop3_d_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_d_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop3_d_text}
	priority_note_3	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Jilal? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority. (read all options and select all that apply)
select_multiple main_crops		

text	crop1_j_o	Specify other
select_one main_crops	crop1_j	First Priority
calculate	crop1_j_text	
integer	main_crop1_j	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop1_j_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_j_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop1_j_text}
select_one main_crops	crop2_j	Second Priority
calculate	crop2_j_text	
integer	main_crop2_j	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop2_j_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_j_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop2_j_text}
select_one main_crops	crop3_j	Third Priority
calculate	crop3_j_text	
integer	main_crop3_j	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \${crop3_j_text}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_j_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \${crop3_j_text}
select_one yesno	GAP_practice	In your community, are there any practices conducted to improve technology and/or management of land use?
integer	GAP_practice_landsize	How much land in the community is under improved land use technology and/or management practices?
select_one land_units	land_units_improved_landuse	In what units do you measure land area?
select_one yesno	livestock_own	Do you normally keep livestock? (By normally we mean during a good year)
select_multiple livestock_type	livestock_type	What type of livestock do you normally keep? (read all options and select all that apply)
integer	number_of_camels	How many Camels do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_cattle	How many Cattle do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_oxen	How many Oxen do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_donkeys	How many Donkeys do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_sheep	How many Sheep do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_goats	How many Goats do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_poultry	How many Poultry do you normally keep?

select_one water_source	primary_water	What is your household's primary source of water for [household/animal/agricultural irrigation] uses during the most recent [wet/dry] season?
text	primary_water_other	Specify other
integer	water_distance	How long (in MINUTES) does it take to go to this water source, get water, and come back (include wait time)? (if water source is in compound, record 0 minutes)
select_one water_collector	water_collector	If water is NOT in your compound, who usually goes to fetch water for your household? (Probe: is this person under 15 years old? What sex?) (read all options)
select_one yesno	secondary_water_yn	Does your household have a secondary source of water?
select_one water_source	secondary_water	What is your household's secondary source of water for [household/animal/agricultural irrigation] uses during the most recent [wet/dry] season? (read all options)
text	water_source_other	Specify other water source
integer	secondary_water_distance	How long (in MINUTES) does it take to go to this water source, get water, and come back (include wait time)? (if water source is in compound, record 0 minutes)
select_one yesno	access_hh_h20_dry_s	Do you have access to water during the DRY season (Jilal)?
select_one water_source	pri_source_hh_h20_dry_s	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your ***household*** during the most recent DRY season (Jilal)? (read all options)
text	pri_source_hh_h20_dry_s_other	Specify other
select_one frequency_water_access	access_hh_h20_dry_s_freq	With what frequency can you access water during the dry season? (read all options)
text	access_hh_h20_dry_s_freq_other	Specify other
integer	cost_hh_h20_dry_s	What was the average cost of water during the DRY season (jilal) this year in Somali shillings/USD?
select_one currency	cost_hh_h20_dry_s_currency	Please select which currency the cost of water reflects
select_one water_unit	cost_hh_h20_dry_s_unit	What unit of water does this price reflect?
select_one yesno	access_sec_source_hh_h20_dry_s	Do you have access to secondary water source during the DRY season

		(Jilal)?
select_one water_source	sec_source_hh_h20_dry_s	What is your household's SECONDARY source of water for household uses during the most recent DRY season (Jilal)? (read all options)
text	sec_source_hh_h20_dry_s_other	Specify other
select_one yesno	access_hh_h20_wet_s	Do you have access to water during the WET season?
select_one water_source	pri_source_hh_h20_wet_s	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your *** household *** during the most recent WET season? (read all options)
text	pri_source_hh_h20_wet_s_other	Specify other
select_one frequency_water_access	access_hh_h20_wet_s_freq	With what frequency can you access water during the wet season?
text	access_hh_h20_wet_s_freq_other	Specify other
integer	cost_hh_h20_wet_s	What is the cost of water during the WET season in Somali shillings/USD?
select_one currency	watercost_currency	Please select which currency the cost of water reflects
select_one water_unit	cost_hh_h20_wet_s_unit	What unit of water does this price reflect?
select_one yesno	access_sec_source_hh_h20_wet_s	Do you have access to secondary water source during the WET season?
select_one water_source	sec_source_hh_h20_wet_s	What is your household's SECONDARY source of water for *** household *** uses during the most recent WET season? (read all options)
text	sec_source_hh_h20_wet_s_other	Specify other
select_one yesno	irrigation_agr_dry	Does the household practice any form of irrigation, ie use any source of water for AGRICULTURE other than rainfall in the DRY season?
select_one yesno	irrigation_agr_wet	Does the household practice any form of irrigation, ie use any source of water for AGRICULTURE other than rainfall in the WET season?
select_one water_source	pri_source_agri_dry	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your AGRICULTURE and/or IRRIGATION during the most recent DRY season? (read all options)
text	pri_source_agri_dry_other	Specify other

select_one water_source	pri_source_agri_wet	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your AGRICULTURE and/or IRRIGATION during the most recent WET season? (read all options)
text	pri_source_agri_wet_other	Specify other

LIVELIHOOD, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

select_multiple livelihood_type	hh_livelihood_type	What livelihood activities have you engaged in during the past year. (read all options and select all that apply)
text	hh_livelihood_type_spec	If other, please specify
integer	hh_income_dry	How many different sources of income do you have in dry season?
integer	hh_income_wet	How many different sources of income do you have in wet season?
select_one livelihood_type	hh_livelihood_most_important	What is the most important source of income for your household (select one). (read all options)
text	hh_livelihood_most_important_other	Specify other
select_one income_type	income_type	Does this livelihood provide income in CASH or in KIND/FOOD (read all options)

integer	income_dry	Estimate how much income your household earns in a month during dry season (jilaal). (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland shillings)
select_one currency	income_dry_unit	Please select which currency the income in the dry season was answered in

integer	income_wet	Estimate how much income your household earns in a month during wet season (gu). (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	income_wet_unit	Please select which currency the income in the wet season was answered in

select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_jilaal	What is the most important source of income for your household during Jilaal? (read all options)
text	livelihood_jilaal_other	Specify other
select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_gu	What is the most important source of income for your household during Gu? (read all options)
text	livelihood_gu_other	Specify other
select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_hagaa	What is the most important source of income for your household during

		Hagaa? (read all options)
text	livelihood_hagaa_other	Specify other
select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_deyr	What is the most important source of income for your household during Deyr? (read all options)
text	livelihood_deyr_other	Specify other
select_one yesno	spend_ag_inputs_yn	Did you spend on agricultural inputs during the last month?
note	spend_ag_inputs_note	How much did you spend on agricultural inputs during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_ag_inputs	Please select which currency the amount spent on agricultural inputs was answered in
integer	spend_ag_inputs_sh	How much did you spend on agricultural inputs during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_ag_inputs_usd	How much did you spend on agricultural inputs during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_health_yn	Did you spend on health during the last month?
note	spend_health_note	How much did you spend on health during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_health	Please select which currency the amount spent on health was answered in
integer	spend_health_sh	How much did you spend on health during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_health_usd	How much did you spend on health during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_food_yn	Did you spend on food during the last month?
note	spend_food_note	How much did you spend on food during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_food	Please select which currency the amount spent on food was answered in
integer	spend_food_sh	How much did you spend on food during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_food_usd	How much did you spend on food during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_livestock_yn	Did you spend on livestock during

		the last month?
note	spend_livestock_note	How much did you spend on livestock during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_livestock	Please select which currency the amount spent on livestock was answered in
integer	spend_livestock_sh	How much did you spend on livestock during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_livestock_usd	How much did you spend on livestock during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_education_yn	Did you spend on education during the last month?
note	spend_education_note	How much did you spend on education during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_education	Please select which currency the amount spent on education was answered in
integer	spend_education_sh	How much did you spend on education during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_education_usd	How much did you spend on education during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_transportation_yn	Did you spend on transportation during the last month?
note	spend_transportation_note	How much did you spend on transportation, including fuel, during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_transportation	Please select which currency the amount spent on transportation, including fuel was answered in
integer	spend_transportation_sh	How much did you spend on transportation during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_transportation_usd	How much did you spend on transportation during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_housing_yn	Did you spend on housing during the last month?
note	spend_housing_note	How much did you spend on housing - repairs, rent during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)

