Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP)

Mid-Term Evaluation

Analysis of Context and Progress

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SomReP
SOMALIA RESILIENCE PROGRAM

Summary /Key Findings

Data for this report came from the following sources:

1. SomReP Midline Evaluation Qualitative Data Descriptive Report (July 2015)[1]
2. SomReP Midline Quantitative Analysis Report (July 2015)[2]
3. Further data analysis conducted by Forcier Consulting[3]

Analysis of internal issues such as implementation and financial variance is based upon financial and tracking data. This report includes verbatim sections of each report as well as paraphrased information.

The findings contribute significantly to the existing body of knowledge of resilience, livelihoods, and coping strategies in Somalia. While the analysis presented is limited in scope, these findings offer important preliminary insights into how to measure resilience in fragile contexts, and provide an important foundation for the eventual, more rigorous, end line analysis.

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

Recipient wellbeing and uptake of programs

Midline data evidence shows notable differences between recipients and non-recipients of SomReP programs in areas related to absorptive capacity and adaptive livelihoods. These differences may be due to selection into programs by better-off individuals and households, but all the same merit further exploration. Specifically, recipients of SomReP interventions surveyed at the midline consume more diverse diets (as measured by the Food Consumption Score) than non-recipients, have lower household debt levels, and higher average incomes than non-recipients. They also suffered slightly less impact from shocks, primarily drought, and experienced shorter recovery times. These observed trends will be further analysed at the endline in order to assess the nature and degree of specific program impacts.

Communities targeted their Cash for Work (CFW) projects toward water source rehabilitation, rangeland management, and livelihood infrastructure development. Infrastructure improvements however are naturally slower to garner impact while a majority of households reported receiving cash transfers as part of a CFW program (86% of survey respondents reporting receiving any SomReP intervention). At this time 12% of respondents have begun to personally experience improvements in community-level infrastructure.

Credit-related interventions, such as savings groups or villages savings and loan associations (VSLAs), were likewise slower to start up—with only a few households (7%) reporting as yet receiving some

[1] SomReP Midline Evaluation Qualitative Data Descriptive Report Outline. Nisar Majid, Khalif Abdirahman, Guhad Adan Hikmah Research and Consulting. Daniel Maxwell, Janet Kim. Tufts University. July 20, 2015

[2] SomReP Midline: Quantitative Analysis Descriptive Report . Joanna Upton , Mark Constas Cornell University October 22, 2015

[3] Somalia Resilience Program Midline Evaluation Additional Analysis Report. Forcier Consulting. 13th October 2015.

form of credit assistance—but have seen wide popularity and enthusiastic uptake in some communities. Preliminary findings suggest that linking CFW projects to VSLAs could lead to synergistic effects on households' ability to pay down debt, save money, access credit in the dry season, and improve food consumption.

Program implementation

SomReP members' frontline Somali staff, whether newly recruited or long-time employees, are primarily experienced in humanitarian service delivery programming and have limited skills in community mobilization and civil society building. Where SomReP members are implementing via local NGO partners, staff capacity tends to be even more limited. There are promising signs of improvement however where technical expertise has been sufficient, including an improved share cropping approach piloted in Doolow, and good results from fodder production along with CFW linkages to VSLAs in Odweyne. These findings suggest that field staff technical capacity must be improved in order to affect greater change to adaptive livelihoods.

Moving Forward

In order to maximize the benefits of emerging best practices for improving adaptive capacity the consortium must focus on combining approaches to achieve system-wide resilience improvements. This means ensuring field teams have integrated design for resilience with a tighter of focus on the key livelihood impact groups rather than targeting all three equally (pastoralist, agro-pastoral, and peri-urban) in every district. A tighter focus will also ensure that the technical requirement of the designs for impact groups will be limited so as to focus on the most important program objectives in that specific location.

The sometimes excessive complexity of programme design must be further addressed to maximize impact on adaptive capacity. In some programme locations the community consultation and evidence base identification process needs to better translate to a more contextualized design. The main challenge has been field staff capacity in understanding resilience, improving community mobilization expertise, and ensuring that assessments result in a design that addresses the major sources of risk and major opportunities for adaptive livelihoods. This is indeed happening in some locations and intensive technical support needs to be provided by the consortium Technical Unit in the locations where it has not fully occurred.

Building local civil society and governance capacity is lagging behind and one of SomReP's greatest challenges currently .This is due to the historical nature of humanitarian interventions in Somalia which largely focused on direct service delivery and generally low field staff capacity in community development techniques. A rethink of this part of the design is required to ensure that outcomes match the context and that sufficient technical skill is available in the field to support longer term civil society development. Key to this could be the role of district and regional government and the option to engage them as longer-term capacity building agents in communities. This approach is showing promising results in Eyl, where ACF is working closely with the Puntland Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and HADMA to deliver project services in partnership.

As prior learning shows us and was revealed through both quantitative and qualitative data collection, remittances are extraordinarily important and need to be understood better, as access to them should

influence how SomReP targets beneficiaries for cash transfers and Cash for Work. An understanding of how remittances function in communities will also inform how social connectedness functions and how it can be enhanced. In particular, SomReP can ensure that HHs without remittances have access to other opportunities, while facilitating stronger rural and urban connections to diversify household risk mitigation strategies across livelihood types that are vulnerable to different types of risks. This is a difficult area to understand well and requires future research and specific, and contextualized, programming.

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List of Acronyms

ACF	- Action Contre La Faim
ADRA	- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CAP	- Community Action Plan
CAHWS	- Community Animal Health Workers
CBDRM	- Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CFW	- Cash for Work
COOPI	- Cooperazione Internazionale
DAG	- Donor Advisory Group
DANIDA	- Danish International Development Agency
DFAT	- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DRC	- Danish Refugee Council
DRR	- Disaster Risk Reduction
EU/DEVCO	- European Union International Cooperation and Development
EW/EA	- Early Warning/Early Action
FCS	- Food Consumption Score
FEWSNET	- Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	- Food for Peace
FS&L	- Food Security and Livelihoods
GAP	- Good Agricultural Practices
HADMA	- Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
HH	- Household
HHS	- Household Hunger Scale
HPN	- Humanitarian Practice Network
IDP	- Internally Displaced Person
IDS	- Institute of Development Studies
KIOF	- Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
MCH	- Maternal and Child Health
NGO	- Non Governmental Organization
NRM	- Natural Resource Management
OCHA	- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODI	- Overseas Development Institute
OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	- Office for the U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance
PCA	- Principal Component Analysis
PRA	- Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSU	- Primary Sampling Units
PVP	- Private Veterinary Pharmacies
QA	- Quality Assurance
REAL	- Resilience and Economic Activity in Luuq
RCSI	- Reduced Coping Strategy Index
SDC	- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDA	- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

SLA	- Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
STATA	- Data Analysis and Statistical Software
TA	- Technical Adviser
TU	- Technical Unit
UN	- United Nations
UNISDR	-United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
USD	- US Dollar
USAID	-United States Agency for International Development
VSL	- Village Savings and Loans
VSLA	-Village Savings and Loans Associations
WV	- World Vision

1 Introduction

The Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) is a multi-year effort by seven leading NGOs to tackle the challenge of recurrent droughts—and the chronic vulnerability that results—among pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and peri-urban households across Somalia. Designed to address communities' unique needs toward building resilient livelihoods, the program builds on collective lessons learnt by its consortium members.

SomReP is managed by a long-term consortium of seven leading INGOs, led by WV as principal recipient and grants manager. Consortium members ACF, ADRA, CARE, COOPI, DRC, and Oxfam oversee the programme in coordination with WV via the SomReP Steering Committee. Donors play a hands-on role in shaping learning and promoting progress of the programme via a quarterly Donor Advisory Group. To date, funding for the programme has been generously provided by Danida, Sida, Australia DFAT, SDC, OCHA, USAID/FFP, USAID/OFDA, and various private sources.

Phase 1 of the programme was designed as three years, with Phase 2 following for another three years. A midline evaluation of the programme was planned for the midpoint of phase 1 to review progress and any early impact towards the programme results. In June 2015, this midline evaluation of the program was conducted in collaboration with the Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell University (here after "Cornell") and the Feinstein International Center and Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University (here after "Tufts"). The contributions of Cornell and Tufts toward the midline evaluation were undertaken as part of broader engagement organized under the SomReP Resilience Measurement Project.

The research took as a starting point the theoretical work on development resilience previously developed and disseminated by Barrett and Constas (2015) at Cornell, as well as further elaboration undertaken collaboratively under the Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group.[4] SomReP proves a fitting partner from an academic perspective due to the nature of its programs, focus on community level intervention and resilience capacities, the number of partners involved and hence future potential for scalability within Somalia, and the context, which is arguably simultaneously the most challenging and fitting place for understanding resilience and learning how to measure it.

[4] Barrett, C. and M. Constas.2014. Toward a Theory of Development Resilience for International Development Applications. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.* 111 (4), 14625-14630.
Constas, M., T. Frankenberger, J. Hoddinott, N. Mock, D. Romano, C. Bene and D. Maxwell. 2014. *A common analytical model for resilience measurement: A general causal framework and some methodological options.* Published by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program under the Food Security and Information Network, Technical Series No. 2.
Constas, M., T. Frankenberger, T., and J. Hoddinott. 2014. *Resilience measurement principles: Toward an agenda for measurement design*. Published by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program under the Food Security and Information Network.

In terms of the work presented in this report, Tufts and Cornell were responsible for the design of the midline survey instruments. Cornell constructed the quantitative data set and conducted foundational analysis on which this report is based. External consultant Hikma Consulting provided the qualitative data collection and analysis, in collaboration with Tufts University, a SomReP research partner; while Forcier Consulting oversaw the collection of quantitative data. Additional analysis was conducted by Forcier Consulting which is clearly cited throughout the report. This report was compiled by SomReP and World Vision Quality Assurance (QA) staff, with direct support from contributing partners.

The Federal government of Somalia inputted and provided feedback on this report on April 3rd and 4th 2016 for which we are grateful. These insights are reflected in section 6.5 of this report in order to ensure they are taken into consideration and addressed in future SomReP programming.

1.1 Overview of data collection sites and program approach

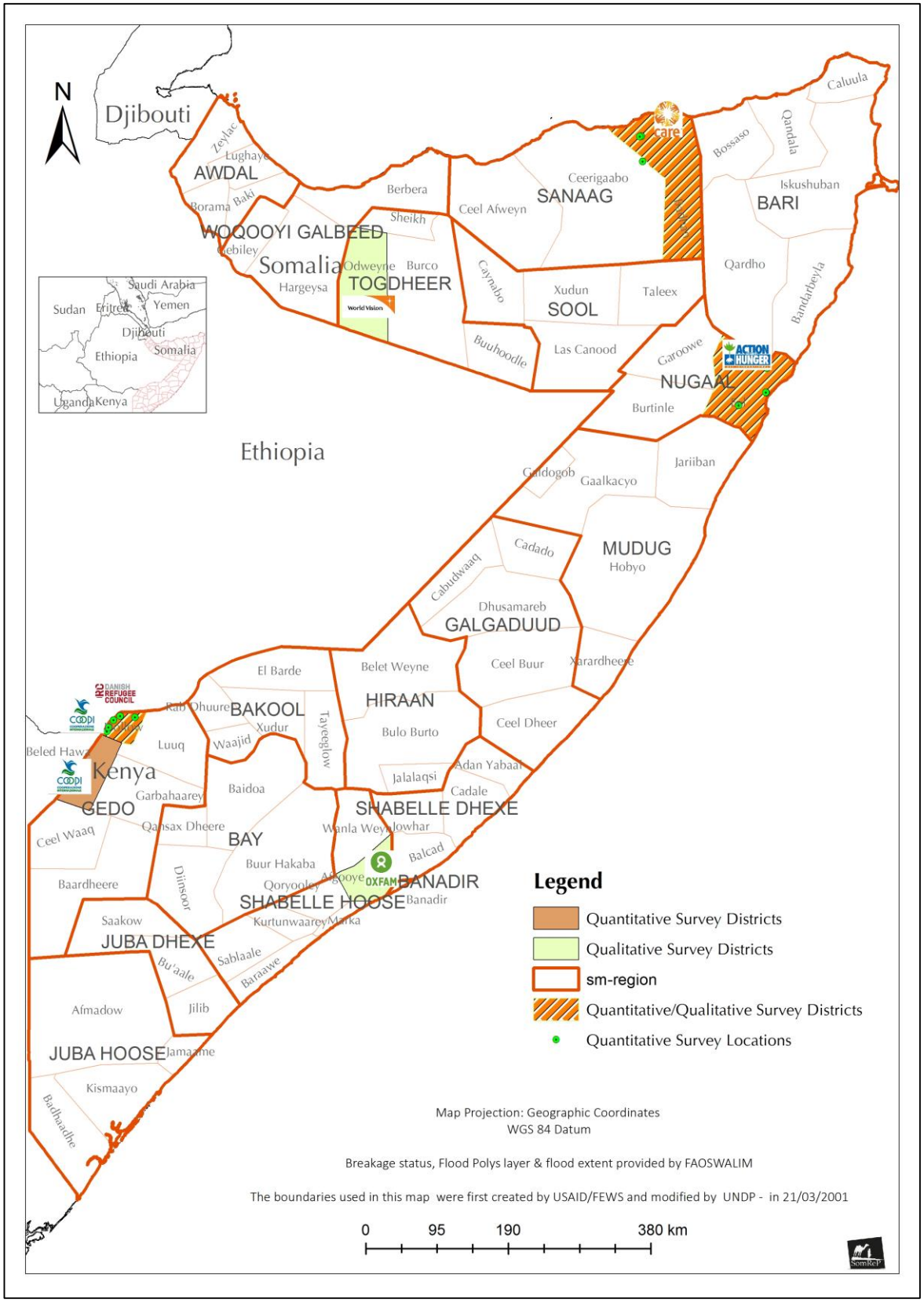
Quantitative and qualitative data were collected in six of the districts where SomReP operates, as presented in Table 1.1 Data collection sites.

Table 1.1 Data collection sites

	Number of towns/villages for data collection, by district	
District	**Qualitative Data**	**Quantitative Data**
Afgooye	3	-
Badhan	2	4
BeledHawa	-	2
Dolo	3	3
Eyl	3	3
Odweyne	4	-

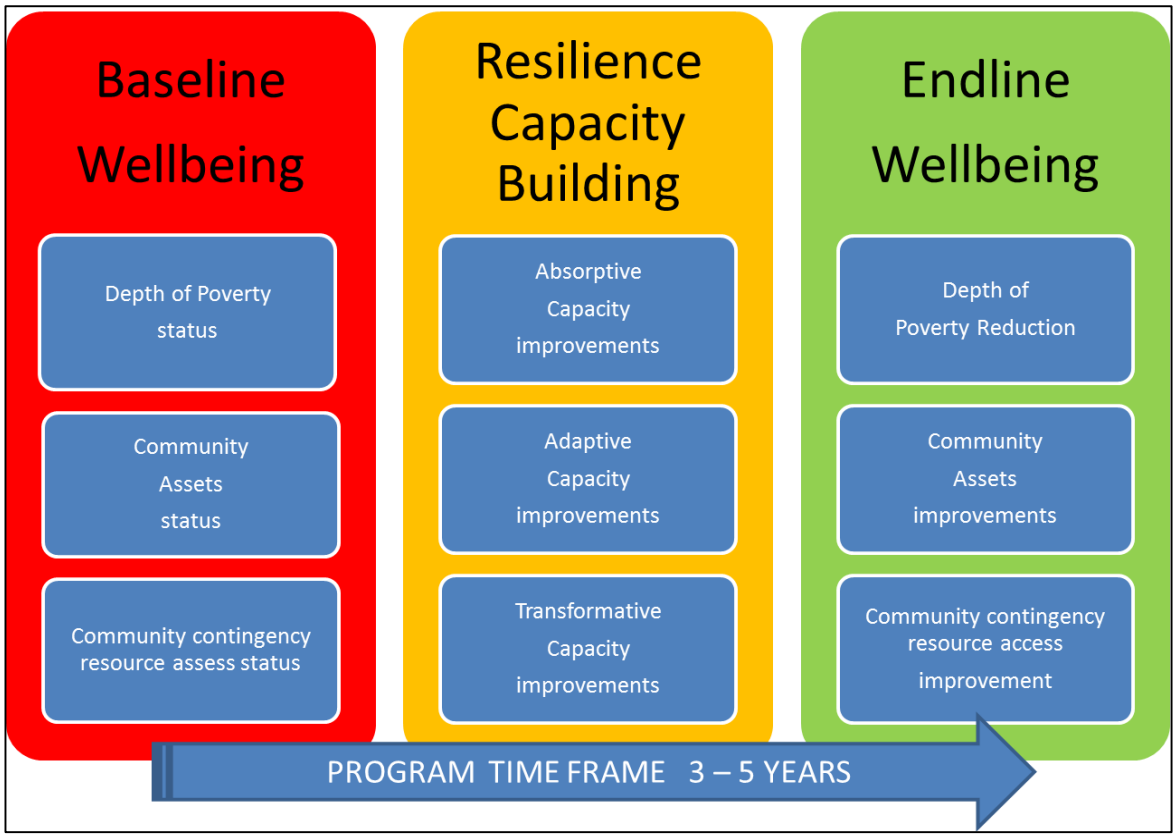
These geographical areas are presented in Figure 1.1. Villages were selected in districts to represent different livelihood types, including dominantly pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, and peri-urban, while households surveyed included a still more diverse range of livelihoods as well as internally displaced households. In this sense the data are representative of the broad areas in which SomReP works, but this diversity also makes comparisons between locations difficult. Brief descriptions of each location are presented in Section 3.2 below.

Figure 1.1 Data collection sites



The outcomes of the SomReP resilience framework are aligned to building the three resilience capacities at household and community levels this framework is presented in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 SomReP resilience framework



If these capacities are built it is expected that economic wellbeing will increase at both household and community levels as beneficiaries have the adaptive capacity to maintain livelihoods during shock and stress, absorb shocks to their economic wellbeing, maintain natural resources for livelihood and have the governance capacity to manage livelihoods resources, and access contingency resources and natural resources to maintain livelihoods. This is roughly an appropriate framework by which to look at results from the mid-term as it was used as the guiding program approach during the initial program design. The framework is undergoing refinement however notably to reflect a more nuanced perspective on resilience outcomes, and that a change of status of an outcome indicator such as “depth of poverty” does not inherently reflect a change in “resilience.” The framework will be further examined in light of the research findings in section 3, and moving forward with the endline analysis.

2 Methodology

This section sets out the data collection tools utilised during the course of this research**.** Data collection tools were developed and implemented based on research principles while taking into account various constraints such as time and cost as well as security considerations.

2.1 Qualitative research

The qualitative report was the result of combined efforts of The Feinstein International Centre, Tufts University, and Hikmah Research Group. Qualitative tools, including interview scripts and participatory methods, were developed initially by Janet Kim and Dan Maxwell from Tufts, and then refined during a weeklong workshop with Khalif Abdirahman and Guhad Adan from Hikmah in Nairobi in April 2015. Qualitative tools are included in Appendix 1.

The Hikmah Group conducted 12 days of joint work (i.e. 24 person days) of qualitative data collection in three main locations (Eyl, Badhan and Dollow), and subsequently an additional four person days in both Odweyne and Afgooye. During this time they conducted 53 key informant interviews and 32 focus group discussions. Of the five locations that were visited for data collection, three overlapped with the quantitative household survey. The five locations (and associated implementing agencies) were: Eyl (ACF), Badhan (CARE), Dollow (Coopi), Odweyne (World Vision), and Afgooye (Oxfam GB). In Eyl, villages visited included Badey, Dawaad and Dhagnle, as well as interviews in the town with district officials and NGO staff. In Badhan, only the village of Xabaasha Wacle was visited (five hours drive from the town). Other interviews, including with pastoralists, were in Badhan town. In Dollow, the team visited the villages of Beertir and Dayax, as well as in the town with district and NGO staff. In Odweyne, interviews were conducted in the town and in three villages of Gatitaley, El Samo and Beerato. And in Afgooye, interviews were conducted in Kurari and Jaran villages, as well as district and NGO staff in the town.

These interviews and focus group discussions were recorded as field notes by the interviewer/ facilitators. The recorded notes were initially analysed by Nisar Majid, and subsequently by Dan Maxwell and Janet Kim. With the exception of Eyl, SomReP partner agencies were responsible for selecting the specific villages to visit. In instances where the research teams felt that the selected villages were not representative of project implementation it was not possible to visit extra locations in order to triangulate information due to security and cost constraints.

2.2 Qualitative data analysis, strengths and limitations

Qualitative results are taken verbatim from the original qualitative report compiled by Tufts University. Further analysis, using a more detailed data-coding approach, is still ongoing. This report is based on preliminary analysis of the qualitative data. The Hikmah team prepared brief summaries on each location, which this report summarizes. But for further detail, the reader is referred to those location-specific summaries.

The initial analysis gave rise to the following issues:

•Local understanding of resilience as defined by communities in terms of livelihoods, seasonality, diaspora and remittances

•Analysis of hazards, and an understanding of the difference between hazards, general poverty, and poor humanitarian outcomes
•Coping capacity and vulnerable populations
•Social networks and social connectedness

The strength of this analysis lies in the fact that the researchers are Somali and Somali-speaking, with experience working in many areas of Somalia, which likely enabled access to participants and facilitated successful identification of key informants and focus group participants. Knowledge of the local language and culture likewise led to a more nuanced understanding of the situation and information gathered; while it is always possible that the local origin of the interviewers also had some influence on the type of information that could be gathered. In most locations, the SomReP partner agency chose the villages to visit, and in some cases, the team felt as though the villages were not representative of the program area, but there was not enough time to change the schedule. This may have influenced the information collected in some locations.

In some areas, particularly Dolloww and Badhan, the team noted that programs were highly oriented towards one clan or sub-clan—in at least two cases because that sub-clan dominated the local staff of the agency. While this poses problems to program management that are discussed below, it also biased the collection of data, and hence is mentioned here as a limitation.

With regard to SomReP programming, in many cases funding and implementation was running behind schedule, so even though this assessment was technically a mid-term evaluation, the program objectives are by no means at a "half-way" mark. As a result, practically everything noted here should be taken as indicative only, not conclusive, and certainly not causal. Some of the challenges with program implementation are noted below.

2.3 Quantitative research

The quantitative data collection tools, for both household and community levels, were developed by Joanna Upton and Mark Constas at Cornell, in close collaboration with the Tufts team, Forcier Consulting, the Hikmah consultants, and the SomReP knowledge management team in Nairobi. The full tools are included in Appendix 2. The quantitative data were then collected in May 2015 by Forcier Consulting.

The community-level survey included information on community-level infrastructure and services, and experience of covariate shocks. The household survey maintains many of the common, tested modules for impact evaluation, consistent with USAID practice, including household characteristics; household-level sanitation and infrastructure; program participation; and a number of well-being indicators including durable assets, livestock, expenditures, and food security and coping strategies. For food security and coping strategies, we collected and constructed the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), and the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI). Each of these was collected using standard protocols; further detail, drawn directly from the Cornell quantitative report, is provided in Appendix 3. Several new and somewhat experimental modules were included to measure resilience. One module assesses household-level experience of eight different types of shocks, going beyond the common focus on drought. Households were then asked to rank the severity of impacts of different shocks on primary livelihoods, health, and food security, and whether they had fully recovered

(and approximate time to recovery). As a possible point of analysis and comparison at a later point, we also asked a self-reported resilience question. Additional modules addressed social connectedness, friendship and trust, and community group involvement across a range of formal and informal community groups.

The survey instruments were tested first in Hargeisa, Somaliland as part of the process of developing them for use on a mobile data collection device. Various refinements and corrections were then made in remote collaboration with Cornell. Data collection was conducted from the 3rd until the 21st of May in the four project locations (Eyl, Badhan, Belet Hawa and Doolow). Given budgetary constraints, as well as security-related concerns, the total sample size of 427 households.

The primary sampling units (PSUs) were villages. Village selection was undertaken by Cornell and Forcier based on a sampling strategy and several evolving constraints. Villages were stratified first by district and then by livelihood zone. Based on this, villages were sorted by priority, and then Forcier worked through the village lists, attempting to reach the desired sample size per village, contingent on the security situation in each location at the time of the interviews and limiting the team size and timing (1-2 days of data collection, or 20-40 households).

Within villages, enumerators dispersed to separate locations and then proceeded by selecting every third household down the right side of the street. If there was no one at home or the enumerator was refused, he would select the next third household along. As the respondents to be selected were household heads (or an equivalent who would have the same level of knowledge as the household head about household affairs), this meant that some household would not be eligible as the household head or equivalent could not be reached.

As accurate and comprehensive lists of beneficiaries are not available, a representative sample at the village level was considered preferable and program participation was established through direct questions on the type of aid received and from which organization. Contact details and other relevant information was gathered in the midline in order to enable the same individuals to participate in endline data collection.

The data collection process for the 12 community survey specifically targeted community leaders. For these surveys, the Team Leader sought out the most relevant community leader to provide Key informants input on the type of information been collected.

Uploaded data was run through STATA and Excel in order to look for inconsistencies and anomalies at the end of each day, and lead staff at Forcier consulting followed up in real time on any issues they had identified by calling enumerator teams. Inconsistencies were thus corrected through clarification, and any sloppy data collection and/or cheating was dealt with firmly, in one case with an entire survey being re-collected where an enumerator had attempted to fake an interview. After all data had been collected, Forcier translated open-ended questions from Somali into English. Data cleaning was undertaken, initially by Forcier and in turn by Cornell University, in order to correct discrepancies, categorize open-ended questions, link community and household-level surveys, and in other ways facilitate analysis.

2.4 Quantitative data analysis, and limitations

Descriptive analysis of both household and community surveys was undertaken by Joanna Upton at Cornell University. After preliminary discussion with donors additional analysis has been undertaken by Eero Walstadt of Forcier consulting, with which Cornell was involved on a consulting basis and by providing the cleaned data and constructed outcome variables, and then in turn additional facets identified to be of interest were further explored by Cornell. Analysis conducted by Forcier is clearly cited, with the original Forcier report been available upon request.

The data collection process to date, paired with the challenging context, engender several notable limitations to the quantitative analysis. Changes cannot be measured at the household level between the baseline and midline, and differences between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households measured in the midline alone may be due to pre-existing differences rather than project activity. For example, it may well be that better off members of the community are ex ante more likely to participate in program activities, and capture program benefits, then worse-off members.

