

Somalia Resilience Program Third Party Monitoring Midline Assessment





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

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



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31 May 2018

Summary and Key findings

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

On behalf of SomReP, Forcier Consulting is conducting Third Party Monitoring (TPM) of the program in two districts in South Central Somalia: Baidoa, Bay Region and Afgooye, Lower Shabelle Region. This report represents the midline of the TPM. The objective of the midline is to report the current status of the program indicators as the program is midway through its duration. Further, the status of the indicators is compared to the baseline values.

The data collection for this midline study was collected in April and May 2018. All data was collected, cleaned, and analysed by Forcier Consulting. The analysis followed the indicator list and structure in SomReP's logframe as well as the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) framework. The baseline data was used as a reference point for the analysis conducted in this report. This report follows the structure of the baseline assessment, which was conducted by Forcier Consulting in 2017.

Findings from this study aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on resilience, food security, livelihoods, and coping strategies in Somalia. These findings, in combination with the baseline findings, will serve as the foundation for the endline assessment to be conducted in 2019.

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

Recipient wellbeing and uptake of program:

Overall, positive developments from the baseline was noted for most of the indicators analyzed in this report. Most of these positive developments could be attributed to different programme interventions. The attribution was tested through statistical correlation analysis and by synthesizing programme documents and the data collected at various stages throughout the project. The food security status of the respondents had improved, both in terms of food consumption and coping strategies. For example, the proportion of the respondents categorized as having an acceptable level of the Food Consumption Score (FCS) had increased from 48.5% in the baseline to 80.4% in the midline. The income of the respondents had also improved with both a significantly higher average income as well as more diversified income being reported. Those respondents that were part of a savings scheme as well as those that had received cash distributions through Cash for Work (CfW) or Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) reported higher FCS than those who had not. Respondents that had received cash distributions were also positively associated with higher incomes. As such, it is recommended that both VSLA and cash programming interventions should be sustained and if possible scaled-up. It is worth noting that livelihoods were still largely climate sensitive, with day labour in agriculture being the most common and important livelihood strategy, especially for male respondents. This implies that most people are still highly vulnerable to climatic shocks, such as drought.

In terms of assets, the data is mostly positive. Improvements since baseline were reported and could be attributed to different program interventions across human capital, social capital, natural capital, and financial capital. In terms of human capital, a significant increase in the percentage of respondents that had received training was evident, and the trainings were reported to have improved livelihood opportunities for the beneficiaries. Correlation analysis also indicated an improvement in social capital. For natural capital, the percentage of respondents that used sustainable water resources had increased since baseline. In terms of financial capital, higher incomes were reported and a significant increase in the percentage of respondents that could afford the cost of the minimum basket was evident. Yet, in terms of physical capital, the data showed that livestock asset ownership had decreased since baseline. The

decrease in livestock ownership is most likely a result of the severe drought last year, which is said to have killed up to 60% of the herds in some areas.¹

Social safety nets are important for resilience as they enable households to protect their livelihoods and assets during shocks and stressors. The data indicates an increase in the population with access to risk transfer sharing. A significant increase was also evident in terms of access to contingency resource. The number of people with no access to contingency resources had almost reduced by half from the baseline (from 41.8% to 24.8%).

For Natural Resource Management (NRM), the results were fairly positive. The proportion of respondents that perceived their community's NRM/rangeland committee as *very functional* had increased and the percentage of respondents who thought it was *very dysfunctional* or *somewhat dysfunctional* had decreased. The awareness of the committees has been more or less stagnant since baseline. In terms of water access, the importance of unprotected water had fallen since the baseline in favor of some more sustainable sources of water such as *piped household water*. This indicates an improvement in the access to water. Yet, as the most common source of water was unprotected water, there is still a lot of room for improvement. For land, there had been an increase from 3.1 hectares to 5 hectares per community that reported having improved technology and/or management practices in their community.

Local governance and capacities was the results area with least positive developments. The percentage of the respondents that were aware of any community-based early warning system (CbEWS) had declined from 9.7% during the baseline to 3.8% at midline. However, for those who were aware of a CbEWS, the number of the systems that was considered functional had increased from 1.2 systems to 1.9 systems. Similar, the number of respondents that were aware of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities had declined since baseline. On a more positive note, the perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation, and natural resources management had increased since baseline. Yet, the data indicates that involvement of women and marginalized groups in local planning and decision-making was at low levels, even lower than at baseline.

Moving Forward:

Assets are a key component in determining household level resilience. While a positive development was noted across most types of assets, the decline in livestock ownership is worrying and should be carefully monitored in subsequent studies. Restocking activities are recommended to be included in the program to repair for last year's heavy losses. Further, as the data showed that most of the livelihood strategies engaged in are climate-sensitive, it is recommended that more effort is made to diversify livelihood strategies. In addition, it is recommended to try and make the prominent livelihood strategies, like agriculture, more resilient. This could be achieved by continuing the program efforts to promote good agriculture practices (GAP), but also to try and include more innovative approaches such as cost-effective solar power systems for irrigation in areas with irrigation potential like Afgooye and precision agriculture (e.g. soil sensors²).

The number of respondents that reported revenue generated from businesses as their primary income was quite low, especially for women. Thus, while business trainings are already part of the program interventions, it is recommended that these activities be scaled-up and target women better. They should also take into consideration the market environment to ensure that the interventions are applicable, useful, and utilised.

In terms of risks, *flash flood* was the most common hazard among the respondents in both districts with almost half of the respondents (48.1%) saying the currently experienced flash floods. During the baseline, drought was the most

¹ FAO. *In Somalia massive livestock losses have severely impacted livelihoods and food security*. March 21, 2018.

² For more information about precision farming: <https://agfundernews.com/what-is-precision-agriculture.html>, <http://precisionag.org/where-we-work/kenya/pad-lab>, <http://cema-agri.org/page/precision-farming-key-technologies-concepts>

common hazard. It is not surprising that Somalia is currently experiencing floods, as flash floods are typically common after a drought. The reason for this is that a drought destroys vegetation, which is a natural protector against floods. In order to be a comprehensive resilience program, SomReP therefore needs to consider activities that targets different types of shocks. This is particularly important when considering the nature of these shocks: droughts are slow in onset, while flash floods are more rapid. Preparedness in communities therefore needs to be reflective of both types of shocks. This relates back to the low awareness of CbEWS, which calls for an increased effort to implement and support the development of such systems by increasing program activities that promote the building and usage of such systems. This is especially important as Somalia is suffering from rapid onset shocks, where the awareness and utilisation of early warning systems must be constantly high in order to be functional.

While the functionality of NRM/rangeland committees seems to have increased, the awareness of the committees has been more or less stagnant. This suggests that the number of committees should be increased or that level of awareness of NRM/rangeland committees should be raised in order to target a larger proportion of the communities. This is particularly important as management of natural resources, such as water and land, could improve both adaptative and transformative capacities of a community.

Finally, the low involvement of women and marginalised groups in local planning and decision-making suggests that more effort should be taken to support women involvement in local planning and decision-making. As women have been successfully targeted in VSLA and vocational training interventions, it is recommended that the programme strategy for inclusion of women in these types of interventions is replicated, if possible, in local planning and decision-making processes.

Recommendations for Future Research:

To ensure accurate data and interpretation of the results, it is recommended that all partner organisations get the chance to validate the findings after the first draft of the reports under this TPM project have been produced. This would also aid the third party monitor to contextualise the findings to more accurately reflect the situation on the ground. As such, it is recommended that the first draft of forthcoming reports, including the endline report, is distributed to the partner organisations when SomReP is compiling their feedback.

Unsurprisingly, it was reported that the time it takes to fetch water differed heavily during the wet season and the dry season. While the question in the survey did not specify which seasons the distance were to be calculated in, the team leaders reported that the time could differ as much as, on average, 10 minutes during the wet season to 200 minutes during the dry season. It is recommended that the distance questions are specified by season in the next round of research to gauge the significance of these differences.

In order to investigate some of the findings in this study further and to be able to gauge at the underlying reasons for the changes, such as levels of social capital, a qualitative component to the TPM project needs to be added.

Outcome Comparison Table (Baseline, Midline and Target Values)

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline Value 2017 (%)	Midline Value 2018 (%)	LOP Target (%)
R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.	RI 1.1. Increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends in Somali shillings)	10	16.2	20
	RI 1.2. Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income	13	9	10
	RI 1.3. % Increase in ownership of agricultural productive assets at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)	24	25	20
	RI 1.4. % of HHs engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)	8.3	7.2	10
R2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety nets	RI 2.1. % Increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project (data disaggregated by village/community)	18	12.15	15
	RI 2.2.10 % increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets), during and at the end of the project	16.14	16.14	10
R3: Natural resource management: Eco-system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management.	RI 3.1. 10% Increase in the of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees before, during and at the end of the project	41.7	53.3	75
	RI 3.2. % increase in the target population with access to sustainable water (for irrigation, domestic use and livestock)	36	52	25
	RI 3.3. 320 Ha of land under improved technology /and or management practice as a result of the Program before, during and at the end of the project implementation	17.18	67.12	17
R4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors.	RI 4.1. % increase in the number of respondents stating there is functional community-based early warning system in place during and at the end of the project	9.3	11.7	75
	RI 4.2. % increase the number of households reporting the existence of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.	6	3.5	30
	RI 4.3. 25% percentage increase in perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management during and at the end of the project	16.5	22.2	25
	RI 4.4. % increase in households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision - making processes during and at the end of the project	16.7	12.7	15
R5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience.	RI 5.1. A minimum of 9 functional learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders	3	6	9
	RI 5.2. At least 2 documents / reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms	2	1	2

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List of Acronyms

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context: Shocks and Stresses in Somalia

In 2011, after consecutive seasons of failed rains, Somalia suffered from one of the worst droughts in recent history. The drought led to a full-fledged humanitarian crisis with a famine that killed more than 250,000 people.³ Since 2011, Somalia has continued to suffer from recurrent droughts, most recently in early 2017 where the president of Somalia declared a national disaster due to the prolonged drought conditions facing the country.⁴ As a result of the consecutive seasons of poor and erratic rainfalls, food security in Somalia has been at dire levels.

Widespread food insecurity has caused internal displacement and has put additional strain on a country already in social and political crisis.⁵ After the overthrow of the Siad Barre regime and associated collapse of the central government in 1991, Somalia has been in almost constant conflict.⁶ The social and political crises have also exacerbated the population's vulnerability to disasters and stresses, such as droughts and floods.⁷ Thus, the conflict reinforces the cycle of food insecurity and displacement.

Located in the Horn of Africa (HoA), Somalia is naturally affected by the effects of El-Niño and La Niña, which means that the frequency and severity of droughts and other natural disasters are not expected to diminish. In 2018 alone, Somalia had already experienced severe flash floods and a tropical cyclone.⁸ As the combination of the effects of El-Niño and the current climate change trajectory means that the occurrence and magnitude of natural disasters are likely to increase, a sustained commitment to build and enhance resilience across its population and institutions is needed.

1.2 Project Introduction: The Somalia Resilience Program

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

SomReP aims to help protect livelihoods against continuing shocks by contributing to improved resilience for communities and households in Somalia. As a livelihood focused program, SomReP targets interventions that aim to build adaptive, absorptive, and transformation capacities toward achieving improvements in economic wellbeing, hence improving their resilience to cyclic shocks. Further, SomReP advocates for the importance of resilience building at the household and community level within the broader agenda of moving Somalia towards peace and development.

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

The program has five result areas:

³ "Somalia famine "killed 260,000 people"". BBC News. 2013.

⁴ Al Jazeera. 'Somalia declares 'national disaster' over drought', 28 February 2017.

⁵ European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. 'Horn of Africa, ECHO factsheet', January 2016.

⁶ BBC. 'Q&A: Somalia's conflict', 4 October 2011.

⁷ Social Science Research Council (SSRC). 'Crisis in the Horn of Africa', n.d.

⁸ Reliefweb. *Tropical Cyclone Sagar – May 2018*, 20 May 2018.

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

R2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety nets;

R3: Natural resource management: Eco–system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management;

R4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors; and

R5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience.

1.3 Third-Party Monitoring Project

As part of the program, SomReP received funding from the European Aid to implement a resilience program in Baidoa, Bay Region and Afgooye, Lower Shabelle Region. The objective of this program is to enhance resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Southern Somalia against cyclical shocks and stressors, as well as to be able to better secure households' needs year after year. For the program to achieve its goals and objectives, there is a need to rigorously monitor program indicators (outputs, outcomes, and impacts) and activities to ensure evidence-based decision making.

On behalf of SomReP, Forcier Consulting is conducting a two-year-long Third Party Monitoring (TPM) project of the program in Baidoa and Afgooye. This report represents the midline of the TPM, which aims to report the current status of the program indicators as the program is midway through its duration. Further, the status of the indicators will be compared to the baseline values, and later to the endline of the TPM project, which is to be conducted in the spring of 2019.

The main objective of the TPM project is to deliver an analysis to SomReP stakeholders and its partners, with the aim to assess the five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria: the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the program. In addition to this, the TPM aims to verify project activities and measure high-level project indicators as outlined in Table 1.1. The TPM project also seeks to determine whether the demonstrated outcomes are a result of the program and if so to what extent (attribution). Finally, the project aspires to promote learning so as to adopt the program to the changing environment.

Table 1.1 SomReP Goal Indicators

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

2 Background

2.1 Overview of Data Collection Sites

The data collection for the midline assessment was conducted in two districts in which SomReP operates: Afgooye and Baidoa, in South West State of South Central Somalia. These two districts are the same districts that the baseline was conducted in. By conducting the assessment in the two different districts, a cross-comparison between the program locations can be made, which in turn allows for a more in-depth analysis and a richer evidence base. The two districts that the data for the midline was collected in are geographically presented in Figure 2.1.

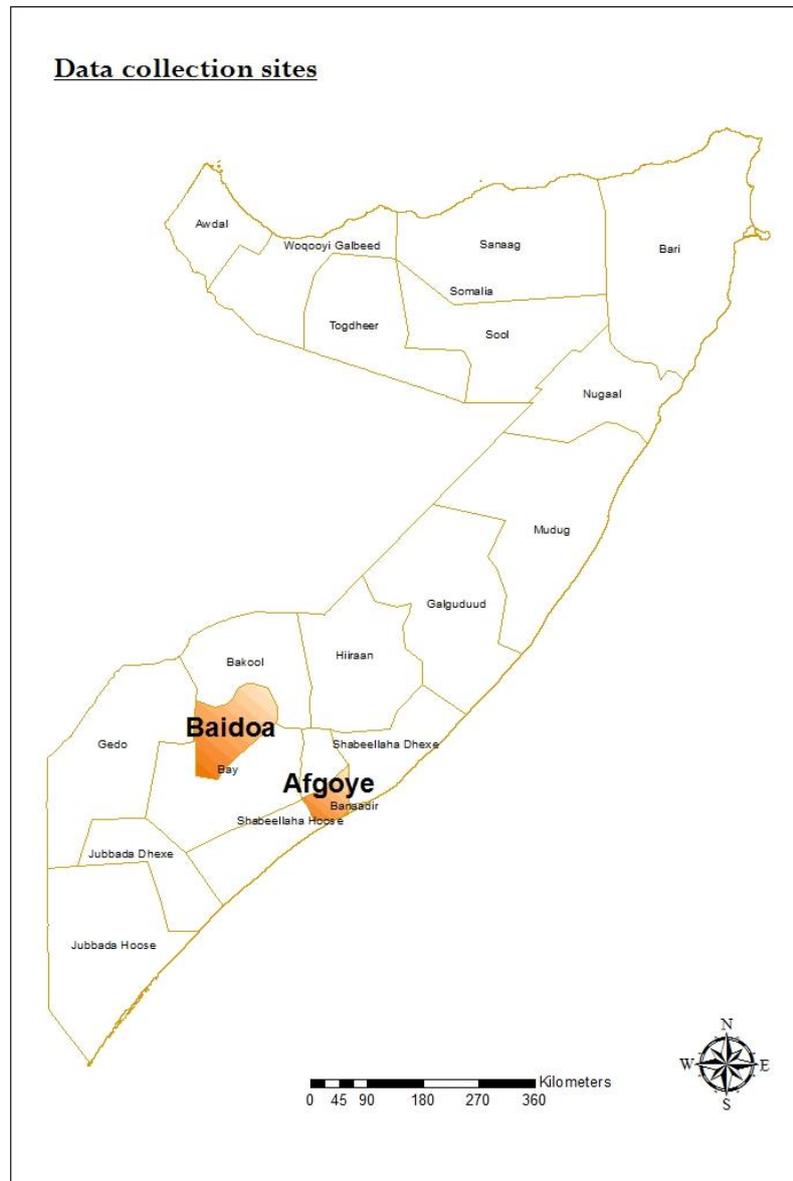


Figure 2.1 Data collection sites

For the purpose of this midline assessment, quantitative data were collected in villages within these two districts, as presented in Table 2.1. These respondents were selected from the baseline data, which in turn was based on World Vision Sampling Tool: *Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP 3)*, provided by SomReP, see Annex 1. The sampling tool includes the different livelihood types targeted: pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, and peri-urban. Yet, it should be noted that there was a mix of livelihood types within many of the sampled villages. For example, one village had agro-pastoralist households in addition to pastoralist households. The households surveyed represent a diverse range of livelihood sources. They also include internally displaced households. Thus, the data represents the broad areas in which SomReP works, yet the diversity of livelihoods within and across villages is more complex than originally noted in the EU sample size document. It is therefore recommended that this is kept in mind when looking at the data disaggregated by livelihood zones.

Table 2.1 Data collection sites

District	Implementing Partner	Number of Surveys	Number of Villages	Agro-Pastoralist	IDP	Pastoralist	Peri-Urban
Afgooye	CARE	722	14	424	13	38	247
Baidoa	COOPI	281	15	196	37	11	37
	DRC	724	21 ⁹	159	251	4	310
Total:		1727	42	779	301	53	594

Not all villages that were part of the baseline were able to be sampled because of security issues and floods. While security issues were reported in both districts, floods were only prevalent in Baidoa. During the fieldwork, the team leaders and the local implementing staff reported that certain villages were inaccessible, either due to security threats from Al-Shabab presence and/or floods. In these cases, the villages were replaced with other villages within the same district, and as much as possible with villages that were classified as the same livelihood zones in the sample distribution document (see Annex 1).

2.2 Overview of Program Approach and Analytical Framework

SomReP’s resilience framework, depicted in Figure 2.2, was used to guide the program approach in the initial program design phase. The framework was also used when analysing the program indicators and helped to align the results with the three resilience capacities¹⁰ at both a household and community level.

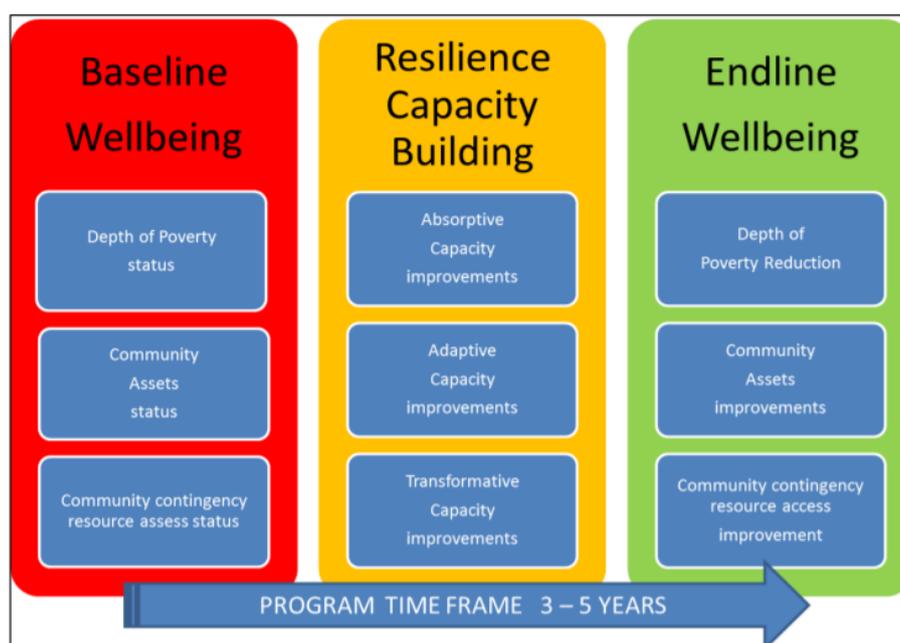


Figure 2.2 SomReP resilience framework

In addition to using the SomReP’s resilience framework, the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) was used as an analytical framework for this study. The SLA is a holistic approach to understand various factors that influence well-

⁹ An overlap between COOPI and DRC was noted in some villages in Baidoa, where both partners had presence in a village.

¹⁰ More information about the three resilience capacities could be found in Béné et al., *Resilience: New Utopia or New Tyranny? Reflections about the potential and limits of the concept of resilience in relation to vulnerability reduction programs*, 2012. Institute of Development Studies, UK

being and poverty, in addition to the relationship between these different factors.¹¹ This framework is a people-centered approach which looks at five types of assets: financial, human, natural, physical, and social. The main objective of this approach is to allow for an analysis of what resources or assets that poor people and communities use and have access to.¹²

3 Methodology

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

3.1 Quantitative Research

To monitor the progress of the program, this study aimed to measure the key indicators and expected results, as outlined in the log frame, see Annex 2. These indicators and results will be used to compare the current values against the baseline, as well as later on against the endline.

To establish the current status of program indicators midway through the TPM project, a quantitative household questionnaire was utilised. This survey targeted program beneficiaries across the target locations and aimed to enable insight as to how the program activities affect the population, and how well the activities serve their purpose.

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

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

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

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

¹¹ Pasteur, K. *From Vulnerability to Resilience – a framework for analysis and action to build community resilience*. 2011

¹² Ibid.

In addition to the above-mentioned modules, several other modules were included to measure resilience. These included a module on hazards, shocks, vulnerability, and social connectedness, which aimed to assess the context and resilience dimensions across the target districts, i.e. what shocks and stresses have the beneficiaries experienced and been affected by, what were the factors that render them vulnerable to those shocks and stresses as well as what resources do they have to be able to cope with those shocks, hence what makes them resilient. Additional modules addressed displacement, which is a factor that tends to affect different types of assets included in the SLA, and natural resource management initiatives, which is assessing resilience in terms of access to and use of natural capital. A full list of all modules included in the survey and what part of the analysis framework they relate to are displayed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Survey Modules and Analytical Components

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

3.2 Sampling

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

Across the two districts, a total of 1727 observations were collected. The total sample size target for the TPM project was 1726 households, from a total population size of 39 497 households, meaning a margin of error of +/- 2.31% at a 95% confidence level. As per Annex 1, the sample distribution was intended to follow the baseline sample. The baseline sample was proportionally allocated to the village population in each livelihood type at a district level, with a minimum of 15 surveys allocated to each village to avoid overrepresentation of bigger villages. However, as outlined in Section 2.1, some villages were deemed inaccessible during the fieldwork due to security

reasons and/or flooding¹³ and had to be replaced with other villages within the same district. These replacement villages were, to the extent possible, chosen considering the livelihood zone of the village and the partner organisation active in the village.

The aim of the midline was to sample the same respondents that had participated in the baseline survey, hence a targeted sampling approach was utilised. The baseline database of respondents was therefore used as the sampling base. The partner organisations in each district helped the Team Leaders to locate the respondents. However, it proved difficult to reach the same respondents as during baseline. There are a number of reasons for this. Firstly, some of the sampling locations were IDP camps and locations where conflict and natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, were common. Thus, displacement and movement were frequent in many of the areas sampled. This means that the people living in these villages one year ago are likely to have moved either returned to home of origin or been displaced. Secondly, the sample size during the baseline and the midline were near identical, meaning that there were no replacement respondents readily available from the baseline database. When the respondents from the baseline could not be found, they were replaced with other program beneficiaries in the same village. Again, the partner organisations helped the Team Leaders to select and allocate respondents in each village.

The survey targeted household heads (or an equivalent who would have the same level of knowledge as the household head about household affairs). This was to ensure that the data collected accurately reflected the household's reality. Yet, this meant that some households would not be eligible or available as the household head or equivalent could not be reached. Further, contact details and other household information was collected to enable potential call-backs as well as follow-ups in the form of the endline assessment.