select_one currency	currency_housing	Please select which currency the amount spent on housing - repairs was answered in
integer	spend_housing_sh	How much did you spend on housing during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_housing_usd	How much did you spend on housing during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_clothing_yn	Did you spend on clothing during the last month?
note	spend_clothing_note	How much did you spend on clothing or shoes during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_clothing	Please select which currency the amount spent on clothings or shoes was answered in
integer	spend_clothing_sh	How much did you spend on clothing during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_clothing_usd	How much did you spend on clothing during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_water_yn	Did you spend on water during the last month?
note	spend_water_note	How much did you spend on water during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_water	Please select which currency the amount spent on water was answered in
integer	spend_water_sh	How much did you spend on water during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_water_usd	How much did you spend on water during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_funerals_yn	Did you spend on funerals during the last month?
note	spend_funerals_note	How much did you spend on ceremonies or funerals during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_funerals	Please select which currency the amount spent on ceremonies or funerals was answered in
integer	spend_funerals_sh	How much did you spend on funerals during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_funerals_usd	How much did you spend on funerals during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_debt_yn	Did you spend on paying back debts

note	spend_debt_note	during the last month? How much did you spend on reimbursement of debts during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_debt	Please select which currency the amount spent on reimbursement of debts was answered in
integer	spend_debt_sh	How much did you spend on debts during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_debt_usd	How much did you spend on debts during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_non_food_yn	Did you spend on non-food expenditures during the last month?
note	spend_non_food_note	How much did you spend on other non-food expenditures during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_non_food	Please select which currency the amount spent on non-food expenditures was answered in
integer	spend_non_food_sh	How much did you spend on non-food expenditures during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_non_food_usd	How much did you spend on non-food expenditures during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	spend_savings_yn	Did you spend on savings during the last month?
note	spend_savings_note	How much did you spend on savings during the last month? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_savings	Please select which currency the amount spent on savings was answered in
integer	spend_savings_sh	How much did you spend on savings during the last month? (in Somali shillings)
integer	spend_savings_usd	How much did you spend on savings during the last month? (in USD)
select_one yesno	loan	Did you or anyone in your household take out a loan in the past 12 months?
select_one loan_form	loan_form	What was the form of the loan? (read all options)
text	loan_form_other	Please specify other loan form
select_one loan_repayment_period	loan_repayment_period	What was the pay-back period (if applicable)? (read all options)
select_one loan_reason	loan_primary_reason	What was the primary reason for

text	loan_primary_reason_other	taking out the loan? (read all options) Please specify other reason for taking the loan
select_multiple	loan_reason	What was the secondary reason for debt? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	loan_reason_other	Specify other reason for loan
select_one	loan_source	Where did you get the loan? (read all options)
text	loan_source_other	Specify other source of loan.
select_one	yesno	Have you ever been denied from taking a loan?
select_multiple	reason_loan_declined	What were the reasons for being denied the loan? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	reason_loan_declined_other	Specify other reason why loan was declined
select_one	type_of_dwelling	(do not read, observe, and note) Type of dwelling
text	type_of_dwelling_other	(do not read, observe, and note) Specify type of dwelling
select_multiple	asset_type	What type of assets do you own? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	other_important_asset	Specify what other important assets that were not mentioned.
note	note_assets	Please indicate, for each asset, how many you own
integer	hoes	Hoes
integer	axe	Axes
integer	plough	Plough and ploughing tools
integer	tractor	Tractor
integer	vehicle	Vehicle
integer	motorbike	Motorbike
integer	bicycle	Bicycle
integer	car	Car
integer	hammer	Hammer
integer	sickle	Sickle
integer	pick_axe	Pick axes
integer	tree_store	Tree stores (above ground)
integer	granary	Granaries (underground or bakaar)
integer	saab	Saabs (sack carriers)
integer	grain_sacks	Grain sacks
integer	loading_ropes	Loading ropes (maraag) in metres
integer	trad_beehive	Traditional beehives
integer	mod_beehive	Modern beehives

integer	honey_extractor	Honey extractors
integer	bullock_cart	Bullock carts
integer	chicken_coop	Chicken coops
integer	radio	Radio
integer	tv	Televisions
integer	cooking_pot	Cooking pots
integer	cassette_cd_player	CD or tape player
integer	grinding_stone	Grinding stones
integer	water_jug	Water jugs
integer	clock	Wall clocks
integer	wrist_watch	Wrist watches
integer	kabad	Kabads (in your home)
integer	ornaments	Valuable ornaments (in US\$ instead of numbers)
integer	trad_bed	Traditional bed
integer	mod_bed	Modern metal bed
integer	mattress	Mattresses
integer	table	Tables
integer	kerosene_lamp	Kerosene lamps
integer	chairs_benches	Chairs or benches
integer	animal_hides	Animal hides or skins
integer	bed_linens	Sheets, towels, blankets
integer	cell_phone	Mobile phones
integer	other_important_asset_number	#{other_important_asset}
select_one toilet_facility_type	toilet_facility_type	What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household? (read all options)
text	toilet_facility_type_Other	Specify other type of toilet facility
select_one toilet_facility_location	toilet_facility_location	Where is the toilet facility located? (read all options)

FOOD CONSUMPTION

select_one decision_food	decision_food	Who makes decisions around type and amount of food consumed in the household? (read all options)
select_one yesno	ate_food_grains_sorg_pasta	Has this household eaten any food made of grains (maize, rice, bur (injera, sabayad, rooti), sorghum, pasta, makaroni) in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_food_grains_sorg_pasta	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_tubers	Has this household eaten any kind of tuber (potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, or other foods made from roots or tubers) in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_tubers	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?

select_one yesno	ate_pulses	Has this household eaten any pulses (beans, lentils, peas, cowpeas) in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_pulses	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_veg	Has this household eaten any vegetables in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_veg	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_fruits	Has this household eaten any fruits in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_fruits	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_meat	Has this household eaten any meat (camel, beef, goat, lamb, chicken or other poultry, liver, other organ meats, fish) in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_meat	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_eggs	Has this household eaten any eggs in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_eggs	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_diaryprod	Has this household eaten any dairy products (milk, sour milk) in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_diaryprod	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_sugar_honey	Has this household eaten any sugar or honey in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_sugar_honey	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_oil_fat	Has this household eaten any oil or fat (butter, ghee, camel hump, vegetable oil) in the past 7 days?
integer	days_ate_oil_fat	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

select_one yesno	NRM_existence	Does your community have a Natural Resource Management (NRM)/Rangeland Committee? By NRM we mean how to manage, protect, and promotes sustainable use of water, land, soil, plants and animals in the community)
select_one NRM_functionality	NRM_functionality	How functional would you say the committee is? (read all options)
select_multiple community_contingency_reserve	community_contingency_reserve	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? (read all options and select all that apply)

text	community_contingency_reserve_other	Specify other community contingency reserve in place
select_one yesno	earlywarningsystem_existence	Are there any community-based early warning systems in place in your community? (By early-warning system we mean technology and set of policies that monitor risks, issues warnings, and aims to minimise harm from stressors and shocks like shocks)
select_multiple ew_types integer	earlywarningsystem_types earlywarningsystem_number	Which of the following community-based early warning systems are used in your community? How many of these systems are functional?
select_one functionality_earlywarning	earlywarningsystem_functionality	How well do they work? (by working well we mean monitor risks, issues warnings and minimise harm successfully) (read all options)
select_one yesno	access_national_institutions	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 shocks and conflicts?
integer	community_institution_number	How many of these community initiatives exist?
select_multiple community_initiatives	community_initiative_example	Do you implement any of these community initiatives? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	community_initiative_example_other	Specify other
select_one effectiveness_of_leaders_in_DRR	effectiveness_of_leaders_in_DRR	How effective do you think leaders/institutions in your community are in issues related to livelihoods/shock risk reduction (DRR)/conflict management/natural resource management? (read all options)
text	effectiveness_of_DRR	Please explain why you think they are effective?
text	ineffectiveness_of_DRR	Please explain why you think they are ineffective?
select_one yesno	hh_involvement_local_planning	Are you or any of your household members involved in local planning and/or the decision-making processes in your community?
select_multiple community_involvement	hh_member_involved	Could you explain who is involved and how they are involved? (read all options and select all that apply)
text	hh_member_involved_other	Specify other

text	hh_member_involved_how	Could you explain how they are involved?
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RESILIENCE AND COPING STRATEGIES

select_one decision_food	decision_food	Who makes decisions around type and amount of food consumed in the household? (read all options)
select_one yesno	reducedCSI	Have there been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food?
select_one yesno	rely_on_lessfood	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 rely on less preferred or less expensive food?
select_one yesno	borrowfood_helpfrom_relative	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 borrow food, or rely on help from a relative?
select_one yesno	limit_portion	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 limit portion size at mealtimes?
select_one yesno	restrict_consmptn_byadult4kids	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 restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?
select_one yesno	reduce_number_meals_perday	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 reduce number of meals eaten in a day?
select_one frequency	nofood_ever_pst30days	In the past 30 days, how often was there no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food? (read all options)
select_one frequency	hh_sleep_hungry	In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? (read all options)
select_one frequency	hh_go_wholeday_nofood	In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? (read all options)
select_one yesno	hh_share_food	Was this household able to share the food resources?

select_multiple who_shared_food	hh_share_food_specific	Who did you share the food with? (Uncle, Neighbour etc) (read all options and select all that apply)
select_one food_frequency	hh_share_food_frequency	How often did you share food with them? (read all options)
text	hh_share_food_frequency_other	Specify how often
geopoint	Geo_reference	Collect the GPS coordinates of the dwelling (do not ask)

Annex 4: FGD Tools

Early Warning – Early Action Committee Members

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The project has been operating for the last three years. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilizing livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Date:

Facilitator:

Note-taker (if applicable):

Location:

Informed Consent (signature of participant):

Age:

Gender:

Type of stakeholder:

Part 1: EW/EA

Thank you for participating.