It is important to note that the nature of SomReP programming in focusing on community-level activities that may be slow to have direct impacts on households in the community makes it even less plausible to estimate program impact, as the kinds of impacts the programs are seeking are those that we would not expect to develop in just a years' time. In turn, methodologically, the ability to generate an estimate of the effect of SomReP requires data that are obtained from study conditions that provide a plausible point of comparison or control, which can provide assurance that differences observed between the outcomes of two groups are a function of having received (or not) SomReP interventions, as well as having not received some similar benefit from some other (not controlled for) program. In some project areas even with an increased budget and a study designed to capture this it is still unlikely this could be addressed. The analysis performed by Forcier attempts to generate a counterfactual by comparing SomReP recipients to non-recipients. Although this kind of analysis is viewed as providing weak evidence of attribution[5], the ability to draw causal inferences about SomReP impacts is undermined by two factors. First, the absence of baseline prevents one from using methods that measure change over time (e.g., difference in difference methods). Second, the absence of random allocation of SomReP interventions—and simultaneous presence of other programs and interventions—means that observed difference may in fact be a function of differences pre-existing between groups. The accepted method to adjust for selection bias is some of form statistical matching that examines group differences and constructs equivalent groups by selected a sub-sample of study participants with shared attributes.[6] This method, however, is not possible because the size of the original sample from which the sub-sample would be drawn is too small. Hence, the absence of a

[5] World Bank. 2006. *Conducting quality impact evaluations under budget, time, and data constraints. Independent Evaluation Group*, The World Bank. Available at:

http://www.oecd.org/derec/worldbankgroup/37010607.pdf

[6] Ravaillion, M. 2005. *Evaluating Anti-Poverty Programs.* Policy Research Working Paper No. 3625. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

comparable baseline, non-random allocation, and inadequate sample size mean that defensible attributions cannot be made at this time. There is promise of attribution being made once end-line data have been collected, as we aim to collect follow up data on the same sample using the same data collection instruments.

Additional promise for future analysis lies in a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative data sources. After the end-line survey we will combine the qualitative and quantitative findings to perform further analyses related to resilience, including both program impacts and methodological investigations to contribute to the broader resilience literature.

2.5 General limitations of the mid line analysis

There are a few additional limitations to the present analysis that are common to both quantitative and qualitative studies and represent key challenges to address going forward.

The main limitation of this research was the time and cost constraints. Security considerations and logistics costs reduced the field time considerably and thus the number of both qualitative and quantitative sites surveyed. A lack of available funds impacted in particular on the number of qualitative sites that researchers could visit and the amount of time spent in each area.

Beneficiary information used to assess program participation relies on self-reporting, which may be unreliable particularly insofar as which agency is providing a particular type of aid. The variable used to sort SomReP beneficiaries from beneficiaries of other programs may thus have some degree of false positives and false negatives. This can be mitigated by cross-checking the reported activity with ones offered by the SomReP partner in the area.

As SomReP was one of the first resilience programs in Somalia, the roll-out has been gradual over time commencing with a pilot program funded by DANIDA in early 2013. One implication of this is that the stage and duration of each intervention, and hence ability to perform impact assessment, will vary across villages, districts, and implementing agencies. As these interventions have been unfolding over time, in turn, the canon of work on resilience and SomReP's particular learning about how to measure resilience has been evolving over time, in particularly being up-dated through the insights of the Cornell and Tufts partnership. Hence, some of the metrics considered essential at baseline do not correspond precisely with the metrics gathered at the mid-line, which have been adapted to better reflect resilience capacities and related outcomes.

There are additional challenges to overcome in the areas of addressing the resilience of women and of other potentially more vulnerable groups. While gender-sensitive analysis is a high priority it has proven challenging for several reasons. Focus groups included woman and many of those interviewed for the quantitative surveys were female members of households. The field team consisted of male interviewers only which made interviewing women alone a difficulty, limiting our ability to capture gender-related differences. This lack of gender balance on the qualitative research team is an ongoing

issue in Somalia where suitably qualified female applicants are often not willing to travel to insecure remote locations. To better understand gender differences, it would be preferable to hold separate group discussions with men and women, as well as potentially to collect separate quantitative data for different household members. These strategies may also improve our ability to capture differences for other vulnerable groups (elderly, children and the disabled), as well as minority clans and those who are socially excluded. These remain critical issues for future work which we will attempt to address to some degree in the next round of data collection.

The overall data collection process at the field level was subject to several limitations due to security concerns. Beyond the choice of which regions/districts and villages to survey, as mentioned above, the security situation limited the amount of time spent in each village and the team size, as smaller teams who move quickly are at lower risk of armed attacks. Security concerns also limited the direct involvement of the research teams, who could not at the time enter Somalia to train enumerator teams directly and/or be involved in qualitative research as they would have preferred.

3 Program findings

This section sets out the key notable results from this study, which yielded a large amount of contextual information and information on coping strategies. This contextual information contributes significantly to the body of knowledge on livelihoods and resilience in hard to access locations in Somalia, and will form an important foundation for the end line analysis. The bulk of the detailed information is, however, for the purposes of this report either relegated to the appendices or omitted, so as to highlight some core information and a basic profile of the intervention zones and SomReP interventions. It is envisaged that this information will be used to compile a contextual analysis of livelihoods and resilience in SomReP intervention areas.

The SomReP resilience framework serves as a guiding framework with some adjustments and innovations. In particular this framework is utilised in this section in order to group the results from data collection. In order to present that we first address program participation, then assets, followed by food security indicators. Given the nature of SomReP programming and keeping in line with the SomReP framework, access to contingency resources, which crosses many asset categories, is presented separately. Self-reported resilience as it crosses all the capitals is reported separately. Access to remittances, debt, and savings are likewise presented as part of contingency resources rather than financial capital.

3.1 Household characteristics

Overall, female headed households in the survey population account for 29% of all the households surveyed while 71% are headed by males. The average age of household heads is 41.67 years, with no child headed households reported. 81% of household heads were engaged in a livelihood activity. The average household size recorded in the survey was 6.08, with a maximum of 18 members and an average of 3.48 children under the age of 15. The average dependency ratio was 1:7, implying that each employed person supports an average of seven other household members. The dependency ratio is on average highest among agro pastoralists (7.09).

In terms of education levels obtained an average of 1.38 members of surveyed households are in school. Those not in school sighted inability to pay school fees as the main reason for not being in school, followed by the need to work to support the household and lack of teachers/distance to school.

3.2 Livelihood by districts

Livelihoods by district from qualitative research findings are presented below.

3.2.1 Eyl

In Eyl, the main sources of livelihoods are pastoralism and fishing. It was noted that households often combined these two sources of income but livestock was considered to be the more important contributor. There is also a small business population in Eyl with an increasing level of trade. Remittances also play a major role in Eyl, with both incoming (from diaspora population) and outgoing remittances (earnings from fishing and laborers from other parts of Somalia who send money back home). Seasonality is a critical factor to life in Eyl. During rainy season, both fishing and pastoralism prosperwhile Dry season is noted as being particularly difficult with pastoralists forced to purchase more food commodities. Respondents also noted the need to rely more on credit during the dry season with repayments made during more prosperous wet season.

The Majerteen are the dominant clan in Puntland and the Isa Mahmud of the Majerteen are the dominant sub-clan in Eyl. Qualitative research found that the Majerteen are a clan with a significant diaspora network. While figures are difficult to ascertain, it is estimated that 5-10% of the population receive regular remittances from abroad while 15-20% receive remittances from towns in Puntland. Remittance amounts varied, increasing during difficult times and during Ramadan. Respondents noted that they "shout out" to relatives abroad during challenging times. Clan identity was also noted as being important for people's capacity to pay back debt. Livestock herders and traders were noted as having well-connected social networks.

3.2.2 Badhan

In Badhan, the economy was based on a combination of livestock, remittances, NGO-related income (jobs and contracts), and local businesses. Respondents ranked these differently. Universally, remittances were noted as being a critical source of income for those living in Badhan. In rural areas, farming, fishing, and natural resource extraction (collection of gums, wood and charcoal) were noted as important sources of income. Seasonality also played a critical role in Badhan. Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists noted obtaining credit during dry season in order to ensure water was available for their livestock. Remittances were also highly seasonal, increasing during the dry season.

The Warsangeli clan has a significant diaspora network in urban areas in Somaliland, Puntland, and south of Somalia (particularly, Kismayo). Respondents noted, however, that the clan had relatively weak connections to the Puntland government. Income from remittances were noted as being important for those in town but less so for those in the rural areas. There was also a significant outflow or remittances out of Badhan to support people elsewhere, namely children who were pursuing education.

3.2.3 Dollow

In Dollow, the main sources of income were remittances, livestock, farming, and NGO support through programs. A local businessman referred to "NGO agriculture" to describe the significant contributions that agencies have made for many years to support farming along the river in the area. During dry seasons and times of drought, people noted moving to the river to access water and fodder for their livestock. They also looked for labor and crop-sharing arrangements in the riverine areas.

The Marehan clan - the majority clan in the western side of the Juba river, along the river, and towards the Kenyan border – have significant urban, business, and diaspora connections with a strong presence in the riverine and commercial agriculture sector. There were high levels of remittances received by those in town (less so by those in the rural areas). There were also noted NGO biases towards the Marehan clan.

3.2.4 Odweyne

In Odweyne, the main sources of income were livestock, farming, and remittances. As an agro-pastoral area, the livestock and cropping activities were strongly influenced by seasonality. Most of the water for the area came from water pans (berkads), which were filled with seasonal rains. During the dry season, there were regular shortages of water and during prolonged droughts, water had to be trucked in.

Those in Odweyne noted that there were very strong social connections between rural and urban areas; this was evident in the credits granted for water and other commodities, high levels of remittances (from urban areas and abroad) during both normal and crises periods. For example, it is estimated that up to 30% of the population received remittances from abroad. During times of crises, respondents noted that they are able to leverage these connections to support one another. There are strong kinship connections across the border into Somali Region, Ethiopia.

3.2.5 Afgooye

In Afgooye, respondents noted that farming and livestock were the major sources of income in the area. There were notable clan differences in the social network of the population respondents from the Jaran village, from the Abgal clan, shared that they were able to call upon their wealthier relatives and clan members. The Abgal were noted as a major clan, with higher level of diversification and wealth status compared to the Jarer. Members of the Jarer were also in urban areas but were more likely to occupy lower positions in the economy. During difficult times, respondents noted that children would sometimes be sent to live with urban relatives and that these urban connections were critical as they were able to provide a lot of assistance in terms of food, credit, and even fuel to irrigate farms.

3.3 Program Participation

Quantitative data was collected from respondents about interventions they may have received, both from a SomReP agency and from any other agency. 69% of households reported that they received at least one of 13 possible interventions from a SomReP agency. 37% reported that they received one of these interventions from another agency. **Figure 3.1** below shows the percentage of households which self-reported receiving a particular intervention in a given district.[7]

[7] Implementing agency by district is as follows: Eyl (ACF), Badhan (CARE), Dolloww (COOPI and DRC), BeledHawa (COOPI) and Afgooye (Oxfam GB).

Table 3.1 Interventions received (self-reported) from SomReP and other agencies

Interventions Received (self-reported) from SomReP and Other Agencies, all Households and by District										
	All Households		Badhan		Beled-Hawa		Eyl		Dolloww	
	SomReP	Other	SomReP	Other	SomReP	Other	SomReP	Other	SomReP	Other
Received intervention from SomReP Agency	69%	37%	56%	30%	62%	47%	89%	33%	62 %	50 %
OF those receiving ANY aid, percentage receiving:										
Food aid (for work or unconditional)	18%	41%	14%	14%	8%	34%	20%	67%	32 %	43 %
Cash/vouchers (for work or unconditional)	86%	48%	90%	67%	80%	45%	95%	35%	54 %	50 %
Free/subsidized seeds	9%	13%	0%	19%	16%	21%	8%	2%	19 %	10 %
Other free agricultural goods/assets	5%	7%	0%	14%	4%	3%	6%	6%	11 %	3%
Free household goods/assets	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	10 %
Restocking (livestock transfers)	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	5%	2%	0%	3%	0%
Livestock treatment (vaccines & medication)	11%	5%	0%	0%	14%	13%	11%	2%	30 %	7%
New livestock-related infrastructure (road, loading ramp, shed)	4%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	2%	0%	14 %	0%
Improved land access for farming (share-cropping)	6%	1%	0%	0%	12%	0%	1%	2%	30 %	0%
New/improved water access point	6%	1%	0%	2%	18%	0%	0%	0%	24 %	0%
Loan received (directly or through an enterprise/credit group)	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Member of Village Savings & Loan / Ayuto / Hagbaad	7%	0%	3%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	27 %	0%
Training (agriculture, livestock, marketing, vocational, or resource management)	7%	2%	9%	2%	14%	0%	2%	2%	11 %	3%
Can contact agency with feedback	33%		21%		30%		47%		33 %	
Observations	427	427	140	140	80	80	147	147	60	60

3.4 Community and household assets

Community assets are examined utilising the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) which is deemed an appropriate foundation for this analysis as it places people at the centre of development[8] and works to support people's efforts to support their own livelihood goals which are essential components of both adaptive capacities, that help to cope with shocks, and transformative capacities that enable transition to more resilient states. It places emphasis on converting the capital assets of the poor through improved livelihoods, thus contributing to the further expansion of their asset base.[9] The SLA is most useful "as an analytical or heuristic tool". It "provides a way to order information and understand not only the nature of poverty but also the links between different aspects of people's livelihoods."[10] DFID's SLA framework[11] identifies five core asset categories, or types of capital, on which livelihoods are built. These capitals or assets are human, social, natural, physical and financial. People's choices of livelihood strategies are influenced to a large extent by the range of assets that they can access. The household-level quantitative survey asked recipients to report their personal access to new community-level assets, as shown in Table 5.1 above.

At the household level analysis of asset ownership, for physical (from beds to farming tools) and financial (such as livestock) assets, was established using the asset index method which is detailed in Appendix 4. The asset index method employs data of household's assets such as durable and semi-durable goods to describe household welfare instead of using household's income or expenditure data. In summary, findings indicated that one of the most important assets for households is livestock, mainly goats and sheep, with households on average owning very few camel and cows. Thirty six per cent of respondents indicated that they owned land, out of which 32% reported cultivated this year. The most common crop cultivated during the most recent season (GU for 54% of respondents) was maize (45%).

3.5 Human Capital

One measure of human capital is the number of trainings received, and practices changed due to such trainings. Of the 427 households in the quantitative sample, only 23 reported receiving any training. Of the 23 households, the most common trainings received were: "Conflict mitigation or peacebuilding" (78%), "Any agricultural training" (74%) and "Any business or marketing training" (70%). Respondents were asked to report if their practices had changed in any of 21 categories in the last 12 months. Over 70% of all households reported a change in practice in the general categories of: "Any crop/agricultural practice" (74%), "Any livestock related practice" (76%), and "Any practice changed" (79%).

[8] Boyd, C., Turton, C., Hatibu, N., Mahoo, H.F., Lazaro, E., Rwehumbiza, F., B., Okubal, A., P. and Makumbib ,M. 2000. The contribution of soil and water conservation to sustainable livelihoods in semi-arid areas of Sub-Saharan Africa: Agricultural Research and Extension Network Paper no. 102. London: Overseas development Institute

[9] Ellis-Jones, J. 1999. Poverty, land care, and sustainable livelihoods in hillside and mountain regions. Mountain Research and Development. 19 (3), 179-190

[10] Clarke, J. and Carney, D. 2008. Sustainable livelihoods approaches – what have we learned? Background paper, ESRC Livelihoods Seminar, 13 October. Livelihoods Connect. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies.(pg 5).

[11] Department for International Development. 2001. Sustainable livelihoods guidance sheets. London: DFID.

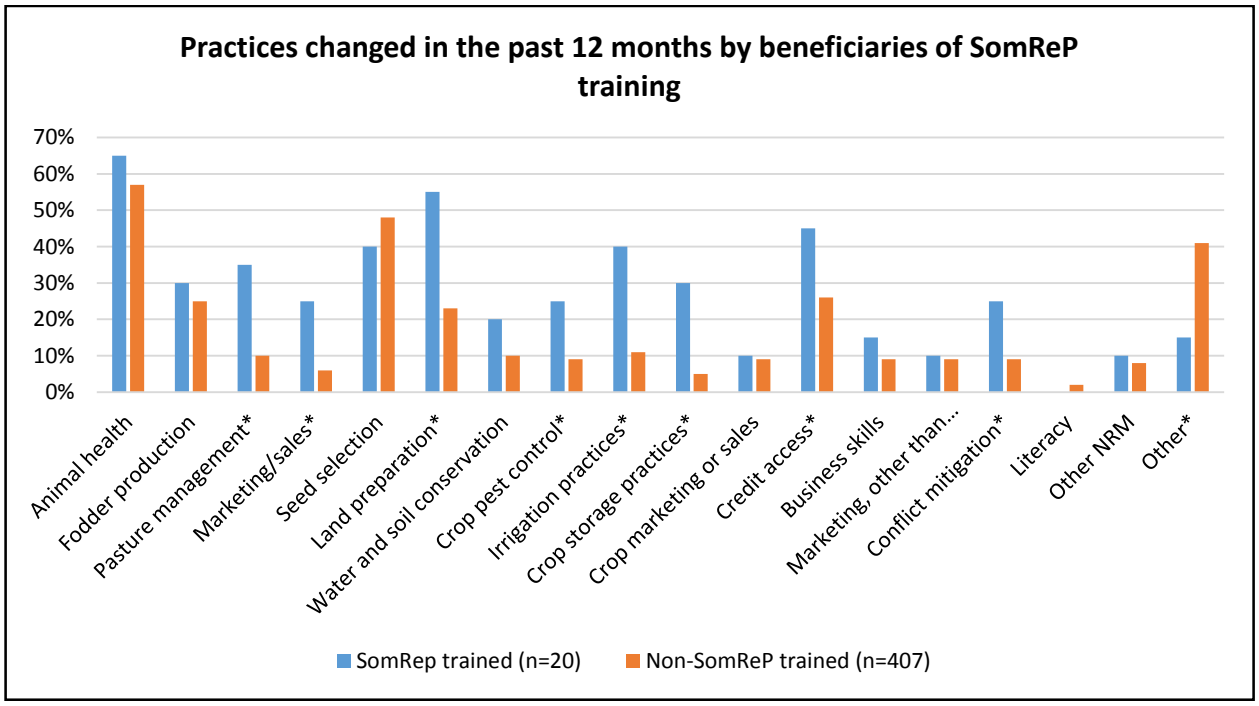
The two specific categories where the highest percentage of households reported a change in practice were “animal health or treatment” (57%) and “seed selection” (47%). These experiences varied by district. Categories that scored over 40% in specific districts were:

- Badhan: none
- Beled-Hawa: “Animal health or treatment” (78%), “Acquired or used credit” (56%), “Seed selection” (49%)
- Eyl: “Animal health or treatment” (67%), “Seed selection” (62%)
- Dolloww: “Animal health or treatment” (73%), “Agricultural Land Preparation” (62%), “Acquired or used credit” (58%), “Fodder production” (57%) and “Seed selection” (45%).

When this information is disaggregated by agency, ACF showed three categories where greater than 40% of households reported a change in a particular category. These were: “Animal health or treatment” (67%), “Seed selection” (62%) and Fodder production (29%). Using the same criteria, COOPI showed a change in five categories: “Animal health or treatment” (76%), “Acquired or used credit” (57%), “Seed selection” (47%), “Agricultural land preparation” (46%) and “Fodder production” (43%).

Additional analysis conducted by Forcier (2015) Cross-referenced with what types of training a household may have had yield some interesting results, as presented in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Practices changed by training type received



Households that report having received training from SomReP show higher likelihoods of having changed their practices in a number of areas, particularly pasture management, marketing, land preparation, irrigation, crop storage, credit access, and conflict mitigation.

Animal health and seed selection seem to be areas where respondents across the board are adopting changes, regardless of receipt of specific trainings.

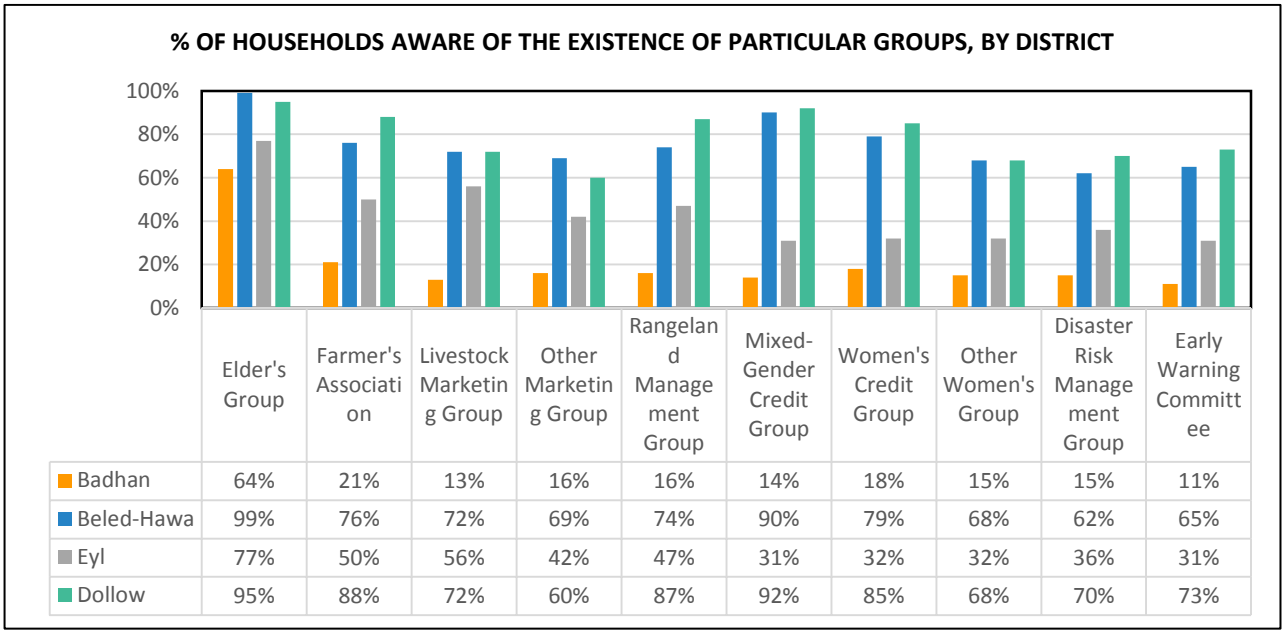
3.6 Social Capital

In terms of program outputs at the community level, 24% and 38% of villages were reported to have early warning and NRM committees, respectively. Four out of the ten agro pastoral villages had EW committees, while five out the ten had NRM committees. None of the villages in the pastoral zone had EW committees, whereas 43 of the villages had NRM committees.

While awareness of groups is recognised as a weak measure of social capital it is worth noting that when household survey respondents were asked if they were aware of the existence of particular groups in their villages.

Figure *3.2* below shows this awareness by group type for all households and by district.

Figure 3.2 Household awareness by group type by district.



	Elder's Group	Farmer's Association	Livestock Marketing Group	Other Marketing Group	Rangeland Management Group	Mixed-Gender Credit Group	Women's Credit Group	Other Women's Group	Disaster Risk Management Group	Early Warning Committee
Badhan	64%	21%	13%	16%	16%	14%	18%	15%	15%	11%
Beled-Hawa	99%	76%	72%	69%	74%	90%	79%	68%	62%	65%
Eyl	77%	50%	56%	42%	47%	31%	32%	32%	36%	31%
Dollow	95%	88%	72%	60%	87%	92%	85%	68%	70%	73%

Furthermore, involvement in Community Groups was measured in four districts (Badhan, Beled-Hawa, Eyl and Dolloww) and across three agencies (ACF, CARE, and COOPI). Each household could rank its participation in a community group on a scale of 1-5[12]. Categories were defined as follow:

- "1"= No such group/ association exists in the village
- "2"= Exists, but no one in the households participates
- "3"= At least one household member is somewhat active
- "4"= At least one household member is very active
- "5"= A household member is a leader of the group

Dolloww had the most involvement, while Badhan had the least.

[12] No district or agency scored above a 2.47. Therefore, chart axes do not reflect the true potential of the scoring system.

A sub form of social capital is social connectedness, also an essential characteristics of a resilient community, as being socially connected can help people to reach out to others in their communities for support. Communities were asked a series of questions in household surveys to measure their social connectedness; 22% and 51% of respondents indicated that they would be reasonably likely, and unlikely, respectively, to provide help or support if someone in their community experienced a shock that affected all of his/her income and savings. For someone not living in the community, households are even less likely to be able to help, with 44% indicating that they were unlikely and 32% specifying that they could not help as they could not. A large number of respondents (51%) felt that in the event that they experienced a hardship that affected all of their means of income and savings at once they would unlikely receive support; 30% reported a reasonable likelihood of getting support.

3.7 Natural Capital

Water access is a key indicator of importance in Somalia. During the wet season, households report that harvesting rain water from berkads (24.82%) was their primary source of water for household use, followed by unprotected surface water from rivers/pond (15.93%) and unprotected springs. While 40.75% of households indicated having no secondary source of water for household use, with 15.69% naming unprotected surface water from rivers or ponds as their secondary source of water for household use.

The qualitative report highlighted that dry season access to water was a critical constraint nearly everywhere. Most (21.36%) of the households indicated that their primary source of water for household use during the dry season was provided by water cars/tankers followed by unprotected surface water from rivers/ponds (19.01%). While 55.97% of households reported having no secondary source of water for household use in dry season, with 14.05% relying on unprotected surface water, rivers or ponds. Only a very small percentage of households rely on piped water sources to get water for household use.

Both the nature of the source and the time needed to reach it are naturally important for household resilience capacities. The average time taken to reach primary sources of water for household use during the wet season was 41.98 minutes, while it takes on average more than one hour to reach secondary sources of water. It takes twice as much time to reach primary sources of water during dry season.

In both dry and wet seasons, the most common source of water for livestock uses was unprotected surface water from rivers/ponds. Households reported taking on average 105.02 minutes and 119.62 minutes to reach primary livestock water sources in wet and dry seasons respectively.