3.2 Data Management and Analysis

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

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

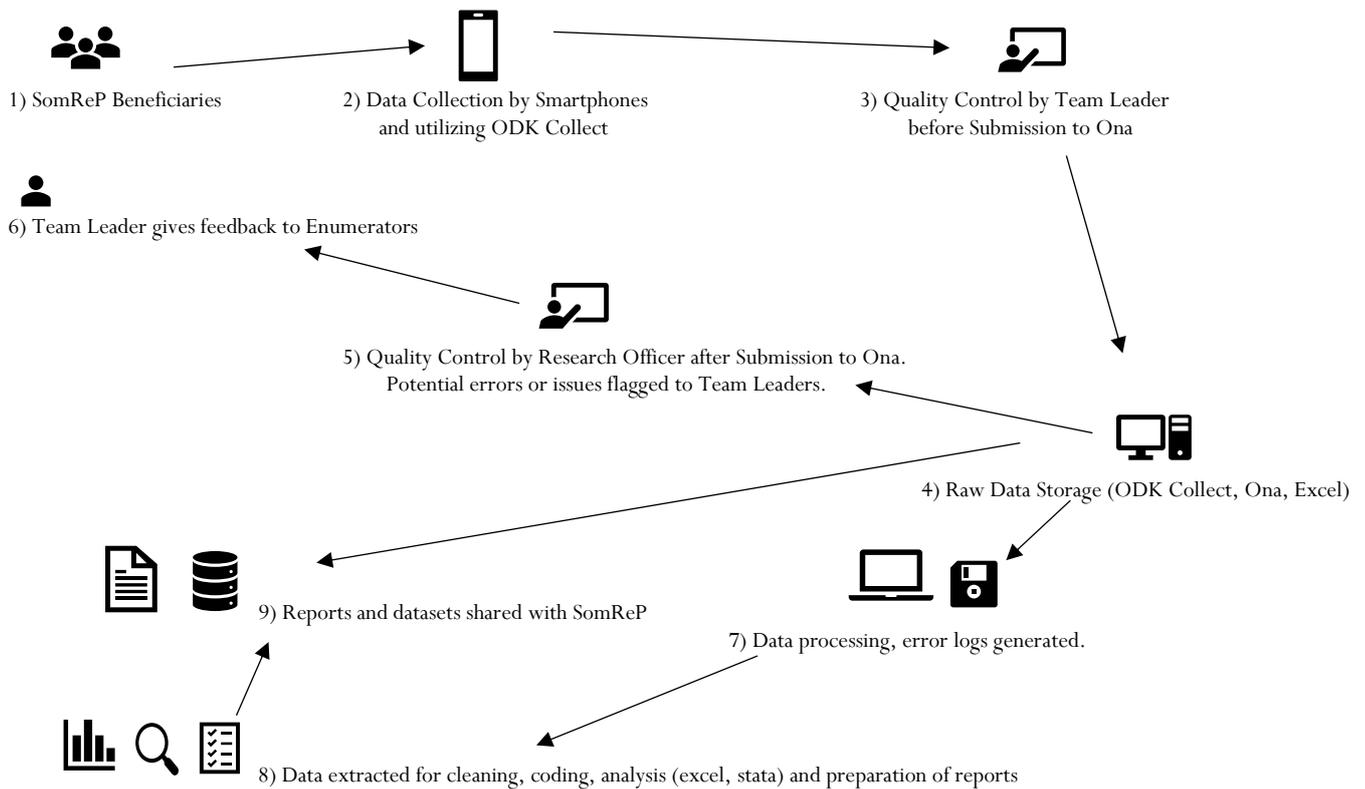
Each step in the data management, cleaning, and analysis process were transparent and reproducible. No direct changes to the database of the raw data was made, where raw data is defined as the exact responses submitted for all surveys by all enumerators with no changes. Data was appropriately protected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

The Team Leaders translated all open-ended questions from Somali to English after the data collection. Forcier also cleaned the data to correct for discrepancies, such as data entry mistakes in the form of wrong location or currency

¹³ Flooding not only made some villages inaccessible, but also increased the risk of security threats as Al-Shabab more easily can attack if the car gets stuck in mud especially as Al-Shabab is known for taking advantage of chaotic situations.

unit. The data was also manipulated to categorize certain responses and to facilitate analysis. The data was coded, cleaned and checked for integrity and validity using Microsoft Excel and the STATA statistical software.

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



3.3 Limitations

There were a few limitations and challenges to this study. First, the data collection for the midline assessment was entirely quantitative, which may not always shed as much light on the underlying reasons and motivations as qualitative data would. However, this was mitigated by incorporating extensive open-ended questions in the quantitative survey, which were considered in the overall analysis.

Second, the security situation in Somalia affected the fieldwork. Al-Shabab was present in both districts during the time of data collection, which affected the level of access to different villages. As the safety of the research teams was always prioritized, decisions were made during fieldwork, by consulting with local community leaders and partner organizations, to change the fieldwork schedule or to replace some villages with other villages. The replacement villages were from the same district that were also part of the program.

Third, and related to the second challenge, both prior to and during data collection, Baidoa experienced severe floods. This flooding made certain villages inaccessible and increased the security threat as the floods and rains augmented the risk of getting stuck in the mud with the fieldwork car, thus creating an opportunity for Al-Shabab to attack. Villages from the fieldwork plan were therefore replaced with other similar villages after consultations with the partner organizations and local community leaders. These changes meant that the sample was not distributed between villages in the same way as during baseline, which could potentially influence the data

comparability. However, most of the analysis is conducted on a district level, rather than a village level, and therefore, the effect is manageable.

Fourth, to enable a better comparison to the baseline, this midline aimed to survey the same beneficiaries that were surveyed during the baseline. While such a targeted sample would allow for meaningful comparisons across time, it proved challenging to reach the same people surveyed one year earlier. This was especially true in IDP locations and conflict-affected areas, where movement and relocation are common. The sample is therefore only relatively reflective of the baseline respondents, which again affects comparability to the baseline. This might also create a bias in the data if the people that were not found or otherwise were inaccessible were more or less vulnerable than the respondents that were reached.

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

4 Program Findings

This section outlines the key findings of this study. The findings are, to the extent possible, structured under the four result areas¹⁴: livelihoods and food security; social safety nets; NRM; and local governance capacity building. The aim is to report the current status of each indicator and to compare these to the baseline values. These values will also be used during subsequent analysis: the endline assessment. Further, this section aims to provide contextual analysis of livelihoods, food security, and resilience in the targeted areas. The SomReP resilience framework, as explained in Section 2, was used as a guiding framework. In particular, the framework was used to group the findings with the result areas. Finally, the SLA framework was used as an analytical framework when presenting the findings in this section.

Prior to measuring the current status of the indicators, some descriptive statistics are provided in order to understand the context in the two districts, both in terms of household characteristics and livelihoods, and also in terms of project exposure.

Household Characteristics

Out of the 1727 respondents sampled, 55.2% were female and 44.8% were male. This slight gender bias is common across household surveys conducted in Somalia, and was also evident in the baseline data (61.6% female compared to 38.4% male), as men in Somalia tend to be away from the house from early morning to late evening either working or seeking work, while the women tend to stay at home. Noteworthy in our sample, the gender bias was highest in the peri-urban livelihood zone, where 63.1% of the respondents were females, the same was true in the baseline where 64.9% of the respondents were female. The gender bias was lowest in agro-pastoralist household, where only 45.1% of the respondents were females (the gender bias was lowest among agro-pastoralist in the baseline data too, yet at baseline 59.1% of the agro-pastoralists were females). This could be an indication that labour is more casual in peri-urban areas so men in the household tend to be out seeking job, while the women

¹⁴ The fifth result area, undertaking document learning within the consortium and with the communities and other stakeholders, is not covered in the midline.

are home taking care of the household. Whereas in the agro-pastoralist household, both women and men work in the field, which is often in close proximity to their house.

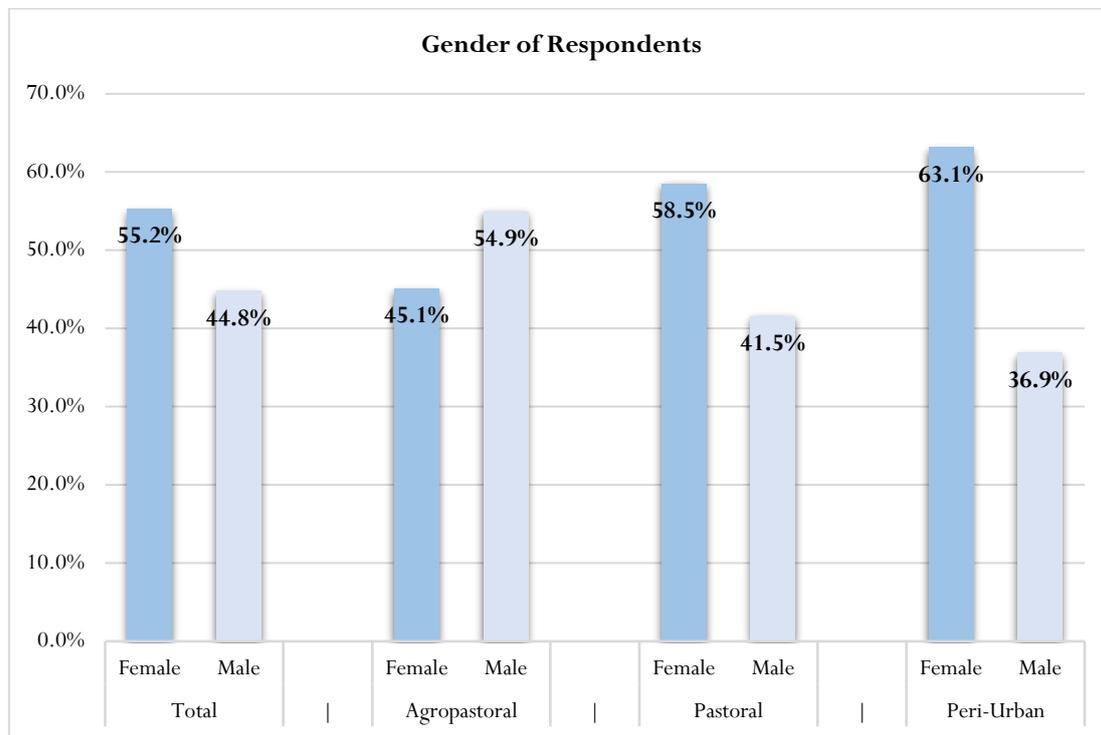


Figure 4.1 Gender Distribution, Total Sample and Disaggregated by Livelihood Zone

The average age of the respondent was 38 years, with a median value of 36 years. The youngest respondents were 16 years old (15 respondents reported being 16 years old) and the oldest respondent was 85 years old. The most frequently reported age (mode) was 30 years.

Most of the respondents sampled were the head of their household (80.8%). Out of the respondents that were not the head of their household, *spouse* was the most common relationship to the household head (72.4%) and *parent* the second most common relationship (10.6%). In terms of the highest level of education for household heads, *Quranic School* was the most frequent response (57.3%), while almost a quarter was reported to not have any education (24.9%). The most common reason for not having any education was *marriage* (33.0%), which was followed by *worked instead* (25.4%). Studies by other organizations and government institutions reaffirm that the education levels in Somalia are low, UNFPA reports that the over 75% of Somalis who are past school-going age never completed primary education.¹⁵

The respondents were asked if they had any other household members living in their home. Noteworthy 12.9% of the respondents said no, which could be because they misunderstood the question. It could also be because they did not want to report information on their household members in order to reduce the survey time. Another explanation might be that as many of the respondents were displaced, they may live alone. However, this data point should be considered carefully, as most Somali households have more than one member. This issue was communicated to the enumerator teams during the data collection. It is advisable that in future research, the enumerators are trained to probe this question better. When omitting all zero values, the average number of household members was 5.4, with a range from 1 to 19 household members (N=1503).

¹⁵ UNFPA, *Educational Characteristics of the Somali People*. 2016. Accessed July 30, 2018. http://www.dns.org.so/docs/Analytical_Report_Volume_3.pdf

4.1 Livelihoods and Food Security

The first result area of the program, livelihoods and food security, involves activities that aim to improve the access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity for households in targeted communities. These are linked to both absorptive coping capacities (persistence) and adaptive capacities (incremental adjustment). There are four indicators related to this results area:

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

The aim of this section is to measure each of these indicators at midline to be able to measure the progress from the baseline. The goal is to later compare these values to the endline. This section is structured as follows: livelihoods, program participation, expenditures, income, asset ownership, and finally food security.

Livelihoods

The most commonly reported livelihood source in our sample was by far *day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting* (65.2%). This source of livelihood was more common in Afgooye (74.1%) than in Baidoa (58.8%). This is similar to the baseline, where agricultural labourer (25.3%) and farming on own farm (20.4%) were the two most common primary livelihoods reported¹⁶. Other resources support the finding that livelihoods in Somalia are dominated by agriculture. For example, according to the Federal Government of Somalia's National Development Plan, 70% of those who are employed in Somalia works in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector.¹⁷ These findings are also reflected in the types of livelihood zones of the villages, which were mostly reported to be agro-pastoralists.

A significant portion of the respondents selected *other* as the most important source of income, in fact it was the second most common response in both districts. When looking at the text responses people explained *other* as pertaining to being unemployed, selling various goods and services, and only having the husband work. While some of these text responses could have been categorised as one of the answer options by the respondents, respondents tend to select *other* as it seems to be too difficult to use the categorisation provided, even when the enumerator probed the question. It is thus recommended that the answer options provided are simplified in future research. This is especially true as many of the respondents are illiterate making it difficult for them to conceptualise and use more detailed categorisations. The third most common income source in Baidoa was *generating revenue from trading* (9.3%), closely followed by *selling crops or livestock produced by the household* (7.2%). In Afgooye, the third most common source was *selling crops or livestock produced by the household* (4.2%) followed by *generating revenue from trading* (3.9%). Thus, the conclusion can be drawn that while day labour in farming is the most common and most important source of income in both districts, it is more common in Afgooye. In Baidoa, respondents tended to generate income from trading more often than in Afgooye.

When looking at the most important income per season, *day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting* was still the most important source during all seasons, yet there was a significant drop in its importance during Jilaal, the long dry season (47.0%). In Jilaal, *revenue from trading* and *selling crops or livestock produced by the household* increased compared to the other seasons. This is a similar finding to the baseline. It is interesting to note that while livelihoods were dominated by agriculture, *day labour in farming* was the most common source of income. This indicates that

¹⁶ The answer options for this question were somewhat differently phrased in the baseline and midline survey.

¹⁷ Federal Government of Somalia, *the Somalia National Development Plan 2017-2019*. n.d.

the respondents do not own the land they farm, or they farm at other farmers’ plots. When our local researchers were asked to explain this, they noted that it is possible that some respondents interpret day labour simply as they work on their or others’ farms on a daily basis. However, they also noted that most people do not own their own land instead they are rather acting as caretakers of the land. In fact, it is noted in past studies that land ownership in Somalia is a complicated matter and the pluralistic legal framework regarding land ownership has left grey areas within which conflicts often begin.¹⁸

Agro-pastoralist was the most common livelihood zone in both districts, but significantly more important in Afgooye (58.7%) than in Baidoa (35.3%). Peri-urban was the second most common livelihood zone in both districts (34.2% in Afgooye and 34.5% in Baidoa). Similar to the baseline, few observations were noted to be pastoral (only 5.3% in Afgooye and 1.5% in Baidoa). A possible explanation to the low number of pastoralists in the survey is that it is hard to reach these beneficiaries because of their nomadic behaviour.

During the baseline a large number of IDPs were surveyed in Afgooye (15.0%). However, during the midline, only 5.1% of the respondents were based in an IDP camp. In Baidoa on the other hand, the number of IDPs had increased from 20.6% to 33.8%. These changes in IDP locations are noteworthy as IDPs tend to be more vulnerable to shocks than host communities. In the case of Afgooye, the decrease may be explained by the fact that during the baseline there had been a huge influx of IDPs due to the ongoing drought. Yet, during the midline Somalia was experiencing heavy rains and the drought conditions from the baseline year had vanished, meaning that many IDPs may have returned to their place of origin. In Baidoa, the increase in IDPs surveyed might be explained by the large number of Somalis returning from Kenya; Baidoa is in the south of Somalia and an attractive place for many returnees to settle. Another explanation may be that, due to a lot of rural households losing their livestock last year in the drought, they moved to Baidoa to seek other opportunities. While the new arrivals into Baidoa has been relatively low in April and May 2018, an increased number of entries and reduced number of exits were reported in Baidoa at the end of 2017 and beginning of 2018.¹⁹ According to IOM, the key factors that drive displacement into Baidoa are insecurity and prolonged drought in their village of origin.

Program Participation

While the survey targeted program beneficiaries, a question was added in the survey to control if the household surveyed was a SomReP beneficiary or not. The majority of the respondents were in fact SomReP beneficiaries (96.0%). For the 4.0% that said they were not beneficiaries, there may be a few potential reasons for this. First, there is a common respondent belief that if a respondent says he/she has received help, he/she will not receive any further aid. Second, often respondents do not know or remember the name of the organisation that they received the intervention from, hence some people may not recognise SomReP’s name. It was therefore decided to keep these respondents in the final sample.

Table 4.1 SomReP Beneficiary (household level)

SomReP Beneficiaries			
	All households	Afgooye	Baidoa
SomReP Beneficiary	96.0%	95.6%	96.3%
N	1727	722	1005

¹⁸ J. Burman, A. Bowden, A. Gole, *Land Tenure in Somalia – A potential Foundation for Security and Prosperity*. Shuraako. 2014.

¹⁹ IOM, *Somalia Movement Trend Tracking*. October 2017-May 2018.

Community and Household Assets

Assets are often included in resilience frameworks as a crucial factor affecting well-being and thus resilience. Different frameworks use different types of assets. The SLA used in this study uses both household and community assets as factors affecting resilience. The SLA is specifically looking at five different types of assets: Financial Capital, Human Capital, Natural Capital, Physical Capital, and Social Capital. The household survey therefore aimed to measure these asset types to be able to compare how these changes over the program’s duration. For the household level, data was collected for two types of assets: physical (furniture, farming tools etc.) and financial (livestock). This type of data is aimed to examine the general welfare of households instead of only using household income or expenditure data. The reason for this is that by examining assets as well, you tend to get a more accurate picture of wealth in a household. This is especially true for pastoralist households that may own several camels, yet they have a low monthly income. For the community level, three types of assets or capitals, on which livelihoods are built, were examined: human, social, and natural. Each of these types of capitals are examined below, by using the SLA.

Human Capital

Human capital can be defined as skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual. It is often viewed in terms of its value and cost to a country or an organisation. However, in our study, human capital is viewed in terms of its value or cost to resilience. Human capital can affect resilience as skills and knowledge can influence an individual’s adaptive capacity. For example, if a person has a larger skillset, then that person is able to diversify their livelihood in the face of disaster.

To measure human capital in terms of resilience capacities, respondents were asked if and what assistance they had received to help with the effects of shocks and hazards. About two thirds of the sampled respondents (61.7%) said they had received some sort of assistance, while 37.2% said they had not received any assistance, 0.5% said they did not know, and 0.6% refused to answer. Further, when asked from whom they received the assistance, most respondents attributed the assistance to one of the SomReP partners, as can be seen in Figure 4.2.

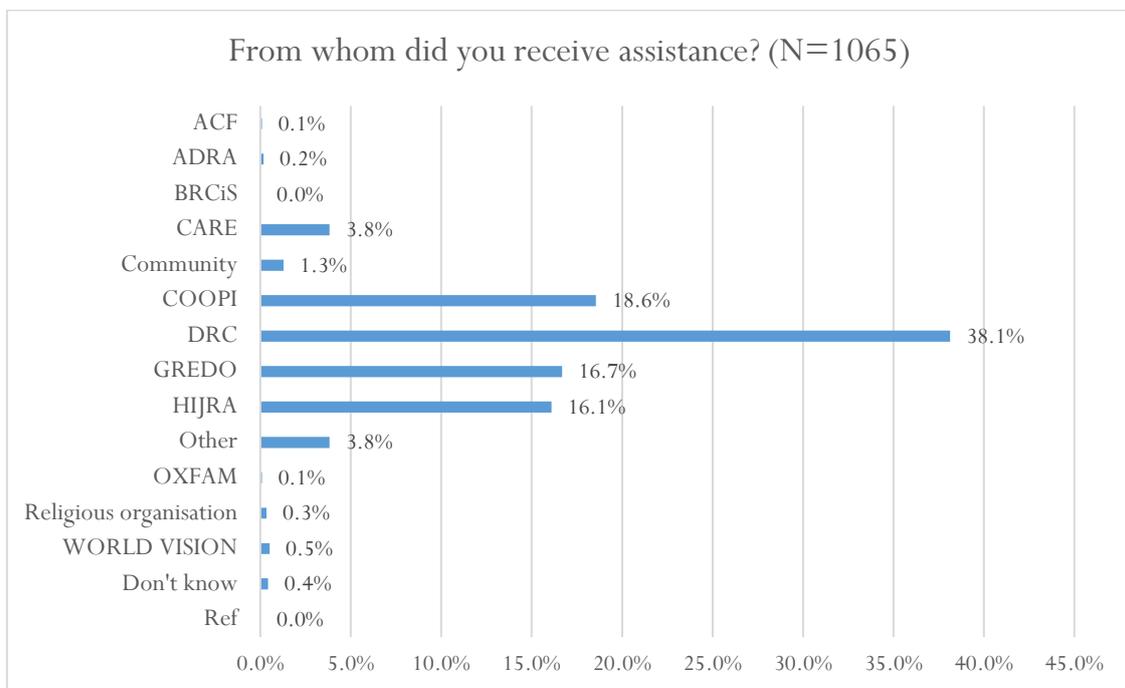


Figure 4.2 From whom did you receive assistance to help with the effects of shocks and hazards

In terms of human capital, the assistance of interest was training, as training can increase human capital. Out of those who had received any assistance, 23.6% (n=251) said they had received training. Of those who had received training, the majority (78.9%) said that the training was very helpful. While 15.7% said it was somewhat helpful, 2.5% little help, 1.7% no help, and 1.2% did not know. For those who said the training was not helpful, the reason for their response was equally distributed between it *arrived too late*, it was *not relevant to the livelihood* and *don't know*. While the survey did not inquire about how the training had helped the respondents, the quarterly verifications inquired about the benefits of each specific type of training. In these rounds of research, it has been noted that the GAP training has increased the yield of farmers, and that most respondents have changed the type of crops grown and the way they grow, cultivate and/or harvest crops. Further, in the third quarterly report, 90.9% of the sampled vocational training beneficiaries said the training had helped them improve their livelihood. For business training, 55.4% said the training had helped them start a business, while 37.5% said it had helped them expand their business, 30.4% said it had increased their profits and 23.31% said the training had helped them gain an employment.²⁰

The types of training the respondents had received according to the midline data were agriculture (82.2%), livestock (15.3%), marketing (14.1%), resource management (5.8%), and other (16.1%).²¹ This classification of trainings in the survey did not explicitly include VSLA and business training, rather this type of training would fall under *other* or *marketing*. Yet, it should be noted that the quarterly verifications monitor the VSLA and business training separately. As noted earlier, these verification rounds showed that this type of training has been very successful as the majority of the beneficiaries reported that the training had helped them either to: start a business, expand their business, increase profits, or gain an employment. It is suggested that VSLA and business trainings should be included as answer options to types of training in the endline survey to capture this data more in detail.

The percentage of respondents that had received training had increased significantly since the baseline, where only 2.8% of the respondents had received any training. The increase in respondents that had received training indicates that the potential for an increase in human capital has been evident. As noted above, the types of skills and abilities gained from these training have been reported throughout the quarterly verification rounds and they include increased abilities to gain employment, increased yields, increased revenue, and other skills that will improve the beneficiaries' livelihoods. These increased abilities to improve livelihoods are in accordance with the program's aim to achieve improvements in economic wellbeing. We can therefore say that the program has been effective on this account.

Social Capital

Social capital can be defined as relationships and networks between and among individuals which enables society to function.²² It can also be conceptualised as stocks of resources available to individuals through their social ties, examples of such resources are information, ideas, and support.²³ It has been argued that social capital can be both the cheapest and most effective way to address the threats of disaster.²⁴ The reason for that is that access to information and networks can enable capacities for people to cope with, adapt to, or transform in response to disasters. Further, the cost of acquiring such information or support is often substantially lower than other types of disaster risk management interventions. Social capital also plays a significant role in addressing community vulnerabilities.²⁵ As such, SomReP aims to establish and strengthen community self-help mechanisms by forming a network of VSLAs. To measure social capital in our study, four different questions were asked with the intent of

²⁰ SomReP Quarterly Three Report.

²¹ This question was asked as a multiple-choice question as some respondents may have received several types of training

²² Dynes, R.R., *Community Social Capital as the primary basis for resilience*, 2005; Coleman, J.S., *Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital*. 1988

²³ Smith, J. W., Anderson, D. H., & Moore, R. L. *Social Capital, Place Meanings, and Perceived Resilience to Climate Change*. 2012.

²⁴ Aldrich, D. P. *Building resilience: Social capital in post-disaster recovery*. 2012.

²⁵ SomReP. *Somalia Resilience Program Proposal*. 2014.

having the respondent self-assess their level of social capital. These four questions and their responses are represented in Figure 4.2-4.5.

As can be seen in Figure 4.2, *reasonably likely* was the most common response to how likely it was that respondent would be willing to provide help and support. The same was true for the question about how likely it was that the respondent could get help and support. This could indicate that the willingness to support (i.e. social capital) in the communities is quite high. Comparing these findings to the baseline, we can see that there has been a significant increase in the likelihood of both getting and providing support. In the baseline only 1.2% and 6.5% of the respondents indicated that they would be *very likely* and *reasonably likely*, respectively, to provide help or support. Further, in the baseline 27.8% of all respondents reported that it was unlikely that they would receive support, 9.6% indicated that it was reasonably likely that they would receive support, and only 1.0% said it was very likely that they would receive help. In this regard, a significant improvement can be observed since the baseline.

To be able to attribute the improvement in social capital to the programme interventions, a number of Spearman correlation tests were conducted. The Spearman rank test is a non-parametric test, which is deemed as an appropriate test when one wants to test the correlation between two sets of variables in which at least one is ordinal or other non-normal. The results of these test are displayed in Table 4.2. As can be seen in Table 4.2, no significant relationships between if the respondent had participated in a VSLA group and the likelihood of the respondents both offering and receiving support were evident. Yet, positive correlations between the respondents that had received any assistance to help with the effects of the shock and hazards they had experienced and both the likelihood of offering and receiving support were evident. The positive correlation between the perception of the likelihood to receive support and if they had received assistance is not surprising, as a person who has previously received support might think they will receive support during a future shock, based on their previous experience. More interestingly is the positive correlation between those who had received assistance and the likelihood of them offering support. This shows that providing support also increases social capital in terms of increased support offered.

Table 4.2: Correlation between Social Capital and Program Interventions

Correlation between Social Capital and Program Intervention (Spearman Rank Test)		
	VSLA Member	Recipient of assistance
Likelihood of offering support	$r = 0.0103, (0.7420)$	$r = 0.0845, (0.0006)^*$
Likelihood of receiving support	$r = -0.0428, (0.1728)$	$r = 0.0505, (0.0409)^*$

*Significant at a 95% confidence level

When the respondents were asked a more concrete question about the strength of their social capital, the findings indicate that the size of the respondents' network that would be willing to help is very small. The respondents were asked *how many people beyond your immediate family could you turn to who would be willing to assist you if you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as the death of a family member or harvest failure*. On average, people said they could turn to 2.1 people, with a median and mode value of two. The range of the respondents was between 0 and 30 people. Interestingly, while the mode value for this question was two, almost a quarter of the respondents (24.3%), said they could not turn to anyone. These findings suggest that social capital is quite low across the individual respondents. Yet, when comparing this to the baseline, the data indicates that there has been an improvement. In the baseline, 41.1% (n=731) said they had no one to turn to. In fact, this response was the most common response in the baseline.²⁶ Finally, when the respondents were asked how much they agreed with a statement relating to people's willingness to help them, over a third of the respondents said they were not sure (34.2%). This result is similar to the baseline, where *not sure* was the most common response (37.5%). In order to investigate these findings

²⁶ During the baseline, the answer options were categorical rather than numerical, as in the midline, the mean value can therefore not be accurately compared.

further and to be able to gauge at the underlying reasons for the changes and levels of social capital, a qualitative component to the TPM project needs to be added.