1. What are the tasks and responsibilities of the committee members?
2. What have you heard members of the community say about SomReP?
 - a. PROBE: Any positive changes community members talk about? Any concerns they have about the project?
3. Which EW/EA trainings did the committee members receive from SomReP?
 - a. What was discussed in these trainings?
 - b. Who conducted the trainings?

- c. How many training sessions were conducted?
4. If attended the trainings, how did the training improve your knowledge on EW/EA systems?
 - a. Are you satisfied with the training you attended?
 - b. Did women and men benefited equally from the training? Why?
5. Have you developed EA/EA systems or plans as a result of the trainings?
 - a. If yes, have these plans been linked to government institutions or NGOs? If yes, at national or regional level?
 - a. If yes, which linkages were successful? Why?
 - b. If yes, which linkages were unsuccessful? Why?
 - b. If yes, which have been the benefits of the linkages? Please provide with examples
6. What activities did the committee implement to prepare the community against future hazards or natural disasters?
 - a. Has the community been able to protect itself from hazards and natural disasters over the last 3 years? If yes, how. If not, why?
 - b. Do you think the activities implemented were relevant and adequate to preparing the community against future or natural hazards?
 - c. If not, what else do you think could have been done to prepare the community against future or natural hazards?
7. What activities did the committee implement at the community level to handle hazards or natural disasters once they occurred?
 - a. Was the community been able to deal with hazards and natural disasters over the last 3 years? If yes, how. If not, why?
 - b. Do you think the activities implemented were relevant and adequate to enable the community handle hazards and natural disasters?
 - c. If not, what else do you think could have been done to prepare the community against future natural disasters or natural hazards?
8. Can you think of any time when a natural disaster affected the community?
 - a. Were you able to provide assistance to the community to better deal with the natural disaster? How?
 - b. If you weren't able to provide with assistance to deal with the natural disaster please explain why
 - c. If not, what actions did the community take to deal with the natural disasters?
9. Can you think of any time when you effectively warned the community about a coming hazard or natural disaster?
 - a. What was the disaster?
 - b. How did the community react thanks to the warning?
 - c. Did the warning have any positive effects?
 - a. If yes, which ones?
 - b. If not, why were there no positive effects from the warning?

Community engagement with the committees

10. Is your community widely aware of the existence of the committees?
 - a. If not, please explain why
11. How can community members access the services offered by the committees?
12. Are all community members able to access the committee services equally? Probe: women, people with disabilities, elderly, minority groups
13. Does the committee hold consultation sessions with the community to discuss about natural resource

- management and to teach them about this topic?
- a. If yes, how often are these sessions taking place?
 - b. If yes, who attend these sessions?
 - c. If yes, who take the final decisions taken in these sessions?
 - d. If yes, what has the community done to promote natural resource management in the area?
14. Do the community members offer voluntary work to assist or support the committees?
- a. If yes, in which specific situations has this happened?
 - b. What were the results of this collaboration?
15. Do the committees and the communities implement jointly activities to prepare or deal with hazards and natural disasters?
- a. If yes, can you provide examples of these activities?
 - b. If yes, which community members contribute the most? Why?
 - c. If yes, what have been the benefits of these activities?
 - d. If not, why do the committees and communities do not implement such activities?
16. What has changed in the community since the establishment of the communities?

Part 6: Changes in Food Security and Income at community level

20. Compared to three years ago, would you say the capacity of the community to prepare against hazards and natural disasters has increased? If yes or not, please explain why
21. Compared to three years ago, would you say the capacity of the community to deal with hazards and natural disasters once they happen has increased? If yes or not, please explain why
22. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village has more access to food now? If yes or not, please explain why
23. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village earns more income now? If yes or not, please explain why
24. Now I would like you to think about changes in this village compared to other villages in this area. Compared to other villages in this area, has household food security improved over the last 3 years? If yes or not, please explain why
25. Since your participation in the committee, has the community changed the coping mechanisms used in times of food shortages?
- a. PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
 - b. PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do people use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 7: Conclusion

- c. **Thank you for these answers. Thinking about your interaction with this project, what advice would you give to an agency starting a new resilience program in this district?**

Part 7: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Farmer Groups

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of

a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than __ minutes.

Part 1 (Introductory exercise)

First I would like to ask you some questions about the challenges your community faces.

1. Ask respondents to draw up a list of shocks and hazards the community faces (*treat as a participatory exercise*).
 - a. **Hazards** - The focus is on dangers, things that are known to be inherently negative. Like, storms, floods, terrorist organizations.
 - b. **Shocks** - The focus is on the unexpected element...

For example, a sudden / unanticipated flood, illness, death, attack.
2. Ask respondents to draw up a list of bad outcomes of these hazards, and shocks (*treat as participatory exercise*).
 - a. **Bad outcomes** - The focus on the *consequence* of any of the above. The state of being "worse off than before", and/or worse off than was reasonably to be expected.
3. Ask respondents to draw up a list of project activities over the last year that took place in the community to enhance resilience against hazards, and shocks (*treat as participatory exercise*).
 - a. **Resilience** - Focus on the impact (of a shock/hazard), and the recovery path. This is often best communicated with an example; like, that a (specific) shock hits, and some people are less affected than others, and/or regain their initial wellbeing more rapidly.
4. Ask respondents to draw up a list of all community groups in the community that aim to enhance resilience against hazards, and shocks (*treat as participatory exercise*).

Part 2: Community Groups & Inclusion

Thanks for these responses. I would like to talk more about the community groups you listed.

5. How were community group members selected?
 - a. By whom?
 - b. Do you think the selection was fair?
6. Are there any community members that were excluded from group membership?
 - a. If so, who?
 - b. If so, why?
7. What do you think are the benefits of these groups for its members? if any?
8. To what extent were female group members involved in decision-making? Why?
 - a. What do you think are the advantages of more female involvement?
 - b. What do you think are the disadvantages of more female involvement?

Part 3: Project Activities & Inclusion

Thanks you. I would now like to ask you similar questions about project activities

9. What successful activities have been implemented by these groups?
10. Which activities implemented by the groups were unsuccessful?
11. Have you received farm inputs and tools from the project?

- a. If yes, did these inputs and tools help you increase your production?
 - b. If yes, were you able to increase your household consumption or sale your produce at the market?
 - c. Were women able to benefit equally from this intervention as men? Why? Please provide examples?
12. Have you been able to purchase inputs at a cheaper price after joining the group?
- a. If yes, were women able to benefit equally from this intervention as men? Why? Please provide examples?
 - b. If not, why was the group not able to buy inputs at a cheaper price?
13. Have you been able to sell your harvest for a higher value after joining the group?
- a. If not, please explain why?
 - b. Were women able to benefit equally from this intervention as men? Why? Please provide examples?
14. Did you receive trainings on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses?
- a. If yes, did you reduce your losses? Why?
 - b. If yes, did these trainings increase your household consumption or ability to sell more produce at the market?
 - c. Were women able to benefit equally from this intervention as men? Why? Please provide examples?
15. To what extent do you think project activities have improved resource management of the group members?
- a. Why?
16. To what extent do you think project activities have made your group and members more resilient towards shocks and hazards?
- a. Why?
 - b. Give specific examples
17. Since your participation in the farmer groups, have you changed the coping mechanisms you use in times of food shortages?
- a. PROBE: Do you continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do you continue purchasing less preferred food? Do you consume seed stock? Do you continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
 - b. PROBE: Do you use your own savings? Do you use village savings? Do you borrow money from VSLAs?
18. Will the farmer groups be able to continue implementing activities after the end of SomReP?
- a. If yes, please explain why?
 - b. If not, please explain which additional support would have been necessary for the group to be able to continue activities after SomReP

Part 6 (Final Thoughts)

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Gender, Savings, and Loans Associations

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

First I would like to ask you some questions about the effect of Village Savings and Loan Associations on gender relations in your community.