Analysis conducted by Forcier (2015) indicates that very few respondents reported receiving water-related services from a SomReP partner. Half of all households in two villages, Beer Itir and Araabow, in Gedo district, reported receiving water-related interventions. In these two locations, beneficiaries report much more varied and sustainable primary sources for water. During the wet season in Araabow, beneficiaries mainly get their water from a borehole, whereas for non-beneficiaries the

sources are widely spread between sustainable and non-sustainable sources. In Beer Itir, beneficiaries report using harvested rainwater and spring water, while almost all of the non-beneficiaries rely on unprotected surface water as their primary source. Beneficiaries from both locations are also more likely to engage in irrigation, particularly in the wet season.

© ACF 2015, SomReP beneficiary's livestock drink water from a rehabilitated water source thanks to cash for work activities in Eyl district

3.8 Financial Capital

While physical capital is uniformly poor across the surveyed region (as shown in some detail in Appendix 5), financial capital is variable and very important to livelihoods. Local money transfer agents known as *Hawalas* were present in 43% of communities surveyed. All peri urban villages were reported to have Hawalas. Seventy one percent of villages in Eyl District had Hawala. *Hagbad*[13] or *Ayuutos*[14] were present in 57% of villages surveyed. They were most common (86%) in Agro pastoral zones. Thirty three percent (33%) of communities indicated having microfinance organizations. In the agro pastoral zone, 60% villages sampled had microfinance organizations, while 14% of villages in pastoral had the same. None of the surveyed Locations reported having village savings and loan associations. However, insight from qualitative data suggested that where they have been set up, VSLs and crisis modifiers seem to be working well—and an important component of the "absorptive capacity" building part of

[13] Hagbad/Ayuuto: Loosely translated as 'help' and 'sharing'. Rotating savings group; a savings association into which each member contributes an amount of money monthly, and then members take turns collecting the total pool of money each month

[14] Ayuuto: Same as above

the SomReP programming model. The confusion could be around the terminologies used to describe VSLs in the context considering that 57% of the sampled villages had Hagbad or Ayuuto.

Livelihood diversity is another important piece of the livelihood environment. While villages are broadly categorized as pastoral, agro-pastoral, or peri-urban, livelihoods are rarely, if ever, totally dominated by a single strategy, particularly in highly risk-prone or crisis-affected areas. 48% of the sampled communities in the quantitative analysis were Agro pastoral, 33% Pastoral and 19% peri urban.

Quantitative data analysis reveals that Livestock management and Agriculture/farm work are the dominant income generating activities for most households with the significance of each livelihood activity aligned to the seasonal variations. Petty business and charcoal production are also sighted as main sources of income for a significant number of households.

As much as Livestock and Agricultural based income generating activities are considered the main sources of income by a majority of the respondents, they are affected by seasonality. The dry seasons (Hagaa and Jilaal) are marked by subdued agricultural and livestock based activities. As a substitute, people depend on charcoal production, unskilled/casual labour and petty trade to generate income; these activities peak during the dry season. Income generating activities that seem not to be affected by seasonality include skilled manual labour, business, petty business and salaried employment. However, dependence on these types of activities is still significantly low.

Charcoal production, which has been cited as the most important source of income for 32% of households as an income generating activity is considered socially non-preferred coping mechanisms by most communities and is an indication of vulnerability. The resulting deforestation certainly has negative effects on the environment, including hastening desertification. Remittances as a source of income is the second most important source of income for households during Gu (main rainy season). Insights from the qualitative report suggest that most of the local populations have good links to the diaspora, and remittances play a major role in the livelihoods of many people.

On average, 39% of all households reported having two or more sources of income. The percentage is considerably higher during the main rainy season (Gu – 52%). There is significant variation even within livelihood zones and groups, and significant diversification of income sources at the household level. Hence it may be important to reconsider the issue of livelihood classification at the household level according the quantitative data available. There is strong emphasis on access to remittance income across all the locations visited, which raises two concerns. The first is about how accurately this information may be reported in household level survey data, as there is significant evidence that this source of income is under reported. Estimates from key informants such as hawala agents (who are in position to know but who cannot disclose individual level information) suggest that in some places up to 30% of the local population are receiving remittance income from abroad. Hawala agents do not know how much of that is redistributed locally. But it will be important to compare the hawala agents' estimates with household level information. The second concern about remittance income is the question of what implications that source of income holds for programmatic interventions. Most of the programmatic interventions focus on productive activities (livestock and agriculture). Is it possible to explore the role of remittances and external capital in, for example, the Early Warning/Early Action

committees? There is significant evidence that in major crises, diaspora remittances not only play a role in response, it is a qualitatively *different* role from remittances in more "normal" times.[15]

There are implications in the data that while livestock has long been a major source of livelihoods and income, livestock ownership is becoming more concentrated into the hands of an ever-smaller group of people. Truly pastoral livelihoods now support a smaller group of people, even as populations continue to grow. Again, this should be confirmed with household survey data (although, like remittance income, there are many incentives to under-report livestock numbers at the household level). If true, it would be a similar finding to other studies on pastoral livelihoods in the Greater Horn of Africa[16] . This means that in terms of support to at-risk communities, interventions need to be targeted carefully. What households with a limited number of sheep or goats may require in terms of livelihood support may be very different from what households with larger numbers of camel herds.

Agriculture is incorporated into livelihoods in most of the locations visited, but in many places is a fairly marginal activity. The relative importance of remittances, livestock, agriculture, labour and natural resource extraction should be confirmed with household survey data, but should also be the topic of focus group discussions in the next round of qualitative work—and it should be linked to a discussion of which activities are the most important to which groups, and how SomReP programs are impacting those areas.

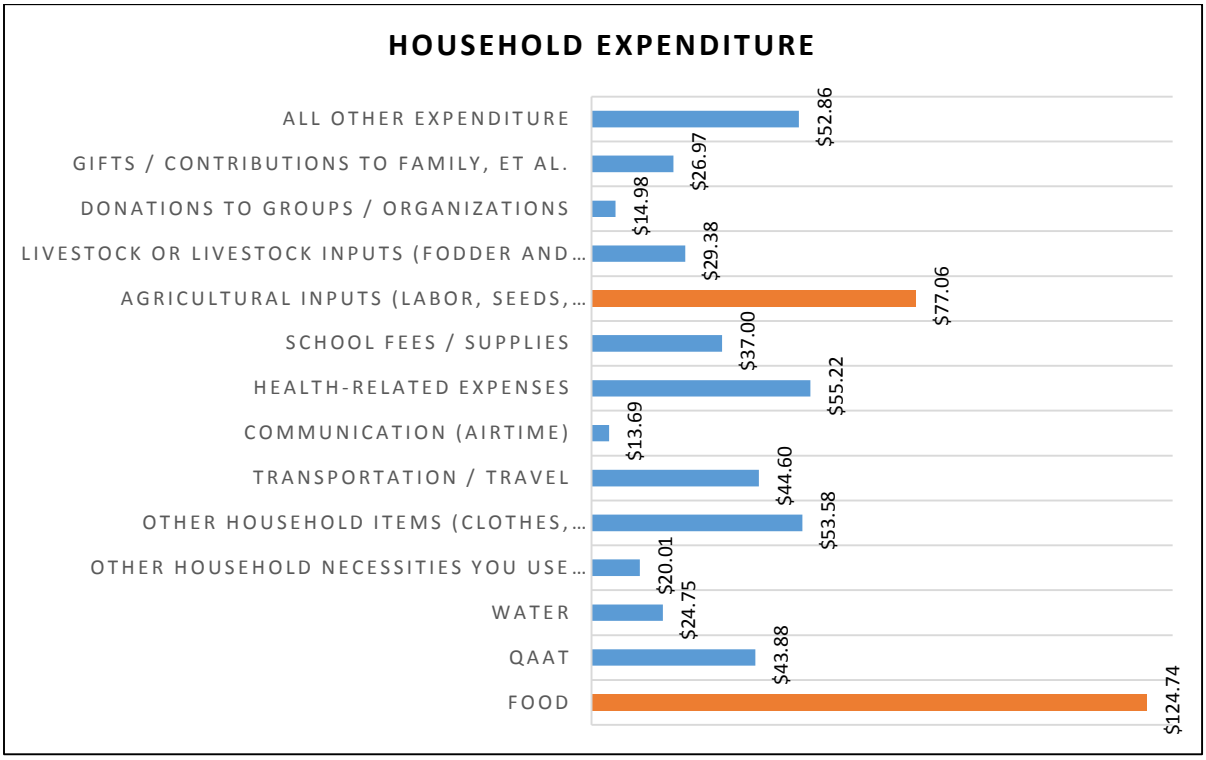
Lastly, seasonal differences are highlighted throughout, with dry season access to water a critical constraint nearly everywhere. Another seasonal issue is access to credit. There was no clear link established in the data between SomReP attempts to establish Village Savings and Loan (VSL) programs and this seasonal constraint on access to credit—presumably the latter would have been an objective of the former. More work is clearly needed on both these issues (access to water and credit or savings during the dry season).

In terms of household expenditure patterns households were asked about expenditures for the month preceding the survey. Findings indicate that on average, the total monthly expenditure for households was $346.19 (Median $272.00). Households devoted on average 36% of their total expenditure on food purchases, and 31% on productive investments like agricultural inputs. This is illustrated in **Figure 3.3** below:

[15] Maxwell, Daniel and Nisar Majid. 2015. *Famine in Somalia: Competing Imperatives, Collective Failures*. 2011-2012. London: Hurst Publishers (forthcoming)

[16] Catley, Andy and Alula Iyasu. 2010. *Moving Up or Moving Out? A Rapid Livelihoods and Conflict Analysis in Mieso-Mulu Woreda, Shinile Zone, Somali Region, Ethiopia*. Feinstein International Center Report. Medford MA: Tufts University

Figure 3.3 Household expenditure patterns



Analysis by Forcier (2015) demonstrated that household expenditures are highly varied by locations, and curiously Sadumay is the location that is pulling up the average quite substantially despite it having low levels of FCS and high levels of RCSI. The rise of income calculated from expenditure, however, does not necessarily imply a positive household situation. Running a regression with similar static district/household controls, being a project beneficiary reduces expenditure by $94. Adding the drought severity variable increases expenditure by $35 for each step up the severity level (0-9). This would suggest that higher expenditure levels correlate with higher levels of stress rather than better income.

Breaking down expenses a bit further to their individual types shows that beneficiaries tend to spend less money on water, other HH items, transport, livestock inputs, and other various items which were not itemised expenses. Other household items would include things such as clothes and durable goods. Particularly reduced cost of water may be a positive sign, though estimating expenditure on water alone shows large differences between villages and the difference between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries is not statistically significant (though as water activities would be likely to affect all villages, it is questionable whether a household measure is reliable or meaningful). Food expenditure also is mainly increased affected by reported severity of drought, which supports the narrative that increased expenditures are a result of reduced self-sufficiency, rather than increased incomes.

For calculating an income diversity score, the approach taken is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Calculation of Income Diversity Score

Income Status	Allocated Income diversity Score per season
A source of income in a given season,	1
A secondary source of income in a given season	2
A tertiary source of income in a given season	3

This gives the range of 0-12 where households with 0 score have no income sources in any season and households with score 12 have a second and third income for each season.

Simply comparing beneficiaries to non-beneficiaries, the former have an average diversity score of 5.42 versus the latter's 4.5 (p=<.01), suggests that beneficiaries do have somewhat better income diversities. However, in the standard regression model applied for RCSI and FCS, beneficiary status does not result in significant changes in the score of income diversity.

Interestingly, looking at individual project activities, households that have received cash or vouchers (for work or not) have significantly lower scores (difference -1.1), which would suggest that this project activity has successfully been targeting the most vulnerable households. Households receiving free seeds have somewhat higher scores, though not significant at the 95% level (0.92, p=.088). Those getting other free household goods/assets have much higher (2.37) scores though again not quite statistically significant at the 95% level (p=.086). Other individual project activities do not have effects that are either sizable or even near statistical significance. Across the board, households with a household head with vocational education have higher income diversity scores (1.12, p=.01), probably due to the ability to engage in hired skilled labour.

3.9 Food security

The three operational measures of food security used in this survey include the Food Consumption Score (FCS), the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI), and the Household Hunger Scale (HHS).

The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI), as explained in Appendix 3, indicates the kinds of coping behaviours (e.g., limiting portion sizes, relying on less preferred foods) households have had to engage in to cope with food scarcity and/or access issues. Thus, higher RCSI scores indicate lower food security. The overall CSI score for all the surveyed Locations is 17.12. Households surveyed in Doolow District had the highest CSI score of an average of 23.25, an indication of the level of food insecurity in the area.

Analysis conducted by Forcier (2015) indicates that at a summary level, the difference between SomReP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries is minimal with an RCSI score of 17.26 and 17.06 respectively. Dividing the beneficiaries further into four groups (SomReP only, SomReP+other, other, none), the lowest score is measured with the SomReP only group (16.57), followed by those with none (16.69). Both SomReP, other aid beneficiaries and those receiving other aid only have higher RCSI scores (17.7 and 18.9 respectively), though no differences are statistically significant at the 95% level.

Differences cannot be tied to any particular project activity, and it would be difficult in any case to justify why any project activity should be dropped from analysis as they all in some way or another could be argued to have a direct or indirect effect on resilience. These scores are further broken down by intervention type as presented in Table 3.3 below. Looking at what types of coping mechanisms are being utilised by different households with different food scores, the pattern or distribution of strategies is remarkably similar. The most common ones for households with acceptable or borderline FCS scores is to limit portion sizes and reduce the number of meals eaten, the average for both is around 2 (<1 per week) so households with good FCS scores only rarely have to engage in any of the coping strategies. Restricting adult consumption, borrowing food, and using less preferred/expensive food are rarer.

Food consumption scores (FCS), which was explained in Appendix 3, in the sample were generally quite high, with an average of 42, above the acceptable threshold of 35. Analysis conducted by Forcier (2015) indicates that quite a large degree of variance can, however, be identified with extreme cases such as Daawad (mean above 60) and Dhiganle (mean almost 50) clear upper outliers in the dataset. On the lower end, both Beer Itir and Sadumay are on average under the acceptable range with Sadumay under a 30 average score (29.15).

Without controlling for other factors, the food consumption score (FCS) is positively correlated with being a SomReP beneficiary (37.7 for non-beneficiaries vs 44.2 for beneficiaries, p=<.001), though this does not necessarily imply causation.

When controlling for effects of village, livelihood zone, and static household and household head variables, beneficiary status remains positively correlated with FCS scores both substantially (a SomReP beneficiary in this model has an FCS score of 3.36 higher) and statistically (p=<.05). Again, without knowing the process of beneficiary selection, it is difficult to know how attributable this difference is to project activity, and there may be potential omitted factors that could explain the differences. In other words, it remains impossible to say whether the measured difference is caused by the project activity.

The household hunger scale (HHS) measures household food deprivation during a four-week period in food insecure settings. The HHS is based on three questions[17] pertaining to the most severe forms of food insecurity. Answers to the questions are used to construct a score on a scale of 0 to 6. The scale is reported based on the following categories: little to no hunger in the household (0-1), moderate hunger (2-3), and severe hunger (4-6). Fifty eight per centof all households confirmed that there were times when they had no food to eat or lack of resources to buy food, this percentage is significantly high in Doolow (90%). The overall HHS score is 1.55 which depicts moderate hunger in households. No households were reported to have severe hunger. Peri urban livelihood zone are shown to have the least food deprivation as compared to the other livelihood zones.

[17] In the past four weeks: 1. was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food? 2. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? 3. Did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?

Table 3.3 Food Security Score by type of SomReP intervention

Food Security Indicators			
Ttests by Intervention Type			
	Did not receive	Received	P-value*
ANY Intervention	[N=131]	[N=296]	
FCS	37.74	44.18	0
HHSscore	1.4	1.61	0.16
RCSI	17.26	17.06	0.788
Transfers (cash or in-kind)	[N=149]	[N=278]	
FCS	38.85	44	0.001
HHSscore	1.46	1.59	0.328
RCSI	17.31	17.03	0.687
Community infrastructure	[N=391]	[N=36]	
FCS	41.99	44.5	0.341
HHSscore	1.45	2.56	0
RCSI	16.67	22.03	0
Credit-related	[N=405]	[N=22]	
FCS	42.16	42.98	0.805
HHSscore	1.5	2.45	0.001
RCSI	16.89	21.41	0.003
Livestock-related	[N=386]	[N=41]	
FCS	41.97	44.39	0.33
HHSscore	1.47	2.27	0
RCSI	16.78	20.39	0.001
Training	[N=407]	[N=20]	P-value
FCS	41.78	50.8	0.009
HHSscore	1.53	1.9	0.24
RCSI	17.04	18.9	0.24

* P-value from t-test comparing the means among those receiving and not receiving each intervention type (self-report)

3.10 Self-reported resilience

An examination of whether self-reported resilience by beneficiaries differed by type of SomReP intervention received is presented in

Table 3.4 below. The difference between those who reported themselves as “sustainable” is 42 households for those who have not received an intervention and 97 HH from those who had. However, those reporting themselves as “destitute” is higher for those who have received SomReP interventions.

This may be due to targeting criteria as the highest intervention type received by this all groups was cash or food programming.

Table 3.4 Self-reported resilience by type of SomReP Intervention

Self-Reported Resilience								
	Sustainable		Viable		Struggling		Destitute	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All Households	139	33%	144	34%	113	26%	31	7%
By SomReP Intervention Type								
No Intervention	42	32%	46	35%	31	24%	12	9%
Any SomReP Intervention	97	33%	98	33%	82	28%	19	6%
Transfers (cash or in kind)	90	32%	95	34%	78	28%	15	5%
Community-level infrastructure	9	25%	9	25%	13	36%	5	14%
Credit-related interventions	8	36%	5	23%	7	32%	2	9%
Livestock-related interventions	12	29%	12	29%	11	27%	6	15%
Any training	10	50%	4	20%	5	25%	1	5%

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

3.11 Contingency resource access

SomReP's broad scope across different livelihood and geographic regions of Somalia means the consortium works with communities who may face any number of hazards and employ different coping mechanisms at different times. In Southern Somalia, districts such as Doolow and Afgoye experience seasonal flooding while Dhusamareb experiences economic pressures from regular conflict between armed actors. In Puntland and Somaliland regions, areas with SomReP programming face regular dry season water shortages, livestock and human diseases as well as clan conflict in certain areas that border the two regions. These hazards affect different livelihood groups in different ways, and communities have limited options to cope with these hazards that are often exacerbated by economic, political and clan dynamics.

Specific large scale hazards did occur in the initial years of programming. In November 2013, a large cyclone landed in Puntland creating local flooding that resulted in major losses of livestock, human deaths and destruction of household and community assets. In 2014 during the Hagaa dry season both Puntland and Southern Somalia experienced a serious drought after rains from the preceding Gu season failed. The failed rains resulted in poor crop production in the South and serious water shortages in Puntland.

Table 3.5 below summarizes qualitative data findings on the major hazards faced, other problems that the communities highlighted, the main existing strategies for dealing with these hazards and problems,

and the most vulnerable groups. To the extent possible, the hazards are ranked, although for the most part, the hazards were not ranked in the actual data. And in instances where respondents in interviews or discussions ranked hazards, it was not possible to discern the disagreement between/amongst the respondents. Therefore is it difficult to assess frequency and severity. Across the five locations, drought was identified as the most critical hazard. In Afgooye, respondents noted that droughts result in temporary loss of small farmer livelihoods as farms are sometimes temporarily abandoned to pursue other sources of income. For agro-pastoral populations, livestock were either lost or their conditions deteriorated during prolonged periods of drought. In Badhan, respondents noted that drought led to environmental problems, water shortages, loss of income, displacement, and rural urban-migration.

The second major hazard identified across all five locations was torrential rains and flooding. In Afgooye, while floods do not happen very often, they were noted to cause population displacements, damage crops and infrastructure, and reduce access to the markets. As a result of any of these events, respondents noted that food prices could then rise. In Odweyne, respondents also noted the detrimental impact of seasonal floodwaters (rain run-off) that could cause soil erosion and gulley formation. There appears to be some disagreement about the threat of flood as a hazard with some respondents playing down its risks). Floods are greater hazards during the short deyr rainy season than during the longer gu rains. In Eyl and Badhan, respondents referred to illegal fishing or jirifle as a major hazard. They noted that jirifle had a large impact on the fishing economy, with larger boats damaging smaller nets of the local fisherman, the local lobster habitat, often intimidating smaller-scale fisherman and forcing them not fish in traditional fishing areas.

Other hazards, problems, or threats mentioned included insecurity or conflict, due in part to armed non state actors presence in some of these locations. But there are other sources of conflict as well, including clan rivalry and conflict over resources (which in some cases overlap). In Afgooye, respondents also noted conflict between riverine farming communities and pastoral communities over access to canals and water and pasture for livestock. In addition, respondents referred to diseases (human and livestock), out-migration of youths, lack of basic services, piracy, general poverty, and food price hikes as additional hazards.

Table 3.5 Qualitative data findings on Hazards, Problems, Coping and Vulnerable Groups

Hazards, Problems, Coping and Vulnerable Groups				
Location	**Hazard ranking***	**Other problems/threats***	**Coping mechanisms**	**Vulnerable Groups**
Eyl	Drought Cyclones/storms (flooding) "Cold rain" Tsunami (?) Unrest in Yemen Local conflict not noted	Illegal fishing (Jirifle) Piracy Water access Health (widespread outbreaks reported) Loss of skills Qa'at addiction "Gate-keepers"	Cell phone networks/ information and credit Remittances/social network Asset sales Water tanking Piracy Migration (esp. youth) Digging water pans Natural resource extraction NGO support	Women Elderly Disabled Children Certain sub-clans Migrant labourers (fishing) Those with large number of livestock
Badhan	Drought Storms/flooding (esp. in mountains Environmental degradation	Water shortages Illegal fishing Out-migration of youth (Tahrib) Influence of drugs Poor quality of roads	Aid "attraction" Migration Water trucking Herd splitting Credit Asset sales Increased natural resource extraction Investing in children's education (long-term)	Children and youth Women Pastoralists (due to recurring drought) Expastoralists/marginalized groups (pastoralists who have lost all their animals—Lo'jir and Reer Lo'aad sub clans) "People with no external support"
Dollow	Drought Flooding (Dayax; Beeritir not close to river) Conflict/insecurity due to Al-Shabaab presence in rural areas	Disease (human and livestock) Lack of basic services Environmental damage	Share-cropping arrangement Water trucking Credit Herd splitting Sharing resources/foods Saving schemes Increased environmental extraction	Families without social network Women Local people who "cannot light their fire"
Odweyne	Droughts Floods Communicable diseases (human and livestock)	Environmental damages (ex. soil erosion; gulley formation; spread of *Garanwaa* tree) General poverty Lack of basic services	Credit/support from traders Destocking Sharing resources (animal fodder; water; food; cost of transportation; livestock – *Xoologooyo*)	Families who rely on others (less to give during crises) Traders (pressure to provide loans/support for customers, friends, relatives) Pastoralists
Afgooye	Drought Floods Conflict/insecurity (due to Al-Shabaab and other militia groups)	Silting of canals Tsetse fly (livestock owners) Irrigation infrastructure damage (caused by flooding) Reduced access to roads Food price hikes	Migrant labour (leave farms and look for labour in Asiendos, Mogadishu, Afgoi, Merka) Access aid in IDP camps Seek remittances from family/friends Destocking Food reserves Agricultural sharing mechanism	Farmers without access to irrigation Women Children

To the extent possible, hazards and problems are ranked in terms of importance

On the other hand, quantitative data showed that the most common shocks experienced by households were market shocks (46% of households reported experiencing this), of the 46% of

households that reported experiencing market shocks, 53% of these households reported the market shock as recently as the April - May Gu rainy season in 2015 as shown in Table 3.6.
Drought (45%) was the second most common shock. Other shocks experienced by surveyed households included crop and livestock disease (21%), flood (15%), human death or disease (11%), and conflict/ violence, displacement (2%) and road block robbery (2%, 2% and 1% respectively).

It is important to note that while the market shocks appeared prominently in the quantitative mid-term evaluation, focus group participants did not rank it highly as a hazard risk in the qualitative evaluation. This high score may also be related to an increase in access to market price education and information and its relation to food security. More small traders, pastoralists and agro pastoralists are increasingly getting better market information through mobile phone networks and consistent radio broadcasts of market price information. Similarly, out of those who reported drought as the main shock, 79%, experienced the shock during the last season's Jilaal (January - March) period.

Table 3.6 Percentage of households affected by a particular shock in a particular season

% of households affected by a particular shock, during a particular season								
Timing of Shock	Type of Shock							
	Drought	Flood	Crop / livestock disease	Human disease	Conflict / violence	Displace ment	Road block robbery	Market shock
Recently (in Gu)	8%	65%	49%	54%	50%	14%	33%	53%
Last season (in Jilaal)	79%	2%	34%	15%	30%	14%	-	27%
Deyr	2%	33%	4%	9%	-	71%	-	2%
Hagaa	7%	-	9%	17%	20%	-	67%	17%
Gu (this time) last year	5%	-	3%	4%	-	-	-	1%

The majority (49%) of households in Agro pastoral areas reported drought as the main shock experienced then market shocks by 47% of households. Similarly, Peri urban households are mostly affected by drought. Households in pastoral areas indicate market shocks as the most common shock experienced followed by drought. It should be noted that by definition conflict and violence are under reported due to security related access issues for both researchers and project implementation in general.

On the same note, 93% of affected households reported that drought affected their primary livelihoods. These high percentages held true even when disaggregated by livelihood group. The percentage of agro-pastoralist, pastoralist and peri-urban households which reported that the drought affected their primary livelihoods was 93%, 97% and 86% respectively. The degree of recovery and time to recovery also varied by livelihood group. Looking at time to recover from drought the "median" recovery time category selected was roughly a year, with just recovery times on average "longer" for

pastoralist households and shortest for peri-urban households. Peri urban households are seen to recover faster from drought, this could be tied to the aspect of dependence on income generating activities that are not non seasonal, access to markets, information sources and remittances.

A brief examination of recovery among recipients and non-recipients of SomReP programs shows that the impacts of drought in particular (although not other types of shocks) were reportedly less severe among program recipients, and recovery times were on average shorter, with these differences significant at the 99% and 95% levels (respectively) for all program recipients and at the 95% level for recipients of transfers, in cash or in kind. This observation is promising, and while we cannot as yet make a causal claim it is suggestive of an impact area to further explore with the endline analysis. In order to understand if this is a result of SomReP beneficiaries being ex ante better able to recover in depth interviews should be considered at the endline.

