



# ANNUAL SURVEY 2015 OUTLOOK



EUROPEAN UNION



Supporting the Somali New Deal







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**BRCiS** Building Resilient Communities in Somalia

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The findings presented in this factsheet are based on the data collected by the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) Consortium during two surveys in 41 communities of the Southern and Central regions of Somalia. The surveys, which took place in August-September 2014 and August-October 2015, are statistically representative of the communities targeted by BRCiS, at regional level<sup>1</sup>.

In this factsheet, we present some of the most outstanding features of the data that were collected.<sup>2</sup> These tables are available online on NRC's website. In 2015, the Consortium was not able to proceed with the data collection in its locations of Lower Shabelle because of security impediments.

# 1 BRCiS CORE INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

The Household Food Consumption Score, the Household Dietary Diversity Score, the Household Asset Score and the Coping Strategy Score are central to how BRCiS measures the change happening in the communities, year after year.

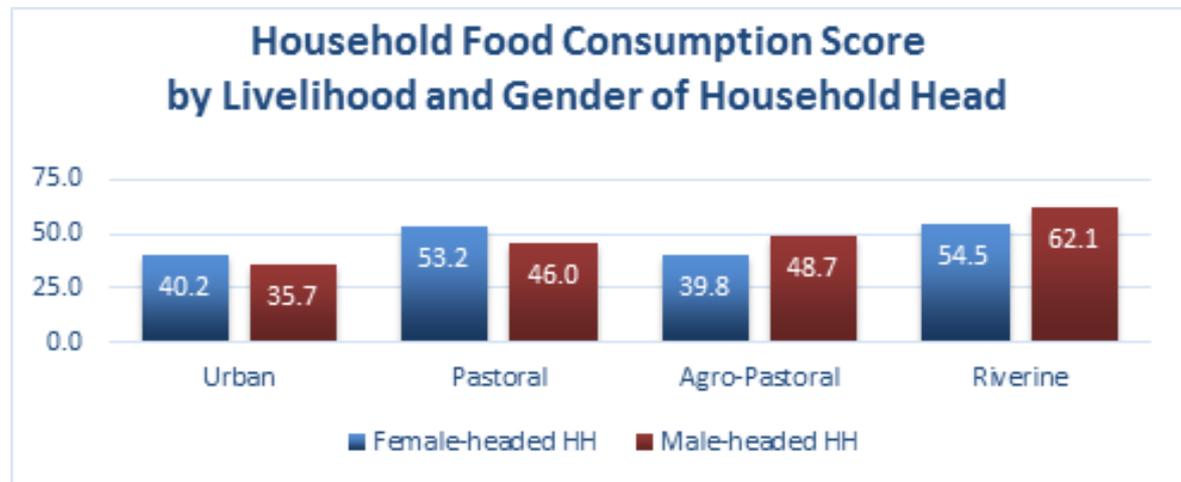
We have differentiated the indicators by livelihood groups and gender of the head of household. Disaggregation by region is available in the tables. Migration fluxes and the Community Capacity to Resist and React to Shocks are also revealing at the time of measuring the impact of the project at community level.

## HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (HFCS)

The average, aggregated food consumption score across all surveyed regions showed an improvement, passing **from 37.2 in 2014 to 43.0 in 2015** (FCS standard: acceptable).

## HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY SCORE (HDDS)

The mean HDDS in the surveyed regions has improved, **from 5.5 in 2014 to 8.0 in 2015**. HDDS tends to be higher for female-headed households in urban locations, maybe because they have access to more diversified markets and/or are better informed on nutrition practices.



1 The survey sample was designed to ensure the representation at regional level of the population targeted by the BRCiS program, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 7%. The complete Baseline Survey is available online: [www.nrc.no/brcis](http://www.nrc.no/brcis)  
 2 To download the complete tables, use this link: [www.nrc.no/brcis](http://www.nrc.no/brcis)

## COPING STRATEGY INDEX (CSI)

Improvements (i.e. a reduction of the CSI) have taken place in all regions except Bay where it increased from 8.40 to 13.65. **The average CSI has gone from 13.53 to 11.52.** The lowest (best) score was found amongst male-headed households of pastoral groups, a livelihood group.