1. Have there been any **barriers** to marginalized groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities, IDPs, and minority clans) participating in VSLAs over the last 3 years?
 - a. If yes, which barriers?
 - b. How have these been addressed?
2. Please tell me about the role and behavior of men in VSLA meetings over the last 3 years.
 - a. Were men always present?
 - b. What role did they play?
 - c. What impact did their behavior have on VSLA discussions?
3. In your opinion, has the control of resources and assets changed in households over the last 3 years? How?
4. What did women do after having the extra income from the VSLAs?
5. What did men do after having the extra income from the VSLAs?
6. In your opinion, did the control of women over extra income increased over the last 3 years?
 - a. If so, how was this viewed by the community, especially men?
7. Do you think these increased resources met practical and strategic needs of women over the last 3 years?
 - a. Practical = everyday needs
 - b. Strategic = will about empowerment political participation in decision making at HH level and economic activity
8. In your opinion, is there more consultation between partners on household decisions on extra income than 3 years ago?
 - a. Do you think women made a valuable contribution to decisions on how to use extra income?
 - b. How about women in polygamous unions? Do you think they made valuable contributions to household decision making on extra income?
 - c. Overall, do you think that bargaining or negotiating powers of women have changed over the last 3 years? How?
9. In your opinion, have relations between partners in couples changed as a result of extra income over the last 3 years?
 - a. If so, is there more conflict, or are relations more harmonious?
 - b. Why?
10. In your opinion, has the participation of marginalized groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities, IDPs, and minority clans) in community management, especially in leadership roles, changed over the last 3 years? How?
11. How do you think have the Village Savings Associations and extra income affected the division of labour in households over the last 3 years?
 - a. Was there a reduction or increase in the time spent on household activities over the last 3 years?
 - b. Were household roles shared between women and men over the last 3 years?
 - c. Have men and boys been more involved in non-traditional male roles in the household over the last 3 years?
12. Are marginalized groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities, IDPs, and minority clans) now better able to access opportunities such as markets and training opportunities without encountering social barriers?

<p>a. If yes, can you provide an example?</p> <p>b. If not, why not?</p> <p>13. Can you think of examples of women or other marginalized groups coming together to address a community problem?</p> <p>a. What happened?</p> <p>b. How was this received by male community members?</p> <p>14. In your opinion, have women organizations provided women with greater opportunities to demand services such as health, education, protection and water over the last 3 years? How?</p> <p>15. Have the VSLAs increased the number of businesses owned by women or other marginalized groups? Explain</p> <p>16. Have the VSLAs increased the sources of income of its members?</p> <p>17. Have the VSLAs increased the number of women or other marginalized groups involved in decision making at the community? Explain</p> <p>18. Who controls the money earned/borrowed by women or other marginalized groups from jobs or activities resulted from the VSLAs? Explain</p> <p>19. In your opinion, have you seen an increase of opportunities for women's or other marginalized groups to learn and develop as a result of Village Savings and Loan Associations over the last 3 years? How?</p>
<p>20. Since your participation in the VSLAs, have your abilities to pay back debts increased? How?</p> <p>21. Since your participation in the VSLAs, have your abilities to protect and deal with hazards/natural disasters increased? How?</p> <p>22. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village has more access to food now? How?</p> <p>23. Now I would like you to think about changes in this village compared to other villages in this area. Compared to other villages in this area, has household food consumption increased over the last 3 years? How?</p> <p>24. Since your participation in the VSLAs, have you changed the coping mechanisms you use in times of food shortages?</p> <p>a. PROBE: Do you continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do you continue purchasing less preferred food? Do you consume seed stock? Do you continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?</p> <p>b. PROBE: Do you use your own savings? Do you use village savings? Do you borrow money from VSLAs?</p>
<p>Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?</p>

NRM and Water User Committee Members

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Date:

Facilitator:
Note-taker (if applicable):
Location:
Informed Consent (signature of participant):

Age:
Gender:
Type of stakeholder:
Date of KII:

Part 1: NRM interventions

Thanks for being willing to participate.

1. Please tell me about SomReP activities in this area?
2. Which NRM trainings did the committee members receive from SomReP?
 - a. What was discussed in these trainings?
 - b. Who conducted the trainings?
 - c. How many training sessions were conducted?
3. If attended the trainings, how did the training improve your knowledge on NRM?
 - a. Are you satisfied with the training you attended?
 - b. Did women and men benefited equally from the training? Why?
4. What kind of activities have you been able to implement with the community as a result of the trainings?
 - a. What were the benefits of these activities?
 - b. Which activities were particularly successful? Why?
 - c. Which activities were not successful? Why?
5. What activities did the committee implement at the community level to improve the community access to water?
 - a. Was the community able to access more water as a result of this activities? Why?
 - b. How many water points are there available? Do you know how many were constructed by SomReP?
 - c. Do the water points contain water beyond the dry season?
 - d. What does the community do whenever the water points dry out before or during the dry season?
6. Can you think of any time when a natural disaster affected the community?
 - a. Were you able to provide assistance to the community to better deal with the natural disaster? How?
 - b. If you weren't able to provide with assistance to deal with the natural disaster please explain why
 - c. Has the community been able to protect itself from hazards and natural disasters over the last 3 years? If yes, how. If not, why?
 - d. Do you think the activities implemented were relevant and adequate to preparing the community against future natural disasters or hazards?
 - e. If not, what else do you think could have been done to prepare the community against future natural disasters or hazards?
7. Can you think of natural resources or infrastructure that have been built or preserved by the committees?
 - a. If yes, how have these resources or infrastructure benefited the community?
 - b. If not, why weren't you able to preserve natural resources or to build infrastructure?

Part 2: Community engagement with the committees

8. Is your community widely aware of the existence of the committees?
 - a. If not, please explain why

9. How can community members access the services offered by the committees?
 - a. Are all community members able to access the committee services equally? Probe: women, people with disabilities, elderly, minority groups
10. Does the committee hold consultation sessions with the community to discuss about natural resource management and to teach them about this topic?
 - a. If yes, how often are these session taking place?
 - b. If yes, who attends these sessions?
 - c. If yes, who takes the final decisions on issues discussed in these sessions?
11. Do the community members offer voluntary work to assist or support the committees?
 - a. If yes, in which specific situations has this happened?
 - b. If yes, what were the results of this collaboration?
12. What has changed in the community since the establishment of the committees?
13. Have the committees developed plans or strategies related to the management of natural resources with the authorities?
 - a. If yes, at local, regional or national level?
 - b. If yes, please provide with examples
 - c. If yes, have you been able to implement those plans or strategies? Please explain
 - d. If yes, how successful have been those plans or strategies? Please explain

Part 3: Changes in Food Security and Income at Community Level

14. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village has more access to food now? If yes or not, please explain why
15. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village earns more income now? If yes or not, please explain why
16. Now I would like you to think about changes in this village compared to other villages in this area. Compared to other villages in this area, has household food security improved over the last 3 years? If yes or not, please explain why
17. Since your participation in the committee, has the community changed the coping mechanisms used in times of food shortages?
 - a. PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
 - b. PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do people use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 4: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Producer Groups

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Part 1 (Introductory exercise)

First I would like to ask you some questions about the challenges your community faces.

18. Ask respondents to draw up a list of shocks and hazards the community faces (*treat as a participatory exercise*).
 - a. **Hazards** - The focus is on dangers, things that are known to be inherently negative. Like, storms, floods, terrorist organizations.
 - b. **Shocks** - The focus is on the unexpected element...
A sudden / unanticipated flood, illness, death, attack.
19. Ask respondents to draw up a list of bad outcomes of these hazards, and shocks (*treat as participatory exercise*).
 - a. **Bad outcomes** - The focus on the *consequence* of any of the above. The state of being "worse off than before", and/or worse off than was reasonably to be expected.
20. Ask respondents to draw up a list of project activities over the last year that took place in the community to enhance resilience against hazards, and shocks (*treat as participatory exercise*).
 - a. **Resilience** - Focus on the impact (of a shock/hazard), and the recovery path. This is often best communicated with an example; like, that a (specific) shock hits, and some people are less affected than others, and/or regain their initial wellbeing more rapidly.
21. Ask respondents to draw up a list of all community groups in the community that aim to enhance resilience against hazards, and shocks (*treat as participatory exercise*).