Qualitative data found that respondents across the different locations named several coping strategies to manage difficult times. Social connection was a major strategy with respondents from all five areas "shouting out" to their friends, relatives, and other clan members for support. In Dollow, respondents noted sharing donkey carts for water collection with those who did not have them, sharing foods and raising money to provide help to those who "cannot light their fire." There are important clan differences to note in a population's capacity to access assistance during crises and dry seasons; those clans with wealthier, more diverse, and urban connections appeared more able to leverage these networks during difficult times.

Qualitative findings indicated that credit and support from traders was noted by a number of respondents as a coping strategy. Respondents noted, however, that access to credit was not equal. Clan identity played a large role in an individuals' ability to access food and water on credit; if he/she were unable to repay a debt (ex. after the rain comes), the wider sub-clan will be called upon to repay. Respondents also noted migrant labor was a coping strategy. Respondents in Afgooye noted that some left their farms in search for labor in local market towns or in Mogadishu, and Merka.

A number of respondents noted receiving assistance from NGOs and in the case of Afgooye respondents also reported receiving aid from nearby IDP camps. Other coping strategies included selling off assets and de-stocking, reducing the number of meals and turning to food reserves from good seasons. The use of mobile telephone technology was reported have made significant changes, in terms of accessing information, reaching relatives abroad, receiving remittances, and improving linkages to the market.

Those without strong social networks were also identified as being particularly vulnerable. For example in Eyl, migrant labourers who work in the fishing industry without a support network were identified as being vulnerable as they did not have anyone they could turn to during difficult town. In fact, respondents noted that these migrant labourers could be considered as extra burden as they would have to be supported by the local population. Moreover, in Badhan, respondents identified the Lo'jir (cattle herders) or Reer Lo'aad (people of the cattle) as another vulnerable population in the area. They are from a marginalized clan, the Dir, and have lost almost all of their cattle in the recent years. Respondents in Badhan reported that these groups were not being supported by aid agencies.

Marginalized sub-clans also appear as a vulnerable group, particularly in Dollow and Afgooye (Note: clan marginalization is probably a more serious issue in the South and Central regions than in the North, also other forms of inclusion and exclusion may exist in Puntland and Somaliland. This issue remains to be understood in greater depth. In Odweyne, traders were identified as a vulnerable group as there is a lot of pressure to provide loans and support to their customers, friends, and relatives during difficult times.

All of this section underlines the important of social networks and social connectedness. In many, but not all, cases this implies the need to better understand the relationship of clans and sub-clans. In several of the locations—notably Dollow and Badhan—it is clear that one clan or sub-clan dominates the staff of the SomReP partner agency, and that in both places, this significantly shapes programs and targeting in favor of that group. In other locations (notably Dollow and Afgooye) clan membership significantly influences access to resources (including both natural resources and agency resource).

While it is difficult to determine accurately, it is believed that a considerable percentage (5-30%) of the population are receiving regular remittances from abroad. Some key informants in Badhan District estimated that between a third and three quarters of the individual households receive remittance income from abroad on a regular basis. Those living in urban areas are much more likely to receive this income than are rural dwellers. Remittances also play a major role in Eyl, with both incoming (from diaspora population) and outgoing remittances (earnings from fishing and laborers from other parts of Somalia who send money back home).

Income from remittances were noted as being important for those in town but less so for those in the rural areas. There was also a significant outflow or remittances out of Badhan to support people elsewhere, namely children who were pursuing education. The amount varied, with increases during Ramadan and during lean or difficult times. On the other hand, at mid-term, 43% of villages reported having Hawala services, with 100% of all Peri urban villages having Hawala services. This points to the growing significance of remittances over time as a source of income and support for households during times of distress. Results of the mid-term survey point out that *Hagbad*[18] or *Ayuutos* were present in 57% of villages surveyed with a majority (86%) reported in Agro pastoral zones. While 33% of communities indicated having microfinance organizations. In the agro pastoral zone, six out of the 10 villages sampled had microfinance organizations, while 14% of villages in pastoral areas had the same. All sampled locations in Doolow had microfinance institutions. Insights from qualitative data suggested that where they have been set up, VSLAs and crisis modifiers seem to be working well—and important component of the "absorptive capacity" building part of the SomReP programming model.

Results showed that 50% of all households surveyed had taken out a loan in the past 12 months. Of these, Pastoral households were more likely to take a loan (64%) than Agro-Pastoral households (52%) and much more likely than Per-urban households (26%). Of those households with a loan, the majority (76%) were taken in food and not cash.

There were no significant differences in borrowing rates between male and female headed households. Male headed households borrowed slightly more on average (USD 255.78) than female headed households (USD 235.75). Reasons for taking on debt, debt type and source and payback period did

[18] Hagbad/Ayuuto: Loosely translated as 'help' and 'sharing'. Rotating savings group; a savings association into which each member contributes an amount of money monthly, and then members take turns collecting the total pool of money each month

not vary significantly with household head gender. Roughly half (48%) of households reported that they took a loan from a merchant/ lender. In no livelihood group did more than 6% of respondents say that they took on debt from another source. Three per cent of respondents cited having taken loans from a Savings Group.

The repayment period for debt varied however for each group, with an unspecified repayment date was the most popular payback period mentioned. The second most popular option varied in each livelihood group. Moreover, 26% of all households reported that in the previous 12 months, they had tried to take out a loan and failed. This was most likely for Agro-pastoralists (33%), followed by pastoralists (20%) and peri-urban households (10%)—the main reasons being inability to afford the fees. In some of the qualitative data, respondents mentioned that those who participated in cash-for-work programs saw increased household food consumption and helped to clear debts. This could be used to further support the popularity and successes that have been noted around cash for work projects.

3.12 Preliminary comparisons between the quantitative and qualitative findings

Both qualitative and quantitative instruments were included in the midterm evaluation, recognizing the critical importance of mixed methods approach in resilience research (Barrett and Constas 2014). However, while these instruments were developed in parallel and carefully designed to include complementary information, they were not comprehensively integrative. Recognizing this gap and the opportunity to identify areas for further/more in-depth research in the end line evaluation, Tufts University undertook an exercise to compare and contrast the findings from the midterm quantitative and qualitative data. They reviewed both qualitative (key informant interviews; focus group discussions; summary field notes) and quantitative (household surveys) data and resulting reports from the midterm evaluation.

In interviews and focus group discussions, majority of the respondents across sites noted that females were more vulnerable. In the future, it will be critical to better understand how these female-headed households may be more vulnerable (if at all) through both qualitative and quantitative data. And in turn, mixed methods approaches can help identify ways in which programs such as SomReP can alleviate hardships in a gender-sensitive manner.

Clan identity and clan dynamics featured prominently in qualitative data (interviews, field notes, and group discussions). Yet, quantitative data were unable to capture this element due to the cultural inappropriateness of directly inquiring about clan affiliations and relationships. Given the role clan identity can play in not only a household/community's underlying vulnerability but also its capacity to recover from and bounce back following a shock or crisis, it is critical to better measure this element.

Looking forward, there is a need to explore options for proxy indicators for clan identity or other ways of capturing this critical element when conducting household- and community-level surveys. And moreover, it will be critical for SomReP to not only recognize these dynamics in play but also plan out how to effectively take them into account in their programs and activities.

Women, children, elderly, the disabled, and those without social networks were identified in almost all qualitative data as the most vulnerable yet it remains unclear how or why. As noted in midterm evaluation report, there is indeed a need to further assess in what way these groups are rendered more

vulnerable and what programmatic implications there may be in targeting and nature of activities for future interventions.

In both qualitative and quantitative data, social connectedness was noted as a critical component of resilience. In the midterm household surveys, almost half of respondents noted that they would likely/ would possibly likely help or support a friend/family/clan member in community who experienced a shock that affected all of his her income/saving. And in interviews and discussions, respondents noted that their social networks, or those whom they could "cry to," were critical during both normal times and crises. In quantitative data, remittances were noted as the second most important source of household incomes for 23% of the respondents during the Gu season. However, in other seasons, the prominence of remittances fell. Qualitative data confirmed that remittances were highly seasonal; contrary to quantitative findings, however, respondents noted that remittances typically increased during the dry season.

While the midterm evaluation, through both qualitative and quantitative approaches, identified social connectedness as a critical factor in resilience, questions remain. First, qualitative data showed that these networks and connections were not the same – those in urban areas, those with affiliations to dominant clans or sub-clans, or those with international diaspora connections – were viewed as having a stronger social network. Moreover, in household surveys, female headed-households reported a fewer number of people they could turn to for assistance during both crisis and normal times. In future evaluations, it will be important to characterize the nature of these social connections (which households have them; how do they leverage them during normal times vs. crisis; gendered dimensions, clan dimensions, geographic dimensions of social connections etc). Moreover, noting that households turn to different social connections during times of crises (compared to during normal times), it is important to capture these differences. In identifying these behaviours, programs such as SomReP could better incorporate such information in early warning systems to trigger programs in advance of deteriorating conditions.

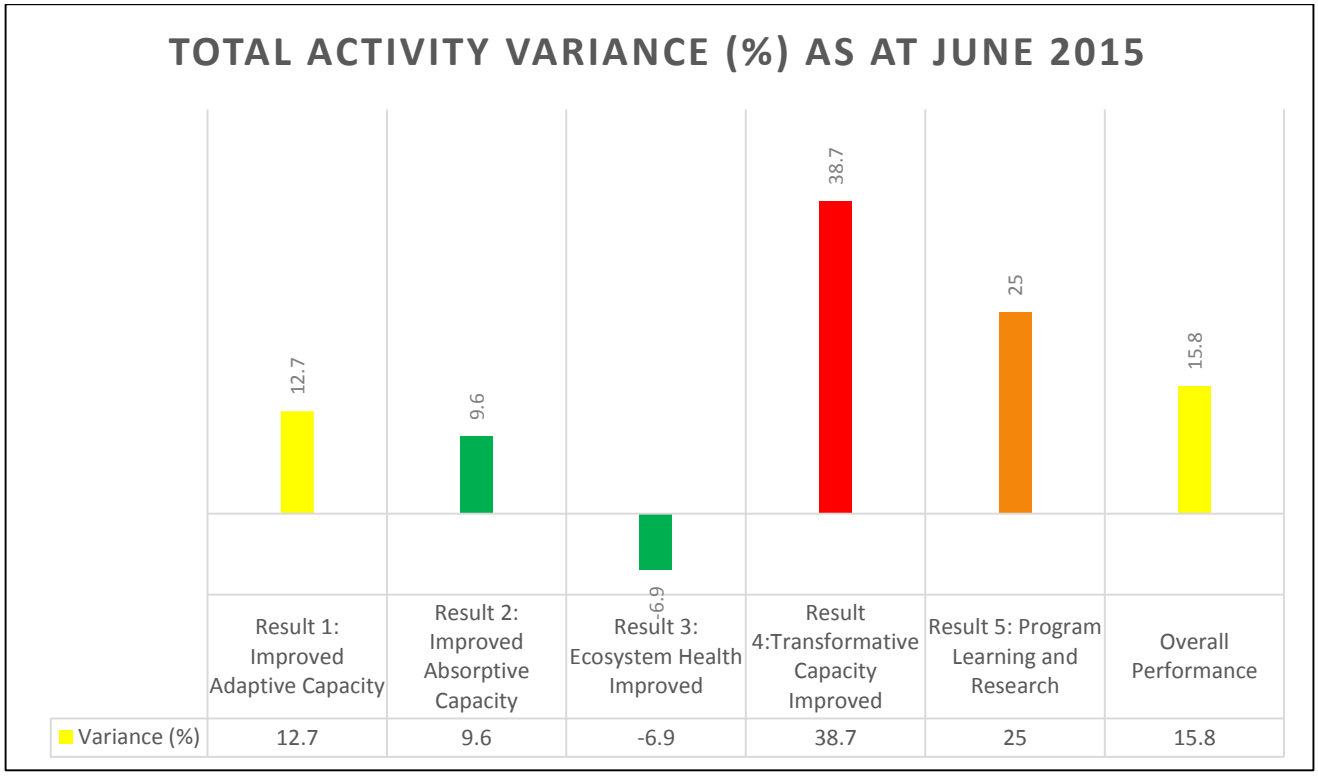
Looking at remittances in qualitative data, remittances from friends and/or relatives in other parts of Somalia or international diaspora were noted prominently as a critical factor in the livelihoods of many people. In quantitative data, remittances were noted as the second most important source of household incomes for 23% of the respondents during the Gu season. However, in other seasons, the prominence of remittances fell. Qualitative data confirmed that remittances were highly seasonal; contrary to quantitative findings, however, respondents noted that remittances typically increased during the dry season.

In future research, additional information on remittances should be collected. Often indicative of first response, community members/diaspora respond to calls for help and remit; remittances and in turn a household's social connectedness likely play a critical role in its capacity to resile from and/or bounce back from shocks. Future research should endeavour to better capture this element. Qualitative methods could examine: which households/communities have access to remittances? How do remittances vary by season and during good/bad times? Quantitative approaches could seek to better quantify the role of remittances in HH livelihoods.

4 Consortium Findings

This section details findings which pertain to the SomReP consortium model and focuses on issues which are considered internal and focus on the consortium itself. During the study period program implementation is presented in Figure 4.1 which presents total activity variance as at June 2015. Across the five program result areas the program was 16% behind in terms of planned deliverables and 26% underspent as per planned spending rates.

Figure 4.1 Program implementation progress against target 2013-215



In the Somali context issues such as access and security contribute to implementation difficulties at the field level. Importantly however, the nature and design of SomReP programming also contributes challenges in terms of delivery. Two main issues arise here. Firstly following 20 years of predominately humanitarian relief interventions community mobilisation and participation in program objectives requires a large amount of human resources and time. The technical capacity of staff to mobilise and empower communities and their readiness to engage in programming has negatively impacted on result area. A combination of these factors has contributed to this result being 39% behind planned deliverables at this stage in the program.

In contrast to the challenges in civil society capacity building, other key result areas are performing comparatively well. Result 2 (Absorptive capacity) is only 9% behind planned deliverables and Result 3 (Ecosystem management) is 6% ahead of planned deliverables as of June 2015. The reason for this higher performance is that the majority of the deliverables in these areas have been to date CFW focused activities.

Disaster Risk Reduction activities in results 2 and 3 aiming to reduce high priority risks such as water source rehabilitation, rangeland rehabilitation and flood mitigation have largely been undertaken by dry season CFW. Livelihood infrastructure activities such as new water points, market hubs, pasture development, irrigation channels and feed roads were also undertaken with dry season CFW. Conditional cash transfers are a common humanitarian intervention in Somalia and consortium staff have a good experience in this approach. CFW is well understood by communities and occurs in dry season when HH incomes are under stress. As a result, these activities have been popular with beneficiaries and rapidly implemented by staff. The key difference between humanitarian and resilience CFW programming is that activity targets exclusively focused on risk reduction and livelihood infrastructure rather than any activity for dry season income only. CFW for was also a primary methodology used by consortium partners following the March 2014 Gu rain failure to support communities over the dry season. Based on the mid-term findings on improved HH food consumption score, improve water access and reductions in HH debt it is possible to speculate that CFW interventions have some impact on output and outcome level impact indicators.

Under key result 1(Livelihood adaption) the results have been slightly less successful in staying on planned course with 13% less deliverables than planned as of June 2015. In spite of being behind in activities there have been some successful approaches for each livelihood impact group. Share cropping or "NGO agriculture" has succeeded in getting many landless farmers on the land producing a regular income from irrigation agriculture with organic inputs. Animal health services in the form certified community animal health workers and supporting veterinary suppliers has provided pastoralist communities with consistent services to maintain herd health and prevent epidemics. Community of Fodder production has shown good success for pastoral communities to maintain herd body weight, and increase HH income by also establishing a link between rural and peri-urban economies in the form of growing fodder market hubs in villages. Savings and Loans Groups have grown rapidly with community demand high for this methodology. There are 49 groups established and they have been providing multiple loans to members for over a year.

There is a synergistic effect between CFW and saving groups which has been achieved in some locations. Increased dry season cash flow provides HH with the ability to pay off pre-existing debt and accumulated savings. Savings groups and CFW have been successful and work well together leading to need for there to be much stronger linkages between the two approaches. Saving groups should accompany CFW programming to maximise opportunity for HH's to accumulate savings for contingency and reduce HH debt. Savings Groups programming needs to be scaled up to be widely available to be all impact groups across the program rather than focusing primarily on peri-urban HH's without access to rural incomes from agriculture and pastoralism.

4.1 Consortium program design

At the overall level of the SomReP consortium, qualitative findings found there was a sense that the work plan was not well understood at the field level, and field level staff struggled to locate their activities within the overall SomReP work plan and log frame. There was a general sense from field staff that the Nairobi office tends to drive local programming according to the work plan rather than according to local priorities. Additionally, staff at some locations report feeling quite disconnected from the SomReP program technical unit. Staff often noted that procedures such as getting documents

signed at the Nairobi level (not clear whether SomReP or the partner headquarters should sign) and the release of funds significantly constrained programming at the local level.

Although the program is labelled "resilience," there is a wide variability in programs on the ground, and it is not clear what distinguishes the programs as "resilience," as opposed to humanitarian interventions or development programs. Program staff in the field complain of lack of training and upgrading opportunities. Overall, the program is struggling with time pressures and many programs are well behind in implementation.

One notable area of slow implementation is the early warning/early action (EW/EA) committees. In the areas where it had been reported that these committees are active, it turned out that the existing committees had been set up by HADMA, not by SomReP. It makes sense for SomReP to collaborate with these already-existing structures rather than creating a parallel structure, but this means that in reality, EW/EA committees have yet to be fully set up and made operational by SomReP. Given the nature of the SomReP program model and the level of hazards and threats in the operational areas, this activity should be prioritized. However it is a complex series of activities on the ground—simply forming the committees is probably the least complicated part of the process.

There are varying degrees of consultation between the SomReP partner and the local community, but in general, where those consultations were stronger, programs were most successful. There was a question as to whether Odweyne should be included in SomReP at all, in that by comparison to other areas, it seemed to be much better off. Only in Eyl did there seem to be relatively fewer problems with geographic targeting. Moreover, while respondents identified vulnerable groups such as women, disabled, children, and the elderly, it remains unclear if and how SomReP programs are targeting these groups.

Researchers observed that in at least two cases (Dolo and Badhan) agencies were observed to represent one clan or sub-clan in the project area. In Badhan, it was also noted that little support was provided to one of the most vulnerable groups in the area, the Lo'jir. Respondents also noted that there was lack of consultation with the community, particularly with rural areas. However the research team have also pointed out that the reason that this minority group are not supported in this case is not specifically because of any clan bias exclusively within SomReP organizations, it is a general situation that applies to all agencies working in the area.

In general, there was widespread appreciation for the training component of SomReP. Not only was the technical content well received, but people had a greater shared sense of their problems and constraints and the training helped to build some community momentum and spirit for addressing common problems.

Community Animal Health Worker interventions were working well in a couple of locations, although as mentioned above, different groups have very different needs with regard to animal health, and the needs of owners of limited numbers of livestock should be catered for as well as for large-scale pastoralists. Where they have been set up, VSLs and crisis modifiers seem to be working well—and important component of the "absorptive capacity" building part of the SomReP programming model.

Clearly, there is need for more depth staff and community development in understanding resilience and how it can be specifically designed for in each context. This requires more thorough community consultations in the design and planning process. There are varying degrees of consultation between the SomReP partner and the local community, but in general, where those consultations were stronger, programs were most successful. There are several targeting issues that emerged it is not clear if the targeting was defined by agency operational footprint with existing projects or by need in that some locations included in SomReP seemed better off than other areas which were not. In Eyl, there seem to be relatively fewer problems with geographic targeting. While respondents identified vulnerable groups such as women, disabled, children, and the elderly, it remains unclear if and how SomReP programs are targeting these groups specifically.

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Programs already emphasize the issue of diversification, but this is mostly in terms of the diversification of livelihood strategies, and to some degree assets (ie. cash savings in the VSLs etc.). But the real need for diversification is in terms of exposure to risks and hazards, not just in terms of livelihood strategies and assets. Given that drought is the biggest hazard faced by communities in this study, the success of programs in terms of diversification should not just be a matter of diversifying into different crops or livestock, but diversifying into different livelihoods that are not as exposed to drought as a hazard.

4.2 Consortium technical capacity

A primary role of the consortium Technical Unit (TU) is to build the required technical capacity in the partner agencies to deliver the program design on the ground. Appendix 7 details trainings delivered to date by the technical unit. In theory, this should not be difficult given that the program design is made up of best practices of consortium membership. However, not all agencies are specialists in all technical disciplines and resilience is a widespread mix of interrelated disciplines. As a result, the required technical expertise to deliver a resilience program can stretch individual agencies beyond their capacity.

To add to this reality is the technical capacity and experience of the field staff available for hire by NGOs in the operational area. Given the two decades of lack of formal education system in Somalia, the availability of suitable qualified and experienced Somali staff is limited—particularly in the more remote districts where SomReP operates. This is further complicated by the need for the local authorities to endorse recruited staff and the clan bias that can come into effect in this process. As a result, hiring competent staff and training them in a wide range of technical areas has made delivery of full set of programming a challenge.

This is most clearly seen in the difference between the results achieved in results 2, 3 & 4. Results 2 & 3 have been primary delivered using CFW, a common humanitarian activity which SomReP agencies have wide expertise in the field. Result 4 focuses on civil society capacity building and it is not a common skill set amongst direct service delivery oriented humanitarian staff. Importantly in some contexts such

as Dollow or Belet Xaawo such structures are absent and agencies only work with village level structures. Although these skills are available in a small group of SomReP partners, these staff are employed full time by other grants and their skills are not being fully utilized to address capacity gaps in implementation and capacity. This has resulted in the TU providing all training support across the result areas and the field staff being overwhelmed with training. The level of training provided is presented in Table 4.1. The high demands for training means that the ongoing technical support follow up of partners in the field is delayed and activities are slow to get moving toward planned targets.

If the TU had increased funding, it would be able to cover specific service gaps in civil society capacity building. However, the TU seeks to remain relatively lean to deliver value for money for donors, and has limited resources. Moreover, the TU should in theory be able to use the combine's resources of the consortium to deliver the training and technical support required if qualified trainers were made available. A solution must be found between the demands of the design, the capacity of the agencies on the ground, and the available technical support resources of the consortium membership and the wider context. Possible solutions to address this situation are presented in section 7.

Table 4.1 Technical capacity building of partner agencies by SomReP Technical Unit 2013 - 2015

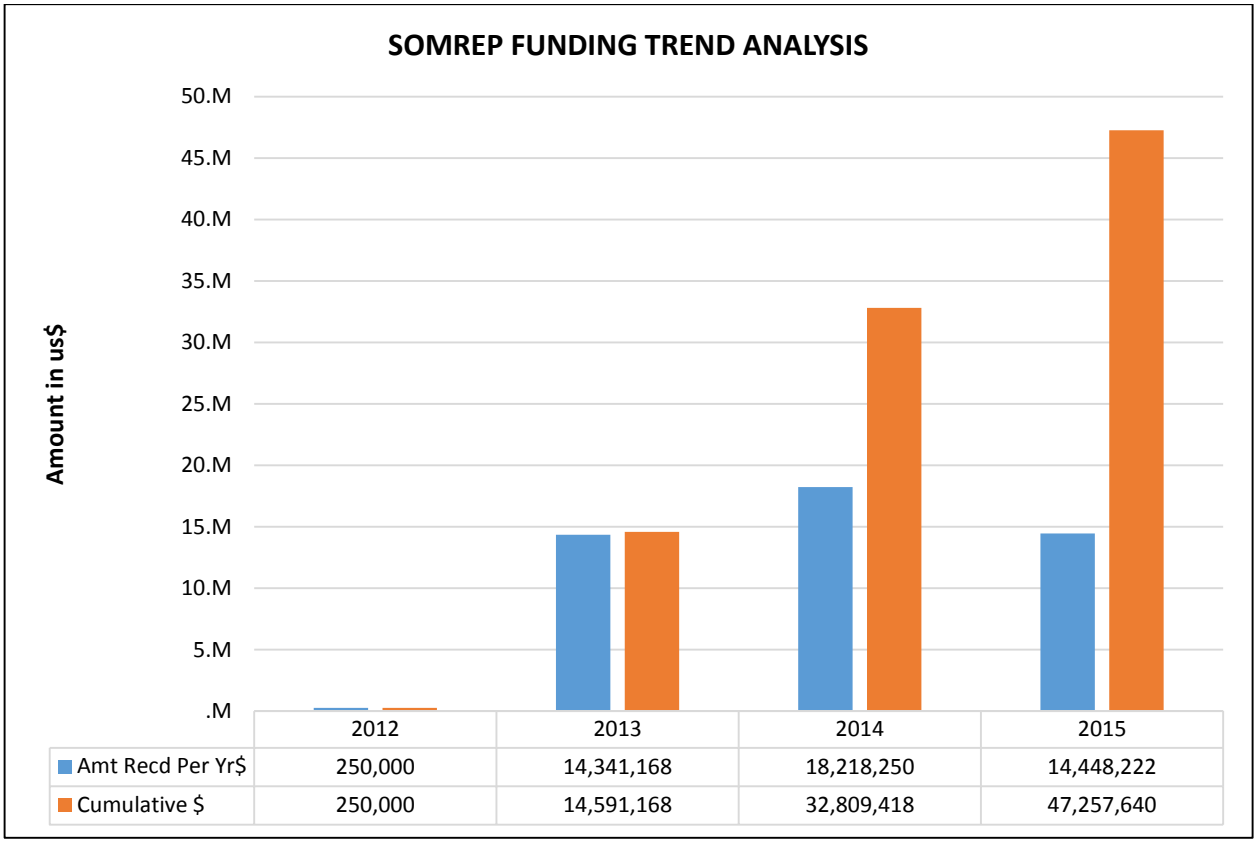
SOMREP - List of Trainings Conducted (Since inception in 2013)									
	Number of participants								
Category /Training Conducted	**Dates**	**ACF**	**ADRA**	**CARE**	**COOPI**	**DRC**	**OXFAM**	**WV**	**Total**
GENERAL									
Community Entry (awareness creation, beneficiary identification)	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
PRA basic principles, methods and tools,	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
How to conduct and formulate CAP Surveys, (frontline staff)	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
Community Action Plans development & NRM	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
SomReP's vulnerability assessment approach (customized PRA), all partners (ToT to national-level staff)	Mar-14	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	**12**
Monitoring and Evaluation Training of Trainers for partners' M&E staff	Aug-14								**0**
Market monitoring training with FEWSNET	Dec-14								**0**
Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA)	Apr-15								**0**
AGRO PASTORAL									
Training of Farmer Group organization	Sep-13				3	3			**6**
Good Agricultural Practices focusing on crops	Nov 2013				3	3			**6**
Principles of Drought Tolerant Crop management	Dec-13				3	3			**6**

Fodder production training, (frontline staff)	Feb-14				3	3			**6**
Farmer field School Establishment and Management,	1 - 3 & 7 April 2014				3	3			**6**
Postharvest Grain Handling/Management	16 - 17 & 26 July 2014				3	3			**6**
Organic Farming conducted (GAP) by Kenya Institute of Organic Farming	1 - 9 Sept 2014		1		3	3			**7**
Good Agriculture Practices (crop husbandry , Soil fertility management, FFS, IPM) (Hargeisa)	16 - 23 March 2015	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	**9**
PASTORAL									
How to Conduct NRM Mapping (frontline staff),	July 2013				3	3			**6**
Community-based Rangeland Management	Dec 2013 & August 2015				3	2			**5**
Community-based Rangeland Management	1-Aug	3		2					**5**
Grazing Management (frontline staff),	Dec-13				3	2			**5**
Establishment of Sustainable Animal Health System – CAHWs and PVPs on Minimum standards	Jan-14				3	2			**5**
Rangeland Management Training,	Sep-14	4		2					**6**
Pastoralist Field School	May-14				3	2			**5**
PERI URBAN									
Cash for Work Training, (frontline staff) - Dollow	Jan 2014				3	3			**6**
Savings Groups Training - Dollow	14 - 17 Dec 2014				3	1		2	**6**
Business facilitation and Savings Groups Formation to the WV staff in Hargeisa under the DFAT program	23 - 26 February 2015							6	**6**
Business facilitation, VSLAs/Self Help Groups and Value Chain Development in Hargeisa	1 - 4 June 2015	1	2	2			12	3	**20**

4.3 Stakeholder engagement (donor)

SomReP has had significant growth in program grants since inception in November 2012. Initial seed funding of approximately USD $350,000 from member agencies has grown to an accumulated total of USD $47 million in donor funds by May 2015 as illustrated by Figure 4.2. The donor portfolio has expanded from a single donor in 2013 to seven in 2015 and includes Danida, Sida, Australia DFAT, USAID/OFDA, USAID/Food for Peace, SDC, and an anticipated grant from EU/Devco.