## HOUSEHOLD ASSET SCORE (HAS)

The HAS has reduced in all regions except Hiraan, showing a general loss of household assets. The chart below indicates that female-headed households tend to have to get by with fewer assets, especially in the agro-pastoral group. We can also notice that there are significant differences among livelihood groups, with a high

score for pastoralists and low scores for urban dwellers. In each case, the indicator might need to be interpreted differently as some livelihood systems are more asset-based than others.

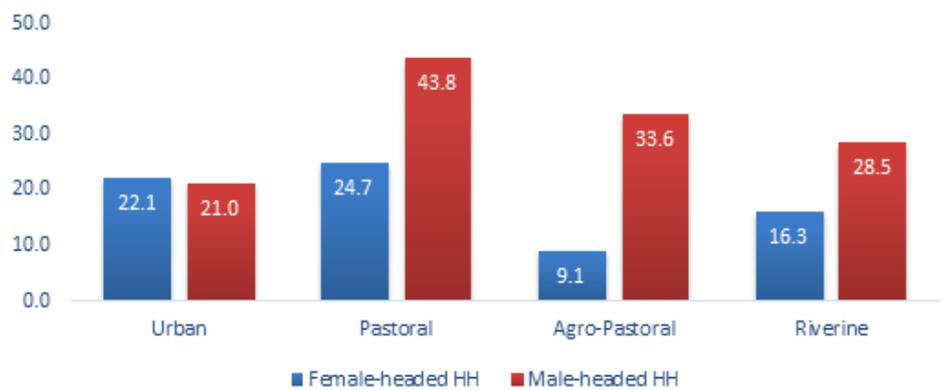
## COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO RESIST AND REACT TO SHOCKS (CCRRS)<sup>3</sup>

The CCRRS has almost doubled between 2014 and 2015. More specifically, the proportion of **community members who agree that their community is able to resist and react to shocks was 40.8% in 2015, compared to 13.2% in 2014.**

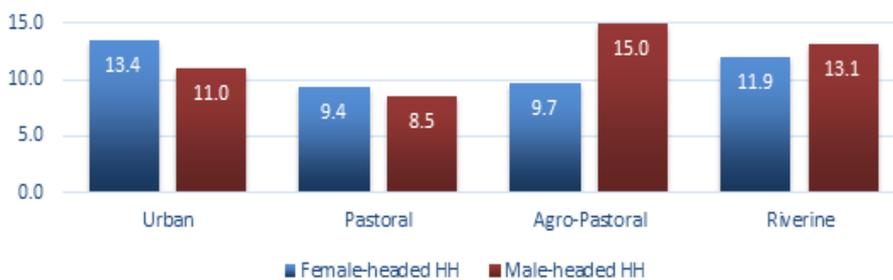
## MIGRATION

**The number of households declaring that all members usually migrate decreased**

**Household Asset Score by Livelihood and Gender of Household Head**



**Coping Strategy Index (Reduced) by Livelihood and Gender of Household Head**



<sup>3</sup> The CCRRS is a subjective indicator that was designed to help measure the perception of the community on their own resilience. It is based on the following question: "Do you agree that your community is able to resist and react to recurrent shocks?" and gives five possible answers: "Strongly agree", "Agree", "Neutral", "Disagree" and "Strongly disagree".

**from 5.7% in 2014 to just 1.6%.**

- The above mentioned decrease in migration patterns has been significant in all regions, particularly in Mudug (-8.0% when compared to the Baseline value), Bay (-6.1%) and Banadir (-5.2%). Lower Juba is the only exception: there, no change has been recorded vis-à-vis 2014.
- The number of households in which some members usually migrate has also decreased: from 7.7% of all households in 2014 to 4.6% in 2015.