Part 2 (Community Groups & Inclusion)

Thanks for these responses. I would like to talk more about the community groups you listed.

22. How were community group members selected?
 - a. By whom?
 - b. Do you think the selection was fair?
23. Are there any community members that were excluded from group membership?
 - a. If so, who?
 - b. If so, why?
24. What, if any, do you think are the benefits of these groups for their members?
25. To what extent were female group members involved in decision-making? Why?

- a. What do you think are the advantages of more female involvement?
What do you think are the disadvantages of more female involvement?

Part 3 (Project Activities & Inclusion)

Thanks you. I would now like to ask you similar questions about project activities

- 26. What successful activities have been implemented by these groups? Please provide examples
- 27. Which activities implemented by the groups were unsuccessful? Please provide examples
- 28. Have you received trainings around processing of specific farm produce from the project? Please provide examples
 - a. If yes, have you been able to process your farm produce after the trainings? Can you provide examples?
 - b. If yes, what were the benefits of processing your farm produce?
 - c. If yes, were you able to sell your processed produce? Why?
 - d. If yes, did your income increase after processing your farm produce? How?
 - e. If yes, did your household consumption increase after processing your farm produce? How?
 - f. Were women able to benefit equally from this intervention as men? Why? Please provide examples?
- 29. Have you or your group received machinery to process your produce? (Prompt milling machines or oil extracting machines)
 - a. If yes, did you receive training on how to use and give maintenance to the machines?
- 30. To what extent do you think project activities have improved resource management of the group members?
 - a. Why?
- 31. To what extent do you think project activities have made your group and members more resilient towards shocks and hazards?
 - a. Why?
 - b. Give specific examples
- 32. Since your participation in the producer groups, have you changed the coping mechanisms you use in times of food shortages?
 - a. PROBE: Do you continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do you continue purchasing less preferred food? Do you consume seed stock? Do you continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
 - b. PROBE: Do you use your own savings? Do you use village savings? Do you borrow money from VSLAs?
- 33. Will the farmer groups be able to continue implementing activities after the end of SomReP?
 - a. If yes, please explain why?
 - b. If not, please explain which additional activities would have been necessary for the group to be able to continue activities after SomReP

Part 4 (Final Thoughts)

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Technical and Vocational Education Trainee

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Part 1: Vocational Training

First I would like to ask you some questions about the effect of vocational trainings.

1. What kind of vocational training have you received from the project?
 - a. How useful was the training? Why? Please provide examples
 - b. If the vocational training wasn't useful, please explain why
2. Have you been able to start or expand a business after receiving the vocational training?
 - a. If yes, how?
 - b. If not, please explain why
3. Have you been able to get an employment after receiving the vocational training?
 - a. If not, please explain why
4. Have you been able to increase your income after receiving the vocational training?
 - a. If yes, how?
 - b. If yes, please explain how this benefited your household
 - c. If yes, please explain what you did with the increased income
 - d. If not, please explain why
5. Were the vocational trainings relevant to the community needs?
 - a. Probe: Did the vocational trainings increase competition among people with the same skills? How?
6. Have there been any **barriers** to marginalized groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities, IDPs, and minority clans) participating in vocational trainings over the last 3 years?
 - a. If yes, which barriers?
 - b. How have these been addressed?
7. Did women and other marginalized groups benefited equally from the vocational trainings compared to men?
 - a. If not, please explain why
8. Have the vocational trainings increased the number of businesses owned by women and other marginalized groups? Explain
9. Have the vocational trainings increased the number of women involved in decision making at the community? Explain
10. Who controls the money earned by women from jobs or activities resulted from the vocational trainings? Explain
11. In your opinion, have women's opportunities for learning and development increased as a result of the vocational trainings over the last 3 years? How?

Part 5: VSLAs Impact on debts, hazards, food security

12. Since your participation in the vocational trainings, have your abilities to pay back debts increased? How?
13. Since your participation in the vocational trainings, have your abilities to protect and deal with hazards/natural disasters increased? How?
14. Since your participation in the vocational trainings, has the food consumption of your household increased? How?
15. Since your participation in the vocational trainings, have you changed the coping mechanisms you use in times of food shortages?

- a. PROBE: Do you continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do you continue purchasing less preferred food? Do you consume seed stock? Do you continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
- b. PROBE: Do you use your own savings? Do you use village savings? Do you borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 6: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Annex 5: KII Tools

Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)/Private Veterinary Pharmacies (PVPs)

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 45 minutes.

Part 1: Community-based Animal Health Workers

1. Have you been trained by SomReP [*Name of SomReP agency in the District*]?
 - c. If yes, what trainings did you receive?
 - d. If yes, have you experienced any major changes in your work as a result of the trainings provided to you by SomReP?
 - i. If so, what are these changes?
 - e. How many times were you trained by SomReP [*Name of SomReP agency in the District*] in the last 12 months?
 - f. Did the training cover all the necessary skills you required?
 - i. If not, what skills did it not cover?

25. What other type of support have you received from SomReP [*Name of SomReP agency in the District*] related to your work?
26. What are the major services you provide in the village?
 - a. Has your ability to provide services increased since the implementation of the project? Why?
27. Has the income you receive from your services increased thanks to the project?
 - a. If yes, how have this impacted your household?
28. Has there been a change in livestock production since you received trainings and materials from SomReP to provide services (treatment, vaccination)?
 - a. If yes, what are these changes?
 - b. If no, why not?
29. Has there been a change in livestock death rates since you received trainings and materials from SomReP

- to provide services (treatment, vaccination)?
- a. If yes, what are these changes?
 - b. If no, why not?
30. Has there been a change in disease occurrence rates since you received trainings and materials from SomReP to provide services (treatment, vaccination) in the area?
- a. If yes, what are these changes?
 - b. If no, why not?
31. According to you, what are the top 5 challenges you encountered in animal health service delivery system over the last 3 years?
- a. How were they addressed?
 - b. What kind of support did you receive from SomReP to address these challenges?
32. Which activities implemented by SomReP were the most successful in improving your work? Why?
33. Which activities implemented by SomReP were the most unsuccessful in improving your work? Why?
34. Did you work with Private Veterinary Pharmacies (PVPs) or rural veterinary drug shops during the implementation of the project?
- a. If yes, what were the advantages of working with them?
 - b. If not, why do you think you weren't connected to private veterinary pharmacies?
35. Have you receive a certification by the project?
- a. If yes, how do you think this certification will help you in the future?
 - b. If not, can you explain why were you not certified?

Part 2: Private Veterinary Pharmacies

1. Have you received support from SomReP [*Name of SomReP agency in the District,*] in the last 3 years?
 - a. If yes, what type of support have you received?
2. Have you been able to meet local demand for veterinary drugs?
 - a. If yes, did SomReP help you to accomplish this? How?
 - b. If not, did you receive any support from SomReP to try to mitigate this problem? If yes, why did the problem persist after SomReP helped?
3. Do you make a living from the income that you get from selling veterinary drugs?
 - a. If yes, did your income increase after receiving help from SomReP? Why?
 - b. If yes, how did that impact your household?
4. In the past 3 years, has there been a change in livestock production in the area thanks to the help of SomReP?
 - a. If yes, what are these changes?
 - b. If no, why not?
5. In the past 3 years, has there been a change in livestock death in the area thanks to the help of SomReP?
 - a. If yes, what are these changes?
 - b. If no, why not?
6. In the past 3 years, has there been a change in disease occurrence rates in the area thanks to the help of SomReP?
 - a. If yes, what are these changes?
 - b. If no, why not?
7. What were the challenges of accessing veterinary drugs in your villages/area over the last 3 years?
 - a. How did SomReP help you to address them?

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Community Leader

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The project has been operating for the last three years in this region.

The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Date:

Facilitator:

Note-taker (if applicable):

Location:

Informed Consent (signature of participant):

Age:

Gender:

Type of stakeholder:

Date of KII:

Part 1: Own involvement with project

Thank you for participating. First I would like to ask you some questions about your interaction with this project.

1. How long have you been in your current position?
2. What personal interactions have you had with this project, if any?
3. What have you heard members of the community say about the project?
 - a) PROBE: Any positive changes community members talk about? Any concerns they have about the project?