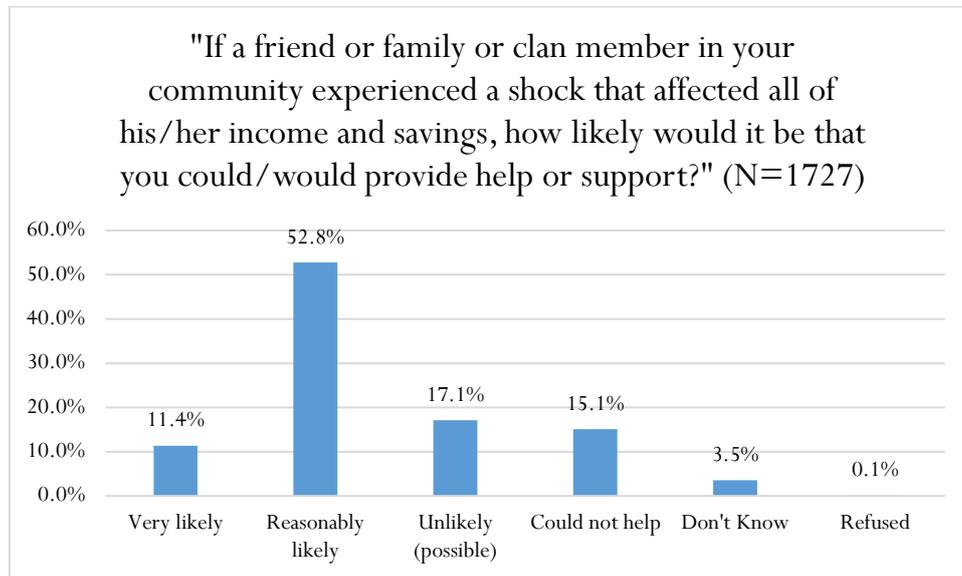


Figure 4.2 Likelihood of respondent providing support

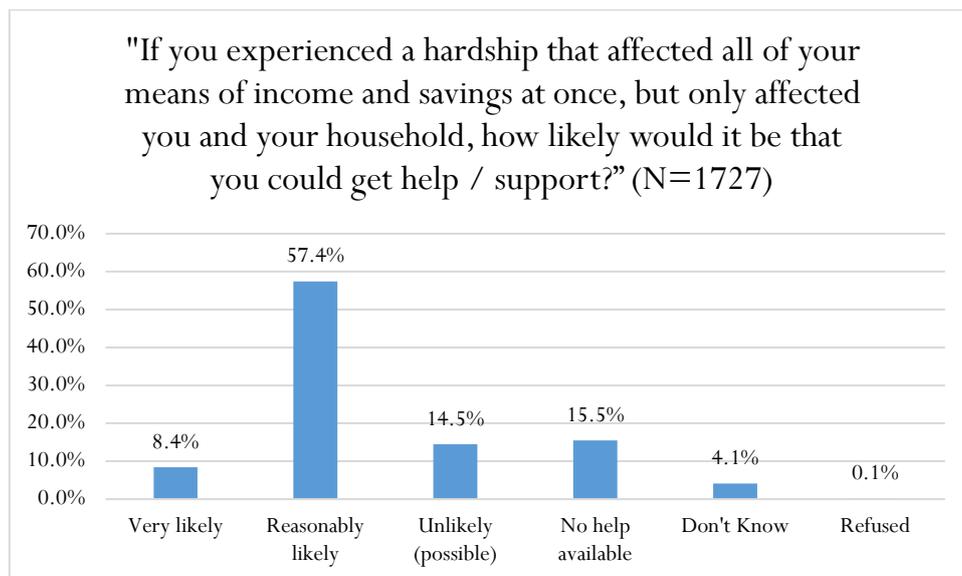


Figure 4.3 Likelihood of respondent attaining support

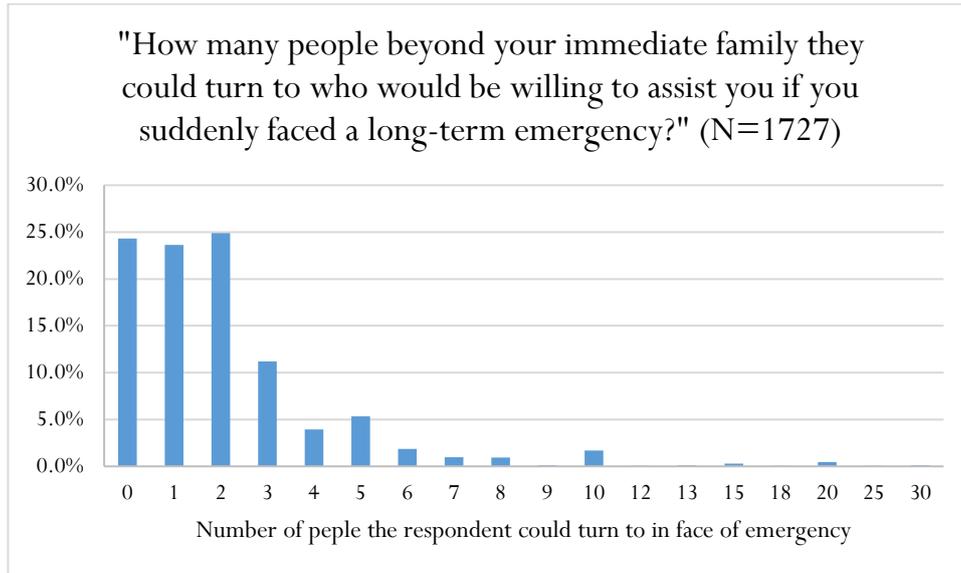


Figure 4.4 Number of people willing to assist respondent

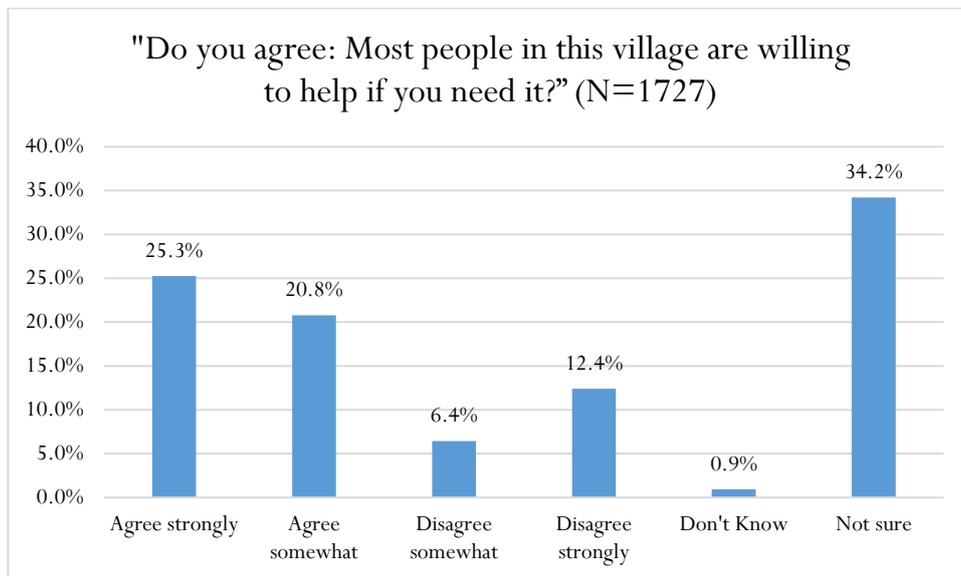


Figure 4.5 Perception of likelihood of respondent helping each other

Natural Capital

Natural capital can be defined as stocks of natural assets, including soil and water. Access to natural capital, such as water, is an important indicator of resilience in the context of Somalia, especially because of the frequency and severity of droughts. The respondents were therefore asked about their access to water: what sources of water they used and the distance to these water source. As can be seen in Figure 4.6, the most common primary source of water was *unprotected surface water (river, pond)*, followed by *borehole* and *piped water in compound*. During the baseline the most common source of water was also unprotected surface water, yet it was more common during the baseline than the midline (36.7% compared to 20.3%). As the most common source of water was unprotected water, there is still a lot of room for improvement. Yet, as the importance of unprotected water has fallen since the baseline in favour of some more sustainable sources of water such as piped household water (16.2% in midline compared to

2.2% in the baseline²⁷), this shows an improvement in the types of natural capital available to the respondents. SomReP has included activities that aim to improve natural capital, such as support rehabilitation of natural resources through CfW, including shallow wells.²⁸ It is therefore interesting to test if there was a correlation with what type of water source the respondents used and if they had participated in the CfW program. In order to perform a correlation test, the primary water source variable was manipulated into an interval variable, where categories were established based on if they were considered sustainable or not. After re-constructing the variable, a Spearman rank test was performed. Yet, the test showed no significant correlation.

The primary water sources were categorised into sustainable and unsustainable sources, where hand pump well, borehole, public tap or standpipe and piped household water in compound was defined as sustainable and the rest of the sources as unsustainable. After this classification, we can see that 65.9% of the respondents use a sustainable water source as their primary source. This is an increase from the baseline where 52.2% used a sustainable primary water source. The use of sustainable water sources, as defined as above, was more common in Afgooye (74.9%) than in Baidoa (59.3%). In the baseline, the equivalent numbers were 51.4% in Afgooye and 52.8% in Baidoa. Thus, while we can report an increased usage of sustainable water sources, the increase is more notable in Afgooye.

Further, an important indicator of water access is the distance to the water source(s). The average time to collect water from the primary source had only declined slightly from the baseline (23.1 min compared to the baseline value of 25 min). It is worth noting that compared to the baseline, the proportion of people that had water in their compound had significantly increased, as can be seen in Table 4.3. Similar to the baseline, the time it took to fetch water (two-way, including waiting time), was higher in Baidoa (31.6 min) than in Afgooye (11.4 min). Moreover, it was reported that the time it takes to fetch water differed heavily during the wet season compared to the dry season. While the question in the survey did not specify which seasons the distance were to be reported in, the team leaders reported that the time could differ as much as, on average, 10 minutes during the wet season to 200 minutes during the dry season. It is recommended that in future studies, the distance question is specified by season.

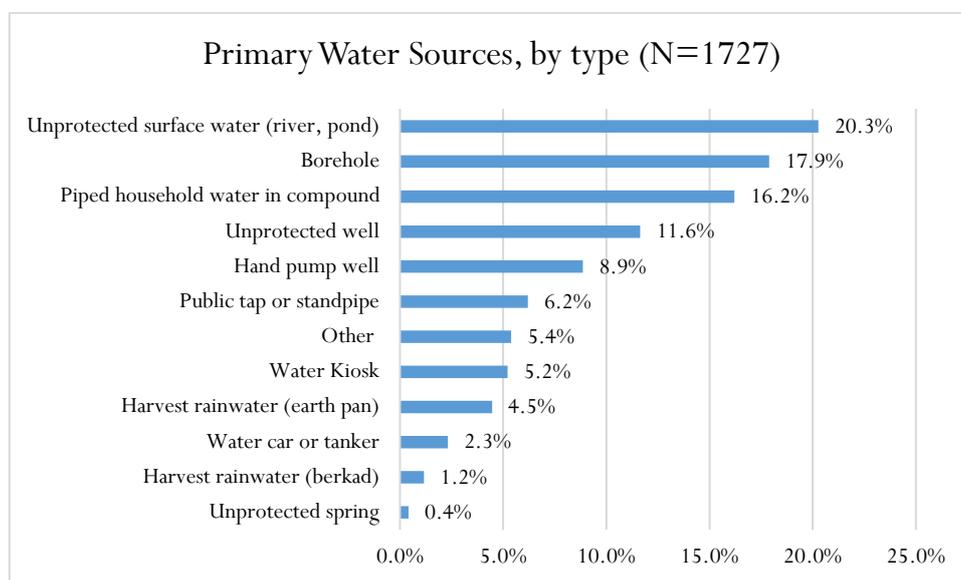


Figure 4.6 Primary water sources, by type

²⁷ During the baseline the answer option was phrased as piped household water rather than piped household water in compound.

²⁸ Forcier. *SomReP TPM Quarterly Verification Report Quarter Four*. May 2018.

Table 4.3 Proximity to primary water sources

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

Another form of natural capital that can enhance resilience is land. In our survey, the respondents were asked how much land they currently cultivated, as well as how much land they owned. The reason to why both of these data-points were acquired is because most people in Somalia do not own the land they cultivate. Further, the amount of cultivated land could be considered a better proxy of resilience than amount of land owned because much of the land in Somalia is not productive. Thus, it is not the amount of land that determines the capital but rather how productive the land that you have access to is.

Out of the total sample, 54.0% said they owned land, most of these were men (56.1% men and 43.9% women). The size of land could be reported in two different units: daarap and taap. The average size of land owned was 7.0 daarap and 55 taap respectively. These values correspond to 7 hectares and 13.8 hectares respectively. The vast majority of the land owned was considered to be cultivatable. When asked if the respondents normally cultivated land, 56.7% said yes. Thus, slightly more than those who owned land. Most of those that cultivated land but did not own land, acquired land for cultivation by renting it (57.1%), while the others shared land (40.3%).²⁹

As can be seen in Table 4.4, most of the people that cultivated land were agro-pastoralist. Further, most of them were male-headed households. IDPs was the livelihood zone that cultivated the least, which is not a surprising finding given that they tend to not have access to land. Compared to the baseline, more people were cultivating land now (56.7% compared to 45.5% in the baseline), especially male-headed households and agro-pastoralist as can be seen in Table 4.4. Thus, the access to natural capital seems to have increased since baseline.

Part of SomReP's strategy is to support farmers and cultivation through a variety of interventions, such as GAP training, establish demonstration plots, provision of farm inputs, and support rehabilitation of natural resources through CfW.³⁰ To be able to attribute the improvement in access to natural capital, a Spearman rank test was conducted. The result of this test was a positive correlation between those that had received CfW or Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) and those who cultivated land ($r=0.1624$, $p\text{-value}=0.0001$). Similarly, a positive correlation was evident between those that cultivated land and those that had received assistance to help with the effects of shocks and hazards ($r=0.0754$, $p\text{-value}=0.0018$). It should be noted that these tests only look at the correlation between variables and do not prove a causal relationship as there are many other external factors that can affect the correlation.

²⁹ 2.5% said they did not know how they got land for cultivation

³⁰ Forcier. *Somalia Resilience Program Third Party Monitoring Quarterly Verification Report Quarter Four*. May 2018.

Table 4.4 Households currently cultivating land

% of households currently cultivating land, by district, sex of household head & livelihood types										
	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-pastoral Male HH Head	Agro-pastoral Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-urban Male HH Head	Peri-urban Female HH Head	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Midline										
Afgooye	73.9%	57.6%	92.8%	84.9%	16.7%	21.1%	40.9%	34.9%	0%	14.3%
N	417	304	278	146	18	19	115	132	6	7
Baidoa	58.7%	36.5%	94.6%	88.8%	20.0%	40.0%	50.5%	24.8%	13.5%	6.4%
N	583	422	239	116	10	5	186	161	148	140
Total	65.0%	45.3%	93.6%	86.6%	17.9%	25.0%	46.8%	29.4%	13.0%	6.8%
N	1000	726	517	262	28	24	301	293	154	147
Baseline										
Afgooye	51.9%	40.2%	53.5%	40.4%	57.1%	100%	40.9%	35.3%	n/a	n/a
N	158	122	129	104	7	1	22	17	n/a	n/a
Baidoa	51.3%	50.3%	55.3%	58.5%	0%	50%	35.9%	30.2%	n/a	n/a
N	261	151	208	106	0	2	53	43	n/a	n/a
Total	51.6%	45.8%	54.6%	49.5%	57.1%	66.7%	37.3%	31.7%	n/a	n/a
N	419	273	337	210	7	3	75	60	n/a	n/a

Financial Capital

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

In terms of household expenditure patterns, the respondents were asked how much they spent in the last planting season on a number of items. On average, households spent a total of 498.4 USD³¹ in the past planting season on household expenditures. The largest expenditure category was food, followed by clothing, and agricultural inputs, as can be seen in Figure 4.7. The total expenditures differed across the different livelihood zones, with IDPs spending the least (275.5 USD) and agro-pastoral spending the most (561.8 USD). Male respondents also reported spending more than female respondents (573.0 USD versus 437.9 USD), and similar male-headed households reported spending more than female-headed households (449.0 USD versus 432.2 USD).

The amounts spent on each item differed from the amounts in the baseline. For example, during the baseline people on average spent 77.1 USD on food/month compared to 98.5 USD/during the last planting season during the midline. There are a few potential reasons for this increase. First, during the baseline the respondents were asked to report on expenditures in the past 30 days. During the midline, they were asked to report the values of their expenditures for the last planting season, a concept that proved difficult for the respondents to conceptualise. Thus, it is likely that some respondents did not report the expenditures over a correct timeframe. To overcome this

³¹ The respondents could choose to report their expenditures in either Somali Shillings or USD. All values were after converted to USD, using a conversion rate of 23 000 SHSO per USD.

problem, the team leaders were asked to validate all expenditure numbers post-data collection. While this reduces the likelihood of these types of errors occurring in the dataset, it does not mean that such errors are entirely eliminated. Second, as mentioned earlier, the climate and economic contexts were quite different during the midline, which was conducted during rainy season, and the baseline, in which Somalia was facing a severe drought and associated food price inflation. Hence, while respondents reported 77.1 USD over just one month during baseline and only 98.5 USD over the entire planting season, this may be because the prices of food have decreased since after the drought.

While there are a lot of external factors, such as inflation and climate conditions, that will affect expenditure data, the quarterly verifications conducted under this TPM project have shown evidence of programme interventions helping people to improve their livelihoods, increasing profits, and supporting their businesses. Thus, indicating that these interventions should have increased their spendable income. In order to test the relationship between total expenditure and programme interventions a series of Spearman rank tests were conducted. The two interventions of most relevance for these tests are income generating activities (IGA) and business-related interventions such as CfW and VSLA. For CfW, there was no significant relationship (p-value 0.5171), yet for VSLA a positive correlation was identified ($r = 0.1368$, p-value = 0.0000). This result indicates that people that are a member of a VSLA group spend more money than those who are not.

It should be noted that there are a couple of limitations to comparing the expenditure data to the baseline. First, the categories were slightly different in the baseline compared to the midline, which means that some of the expenditure categories may be interpreted differently in the two surveys. For example, in the baseline survey the respondents had one category called *other household items (clothes, durable goods)*, while in the midline survey this category was simply named *clothing*. Yet, most of categories are identical or near identical, this is especially true for some of the most important categories such as food, water, and transportation. Hence, the effect of these slight differences is expected to be minimal. Secondly, the fact that the midline asked for expenditures in the past planting season and the baseline asked for expenditures during the past month makes comparisons more difficult. As some respondents had a hard time accounting for an entire planting season, it is suggested that future research asks for the past 30 days to make the data more reliable.

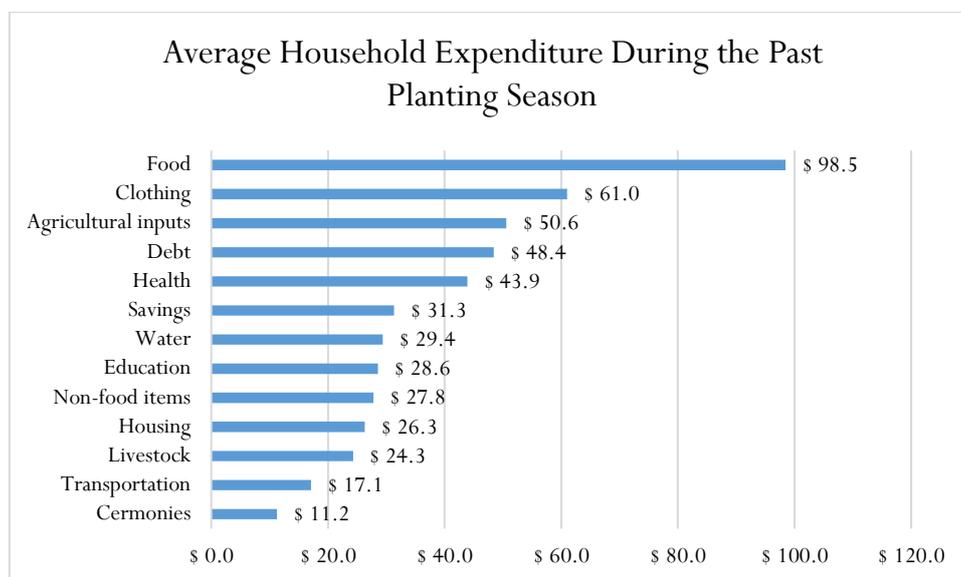


Figure 4.7 Household expenditure patterns

Livelihood diversity is one of the indicators for this project and is an important aspect of how financial capital could be secured during hazards and in changing environments. The data in this report has categorised the respondents

into four types: agro-pastoralist (45.1%), pastoralist (3.1%), peri-urban (34.4%), and IDPs (17.4%). However, this type of broad categorisation does not provide a complete picture of the diversity of livelihoods within the population. In high-risk or crisis-affected areas, such as Somalia, livelihoods are almost never entirely dominated by one single strategy.

Similar to the baseline, agriculture-based livelihoods were the most common primary occupation in both districts. A significant portion of the respondents reported *generating revenue from trading* (7.0%) as their most important source of income. Further, occupations differed across seasons, with *day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting* being lowest in Jilaal (47.0%) and highest in Gu (65.5%). Similar, *generating revenue from trading* was highest in Jilaal (8.0%) and lowest in Gu (6.5%).

Unsurprisingly, and similar to the baseline, the average income was highest in the wet seasons (Gu and Deyr) and lowest in dry season (165.5 USD in the wet season versus 121.1 USD in the dry season). The baseline reported income slightly different - it reported per season and in terms of income brackets rather than numeric values. Yet, by looking at the mode of the income in both dry and wet seasons, the income in both seasons seems to have increased since baseline. During the baseline for both wet seasons, Gu and Devr, the most common response was between 1-2 million Somali shillings (43-86 USD) and for the dry seasons most people said they had no income in Jilaal, whilst in Hagua they reported a similar income to the wet season. Thus, the income seems to have increased both for dry and wet seasons. This could be due to the good climate conditions this year and improved farming practices that has been reported throughout the quarterly verifications, as most people said their primary income source was from *day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting*. It could also be attributed to the programme. SomReP’s program interventions have directly targeted livelihoods, including improved agricultural practices and IGAs. In fact, when testing the correlation between those who had received cash, either through CfW or UCT, and income a positive correlation was evident both for the income in the dry season ($r=0.1798$, $p\text{-value}=0.0000$) and the wet season ($r= 0.1973$, $p\text{-value}=0.0000$)³². The same test was conducted for those who were a member of a VSLA group, yet the results were not significant for the income in the dry season. For the income in the wet season a negative correlation found, was noted ($r= -0.0651$, $p\text{-value}=0.0336$).

Table 4.5 Monthly income, by season

Estimated monthly household income, per season		
Income in Somali shillings	Dry Season	Wet Season
Mean	2,784,386	3,805,535
Median	2,300,000	3,000,000
Std. Dev.	1,888,772	2,986,899
Range	0-15,410,000	0-13,800,000
N	1727	1727

In the Log Frame, the specific objective “% change in mean depth of poverty in program communities” will be calculated by analysing the % increase in the number of households able to afford purchase of the Cost of Minimum Basket (CMB).³³ The values for the CMB was gathered from FSNAU for each region. While FSNAU reports the

³² These results are derived from a Spearman rank test.

³³ FSNAU developed a minimum expenditure basket (MEB), consisting of minimum quantities of essential and basic food and nonfood items. The MEB represents minimum set of BASIC food items such as sorghum, vegetable oil and sugar, comprising 2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement for a household of 6–7 and non-food items such as such as water, kerosene, firewood, soap and cereal grinding costs. The MEB contains 4 sub-baskets; 2 baskets cover the rural and urban

value for each month, we have reported the average value for the dry seasons (Jilaal & Hagaa) and the wet seasons (Gu and Devr) by taking the average value of the CMB for all the months in the dry and wet seasons respectively. The percentage and number of households that reported an income that can meet these values are reported in Table 4.6 and 4.7.

SomReP’s activities aim to ensure that more households can meet the CMB, especially during the dry seasons. The percentage of respondents that can meet the CMB has increased significantly since baseline (between 2.97% in Jilaal and 26.58% in Gu for Lower Shabelle and 2.69% in Jilaal and 19.74% in Hagaa in Bay). Comparing the income data for the midline to the baseline, we can see that in the baseline most people reported no income across all seasons, thus the low values in the baseline are therefore unsurprising. As mentioned earlier, a positive correlation between the income, in both dry seasons and wet seasons, and respondents that had received CfW and UCT was evident, thus these results indicate that the program has been successful in increasing peoples’ income and increasing the number of people able to meet the CMB.