**ACCESS TO WATER**

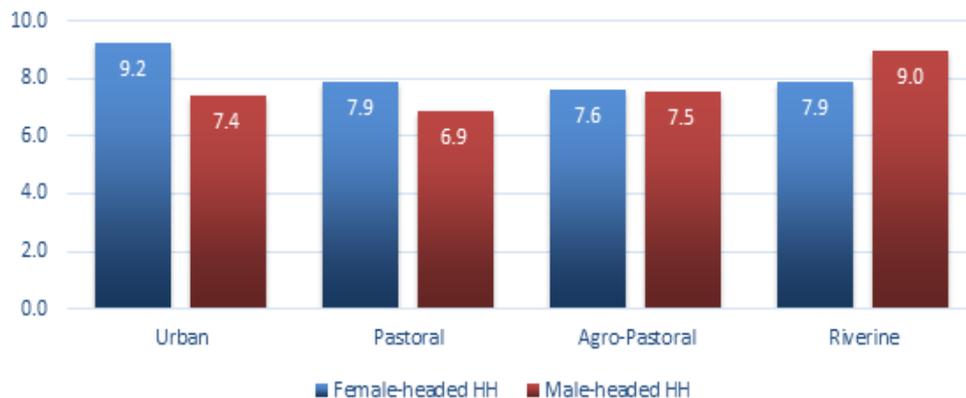
- The number of households with sufficient water throughout the year has increased significantly when compared to the BRCiS baseline (2014), **both for drinking water (+12.4%) and non-drinking water (+10.7%).**

- Despite the improvement in access to water, the number of households that use unprotected water sources as primary source of water has grown from 27.1% in 2014 to 35.5% in 2015.

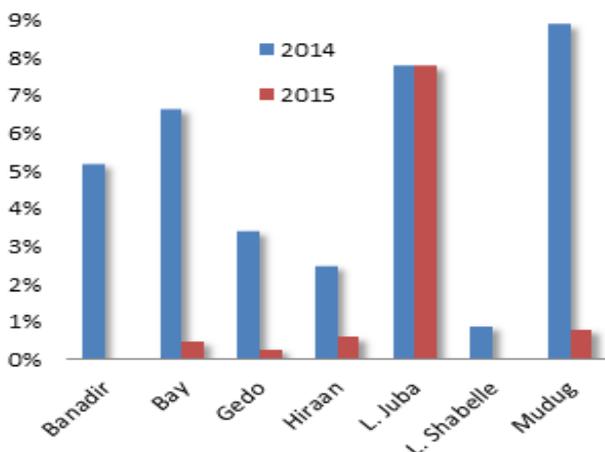
**SANITATION**

- The number of adults who use latrines instead of outdoor open spaces has increased by 13.0%. This positive change has been stronger among children: +23.2%.
- Disposal of waste in open areas has decreased by 12.1% and knowledge of the 5 key handwashing times<sup>4</sup> has improved from 31.67% to 54.84%.

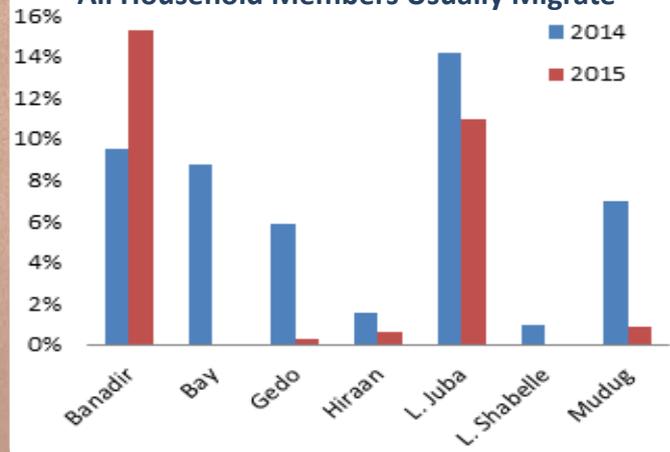
**Household Dietary Diversity Score by Livelihood and Gender of Household Head**



**Some Members Are Permanent Resident While Other Regularly Migrate**



**All Household Members Usually Migrate**



<sup>4</sup> Before preparing food; before eating; before feeding a child; after using the toilet; after cleaning a child's bottom.

# 2

## OTHER MAIN FINDINGS

### AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

- Average household size has slightly reduced from 7.94 members in 2014 to 7.69 in 2015.
- 54% of the population in BRCiS regions is below 15 years of age.
- The collected data show an increase in the number of Female Headed Households, especially in the regions of Banadir, Bay and Gedo. The BRCiS Consortium is currently investigating the reasons and impact of this phenomenon: the research findings are expected to be published before the end of 2016.