Part 2: Inclusion

Thanks for your answers. I have a few brief questions about project activities in your village

1. Are there any specific groups who were excluded from project activities?
 - a. If so, which groups?
 - b. PROMPT: female-headed households, disabled people, minority clans, IDPs
2. What would help to ensure that vulnerable groups or persons are included in future projects?
 - a. PROMPT: Additional community engagement strategies, local implementing partners, working with local and district governments in different ways

Part 3: Hazard Analysis

Thanks for your answers so far. I would like to ask you some questions about the general hazards your community faces.

10. What are the main hazards that your community face?

- a. PROMPT: Floods, conflict, drought, crop pests.
 - b. What are the likely outcomes of these hazards?
11. What do you think is the main impact of these hazards on your community?

Thanks for your answers. We talked about hazards and risks. Now let's shift gears and talk about how people cope with them.

10. You mentioned before the main hazards to your community. Can you describe to me how people *prepare* themselves against it?
- a. PROMPT: Early warning systems, water harvest against droughts, utilization of sandbags along rivers against floods, etc.
 - b. How do individuals/households prepare?
 - c. How does your community help individuals/households prepare?
 - d. How did SomReP help individuals/communities prepare?
11. When the hazards occur, how do people cope with them?
- a. PROMPT: migration, borrow money, reduce amount of food consumption, petty work,
12. How have these hazards changed over the last 3 years?
- a. Have they increased or decreased?
 - b. Why?
13. How has the project helped the community to prepare and to deal with the hazards over the last 3 years?
- a. What specific activities were successful in helping the community to prepare and deal with the hazards? Why?
 - b. What specific activities were unsuccessful in helping the community to prepare and deal with the hazards? Why?
 - c. Why do you think some activities worked well while others didn't?
14. Are there some project activities that will continue helping the community to cope with hazards even after the project ends?
- a. If yes, which activities?
 - b. If not, why would the project activities not be able to continue helping the community?

Part 5: Early Warning / Early Action

Finally, I would like to ask you some questions about Community-based Early Warning/Early Action Committees/Systems

12. Does this community have a CB-EW/ EA committee in place?
- a. For how long has it been in place?
 - b. Is the committee still working?
 - c. What are the main activities of the committee?

d. What lessons have been learned from implementing the CB-EW/EA system here?

e. Is there a contingency plan?

f. Is there a contingency fund?

If yes, has the use of the fund ever been triggered over the last 3 years?

- If yes, what triggered the use of the contingency fund?
- What were the outcomes of that?
- What problems resulted, if any?
- What were the lessons learned, if any?

g. What difference has it made to have the CB-EW/ EA system in this community?

- Have the impacts of shocks been reduced over the last 3 years?
If yes, how?
- If impacts of shocks were not reduced, please explain why.
Is the CB-EW/ EA system linked to any government system or body?
- If yes, which one?
- If yes, how are they linked?
- If yes, what have been the results?

Part 6: Changes in Food Security and Income at community level

26. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village has more access to food now? If yes or not, please explain why

27. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village earns more income now? If yes or not, please explain why

28. Now I would like you to think about changes in this village compared to other villages in this area. Compared to other villages in this area, has household food security improved over the last 3 years? If yes or not, please explain why

29. Since the implementation of the project, has the community changed the coping mechanisms used in times of food shortages?

a. PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?

b. PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do they use village savings? Do they borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 7: Conclusion

Thank you for these answers. Thinking about your interaction with this project, what advice would you give to an agency starting a new resilience program in this district?

Part 8: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Early Warning – Early Action Committee Leader

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The project has been operating for the last three years. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Date:

Facilitator:

Note-taker (if applicable):

Location:

Informed Consent (signature of participant):

Age:

Gender:

Type of stakeholder:

Part 1: Own involvement with project

Thank you for participating. First I would like to ask you some questions about your interaction with this project.

17. What is your position in the committee?
18. How long have you been in your current position?
19. What are your tasks and responsibilities within this committee?
20. What have you heard members of the community say about SomReP?
 - a. PROBE: Any positive changes community members talk about? Any concerns they have about the project?
21. What specific activities of the EWEA committees are working well?
22. What specific activities of the EWEA committees have worked well?
23. What specific activities of the EWEA committees have not worked well?
24. What have been the biggest challenges that the committee faced over the last 3 years?
 - a. What did you do to overcome these challenges?
 - b. How did SomReP help you overcome these challenges?

Part 2: Hazard Analysis

Thanks for your answers so far. I would like to ask you some questions about the general hazards your community faces.

25. What are the main hazards that your community faces?
 - a. PROMPT: Floods, conflict, drought, crop pests.
 - b. What are the likely outcomes of these hazards?
26. What do you think is the main impact of these hazards on your community?
27. How have these hazards changed over the last 3 years?
 - a. Have they increased or decreased?
 - b. Why?
28. Which group of people do you think is most vulnerable to these hazards?

Thanks for your answers. We talked about hazards. Now let's shift gears and talk about how people cope with them.

29. You mentioned before the main hazards to your community. Can you describe to me how people *prepared* themselves against it over the last 3 years?
 - a. PROMPT: Early warning systems, water harvest against droughts, utilization of sandbags along rivers against floods, etc.
 - b. How do individuals/households prepare?
 - c. How does your community help individuals/households prepare?
 - d. How did the committee help individuals/communities prepare?
30. When the hazards occur, how do people cope with them?
 - a. PROMPT: migration, borrow money, reduce amount of food consumption, petty work,
31. What did individuals or households do to increase their capacity to cope with the consequences of hazards over the last 3 years?
32. What did the EWEA committees do to lower the risk of hazards for the community over the last 3 years?
33. What did the EWEA committees do to increase the community capacity to cope with the consequences of hazards or natural disasters over the last 3 years?
 - a. What specific activities were successful in helping the community to prepare and deal with the hazards or natural disasters? Why?
 - b. What specific activities were unsuccessful in helping the community to prepare and deal with the hazards or natural disasters? Why?
 - c. Why do you think some activities worked well while others didn't?
34. Are there some project activities that will continue helping the community to cope with hazards even after the project ends?
 - a. If yes, which activities?
 - b. If not, why would the project activities not be able to continue helping the community?

Part 5: Early Warning / Early Action (EW/EA) Lessons learned

Finally, I would like to ask you some questions about the general hazards your community faces.

35. Does this community have a Community-based (CB) EW/ EA committee in place?
 - a. For how long has it been in place?
 - b. Is the committee still working?
 - c. What are the main activities of the committee?
 - d. What lessons have been learned from implementing the CB-EW/EA system here?
 - e. Is there a contingency plan?
 - f. Is there a contingency fund?
 - a. If yes, has the use of the fund ever been triggered over the last 3 years?
 - a) If yes, what triggered the use of the contingency fund?
 - b) What were the outcomes of that?
 - c) What problems resulted, if any?
 - d) What were the lessons learned, if any?
36. What difference has it made to have the CB-EW/ EA system in this community?
 - a) Have the impacts of shocks been reduced over the last 3 years?

If yes, how?
 - b) If impacts of shocks were not reduced, please explain why.
37. Is the CB-EW/ EA system linked to any government system or body?
 - a) If yes, which one?
 - b) If yes, how are they linked?
 - c) If yes, what have been the results?

Part 6: Changes in Food Security and Income at community level

30. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village has more access to food now? If yes or not, please explain why
31. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village earns more income now? If yes or not, please explain why
32. Compared to three years ago, would you say average household has more income sources now? If yes or not, please explain why
33. Now I would like you to think about changes in this village compared to other villages in this area. Compared to other villages in this area, has household food security improved over the last 3 years? If yes or not, please explain why
34. Based on your opinion, has the community changed the coping mechanisms used in times of hazards/natural disasters over the last 3 years?
 - a. PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
 - b. PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do people use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 7: Conclusion

Thank you for these answers. Thinking about your interaction with this project, what advice would you give to an agency starting a new resilience program in this district?

Part 7: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

NRM and Water User Committee Leaders

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Part 1: NRM Interventions

Thanks for being willing to participate.

34. Please tell me about SomReP activities in this area?
35. Which NRM trainings did the committee receive from SomReP?
 - a. What was discussed in these training?
 - b. Who conducted the training?
 - c. How many training sessions were conducted?
36. How did the training improve the knowledge of the committee members on NRM?
 - a. Were the members satisfied with the training you attended?
 - b. Did women and men benefited equally from the training? Why?
37. Has the committee used improved technology and/or management practices as a result of SomReP?
 - a. If yes, can you describe which technologies or practices the members use now?
 - b. If yes, how did the committee members help the community after improving technology and/or management practices?
 - c. If yes, how did these technologies/practices help the committee members to better manage natural resources?
 - d. If yes, how did the committee members help the community to access to natural resources?
 - e. If yes, have women and men in the community had access to the same level of technologies or management practices? Why?
 - f. If not, why have the committees not been able to use improved technology or management practices?
38. How has SomReP helped the committee and its members to better cope with any natural disaster that the community might have experienced over the last three years?
 - a. Can you provide an example of a situation in which SomReP helped the committee to cope with a natural disaster?
39. Were there situations in which SomReP interventions were not able to help the committee to cope with natural disasters over the last three years?
 - a. Can you give an example of such a situation?
 - b. Why do you think that happened?