Figure 4.2 Funding Trend Analysis



	2012	2013	2014	2015
Amt Recd Per Yr$	250,000	14,341,168	18,218,250	14,448,222
Cumulative $	250,000	14,591,168	32,809,418	47,257,640

Donors have embraced the opportunity of funding a program to address the causes of chronic food security and livelihood instability in the Somali context. Donor engagement in the program design review, baseline and context issues has been high with the establishment of the Donor Advisory Group (DAG). This group has membership from current donors, prospective donors and influential members of the funding landscape of Somalia. The DAG meetings consist of 25-30 participants and takes place quarterly or on an ad-hoc basis timed to program milestones. Engagement of this donor group has supported SomReP in refining the programming of resilience to donor priorities and other programming with UN and the Government of Somalia. SomReP has also been able to provide input to donors on funding strategies for resilience. The DAG meetings provide a valuable forum for discussing solutions to shared issues in the Somali context within interagency coordination and relationships with Somali federal and regional governments. The high level of engagement of donors with SomReP has resulted in successful advocacy for necessary multi- year funding commitment for a resilience program to have impact. Funding for up five-six years would be required to achieve the program objectives in the currently programming locations. Although SomReP has been successful in mobilising funds for the first three years of programming, the donor commitment for further –two - three years is yet to be secured and is dependent on consortium performance and measurable program impact.

5 Research and Learning

The following Program research documentation have been completed:

- 19 technical guidance notes
- 7 PRA assessment reports
- FS& L baseline report
- No Regrets Early Action study
- Becoming Early Action Agencies paper
- Improved share Cropping best practice study
- Resilience System Analysis for pastoral and agriculture sectors report

Furthermore, SomReP has also conducted the following learning events

- SomReP created the Resilience Learning Network for Somalia in collaboration with UN Joint
- Resilience Program and BRCIS consortium. Two annual events held to date.
- Resilience measurement methodologies. July 2014. Experts in resilience measurement from UN, Tufts, Tango, IDS, ODI, Cornell shared approaches to measuring resilience for NGO practitioners. Participation from NGOs and UN agencies implementing resilience programs.
- Resilience Systems Analysis of pastoralism and agriculture sectors. February 2015. OECD facilitated systems analysis with federal Somali government ministries of Planning and International cooperation, Livestock & Rangeland, Agriculture, Water & Energy, Health and Education. Participation from NGOs and UN agencies implementing resilience programs.
- Regionally, SomReP gave presentations at the Resilience measurement principles in 2013 HPN event and at the Becoming Early Action Agencies in 2014 HPN event.

In addition, SomReP made global presentations at the following events:

- Resilience measurement approaches at USAID Woodrow Wilson Centre, 2013
- Becoming Early Action Agencies at Arab Platform event of UNISDR, 2014
- Early Warning system at UN Building Resilience conference series, 2015

6 Federal Government of Somalia Recommendations

Following a two day workshop the Federal Government of Somalia made the following key recommendations in terms of SomRep programming.

6.1 Focus on Capacity Building

Capacity building of Somali staff & government with a focus on:
Hiring & deployment of high capacity technical staff for the project (including government staff)
Community development skills for the project staff (including government staff)
Joint M&E, exposure visits & knowledge transfer for staff (including government staff)
Development of policy, strategy & technical guidelines for government ministries
Provision of budget in projects for capacity building of government staff

6.2 Increase program scope

Increase the geographic scope of the program to include regions not covered by resilience projects.
Increase sector scope by including health and education activities.

Selection of region to be included based on locations with highest hazards.

6.3 Promote Participatory Approaches

Promote community ownership of the projects through participatory approaches in assessment, planning and implementation

Ensure consultative processes in projects with federal line ministries, regional governments and district authorities.

6.4 Increase focus on water provision

Increase project activity focus on water provision for agriculture and livestock

Focus on rain-fed areas to provide dry season water access for livelihoods

Ensure prior environmental impact assessment of water provision, especially boreholes to avoid damage to ground water supply

6.5 Align to government priorities

Align SomReP to development priorities of government in resilience

Consultative processes required with government to ensure no planning in isolation from federal and regional level and avoid unilateral decision making.

Secondary recommendations

Continue resilience program for longer term to move from emergency, recovery to sustainable development inventions

Target cash transfers only to most poor and substitute building livelihood assets to graduate out of poverty and avoid creating dependency

Support relocation of IDPs with durable livelihood solutions to return to original villages

7 Conclusion

The consortium must address a number of issues in order to improve the likelihood that funding for the necessary five-six years of programming is awarded in coming years. An internal consortium workshop was held in August which looked at many of the emerging issues and attempted to suggest how these could be best addressed.

7.1 Adaptive livelihoods

The program has had some challenges in implementing the program as planned. The challenges in result 1 (adaptive livelihoods) implementation is largely one of field staff technical capacity and developing this sufficiently across a wide technical expertise range to fulfil ambitious design objectives. Where technical expertise has been sufficient, there are promising signs of best practice such are the share cropping approach in Doolow by DRC and COOPI. Similarly, WV is showing good results in fodder production and CFW link to VSLAs. VSLA will become a larger part of result 1 moving forward. In order to maximize the benefits of best practice, SomReP must focus on combining approaches to achieve system wide resilience improvements. This means ensuring field teams have an integrated design for resilience aligned to the needs of key impact groups in specific locations. The related issue of social connections and social networks are highlighted throughout this work as an extremely important component of livelihoods. Much of this is mediated in terms of identity groups (clan and sub-clan

membership). This influences access to education, business and trade, migration, the diaspora and remittance income—and has access for programs discussed below. This information will not be obtained from household survey data, so more thought needs to be given to how this will be incorporated into end line analysis.

In terms of hazards, drought is the primarily hazard reported by all communities. There is the perpetual shortage of water during the dry season. Whether understood as limited access to social services or some other problem, it was notable that this issue recurs across all contexts, and for the most part is being address is a limited way through water pans with CFW. In the majority of programme locations, extreme shortages of water in dry seasons was reported. Water pans filled by seasonal rains; water trucked in during dry seasons and prolonged drought periods. As an agro-pastoral area, the livestock and cropping activities were strongly influenced by seasonality. Most of the water for the area came from water pans (berkads), which were filled with seasonal rains. During the dry season, there were regular shortages of water and during prolonged droughts, water had to be trucked in.

7.2 Absorptive Capacity and Ecosystem health

Results 2 (absorptive capacity) and result 3 (ecosystem health) have performed as planned or better than planned in delivering on the majority of operational targets. SomReP needs to build on the early success in CFW and Saving Groups. CFW has been successful in reducing HH debt and it appears to have influenced HH FSC. Linked to VSLA the effect could be synergistic with HHs being able to pay down debt, save money and consume more food. If CFW were able to be more focus on improving water access infrastructure and linked to VSLA, then further improvements in HH debt reduction and credit and water access in dry season could be expected as a result. A great focus on CFW-enabled water resource rehabilitation and credit access in coming years will improve resilience a gains for more vulnerable HHs.

There is a need to better understand the relationship of clans and sub-clans which has been discussed throughout this report. The issue in Somalia is that it is practically invisible to non-Somalis but it very visible to Somalis. The possibility of clan bias resulting in social exclusion in project activity targeting needs to be fully understood in project locations. Each project design and beneficiary targeting needs to be reviewed and potentially revised to ensure that targeting has occurred on the basis of need, rather than clan membership. This is a critical issue for future work to address in SomReP. This requires not only further research to provide deeper understanding of the issue but also vigorous targeting and design informed by good contextual and Do No Harm analysis to ensure such biases do not occur.

Respondents across the different locations named several coping strategies to manage difficult times. Qualitative results highlighted that social connection was a major strategy with respondents from all five areas “crying out” to their friends, relatives, and other clan members for support. In Doolow, respondents noted sharing donkey carts for water collection with those who did not have them, sharing foods and raising money to provide help to those who “cannot light their fire.” There are important clan differences to note in a population’s capacity to access assistance during crises and dry seasons; those clans with wealthier, more diverse, and urban connections appeared more able to leverage these networks during difficult times. Populations with good links to the diaspora, and remittances play a

major role in the livelihoods of many people. The same clans have a significant diaspora network. While figures are difficult to ascertain, it is estimated that 10-30% of the population receive regular remittances from abroad while 15-20% receive remittances from towns. Remittance amounts varied, increasing during difficult times and during Ramadan. Respondents noted that they "shout out" to relatives abroad during challenging times. Clan identity was also noted as being important for people's capacity to pay back debt. Livestock herders and traders were noted as having well-connected social networks. Credit support from traders was noted by a number of respondents as a coping strategy. Respondents noted, however, that access to credit was not equal. Clan identity played a large role in an individuals' ability to access food and water on credit; if he/she were unable to repay a debt (ex. after the rain comes), the wider sub-clan will be called upon to repay. There were high levels of remittances received by those in town and less so by those in the rural areas. Very strong social connections between rural and urban areas and was evident in the credits granted for water and other commodities, high levels of remittances from urban areas and abroad during both normal and crises periods. During times of crises, respondents noted that they are able to leverage these connections to support one another. The use of mobile telephone technology was reported have made significant changes, in terms of accessing information, reaching relatives abroad, receiving remittances, and improving linkages to the market between rural and urban areas.

There is strong emphasis on access to remittance income across all the locations visited, which raises two concerns. The first is about how accurately this information may be reported in household level survey data. There is significant evidence that this source of income is under reported. Estimates from key informants such as hawala agents, who are in position to know but who cannot disclose individual level information, suggest that in some places up to 30% of the local population are receiving remittance income from abroad. Hawala agents do not know how much of that is redistributed locally. But it will be important to compare the hawala agents' estimates with household level information. The second concern about remittance income is the question of what *implications that source of income holds for programmatic interventions.* Most of the programmatic interventions focus on productive rural activities such as livestock and agriculture. It may be possible to explore the role of remittances and external capital support from diaspora in the Early Warning/Early Action committees. There is significant evidence that in major crises, diaspora remittances , social networks and accessing financial support in country not only play a role in response, it is a qualitatively different role from remittances in more "normal" times (Maxwell and Majid, 2015).

The significance of remittances as a survival mechanism cannot be overstated. As such the programme need to understand how remittances enhance resilience and how to ensure those without access to them can be support more effectively. In addition, the role of the diaspora needs to be explored in terms of crisis response for a wider community rather than just the individual HH's with the right international connections for remittances. The connectedness between rural and urban communities and economies plays a major role in support for rural areas in dray season and crisis. The program needs to invest more into making these connections stronger and more diverse so that more beneficiaries have more options for support in times of stress and crisis. Remittances increase markedly in dry season to help people cope with the need to buy water. Those without remittances

obtain credit during dry season to purchase water trucking for livestock and household consumption. Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists noted obtaining credit during dry season in order to ensure water was available for their livestock. In the middle of a life-threatening drought and conflict emergency may not be the most opportune time to think of more sustainable solutions than water trucking—and yet water trucking is still mentioned as a common dry season activity, even in relatively "normal" or even above average rainfall years. Dry season access to water is a critical constraint nearly everywhere. Other seasonal issues include access to credit. Respondents mention that those who participated in CFW programs saw increased household food consumption, that it helped to clear debts and enable access to expensive water trucking in dry season.

Meanwhile, there was no clear link established in the data between SomReP established Village Savings and Loan (VSL) programs and this seasonal constraint on access to credit and water access. The lack of credit and water access in dry season could have been used to target the establishment of VSL programs. More work is clearly needed on both access water and credit or savings during the dry season. There appears to have been a 9% increase in water access the CFW activities in creating water pans. This could be more substantial is the CFW livelihood infrastructure, disaster risk reduction and ecosystem management need to places a higher emphasis on ensuring dry season water access as top priority. In addition, dry season access to credit through VSL programs could be better targeted to HH's with poor credit access (due to sub-clan exclusion and low remittances access) to ensure that credit was available for food and water in dry seasons. A great focus on water resources and credit access in coming years will improve resilience a gains for more vulnerable households.

7.3 Transformative Capacity

Achieving impact in result 4 currently poses the biggest challenge to SomReP given the context of community dependency, humanitarian approaches of direct service delivery still used by other actors, and low field staff capacity in community development techniques. A rethink of this part of the design is required to ensure that outcomes match the context and that sufficient technical skill is available in the field to support longer term civil society development. Key to this could be the role of district and regional government and the option to engage them as longer term capacity building agents in communities. This approach is showing promising results in Ely with ACF working closely with the Puntland Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and HADMA to deliver project services in partnership.

In Eyl and Badhan, respondents referred to illegal fishing or jirifle as a major hazard. They noted that jirifle had a large impact on the fishing economy, with larger boats damaging smaller nets of the local fisherman, the local lobster habitat, often intimidating smaller-scale fisherman and forcing them not fish in traditional fishing areas. As a result, the fishing industry has fallen on hard times, and the proportion of the population relying on fishing appears to have declined. In these locations there has been greater investment in livestock, but fishing is still important, and the issue of illegal fishing by deep sea trawlers from other countries is a major problem. There are a number of policies and legal issues highlighted in that are not "hazards" in the traditional sense of the term. But illegal fishing is certainly a threat to livelihoods. Advocacy is not a part of the SomReP log frame, and yet there the

illegal fishing issue that clearly arises here that cannot simply be addressed by on-the-ground programming. This illegal fishing by foreign owners, industrially-operated trawling fleets has adversely affected the livelihoods of coastal Somali communities for many years. It has important implications for the fight against terrorism and maritime piracy. It is not an issue for direct program implementation, but could well be an issue for an advocacy platform with other agencies working in coastal areas of Somalia.

7.4 Research and Learning

Result 5, research and learning, has been strong in an external sense and needs further improvement in an internal sense. The development of strong conceptual approaches and tools in early warning/early action and significant documentation in technical guidance and tools needs to be matched by wider use in the field. Partner agencies need to be using the material to the fullest extent to design and implement programming with high levels of community consultation. This can be challenge with limited staff technically capacity and therefore more intensive capacity building and technical support is required in the field. This will result in improved contextualized of programming and deliverables to the technical standards specified in the design.

There is a need to improve impact level monitoring for programming and for evidence base for research and Improve program implementation progress to be aligned with planned progress. In terms of staff capacity building one solution is to ensure that the district specific project design covers only what is needed to enhance the resilience of the key livelihood group in that location. This will limit the wide spread of technical expertise required to implement the design. This decision does not need to exclude other vulnerable groups, but rather see them as secondary and ensure that they activities that target them are connected to major livelihood group.

Section 2.5 identified four areas where further research was necessary in order understand better the complexity of these issues. These areas are social connectedness, gender, clan dynamics and remittances. These are highly interlinked, in particular in that clan dynamics play a key role in social connectedness and access to remittances. A clear area for advocacy, in which SomReP should be in place to provide good evidence over the medium to long term, is the extent to which people are reliant on remittance income for their livelihoods and therefore why legislation in donor countries aimed at curbing money flows to countries like Somalia are extremely counter-productive. Not only do they cut off the access to much needed income, such regulations are highly likely to negatively affect the very objectives they purport to be promoting, which is cutting off support to terrorist groups.

In terms of the high capacity building needed to deliver this program one solution is to make better use of the TU and consortium member technical expertise to deliver training and implement project activities. The demand for training is too high for the 100% TU staff to cover. If consortium members were each to supply one part time staff member to the consortium in a needed technical discipline this would greatly support meeting the training demand of field teams. This would have an impact on sub grant budgets as this staff time needs to be covered somehow.

A second option is to tap into a wide group of technical resource in regional governments and professional associations. This has occurred in small number of locations where members of local

government staff in agriculture, livestock and disaster management have been seconded into partner field teams to provide the need technical expertise in implementation with community and also staff training. This has been successful for implementation in those activities and has the dual benefits of strengthening government capacity and role as service provider to communities. The overall solution to the gaps in staff capacity to deliver the full design as intend will probably be a combination of the three options discussed.

7.5 Federal Government of Somalia Recommendations moving forward

The recommendations made by the Federal government of Somalia form an important component of our learning and programming moving forward. In the upcoming EU project we have managed to incorporate some of their recommendations. In terms of capacity building we will utilise the skills and expertise of the Federal Government of Somalia as well as regional and district level administrations by utilising their skills as part of the PRA process as well as steps involved in the design and validation of this program. A key overarching component of our programming is capacity building in community development skills which links into section 7.3 we have held wide consultations on how best to address the issues arising from the mid-term evaluation findings on this area. Moving forward there will be increased community development training as part of the CBDRM process for relevant project staff and government technical advisors. Our participatory assessment process lays a good foundation from which to build upon and as such government technical advisors will participate in both the trainings and assessment phase.

In the longer term we are hoping to engage skilled members of the government at all levels in monitoring and evaluation activities which will incorporate, technical capacity building, joint field visits and a longer term role in quality assurance. We do and will continue to work with the relevant authorities to endorse our hiring standards for key staff positions at the field level.

In terms of our critical EWEA component we envisage a strong role for all levels of government in terms of coordination with existing state mechanisms such as HADMA, DMA and NERAD. As part of this process relevant governmental actors will be invited to participate in EWEA training and planning from the outset in order to ensure their involvement in all stages of the EWEA cycle.

In terms of increasing program and sector scope, under the EU grant we will geographically expand to the Bay region where we will also have complimentary health and education projects.

In order to promote participatory and consultative approaches all relevant levels of government will be involved in assessment, planning and implementation in order to ensure no planning process occurs in isolation. IDPs and returnee populations are also included in the participatory assessment process.

An increase in project activities which focus on water provision for agriculture and livestock these will be refined and focused through a prioritisation process with key stakeholders which will increase long term risk reduction as well as short term crisis. Equally we will endeavour to plan any boreholes which are deemed necessary by the community through this process with the relevant government authorities and SWALIM as well as conducting comprehensive environmental impact assessments.

We will align SomReP priorities to the development priorities of government in resilience as we continue to support the FGS process on resilience strategy development at a national level and endeavour to ensure that SomReP projects fit within this emerging strategy.

Appendix 1 Qualitative Data collection tools: interview scripts and protocols

SomRep Mid Term Evaluation:
Key Informant Interview Guide

SomRep Program Staff
Local Authority
Hawala Agents
Community Early Warning Committees
Others

General Information (To be filled out in notes before each interview):

Date: _____

Time Begin: _____

Time End: _____

Facilitator: _____

Note-taker (if applicable): _____

Location: _____

Informed Consent (Sign if consent taken for all participants): _____

Key Informant Demographic Information (To be filled out before each interview):

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Describe Respondent (in terms of role, agency): _____

Identity number assigned to interview: _____

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for agreeing to talk with us today.

Read voluntary consent statement. *Give participant(s) time to consider its contents, and answer any questions. If participants give consent, continue.*

The questions we have don't have any right or wrong answers. We are interested in any experiences, stories, and ideas you'd like to share. Please feel free to share your honest thoughts and opinions.

Do you have any questions for me before we begin?

++

KII 1: SomRep Partner Agency Staff
(Use Introduction above)

Section A: Hazard Analysis

1. *What are the main problems that people in this community face?*

2. *What are the main hazards/risks in this area? What are the risks of these things occurring?*

3. *What are the impacts of these shocks?*

4. *How do you think these hazards/risks compare with last year?*

5. *If you were to monitor these changes over time, what do you think is most important to track?*

6. *Who do you think are more vulnerable?*

Section B: Shocks and Community-Based Coping Mechanisms

We talked about some hazards and risks, now let's shift gears and talk about how people cope with these things.

1. *You mentioned before that [x] was a major hazard/risk in the community. Can you describe how people protect themselves from [x]?*

2. *And once [x] occurs, how do people cope with it?*

3. *Could you provide an example of a coping strategy that has been successful? Another that has not been so successful? Why do you think this is?*

4. *Could you provide a list of other coping strategies that you have encountered in the community in your capacity?*

5. *What impact do you think this has?*
    a. *Probe: positive vs. negative impact; short vs. long-term impact; differences by gender/age/livelihoods*

6. *What do you think enables people to either lower the risk or increase their capacity to cope with the consequences of these hazards?*

7. *Are there ways that any of these strategies (consumption-related; livelihood related; short-term; longer term) can be supported by external programs*
    a. *How do you think individuals/households could be better supported?*
    b. *Can you think of any successful examples where these have been supported? How?*
    c. *Probe here for various categories (Training point)*

Section C: SomReP Project: Perceived Impact and Implementation Challenges

1. *Please tell me briefly the activities that SomRep is undertaking here?*

2. *How, if at all, do you think SomReP projects support these community activities you mentioned before?*
    a. *Can you mention a particular project and describe it in further detail?*

3. *How do you feel about SomRep's work in the community? Feel free to pick an example project and discuss it further.*
   ***Probe:** link to possible indicators of resilience (ex. food security; livelihood diversification); differences by gender/age/livelihoods*

4. *How do you collaborate with the community, if at all?*
   ***Probe:** Differences on the level of collaboration by demographic characteristics; strengths and weaknesses of this approach*

5. *How do you collaborate with other organizations, if at all? And if you can, can you describe some example activities of these other organizations and how they compare with that of SomReP?*
   ***Note:** Trying to tease apart the perceived impact of SomReP from other activities*

6. *Can you discuss some of the challenges you have faced in implementing these programs? What challenges have you faced in implementing such activities?*

7. *Does this community have a CB-EW/ER committee in place? For how long? Is it working? What lessons have been learned from implementing the CB-EW/ER system here?*
    a. *Describe activities and triggers*
    b. *Is there a contingency plan?*
    c. *Is there a contingency fund?*
    d. *Has the use of the fund ever been triggered?*
    e. *What triggered the use of the contingency plan/fund? What were the outcomes?*

8. *Has the system ever triggered another early action?*
    a. *What was it? (Describe). Was it linked to the contingency fund? Was it linked to the VSLAs?*
    b. *What were the results of that?*
    c. *What difference has it made to have the CB-EW/ER system in this community?*
    d. *Has the impact of shocks been reduced? How?*
    e. *What have you learned from it?*

9. *Is the system linked to any government system or body?*
    a. *Which one? How?*
    b. *What have been the results?*

10. *Knowing what you know now, if you had to do it all over again, how would your approach be different (if at all)?*
    a. *Another way to phrase: Provide some advice for another agency who would like to provide resilience programming in this area*

To End

KII 2: Local Authorities

(Same introduction as above)

Section A: Hazard Analysis

1. *What are the main problems that people in this community face?*
    a. *Differentiate between outcomes, hazards, and risk (Just list briefly here—go into greater detail in FGD*

2. *What are the main hazards/risks in this area? What are the risk of these things occurring?* ***Probe*** *in the following areas:*
    a. *Weather-related (drought, flooding, frost, hail etc)*
    b. *Natural environment-related (environmental degradation, loss of soil and ground water)*
    c. *Economics-related (rapid inflation in price of basic commodities,* ***indebtedness****)*
    d. *Poverty-related (low level of base-line asset holdings – especially land, unemployment of youth)*
    e. *Disease-related (human disease, HIV/AIDS, livestock disease, crop pests)*
    f. *Population-related (growth and concentration)*
    g. *Conflict-related (localized resource conflicts or other local quarrels; broader conflict; engagement of armed groups; etc.?)*

3. *What are the impacts of these programs?*

4. *How have these hazards/risks changed over time?*

5. *Who do you think are more vulnerable?*

Section B: Shocks and Community-Based Coping Mechanisms

We talked about some hazards and risks, now let's shift gears and talk about how people cope with these things.