Table 4.6: % Households able to meet the CMB per region (Lower Shabelle)

Household Income Levels compared to Cost of Minimum Basket per Current Season in Lower Shabelle		
	Dry Seasons (Jilaal & Hagaa)	Wet Seasons (Gu and Deyr)
	Average	Average
CMB in SSh Lower Shabelle	2,275,020.25	2,159,185.25
Household Income Level Above CMB		
Percentage	81.0%	91.0%
Number of Households	585	657

towns in the North West (Somaliland shillings) and the other 2 cover the rural and urban towns in the rest of the country (Somali Shillings). The CMB is calculated and tracked on a monthly/ quarterly basis and the changes compared to the reference year (March 2007), the same month the previous year (year on year), quarterly and month on month variations. For every town, the Individual item basket Prices are multiplied by their corresponding Minimum Basket quantities. The Minimum Basket Cost for each town are then summed up to obtain the MEB (<http://www.fsnau.org/sectors/markets>)

Table 4.7: % Households able to meet the CMB per region (Bay)

Household Income Levels compared to Cost of Minimum Basket per Current Season in Bay		
	Dry Seasons (Jilaal & Hagaa)	Wet Seasons (Gu and Deyr)
	Average	Average
CMB in SSh Bay	2,131,896.53	2,088,843.75
Household Income Level Above CMB		
Percentage	43.3%	46.5%
Number of Households	435	467

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

$$\text{Midline Income Diversity Score} = (\text{Number of Income Sources in Dry Season} \times 2) + (\text{Number of Income Sources in Wet Seasons} \times 2)$$

Table 4.8 Income Diversity Score, all respondents

Income Diversity Score, all respondents				
Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
1727	4.609149	1.801116	0	12

As can be seen in Table 4.8, the average income diversity score in the midline survey was 4.6, which is a slight increase from the baseline where the average score was 4.2. Thus, indicating that there has been a slight improvement in income diversity, and thus adaptive capacities among the beneficiaries.

In the baseline, it was evident that women were less income diverse than men. As can be seen in Table 4.9, while female respondents had a slightly lower income diversity score (mean value 4.5) compared to male respondents (mean value 4.7) in the midline, the difference was not statistically significant ($p=0.0801$). Thus, at the same time as the income diversity had increased since the baseline, it seems to have increased significantly more for women, as there is no longer a significant difference between females and males.

Table 4.9 T-test Income Diversity Score at Midline, by gender

Two-sample t test with equal variances, by gender					
Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]
Female	954	4.540881	.0603648	1.864482	4.422417 4.659344
Male	773	4.693402	.0617618	1.717155	4.572161 4.814643
Combined	1727	4.609149	.0433407	1.801116	4.524143 4.694155
Diff		-.1525218	.0871092		-.3233726 .018329
diff = mean(Female) - mean(Male)				t = -1.7509	
Ho: diff = 0				degrees of freedom = 1725	
Ha: diff < 0		Ha: diff != 0		Ha: diff > 0	
Pr(T < t) = 0.0401		Pr(T > t) = 0.0801		Pr(T > t) = 0.9599	

Further, when disaggregating by livelihood types, male-headed IDP household was the type with the lowest income diversity score (mean value 4.1) and male-headed pastoralist household had the highest income diversity score (mean value 5.2), as can be seen in Table 4.10. All different livelihood groups had increased their income diversity since baseline.³⁴ Moreover, in the baseline, it was noted that peri-urban women had the lowest score (3.6), which could have been an indication that women in peri-urban areas were more vulnerable to shocks than other demographic groups. Yet, comparing their score to the midline, a significant increase is evident (to 4.4). Thus, this could be an indication that this group has been adequately targeted in the interventions, which was one of the recommendations from the baseline. As IDPs, both female and male-headed households, had the lowest score, it is recommended that interventions focusing on income diversification should target IDPs moving forward.

Table 4.10 Income Diversity Score, by livelihood zone & gender of HH Head

Income Diversity Score, by livelihood zone, by gender of HH Head					
Livelihood type & gender of HH Head	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Agro-pastoral					
Male HH Head	517	4.998066	1.754837	0	10
Female HH Head	262	4.625954	1.803937	0	12
Pastoral					
Male HH Head	28	5.214286	1.370513	4	10
Female HH Head	24	4.583333	1.501207	2	8
Peri-Urban					
Male HH Head	301	4.48505	1.630115	0	10
Female HH Head	293	4.382253	2.110953	0	12
IDP					
Male HH Head	154	4.181818	1.685984	0	12
Female HH Head	147	4.258503	1.592312	0	10

When analysing livelihoods from a resilience perspective, it is not only the number of income sources that matters. Where you get your income from is also an important indicator of the resilience. As can be seen in Table 4.11, agriculture related strategies were the most common, both among men and women. Female respondents also tended to work with trading and business to a larger extent than male, which could be an indication that men are more vulnerable, as they are more focused on agriculture, which is sensitive to climate shocks. The results in Table 4.11, also show that the number of respondents that reported *revenue generated from businesses* as their primary income

³⁴ IDPs were not considered as a livelihood zone in the baseline, and thus there is no data from the baseline to compare this group.

was quite low, especially for women. Thus, while business trainings are already part of the program interventions, it is recommended that these activities be scaled-up and target women better. They should also take into consideration the market environment to ensure that the interventions are applicable, useful, and utilised. VSLA activities can also aid beneficiaries to increase business revenues, and as such they should be carefully designed to enable its members to not only save but also support the business and income generation.

Table 4.11 Livelihood strategies

% of HH engaging in livelihood strategies, primary livelihood, by gender, and livelihood group & sex of HH head										
	Female	Male	Agro-pastoralist Male HH Head	Agro-pastoralist Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-urban Male HH Head	Peri-urban Female HH Head	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Climate-sensitive livelihoods										
Day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting	57.6%	74.6%	84.0%	81.3%	53.6%	58.3%	51.5%	40.3%	59.1%	57.8%
Sell crops or livestock produced by the household	5.1%	6.9%	8.5%	8.4%	10.7%	12.5%	6.3%	3.8%	0%	0%
Market-sensitive livelihoods										
Day labour in construction	3.8%	3.1%	0.6%	0%	3.6%	0%	6.0%	1.7%	14.3%	7.5%
Receive a salary from a government job or job in public sector	0.4%	0.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0%
Generate revenue from trading	10.7%	2.5%	1.2%	4.6%	7.1%	8.3%	7.6%	17.1%	6.5%	10.9%

Generate revenue from business done by women - handicrafts, baskets etc	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Generate revenue from business - handicrafts, baskets etc, not done by women	10.7%	1.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0%	4.2%	0.7%	5.5%	9.7%	2.7%
Rent of private property or land	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	0.7%	0%
Receive remittances from diaspora	1.3%	0.1%	0%	0.4%	0%	0%	0.7%	3.1%	0%	0.7%
Receive remittances from community	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0%	0%	0.7%	0.3%	0%	1.4%
Receive loans from relatives or friends	0.7%	0.4%	0%	0%	3.6%	4.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%
Receive income support (zakat)	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	1.0%	0%	0.7%

Receive loans from money lenders	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	0%	0%
Other	15.2%	8.5%	4.3%	4.2%	21.4%	12.5%	22.6%	23.2%	8.4%	13.6%
Don't Know	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	0.3%	0%	2.0%
Refused	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.0%	0%	1.4%
N	954	773	517	262	28	24	301	293	154	147

Asset ownership is another important factor determining the financial capital of households. Assets were, for the purpose of analysis, split into two categories: livestock, and productive and durable assets. In terms of livestock, 38.6% of the respondents kept at least one type of livestock. The most commonly owned animal was goats, with 62.7% of the respondents that owned any type of livestock owning one or more goat (n=481). When disaggregated by sex of household head, almost all types of livestock, with the exceptions of poultry, were more common in male-headed households. Comparing the data to the baseline, the percentage of the respondents that owned livestock had decreased for almost all types of livestock. The reason for this is most likely as a large proportion of livestock died or was sold or killed during last year's drought, which may not have been reflected in the baseline data as the drought was still ongoing. In fact, according to FAO, some areas in Somalia experienced up to 60% livestock deaths due to the severe drought in 2016/2017.³⁵ SomRep's Narrative Interim Report from 2017, states that total loss of livestock and destitution were reported in some northern pastoral areas.³⁶ The livestock deaths severely hamper the households' livelihoods, the local economy, and food security situation.³⁷ As such timely veterinary interventions are needed to ensure that the impact of the next drought is not as severe, and it is therefore recommended that the programme scales up their activities in this field, such as CAHWs.

³⁵ FAO. *In Somalia massive livestock losses have severely impacted livelihoods and food security*. 21 March 2018.

³⁶ SomRep. *SomRep Consortium – Bay and Lower Shabelle Resilience & Social Protection Programme Narrative Interim Report, Reporting Period: February 2016 to April 2017*. August 2017.

³⁷ Ibid.

Table 4.12 Asset ownership livestock

Asset ownership livestock (% of respondents owning one or more asset), by type of asset, gender of HH head & livelihood group											
	All Respondents	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-Urban Male HH Head	Peri-Urban Female HH Head	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Camels	11.4%	13.6%	7.7%	15.1%	9.2%	5.3%	0%	7.2%	6.2%	30.0%	10.0%
Cattle	42.4%	43.6%	40.7%	52.5%	55.7%	68.4%	57.1%	20.6%	18.5%	5.0%	20.0%
Oxen	7.8%	8.6%	6.5%	9.9%	9.2%	36.8%	7.1%	1.0%	3.7%	0%	0%
Donkey	28.0%	30.0%	24.8%	35.9%	35.1%	21.1%	14.3%	18.6%	14.8%	10.0%	5.0%
Sheep	21.4%	21.7%	21.1%	22.2%	24.4%	15.8%	7.1%	20.6%	18.5%	25.0%	20.0%
Goats	62.7%	65.0%	58.5%	63.4%	50.4%	63.2%	71.4%	65.9%	69.1%	85.0%	60.0%
Poultry	35.1%	31.4%	41.5%	28.9%	41.2%	52.6%	42.9%	34.0%	42.0%	35.0%	40.0%
Refused	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0%	0%	1.0%	0%	0%	0%
N	667	420	246	284	131	19	14	97	81	20	20

For productive and durable assets, the percentage of respondents owning one of more of each different type of assets are outlined, disaggregated by gender of household head and livelihood types, in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Asset ownership productive and durable assets

Asset ownership productive and durable assets (% of respondents owning one or more assets) by type of asset, sex of HH head & livelihood group											
	All respondents	Male HH Head	Female HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head	Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head	Pastoralist Male HH Head	Pastoralist Female HH Head	Peri-Urban Male HH Head	Peri-Urban Female HH Head	IDP Male HH Head	IDP Female HH Head
Hoes	67.3%	74.1%	58.0%	96.3%	92.0%	35.7%	54.2%	57.8%	38.6%	38.3%	36.7%
Axe	63.2%	71.1%	52.3%	85.3%	68.3%	64.3%	83.3%	58.1%	40.3%	50.0%	42.9%
Plough	8.3%	9.7%	6.5%	14.3%	11.1%	3.6%	20.8%	7.0%	4.4%	0.7%	0.0%
Tractor	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Motor Vehicle	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Motorbike	2.5%	3.7%	0.8%	5.0%	1.9%	7.1%	0.0%	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Bicycle	2.3%	2.8%	1.5%	4.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Car	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Hammer	12.0%	14.0%	9.4%	13.7%	8.0%	17.9%	20.8%	13.6%	11.3%	14.9%	6.1%
Sickle	24.8%	26.3%	22.6%	29.6%	22.1%	50.0%	37.5%	25.6%	23.9%	12.3%	18.4%
Pick Axe	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Tree Store	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.9%	2.7%	3.6%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Granary	7.6%	9.7%	4.7%	16.6%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	3.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Saab	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%	5.2%	6.5%	3.6%	4.2%	0.3%	1.0%	2.6%	4.8%
Grain Sacks	25.0%	27.4%	21.8%	36.9%	29.8%	17.9%	12.5%	20.3%	19.8%	11.0%	12.9%
Loading Ropes	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	10.1%	9.9%	14.3%	8.3%	4.0%	5.8%	1.3%	2.7%
Traditional Beehive	3.9%	4.4%	3.3%	5.8%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	3.3%	2.4%	2.6%	3.4%
Modern Beehive	1.5%	1.0%	2.1%	1.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%
Honey Extractor	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bullock Cart	3.8%	4.0%	3.6%	6.2%	6.5%	3.6%	4.2%	1.3%	2.4%	2.0%	0.7%
Chicken Coop	20.8%	20.1%	21.8%	24.4%	26.0%	42.9%	41.7%	16.9%	23.9%	7.8%	6.8%

Radio	22.9%	26.0%	18.6%	23.0%	14.1%	39.3%	37.5%	33.6%	22.9%	18.8%	15.0%
Tv	4.6%	4.3%	5.1%	2.3%	3.1%	3.6%	8.3%	10.0%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Cooking Pot	66.1%	65.3%	67.2%	65.6%	69.1%	53.6%	70.8%	69.4%	68.9%	58.4%	59.9%
Cassette Cd Player	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Grinding Stone	7.1%	8.1%	5.7%	11.2%	10.3%	7.1%	0.0%	5.7%	4.4%	2.6%	0.7%
Water Jug	62.2%	61.6%	63.0%	62.9%	65.3%	50.0%	70.8%	68.4%	67.9%	46.1%	47.6%
Clock	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Wrist Watch	19.9%	23.6%	14.7%	23.8%	16.0%	17.9%	20.8%	28.2%	16.4%	14.9%	8.2%
Kabad	3.0%	3.7%	2.1%	5.8%	2.7%	0.0%	8.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	0.7%
Ornaments	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Traditional Bed	46.0%	48.0%	43.3%	57.6%	52.7%	32.1%	20.8%	39.5%	41.6%	35.1%	33.3%
Modern Bed	30.9%	32.4%	28.7%	26.7%	24.1%	53.6%	58.3%	49.5%	37.9%	14.3%	13.6%
Mattress	72.8%	72.3%	73.4%	67.5%	24.1%	71.4%	87.5%	85.4%	80.6%	63.0%	64.6%
Table	62.3%	62.5%	61.9%	63.4%	63.0%	64.3%	75.0%	69.1%	70.0%	46.1%	41.5%
Kerosene Lamp	14.9%	14.0%	16.1%	13.5%	14.5%	10.7%	8.3%	15.0%	19.5%	14.3%	13.6%
Chairs Benches	50.9%	50.2%	51.8%	51.5%	55.0%	64.3%	79.2%	63.1%	60.4%	18.2%	24.5%
Animal Hides	11.8%	14.1%	8.5%	20.5%	13.4%	14.3%	12.5%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%	4.8%
Bed Linens	33.8%	33.8%	33.9%	32.7%	30.9%	21.4%	29.2%	45.9%	43.7%	16.2%	20.4%
Cell Phone	73.9%	74.5%	73.1%	72.9%	74.4%	82.1%	79.2%	84.1%	78.8%	59.7%	58.5%
Other Important Assets	13.2%	13.4%	13.0%	14.5%	16.0%	10.7%	0.0%	17.3%	16.0%	2.6%	3.4%
N	1727	1000	726	517	262	28	24	301	293	154	147

Food Security

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

Food Consumption Score

FCS measures the diversity of diets by aggregating the past seven days' consumption across standardised food groups, as outlined in Annex 4. The values of FCS can range between 0 (lowest level of food security) to 112 (highest level of food security). The World Food Program (WFP) has established thresholds for FCS: *Poor* being less or equal to 21, *Borderline* between 21.5 and 35, and *Acceptable* above 35. The majority of the respondents in the midline survey had an *Acceptable* level of food security (80.4%), with 14.2% being categorised as *Borderline*, and 5.4% scoring as *Poor*. The mean value of the FCS in the midline was 66.0, a significant improvement from the baseline value (42.2). To be able to attribute the positive change to the programme intervention, correlation tests were conducted between the FCS variable and different types of interventions, such as VSLA, cash distribution (either through CfW or UCT), and assistance to deal with the effects of shocks and hazards.³⁸ The results of these tests showed a significant positive correlation between FCS and both cash distribution ($r= 0.1674$, $p\text{-value}=0.0000$) and VSLA ($r= 0.0895$, $p\text{-value}=0.0035$). The distribution of the FCS, as well as a comparison to the baseline values are provided in Table 4.14.

When looking at the mean value of the FCS across the different livelihood groups, IDPs scored significantly lower (44.2 for female-headed IDP households and 44.7 for male-headed IDP households) than the other livelihood groups. Pastoralist groups scored the highest (75.4 for female-headed pastoralist households and 75.3 for male-headed households). It should be noted though, that the small sample size from pastoralist groups makes it impossible to investigate the significance of these values. Comparing these findings to data from another SomReP initiative³⁹ conducted in late 2017, the FCS in our data is significantly higher (mean value 65.7 compared to 32.4). Notably, the data from SomReP's positive deviance study also had female-headed IDP households scoring lowest, yet interestingly agro-pastoralist households, especially male-headed households, scored the highest. Thus, the households sampled in our data are comparatively much more food secure. Further, the notion that female-headed IDP households are less food secure is supported, which indicates that this demographic group need to be sufficiently targeted.

³⁸ Not all types of interventions could be used for the correlations tests, due to too few respondents reporting having received the intervention.

³⁹ SomReP Positive Deviance Study. The data for this initiative was collected from six districts across Somaliland, Puntland, and South-Central Somalia in September-October 2017. The six districts were Badhan, Dollow, Erigavo, Eyl, Luuq, and Odweyne.

Table 4.14 Food Consumption Score, comparison of Midline to Baseline

Food Consumption Score, by Midline, Baseline		
FCS	Midline	Baseline
Acceptable	80.4%	48.5%
Borderline	14.2%	17.3%
Poor	5.4%	34.3%
N	1673	1778

Table 4.15 Food Consumption Score Values, comparison between livelihood groups

Food Consumption Score, by Gender of HH and Livelihood Group		
	Mean Value	N
Female-Headed HH	64.8	726
Male-Headed HH	66.4	1000
Agro-Pastoral Female HH Head	69.8	262
Agro-Pastoral Male HH Head	70.9	517
Pastoral Female HH Head	75.4	24
Pastoral Male HH Head	75.3	28
Peri-Urban Female HH Head	69.7	293
Peri-Urban Male HH Head	68.9	301
IDP Female HH Head	44.2	147
IDP Male HH Head	44.7	154

Household Hunger Scale

The HHS measures food deprivation during a four-week period by asking what type of coping strategies are used and weighting these by their severity and frequency of use, as outlined in Annex 4. The standard score can take on values between 0 and 6, with the following categories linked to the values: little to no hunger in the household (0-1), moderate hunger (2-3), and severe hunger (4-6). However, as noted in the limitation section, these questions were asked with a different frequency than the standard score, which makes it impossible to calculate the score in the standard way. To overcome this issue, a different methodology was used. This adapted methodology is very similar to the methodology used to calculate the simple coping strategy index (cSCI), a food security indicator that has been used under other similar research studies.⁴⁰ This methodology simply calculates the proportion of the population that has used each coping strategy and then comparing these proportions to the baseline value for the same questions.

The HHS measures three different behaviours:

- 1) Household member having no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food;

⁴⁰ This score was for example used in the Canadian Foodgrains Bank's midterm reflection in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania.

- 2) Household member going to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food; and
- 3) Any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food.

To provide more analytical insight and support the findings displayed in Table 4.16, we have also calculated the average number of coping strategies used (ranging from 0-4) and compared this to the baseline.

Table 4.16 Modified HHS, comparison of Midline to Baseline

Modified HHS, By Midline, Baseline			
Behaviour	No food to eat due to lack of resources to get food	Sleep hungry at night because not enough food	Go a whole day and night without eating because not enough food
Midline			
Proportion of respondents experiencing behaviour	70.0%	70.5%	62.1%
N	1547	1540	1501
Baseline			
Proportion of respondents experiencing behaviour	77.8%	74.2%	66.2%
N	1778	1778	1778

As can be seen in Table 4.16, all three behaviours had decreased since baseline, which indicates an increase in resilience and improved food security. In the Narrative Interim Report from 2017, the percentage of households that reported to have had experience the three different coping strategies were higher for the first coping strategy no food to eat due to lack of resources to get food (71%), yet interestingly lower for the other two behaviours (60% of the households had no food of any kind to eat because of lack of resources to get food and 36% of the households witnessed a time where a member(s) of the household had to go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food).⁴¹ When comparing the average number of strategies employed to the baseline, a small decrease was evident (2.01 in the midline compared to 2.18 in the baseline), thus supporting the evidence that food security has improved since baseline. To test how the number of strategies employed relates to the program, a series of Spearman rank correlation tests were conducted. While no significant relationship could be established when conducting these tests for different program interventions, such as VSLA, CfW or UCT, the tests indicated some other interesting findings. On average, people that had received some sort of assistance to deal with shocks and hazards reported using fewer coping strategies ($r=-0.0845$, $p\text{-value}=0.0012$). Similarly, people that cultivated land on average had employed fewer coping strategies ($r=-0.0736$, $p\text{-value}=0.0046$). This indicates that shock assistance and activities that support agriculture practices are relevant and effective in improving food security.

Reduced Coping Strategy Index

Lastly, the rCSI is an index aimed to measure the types of coping behaviours households engage in, as outlined in Annex 4. The higher the rCSI score, the worse the level of food security. The standard index measures both the frequency of each strategy and their severity for households reporting food consumption problems. Thus, first of all respondents are asked if there have been times in the past week where they did not have enough food or enough money to buy food. If the respondent says yes, then he/she is asked five different questions, each relating to different coping behaviours. The respondent is normally asked both if they have engaged in the strategy and if yes how often. However, as mentioned in the limitations section, the midline tool only asked if the respondent had engaged in the behaviour or not. Hence, omitting the frequency of the strategy, which makes it impossible to calculate the score in the standard way. To overcome this issue, a different methodology was used. Similar to the

⁴¹ SomReP. *SomReP Consortium – Bay and Lower Shabelle Resilience & Social Protection Programme Narrative Interim Report, Reporting Period: February 2016 to April 2017*. August 2017.

HHS, this modified methodology simply calculates the proportion of the population that has used each coping strategy and then compares these proportions to the baseline value for the same questions. In fact, this is the same methodology used to calculate the simple coping strategy index (sCSI), which is a standard food security indicator. Similar to the HHS, we calculated the mean value of strategies employed in order to draw out more concrete conclusions. This mean value was then compared to the baseline.

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

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

Table 4.17 Modified rCSI, comparison of Midline to Baseline

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

As can be seen in Table 4.17, all behaviours had decreased since the baseline, which indicates an improved food security status with less coping strategies employed. When comparing the average number of strategies employed during the baseline and the midline, the data also shows that food security has improved since baseline. During the baseline, people on average employed 4.73 strategies, while at midline the mean value had decreased to 4.37. In order to measure attribution, we conducted a Spearman rank test between the number of strategies employed and the different types of program interventions. Similar to the tests conducted for HHS, most of the interventions did not show a significant relationship, hence no meaningful conclusions can be established at this point.

4.2 Social Safety Nets

Social Safety Nets is the second result area of the program. This area involves activities that aims to establish and strengthen social safety nets with the purpose of increasing the number of households in targeted communities that have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors. The use of social safety nets, including risk transfer/sharing and contingency resources, is an important indicator of resilience, especially in the context of Somalia where financial capital and income are already at low levels. The reason for this is that social safety nets help to protect households and individuals from the impact of crises, such as natural disasters and economic shocks. Safety nets can serve as a source of income for poor people and at the same time helps nations invest in human capital.⁴² Social safety nets relate mostly to absorptive (persistence) coping capacities. There are two indicators related to this results area:

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

This section aims to measure both of these indicators at midline and compare the values of these indicators to the baseline values. Further, this section will allow a measurement of the progress of these values at the endline. To be able to provide context to the use of social safety nets, this section also provides insights into what types of hazards, shocks, and vulnerabilities that were reported during the midline.

Risk Transfer/Sharing

All the respondents were asked if they had received any assistance to help with the effects of shocks and hazards. Almost two-thirds (61.7%) said they had received assistance. Out of those who had received assistance, the distribution of types of assistance received are displayed in Figure 4.8. Comparing the kinds of assistance received during the midline to what kind of contingency resources used during the baseline, as well as the proportion of household with access to formal or informal risk transfer/sharing, we can see that there is a huge increase in cash assistance (35.0% (n=605) compared to only 9.7% (n=172)⁴³ saying they had access to other cash and near cash transfers in the baseline.⁴⁴ Linked to this is a decrease in people using food aid in the baseline (20.6%) to people having received food aid in the midline (6.4%, n=111)⁴⁵. These findings are not surprising given the huge shift from food aid to cash transfers that has been evident in Somalia over the past year and given that two of the larger activities under the SomReP are CfW and UCT. In fact, this shift from food aid to cash transfers can be argued to be a more sustainable and empowering method of providing aid. The reasons for this are that a) with a cash transfer an individual or household can choose what they want to invest the money in b) CfW and other cash transfer interventions often have a skills component in it, meaning that human capital is allowed to increase as people work for their money or learn a new skill and gain new experiences that could improve their ability to get employment and finally c) for the reasons before mentioned, food aid can be considered as an emergency response while a cash transfer can be viewed as a development response. The increase of people with access to cash interventions can therefore be argued as an increase in resilience capacities, especially coping capacities. In fact, when CfW beneficiaries were asked to rate the assistance in terms of helping their households food security and livelihoods, the majority of the respondents said very helpful (79.6%). Almost no one, except one (0.3%) said the assistance was not of help, while 17.2% said it was somewhat helpful, 2.7% said little helpful, and 0.3% did not know. When respondents that had received food distribution were asked the same question only 56.9% rated it the highest: very

⁴² The World Bank. *Safety Nets*. April 5, 2018.

⁴³ 56.8% as reported in Figure 4.8 refers to those who had received any type of aid, which corresponds to 35.0% of the total population.

⁴⁴ During the baseline, SomReP had just started, hence it was not asked what kind of assistance the respondents had received as the majority of activities had yet to begin.

⁴⁵ 10.4% as reported in Figure 4.8 refers to those who had received any type of aid, which corresponds to 6.4.% of the total population (n=111).

helpful. The rest of them said somewhat helpful (23.5%), little help (15.7%), no help (2.0%), and 2.0% said made the situation worse. Moreover, the respondents that had received cash distributions were asked what they used the money for. Most of the respondents indicated that they had used the cash to buy food (48.1%), while the 25.1% used it to pay off debt, 12.5% to buy water, 6.9% to buy agricultural inputs, 3.4% to buy livestock inputs, 2.9% said other, and 1.2% used it to support others.