- c. What activities could SomReP have done to help you back then

Part 2: NRM/Rangeland management committees

40. Have any NRM/Rangeland management committees been established in your community?
- If yes, how many are functional?
 - What are the main tasks and responsibilities of these committees?
 - What are the main activities implemented by these committees?
 - How effective are these committees in implementing their tasks and responsibilities? Why?
 - Do these committees help the communities to access more natural resources? Why?
 - Have these committees protected the natural resources of the community more effectively over the last 3 years? Why?
 - What has changed in the community since the establishment of the committees?

Part 3: NRM/Water User Committees

41. Has the community's access to water (for irrigation, domestic use, and livestock) improved due to the implementation of SomReP?
- If yes, what activities helped to access more water?
 - If not, why wasn't the community able to access more water?
 - What activities could be implemented by the committees in order for the community to be able to access more water in the future?
 - Have women and men had the same level of access to water? Why?

Part 4: NRM/Cash for Work

42. Were some of the committee activities implemented using a Cash for Work (CfW) scheme?
- If yes, what activities were done?
 - If yes, who trained the beneficiaries to implement their jobs?
 - If yes, how did these activities improve the community's access to natural resources?
 - If yes, how did these activities improve the beneficiaries' income?
 - Did women benefit equally from CfW activities compared to men? Why? Can you give an example
43. Can the committee continue managing its natural resources even when the project finishes? Why?

Part 5: Changes in Food Security and Income at Community Level

44. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village has more access to food now? If yes or not, please explain why
45. Compared to three years ago, would you say the household coping mechanisms in times of food shortage have changed?
- PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
 - PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do you use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?
46. Compared to three years ago, would you say the average household in this village earns more income now? If yes or not, please explain why
47. Compared to three years ago, would you say average household has more income sources now? If yes or not, please explain why
48. Now I would like you to think about changes in this village compared to other villages in this area. Compared to other villages in this area, has household food security improved over the last 3 years? If yes or not, please explain why

Part 6: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Partner Staff – CARE

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Part 1: Introduction

Thanks for being willing to participate. I would like to start with some introductory questions.

49. Please tell me about your role and responsibility within [Partner] and SomReP?
50. What are the main challenges that the communities targeted under this project face?
51. How were the communities under this project chosen? [Prompt: Were there any changes in the targeted communities during the project implementation? If yes, why and how?]
52. Do you think the activities implemented by [Partner] addressed the most pressing needs in the targeted communities? [Prompt: If yes, why? If no, why were the most pressing needs not addressed?]
53. Do you think the activities implemented by [Partner] were the most appropriate to address needs in the targeted communities? [Prompt: If yes, why? Give some examples of appropriate project design. If not, please explain why not]
54. Did [Partner] cooperate with relevant bodies of the local authorities when implementing SomReP interventions? Can you describe this cooperation? [Prompt: What do you think did not go so well working with the local authorities, government departments and community leaders? What did go well? Describe in detail.]
55. Please think about other organizations besides [Partner] that were running projects in the community. As far as you know, how well did [Partner] coordinate its projects with these other organizations? [Prompt: Was there any duplication in efforts you are aware of?]
56. Please, tell me any difficulties you may have witnessed when [Partner] was implementing the programme? [Prompt: For example, were there problems such as staff turnover, lack of support from the local governments or politicians, lack of technical assistance, or Lack of available inputs?]

Part 2: Activities

57. What CfW activities did [Partner] implement over the last 3 years?
 - a. Did these activities increase the income of the beneficiaries? Why?
 - b. How did the built/rehabilitated infrastructure contribute to the communities?
 - c. Which activities were not useful? Why?
58. How many storage facilities did [Partner] build/rehabilitate over the last 3 years?
 - a. How did the storage facilities contribute to increase the income of the community?
 - b. What aspects of the storage facilities did not work well? Why?

59. Did the distribution of drought tolerant crops increase the food security of beneficiaries? How?
 - a. What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - b. What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
60. Did the distribution of cash increase the food security of beneficiaries? How?
 - a. What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - b. What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
61. Since the implementation of the project, have the community abilities to protect and deal with hazards/natural disasters increased? How?
62. Since the implementation of the project, has the food consumption of the implementation villages increased? How?
63. Since the implementation of the project, have the communities changed the coping mechanisms used in times of food shortages?
 - a. PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
64. PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do people use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 3: Efficiency and Management

1. To your knowledge, how cost-effective was the project? [Prompt: For example, did you witness any substantial cost-overruns, and were the overall expenses in line with the plan? Were there any cost savings? Please elaborate.]
2. How timely was the implementation of the project? [Prompt: Were specific set deadlines for deliverables met? How were work plans managed? Please elaborate.]
3. How do you feel about the overall management of this project? [Prompt: What went well with regards to the management and what did not go so well? Do you feel like the team had the necessary technical skills to be able to implement the project as designed? Can this also be said for partners?]

Part 4: Impact

1. In your opinion, what are the positive changes, if any, that the [Partner] project brought to the community? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
2. In your opinion, what are the negative changes, if any, that the [Partner] project brought to the community? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
3. In your opinion, what are the positive changes, if any, that SomReP brought to women? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
4. In your opinion, what are the negative changes, if any, SomReP brought to women? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
5. In your opinion, did women and men beneficiaries benefit equally? Why?

Part 5: Sustainability and Lessons Learned

1. Do you expect any of the effects from [Partner] to be still visible after SomReP finishes? [Prompt: What effects do you think will still be measurable? Why will those still be measurable?]
2. What aspects of SomReP do you think should also be implemented in other locations? [Prompt: Please explain why? Which aspects of the project do you think should not be implemented in the future? Explain why?]

Part 6: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Partner Staff – COOPI

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 40 minutes.

Date:

Facilitator:

Note-taker (if applicable):

Location:

Informed Consent (signature of participant):

Age:

Gender:

Date of KII:

Part 1: Introduction

Thanks for being willing to participate. I would like to start with some introductory questions.

65. Please tell me about your role and responsibility within [Partner] and SomReP?
66. What are the main challenges that the communities targeted under this project face?
67. How were the communities under this project chosen? [Prompt: Were there any changes in the targeted communities during the project implementation? If yes, why and how?]
68. Do you think the activities implemented by [Partner] addressed the most pressing needs in the targeted communities? [Prompt: If yes, why? If no, why were the most pressing needs not addressed?]
69. Do you think the activities implemented by [Partner] were the most appropriate to address needs in the targeted communities? [Prompt: If yes, why? Give some examples of appropriate project design. If not, please explain why not]
70. Did [Partner] cooperate with relevant bodies of the local authorities when implementing SomReP interventions? Can you describe this cooperation? [Prompt: What do you think did not go so well working with the local authorities, government departments and community leaders? What did go well? Describe in detail.]
71. Please think about other organisations besides [Partner] that were running projects in the community. As far as you know, how well did [Partner] coordinate its projects with these other organisations? [Prompt: Was there any duplication in efforts you are aware of?]
72. Please, tell me any difficulties you may have witnessed when [Partner] was implementing the programme? [Prompt: For example, were there problems such as staff turnover, lack of support from the local governments or politicians, lack of technical assistance, or lack of available inputs or materials at the community level?]

Part 2: Activities

73. What CfW activities did [Partner] implement over the last 3 years?
- Did these activities increase the income of the beneficiaries? Why?
 - How did the built/rehabilitated infrastructure contribute to the communities?
 - Which activities were not useful? Why?
74. How many storage facilities did [Partner] build/rehabilitate over the last 3 years?
- How did the storage facilities contribute to the community?
 - What aspects of the storage facilities did not work well? Why?
75. Did the distribution of drought tolerant crops and farm inputs increase the food security of beneficiaries? How?
- What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
76. Did the distribution of cash increase the food security of beneficiaries? How?
- What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
77. Has the training on post-harvest handling increased the income of the beneficiaries? Why?
- What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
78. Since the implementation of the project, have the community abilities to protect and deal with hazards/natural disasters increased? How?
79. Since the implementation of the project, has the food consumption of the implementation villages increased? How?
80. Since the implementation of the project, have the communities changed the coping mechanisms used in times of food shortages?
- PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
- PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do people use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 3: Efficiency and Management

81. To your knowledge, how cost-effective was the project? [Prompt: For example, did you witness any substantial cost-overruns, and were the overall expenses in line with the plan? Were there any cost savings? Please elaborate.]
82. How timely was the implementation of the project? [Prompt: Were specific set deadlines for deliverables met? How were work plans managed? Please elaborate.]
83. How do you feel about the overall management of this project? [Prompt: What went well with regards to the management and what did not go so well? Do you feel like the team had the necessary technical skills to be able to implement the project as designed? Can this also be said for partners?]