1. *You mentioned before that [x] was a major hazard/risk in the community. Can you describe how people protect themselves from [x]?*
    a. ***Probe****: Individual/household-level coping strategies; external (community-based; NGO) support*

2. *And once [x] occurs, how do people cope with it?*

3. *Could you provide an example of a coping strategy that has been successful? Another that has not been so successful? Why do you think this is?*

4. *What makes people in this location resilient? What enables people to either lower the risk or increase their capacity to cope with the consequences of these hazards?*
    a. *Different resilience factors for different hazards, etc.*
    b. *Probe: changes over time; "resilience" as a concept; positive vs. negative impact; short vs. long-term impact; differences by gender/age/livelihoods*

5. *Are there links to the diaspora?*

Section C: External Programs – Perceived Impact and Implementation Challenges

1. *Are there ways that any of these strategies (consumption-related; livelihood related; short-term; longer term) can be supported by external programs?*
    a. *How do you think individuals/households could be better supported?*
    b. *Can you think of any successful examples where these have been supported? How?*
    c. *Probe here for various categories*

2. *How, if at all, do you think various projects in the area support these community activities you mentioned before?*
    a. *Can you mention a particular project and describe it in further detail?*

Probe: *targeting; link to possible indicators of resilience (ex. food security; livelihood diversification); differences by gender/age/livelihoods*

3. *What difference do you think these projects are making in the community? Feel free to pick an example project and discuss it further.*

4. *How do programs collaborate with the community, if at all?*

5. *How does village leadership collaborate with organizations/projects, if at all? And if you can, can you describe some example activities of these other organizations and how they compare with that of SomReP?*

6. *What do you think are some challenges to designing and implementing such projects in the community? Probe: Security issues; various strategies to build 'resilience'; varying levels of vulnerability – age/gender/livelihoods etc.*

7. *Does this community have a CB-EW/ER committee in place? For how long? Is it working? What lessons have been learned from implementing the CB-EW/ER system here?*
    a. *Is there a contingency plan?*
    b. *Is there a contingency fund?*
    c. *Has the use of the fund ever been triggered?*
    d. *What triggered the use of the contingency plan/fund? (Trigger indicators?)*
    e. *What were the outcomes of that?*
    f. *What problems resulted? What lessons were learned?*

8. *Has the system ever triggered another early action?*
    a. *What was it? (Describe)*
    b. *What were the results of that?*
    c. *What difference has it made to have the CB-EW/ER system in this community?*
    d. *Has the impact of shocks been reduced? How?*
    e. *What have you learned from it?*

9. *Is the system linked to any government system or body?*
    a. *Which one? How?*
    b. *What have been the results?*

10. *Are there links to other crisis mitigation programs*
    a. *LEGS*
    b. *Others?*

11. *In what ways do you think current projects could be improved to have a better impact? (if applicable). Provide some advice for another agency who would like to provide 'resilience' programming in this area*

Questions in yellow are for Community Early Warning committee as well.

To End

KII 3 Hawala Agent

(Same introduction as above)

1. *Can you tell us the level of remittances received in this village?*

2. *Can you tell where they come from? Do they come from within Somalia? From outside?*

3. *Who receives them? Who does not?*
    a. *Get the proportion of people in the village receiving.*
    b. *Who are they?*

4. *How small/big are they? Get the range.*

5. *Does the total amount coming into the village vary over time?*

6. *Does it increase in times of stress?*

7. *Do the number of people receiving remittances increase in times of stress?*

8. *Are there other changes in times of stress?*

   Probe: *more community-level remittances? More remittances from within Somalia? More from external sources? Get as much information as you can*

9. ***Note:*** *Pursue the conversation to its logical end.*

To End:

End to all interviews:

That is the end of our discussion. Do you have any questions for us?

We appreciate your honest answers to our questions. Thank you for your time

++

Facilitator Notes:

1. *Note a number for this interview with a label*
   a. *Type of interview (Key Informant, FGD, Etc.)*
   b. *Number for this specific interview*
   c. *Date of the interview*
   d. *Save the computer file by this name. (For example:*
      KII_0012_12-04-15
      FGD_001_27-05-15
   e. *Record the same number on the Voluntary Consent form*
   f. *On the VC form and in the interview notes, put a count of how many people were in the interview, and the mix of male/female (For example): 3 people, 2 male, 1 female*

2. *What do you think went well in this interview?*

3. *What do you think could be improved for the next interview?*

4. *What were some important points that came about in the discussion that you'd like to discuss further other interviews?*

5. *(If applicable) Do you see major themes arising from your interviews/discussions?*

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SomReP Mid Term Evaluation
Community Focus Group Discussion Guide

General Information
(Enter the following information in notes before FGD):

Date: _____

Time Begin: _____

Time End: _____

Facilitator: _____

Note-taker (if applicable): _____

Location: _____

Informed Voluntary Consent

Read Informed Consent (Sign if consent taken for all participants): _____

FGD Demographic Information
(Enter the following information in notes before FGD):

Age range: _____

Gender: _____

No. of Participants: _____

Describe Group (in terms of gender, age, livelihood): _____

Note: *There is too much here for a single FGD. Decide before the interview which sections of the interview guide will be used. The discussion might suggest changes in the course of the interview, but don't try to do the whole thing with a single group!*

SomReP: Focus Group Discussion Guide

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for agreeing to talk with us today. The questions we have don't have any right or wrong answers. We are interested in any experiences, stories, and ideas you'd like to share. Please feel free to share your honest thoughts and opinions. Please don't share anything discussed here outside the group. We would like to ask you all to remember that what is said here today is confidential. Please don't share what happens here today with anyone outside this group.

Voluntary Consent Form here:

Do you have any questions for me before we begin? <<Pause>> Okay. Let's get started.

First, let's go around the room and introduce ourselves. Please give us the name you would like to be called – this can be your real name, or it can be a nickname or another name that we can use just for today.

Section A: Hazard Analysis

Training point: *(Differentiate these things in Somali—if possible)*

Disasters *are something like the 2011 famine, or emergencies of lesser degrees*
Outcomes *are things like food insecurity, mortality, poor health, poverty, low income, etc.*
Hazards *are things like drought, flooding, conflict—particularly events that happen that may lead to the bad outcomes noted above.*
Shock is a specific example of a hazard.
Shocks *can affect a whole community (like drought) or only one household (illness, death of a wage earner, etc.)*
Risk *is the likelihood that any one of hazards might occur. Or it could be the likelihood that one of the hazards will lead to a bad outcome*

7. *What are the main problems that people in this community face?*
    a. *Differentiate between hazards, shock, disaster, and bad outcomes,*
    b. *Who do you think are more vulnerable? Why?*
    Probe: Gender, livelihood, age

8. *What are the main hazards in this area? What are the risks of these things occurring? Probe in the following areas:*
    a. *Weather-related (drought, flooding, etc.)*
    b. *Natural environment-related (environmental degradation, loss of soil and ground water)*
    c. *Economics-related (rapid inflation in price of basic commodities, indebtedness)*
    d. *Poverty-related (low level of base-line asset holdings – especially land, unemployment of youth)*
    e. *Disease-related (human disease, HIV/AIDS, livestock disease, crop pests)*
    f. *Population-related (growth and concentration)*
    g. *Conflict-related (localized resource conflicts or other local quarrels; broader conflict; engagement of armed groups; etc.?)*

Training note: *The purpose of probing is not to put words in people's mouths—it is to ensure that we're not skipping over things. This is a point for practice during training.*

RANKING OF HAZARDS (in terms of greatest threat to least threat)
- *Make a card for each hazard, and ask the group to rank them in this order*
- *Begin with greatest threat, and then with the least threat.*
- *Then ask them to arrange the rest of order of increasing (or decreasing) order*
- *Note the discussion as the group*

9. *What are the frequency, severity, and location of hazards/shocks?*

4. *What are the effects of these hazards? (This questions is more about outcomes)*

10. *How does this list compare with what you would have ranked last year? Why? If different, what has changed?*

11. *How do you think this list will compare to what your ranking will be for next year? Why? If different, what do you think will change?*

HAZARD GRID

Hazard	*Severity (from ranking)*	*Frequency*	*Trends*	*Impacts*
Drought				
Flooding				

Rapid Price Inflation				
Conflict (describe)				
Human epidemic				
Livestock disease				
Crop pests				
Other:_____				
Other:_____				
Other:_____				

12. How have these hazards and strategies have changed over time?

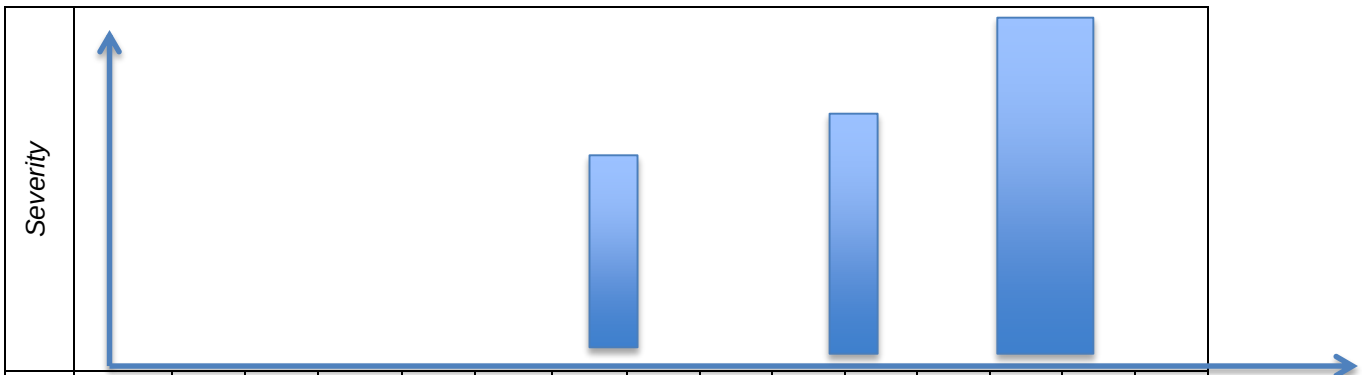
a. Short timeline: Seasonality
b. Longer term changes over time: What are these? How have they manifested themselves?
c. Longer timeline: Major shocks?

TIME LINE

Make a time line that maps severity and duration

- *Pick a start date and go to present*
- *Show severity on y axis, and time/duration on x axis*
- *How serious was each at what time?*
- *How do you know – what do you consider in assigning seriousness*
- *Is trend analysis (i.e. remembering past events) the way in which people judge risk?*
- *Are there long-term stressors that undermine livelihoods but are not a "shock" (like climate change, for example)*

Example of a time line



Time and duration of shock

Repeat for seasonality
Repeat for changes in livelihoods over time

Section B: Coping Mechanisms

We talked about some hazards and risks, now let's shift gears and talk about how people cope with these things.

1. *How do people in this community protect themselves against these hazards (how do they lower the risk)?*
    a. *Probe: Individual/household-level coping strategies; external (community-based; NGO) support*
    b. *Ask about the different hazards--*

    c. *Probe: Individual/household-level coping strategies; external strategies, community-based; NGO support, etc.*

Note. Use the table generated from the famine study to probe (ANNEX 1). Make good notes—we can still add to the table in the famine study if you discover new things.

2. *Over the past ten years, what has enabled people to either lower the risk or cope with the consequences of these hazards (in other works: "what makes people here resilient?" but don't ask the question this way)?*
    a. *Have there been any changes in these practices in recent years?*
    b. *What has changed and why?*
    c. *If <u><< fill in hazard >></u> happens again, how would you cope? What difference in behavior?*

3. *Have agencies done anything that has helped?*

4. *Have agencies done anything that has been harmful?*

Impact of various strategies on resilience

10. *What makes someone (or a household) resilient in this location?*
    ***Note:** already asked this question. Don't repeat if this has already been answered—just make sure it has been answered).*
    ***Probe:** What do people understand by resilience (ability to bounce back after a shock; ability to maintain standard of living today without sacrificing ability for the future, etc.).*

11. *What role do each of these various categories of strategies play in resilience*
    a. *Consumption strategies*
    b. *Livelihood strategies*
    c. *Asset strategies*
    d. *Diversification strategies*
    e. *Flexibility/mobility strategies*
    f. *Social network strategies (But note that there is a special set of questions below for this one)*

12. *Are there ways that any of these strategies (consumption-related; livelihood related; short-term; longer term) can be supported by external programs*
    d. *How do you think individuals/households could be better supported?*
    e. *Can you think of any successful examples where these have been supported? How?*
    f. *Probe here for various categories (Training point)*

13. *Are there specific skills that would bolster these strategies?*
    a. *Skills to cope with the current situation?*
    b. *Skills to adapt to a new situation (especially if you lose your current livelihood)*

Social Connectedness.

1. *What is the role of social connections in resilience:*
    a. *Did you help anyone in the last <<__drought, crisis____>>?*
    b. *Did anyone help you in the last <<__drought, crisis____>>? "someone to cry to"*
    c. *Who can you count on the most?*

SOCIAL CONNECTIONS MAPS

1. *Map this out generically for individuals' or the community's experience as a whole*
2. *Begin with the individual. Note: Put an individual but representative household in the center of a flip chart (see if it works at the community level?). Then draw all the sources of support for that household, where they were located, and both the size of the support (amount) and the reliability (the frequency, how much they could rely on it, etc.) and the location of each (local, within Somalia, external—"near" and "far."*

    a. *Who are these people?*
    b. *What is your relationship to them (family, friends, clan members, others?)*
    c. *Where are they (same community; nearby in Somalia; far away in Somalia; out of Somalia but nearby; out of Somalia but far; etc.)*
    d. *What is the direction of assistance? (From them to you only? From you to them only? Reciprocal?)*
    e. *What does the assistance consist of? (Information, money, labor, in-kind goods, labor, etc.)*
    f. *Amount? (Might be difficult to ask)*
    g. *Frequency or regularity (one-off; every month; etc.)*

    NOTE: *Think of how these relate to our 1st circle, 2nd circle, 3rd circle, etc.*

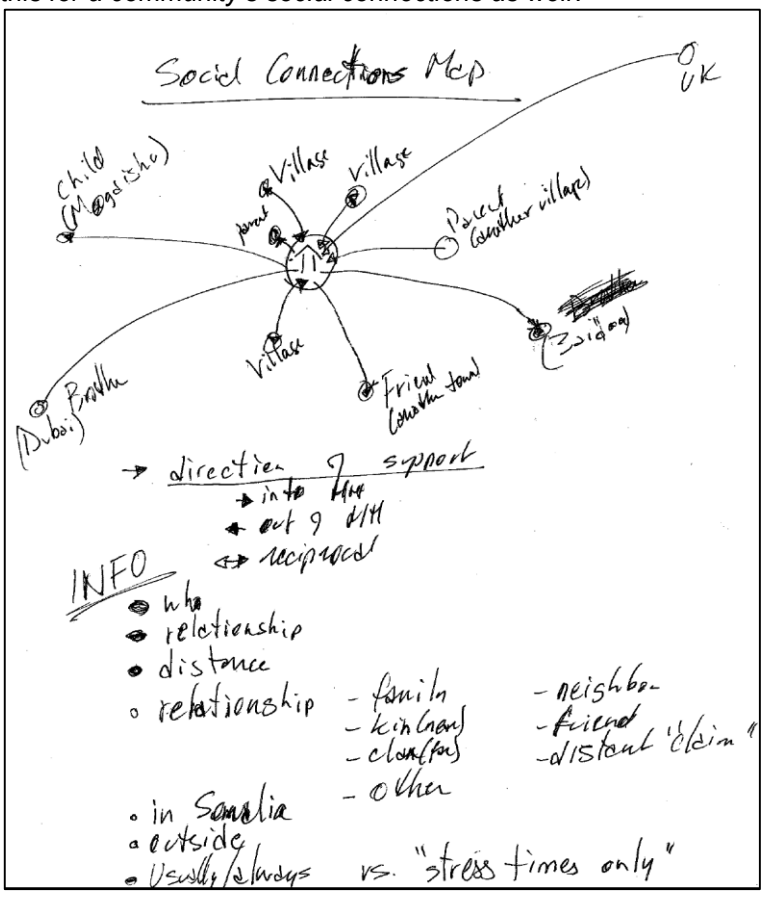
Example of a social connections map for an individual household on the next page

Note characteristics of a well-connected household

Note characteristics of a poorly-connected household. Who are excluded from social networks and why?

Who is included and who is excluded?

Is it possible to do this for a community's social connections as well?



Follow up questions:

1. *What is the role of diaspora/community (related to above) – remittances specifically (explore above if you think it could be teased out above)*

2. *What it is the role of private business community?*

3. *What is the role of others from within Somali society?*

4. *Who has these kinds of linkages?*
    a. *Who is included in these networks?*
    b. *Who is excluded and why?*

5. *How important was this kind of assistance to you during the last shock?*

6. *Is there any way in which the role of outside agencies has enhanced the role of these social connections?*

7. *Is there any way in which the role of outside agencies has blocked or impeded the role of these social connections?*

8. *What are the roles of other actors in controlling or blocking social connections (gatekeepers, etc.)?*

Kinds and Proportions of Assistance in the Face of a Shock or Disaster

1. *External assistance. What assistance did you receive from "formal" sources? (Government, UN, NGO, other*
    a. *Social protection programs*
    b. *NGO programs/support –what's out there and what's the group's take on the effectiveness/utility of such programs?*

2. *Can you compare what you got from*
    a. *Formal sources (NGOs, UN)*
    b. *Government sources*
    c. *What you got from your own livelihood resource*
    d. *What your social network?*

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE: PROPORTIONAL PILING

- *Identify a recent shock that a household experienced (could be covariate or idiosyncratic)*
- *Give the respondent 20 counters (beans, stones or other small objects)*
- *Explain that the counters represent the sum total of assistance they got in the last shock*
- *Ask the respondent to allocate the stones according to the proportion of assistance s/he got from different sources*

Proportional Piling Exercise ***Sources of assistance to my household in the last << Shock >>***	
Formal assistance: agencies (UN, NGO)	*Formal assistance: government*

From my own livelihood: (selling assets, other coping strategies) 	*From my social connections:* 

Accountability

1. *Gatekeepers: Are there persons or groups in this community that block your access to assistance. Can you describe them (generally—don't ask anyone to identify individuals)*
    a. *What do they do to block access?*
    b. *What happens to the assistance*

<<Can we ask a question like this or will this get us or the respondents in trouble?>>

2. *Are there complaint mechanisms related to any NGO programs in this community?*

Note: *you may have to explain what a "complaints mechanism" is*

    a. *What are they?*
    b. *Do people use them? Why or why not?*
    c. *If you make use of them, does anything change?*

3. *Does the village leadership assist in holding outside agencies accountable?*

4. *Probe: Other questions growing out of a discussion of accountability?*

Additional Indicators Related to M&E Plan

Result 2: Community Based Early Warning/Early Action (Absorptive Capacity)

Note: Find out from SomRep partner staff which communities have started Community Based Early Warning committees (EWCs) and which haven't. The idea with these questions is to find out if the community members are aware of the CB-EW/ER system; if they know how it works; if it has ever triggered a response; and if they benefited from it? In villages without a CB-EW/ER committee in place, separate questions are asked.

Instructions: in communities with an EWC, meet the committee first and ask the questions below in a more specific form. Then meet with community members to find out their level of engagement / awareness of the EWC.

Communities without an EWC

1. Where do people get information about pending shocks or crises?

2. What action can they take as a result?

Communities that have an EWC

1. Can you describe the functions of the EWC?

    a. *Is anyone a member of the EWC (make sure to use the right name—they vary by location)*
    b. *Have you ever been asked to provide information to the EWC system*
    c. *Has the EWC system warned you about any pending hazards?*
    d. *Were you able to take protective action as a result?*

2. Do you know if your village has a contingency plan? (ASK TO SEE IT)

    a. *For what hazard?*
    b. *What is included in the plan?*
    c. *What was it based on (local analysis of hazards, etc.)*

d. *What is it used for? Has it ever been put into operation?*

3. *Does your village have a contingency fund? (Get Somali name for this!)*
   a. *Has it even been used? For what?*
   b. *What triggered the use of the fund?*
   c. *Have you ever benefitted from it?*

4. *Can you describe the VSLs? (Ayuuto)*
   a. *Are any of you members of a VSLA?*
   b. *What benefits have you derived from the VSLA?*
   c. *Is there any link of the VLSA to the contingency plan? Explain?*

5. *Can you describe other community-level measure to reduce risks or improve coping?*
   a. *Describe*
   b. *Where did it come from?*
   c. *Have you derived any benefit from it*

6. *What changes have there been in the community since the EWC system was introduced?*
   a. *What changes have been the result of the EWC system?*
   b. *What difference has it made to people?*
   c. *Select several indicators of what difference it has made:*
   - *Food consumption*
   - *Access to water*
   - *Agricultural production*
   - *Reduced coping*
   - *Livestock status*
   - *Etc.*

IMPACT OF CB-EW/ER SYSTEM

- *Select several indicators as in the above (depending on how people answer the question)*
- *Make a symbol or word for the indicator*
- *Give the group a number of stones or counters*
- *Ask the participants to distribute the counters to represent the status of the various indicators prior to use of the CB-EW/ER system*
- *Record the results*
- *Them repeat asking them to distribute the counters to represent the status of the various indicators since the community began to use the CB-EW/ER system.*
- *If there are differences, ask the respondents to explain why. Record these carefully!*

Impact of the CB-EW/ER System at the community level				
Indicator		*Score (counters)*		
		Time	*With EWC in place*	*Before EWC*
<<symbol>>	*1. Food consumption*	*Before*	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
		During	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●
		After	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ● ● ●
<<symbol>>	*2. Access to water*	*Before*	● ● ● ●	
		During	● ● ● ●	*Etc.*
		After	● ● ● ●	
<<symbol>>	*3. Agricultural production*	*Before*	● ● ● ●	
		During	● ●	

		After		
<<symbol>>	4. *Livestock health*	*Before*		
		During		
		After		
<<symbol>>	5. *Level of coping after a shock of similar magnitude*	*Before*		
		During		
		After		

Note: in this case, you would want to ask about #3 (agricultural production went down—likely because of the shock, not because of the CB-EW/ER system, but be sure to ask) and #5 (did the level of coping reduce because of the system? What difference did it make?)

7. *Do people believe they are better able to withstand shocks and recover from them as a result?*

8. *Why to people use (or not) the items mentioned in #s 1, 3 and 5. What could be done to improve them?*

9. *If people make use of these, do they believe they are better able to withstand shocks and recover from them?*

Communities that do not have CB-EW/ER System

1. *How do you get information about hazards and pending shocks?*

2. *How do you deal with them?*

3. *How has coping with shocks changed in the past five years?*

END

That is the end of our discussion. Do you have any questions for us?

We appreciate your honest answers to our questions. Thank you for your time.

Facilitator Notes:

6. *Note a number for this interview with a label*
   a. *Type of interview (Key Informant, FGD, Etc.)*
   b. *Number for this specific interview*
   c. *Date of the interview*
   d. *Save the computer file by this name. (For example:*
      KII_0012_12-04-15
      FGD_001_27-05-15
      Etc.
   e. *Record the same number on the Voluntary Consent form*
   f. *On the VC form and in the interview notes, put a count of how many people were in the interview, and the mix of male/female (For example): 8 people, 4 male, 4 female*

7. *What do you think went well in this focus group discussion?*

8. *What do you think could be improved for the next discussion?*

9. *What were some important points that came about in the discussion that you'd like to discuss further in other discussion groups?*

10. *(If applicable) Do you see major themes arising from your interviews/discussions*

Annex 1. Typology of Resilience and Coping (from the Somali Famine Study)			
Category	***Examples***	***Level***	***Application/Severity***
Diversification	• *Diversify livelihoods and assets* • *Diversification of risk* • *Diversify against drought risk (riverine farming and/or camels)* • *Have a foot in the urban economy*	*Individual/ household* *Some diversification within clan or larger group*	*Mostly applies in the longer term and a means of reducing risk, not as a means of coping with shocks*
Flexibility	• *Physical mobility with livestock* • *Labor mobility (employment)* • *Exploit different opportunities (including humanitarian aid)* • *Outmigration as a last resort*	*Household* *Community-level decisions about when to move?*	
Social "connectedness"	• *Forms of mutual support* • *Usual: remittances; unusual: diaspora or urban contacts, etc.* • *Having "someone to cry to"; three concentric circles model*	*"Second circle" community level/ clan level* *Partly business level*	*Diaspora remittances stepped up in famine: food, water trucking* *Third circle as "system failure"*
Crisis asset protection	• *Sharing food with livestock* • *Buying water for livestock* • *Moving livestock in search of grazing and water* • *Leaving someone behind to protect land if migrating* • *Decision making about when to sell animals, when to move, etc.*	*Household* *Community*	*Feeding cattle thatch from roofs during drought* *Timing of livestock sales* *Out migration usually as a last resort*
Asset sales or depletion	• *Sale of livestock* • *Sale of other productive assets* • *Land pledging or mortgaging* • *Feeding livestock thatch grass from house roofs to keep animals alive*		
Rapid livelihood adaptation	• *Renting farmland (esp. riverine) to protect animals (access water/fodder)* • *Sharing lactating animals—move with non-lactating animals* • *Natural resource extraction: firewood, charcoal, thatch grass* • *Search for casual wage employment*	*Household or inter-household* *Wage labor in community as form of social reciprocity albeit a form of exchange*	*Some of these are "normal" livelihoods for poor people, others are coping strategies in crisis.*
Credit	• *Use of savings/ borrowing/ debt repayment.* • *Borrowing/ purchase on credit as one form of social connectedness*	*Household* *Business*	*Social networks portrayed in positive light, but this kind of "support" can lead to long-term indebtedness*
Consumption strategies	• *Changing diets* • *Borrowing food or money* • *Rationing strategies* • *Going hungry*		
Household and inter-household demographic strategies	• *Family splitting—both consumption-minimization strategy and resource-acquisition maximization strategy* • *Opportunistic access to aid resources/ household splitting* • *Labor-sharing*	*Household* *Inter-household/ community*	
Data: Field Interviews 2012–14			

Appendix 2 Quantitative data collection instruments: Household and community levels

SOMREP MIDLINE SURVEY
QUANTITATIVE SURVEYS – MODULES OVERVIEW
MAY 26, 2015

COMMUNITIES

C0 – GENERAL INFORMATION

Date	**…… / …….. / 2015**		**Time**	**… : …**	
Region		**District**		**Village name**	
Livelihood Zone				**Is this settlement an IDP camp?**	
Codes : **1 – Pastoral** **2 – Agro-Pastoral** **3 – Peri-Urban**				**Y / N**	
Center of Village GPS – Latitude				**Center of Village GPS – Longitude**	
Enumerator Team Leader:				**Enumerator:**	