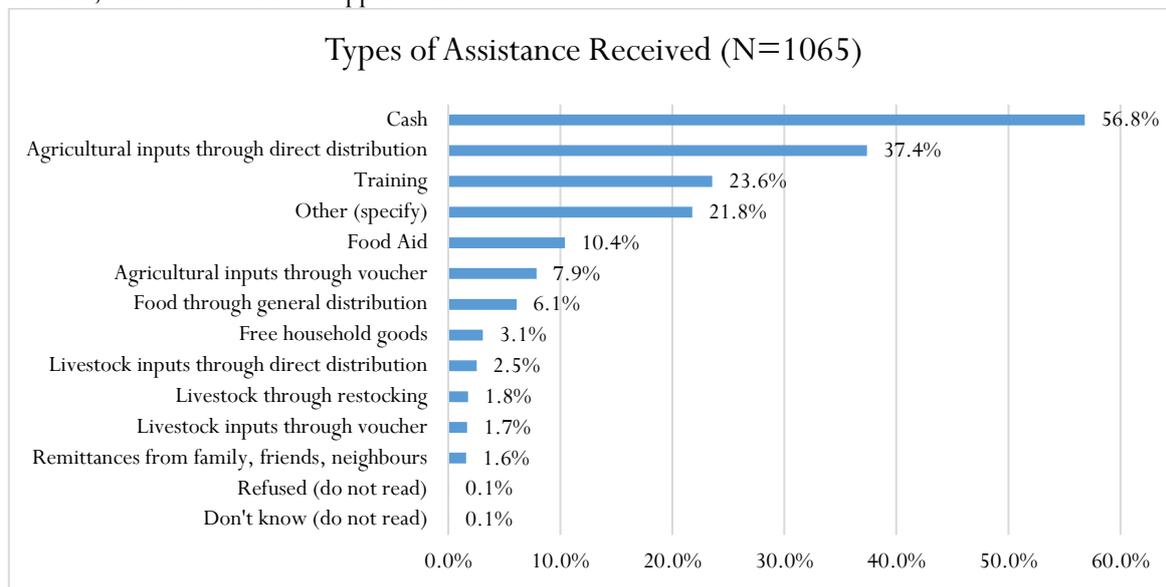


Figure 4.8 Assistance Received

The data also showed other indications of an increase in the percentage of the population with access to risk transfer/sharing. VSLA interventions could also be considered as a type of risk transfer/sharing. During the baseline, only 7.8% of the respondents said they had access to Hagbad, while in the midline survey 20.9% said they were a member of Ayuuto/Hagbad. Of all the respondents that said they were a member of an Ayuuto or Hagbad (VSLA), 71.8% (n=259) said they had received assistance from the savings scheme. When asked to rate the assistance in terms of helping their household's food security and livelihood, *very helpful* was the most common response (72.2%), followed by *somewhat helpful* (23.9%), *little help* (3.1%), *no help* (0.4%) and *don't know* (0.4%). Correlation tests were conducted to see if there was any meaningful relationship between membership of a savings scheme and the effect of a shock on household health as well as household food consumption, yet no statistically significant correlations were evident.⁴⁶ Findings from the fourth quarterly verification round, show that interventions related to VSLA, including training related to the scheme or to the development of business skills, helped participants to start or expand their businesses, increase their profits, or gain employment. Hence, we can establish that the VSLA intervention serves its purpose of improving livelihood opportunities for the beneficiaries and as such increases their financial capital and human capital, which in turn can increase their resilience towards the effects of shocks.⁴⁷

Contingency Resources

As during the baseline, the respondents were inquired about what types of contingency resources they had access to. As can be seen in Table 4.18, 24.8% said that they did not have access to any contingency resources, which is a substantial decrease from the baseline. As this is a decrease in the percentage of people without access to contingency resources, it could indicate that there has been an increase in access to social safety nets and thus resilience. Yet, it should be noted that the usage of many of the different contingency resources had fallen since the

⁴⁶ A Spearman rank test was conducted using the respondents' perception of how severely the effect of the shock they had experienced had on a) their household's health (p-value= 0.6172) and b) their household's food consumption (p-value= 0.5723).

⁴⁷ See SomReP Strategy Document for more details.

baseline, for example fodder banks, seed reserves, food aid, and early warning funds. The reason for this could be that the respondents were not in current need of such resources as they were no longer in drought, yet to establish if this was actually the case or not, correlation tests or a further inquiry would be needed. However, the number of respondents using these resources are too low to be able to conduct any meaningful tests, it is therefore recommended that the respondents are probed about this line of inquiry in the next round of research.

Table 4.18 Contingency resources

% of HH using Contingency Resources, by sort, by Baseline, by Midline											
	Financial savings	Fodder banks	Seed reserves	Food reserves	Food aid	Financial aid	Early warning fund	Mosque	Zakat	Other	None
Baseline (N=1778)	30.8%	19.1%	24.9%	25.8%	20.6%	11.2%	8.0%	3.1%	3.9%	1.4%	41.8%
Midline (N=1726)	26.4%	6.7%	12.2%	21.4%	11.9%	9.3%	0.8%	1.5%	8.5%	12.2%	24.8%

Shocks, Hazards, and Vulnerabilities

To understand the context of resilience is of utmost importance to any type of resilience analysis, as the type of shocks, hazards, and vulnerabilities are very context specific. The standard questions to ask are what types of resilience are analysed, thus resilience against what, where, when, and for whom. To enable a context analysis, the respondents were therefore asked about the hazards, shocks, and problems they had faced. First, the respondents were asked what significant hazard they currently faced. After that they were asked which significant shocks they faced. Both these questions were asked as multiple-choice questions where the enumerator was instructed to probe for each hazard and shock from the list. It is important to note here that the question was phrased slightly different than during baseline, where the respondents were asked what shocks and hazards they had encountered in *the past year* rather than what they faced *currently*.

For hazards, which can be defined as something that is a danger or a risk of danger, *flash floods* was the most common hazard that respondents reported with almost half (48.1%) of all respondents currently facing flash floods. The second most common hazard was drought, which could be considered a contradictory finding as flash floods were frequent. It is very likely that people did not accurately understand the timeframe for which the question was inquiring for, thus the respondents that said they were currently facing a drought may more likely have referred to past droughts.

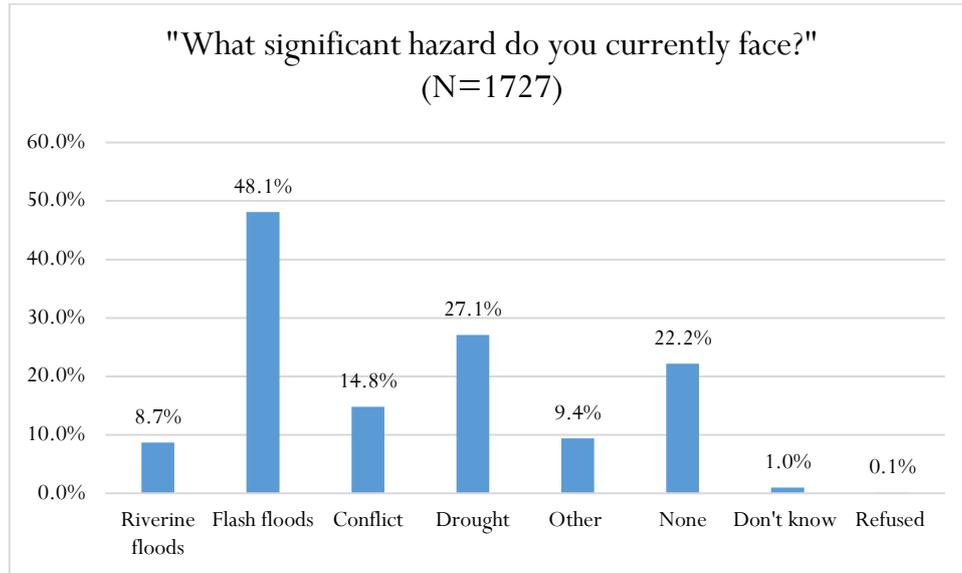


Figure 4.9 Percentage of households facing significant hazards

For those people who reported having experienced one or more hazards, 78.1% said it had affected their primary livelihood. Out of those who said the hazard had affected their livelihood, most people (58.9%) said it had a moderate impact, 26.4% said it had a strong impact, 12.0% reported a slight impact, and only 1.9% said it was the worst that ever happened while 0.6% said it had no effect.

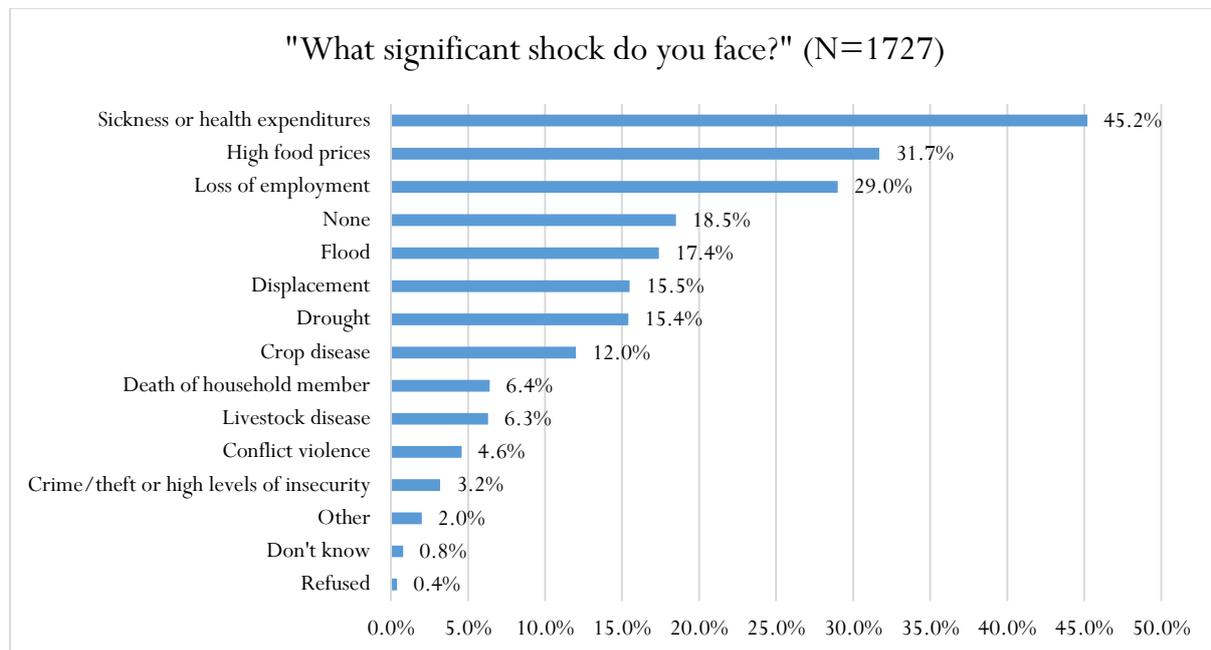


Figure 4.10 Percentage of households facing significant shocks

Shocks can be defined as an event or experience that causes you or your household instability, meaning that while a hazard can also be a shock, a shock does not always have to be a hazard as something like death of a household member can cause instability but does not necessarily put people at risk. The most common shock among the respondents was sickness or health expenditures with 45.2% reporting that they faced such shock. Interestingly, the shocks that could also be considered as a hazard, such as drought and conflict, had different number of people reporting facing such shock/hazard. There are a couple of potential reasons for this: a) while floods, droughts, and

conflict were more commonly reported as a hazard than a shock, it may mean that people faced the risk of these stresses, but they did not necessarily affect them (cause instability). Yet, because there are no good Somali translations of either hazard or shock, as well as that respondents have a hard time conceptualizing the difference between these two concepts this reason is not very likely; b) people who had already reported drought/conflict/floods in the first question (about hazards) may have thought that they did not have to report it again. It is recommended that in future research these two concepts are not differentiated between, but rather asked as one question to avoid confusion and conflicting responses.

Similar to the hazards, the respondents that reported having experienced one or more shocks were asked if the shock had affected their primary livelihood. Out of the respondents that had experienced a shock 81.6% said it had affected their livelihood. The same respondents were also asked if the shock had affected the health and food consumption of their household. In terms of health, 64.7% of the respondents said it had affected their household's health, while the number of respondents stating it had an effect on food consumption was slightly higher (76.1%). In terms of severity of the impact, the most common response was *moderate impact* followed by *strong impact*. The severity of the impact was quite similar for both health and food consumption, yet with slightly more respondents reporting a strong impact rather than moderate impact on food consumption (62.5% said it had a moderate impact and 27.9% said it had a strong impact on food consumption) compared to health (66.1% said it had a moderate impact and 22.6% said it had a strong impact on health).

In order to explore the relationships between different shocks and hazards with respondents' coping mechanisms, as well as the impact of the shocks and hazards, a series of correlation tests were performed. The results of these are displayed in Table 4.19, where the correlation coefficient is displayed for each set of variables where the correlation was significant at a 95% confidence level. A negative coefficient implies a negative correlation, while a positive coefficient implies a positive correlation. From these results we can see that flash floods for example is positively correlated with all eight different types of coping behaviours, where the strongest association is with *going to sleep at night hungry*. Drought on the other hand is negatively associated with some of the less severe coping strategies, but positively correlated with the three most severe strategies, *no food to eat of any kind in your household*, *go to sleep at night hungry*, and *go a whole day and night without eating*. All coping strategies that display a significant relationship with other coping strategies show a positive correlation, meaning that once a person engages in one type of coping strategy, he or she is more likely to engage in other coping strategies as well. We can also see that most hazards and shocks are positively correlated, with the exception of drought and flash floods, meaning that it is more likely that as a person is experiencing one shock or hazard, they tend to experience other shocks and hazards too. This makes intuitive sense as most types of shocks and hazards are connected, for example if you experience a drought, you may also experience loss of income, higher food prices etc. The correlation between different types of programme interventions and different types of coping strategies were tested as well, however with almost no significant results. Thus, in terms of what determines if and what type of coping strategies a person employs seems to be more determined by if and what type of shock and hazard the person experiences, rather than what kind of programme intervention the person has participated in.

Table 4.19 Correlation Matrix

Correlation matrix for shocks, hazards, impact, and coping strategies (coefficients displayed for all correlations that are significant at a 95% confidence level.)															
	Shock - sickness or health expenditure	Shock- high food prices	Shock - loss of employment	Hazard - flash floods	Hazard - drought	Impact on health	Impact on food consumption	Coping -rely on less preferred or less expensive food?	Coping - borrow food, or rely on help from a relative	Coping - limit portion size at mealtimes	Coping - restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	Coping -reduce number of meals eaten in a day	Coping - no food to eat of any kind in your household	Coping - go to sleep at night hungry	Coping - go a whole day and night without eating anything at all
Shock - sickness or health expenditure	n/a														
Shock- high food prices	0.1137	n/a													
Shock - loss of employment	0.1044	0.4305	n/a												
Hazard - flash floods	0.3602	0.1776	0.0892	n/a											
Hazard - drought	0.0671	0.2253	0.1758	-0.17	n/a										
Impact on health	Not Sign.	0.1141	0.0694	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	n/a									
Impact on food consumption	Not Sign.	0.1207	0.0676	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.4283	n/a								

Coping -rely on less preferred or less expensive food?	Not Sign.	-0.0903	-0.0918	Not Sign.	-0.1251	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	n/a							
Coping - borrow food, or rely on help from a relative	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.1158	-0.1438	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.2516	n/a						
Coping - limit portion size at mealtimes	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.0839	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.3329	0.3073	n/a					
Coping - restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	-0.0868	0.1098	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.1619	0.246	0.3585	n/a				
Coping - reduce number of meals eaten in a day	0.0747	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.1203	Not Sign.	0.113	Not Sign.	0.2807	0.2545	0.5551	0.4073	n/a			
Coping - no food to eat of any kind in your household	0.1283	0.0586	Not Sign.	0.1274	0.113	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.1175	0.1414	0.1938	0.1663	n/a		
Coping - go to sleep at night hungry	0.134	0.0634	Not Sign.	0.1322	0.1192	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.1174	0.0815	0.1817	0.0751	0.8175	n/a	

Coping - go a whole day and night without eating anything at all	0.1476	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.0945	0.1569	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	Not Sign.	0.0762	Not Sign.	0.1896	Not Sign.	0.7144	0.7719	n/a
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4.3 Natural Resource Management

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

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

This section aims to measure the first and third indicator listed above at the midline and to compare these values against the baseline values. Further, this section aims to allow a comparison of the values at the end of the project. The second indicator, access to water, is covered in section 4.1, under natural capital. This section relates to adaptive (incremental adjustment) and transformative (transformational responses) capacities, thus long-term and sustainable development towards resilience.

NRM and Rangeland Management Committees

All of the respondents were asked if their community had an NRM/Rangeland committee. NRM was defined in the survey as *how to manage, protect, and promote sustainable use of water, land, soil, plants and animals in the community*. Almost a quarter of the respondents (22.5%) said they did. This is a marginal increase compared to the baseline where 22.3% said their community had an NRM or rangeland committee. Further, the respondents were asked if there were any practices conducted to improve technology and/or management of land use in their community, of which 6.2% said yes. This is a slight decrease from the baseline, as can be seen in Table 4.20. Yet, it should be noted that 8.9% of the respondents in the midline said they did not know if there were any practices or not, in the baseline no one replied *don't know*. Thus, there might not have been a decrease, it may just be that respondents were not aware of such practices.

It should be noted that a number of activities related to land management and improved technology have been conducted and verified during the quarterly verification reports. Some of these activities have been integrated with other activities, for example in the latest verification activity, it was noted that activities such as bush clearance and land preparation were part of the CfW activity. The quarter four verification report shows that 64.8% of the sampled beneficiaries reported land preparation practices being conducted in their community, 61.9% said water conservation practices were conducted and 61.9% said soil conservation practices were conducted. Hence, the results from the verification reports indicated that practices related to improved technology and management of land are much more widespread than observed in the midline data. It is plausible that this discrepancy is due to how the question was phrased in the baseline and midline survey as compared to the verification report, where all respondents were probed for each single practice conducted in their community. Hence, each type of land management practice, e.g. land preparation, was asked individually rather than as a group of activities. It is therefore recommended that the endline survey uses this way of asking the question. In order to improve the comparisons of this indicator during the endline, the verification values could be considered instead of the midline and baseline values.

Table 4.20 Improved NRM, by district, comparison between baseline and midline.

% of HH reporting improved technology and/or management practices, by district, by baseline, by midline		
	Baseline	Midline
Afgooye	8.7%	6.7%
Baidoa	7.7%	5.9%
All respondents	8.1%	6.2%
N (all respondents)	1778	1727

The respondents who indicated that their community had an NRM or rangeland committee were asked about how functional they perceived the NRM or rangeland committee to be. Most of the respondents (51.3%) said they were *neutral*, compared to the baseline were 40.9% said neutral. It is noteworthy, that the proportion of the respondents that indicated that the NRM was *highly functional* (defined as manages and protects water and land resources successfully) had increased since baseline while both the proportion saying it was *somewhat dysfunctional* (defined as manages or protects water or land resources but unsuccessfully) or *highly dysfunctional* (defined as does not manage or protect water and land resources) had decreased. Thus, these findings indicate a positive development from the baseline.

According to the Indicator Tracking Table (ITT), activities have been conducted to strengthen existing local institutions/authorities in holistic natural resource management as well as training of agro-pastoralists on natural resource management, fodder production and storage. These activities have been verified in the quarterly verification reports, where most people have reported the NRM/rangeland management committees to be either *somewhat* or *highly functional*. Further, between quarter three and quarter four, all types of NRM practices had increased, which is a good indication that improved technology and management practices are now more widespread and successful.

Table 4.21 Perceived functionality of NRM/rangeland management committee

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

The respondents that had indicated that there were practices in their community to improve technology and/or improve management of land use were asked to specify how much land was under improved technology or management. The values differed from 0.25 hectare to 1250 hectares across the respondents, with an average of 67.1 hectares, as can be seen in Table 4.22. This is a significant increase compared to the baseline, where the average size was 17.2 hectares. Similar to the baseline, a wide spread of the response was evident both within and across villages. This may be an indication that people do not know exactly how large the areas under improved practices are; thus, they make a loose estimate instead. It could also be because people in general have a hard time conceptualising land area. The widespread of values suggest that the median value is a better indicator than the mean value. Comparing the median to the baseline, we can see that there has been an increase from 3.1 hectares to 5 hectares.

Table 4.22 Ha of land under improved technology and/or management practices

Ha of land under improved technology and/or management practices				
	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	.25	.25		
5%	.5	.25		
10%	1	.5	Obs.	107
25%	2	.5	Sum of Wgt.	107
50%	5		Mean	67.11682
		Largest	Std. Dev.	159.9572
75%	50	500		
90%	225	500	Variance	25586.3
95%	300	600	Skewness	4.691421
99%	600	1250	Kurtosis	30.93393
N=107				

4.4 Local Governance Capacity Building

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

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

This section aims to measure each of these indicators at midline level and to compare these values to the baseline. Additionally, the aim is to report these values in order to allow a comparative measure of the progress during the endline assessment.

Community-Based Early Warning Systems

Community-based early-warning systems (CbEWS) were defined in the survey as technology and/or sets of policies that monitor risks, issues warnings, and aims to minimise harm from stressors and shocks. All respondents were asked if there was a CbEWS in their community. Only, 3.8% of the respondents confirmed that there was a CbEWS in their community. This was a decrease against the baseline where 9.7% said their community had a CbEWS. This decline could be if the CbEWS engagement with the community were more pronounced during the drought, and thus people could have forgotten about them as it is not likely that the number of systems have declined. In any case, the low awareness of CbEWS calls for an increased effort to implement and support the development of such systems by increasing program activities that promotes building and using such systems.

However, when comparing this data to the latest quarterly verification report and the ITT, a discrepancy is noted. According to the ITT, activities such as strengthening community-level early warning committees and support communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators have been implemented by COOPI between November 1, 2017, and January 31, 2018. Further, the fourth quarterly verification report verified these activities, where respondents were asked if any community-based early warning systems and/or contingency plans existed in their community. All respondents affirmed that such systems/plans existed and stated that these systems were *highly functional*, as they monitor risks, issue warnings and minimise harm successfully. Additionally, all participants confirmed that they had received training related to EWC and that they considered it very useful. It is suggested that this discrepancy is further investigated by liaising with the local partners and followed up on in the next verification round as well as in the endline.

For the respondents who said there was a CbEWS in their community, they were asked how many of these that were considered functional. On average, 1.9 systems were considered functional, this was a slight increase from the baseline where the mean value was 1.2 systems.

Table 4.23 Number of functional community-based early warning systems

Functional community-based early warning systems, per district			
District	Number of functional early warning systems	Baseline	Midline
Afgooye	0	20.3%	0%
	1	57.0%	57.9%
	2	17.7%	15.8%
	3	5.1%	0%
	5	0%	5.3%
	6	0%	15.8%
	7	0%	5.3%
	N=79		
Baidoa	0	6.4%	2.1%
	1	59.6%	53.2%
	2	27.7%	34.0%
	3	5.3%	6.4%
	4	0%	2.1%
	6	1.1%	0%
	7	0%	2.1%
	N=94		
Total			
	0	12.7%	1.5%
	1	58.4%	54.6%
	2	23.1%	28.8%
	3	5.2%	4.6%
	4	0%	1.5%
	5	0%	1.5%
	6	0.6%	4.6%
	7	0%	3.0%
N=173			N=66

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

For the second indicator under the fourth result area, we are interested in the number of initiatives with the aim to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with the recurrent shocks and stressors that existed in the communities. During the baseline, 12.2% (n=217) said such initiatives existed. For the midline, only 4.6% (n=79) of the respondents said such initiatives existed. Thus, this could indicate a decline in the number of initiatives. Yet, it could also be due to the fact that before the project was implemented, the government was the only source of such support in the target communities. However, with the programme active in the targeted communities, the community members may think that the initiatives are not from sub-national and national institutions and authorities as the support is accessed through SomReP. As such, it is recommended that effort is taken to ensure that the program reinforces the message that such program support is provided through the federal, regional and district government administrations.

Out of the respondents that said such initiative existed, 78.5% (n=62) said that at least one of the initiatives were taken by the community itself. Finally, the respondents were asked how many initiatives existed, out of a range of one to five, the average number was 1.8. Similar to the CbEWS, this decline could be due to lessened stress facing the country post last year's drought. Yet, an increased effort should be made to support such initiatives as it enables a community to prepare and respond to shocks.

Effectiveness of Local Leaders and Institutions

Similar to the baseline, the respondents were asked about their perceived effectiveness of local leaders and institutions in matters related to disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, conflict management, and natural resource

management. This question pertains to the third indicator under the fourth result area. It is worth noting that during the baseline four different questions inquired about the effectiveness, each relating to one specific matter, e.g. livelihoods. However, in order to improve the effectiveness of the survey and to avoid respondent fatigue, this was reduced to one question in the midline, thus grouping all four matters into one question. As can be seen in Table 4.24, most people said they were *neutral*, similar to the baseline results. The question could be considered somewhat sensitive, which may explain why the majority of the respondents selected neutral. Thus, respondents may have been reluctant to report their true thoughts. However, respondents were informed before the survey that their responses were anonymous, in order to reduce the possibilities of such perceptions. Interestingly, the percentage of the respondents that replied *very effective* (17.1%) had increased since baseline (between the four matters the percentage for *very effective* ranged from 7.1% to 14.7%). Similarly the percentage of respondents reporting *somewhat ineffective* (1.4%) or *very ineffective* (1.3%) had declined since baseline (between the four matters the percentage for *somewhat ineffective* and *very ineffective* ranged from 7.0% to 5.0% and 18.5% to 11.1% respectively). Hence, it seems like the effectiveness has increased since baseline, meaning a positive development has been evident. As SomReP activities include numerous local groups, such as farmers groups and VSLAs, it is worth considering if future surveys should also include questions about these particular groups' effectiveness in matters relevant for the specific group. Such questions would enable us to gauge these groups' capacities and provide insights into how they could improve. This would in turn help in achieving evidence-based learning.