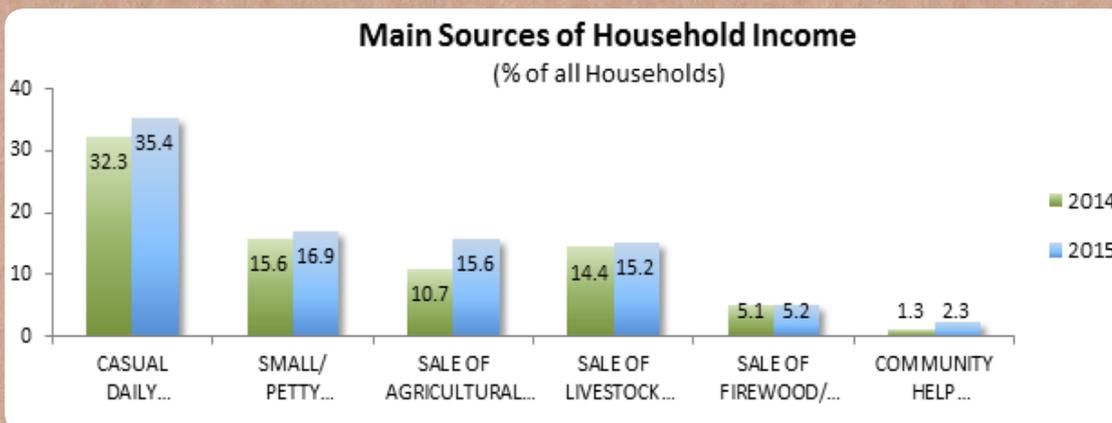
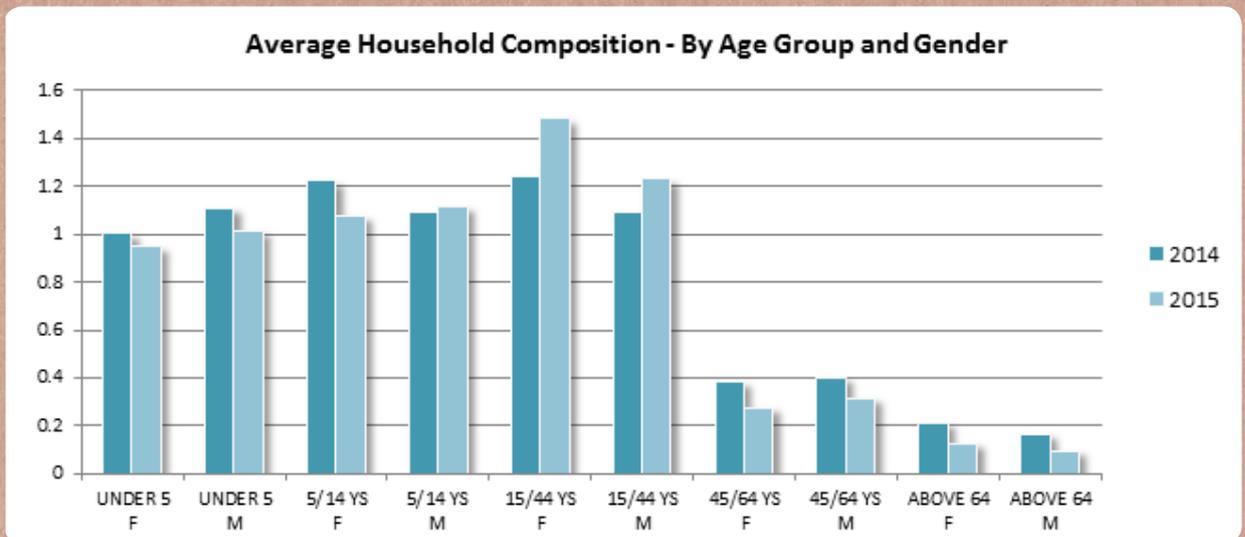
### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The number of children in the school-age range (from 5 to 14 years) enrolled in educational

institutions is extremely low and has dropped from 46% in 2014 to 31% in 2015 among females, and from 66% to 42% among males. Enrolment is particularly low among IDPs, with only 28% of boys and 25% of girls in the school-age range being enrolled in school.<sup>5</sup>