C1 – COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

C1.1a_X **What is the quality of the primary (_01) / secondary (_02) road in the village?** **C1.1b_X** **How passable is this road in the rainy season?**		**a** **[Road Quality CODES]** **1 – Good (paved)** **2 – Reasonable (mostly paved, good gravel)** **3 – Fair (murram, but passable)** **4 – Poor (murram, difficult)** **5 – No road (tracks)** **6 – N/A (for second road, if none)**	**b** **[Passable in Rainy Season, CODES]** **1 – Very (accessible by any vehicle)** **2 – Reasonably (accessible by most vehicles)** **3 – Marginally (only accessible by some vehicles / animals)** **4 – Poorly (generally inaccessible)**
_01	**Primary Road**		
_02	**Secondary Road (if applicable)**		
_03	**Distance to nearest main road**	**a** **[Distance UNIT CODE]** **1 – Minutes walking** **2 – Minutes by transport** **3 – Kilometres** **4 – Other (specify):**	**b** **(NUMBER)**

C1.2 **Is there cell phone service available in the village?**	**Y / N**	

C1.3 [WATER SOURCE]

[WATER SOURCE CODES]

1 – Unprotected surface water (river, pond)	7 – Borehole
2 – Harvest rainwater – Earth pan	8 – Water kiosk
3 – Harvest rainwater – Berkad	9 – Water car / tanker
4 – Unprotected spring	10 – Public tap or stand pipe
5 – Unprotected well	11 – Piped household water, in dwelling or yard
6 – Hand pump well	12 – Other (specify):_____

		Wet Season		Dry Season	
		Primary [_01wet]	Secondary [_02wet]	Primary [_01dry]	Secondary [_02dry]
a – Does the village have a secondary source of water? [secondary source only; skip for primary source]	Y/N				
b – What is the [primary / secondary] source of water for this village in the [wet / dry] season?	[CODES, above]				
c – How long does it take to reach this source (min)?	[min, walking]				
d – Is this source currently functioning?	Y / N				
e – Has this source failed in the past 12 months?	Y / N				
f – [IF C1.3e = Y] How many months has it functioned (out of the past 12)?	[number, 0-12]				
g – Is there a governance structure / water use committee responsible for up-keep / management?	Y / N				
h – Is there a charge for using this source?	Y / N				
[If C1.3h = Y] How much does it cost to use this source?					
i – [WATER UNIT] 1 – 200 litre drum 2 – 20 litre jerry can 3 – 10 litre jerry can					
j –[MONEY UNIT] 1 – Shillings 2 – USD					
k – (NUMBER)					

C2.1a – Is there a market located in this village?					Y / N	
[IF a = NO] What is the distance / time it takes to reach the nearest market?					b [Distance UNIT CODE] 1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes by transport 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify):	
					c (NUMBER)	
C2.1d – What is the current exchange rate for dollars, received by members of this community [how many shillings for 1 USD]?					(NUMBER)	
		What is the current price of X [= 01-06] in the closest market frequented by residents of your village?			d Relative to last season, is this price:	e Relative to this season/time last year, is this price:
		a [SALES UNIT CODE]	b [CURRENCY CODE]	c (NUMBER)		
C2.2_X [X = 01-06]		1 – KG 2 – Lor 3 – Quintal 4 – Unit (animal) 5 – Other (specify)	1 – Shillings 2 – Dollars		1 – Much lower 2 – A little lower 3 – About the same 4 – A little higher 5 – Much higher	1 – Much lower 2 – A little lower 3 – About the same 4 – A little higher 5 – Much higher
_01	Maize					
_02	Sorghum					
_03	Rice					
_04	Sugar					
_05	Goat, male (dhaylo; meat goat)					
_06	Camel (lactating with female calf—“three”)					

Labour Opportunities and Wages		SEASON			
		_Guu (now)	_Jilaal (previous)	Deyr	Hagaa
C2.3a – What is the most common type of wage labour available to households in this village in [SEASON]?	1. Farm Labour 2. Construction 3. Food / cash for work 4. Fuel wood collection / extraction 5. Other wage labour (specify)				
What is the typical daily wage for that type of work?	b. [UNITS] 1. Shillings 2. USD 3. Kilograms of food 4. Other (specify)				
	c. [NUMBER]				
C2.4a – What is the most common type of wage labour available to households in this village in [SEASON]?	1. Farm Labour 2. Construction 3. Food / cash for work 4. Fuel wood collection / extraction 5. Other wage labour (specify)				
What is the typical daily wage for that type of work?	b. [UNITS] 1. Shillings 2. USD 3. Kilograms of food 4. Other (specify)				
	c. [NUMBER]				

C3.1[primary] & 2[secondary] Please describe the SCHOOLS most used by members of the community.			
	[CODE: Ask all questions for PRIMARY first, then for SECONDARY]	_1 Primary School	_2 Secondary School
a. Is there a [primary / secondary] school in the village?	Y / N		
If not, how far is the closest [primary/secondary] school?	b. [UNIT] 1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes in a vehicle 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify)		
	c. [NUMBER]		
d. How many buildings does this closest [primary/secondary] school have?	[NUMBER]		
c. Is this [primary / secondary] school currently functioning?	Y / N		
d. How many months of the past year that were supposed to be in session were not?	(NUMBER, 0-9)		
e. Is there a trained teacher employed in the [primary/secondary] school?	Y / N		
f. Who operates this [primary/secondary] school?	Codes: 1 – Government 2 – NGO / aid organization 3 – Community—business group 4 – Community—diaspora 5 – Other (specify):		

C3.3[MCH] and 4[Hospital] Please describe the HEALTH SERVICES most used by members of the community.			
	[CODE: Ask all questions for MCH first, then Hospital]	.3 MCH	.4 Hospital
a. Is there a [MCH/Hospital] in the village?	Y / N		
If NOT, how far away is the closest [MCH / Hospital]?	b. [UNIT] 1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes in a vehicle 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify)		
	c. [NUMBER]		
d. Is this closest facility PERMANENT (as opposed to just for part of the year)?	Y / N		
d. Is the facility currently functioning?	Y / N		
f. How many months (out of the past 12) did it fail to function?	[NUMBER, 0 – 12]		
g. Which of the following services does this facility provide?	1 – Medicines for common ailments 2 – Vaccines 3 – Maternal/child health services 4 – Nutrition services 5 – Other (specify):		

h. What full-time staff are present in this facility? [indicate all that apply]	1 – Doctor 2 – Nurse 3 – Midwife 4 – Other (specify)		
What occasional/visiting/part-time staff are available at this facility? [indicate all that apply]	1 – Doctor 2 – Nurse 3 – Midwife 4 – Other (specify)		
Who operates this facility?	Codes: 1 – Government 2 – NGO / aid organization 3 – Community group 4 – Community—diaspora 5 – Other (specify):		

LIVELIHOOD AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

C4.1a. Where do members of the community acquire health information and training for LIVESTOCK?	1 – None available 2 – Within the village 3 – Outside of the village	
If these this information / training is only available outside of the village, how far?	b. [UNIT] 1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes in a vehicle 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify)	
	c. [NUMBER]	
d. Who manages this service?	[CODES] 1 – Government 2 – NGO / aid agency 3 – Community-level committee 4 – Other (specify)	
C4.2a. Where do members of the community acquire animal health services (treatments, vaccines)?	1 – None available 2 – Within the village 3 – Outside of the village	
If outside of the village, how far?	b. [UNIT] 1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes in a vehicle 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify)	
	c. [NUMBER]	
d. Who manages this service?	Codes: 1 – Government 2 – NGO / aid agency 3 – Community-level committee 4 – Other (specify)	
e. To what degree do these services meet local livestock-related needs?	1 – Not at all 2 – Very little 3 – Mostly, but not sufficient for all people and/or large shocks	

	4 – Sufficiently, for most people under most conditions	
C4.3a. Is there a formal system for access to up-dated crop/farm information (crop disease management, early warning, market information), such as through an agricultural extension service?	1 – None available 2 – Within the village 3 – Outside of the village	
C4.3 If this village exists but outside the village, how far is it?	b. [UNIT] 1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes in a vehicle 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify)	
	c. [NUMBER]	
[If Y] Who manages this service?	Codes: 1 – Government 2 – NGO / aid agency 3 – Community-level committee 4 – Other (specify)	

OTHER COMMUNITY GROUPS AND GOVERNANCE

C5.1 What kinds of financial services exist within this community (check all that apply)?	1 – Hawala / money transfer service 2 – Hagbad / Ayuuto 3 – VSLAs 4 – Micro-finance organization / committee	
C5.2a. Is there currently a Early Warning / Early Response Community Group in the Village?	Y/N	
b. If yes, how often does this group meet?	1. Very often (weekly or more) 2. Regularly, but les often (monthly or seasonally) 3. Infrequently (less than every season) 4. Other (specify)	
c. Have the contingency funds been activated / used by this committee?	Y / N	
C5.3a. Is there currently a natural resource management group in the Village?	Y/N	
b. If yes, how often does this group meet?	1. Very often (weekly or more) 2. Regularly, but les often (monthly or seasonally) 3. Infrequently (less than every season) 4. Other (specify)	
C5.4 What is the main type of governance system utilized in this village?	1. Traditional Xeer system (local elders) 2. Shariya (local religious leaders) 3. Codes / courts 4. Other (specify)	
C5.5a Is there a police station or outpost in this village?	Y/N	
If there is NO police outpost in the village, how	b. [UNIT]	

far is the nearest police outpost?	1 – Minutes walking 2 – Minutes in a vehicle 3 – Kilometres 4 – Other (specify)	
	c. [NUMBER]	
C5.6 Are there other types of security officers in the village?	Y/N	

SHOCK (INCIDENCE IN PAST YEAR)

3.6 Describe the experience of shocks that were significant *at the village-level* in the past YEAR							
	[Response Code]	SHOCK TYPE [GO THROUGH each, in random order; proceed IF the initial response is					
		_01 Drought	_02 Flood	_03 Crop/ livestock disease or pest	_04 Human disease outbreak	_05 Conflict/ violence	_06 Displacement
a. Was this village affected by [SHOCK] in the past year / 12 months?	Y / N						
b. If YES, how many times did this shock occur in the past year / 12 months?	[NUMBER]						
c. WHEN was the most recent occurrence of this shock?	1 – This season (Gu) 2 – Last season (Jilaal) 3 – Previous Deyr 4 – Previous Hagaar 5 – Gu (this time) last year						
d. Were *livestock* affected? IF YES, how severely?	0. No effect 1. Mild effect 2. Moderate effect 3. Large effect						
e. Were *crops* affected? If YES, how severely?	0. No effect 1. Mild effect 2. Moderate effect 3. Large effect						
f. Was *trade / market access* negatively affected? If YES, how severely?	0. No effect 1. Mild effect 2. Moderate effect 3. Large effect						
g. Did this shock lead to *out migration* of community members? If YES, how many?	0 – None at all 1 – Some individuals left 2 – Many individuals left 3 – Some families left 4 – Many families left						
h. To what degree was the community able to manage the impacts of this shock with available resources?	1 – Not at all 2 – Somewhat 3 – Mostly 4 – Completely						

i. To what degree did the community have or acquire the *resources* to manage this shock?	**1 – Not at all 2 - Some 3 – Mostly 4 – Completely**						
j. What was the primary source of these resources?	**1 – Individuals the community 2 – Groups / structures within the community 3 – External aid from friends/family/clan members 4 – External aid from NGOs / aid organizations**						
k. Has the community fully recovered from this shock?	**Y / N**						
l. If NO, how much longer do you suspect it will take to recover?	**1 – Soon (same season) 2 – Some time (2-3 seasons) 3 – A lot of time (a year or so) 4 – Cannot predict / never**						
m. If YES, how long did it take?	**1. A very short time (weeks/within the same season) 2. A moderate amount of time (within 1-2 seasons) 3. A long time (about a year)**						

SOMREP MIDLINE SURVEY
QUANTITATIVE SURVEYS – MODULES OVERVIEW
MAY 27, 2015

HOUSEHOLDS

CONSENT PROTOCOL

My name is [*enumerator name*] and I work for SomReP, a consortium of agencies that includes [*name of implementing partner in that village*].

Your household has been selected by chance from all households in the area for this interview. The purpose of this interview is to obtain current information about households in this area and their well-being (for example, health, education, livelihoods).

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

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

Y / N

0 - TRACKING INFORMATION [MOSTLY NOT ASKED OF RESPONDENT]

Date	**…… / …….. / 2015**	**Time**	**… : …**

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

1 - PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

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

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

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

2.0 Water Sources **a. What is your household's [primary/secondary] source of water for [household/animal/agricultural irrigation] uses during the most recent [wet/dry] season?** **b. How long (in MINUTES) does it take to go to this water source, get water, and come back (including wait time)? (if water source is in compound, record 00 minutes)** **c. If water is NOT in your compound, who usually goes to this water source to fetch water for your household? (Probe: is this person under age 15? What sex?)**	[a. WATER SOURCE CODES] 1 – Unprotected surface water (river, pond) 2 – Harvest rainwater - Earth pan 3 – Harvest rainwater – Berkad 4 – Unprotected spring 5 – Unprotected well 6 – Hand pump well 7 – Borehole 8 – Water kiosk 9 – Water car / tanker 10 – Public tap or stand pipe 11 – Piped household water, in dwelling or yard 12 – Other (specify):_____

[c. CODES for WHO] 1 – Adult male 2 – Adult female 3 – Male child (<15 years) 4 – Female child (<15 years) 5 – Anybody from household 6 – Other (specify)		**The most recent wet season (this season, Gu)**			**The most recent dry season (last season, Jilaal)**		
		_a_wet	**_b_wet**	**_c_wet**	**_a_dry**	**_b_dry**	**_c_dry**
2.1 [Household]	**Primary [2.1_pri]**						
	Secondary [2.1_sec]						

2.2 [Livestock]	**Primary**						
2.3 Does the household practice any form of irrigation, ie use any source of water for AGRICULTURE other than rainfall in the WET/DRY season? Y/N							
2.3 [Agriculture]	**Primary**		**N/A**	**N/A**		**N/A**	**N/A**

2.4 What kind of sanitary facility does the household use [codes]?		**2.4a Where is this facility located [codes]?**	
1 – Use bush or fields **2 – Bucket/plastic bag latrine (flying toilet)** **3 – Simple pit latrine** **4 – Covered pit latrine** **5 – Ventilation improved latrine** **6 – Pour flush bucket latrine** **7 – Flush toilet**		**1 – Inside the house** **2 – Attached to the house** **2 – Elsewhere in the yard** **3 – Outside the yard**	

3 - FOOD SECURITY

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

[Household Hunger Scale] **3.2_Xa In the past [4 weeks / 30 days]…**		**a. Y/N**	**b. IF YES, How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks / 30 days?** 1 – Rarely (1-2 times) 2 – Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 – Often (more than 10 times)
_01	**…was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?**		

_02	**…did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?**		
_03	**…did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?**		

[Reduced CSI] **3.3_X. If there have been times in the past 30 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to:**		0 – Never 1 – Hardly at all (<1 time/week) 2 – Once in a while (1-2 times/week) 3 – Pretty often (3-6 times/week) 4 – Always (every day)
_01	**Rely on less preferred or less expensive food?**	
_02	**Borrow food, or rely on help from a relative?**	
_03	**Limit portion size at mealtimes?**	
_04	**Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?**	
_05	**Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?**	

4 - LIVELIHOODS (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION & LIVESTOCK)

4.1.1a What is the most important source of income (in cash or kind) for your household, in [season]? **4.1.2a What is the second most important source of income (in cash or kind) for your household, in [season] [IF only one, enter "N/A"]?** **4.1_3a What is the third most impotant source of income (in cash or in kind) for your household, in [season]? Include a livelihood, if any, that OCCASIONALLY take on, such as when your main livelihoods fail and/or you are in need of additional resources [if none, enter "N/A"]**					**4.1_1b, 4.1_2b, 4.1.3b** **Does this livelihood provide income in CASH or in KIND/FOOD (check both if applicable)?**	
Livelihood **[codes; USE, DO NOT READ]**	**_Jilaal**	**_Gu**	**_Hagaa**	**_Deyr**	**CASH** **[b_cash]**	**KIND/FOOD** **[b_food]**
1. Agriculture / farm work (own farm)						
2. Livestock management (own livestock)						
3. Fishing						
4. Charcoal production						
5. Unskilled manual off-farm labour (construction, loading…)						
6. Unskilled manual on farm labour						
7. Religious rituals						
8. Skilled manual labour (tailor, mechanic, carpenter…)						
9. Salaried labour (teacher, money transfer agent, NGO work, government)						
10. Petty business – female (food sales, boutique, qaat sales, other…)						
11. Petty business – male (food sales, boutique, other…)						
12. Business (big stores, food, hardware, livestock exchange…)						
13. Cash / food for work						

14. Other (specify) _____						
15. N/A						

AGRICULTURE

4.2a How much land does your household currently OWN?	b [Units codes] 1 – Hectares 2 – Ta'ap 3 – Darap	c [number]
4.3 Did you or your household cultivate ANY land in the past 12 months / year?	Y / N	

	4.4_1[/2]a What was the most recent [/season prior to the last] season in which you or your household cultivated land? 4.4_1[/2]b&c How much land did you cultivate in this most recent season [/in the season prior to the last]? 4.4_1[/2]d Which crops did you cultivate in this most recent season [/in the season prior to the last]? Check all that apply.	[Season code] 0 – N/A (did not cultivate) 1 – Jilaal 2 – Gu 3 – Hagaa 4 – Deyr	b Units (code): 1 – Hectares 2 – Ta'ap 3 – Darap	c [number]	d 1 – Maize 2 – Sorghum 3 – Sesame 4 – Rice (paddy) 5 – Tobacco 6 – Melon 7 – Onion 8 – Other (specify all)
_01	Most Recent season				
_02	Season prior to last				

LIVESTOCK

4.5_Xa How many [X = 1 – 10] does your household currently possess?			4.5_Xb How would you rate the over-all condition/robustness of these animals?
[animal]		[number]	1 – Poor / worse than average 2 – Ok / average 3 – Good / better than average
_01	Camels – FEMALE		
_02	Camels – MALE		
_03	Cattle		
_04	Oxen		
_05	Donkeys		
_06	Sheep		
_07	Goats		
_08	Poultry		
_09	Do you have any OTHER animals, not mentioned? (specify) How many?		

LIVELIHOOD TRAININGS AND PRACTICES

4.6_X
Have you or a member of your household received training in [X = 1 – 16] in the past 12 months?
[OPEN IF #13 is selected for 1.1a OR 1.3a]

	[Training type; read all]	Received Training [Y/N]
_01	Livestock – Animal (Livestock) Health	
_02	Livestock – Fodder production	
_03	Livestock – Pasture management (or community-based grazing)	
_04	Livestock- Marketing, sales, or value addition	
_05	Agricultural - Seed selection, or use of drought-tolerant or faster maturing varieties	
_06	Agricultural - Land preparation	
_07	Agricultural - Water and soil conservation	
_08	Agricultural – Crop pest control practices	
_09	Agricultural - Irrigation practices	
_10	Agricultural – Crop storage practices	
_11	Agricultural - Crop marketing or sales	
_12	General – Credit access or use	
_13	General – Business skills development	
_14	General – Marketing, other than for livestock or crops	
_15	General – Conflict mitigation or peace building	
_16	Literacy	
_17	Other natural resource management	
_18	Other (specify):	

4.7a **Which agricultural practices (if any) have you or any members of your household CHANGED in the past 12 months? [USE, but DO NOT READ, the codes; list all that apply]**	
4.7b **Which livestock-related practices (if any) have you or any members of your household CHANGED in the past 12 months? [USE, but DO NOT READ, above codes; list all that apply]**	
4.7c **Which other practices (if any) have you or any members of your household CHANGED in the past 12 months (e.g., using credit, business or marketing, natural resource management…)? [USE, but DO NOT READ, above codes; list all that apply]**	

5 – SHOCKS AND SHOCK IMPACTS

5.Xa In the past year, describe *when* and *how* you and your household were affected by: [SHOCK TYPE 1-9]										_09 Was your household affected by an OTHER shock (specify)
	[Response Code]	[SHOCK TYPE]								
		_01 Drought	_02 Flood	_03 Crop/ livestock disease or pest	_04 Human disease, or loss of family member	_05 Conflict/ violence	_06 Displacement	_07 Road block robbery	_08 Market Shock/ price increase	
a [affected by shock]	Y / N									
b IF YES, WHEN did this shock most affect you?	1 – Recently (in Gu) 2 – Last season (Jilaal) 3 – Deyr 4 – Hagaa 5 – This time (Gu) last year									
c Was your primary livelihood affected?	Y / N									
d IF YES, how severely?	1 – Mild effect 2 – Moderate effect 3 – Large effect									
e [IF YES] To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood activity using *your other livelihood activities*?	1 – Not at all 2 – Somewhat 3 – Mostly 4 – Completely									
f [IF YES] To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood with assistance *from within your village*?	1 – Not at all 2 – Somewhat 3 – Mostly 4 – Completely									

g [IF YES] To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood with assistance from outside of your village?	**1 – Not at all 2 – Somewhat 3 – Mostly 4 – Completely**									
h Did this shock have an effect on your or your household's *health*?	**Y / N**									
i If so, how severe?	**1 – Mild effect 2 – Moderate effect 3 –Large effect**									
j Did this shock have an effect on your household's *food consumption*?	**Y / N**									
k If so, how severe?	**1. Mild effect 2. Moderate effect 3. Large effect**									
l Over-all, how long would you say that it took you to recover from this shock?	**1. A very short time (weeks/within the same season) 2. A moderate amount of time (within 1-2 seasons) 3. A long time (about a year) 4. Still not recovered**									

5.10 Which of the following best describes your household's situation since the beginning of GU last year [READ CODES BELOW]	**[CODE]**
1 – Sustainable : "Doing well; able to meet household needs by our own efforts, and making some extra for stores, savings, and investments" 2 – Viable: "Doing just okay/breaking even; able to meet household needs with nothing to save or invest." 3 – Struggling: "Managing to meet household needs, but only by depleting productive assets and/or sometimes receiving support." 4 – Destitute: "Unable to meet households needs by our own efforts; dependent on formal or informal support from community or agencies (could not survive without it)"	

6 - SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

6.01 **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?**	**[CODES]** **0 – Could not help** **1 – Unlikely (possible)** **2 – Reasonably likely** **3 – Very likely**
6.02 **If a friend or family or clan member not living 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?**	

6.03 **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?**	**[CODES]** **0 – No help available** **1 – Unlikely (possible)** **2 – Reasonably likely** **3 – Very likely**
6.04X **Would [X=a – h] likely be of significant help?**	**Y / N**
_a Assistance from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
_b Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan elsewhere in the country	
_c Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan outside of the country	
_d Assistance from someone who is not a family, friend, or clan member	
_e Opportunity to work / business loan from someone within the community	
_f Opportunity to work / business loan from someone outside of the community	
_g Shelter from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
_h Other (specify) :	
6.05 **Would this source or sources likely be sufficient for you to regain your current state ?**	**1 – Barely helpful** **2 – Mostly sufficient** **3 – Entirely sufficient**
6.06 **To what degree are there people or groups in the community who might impede you from receiving assistance in this situation?**	**0 – None whatsoever** **1 – Some / possibly** **2 – Definitely**

6.07 **IF you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income at once, but affected everyone in your village/community equally, how likely would it be that you could get help / support?**	**[CODES]** **0 – No help available** **1 – Unlikely (possible)** **2 – Reasonably likely** **3 – Very likely**
6.08X **Would [X=a-h] likely be of significant help ?**	**Y / N**
_a Assistance from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
_b Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan elsewhere in the country	
_c Assistance from members of your family / friends / clan outside of the country	
_d Assistance from someone who is not a family, friend, or clan member	
_e Opportunity to work / business loan from someone within the community	
_f Opportunity to work / bussiness loan from someone outside of the community	

_g Shelter from your family / friends / clan within your community / village	
_h Other (specify) :	
6.09 Would this source or sources likely be sufficient for you to regain your current state?	**1 – Barely helpful** **2 – Mostly sufficient** **3 – Entirely sufficient**
6.10 **To what degree are there people or groups in the community who might impede you from receiving assistance in this situation?**	**0 – None whatsoever** **1 – Some / possibly** **2 – Definitely**

	[Ranking / Answer CODES]	
6.11 **About how many close friends (not relatives) do you have at this time? There are people you feel at east with, can talk to about private matters, and/or can call on for help.**	**(number)**	
6.12 **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?**	**0 – No one** **1 – One or two people** **2 – Three or six people** **3 – Seven or more people**	
6.13 **Do you agree : Most people in this village are willing to help if you need it.**	**0 – Disagree strongly** **1 – Disagree somewhat** **2 – Not sure** **3 – Agree somewhat** **4 – Agree strongly**	
6.14 **Do you agree : If you lost something of value, most people in this village would be honest enough to return it to you.**		

COMMUNITY GROUP MEMBERSHIP

6.15X **Are you or a member of your household a member (and active) in a(n): [X = a – l]**		**[Degree of Household Participation, CODES]** **1 – No such group/association exists in the village** **2 – Exists but no one in the household participates** **3 – At least one household member is somewhat active** **4 – At least one household member is very active** **5 – A household member is a leader of the group**
_a	**Committee of elders (to address issues in your community)**	
_b	**Farmer's association**	
_c	**Livestock marketing group**	
_d	**Marketing group/cooperative *other* than for livestock**	
_e	**Rangeland management group**	
_f	**Mens', or mixed-gender, credit or savings group / *hagbad / ayuuto***	
_g	**Womens' credit or savings group / *hagbad / ayuuto***	

_h	Women's group OTHER than credit group	
_i	Disaster risk management group	
_j	Early warning committee	
_k	Water users committee / association	
_l	Other (specify):	

CREDIT & DEBT

6.16 **Did you or anyone in your household take out a loan in the past 12 months ?**	**YES / NO**	
Think of the most significant loan you took out this year, and answer the following :		
a – What was the form of the loan ?	**1 – Cash** **2 – Food** **3 – Other (specify) : _____**	
b – What was the monetary value of the loan ?	**1 – USD** **2 – Shillings**	
c – What was the pay-back period (if applicable) ?	**1 – One month** **2 – End of season** **3 – After the next harvest** **4 – One year** **5 – None specified**	
d – What was the primary reason for taking out the loan ?	**1 – Food consumption** **2 – Pay Debt** **3 – Agricultural or livestock expenses (seeds, livestock care, etc.)** **4 – Other productive Investment / income generating activities** **5 – Services (school fees, health)** **6 – Purchase other goods** **7 – Travel / migration** **8 – Social expenses (funerals, weddings, festivities)**	
e – From whom did your household take out this loan ?	**1 – Merchant / vendor** **2 – Private lender (other than merchant)** **3 – Employer** **4 – Family/friend/clan member within village** **5 – Family/friend/clan member elsewhere in the country** **6 – Family/friend/clan member outside of the country** **7 – Micro-finance institution** **8 – Savings group** **9 – Bank**	