Table 4.24 Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions

Perceived effectiveness of local leaders/institutions, per issue						
Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Neutral	Somewhat Ineffective	Very Ineffective	Don't Know	Refused
17.1%	5.1%	53.9%	1.4%	1.3%	17.1%	4.0%

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

To measure the fourth indicator under the fourth results area, all respondents were asked if they or any of their household members were involved in local planning and/or the decision-making processes in their community. Only 6.1% of the respondents said they or a household member were. This was a decline against the baseline where 9.3% respondents said they or a household member were involved in the local planning or decision-making. The involvement was more frequent across male respondents (8.4%) than across female respondents (4.3%). The same was true when disaggregating the data based on the gender of the household head (4.1% in female-headed households versus 7.6% in male-headed households). Thus, this suggests that more effort should be taken to support women involvement in local planning and decision-making. Yet, the data does suggest that women are involved in other important local institutions. When disaggregating the data by the gender of the respondent, it is clear that more women were members of savings schemes, such as Ayuuto or Hagbad, where 61.8% of all the respondents that said they were a member were women. In the latest quarterly verification data, women were more common in VSLA groups and vocational training. While this is a positive result, it is important that female participation do not stop at these local groups and activities but that measures are taken to ensure that they are allowed a role in larger groups and local planning too.

5 Conclusions

This section provides a summary of the key findings from the midline assessment. It also provides a comparative analysis of these findings to the research aims and goals. Further, this section links these findings to the resilience framework provided in section 2.2. Finally, key recommendations for future research is provided under each results area.

The objective of the SomReP project is to monitor the progress of SomReP activities and interventions in two districts: Baidoa and Afgooye. As the project is midway through its completion, midline values of each indicator were established in this study and compared to the baseline values. These values were reported for each of the

project indicators across four of the five programme's result areas: livelihoods and food security, social safety nets, NRM, and local governance capacity building.

Livelihoods and Food Security

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

For the first indicator, pertaining to income levels, an increase since the baseline in household income during both the wet seasons and the dry seasons was evident. In the midline study, the average income reported was 165.5 USD/month in the wet season versus 121.1 USD/month in the dry season. During the baseline income was reported slightly different; it was reported for each of the four seasons and in income brackets rather than numeric values. The income levels can still be compared by looking at the mode of the income in both dry and wet seasons. During the baseline the most common response in both wet seasons, Gu and Devr, was between 1 to 2 million Somali shillings (43 to 86 USD/month). For the dry seasons, most people in the baseline said they had no income in Jilaal, whilst in Hagua they reported a similar income to the wet season (43 to 86 USD/month). Thus, the income has increased both in the dry and wet seasons since baseline. There are two main factors that influence this increase. First, the climate conditions for farming were better this year than last year, which is an important factor as most people said their primary income source was *day labour in farming during plantation or harvesting*. Second, the program interventions have directly targeted livelihoods, including improved agricultural practices and IGAs. Statistical tests were conducted to test the effect of programme interventions on livelihoods. The two interventions of most relevance for these tests are IGAs and business-related interventions such as CfW and VSLA. For CfW, a significant positive relationship could be established with income in both the wet and dry seasons. For VSLA a positive correlation was identified with total expenditure. This result indicates that people that are a member of a VSLA group spend more money than those who are not.

In terms of the second indicator, relating to diversified sources of income, an income diversity score was calculated and compared to the baseline values. During the baseline, the average income diversity score across all respondents was 4.2. A slight increase in this value was evident in this midline study, as the average income diversity was calculated at 4.6. The income diversity had increased significantly more for women, as there was no longer a significant difference in the income diversity score between females and males. This indicates that the programme has been successful at targeting women in IGAs. Moreover, all different livelihood groups had increased their income diversity since baseline.⁴⁸ In the baseline, it was noted that peri-urban women had the lowest score (3.6), indicating that women in peri-urban areas were more vulnerable to shocks than other demographic groups. Yet, comparing their score to the midline (4.4), a significant increase was evident. Thus, this could be an indication that this group has been adequately targeted in the interventions, which was one of the recommendations from the baseline. The group with the lowest score in the midline was IDPs, both female and male-headed households. It is therefore recommended that income diversification interventions should target IDPs going forward.

For the third indicator, relating to asset ownership, the ownership was calculated per asset type and was disaggregated by gender of the household head in addition to the type of livelihood zone. Comparing the data to the midline, the percentage of the respondents that owned livestock had decreased for almost all types of livestock. The reason for this is most likely as a large proportion of livestock died or was sold/killed during last year's drought, which may not have been reflected in the baseline data as the drought was still ongoing. Hence, as asset is a key component in determining household level resilience, the decrease in asset ownership is worrying and should be carefully monitored in subsequent studies.

⁴⁸ IDPs were not considered as a livelihood zone in the baseline, and thus there is no data from the baseline to compare this group.

In terms of the fourth indicator, which looks at diversified livelihoods, the midline data showed that most of the livelihood strategies that the respondents engaged in are climate-sensitive. In the context of Somalia, this is worrying, as it makes the population highly vulnerable to climate shocks like droughts and floods. Agriculture related strategies were the most common source of livelihoods, both among men and women. Female respondents also tended to work with trading and business to a larger extent than male. This could be an indication that men are more vulnerable, as they are more focused on agriculture, which is sensitive to climate shocks that are frequent in the region. It is therefore recommended that more effort is made to diversify livelihood strategies, but also to make the prominent livelihood strategies, like agriculture, more resilient. This could be achieved by continuing the program efforts to promote GAP and continue the success of VSLA groups as savings schemes can help support livelihoods and income diversification, but also to try and do more innovative approaches such as cost effective solar power systems for irrigation and precision agriculture (e.g. soil sensors).

Finally, under the first results area, the food security status of the respondents was monitored and compared to the food security levels in the baseline data. An increase in food consumption was evident, with the proportion of the respondents categorised as having an acceptable level of the FCS having increased to 80.4% from 48.5% in the baseline. Coping strategies were also monitored and compared to the baseline by the use of a modified HHS and a modified rCSI. These results indicated that the percentage of the respondents that use each coping strategy had decreased since the baseline. This indicates an improvement in the food security status from the baseline as the usage of coping strategies indicates a higher level of food insecurity. Correlation tests between the FCS and both VSLA interventions and cash distribution interventions supported the finding that programme interventions are positively correlated with food security improvements.

Social Safety Nets and Risks

The second results area investigates resilience based on access and utilisation of social safety nets and risks. Social safety nets are important for resilience as they enable households to protect their livelihoods and assets during shocks and stressors. There were two indicators under this area: *% increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets)* and; *% increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project.*

For the first indicator, the data indicates that there has been an increase in the population with access to risk transfer sharing. However, when looking at the types of risk transfer/sharing, a shift in resources was evident. In terms of cash assistance, there has been a huge increase with 35.0% of the respondents in the midline saying they had access to cash assistance (n=605). This is compared to only 9.7% (n=172) in the baseline saying they had access to *other cash and near cash transfers* in the baseline. Related to this is a decrease of people using food aid from the baseline (20.6%) to the midline (6.4%, n=111). Moreover, more people in the midline said they had access to Ayuuto/Hagbad than in the baseline. During the baseline, only 7.8% of the respondents said they had access to Hagbad, while in the midline survey 20.9% said they were a member of Ayuuto/Hagbad

For the second indicator, relating to community contingency reserves, a significant increase was evident: during the baseline 41.8% said they did not have access to any contingency resource. In the midline that number had almost reduced by half, where 24.8% said that they did not have access to any contingency resources. Thus, it seems like the program has been successful in improving access to contingency resources.

In terms of risks, *flash flood* was the most common hazard among the respondents, with almost half of the respondents (48.1%) saying they currently experienced flash floods. The most common shock among the respondents was *sickness or health expenditures* with 45.2% reporting that they faced such shock. To improve the program, it is important that these hazards and shocks are considered in a context analysis. While during baseline, drought was the most common hazard, flash floods are typically common after a drought. The reason for this is that a drought destroys vegetation, which is a natural protector against floods. In order to be a comprehensive resilience program, as SomReP may not cover all activities that target different types of shocks, it's important for

SomReP to advocate for linkages with other players in activities outside the SomReP mandate. This is particularly important when considering the nature of these shocks: droughts are slow in onset, while flash floods are more rapid. Thus, preparedness in communities needs to be reflective of both types of shocks.

Natural Resources

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

For the first indicator, the number of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees was investigated. Only a small increase of people that were aware of any such committee in their community was evident compared to the baseline. During the midline 22.5% of the respondents were aware of any committee, compared to the baseline where 22.3% said their community had an NRM or rangeland committee. Yet, the proportion of the respondents that indicate that the NRM was *highly functional* had increased since baseline (from 18.2% to 36.3%). Further, both the proportion saying it was *somewhat dysfunctional* or *highly dysfunctional* have decreased (4.3% to 3.9% and 2.8% to 0.8% respectively), which indicates a positive development. Yet, while the functionality seems to have increased, the awareness of the committees has been more or less stagnant. This suggests that the number of committees should be increased and that the level of awareness of NRM/rangeland committees should be raised in order to target a larger proportion of the communities. This is particularly important as management of natural resources, such as water and land, could improve both adaptive and transformative capacities of a community.

In terms of the second indicator, improved access to water, we investigated both the type of water sources and the distance to these water sources. For the types of water sources, the most common primary source of water was *unprotected surface water (river, pond)*, followed by *borehole* and *piped water in compound*. During the baseline unprotected surface water was also the most important source, yet it was more common during the baseline than the midline (36.7% compared to 20.3%). The importance of unprotected water has thus fallen since the baseline in favour of some more sustainable sources of water such as *piped household water* (16.2% in midline compared to 2.2% in the baseline⁴⁹). This indicates an improvement in the access to water. Yet, as the most common source of water was unprotected water, there is still a lot of room for improvement. In terms of distance to the water sources, the average time to collect water from the primary source had only declined slightly from the baseline (23.1 min compared to the baseline value of 25 min). Compared to the baseline, the percentage of people that had water in their compound had significantly increased, which is a positive development. Unsurprisingly, it was reported that the time it takes to fetch water differed heavily during the wet seasons and the dry seasons. While the question in the survey did not specify which seasons the distance was to be reported in, the team leaders reported that the time could differ as much as, on average, 10 minutes during the wet season to 200 minutes during the dry season. It is recommended that the distance questions are specified by season in the next round of research.

For the third indicator, hectare of land under improved technology and/or management practices, an increase since the baseline was evident. Comparing the median value from the baseline to the median value from the midline, we can see that there has been an increase from 3.1 hectares to 5 hectares per community that reported having improved technology and/or management practices in their community.

Local Governance and Capacities

The fourth results area has four indicators that were all measured and compared to the baseline values. These indicators were: *Increase the number of functional community-based early warning systems in place; Increase the community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities; Increase the perception of*

⁴⁹ During the baseline the source simply as piped household water rather than piped household water in compound

effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management and; Increase the households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision-making processes.

In terms of the first indicator, number of functional CbEWS, a slight increase from the baseline was evident. Yet, the percentage of the respondents that were aware of any CbEWS had declined. At midline 3.8% of the respondents confirmed that there was a CbEWS in their community. During the baseline, this figure was 9.7%. This decline could be as CbEWS tend to more palpable during the drought, and thus people could have forgotten about them as it is not likely that the number of systems have declined. In any case, the low awareness of CbEWS calls for an increased effort to implement and support the development of such systems by increasing program activities that promotes building and usage of such systems. This is especially important as Somalia is suffering from rapid onset shocks, such as floods, where the awareness and utilisation of early warning systems must be constantly high in order to be functional. In terms of the number of functional CbEWS, 1.9 systems on average were considered functional for those respondents that said they had one or more CbEWS in their community. This was a slight increase from the baseline where the mean value was 1.2 systems. Thus, while the awareness of CbEWS had declined, the proportion of the systems that were considered functional had increased.

For the second indicator, pertaining to community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities, the number of respondents that were aware of such initiatives had declined since baseline. During the baseline, 12.2% (n=217) said such initiatives existed. For the midline, only 4.6% (n=79) of the respondents said such initiatives existed. Out of the respondents that said such initiative existed, 78.5% (n=62) said that at least one of the initiatives were taken by the community itself. Finally, the respondents were asked how many initiatives existed, out of a range of one to five, the average number was 1.8. While the programme has supported community initiatives, community members may think that because the support is accessed through SomReP, the initiatives are not coming from sub-national and national institutions and authorities. This would help explain the decline in respondents recognising these types of initiatives. As such, it is recommended that effort is taken to ensure that the program reinforces the message that such program support is provided through the federal, regional and district government administrations.

Regarding the third indicator, perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resources management, the perceived effectiveness had increased since baseline, meaning a positive development. The percentage of the respondents that replied *very effective* (17.1%) had increased since baseline (from a range of 7.1% to 14.7%⁵⁰). Similarly, the percentage of respondents reporting *somewhat ineffective* (1.4%) or *very ineffective* (1.3%) had declined since baseline (from a range of 7.0% to 5.0% and 18.5% to 11.1% respectively).

For the fourth indicator, related to involvement of women and marginalized groups in local planning and decision-making, a low involvement was evident both at baseline and midline. In fact, there had been a decline in the involvement since the baseline. During the midline, 6.1% of the respondents said they or a household member were involved in the local planning or decision-making. In the baseline this number was 9.3%. The involvement was more frequent across male respondents (8.4%) than across female respondents (4.3%). The same was true when disaggregating the data based on the gender of the household head (4.1% in female-headed households versus 7.6% in male-headed households). This could be because emergency situations are more permissive to women's involvement. Yet, this suggests that more effort should be taken to support women involvement in local planning and decision-making. Still, the data does suggest that women are involved in other important local institutions and successfully targeted in programme interventions, such as VSLA and vocational training. To capitalize on this involvement, it is suggested that VSLA groups and other institutions with female leaders are linked to local planning and decision-making processes.

⁵⁰ At baseline, the respondents were asked about the effectiveness for each of four issues: livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation, and NRM.

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

Afgooye District

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

Baidoa District

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

	Badacade	123	
	Goyale	140	
	Busley	230	
	Midow	230	
	Mooshe	205	
	Masubiye	180	
	Bulla Kerow	211	
	Awdinle	2000	
	Bulla Maalim Mad Hassan	170	
	Makuudi	200	
		7156	
Per-urban	Darusalaam	4500	580
	Waberi	7500	
	Wadajir	1285	
	Horsed	2180	
	Salaamey	3700	
	Adaada	3500	
	Towfiq	7330	
	Howlwadag/Bulla Jumca	810	
	IshaBulla Uusley	800	
		31605	
IDPS	ADC 1	254	331
	Hanano one	240	
	Warsan	56	
	Sarman weyn	56	
	Wadajir 2 IDP	130	
Total		736	1,726
Grand Total		39497	

The Methodology used to arrive at the above Sample size.

Justification (Assumption)

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

Sample size Calculation

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

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

- Sample size
- Percentage
- Population size

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

Where:

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)
 p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal
 (.5 used for sample size needed)
 c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal
 (e.g., .04 = ±4)

Reference

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

Annex 2: Log Frame Revised April 2017

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To contribute to improved resilience and increased adaptive capacities for communities and households in Somalia to protect their livelihoods over continuing shocks	% Change in HHs using new contingency resources % Change in mean depth of poverty in program communities % Change in community asset index				Third party monitoring Third party monitoring/ Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	Periods of drought and stress do not overwhelm program implementation; in particular no mass movement of beneficiaries in the first year of implementation before the project is established. No further deterioration of the drought situation into a famine. Political stability creates an increasingly enabling environment for both beneficiaries and project staff.

Specific objective	Vulnerable households and communities in South Central Somalia are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors and better able to secure household needs year on year.	% of Vulnerable households and communities in South central Somalia are more resilient to cyclical shocks and stressors				Third party report Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	Political stability creates an increasingly enabling environment for both. Availability of enough funds to support the activities
Outputs	RI: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.	RI 1.1. 20% increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends)				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. There is no major pest or disease outbreak in the program area. When producers opt in to producer groups they will obtain better prices than if selling individually. A harsh dry season occurs during the project lifetime, enabling observation of household and
RI 1.2. (% change in R1.3 plus %change in R 1.4) Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income					End of Program report Progress reports Outcome Assessment		
RI 1.3. 20% Increase in diversification of asset ownership at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)							
RI 1.4. 10% of HHs newly engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)							

						community resilience patterns. Sufficient sustained demand in project districts and beyond for the products prepared by community groups. The target areas don't become destination areas for other non-target pastoralists as the target rangelands improve creating completely unsustainable stocking densities.
R2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety nets.	RI 2.1. 15% Increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project (data disaggregated by village/community)				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions.
	RI 2.2.10 % increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets),					Community attitudes facilitate the inclusion of women and girls into the relevant risk reduction

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

						Participants apply and share new knowledge on natural resource management to promote ecosystem security.
R4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors.	RI 4.1. 15% increase in the number functional community-based early warning systems in place (data disaggregated by communities targeted) during and at the end of the project				Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions.
	RI 4.2. 15% increase in community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.					Existing local government traditional policies, investments, and initiatives in operational areas are open to change. Sustained willingness of the Government, local authorities, and local groups to support program initiatives.
	RI 4.3 percentage increase in perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management during and at the end of the project					

		RI 4.4. 15% increase in households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision-making processes during and at the end of the project				
R5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience.		RI 5.1. A minimum of 9 functional learning forums(3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders			Third party monitoring Midterm/Final Assessment report End of Program report Research publications Progress reports	No famine or other humanitarian emergency that requires a switch to immediate assistance interventions. Community members interested in tracking progress. Community attitudes facilitate the inclusion of women and girls into the feedback process and contribute towards relevant resilient measures. Local researchers and local research institutions are interested in partnering to explore research questions.
		RI 5.2. At least 2 documents / reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms				

R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities has improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity. CAHWs trained on improved animal health management practices (data by age & sex)					
A 1.1. Promotion of improved animal health services and related husbandry practices					
A 1.1.1:	Conduct training/refresher training for 47 community animal health workers (CAHWs)	AI 1.1.1a 47 people trained on key animal health standards, services and mechanisms (data disaggregated by Age and Sex and type of training) by the end of the implementation period.		Progress reports Training reports Attendance Sheets Training report,	
		AI 1.1.1b 47 trained community-based animal health workers trained and recognized by certifying by the end of the implementation period		Progress reports Training reports Attendance Sheets	
		AI 1.1.2 19 trained CAHWs provided with starter kits			
A 1.1.2:	Link trained 28 CAHWs to SOWELPA	A 1.1.1.2. 28 CAHWs linked to SOWELPA		Activity report	
A 1.1.3:	Provide starter kits to 47 trained CAHWs	AI 1.1.2 47 trained CAHWs provided with starter kits		Training reports Attendance Sheets	
A 1.1.4:	Train CAHWs for 10 communities	10 CAHWs trained		Training reports Attendance Sheets	
A 1.1.5	Replenish Kits for 28 CAHWs	AI 1.1.3 28 CAHWs provided with refresher kits		Distribution list Activity report	
A 1.1.6	Train 5 person from 4 private veterinary pharmacists	A 1.1.3.1. 5 person from 4 private veterinary pharmacists Trained		Training report Training register	

A 1.1.6.1	a. Assess 4 Private veterinary Pharmacies to establish their capacities	A 1.1.3.2 (a.) 4 Private veterinary Pharmacies assessed to establish their capacities	Assessment report.	
A 1.1.6.2	b. Support 4 private veterinary Pharmacies with capital to replenish stocks	A 1.1.3.3 (b.) 4 private veterinary Pharmacies supported with capital to replenish stocks	List of Pharmacies Activity report	
A 1.1.6.3	c. Link 16 CAHWs to Private Veterinary Pharmacies	A 1.1.3.4 (c). 16 CAHWs linked to Private Veterinary Pharmacies	Quarterly report List of CAHWS Linked	
A 1.1.7	Train 480 agro -pastoralists in crop and animal husbandry fodder production and storage	A 1.1.4 480 agro-pastoralists trained in animal husbandry, fodder production and storage	Training report Training register Quarterly report	
A 1.2.	Promotion of good agricultural production practices for selected crop value chains (Sorghum & Cow peas			
A 1.2.1.	Develop and roll out 1 agro-pastoral specific improved practices training curriculum (GAP)	A 1.2.1. 1 agro-pastoral specific improved practices training curriculum developed and rolled out	Roll out report Signed Curriculum	
A 1.2.2.	Establish, Strengthen and provide incentives for 20 agro-pastoral field schools facilitators in 12 locations	A 1.2.2. 20 agro-pastoral field schools facilitators established Strengthen and provide incentives	Activity report List of facilitators	
A 1.2.2.1	Establish 8 demonstration plots	A 1.2.2.1 8 demonstration plots established	Activity report Quarterly report	
A 1.2.3.	Harmonize and roll out 1 Agro pastoral field schools training curriculum	A 1.2.3. 1 Agro pastoral field schools training curriculum Harmonized and rolled out	Roll out report Signed Curriculum	
A 1.2.3.1	Conduct 24 Field days to show case GAP to farmers	A 1.2.3.1 24 Field days conducted to show case GAP to farmers	Attendance Sheets Activity report	

A1.2.4	Train 902 farmers in GAP (crop, soil and water conservation practices)	A1.2.4. 902 farmers trained in GAP (crop, soil and water conservation practices)	Training Attendance Sheets	report
A1.2.4.1	Train 20 staff in GAP	A1.2.4.1 20 staff trained in GAP	Training Attendance Sheets	report
A1.2.5.	Train 54 Community facilitators in GAP	A1.2.5. 54 community facilitators trained in GAP	Training Attendance Sheets	report
A1.2.6.	66 trained community facilitators conduct sensitization sessions to inform 11842 HHs of 12 villages regards GAP	A1.2.6. 10532 HHs in 12 villages sensitized to inform them of GAP	Activity Attendant Quarterly report	report list
A1.2.7	Provision of farm inputs (tractor hours, seeds and fertilizers) to 1200 beneficiaries for three seasons	A1.2.7. Farm inputs (tractor hours, seeds and fertilizers) provided to 1200 beneficiaries for three seasons	Distribution Activity report	list
A1.2.7.1	Train 332 farmers on fodder production and storage and provide access to storage facilities	A1.2.7.1. 332 farmers trained on fodder production and storage and provide access to storage facilities	Training Attendance Sheets	report
A1.2.8.	Support farmers to access agricultural inputs. (procurement and distribution of agricultural input) for 1532 farmers: farming tools, seeds, fertilizer and land preparation, etc.	A1.2.8. 1532 farmers Supported to access agricultural inputs. (procurement and distribution of agricultural input) farming tools, seeds, fertilizer and land preparation, etc.	Distribution Activity report	list
A1.2.9	Establishing farmer groups for greater leveraging of purchase of inputs and sale of harvests into higher value	10 Farmers group established	Group Activity report	List

	markets.(training for 10 farmers groups) - 10*10			
A1.2.10	Build capacity of other community groups, (training of 11 groups).such as irrigation and on home gardening practices) – 11 groups	Capacity of 11 groups build on home gardening practices		Activity report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.11	Training of the farmers and oxen	24 farmers and oxen trained		Activity report Attendance Sheets
A1.2.12	Provision of 16 oxen and oxen ploughs to 8 farmer groups	16 oxen and 8 ox Plough		Distribution List. Attendance Sheets
A1.2.13	Training 8 people on Agro-forestry designs	8 people trained		
A1.2.14	Promotion of Agro-forestry practices through provision of 2740 high value fruit trees/shrubs to farmers to enhance tree cover	2740 high value fruit trees/Shrubs distributed to farmers		Distribution List Activity Report
A1.2.15	Formation of 30 Farmers Groups & Training Farmers groups	30 farmers Group trained		Training report Attendance list
A 1.3.	Improving access to markets and post-harvest handling (storage/value addition) of selected crop value chains			
A1.3.1	Rehabilitation of market infrastructure, access roads through CFW for 1600 beneficiaries - 1050 host community and 450 IDPs, 100 IDPs)	A1.3.1 1600 beneficiaries involved in CFW for rehabilitation of market infrastructure, access roads		
A 1.3.2	Provide 200 trained vulnerable farmers with donkeys and donkey carts for transporting produce to markets	A 1.3.2. 200 trained vulnerable farmers provided with donkeys and donkey carts for transporting produce to markets		Distribution list Activity report Monitoring reports

A1.3.3	Assessment and analysis of agricultural products market value chain by external consultant)	AI 1.3.3 1 Market value chain assessment and analysis for agriculture products conducted and reported	Assessment report.	
A 1.3.4	Training and building of sustainable storage facilities and community grain banks for 366 farmers and 20 staff	A 1.3.4a 366 farmers trained on and involved in building sustainable storage facilities. AI 1.3.4b 30% training participants adopt sustainable storage facilities	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report Site verification reports	
A 1.3.4.2	Develop post-harvest storage training manuals & contextualize	A 1.3.4.1. 1 post-harvest storage training manuals developed and contextualize	Signed Manual	
A 1.3.4.3	Train 30 Farmer groups on Storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	A 1.3.4.2. 30 Farmer groups trained on Storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
A1.3.3.3	ToT for 20 staff on Storage Techniques	A1.3.3.3 20 staff trained on Storage Techniques		
A1.3.3.4	Building of sustainable storage facilities for 4 communities & link to farmer market association	Sustainable storage facilities build for 4 communities & link to farmer market association	Activity report Quarterly report	
A1.3.5	Value addition: train 300 farmers in value addition: 100 host and 200 IDP households and value addition; provide 25 oil milling machines and 25 maize milling machines	AI 1.3.5a 300 farmers trained in value addition AI 1.3.5b At least 85% of the trained farmers can state at least three key factors of value addition at the end of the training.	Training report Participants list Outcome Assessment	