### INCOME

Food expenditure is the main spending for 91.4% of all households (against 51.6% in 2014). At the same time, the share of the income spent on food has considerably reduced: 52.3% of the households are now spending half or less of their income on food (32.2% in 2014). To an extent, this can be attributed to dropping food prices in Somalia between the two surveys.<sup>6</sup>



## CREDIT

Credit is mostly used for daily food consumption: 86.3% of the households used debt for food in 2015, against 78.6% in 2014. The amount of credit spent on investments remains very low and has reduced further during the past year (from 3.5% in 2014 to 1.9% in 2015).

## FOOD SHORTAGES

- The percentage of households that experienced food shortages increased from 62.0% in 2014 to 66.8% in 2015. Most of these new occurrences happened during the 2014/2015 Deyr season. Indeed, Southern Somalia was affected by persistently drier than average conditions since the early stages of that season.<sup>7</sup>
- IDPs are significantly more exposed to food shortages when compared to permanently

resident households: 89.0% of internally displaced households experienced food shortages, against 61.7% of permanently resident households.

## FOOD SOURCES

- A vast –and growing– majority of Somali households obtain their food from the market (76.5% in 2015; 57.1% in 2014), with significant variations at regional level: Banadir 95%; Bay 48%; Gedo 69%; Hiran 90%; Lower Juba 58%; Mudug 98%.
- The second most common source of food is now direct production, which has significantly increased during the past year particularly in Gedo, Lower Juba and Bay.



## REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

### BANADIR

#### >>> Land rights, residential status and shelter

- Dramatic reduction in land ownership (-38.2% compared to the Baseline 2014), coupled with a great increase in the use of government and communal land (+26.9% and +11.3% respectively). This information is in line with the large increase in forced evictions in Mogadishu between 2014 and 2015.
- The percentage of permanently resident households has reduced by -16.3%. Along the same line, there has been a considerable

increase in the IDP population: from 11.3% of all households in 2014 to 30.0% in 2015.

- The percentages of households living in “Traditional house” and “Mud brick house” have reduced by over 20 points compared to the BRCiS Baseline values. By contrast, “Buull” and “CGI walls and roof” have significantly increased, by 12.5 points and 33.3 points respectively.

#### >>> Migration and returns

- The number of households in with some members regularly migrate has increased: from 9.4% in 2014 to 15.2% in 2015. This trend has mostly affected adult males: the

5 Addressing education challenges is not currently part of the BRCiS programme design.

6 As reported by FSNAU Market data update, Dec. 15, 2015, p. 1: “annual price comparison indicated price decreases (2-15%) for most of the imported food commodities with the highest decrease recorded in Bakool (11-15%) compared to November 2014”

7 WFP / VAM Food Security Analysis / Download the full analysis: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp272348.pdf>

- largest demographic reduction in terms of age group has been among males from 15 to 44 years old.
- Banadir also witnessed a substantial reduction in household size: from 8.02 members in 2014 to 6.38 in 2015.
- Mogadishu has received an important number of returned IDPs, summing up to 6.6% of all households by September 2015.

### >>> Sources of income

The number of households relying on casual labor as main source of income has more than doubled: from 32.8% in 2014 to 66.2% in 2015. The main sources of income whose importance has reduced this year are the sale of agricultural products (from 20.40% to 0.00%) and sale of livestock products (from 8.86% to 0.86%).

### >>> Food shortage

- The number of households affected by food shortages during the previous year has expanded from 54.8% in 2014 to 74.7% in 2015.
- IDPs are more affected by food shortages: 84.6% of internally displaced households, against 54.3% of permanently resident households.

### >>> Negative coping strategies

Many more families have resorted to child labor for extra income: their number has doubled, passing from 6.7% in 2014 to 13.1% in 2015.

### >>> Water and sanitation

A large, positive shift has taken place in the use of sanitary facilities, with latrines becoming much more available (Households that have latrines in the house: 58.29% in 2014 to 74.29 in 2015) and in use by both adults and children.