6.17 **In the past 12 months, did you or someone in your household attempt to take out a loan and be unable to do so ?**	**Y / N**	
a – If YES, what was the reason for not being able to take out the loan ?	**1 – Bad reputation / credit record** **2 – Inadequate collateral** **3 – Scheme closed** **4 – Person / organization didn't have money at the time** **5 – Business idea too risky**	

	6 – Could not afford the fees 7 – Other (specify):	

7 – Assets and Expenditures

Productive and Durable Assets

7.1_Xa How many X do you possess [X = 1 – 42]		Amount Currently Owned a (number)
_01	Hoe	
_02	Plough materials	
_03	Fas / Fash	
_04	Saw	
_05	Axe	
_06	Pick-axe	
_07	Hammer	
_08	Sickle	
_09	Tree store (above ground)	
_10	Grainary (underground, bakaar)	
_11	Saab (sack carrier)	
_12	Grain sacks	
_13	Loading ropes (marraag) – in metres	
_14	Beehive boxes (gaagur)	
_15	Honey extractor	
_16	Bullock cart	
_17	Chicken coop	
_18	Bicycle	
_19	Motorcycle	
_20	Radio	
_21	Tape player/recorder	
_22	TV	
_23	Cooking pots (metal)	
_24	Grinding stone	
_25	Water jug with lid	
_26	Wall clock	
_27	Wristwatch	
_28	Kabad (in your hut)	
_29	Ornaments (silver/gold) – in value*	
_30	Traditional Bed	
_31	Metal / modern bed	
_32	Mattress	
_33	Table	
_34	Kerosine Lamp	
_35	Flashlight / battery lamp	
_36	Chairs or bench or stools	
_37	Linens (sheets, towels, blankets)	
_38	Animal hides/skins	
_39	Cell phone	
_40	Other important asset (specify):	

Expenditures

7.2_Xa

In the past four weeks / month, how much did your household spend (total)—in USD or shillings—on each of the following items?			
[Type of Expenditure]		a (amount)	b Currency Unit 1 – Shillings 2 – USD
_01	Food		
_02	Qaat		
_03	Water		
_04	Other Household Necessities you use (soap, kerosene, …)		
_05	Other Household Items (clothes, durables goods)		
_06	Transportation / travel		
_07	Communication (airtime)		
_08	Health-related expenses		
_09	School fees / supplies		
_10	Agricultural inputs (labor, seeds, fertilizer…)		
_11	Livestock or livestock inputs (fodder and medicines)		
_12	Donations to groups / organizations		
_13	Gifts / contributions to individual family, friends, clan members, others		
_14	What was your household's total expenditure in the past month that was NOT accounted for in the above categories? (if none, enter 0)		

8 – HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

8_X List [First Name] of each household member over the age of 6 – note that the household includes only the people who eat out of the same pot (Circle survey respondent)		a Sex 1 - M 2 - F	b Relation to HH Head 1 - HH head 2 - Spouse 3 - Child 4 - Parent 5 - Sibling 6 - Other relative 7 - No relation	c Age (yrs)	d What kind of education has this HH member received? 0 – None 1 – Madrassa 2 – Vocational 3 - Formal	e IF formal [8d=3] highest level achieved: 1 – Some primary 2 – Primary 3 – Some secondary 4 - Secondary 5 – Some university 6 –University	Is this household member currently in school (for children age 6 to 18 years)?		Is this household member currently employed in a livelihood activity?	
							f Y/ N	g If NO, why NOT? 1. Can't pay fees 2. Failed exams 3. Sick 4. Works to support HH 5. Cares for sick/handicapped HH member 6. Married 7. No teachers / school not operating 8. School too far 9. Insecurity / unsafe 10. Other (specify)	h Y /N	i If NO, why NOT? 1. Too young or too old 2. No work available 3. Insecurity 4. Temporarily il 5. Chronic illness 6. Minor disability 7. Total disability 8. Mental disability 9. Other (specify)
_01	Head	……	……	……	……	……			……	……
_02		……	……	……	……	……			……	……
_03		……	……	……	……	……			……	……
_04		……	……	……	……	……			……	……
_05		……	……	……	……	……			……	……
_06		……	……	……	……	……			……	……
_etc.		……	……	……	……	……			……	……

8.1a_X How many children are there in the household who were not listed above (by sex)?		8.1b How many of these children are in school?
	(number)	(Number in school)
_01 BOYS		
_02 GIRLS		

8.2 Is the household head polygamous (IF Head MALE)?	Y/N
8.2a If YES, how many other wives (NOT considered part of this household) does the household head have?	(number)
8.2b If YES, how many other children (NOT considered part of this household) does the household head have?	(number)

DISPLACEMENT

8.3 Were you born here [SKIP if IDP=YES from tracking information]?	Yes / No	
8.4 If NOT born here, when did you come to this location?	a Year	b Season (four)
8.5 Do you consider yourself permanently settled here?	Yes / No	
8.6 If NOT, which region and district did you come from?	a Region	b District
8.7 Why did you come here?	Codes: 1 – Safety 2 – Loss of livelihood (e.g. drought) 3 – Presence of relatives 4 – Access to school / employment 5 – Access to aid or services 6 – Other (specify) :	
8.8 Was there a specific event that led for you to leave your home? IF So, what?	a Yes / No	b [IF YES, codes] 1 – Conflict / violence 2 – Drought 3 – Flood 4 – Market shock (that led to lost livelihood) 5 – Other (specify):

Appendix 3 Food Security and Coping Strategies indicators

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.[19] 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	4
Milk / Dairy	4
Oils / Fats	0.5
Sugar / Honey	0.5
Spices, tea, etc.	0

Source: Weismann et al. 2009

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

The HHS is constructed as per Ballard et al. (2011).[20] 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

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

[20] 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.

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.[21] The strategies, and assigned weights for each, are presented below.

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)

[21] 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

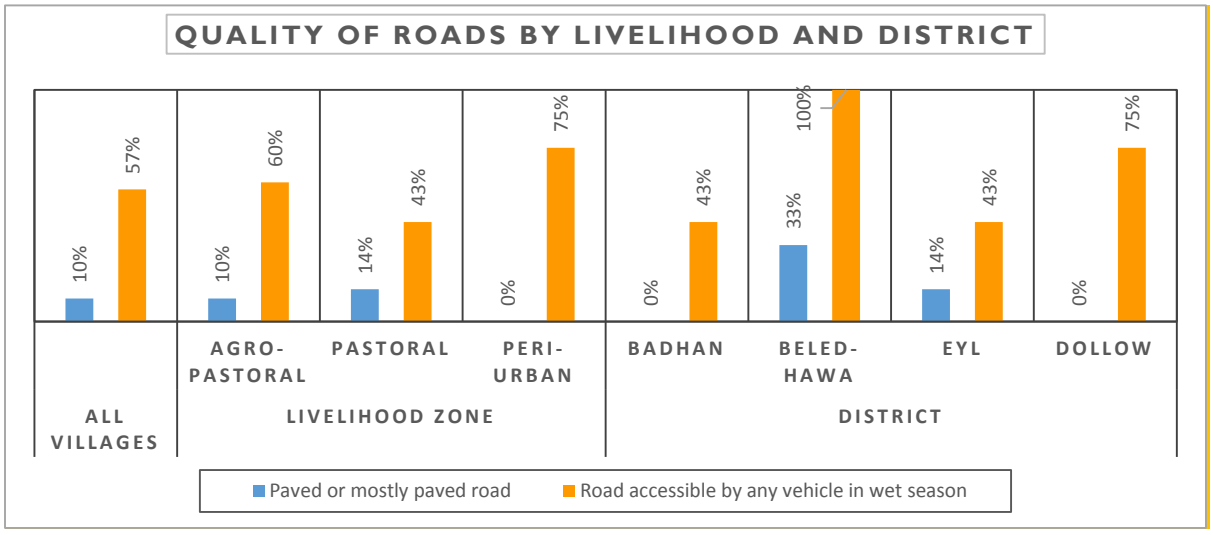
Appendix 4 Asset index construction

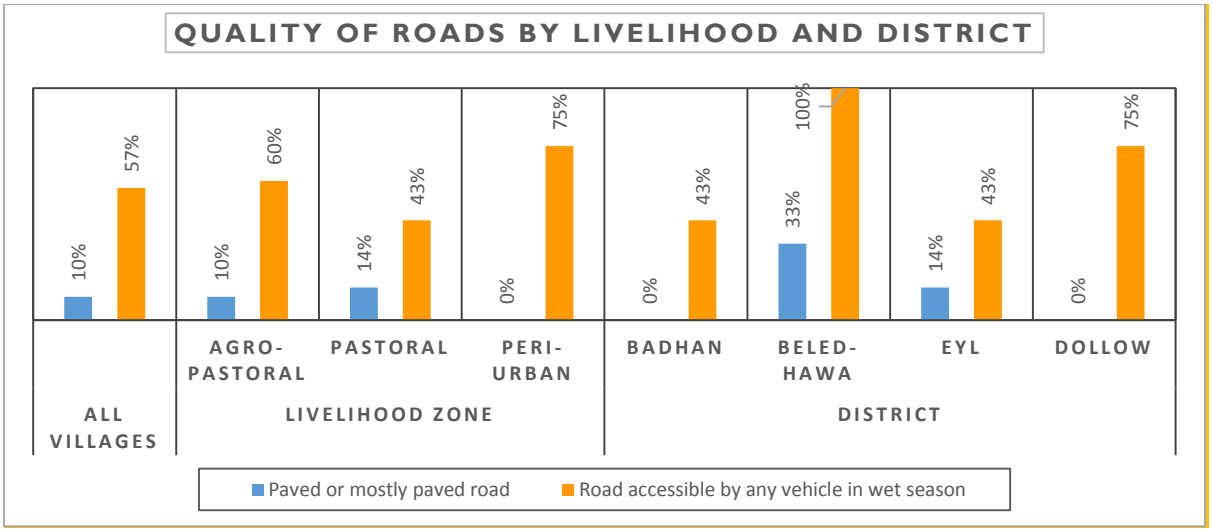
For this analysis the approach of constructing the asset index by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was adopted. PCA can determine the weight as a factor score for each asset variable. As summarized below, Badhan District exhibits the highest asset index and so do households in Peri urban livelihood zones.

Average Asset PCA, by District, Livelihood Zone, and Gender of HH Head					
District	**Asset Score (PCA)**	**Sex of HH Head**	**Asset Score (PCA)**	**Livelihood Zone**	**Asset Score (PCA)**
Badhan	1.41	Male	-0.057	Agro-Pastoral	-0.38
Beled-Hawa	-1.79	Female	-0.229	Pastoral	-1.02
Eyl	0.37			Peri-Urban	2.12
Doolow	-1.78				

Appendix 5 Community level infrastructure and physical capital

Inadequate access to or lack of road infrastructure has been associated with limited access to markets, health facilities, schools and other social amenities. Results of the community quantitative survey are indicative of the fact that the road network is somewhat poor. Only 10% of the communities surveyed had roads that were paved or mostly paved. Pastoral livelihood zones reported the highest proportion (14%) of villages with paved or mostly paved roads. No villages in peri urban areas reported having paved or mostly paved roads, they however had a substantial percentage (75%) of roads accessible by any vehicle during wet season.





Likewise, 57% of communities in all the sampled Locations indicated having roads that were accessible by any vehicle in wet season. Beled Hawa District reported the highest number of paved or mostly paved roads as well as the highest percentage of roads accessible by vehicles in wet season.

1. Markets:

Markets are found in 67% of surveyed communities. All peri urban villages and villages in Badhan District were reported to have markets. The average distance to markets in villages where there are no markets is 19.74 kilometers

2. Schools:

Primary schools: Seventy six percent (76%) of the communities surveyed have a primary school. All (100%) of villages in Peri urban zones have a primary school, compared to 8% in Agro pastoral and 14% in pastoral zones. In areas where there are no primary schools, the average distance to the closest primary school is 26Km. All the sampled villages in Beled Hawa reported having a primary school, 86% in Badhan, 71% in Eyl and 50% in Dolloww.

Secondary schools: Only 24% of sampled villages have a secondary school. None of the villages in Pastoral zone reported having a secondary school while half (50%) of all the villages in the peri urban zones have secondary schools and 24% of villages in Agro pastoral zones.

3. Health facilities:

Forty three percent (43%) of surveyed communities reported having a MCH in the village. The highest proportion of villages with MCH was recorded in peri urban communities (75%), with Eyl District having the highest number of villages with MCHs among the four surveyed districts. None of the villages in Dolloww reported having MCH. The average distance to the closest MCH was

reported to be 38.17Km. In addition, 24% of communities had hospitals, with the closest hospital being on average 33.16Km away. However, Beled Hawa and Dolloww Districts reported having no hospitals in any of their surveyed villages with the distance to the closest hospital being 7.67Km and 16.25Km respectively.

4. Livestock and Agricultural/crop Information sources:

Results of the quantitative community survey showed that 43% of communities had livestock information sources. In Agro pastoral communities, 6 out of the 10 villages surveyed had livestock information sources, pastoral communities had 43% whereas peri urban had none. All the villages surveyed in Beled Hawa and Dolloww had livestock information sources. Over a third of the communities reported having agricultural and crop information services. The percentage of villages with agricultural and crop information services was highest in Agro pastoral zones (50%) and in Dolloww (75%) followed closely by Beled Hawa Districts (67%).

5. Cell phone services

This was the commonly available type of service/infrastructure found in 81% of all Locations reached. All the peri urban areas are reported to have cell phone services as well as all the villages in Beled Hawa and Dolloww Districts

6. Livestock treatment services

A proportion of 38% of all communities studied had livestock treatment services. In the Agro pastoral zones, 6 out of the 10 villages surveyed had livestock treatment services whereas 29% of villages in pastoral zones had the services. Doolow District had the highest proportion (75%) of villages with livestock treatment services. The qualitative study revealed that Community Animal Health Worker interventions were working well in a couple of locations, although, different groups have very different needs with regard to animal health, and the needs of owners of limited numbers of livestock should be catered for as well as for large-scale pastoralists.

Appendix 6 Food Security Tables

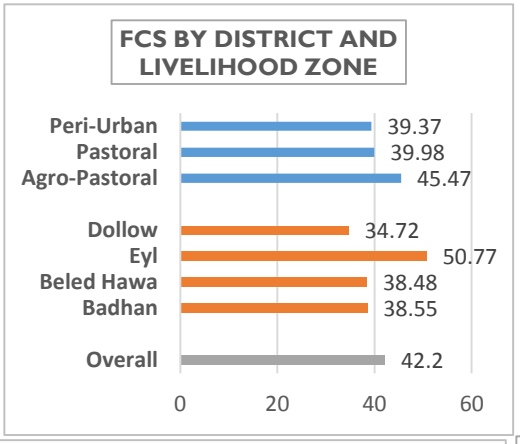
The overall FCS at midterm is 42.2 which denotes acceptable FCS. Agro pastoral zones demonstrate the highest FCS of 45.47, while Dolloww District has the lowest level of dietary diversity compared to the other surveyed Districts.

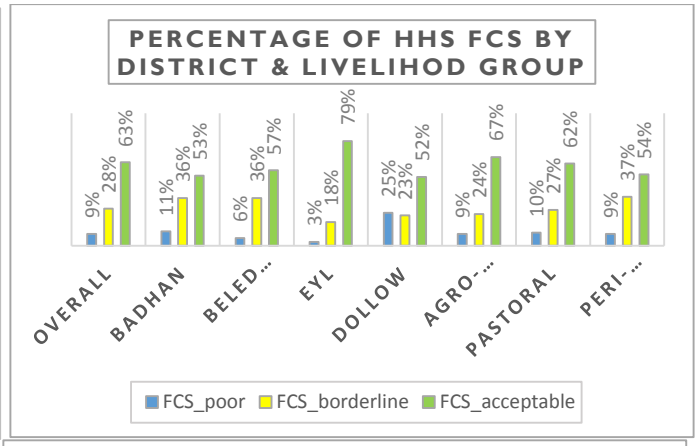
Overall, 9% of surveyed households had poor FCS, 28% had borderline FCS while 63% had acceptable FCS. Among the livelihood zones, 67% of Agro pastoral households had acceptable FCS while on the other hand the highest number of households with poor FCS were recorded in pastoral zones.

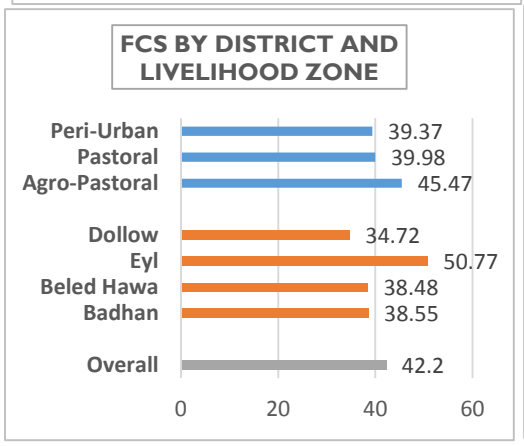
Dolloww District recorded the highest number (25%) of Households with a poor FCS, compared to Eyl (3%), Beled Hawa (6%) and Badhan (11%). Eyl District had the largest number (79%) of Households with acceptable FCS.

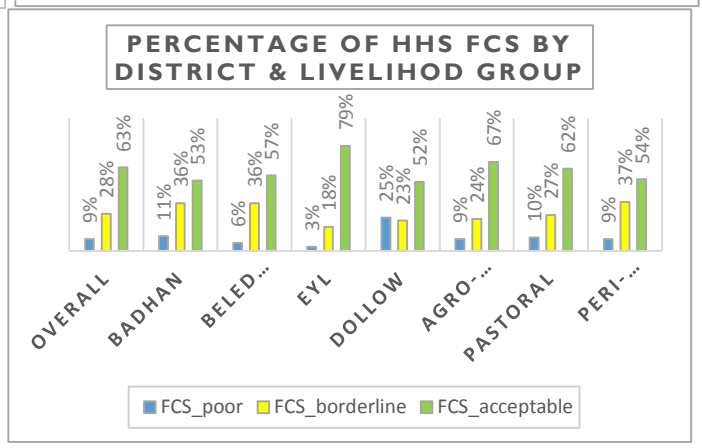
Households headed by females portrayed a slightly higher FC score as compared to those headed by males, however, a higher percentage (64%) of male headed HHs had acceptable FCS.

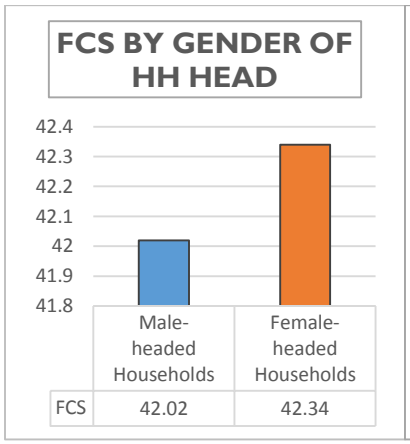
The charts below provide an illustration of FCS at different levels:

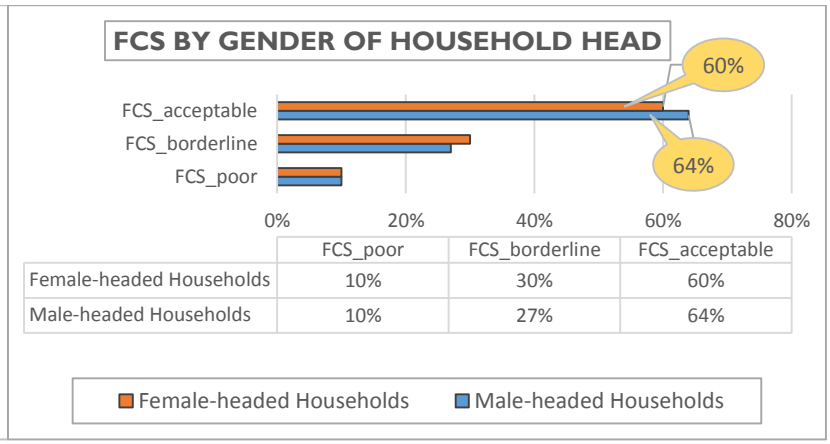




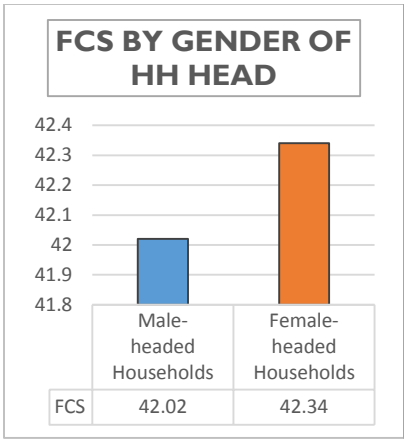


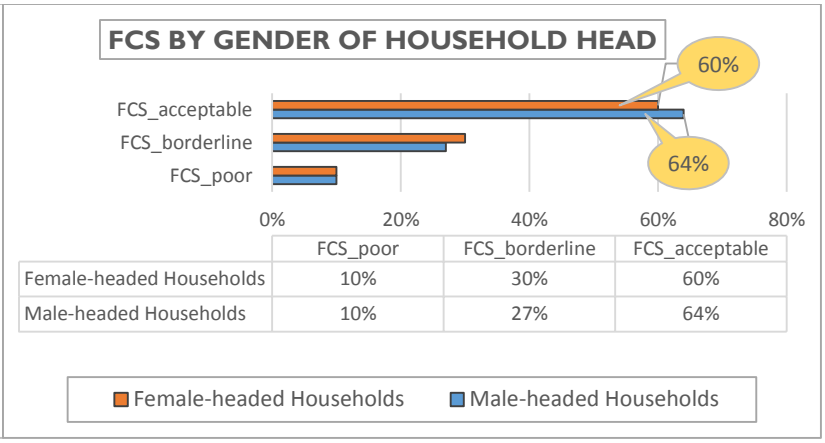






	FCS_poor	FCS_borderline	FCS_acceptable
Female-headed Households	10%	30%	60%
Male-headed Households	10%	27%	64%





	FCS_poor	FCS_borderline	FCS_acceptable
Female-headed Households	10%	30%	60%
Male-headed Households	10%	27%	64%

Appendix 7 SomReP Capacity Building

In an effort to build the capacity of staff implementing the Program, SomReP has provided a number of trainings in different areas. However, more still needs to be done especially in the area of governance and DRR. DRC and COOPI staff have had the advantage of receiving the bulk of training, this is due to the fact that the two are implementing the DANIDA grant which was the first to commence

In some cases there was limited pro-activeness from member agencies even when advance notices were given for them to send participants to trainings. For instance, SomReP organized a training at KIOF on GAP in September 2014 and sent out invitations to SIDA consortium members to send staff to join the training knowing that SIDA staff would need this as implementation had already began. This was done so that we catch up on time, instead of them waiting for their own training. Of the 4 SIDA member partners invited only ADRA sent 1 field staff to join the training in KIOF.

There is an evident disconnection from the program activities where training is concerned. For instance, CARE did not send participants for a GAP training held in Hargeisa in March 2015 with reason that they had no need for the training only to realize later that in fact they had 2 or 3 implementation areas that were Agro pastoral.
In all these trainings participants who attend are facilitators. Program Managers later alone the head quarter TAs do not attend these trainings. Since most staff do not have requisite training background in some of the sectors, one time training needs to be followed up by close field support to strengthen confidence and skills for these frontline staff which the agency TAs never do. So this in a way, field staff look more to the technical unit than their own agencies for technical support. The table below provides a summary of the trainings conducted:

SomReP - List of Trainings Conducted (Since inception in 2013)									
	Number of participants								
Category /Training Conducted	Dates	ACF	ADRA	CARE	COOPI	DRC	OXFAM	WV	Total
GENERAL									
Community Entry (awareness creation, beneficiary identification)	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
PRA basic principles, methods and tools,	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
How to conduct and formulate CAP Surveys, (frontline staff)	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
Community Action Plans development & NRM	Jul-13				3	3			**6**
SomReP's vulnerability assessment approach (customized PRA), all partners (ToT to national-level staff)	Mar-14	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	**12**
Monitoring and Evaluation Training of Trainers for partners' M&E staff	Aug-14								**0**
Market monitoring training with FEWSNET	Dec-14								**0**
Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA)	Apr-15								**0**
AGRO PASTORAL									
Training of Farmer Group organization	Sep-13				3	3			**6**
Good Agricultural Practices focusing on crops	Nov 2013				3	3			**6**
Principles of Drought Tolerant Crop management	Dec-13				3	3			**6**
Fodder production training, (frontline staff)	Feb-14				3	3			**6**
Farmer field School Establishment and Management,	1 - 3 & 7 April 2014				3	3			**6**

Postharvest Grain Handling/Management	16 - 17 & 26 July 2014				3	3			**6**
Organic Farming conducted (GAP) by Kenya Institute of Organic	1 - 9 Sept 2014		1		3	3			**7**
Good Agriculture Practices (crop husbandry , Soil fertility management, FFS, IPM) (Hargeisa)	16 - 23 March 2015	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	**9**
PASTORAL									
How to Conduct NRM Mapping (frontline staff),	July 2013				3	3			**6**
Community-based Rangeland Management	Dec 2013 & August 2015				3	2			**5**
Community-based Rangeland Management	1-Aug	3		2					**5**
Grazing Management (frontline staff),	Dec-13				3	2			**5**
Establishment of Sustainable Animal Health System – CAHWs and PVPs on Minimum standards	Jan-14				3	2			**5**
Rangeland Management Training,	Sep-14	4		2					**6**
Pastoralist Field School	May-14				3	2			**5**
PERI URBAN									
Cash for Work Training, (frontline staff) - Dolloww	Jan 2014				3	3			**6**
Savings Groups Training - Dolloww	14 - 17 Dec 2014				3	1		2	**6**
Business facilitation and Savings Groups Formation to the WV staff in Hargeisa under the DFAT program	23 - 26 February 2015							6	**6**
Business facilitation, VSLAs/Self Help Groups and Value Chain Development in Hargeisa	1 - 4 June 2015	1	2	2			12	3	**20**