A1.3.5C	Provide 2 oil milling/extraction machines to 2 communities groups	AI 1.3.5c 25 oil milling machines provided to trained farmers and in use	Distribution list Activity report
A1.3.5d	Provide 3 maize milling machines to 3 communities groups	AI 1.3.5d 25 maize milling machines provided to trained farmers and in use	Distribution list Activity report
A1.3.5.1	Support rehabilitation of 1 slaughter facilities and enhance hygienic handling of meat	1 slaughter facility supported and rehabilitated to enhance hygienic handling of meat	Activity report
A 1.4.	Train 66 Community Agriculture Mobilisers (CAMs) on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	A 1.4. 66 Community agriculture mobilisers trained on storage techniques	Training report Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.4.1	Train 764 agro-pastoral farmers in techniques for using more drought-tolerant or faster-maturing crop varieties	A1.3.6.1 764 agro-pastoral farmers trained in techniques for using more drought-tolerant or faster-maturing crop varieties	Training report Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.4.2	Training 200 (IDPs) beneficiaries on dryland farming and use Water Use Efficient technologies	A1.3.6.2. 200 (IDPs) beneficiaries trained on dryland farming and use Water Use Efficient technologies	Training report Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.4.3	Distribution of drought tolerant crop seeds to 400 (IDPs) beneficiaries	1.4.3 400 beneficiaries provided with drought tolerant seeds	Progress reports Activity Reports Distribution Reports
A1.4.4	Promotion IDPs /Peri Urban agricultural technologies (88 farmers)	IDPs /Peri Urban agricultural technologies promoted to 88 farmers	
A 1.5.	Strengthening the capacity of farmers to meet market requirements through improved		

quality and volume of production				
A1.5.1	Train 480 farmers on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses	480 farmers trained on storage techniques to reduce harvest and post-harvest losses		Training report Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.5.2.	Support 5 government agriculture extension officers.	5 government agriculture extension officers supported		Participants list Quarterly report
A1.5.3	Provision of 106 irrigation pumps (costs include repair and maintenance)	106 irrigation pumps provided (costs include repair and maintenance)		Distribution list Activity report
A.1.5.4	Rehabilitation & construction of 12 canals and culvers (water intake, berkad, infrastructure)	12 Canals and culvers rehabilitated		Progress reports BOQ and Designs/Completion certificates Field Monitoring Reports
A.1.5.5	Rehabilitation of water catchments for (200 HHs)	water catchments rehabilitated for 200HH		Progress reports
A 1.6.	Increasing incomes of rural households through strengthened commercial links between smallholder farmers and buyers.			
A 1.6.1.	Form/Strengthen 6 existing market associations	6 existing market associations strengthened		Progress report
A 1.6.2.	Organizing trade fairs/ Workshops (after every harvest)	AI 1.6.2 4 Trade fairs/workshops organized after every harvest		Progress report
A 1.6.3.	value chain study development on Sesame	AI 1.6.3 1 Value chain study on sesame conducted		Progress report
A 1.6.4.	Create /strengthen linkage between 6 farmer groups and buyers	Linkages between 6 farmer groups and buyers Created and strengthened		Progress report
A 1.6.5.	Training of 5 staff on Formation of marketing Association/cooperatives, Beneficiary Group organization/formation	Staff trained on Formation of marketing Association/cooperatives , Beneficiary Group organization/formation		Training report Participants List

A1.6.6	Improve key agricultural and agro-pastoral infrastructure such as feeder roads, and farm bush clearing through CFW). 400HH	Agricultural and agro-pastoral infrastructure such as feeder roads, and farm bush clearing through improved for 400HH	Progress report	
A 1.7	Promote business development services among HHs			
A 1.7.1	Assess the capacities of the 2 existing Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) (2 companies)	A 1.7.1 2 existing Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) (2 companies) assessed	Assessment report. Quarterly report	
A 1.7.2.	Provide revolving funds to the 6 trained groups for business start-up (6 groups)	A 1.7.2 6 25 trained groups provided with revolving fund for business start-up (6 groups)	Training report Participants List	
A 1.7.3.	Training 400 beneficiaries on cost recovery and marketing	A 1.7.3. 400 beneficiaries trained on cost recovery and marketing	Training report Participants List	
A 1.7.4.	Specialized training (high level) for business development training targeting 5 Ministry staff	A 1.7.4. 5 Ministry staff provided with Specialized training (high level) on business development training	Training report Participants List	
A 1.7.5.	Support for agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives (business investment start-up costs for 10 groups)	A 1.7.5. 10 groups Supported with agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives	List of Groups Progress Report	
A 1.7.6.	Provide financial training to 6 identified groups	A 1.7.6. 6 Identified groups trained in financial aspects	Training report Participants List	
A 1.7.7	Provide Start up loans for agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for 8 women's and other small group cooperatives (business investment start-up costs for 8 groups) Provided with Startup loans for	A 1.7.7 8 women's and other small group cooperatives (business investment start-up costs for 8 groups) Provided with Startup loans for	List of Groups Activity report Quarterly report	

	investment start-up costs for 8 groups)	agricultural and livestock processing		
A 1.7.8	Training of 8 groups on agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives	8 groups trained on agricultural and livestock processing opportunities for women's and other small group cooperatives		Training report Participants List
A 1.7.9.	Construction of 1 vegetable Market	1 constructed vegetable market		Progress/Activity reports Photographs
A 1.8.	Link women, men & youth to vocational training opportunities			
A 1.8.1.	Link 100 IDP women, men & youths to vocational training opportunities based on the identified needs	100 IDP women, men & youths linked to vocational training opportunities based on the identified needs		Quarterly report Attendance Sheets
A 1.8.2.	Conduct vocational training for market demand-driven skills (based on market assessments, (providing attendance costs where necessary), to strengthen peri-urban beneficiary livelihood skills, with a focus on 492 marginalized groups such as youth, women IDPs and returnees.	A 1.8.2. 492 vocational training graduates Supported with startup kit of 400Usd each to help them practice the skills and earn livelihood		Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.8.2.	Link 60 IDP women, men & youth to vocational training opportunities, providing attendance costs where necessary; providing training in business development. Restock 100 women IDPs/returnees graduating from vocational training schools with	A 1.8.2. 60 IDP women, men & youth linked to vocational training opportunities, providing attendance costs where necessary; providing training in business development. Restock 100 women IDPs/returnees		Participants list Quarterly report

	goats to help them practice the skills and earn livelihood.	graduating from vocational training schools with goats to help them practice the skills and earn livelihood.		
A 1.8.3.	Support to internships with local businesses after vocational training	A 1.8.4. Support to internships with local businesses after vocational training supported		Participants list Quarterly report
A 1.8.4.	Strengthen capacity of CBO and government vocational training centers to help provide market-driven skills training (training and support for 3 CBOs)	A 1.8.5. Capacity of CBO and government vocational training centers to help provide market-driven skills training (training and support for 3 CBOs) Strengthened		List of CBOs/Vocational centers Quarterly report
A 1.8.5.	Train and develop the skills of 2 youth groups on the production of modern bee hives	2 youth groups trained on the production of modern bee hives		Training Report Attendance Sheets
A 1.8.6.	Training for 2 youth groups on poultry production (on marketing, poultry health and feeding)	2 youth groups trained on poultry production (on marketing, poultry health and feeding)		Training Report Attendance Sheets
A 1.8.7.	Support 2 poultry groups to improve production (provision of incubators, construction of poultry structure)	2 poultry groups supported to improve production (provision of incubators, construction of poultry structure)		Activity report Quarterly Report List of Participants
A 1.8.8.	Train 2 youth and women groups in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood	2 youth and women groups Trained in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood		Training Report Attendance Sheets

A 1.8.9.	Support 2 youth and women groups in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood (Beehives, protective gear)	2 youth and women groups supported in bee-keeping and honey production as an alternative livelihood (Beehives, protective gear)	Activity report Quarterly Report List of Participants
A 1.9	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities		
A 1.9.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies		Activity report
RESULT 2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety nets.			
A 2.1.	Support Communities to develop own risk reduction processes		
A 2.1.1	Support 36 communities to develop their own risk reduction processes and implement them	AI 2.1.1a 36 communities developed their own risk reduction processes AI 2.1.1b 36 communities report the implementation of their risk reduction processes	Progress reports Community Risk reduction plans
A 2.1.2	Strengthen 36 community-level early warning committees	A 2.1.2. 36 community-level early warning committees strengthened	Activity report Quarterly report
A 2.2.	Communities supported to develop own contingency resources tied to early warning indicators		
A 2.2.1	Support 30 communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators	30 communities supported to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators	Progressive report Quarterly report
A 2.2.2.	Match 11 communities' own contingency resources through financial contribution	11 communities' own contingency resources matched through financial contribution	Quarterly report

A 2.2.3	Strengthen 36 community-level early warning committees	36 community-level early warning committees strengthened	Quarterly report	
A 2.2.4.	Provide conditional cash transfers for vulnerable households 2,715 HH with productive labor resources.	A 2.2.3. 2,715 HH vulnerable households provided with productive conditional cash transfers for labor resources	Progressive report Participants List	
A 2.2.5.	Revitalizing and capacity building of 36 village committees in target area	A 2.2.4. 36 village committees in target area provided with capacity Building	Training Report Attendance Sheets	
A 2.2.6.	Organize follow up meetings and refresher trainings for committees to ensure adequate community management and maintenance of rehabilitated/constructed structures	A 2.2.5. Follow up meetings and refresher trainings organized for committees to ensure adequate community management and maintenance of rehabilitated/constructed structures	Meeting Minute Attendance List	
A 2.2.7.	Provide training to 11 community-level early warning committees & Community Mobilizers	11 community-level early warning committees & Community Mobilizers trained	Training Report Attendance List	
A 2.2.8.	Provide training to representatives from 11 communities on early warning and contingency planning process	11 representatives from communities on early warning and contingency planning process provided trainings	Training reports Attendance Sheets	
A 2.2.9.	Provide training to representatives from 11 communities on development of contingency plans	11 representatives from communities provided trainings on development of contingency plans	Training reports Attendance Sheets	
A 2.2.10.	Conduct meeting for the 11 communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators	Meeting conducted for the 11 communities to develop own contingency resources linked to early warning indicators	Meeting Minute Participants list	

A 2.2.10.	Support water harvesting technologies through cash for work for 3 rounds (trapezoidal bunds, Contour bunds and semi-circular bunds)	water harvesting technologies supported through cash for work for 3 rounds (trapezoidal bunds, Contour bunds and semi-circular bunds)	Activity report Attendance Sheets	
A 2.3.	Strengthen and link Self-help mechanisms to early action system			
A 2.3.1	Link the community plans to government institutions or NGOs	AI 2.3.1b 36 community plans linked to government institutions or NGOs	Progressive report	
A 2.3.2.	Link a 11 community plans to the government institutions or NGOs	11 community plans linked to the government institutions or NGOs	Progressive report	
A2.3.3	Formation of and training 11 EWCs	11 groups formed	Group Activity report	List
A 2.3.4	Train 5 staff on EWEA	5 staff trained on EWEA	Training Attendance Sheets	report
A 2.4.	Women, men and youth groups establish community managed village savings & loans schemes			
A 2.4.1.	Orientate 43 community leaders and village committees on the savings and loans schemes methodology	A 2.4.1. 43 community leaders and village committees oriented on the savings and loans schemes methodology	Activity report Attendance Sheets	
A 2.4.2.	1,400 (200 IDPs, , 1,200)Women, men & youth groups establish community managed savings & loans schemes	A 2.4.2. 1,400 (200 IDPs, , 1,200)Women, men & youth groups established community managed savings & loans schemes	Group Activity report	List
A 2.4.3.	Train 90 VSLA groups in business skills	A 2.4.3. 90 VSLA groups trained in business skills	Training Participants List	report
A 2.4.4.	Conduct 3 Cross-learning visits between VSLAs	A 2.4.4. 3 Cross-learning visits between VSLAs conducted	Activity report	

A 2.4.5.	Train 5 Staff TOT on Village Savings and Loans Associations (VS & LA) on MIS-Management Information System and BDS	A 2.4.6. 5 Staff TOT trained on Village Savings and Loans Associations (VS & LA) on MIS-Management Information System and BDS	Training Participants List	report
A 2.4.6.	Train 8 field monitors to work with VS & LA	Train 8 field monitors trained to work with VS & LA	Training Participants List	report
A 2.4.7.	Documentation of piloting of VSLA groups in fragile context	A 2.5.5. piloting of VSLA groups in fragile context Documented	Documentation report	
A 2.5	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities			
A 2.5.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies		Activity report	
RESULT 3:Natural resource management: Eco-system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource				
A 3.1.	Promotion of 36 Intra-community dialogue and resource sharing	36 Intra-community dialogue and resource sharing Promoted	Minutes of meetings Progress/activity reports Signed list of attendance	
A 3.1.1.	A 3.1.1. Facilitate and support discussions within 36 communities on utilization and sharing of resources	A 3.1.1. 30 communities discussions on utilization and sharing of resources facilitated and supported	Activity report Attendance Sheets	
A 3.2.	Support Communities to maintain and improve natural resources through holistic rehabilitation			
A 3.2.1.	Strengthen 11 existing local institution(s)/authorities in holistic natural resource management	A32.1. 11existing local institution(s)/authorities strengthened in holistic natural resource management	List of Institutions Activity Report	

A 3.2.2.	Support rehabilitation of natural resources through cash for work: shallow wells, embankments, soil and water conservation structures, etc.	A 3.2.2. Rehabilitation of natural resources through cash for work: (shallow wells, embankments, soil and water conservation structures,) Supported.	List of rehabilitated natural resources Activity Report
A 3.2.3.	Harmonize 1 training approaches on natural resource management	A 3.2.3. 1 training approaches on natural resource management harmonized	Signed training Manual
A 3.2.4.	Train & raise awareness in 30 communities on drought cycle management	30 communities trained and sensitized on drought cycle management	Activity report Attendance Sheets
A 3.2.5.	Training of 120 agro pastoralists on natural resource management, fodder production and storage	A 3.2.5. 120 agro pastoralists trained on natural resource management, fodder production and storage	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report
A 3.2.6.	Provide Environment friendly stoves to 100HHs in the IDPs	100HHs in the IDPs provided with environmental friendly stoves	Distribution list Activity report
A 3.2.7.	Fund the community-led development and implementation of action plans and monitor the utilization of funds the developed NRM strategies & Application of GIS data in NRM management) After the study 21villages*10members	Community-led development and implementation of action plans funded and monitored	List of the organizations Progress report
A 3.2.9	Develop 22 community-led development and implementation of action plans to address vulnerability to drought and other shocks; including Natural Resource Management lead to address the	22 Community-led development and implementation of action plans to address vulnerability to drought and other shocks developed	Progress report Work Plans developed

	effects of ecosystem vulnerability to livelihoods			
A 3.3.	Make existing community natural resources accessible to the vulnerable during dry & drought periods			
A 3.3.1.	Develop 1 traditional guidelines for managing Natural Resources(stakeholder meeting and code of conduct development)	A 3.3.1. 1 traditional guidelines for managing Natural Resources(stakeholder meeting and code of conduct development) Developed		Signed training Manual Quarterly report
A 3.3.2.	Develop 1 Community based natural resource management manual	A3.3.2. 1 Community based natural resource management manual Developed		Signed training Manual
A 3.3.3.	Rehabilitate 6 Earth pans for 6 villages (720 beneficiaries) through cash for work & contractual mechanisms	6 Earth pans for 6 villages (720 beneficiaries) Rehabilitated through cash for work & contractual mechanisms		Activity report Quarterly report
A 3.4	Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities			
A 3.4.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies			Activity report
RESULT 4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors.				
A4.1	Undertake a capacity and training needs assessment of groups or institutions identified as key to community management, community-to-community relations, rangeland management, natural resource management, social inclusion, conflict resolution, or others important to resilience-building			

A.4.1.	Conduct 1 capacity and training needs assessment of groups or institutions identified as key to community management, community-to-community relations, rangeland management, natural resource management, social inclusion, conflict resolution, or others important to resilience-building	A 4.1. 1 Capacity needs assessment conducted for identified groups or institutions	Assessment report.	
A.4.1.1.	Conduct 24 Coordination meetings/partners/local authorities	A.4.1.1. 24 coordination meeting conducted	Meeting Minute Participants list	
A 4.2.	Build the capacity of local government in leadership, governance and technical areas			
A4.2.2.	Technical training workshops for 5 government officials	A4.2.2. Technical training workshops for 5 government officials conducted	Workshop report Attendance Sheets	
A4.2.3.	Provide 3 Computers and accessories	A4.2.3.3 computer accessories provided to the government officials	List of Computers	
A 4.2.4.	Train VDCs and LAs in governance and leadership	A 4.2.4.VDCs and LACs trained in Governance and leadership	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
A 4.2.5.	Training of Staff and Government on Development Facilitation and Resilience Programming	A 4.2.5.Staff and Government trained on Development Facilitation and Resilience Programming	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	
A4.2.6	Build capacity of Village Committees and District Authorities to be able to mitigate vulnerability to shocks and strengthen community early warning mechanisms and response. (training and development of community	Capacity of Village Committees and District Authorities build in 21target communities to be able to mitigate vulnerability to shocks and strengthen	Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report	

	action plans in 21 targeted communities	community early warning mechanisms and response		
A 4.3.	Support formation of community-level interest groups (linked to district-level cooperatives or other orgs) around processing of specific farm produce e.g. horticultural crops			
A 4.3.1.	A 4.3.1. Support formation of community-level interest groups (linked to district-level cooperatives or other organizations) around processing of specific farm produce e.g. horticultural crops	A 4.3.1. Formation of community-level interest groups supported (linked to district-level cooperatives or other organizations) around processing of specific farm produce		Activity report List of groups supported
A 4.3.2.	Rehabilitate 1 livestock markets(milk, vegetable) collection hubs for enhanced marketing	A 4.3.2. Rehabilitated 1 livestock markets(milk, vegetable) Rehabilitated marketing		Activity report Quarterly report
A 4.3.3.	Establish and train 2 farmer producer groups around processing of specific farm produce	A 4.3.3. 2 farmer producer groups around processing of specific farm produce Established and trained		List of groups Training report
A 4.3.4.	Establishment/rehabilitation of 1 vegetable market infrastructure	A 4.3.4. 1 vegetable market infrastructure established/rehabilitated		Activity report
A 4.4.	Train institutions to provide support to local pastoralists on mobility, splitting of herds, promoting mixed herds, and emergency livestock off-take activities based on capacity assessment findings			
A 4.4.1.	Training 82 community leaders on peace building and resource sharing, and conflict resolution mechanism.	A4.4.1. 82 community leaders trained on peace building and resource sharing, and conflict resolution mechanism.		Training report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report
A 4.4.2.	Facilitate 70 community and opinion leaders quarterly meetings and development of Community Action Plans	A 4.4.2. 70 community and opinion leaders quarterly meetings and development of Community Action Plans Facilitated		Minutes of meetings Activity reports Attendance Sheets

A 4.5 Contingency Crisis Modifier Activities				
A 4.5.1	Crisis modifier activities are implemented in case of acute emergencies			Activity report
RESULT 5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience				
A 5.1. Holding dissemination forums for sharing of knowledge on Resilience				
A 5.1.1.	Participation in 12 SomReP technical working group and steering committee to share project learning	A 5.1.1. Participated in 12 SomReP technical working group and steering committee to share project learning		Working group report Attendance Sheets Quarterly report
A 5.2. Conduct research or studies on resilience in Somalia - 2 studies				
A 5.2.1	Conduct 2 research studies on resilience	AI 5.2.1 2 research studies conducted		Research reports
A 5.3. Conduct field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences				
A 5.3.1	Conduct 24 field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences	AI 5.3.1 24 field sessions with beneficiaries, sharing their experiences conducted		Field sharing report Attendance list
A 5.3.2.	Conduct participatory, in-depth vulnerability assessments and systems analysis at community level and refine activity choices during 6-month inception phase of project	A 5.3.2. Participatory, in-depth vulnerability assessments and systems analysis at community level and refine activity choices during 6-month inception phase of project conducted		Vulnerability Assessment report
A 5.4. Hold periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress				
A 5.4.1.	Organize 22 periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress	AI 5.4.1 22 Periodic Stakeholders meetings to share experience on SomReP progress conducted		Minutes of meetings Progress/activity reports Attendance list

Annex 3: Quantitative Household Survey

type	name	label::English
begin group	A	BASIC & GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
today	today	
start	start	-
end	end	-
deviceid	deviceid	-
text	enum	(do not read) Enumerator name
text	enum_id	(do not read) Enumerator ID
select_one SomRePPartner	impl_prtnr	Enter implementing partner (do not read)
text	impl_prtnr_other	(do not read) Other, specify
select_one district_name	district_name	(do not read) please select the District Name
select_one district_community	district_community	(do not read) Please select the Village Name
select_one livelihood_zones	livelihood_zones	(do not read) Enter livelihood zone
select_one yesno	IDP_camp	(do not read) Is this settlement an IDP camp?

select_one yesno		
	consent	<p>Hello, my name is \${enum} I work for the Somalia Resilience Program, a consortium of agencies working together to enhance resilience across Somalia, the implementing partners of SomReP includes \${impl_ptnr}. The purpose of this interview is to obtain current information about households in this area and their well-being (for example, health, education, livelihoods), and to understand what affects and supports households' ability to maintain and improve their well-being over time. The survey usually takes 45 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you agree to participate?</p>
note		If the respondent has declined consent, please end the interview and delete the form. (do not read)
end group		
begin group	C	GENERAL RESPONDENT INFORMATION
text	respondent_surname	What is your family name or surname?
text	respondent_middle_name	What is your middle name?
text	respondent_name	What is your first name?
select_one malefemale	gender_respondent	(Do not ask, observe and note) What is the gender of the respondent?
integer	age_respondent	How old are you? (report in number of years, e.g 20, 21, 22)

text	res_contacts1	What is your primary phone number?
select_one yesno	res_availability_contacts2	Do you have another phone number?
text	res_contacts_2	What is your secondary phone number?
select_one yesno	hh_head	Are you the head of household?
select_one relation_to_hhead	relation_to_hhead	What is your relationship to the household head?
text	relation_to_hh_other	Specify relationship to household head
select_one yesno	somrep_beneficiary	Is this household a beneficiary of SomReP?
end group		
begin group	D	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
select_one malefemale	gender_hh	What is the gender of the household head?
integer	age_hh	How old is the household head? (report in number of years, e.g 20, 21, 22)
text	hh_surname	What is the family name or surname of the household head?
text	hh_middle_name	What is the middle name of the household head?
text	hh_name	What is the first name of the household head?
select_one marital_status	marital_status	What is the marital status of the household head?
select_one education_level_hh	education_level_hh	What is the highest education level of the household head?
select_multiple reason_hhhead_noed	reason_hhhead_noed	Specify reason why household head has no formal education

text	education_level_hh_other	Specify other reasons
select_one yesno	hh_mobile_ownership	Does the household head own a mobile/cell phone?
text	hh_contacts1	What is household head's primary phone number?
select_one yesno	hh_availability_contacts2	Does the household head have another phone number?
text	hh_contacts_2	What is the household head's secondary phone number?
select_one education_level_spouse	education_level_spouse	What is the highest education level of the spouse of the household head?
select_one yesno	other_household_members	Are there other household members living here?
integer	number_household_members	How many household members live in this household?
begin group	hh_members_info	INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
begin repeat	hh_member_repeat	
text	hh_member_name	What is the name of the household member?

select_one relation_to_hhead	hh_member_relation_to_hhead	What is the relation of the household member to the household head?
text	hh_member_relation_to_hhead_other	Specify relationship to household head
text	hh_member_relation_to_hhead_specify	Specify other reason
select_one malefemale	gender_hh_member	What is the gender of the household member?
integer	age_hh_member	How old is the household member? (report in number of years, e.g 20, 21, 22)
select_one education_level_hh	education_level_hh_member	What is the highest education level of the household member?
select_one yesno	hh_member_employment_status	Is the household member employed?
select_one reason_hh_member_notemployed	reason_hh_member_notemployed	Why is the household member not employed?
text	reason_hh_member_notemployed_Other	Specify other reason
end repeat		
end group		
end group		
begin group	E	HAZARDS, SHOCKS, VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS
select_multiple hazard	hazard	Which significant hazard do you face currently?
text	hazard_other	Specify hazard
select_one yesno	hazard_affect_livelihood	Was your primary livelihood affected as a result of the hazard?
select_one degree_of_severity	hazard_effect	How severely?

select_multiple shock	shock	Which significant shock do you face?
text	shock_other	Specify shock
select_one yesno	shock_affect_livelihood	Was your primary livelihood affected as a result of the shock?
select_one degree_of_severity	significance_effect	How severely?

select_one degree_of_recovery	degree_of_recovery	To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood activity using your other livelihood activities?
select_one degree_of_recovery	assistance_within_village	To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood with assistance from within your village?
select_one degree_of_recovery	assistance_outside_village	To what degree have you been able to recover this livelihood with assistance from outside of your village?
select_one yesno	shock_hh_health	Did this shock have an effect on you or your household's health?
select_one degree_of_severity	shock_effect_hh_health	How severe?
select_one yesno	shock_hh_food_consumption	Did this shock have an effect on your household's food consumption?
select_one degree_of_severity	shock_effect_hh_food_consumption	How severe?
select_one offer_support	offer_support	If a friend or family or clan member in your community experienced a shock that affected all of his/her income and savings, how likely would it be that you could/would provide help or support?
select_one receive_support	receive_support	If you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income and savings at once, but only affected you and your household, how likely would it be that you could get help / support?
integer	people_willing_to_help	If you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as the death of a family member or harvest failure, how many people beyond your immediate family could you turn to who would be willing to assist you?
select_one opinion	willingness_to_help	Do you agree : Most people in this village are willing to help if you need it.

select_one opinion	honest_to_return	Do you agree : If you lost something of value, most people in this village would be honest enough to return it to you.
end group		
begin group	F	DISPLACEMENT AND ASSISTANCE
select_one yesno	leave_home	Have you been forced to leave your home in the past year for any reason?
integer	times_leave_home	How many times?
select_one district	district_came_from	Which district was your home located before you came here?
select_multiple reasons_leave_home	reasons_leave_home	Why did you leave your home?
text	reasons_leave_home_other	Specify other reason for leaving home

select_one time_at_new_location	time_at_new_location	How long did you stay at the temporary location? (the location that was not the origin of birth)
select_one yesno	shock_assistance	Have you received any assistance to help with the effects of the shock and hazard?
select_multiple assistance_type	assistance_type	What type of assistance did you receive?
text	assistance_type_other	If other, please specify

select_multiple assistance_source	assistance_source	From whom did you receive assistance?
text	assistance_from_other	Specify from whom you received assistance
select_one yesno	ag_inputs_dd	Did you receive agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers or tools) by direct distribution ?
select_one ag_inputs_dd_effect	ag_inputs_dd_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one ag_inputs_dd_effect_reason	ag_inputs_dd_effect_reason	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?