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## BAY

### >>> Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS)

We observed a significant deterioration of the food consumption score, which passed from being acceptable in 2014 (42.70) to borderline in 2015 (31.08).

### >>> Household Dietary Diversity Score

### (HDDS)

HDDS has increased from 5.70 to 6.25.

### >>> Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

The CSI has increased from 8.40 to 13.65 between the two surveys, which represents a significant deterioration.

### >>> Land rights, residency status and shelter

- The situation in terms of land ownership has improved: 56.12% of the households now live on their own land (against 46.15% in 2014) and 16.84% of households live in their own land shared with other households (only 9.74% in 2014).
- The residency status has evolved and 91.84% of the households are now permanent residents.
- There was also an increase of people living in mud brick house (27.55%) and CIS houses (24.49%) and a reduction of the share of people living in Buuls (from 32.31% to 25.51%). The perception of Poor Housing as being one of the main challenges has decreased from 12.27% to 5.45%.

### >>> Negative coping strategies

Sale of firewood and charcoal has increased, from 5.4% in 2014 to 9.6% in 2015.

### >>> Water and sanitation

- More households have access to sanitation facilities: the use of latrines - instead of outdoor open spaces- increased from 11.3% in 2014 to 21.1% in 2015.
- A large number of families (32.6%) still dispose of waste in open spaces.
- There was a significant increase in the use of unprotected water sources (+18.2%).

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## GEDO

### >>> Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS)

- The HFCS went from acceptable in 2014 to borderline in 2015.

### >>> Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)



- The HDDS suffered from a significant reduction from 6.5 in 2014 to 5.3 in 2015.

### >>> School enrollment

Gedo has a higher percentage of children enrolled in schools than the other surveyed regions, with a slight improvement observed between the two surveys: 60% of school aged girls attend school and 75% of boys.

### >>> Conflict and community resilience

- 75.83% of the households consider that the village has the capacity to support those among them who are facing difficulties (only 68.96% in 2014).
- 32.63% of the households strongly agree that their village is a safe place (against 17.24% in 2014), with 52.53% of the households saying that there are no disputes in their communities (14.87% in 2014). 87.01% of the households also now think that in case of dispute, the village has the capacity to solve the issue by itself.

### >>> Income & expenditures

- The households' two main sources of income are casual labor (40.79% in 2015 – 43.36% in 2014) and sale of livestock products (21.45% in 2015 and 10.40% in 2014).
- In 2015, 44.1% of the households spent more than half their income on food, against 61.08%

in 2014.

- The percentage of households who have access to credit has degraded from 38.42% to 55.59%.

### >>> Access to water

The percentage of households that have to pay to access drinking water has reduced from 86.2% in 2014 to 68.6% in 2015 and from 69.5% to 49.5% for non-drinking water.

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## HIRAAN

### >>> Main challenges

- Shortage of food was deemed a main challenge by only 10.84% of the households, compared to 27.27% in 2014.
- The challenges that increased most in the region between 2014 and 2015 were access to health and access to education (both of which are not part of the BRCiS programme activities).

### >>> Income

- The part of the Households' income obtained through the sale of agricultural (27.96% in 2015, 19.05% in 2014) and livestock products (27.96% in 2015 and 20.41% in 2014)



- increased, as well as petty trade (14.47% in 2015 and 9.86 in 2014). The sale of agricultural products represented the main source of income for 40% of the households in 2015 (22.73% in 2014).
- 49.01% of the respondents considered that there were opportunities for new income generation at the time of the survey (only 27.27% in 2014).

#### >>> Household Asset Score

The HAS improved from 25.42 to 45.47, a considerable progress, even more notable as Hiraan is the only region where the HAS had improved.

#### >>> Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS)

HFCS increased significantly from 36.50 to 61.81.

#### >>> Household Coping Strategy index (CSI)

This essential indicator also improved by decreasing from 17.00 to 9.67.

#### >>> Credit, savings and stocks

- 83.75% of the households have access to credit (68.69% in 2014). This is the highest percentage of access to credit among the surveyed regions. There was also a significant increase in participation in self-help credit schemes such as 'Aiuto' groups.
- 36.88% of the households said that they were now in capacity to save in cash, against only 0.51% in 2014.
- At the time of the survey, 45.63% of the families had food stock available, against 0.51% at the

time of the survey in 2014.