Part 4: Impact

84. In your opinion, what are the positive changes, if any, that the [Partner] project brought to the community? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
85. In your opinion, what are the negative changes, if any, that the [Partner] project brought to the community? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
86. In your opinion, what are the positive changes, if any, that SomReP brought to women? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
87. In your opinion, what are the negative changes, if any, SomReP brought to women? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
88. In your opinion, did women and men beneficiaries benefit equally? Why?

Part 5: Sustainability and Lessons Learned

89. Do you expect any of the effects from [Partner] to be still visible after SomReP finishes? [Prompt: What effects do you think will still be measurable? Why will those still be measurable?]
90. What aspects of SomReP do you think should also be implemented in other locations? [Prompt: Please explain why? Which aspects of the project do you think should not be implemented in the future? Explain why?]

Part 6: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Partner Staff – DRC

Questions

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with Forcier Consulting. We are undertaking research as part of a project to improve resilience among chronically vulnerable people. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the outcome of past interventions to improve future projects. I want to assure you that all the opinions you give are completely confidential. You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. However, we would greatly appreciate your opinions on these topics, which will contribute to stabilising livelihoods overall in your region. This interview should not take more than 45 minutes.

Part 1: Introduction

Thanks for being willing to participate. I would like to start with some introductory questions.

91. Please tell me about your role and responsibility within [Partner] and SomReP?
92. What are the main challenges that the communities targeted under this project face?
93. How were the communities under this project chosen? [Prompt: Were there any changes in the targeted communities during the project implementation? If yes, why and how?]
94. Do you think the activities implemented by [Partner] addressed the most pressing needs in the targeted communities? [Prompt: If yes, why? If no, why were the most pressing needs not addressed?]
95. Do you think the activities implemented by [Partner] were the most appropriate to address needs in the targeted communities? [Prompt: If yes, why? Give some examples of appropriate project design. If not,

please explain why not]

96. Did [Partner] cooperate with relevant bodies of the local authorities when implementing SomReP interventions? Can you describe this cooperation?[Prompt: What do you think did not go so well working with the local authorities, government departments and community leaders? What did go well? Describe in detail.]
97. Please think about other organisations besides [Partner] that were running projects in the community. As far as you know, how well did [Partner] coordinate its projects with these other organisations? [Prompt: Was there any duplication in efforts you are aware of?]
98. Please, tell me any difficulties you may have witnessed when [Partner] was implementing the programme? [Prompt: For example, were there problems such as staff turnover, lack of support from the local governments or politicians, lack of technical assistance, or lack of available inputs or materials at the community level?]

Part 2: Activities

99. What CfW activities did [Partner] implement over the last 3 years?
 - a. Did these activities increase the income of the beneficiaries? Why?
 - b. How did the built/rehabilitated infrastructure contribute to the communities?
 - c. Which activities were not useful? Why?
100. Did the distribution of farm inputs increase the food security of beneficiaries? How?
 - a. What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - b. What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
101. Did the distribution of cash increase the food security of beneficiaries? How?
 - a. What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - b. What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
102. Did the distribution of starter kits allow pharmacies to increase their income? How?
 - a. What aspects of this intervention worked well? Why?
 - b. What aspects of this intervention did not worked well? Why?
103. Since the implementation of the project, have the community abilities to protect and deal with hazards/natural disasters increased? How?
104. Since the implementation of the project, has the food consumption of the implementation villages increased? How?
105. Since the implementation of the project, have the communities changed the coping mechanisms used in times of food shortages?
 - a. PROBE: Do people continue decreasing amount of food consumption? Do people continue purchasing less preferred food? Do people consume seed stock? Do people continue selling out productive assets (e.g. livestock)?
106. PROBE: Do people use their own savings? Do people use village savings? Do people borrow money from VSLAs?

Part 3: Efficiency and Management

4. To your knowledge, how cost-effective was the project? [Prompt: For example, did you witness any substantial cost-overruns, and were the overall expenses in line with the plan? Were there any cost savings? Please elaborate.]
5. How timely was the implementation of the project? [Prompt: Were specific set deadlines for deliverables met? How were work plans managed? Please elaborate.]
6. How do you feel about the overall management of this project? [Prompt: What went well with regards to the management and what did not go so well? Do you feel like the team had the necessary technical skills to be able to implement the project as designed? Can this also be said for partners?]

Part 4: Impact

6. In your opinion, what are the positive changes, if any, that the [Partner] project brought to the community? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
7. In your opinion, what are the negative changes, if any, that the [Partner] project brought to the community? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
8. In your opinion, what are the positive changes, if any, that SomReP brought to women? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
9. In your opinion, what are the negative changes, if any, SomReP brought to women? [Prompt: What caused each of these changes?]
10. In your opinion, did women and men beneficiaries benefit equally? Why?

Part 5: Sustainability and Lessons Learned

3. Do you expect any of the effects from [Partner] to be still visible after SomReP finishes? [Prompt: What effects do you think will still be measurable? Why will those still be measurable?]
4. What aspects of SomReP do you think should also be implemented in other locations? [Prompt: Please explain why? Which aspects of the project do you think should not be implemented in the future? Explain why?]

Part 6: Final Thoughts

Thank you for your responses. Do you have any final thoughts that you'd like to share on any of the topics that we have discussed?

Annex 5: 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.⁴⁰ 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

⁴⁰ Wiesmann, Doris, Lucy Bassett, Todd Benson, and John Hoddinott (2009). Validation of the World Food Program's Food Consumption Score and Alternative Indicators of Household Food Security. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00870, June 2009.

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 Program, 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
Poor	1-28	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
Borderline	28.1 -42	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
Acceptable	> 42	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

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

HHS

The HHS is constructed as per Ballard et al. (2011).⁴¹ 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.⁴² The strategies, and assigned weights for each, are presented below.

⁴¹ 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.

Strategies and Weights for the Reduced Coping Strategies Index

Strategy	Severity Weight
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

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

⁴² 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

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 6: Log Frame Values

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline Value 2017	Midline value 2018	End line value 2019	Targets (%) unless otherwise specified in narrative 2019	Narrative explanation in text if necessary
R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.	RI 1.1. Increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends in Somali shillings)	Overall=10 Jilal=9 Gu=12 Hagga=8 Deyer=11	16.2	14	20	% increase in income levels per household per season
	RI 1.2. Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income	13	9	11	10	Percentage change in diversification of assets and livelihood strategies
	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)	24	25	34	20	% increase in average ownership of agricultural productive assets by livelihood group and sex
	RI 1.4. % of HHs engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)	8.3	7.2	16	10	Increase in % of households engaged in more and diversified livelihood strategies with lower risk profiles
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 nets.	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)	18	12.15	19.5	15 15	% in average number of households in with access to contingency reserves in place in April 2017
	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	16.14	No data available	n/a	10	HH with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing

R3: Natural resource management: Eco-system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management.	RI 3.1. 10% Increase in the of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees before, during and at the end of the project	41.7	53.3	67	75	% respondents reporting a perception of the NRM or Rangeland Committee as "functional"
	RI 3.2. % increase in the target population with i access to sustainable water (for irrigation, domestic use and livestock) source	36	52	40.9	25	% increase in HH with access to sustainable water source
	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 (3.1 mode)	67.12 mean (5 mode)	100.3	17	Mean Ha of land under improved technologies or management practices per household
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.	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	9.3	11.7	29.4	75	% respondents stating there was a functional community-based early warning system in place
	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	3.5	22.6	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.
	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 and at the end of the project	21	22.2 (Midline survey grouping all four matters into one question)	27.9	25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with livelihoods
	16	25			% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with DRR	
	18	25			% increase in number of respondents finding local	

		11			25	leaders/institutions effective in dealing with conflict mitigation
						% 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	No data available	n/a	15	% increase in HH with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision-making processes
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.	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	6		9	Number of learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders
	RI 5.2. At least 2 documents / reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms	2	1		2	Documents in progress