text	ag_inputs_dd_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	ag_inputs_voucher	Did you receive agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers or tools) through vouchers?
select_one ag_inputs_voucher_effect	ag_inputs_voucher_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one ag_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	ag_inputs_voucher_effect_reason_other	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	ag_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	lvstk_inputs_dd	Did you receive livestock support (fodder, veterinary services) through direct distribution?
select_one lvstk_inputs_dd_effect	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_reason	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_reason_other	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	lvstk_inputs_dd_effect_reason	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	lvstk_inputs_voucher	Did you receive livestock support (fodder, veterinary services) through voucher?
select_one lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?

select_one lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_reason_other	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	lvstk_inputs_voucher_effect_reason	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	food_aid	Did you receive food aid? (for work or unconditional)
select_one food_aid_effect	food_aid_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one food_aid_effect_reason	food_aid_effect_reason	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	food_aid_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	cfw	Did you receive cash? (for work or unconditional)
select_one yesno	part_cfw	Are you part of a cash for work scheme?
select_multiple use_cfw	use_cfw	What did you use this cash for?
text	use_cfw_other	If other, please specify
select_multiple support_others	support_others	Who are the people you support?
text	support_others_other	Specify people you support
integer	number_support_others	How many people do you support?
select_one cfw_effect	cfw_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one cfw_effect_reason	cfw_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as $\{cfw_effect\}$?
text	cfw_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify

select_one yesno	food_dist	Did you receive general food distribution?
select_one cfw_effect	food_dist_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one remittance_fam_effect_reason	food_dist_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${food_dist_effect}?
text	food_dist_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	remittance_fam	Did you receive remittances from family members, friends or clan?
select_one remittance_fam_effect	remittance_fam_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one remittance_fam_effect_reason	remittance_fam_effect_reason	What was the reason you rated the assistance as \${remittance_fam_effect}?
text	remittance_fam_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	neighbour_remittance	Do you know anyone, a neighbour or a friend who receives assistance in the form of remittances from family members, friends, or clan?
integer	amount_remittance	Approximately how much do you think they receive? (in Somali shillings, Somaliland shillings, USD)
select_one currency	currency_remittance	Please select which currency this amount was in
select_one yesno	remittance_shared	Are these remittances shared by others outside the direct recipients (household) of the remittance?
select_one frequency_remittance	frequency_remittance	How often do your neighbours or friends receive these remittances?
select_one yesno	household_goods	Did you receive free household goods/assets?

select_one household_goods_effect	household_goods_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one household_goods_effect_reason	household_goods_effect_reason	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	household_goods_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	restocking	Did you receive any livestock transfers for restocking?
select_one significance_effect	restocking_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one household_goods_effect_reason	restocking_effect_reason	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	restocking_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	training	Did you receive any training?

select_multiple training_type	training_type	What type of training did you receive?
text	training_other	If other, please specify
select_one training_effect	training_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one training_effect_reason	training_effect_reason	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	training_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	member_VSLA	Are you a member of a Ayuuto or Hagbad?
select_one yesno	assist_VSLA	Did you receive assistance from the Ayuuto or Hagbad?

select_one assist_VSLA_effect	assist_VSLA_effect	How would you rate this assistance in terms of helping your household food security and livelihoods?
select_one assist_VSLA_effect_reason	assist_VSLA_effect_reason	If assistance type was "little help", "no help" or "made the situation worse", what was the reason?
text	assist_VSLA_effect_reason_other	If other, please specify
select_one yesno	feedback_somrep	Do you or anyone in your household have a means of contacting this organization to provide feedback about the service(s) provided?
end group		
begin group	G	AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND WATER
select_one yesno	own_land	Do you own land?
select_one land_units	own_land_units	In what units do you measure land area?
integer	land_amount_darap	How much land do you own (in darap)?
integer	land_amount_taaP	How much land do you own (in taaP)?
integer	land_cultivated_owned_darap	How much cultivatable land do you own (in darap)?
integer	land_cultivated_owned_taaP	How much cultivatable land do you own (in taaP)?
select_one yesno	cultivate_land	Do you normally cultivate land? (By normally we mean during a good year)
select_one do_not_own_land	do_not_own_land	If you do not own any piece of land, how do you get land for cultivation?
select_one land_units	land_units	In what units do you measure land area?
integer	cultivate_Hagaa_darap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Hagaa (in darap)?
integer	cultivate_Hagaa_taaP	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Hagaa (in taaP)?

integer	cultivate_Gu_darap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Gu (in darap)?
integer	cultivate_Gu_taa	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Gu (in taap)?
integer	cultivate_Deyr_darap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Deyr (in darap)?
integer	cultivate_Deyr_taa	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Deyr (in taap)?
integer	cultivate_Jilal_darap	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Jilal (in darap)?
integer	cultivate_Jilal_taa	How much land do you normally cultivate during the Jilal (in taap)?
note	priority_note	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Hagga? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority
select_one main_crops	crop1_h	First Priority
text	crop1_h_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop1_h	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop1_h}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_h_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop1_h}
select_one main_crops	crop2_h	Second Priority
text	crop2_h_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop2_h	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop2_h}?

select_one unit	main_crop2_h_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop2_h}
select_one main_crops	crop3_h	Third Priority
text	crop3_h_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop3_h	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop3_h}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_h_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop3_h}
note	priority_note_1	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Gu? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority
select_one main_crops	crop1_g	First Priority
text	crop1_g_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop1_g	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop1_g}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_g_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop1_g}
select_one main_crops	crop2_g	Second Priority
text	crop2_g_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop2_g	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop2_g}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_g_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop2_g}
select_one main_crops	crop3_g	Third Priority

text	crop3_g_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop3_g	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop3_g}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_g_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop3_g}
note	priority_note_2	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Deyr? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority
select_one main_crops	crop1_d	First Priority
text	crop1_d_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop1_d	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop1_d}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_d_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop1_d}
select_one main_crops	crop2_d	Second Priority
text	crop2_d_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop2_d	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop2_d}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_d_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop2_d}
select_one main_crops	crop3_d	Third Priority
text	crop3_d_o	Specify other

integer	main_crop3_d	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop3_d}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_d_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop3_d}
note	priority_note_3	What are the main crops you cultivate in the Jilal? Please rank the crops you cultivate in order of priority
select_one main_crops	crop1_j	First Priority
text	crop1_j_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop1_j	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop1_j}?
select_one unit	main_crop1_j_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop1_j}
select_one main_crops	crop2_j	Second Priority
text	crop2_j_o	Specify other
integer	main_crop2_j	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop2_j}?
select_one unit	main_crop2_j_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop2_j}
select_one main_crops	crop3_j	Third Priority
text	crop3_j_o	Specify other

integer	main_crop3_j	What were your yields in kg/Taab for \$ {crop3_j}?
select_one unit	main_crop3_j_u	Please select the unit of the yield used for \$ {crop3_j}
select_one yesno	GAP_practice	In your community, are there any practices conducted to improve technology and/or management of land use?
integer	GAP_practice_landsize	How much land in the community is under improved land use technology and/or management practices?
select_one land_units	land_units_improved_landuse	In what units do you measure land area?
select_one yesno	livestock_own	Do you normally keep livestock? (By normally we mean during a good year)

select_multiple livestock_type	livestock_type	What type of livestock do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_camels	How many Camels do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_cattle	How many Cattle do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_oxen	How many Oxen do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_donkeys	How many Donkeys do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_sheep	How many Sheep do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_goats	How many Goats do you normally keep?
integer	number_of_poultry	How many Poultry do you normally keep?

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

select_one yesno	access_sec_source_hh_h20_dry_s	Do you have access to secondary water source during the DRY season (Jilal)?
select_one water_source	sec_source_hh_h20_dry_s	What is your household's SECONDARY source of water for household uses during the most recent DRY season (Jilal)?
text	sec_source_hh_h20_dry_s_other	Specify other
select_one yesno	access_hh_h20_wet_s	Do you have access to water during the WET season?
select_one water_source	pri_source_hh_h20_wet_s	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your ***household*** during the most recent WET season?
text	pri_source_hh_h20_wet_s_other	Specify other
integer	cost_hh_h20_wet_s	What is the cost of water during the WET season in Somali shillings/Somaliland shilling/USD?
select_one currency	watercost_currency	Please select which currency the cost of water reflects
select_one water_source	sec_source_hh_h20_wet_s	What is your household's SECONDARY source of water for ***household*** uses during the most recent WET season?
text	sec_source_hh_h20_wet_s_other	Specify other
select_one yesno	irrigation_agr_wet	Does the household practice any form of irrigation, ie use any source of water for AGRICULTURE other than rainfall in the WET season?
select_one yesno	irrigation_agr_dry	Does the household practice any form of irrigation, ie use any source of water for AGRICULTURE other than rainfall in the DRY season?
select_one water_source	pri_source_agri_dry	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your AGRICULTURE and/or IRRIGATION during the most recent DRY season?
text	pri_source_agri_dry_other	Specify other
select_one water_source	pri_source_agri_wet	What is your households PRIMARY source of water for your AGRICULTURE and/or IRRIGATION during the most recent WET season?

text	pri_source_agri_wet_other	Specify other
end group		
begin group	H	LIVELIHOOD, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
select_multiple livelihood_type	hh_livelihood_type	What livelihood activities have you engaged in during the past year (select all that applies)
text	hh_livelihood_type_spec	If other, please specify
integer	hh_income_dry	How many different sources of income do you have in dry season?
integer	hh_income_wet	How many different sources of income do you have in wet season?
select_one livelihood_type	hh_livelihood_most_important	What is the most important source of income for your household (select one).
text	hh_livelihood_most_important_other	Specify other
select_one income_type	income_type	Does this livelihood provide income in CASH or in KIND/FOOD
integer	income_dry	Estimate how much income your household earns in a month during dry season (jilaal). (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland shillings)
select_one currency	income_dry_unit	Please select which currency the income in the dry season was answered in
integer	income_wet	Estimate how much income your household earns in a month during wet season (gu). (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	income_wet_unit	Please select which currency the income in the wet season was answered in
select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_jilaal	What is the most important source of income for your household during Jilaal?
text	livelihood_jilaal_other	Specify other
select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_gu	What is the most important source of income for your household during Gu?
text	livelihood_gu_other	Specify other

select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_hagaa	What is the most important source of income for your household during Hagaa?
text	livelihood_hagaa_other	Specify other
select_one livelihood_type	livelihood_deyr	What is the most important source of income for your household during Deyr?
text	livelihood_deyr_other	Specify other
integer	spend_ag_inputs	How much did you spend on agricultural inputs during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_ag_inputs	Please select which currency the amount spent on agricultural inputs was answered in
integer	spend_health	How much did you spend on health during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_health	Please select which currency the amount spent on health was answered in
integer	spend_food	How much did you spend on food during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_food	Please select which currency the amount spent on food was answered in
integer	spend_livestock	How much did you spend on livestock during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_livestock	Please select which currency the amount spent on livestock was answered in
integer	spend_education	How much did you spend on education during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_education	Please select which currency the amount spent on education was answered in

integer	spend_transportation	How much did you spend on transportation, including fuel, during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_transportation	Please select which currency the amount spent on transportation, including fuel was answered in
integer	spend_housing	How much did you spend on housing - repairs, rent during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_housing	Please select which currency the amount spent on housing - repairs was answered in
integer	spend_clothing	How much did you spend on clothing or shoes during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_clothing	Please select which currency the amount spent on clothings or shoes was answered in
integer	spend_water	How much did you spend on water during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_water	Please select which currency the amount spent on water was answered in
integer	spend_funerals	How much did you spend on ceremonies or funerals during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_funerals	Please select which currency the amount spent on ceremonies or funerals was answered in
integer	spend_debt	How much did you spend on reimbursement of debts during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_debts	Please select which currency the amount spent on reimbursement of debts was answered in

integer	spend_non_food	How much did you spend on other non-food expenditures during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_non_food	Please select which currency the amount spent on non-food expenditures was answered in
integer	spend_savings	How much did you spend on savings during the last planting season? (in Somali shillings/USD/Somaliland Shillings)
select_one currency	currency_savings	Please select which currency the amount spent on savings was answered in
select_one yesno	loan	Did you or anyone in your household take out a loan in the past 12 months?
select_one loan_form	loan_form	What was the form of the loan?
text	loan_form_other	Please specify other loan form
select_one loan_repayment_period	loan_repayment_period	What was the pay-back period (if applicable)?
select_one loan_reason	loan_primary_reason	What was the primary reason for taking out the loan?
text	loan_primary_reason_other	Please specify other reason for taking the loan

select_multiple reason_loan_declined	loan_secondary_reason	What was the secondary reason for debt?
text	loan_reason_other	Specify other reason for loan
select_one loan_source	loan_source	Where did you get the loan?
text	loan_source_other	Specify other source of loan.
select_one yesno	loan_declined	Have you ever been denied from taking a loan?
select_multiple reason_loan_declined	reason_loan_declined	What were the reasons for being denied the loan?
text	reason_loan_declined_other	Specify other reason why loan was declined

select_one type_of_dwelling	type_of_dwelling	(do not read, observe, and note) Type of dwelling
text	type_of_dwelling_other	(do not read, observe, and note) Specify type of dwelling
select_multiple asset_type	asset_type	What type of assets do you own? (check all that apply, read options)
text	other_important_asset	Specify what other important assets that were not mentioned.
note	note_assets	Please indicate, for each asset, how many you own
integer	hoes	Hoes
integer	axe	Axes
integer	plough	Plough and ploughing tools
integer	tractor	Tractor
integer	motorbike	Motorbike
integer	bicycle	Bicycle
integer	car	Car
integer	hammer	Hammer
integer	sickle	Sickle
integer	pick_axe	Pick axes
integer	tree_store	Tree stores (above ground)
integer	granary	Granaries (underground or bakaar)
integer	saab	Saabs (sack carriers)
integer	grain_sacks	Grain sacks
integer	loading_ropes	Loading ropes (maraag) in metres
integer	trad_beehive	Traditional beehives
integer	mod_beehive	Modern beehives
integer	honey_extractor	Honey extractors
integer	bullock_cart	Bullock carts
integer	chicken_coop	Chicken coops
integer	radio	Radio
integer	tv	Televisions
integer	cooking_pot	Cooking pots
integer	cassette_cd_player	CD or tape player
integer	grinding_stone	Grinding stones
integer	water_jug	Water jugs
integer	clock	Wall clocks
integer	wrist_watch	Wrist watches

integer	kabad	Kabads (in your home)
integer	ornaments	Valuable ornaments (in US\$ instead of numbers)
integer	trad_bed	Traditional bed
integer	mod_bed	Modern metal bed
integer	mattress	Mattresses
integer	table	Tables
integer	kerosene_lamp	Kerosene lamps
integer	chairs_benches	Chairs or benches
integer	animal_hides	Animal hides or skins
integer	bed_linens	Sheets, towels, blankets
integer	cell_phone	Mobile phones
select_one toilet_facility_type	toilet_facility_type	What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?
text	toilet_facility_type_Other	Specify other type of toilet facility
select_one toilet_facility_location	toilet_facility_location	Where is the toilet facility located?
end group		
begin group	J	FOOD CONSUMPTION
select_one decision_food	decision_food	Who makes decisions around type and amount of food consumed in the household?
select_one yesno	ate_food_grains_sorg_pasta	Has this household eaten any food made of grains (maize, rice, bur (injera, sabayad, rooti), sorghum, pasta, makaroni) in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_food_grains_sorg_pasta	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_tubers	Has this household eaten any kind of tuber (potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, or other foods made from roots or tubers) in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_tubers	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_pulses	Has this household eaten any pulses (beans, lentils, peas, cowpeas) in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_pulses	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_veg	Has this household eaten any vegetables in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_veg	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_fruits	Has this household eaten any fruits in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_fruits	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_meat	Has this household eaten any meat (camel, beef, goat, lamb, chicken or other poultry, liver, other organ meats, fish) in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_meat	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_eggs	Has this household eaten any eggs in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_eggs	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_diaryprod	Has this household eaten any dairy products (milk, sour milk) in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_diaryprod	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days
select_one yesno	ate_sugar_honey	Has this household eaten any sugar or honey in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_sugar_honey	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
select_one yesno	ate_oil_fat	Has this household eaten any oil or fat (butter, ghee, camel hump, vegetable oil) in the past 7 days?

integer	days_ate_oil_fat	On how many days was that item eaten out of the past seven days?
end group		
begin group	K	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES
select_one yesno	NRM_existence	Does your community have a Natural Resource Management (NRM)/Rangeland Committee? By NRM we mean how to manage, protect, and promotes sustainable use of water, land, soil, plants and animals in the community)
select_one NRM_functionality	NRM_functionality	How functional would you say the committee is?
select_multiple community_contingency_reserve	community_contingency_reserve	IF you experienced a hardship that affected all of your means of income and savings at once, what type of resources to support/help you protect your livelihood and assets do you have access to?
text	community_contingency_reserve_other	Specify other community contingency reserve in place

select_one yesno	earlywarningsystem_existence	Are there any community-based early warning systems in place in your community? (By early-warning system we mean technology and set of policies that monitor risks, issues warnings, and aims to minimise harm from stressors and shocks like shocks)
text	earlywarningsystem_types	Can you explain what these systems are? (e.g. names, types of systems etc.)
integer	earlywarningsystem_number	How many of these systems are functional?
text	earlywarningsystem_functionality	How well do they work? (by working well we mean monitor risks, issues warnings and minimise harm successfully)
select_one yesno	access_national_institutions	In your community, are there any initiatives with the aim to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities to respond to and cope with recurrent shocks and stressors, such as shocks and conflicts?
select_one yesno	community_ownership_ofinstitutions	Are any of these initiatives taken by the community itself?
integer	community_institution_number	How many of these community initiatives exist?
text	community_initiative_example	Can you give an example of one of these community initiatives, explain what they do?
select_one effectiveness_of_leaders_in_DRR	effectiveness_of_leaders_in_DRR	How effective do you think leaders/institutions in your community are in issues related to livelihoods/shock risk reduction (DRR)/conflict management/natural resource management?
text	effectiveness_of_DRR	Please explain why you think they are effective?

text	ineffectiveness_of_DRR	Please explain why you think they are ineffective?
select_one yesno	hh_involvement_local_planning	Are you or any of your household members involved in local planning and/or the decision-making processes in your community?
text	hh_member_involved	Could you explain who is involved and how they are involved?
end group		
begin group	M	RESILIENCE AND COPING STRATEGIES
select_one decision_food	decision_food	Who makes decisions around type and amount of food consumed in the household?
select_one yesno	reducedCSI	Have there been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food?
select_one yesno	rely_on_lessfood	If there have been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to rely on less preferred or less expensive food?
select_one yesno	borrowfood_helpfrom_relative	If there have been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to borrow food, or rely on help from a relative?
select_one yesno	limit_portion	If there have been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to limit portion size at mealtimes?

select_one yesno	restrict_consumptn_byadult4kids	If there have been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?
select_one yesno	reduce_number_meals_perday	If there have been times in the past 7 days when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, has your household had to reduce number of meals eaten in a day?
select_one frequency	nofood_ever_pst30days	In the past 30 days, how often was there no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?
select_one frequency	hh_sleep_hungry	In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
select_one frequency	hh_go_wholeday_nofood	In the past 30 days, how often did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?
select_one yesno	hh_share_food	Was this household able to share the food resources?
text	hh_share_food_specific	Who did you share the food with? (Uncle, Neighbour etc)
select_one food_frequency	hh_share_food_frequency	How often did you share food with them?
text	hh_share_food_frequency_other	Specify how often
geopoint	Geo_reference	Collect the GPS coordinates of the dwelling (do not ask)
end group		
begin group	close	End

note	note_completed	This concludes our survey, thank you kindly for your participation in this household survey. The information you have provided will be used to monitor and measure resilience, livelihood and food security activities. This concludes the survey. Your participation in this survey is highly appreciated. Thank you.
end group		

Annex 4: Food Security and Coping Strategies

FCS

The FCS, following Weismann et al. 2009, aggregates seven-day consumption across standardized food groups, weighting food group consumption by both days of intake and a predetermined set of weights designed to reflect the dietary quality of each group.⁵¹ The weights of which are presented below.

Food Groups and Weights for the Food Consumption Score

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

Source: Weismann et al. 2009

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

Food Consumption Score thresholds

⁵¹ Wiesmann, Doris, Lucy Bassett, Todd Benson, and John Hoddinott (2009). Validation of the World Food Program’s Food Consumption Score and Alternative Indicators of Household Food Security. IFPRI Discussion Paper 00870, June 2009.

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

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

Food consumption groups	Food Consumption Score	Description
Poor	1-28	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 5-6 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 1 day a week, while animal proteins are totally absent
Borderline	28.1 -42	An expected consumption of staple 7 days, vegetables 6-7 days, sugar 3-4 days, oil/fat 3 days, meat/fish/egg/pulses 1-2 days a week, while dairy products are totally absent
Acceptable	> 42	As defined for the borderline group with more number of days a week eating meat, fish, egg, oil, and complemented by other foods such as pulses, fruits, milk

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

HHS

The HHS is constructed as per Ballard et al. (2011).⁵² The HHS uses three, relatively severe coping strategies questions, namely:

In the past 30 days / four weeks...

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

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

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

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

Finally, we produce the RCSI as per Maxwell and Caldwell (2008), by asking a series of coping strategies questions and then producing the sum of the frequencies of the strategy (from “Not at all” to “Always”), multiplied by severity weights.⁵³ The strategies, and assigned weights for each, are presented below.

Strategies and Weights for the Reduced Coping Strategies Index

⁵² 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.

⁵³ 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

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

Source: Maxwell and Caldwell (2008)

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

Never (0 times) = 0 score

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

Often (more than 10 times) = 2 scores

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

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

0-1 score: None or light hunger

2-3 scores: Moderate hunger

4-6 scores: Severe hunger

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

RCSI

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

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

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

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

Thresholds used to rank coping severity:

As mentioned above, Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. Households were asked about how often they used a set of five short-term food based coping strategies in situations in which they did not have enough food, or money to buy food, during the one-week period prior to interview. The information is combined into the CSI which is a score assigned to a household that represents the frequency and severity of coping strategies employed. First, each of the five strategies is assigned a standard weight based on its severity. These weights are: Relying on less preferred and less expensive foods (=1.0); Limiting portion size at meal times (=1.0); Reducing the number of meals eaten in a day (=1.0); Borrow food or rely on help from relatives or friends (=2.0); Restricting consumption by adults for small children to eat (=3.0). Household CSI scores are then determined by multiplying the number of days in the past week each strategy was employed by its corresponding severity weight, and then summing together the totals.

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

Annex 5: Log Frame Values

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline Value 2017	Current value 2018 Midline	Targets (%) unless otherwise specified in narrative 2019	Narrative explanation in text if necessary
R1: Livelihoods & food security: HHs in targeted communities have improved access to productive livelihoods for enhanced food access and diversity.	RI 1.1. Increase in HH income levels per season (seasonal trends in Somali shillings)	10	16.2	20	% increase in income levels per household per season
	RI 1.2. Proportion increase of Households with diversified sources of income	13	9	10	Percentage change in diversification of assets and livelihood strategies
	RI 1.3.% Increase in ownership of agricultural productive assets at HH level (data disaggregated by sex of HH head, type of asset and livelihood group)	24	25	20	% increase in average ownership of agricultural productive assets by livelihood group and sex
	RI 1.4. % of HHs engaging in diversified livelihood strategies (data disaggregated by sex, livelihood group and strategy employed)	8.3	7.2	10	Increase in % of households engaged in more and diversified livelihood strategies with lower risk profiles
R2: Social Safety Nets: HHs in target communities have their livelihoods and assets protected during shocks and stressors through the establishments and strengthening of social safety nets.	RI 2.1. % Increase in number of HHs and community contingency reserves in place before, during and at the end of the project (data disaggregated by village/community)	18	12.15	15	% in average number of households in with access to contingency reserves in place in April 2017
	RI 2.2.10 % increase in the population with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing (including insurance and safety nets), during and at the end of the project	16.14	16.14	10	HH with access to formal or informal risk transfer / sharing
R3: Natural resource management: Eco-system health improved through promotion of equitable and sustainable natural resource management.	RI 3.1. 10% Increase in the of functional NRM/Rangeland management committees before, during and at the end of the project	41.7	53.3	75	% respondents reporting a perception of the NRM or Rangeland Committee as "functional"
	RI 3.2. % increase in the target population with i access to sustainable water (for irrigation, domestic use and livestock) source	36	52	25	% increase in HH with access to sustainable water source
	RI 3.3. 320 Ha of land under improved technology/and or management practice as a result of the Program before, during and at the end of the project implementation	17.18 (3.1 mode)	67.12 mean (5 mode)	17	Mean Ha of land under improved technologies or management practices per household

R4: Local governance capacity building: Communities, civil society and local institutions are better equipped with resilience strategies and response capacities to cope with recurrent shocks and stressors.	RI 4.1. % increase in the number of respondents stating there is functional community-based early warning system in place during and at the end of the project	9.3	11.7	75	% respondents stating there was a functional community-based early warning system in place
	RI 4.2. % increase the number of households reporting the existence of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.	6	3.5	30	% of respondents reporting the existence of community initiatives facilitated to access support from sub-national and national institutions and authorities at the end of the project.
	RI 4.3. 25% percentage increase in perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management during and at the end of the project	21	22.2 (Midline survey grouping all four matters into one question)	25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with livelihoods
		16		25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with DRR
		18		25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with conflict mitigation
		11		25	% increase in number of respondents finding local leaders/institutions effective in dealing with NRM
RI 4.4. % increase in households with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision -making processes during and at the end of the project	16.7	12.7	15	% increase in HH with women and marginalized groups involved in local planning and decision - making processes	
R5: Research, learning and knowledge sharing: Key community, national and international stakeholders have improved and contextualized knowledge on the drivers, best practices and measurement of resilience.	RI 5.1. A minimum of 9 functional learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders	3	6	9	Number of learning forums (3 in Nairobi, 3 in Somalia, and three at community level) established among stakeholders
	RI 5.2. At least 2 documents / reports published on resilience at relevant national and international platforms	2	1	2	Documents in progress