#### Water & sanitation

- Access to sufficient drinking water throughout the year has increased from 59.60% to 65.63% in 2015.
- The use of unprotected water sources has significantly increased (+18.1 points).
- Waste disposal: 30.0% of the households still dispose of waste in open spaces.

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## LOWER JUBA

#### >>> Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS)

Among all surveyed regions, Lower Juba showed the most notable improvement of HFCS, passing from a poor food consumption score (just 17.8 in 2014) to an acceptable one (40.2 in 2015).

#### >>> Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

HDDS also improved from 4.40 to 10.28.

#### >>> Challenges

The number of households quoting shortage of food and poor housing as main challenges decreased: 25.2% in 2015 for food (as opposed to 32.1% in 2014) and 8.1% for poor housing (as opposed to 11.4% in 2014). Lack of business opportunities (15.9% in 2015;

6.9% in 2014) and lack of employment (14.3% in 2015; 7.2% in 2014) on the other hand seem to be growing concerns.

### >>> Food

- 56.2% of the households spend less than half of their income on food.
- A substantial reduction of the number of households that were affected by lack of food in the previous 12 months was observed, from 85.6% in 2014 to 38.0% in 2015.
- The balance between the various sources of food has evolved between the two surveys. In 2015, 39.1% (15.1% in 2014) of the households mostly produce their own food, 58.3% (44.5% in 2014) purchase most of it from the market. 1.0% of the household got their food from community donations (Shaxaad), against 26.3% in 2014.

### Credit, Savings and Stocks

- 51.0% of the households had access to credit in 2015 (only 31.7% in 2014).
- 2.9% of the households in 2014 and 28.6% in 2015 had at least one member engaged in a local credit group.
- The households' capacity to save in cash has improved, with 29.2% of the households saying in 2015 that they can save (against 0.9% in 2014).

### >>> Land rights

75.9% of the households declared in 2015 that they lived on land owned by their own families (only 31.7% in 2014).

### >>> Water & sanitation

- We observed an increased use of unprotected water sources (+21.3%) when compared to the Baseline 2014.
- In 2015 33.85% of the Households said they had access to sufficient drinking water throughout the year. Access to non-drinking water is also improved (39.58% against 19.02 in 2014)
- 85.42% of households have latrines in the house (68.29% in 2014)

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## MUDUG

### >>> Gender of the head of the household and residency status

- Despite a reduction from 2014 data, the IDP population in Mudug is still significant compared to other regions: from 32.6% of the households in 2014 to 22.5% in 2015.
- The proportion of households that are female-headed has also reduced from 66.8% to 33.2%.<sup>11</sup>

### >>> Income

- Casual labor is the main income source for 28.3% of all households, against 20.0% in 2014.
- In terms of main challenges experienced by the population, the difficulty in accessing markets to sell their products has increased considerably, from 2.5% in 2014 to 13.9% in 2015.

### >>> Expenditures & credit

- 25.83% of the households say they spend all their income on food. This is the highest percentage across all regions. Nevertheless, they were 41.94% in 2014, so the seems to be improving.
- 55.0% (against 38.5% in 2014) of the households declared that they had no access to additional credit at the time of the survey.

### >>> WASH

- The households with access to sufficient drinking water throughout the year were 45.8% in 2015 against 40.9% in 2014. 83.3% of the households do not have to pay for this water.
- Access to non-drinking water has also improved and it is now available throughout the year for 54.17% of the households (only 40.00% in 2014)
- Knowledge of the five key times for washing hands have improved from 42.44% to 65.83%.

### >>> Disputes and conflict

- Intensified clan conflict in Mudug accentuated the feeling of insecurity and probably affected the communities' capacities to resist to shocks. Inter-clan tensions that appeared as non-existent in 2014, increased to become one of the most common type of dispute (27.6% of the respondents). Grazing land disputes also increased from 4.2% to 12.1%.
- 30.0% of the population considered that their village did not have the capacity to solve internal disputes (only 12.2% in 2014).



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