

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	856
Land:	Somalia
Kilde:	AVSI Foundation
Titel:	Multi-Sector Household Survey Report – North East Kismayo District, Lower Juba, Somalia
Udgivet:	1. februar 2021
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	17. juni 2021



People for development

Multi-Sector Household Survey Report - North East Kismayo District, Lower Juba, Somalia



FEB 2021



ITALIAN AGENCY
FOR DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report was made possible thanks to the kind contribution of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	i
LIST OF TABLES	i
LIST OF FIGURES	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE, METHODOLOGY and SCOPE	1
PEOPLE WELFARE	5
LIVELIHOOD	5
MAIN PROBLEMS and RESILIENCE (COPING CAPACITY)	8
FOOD SECURITY	12
HEALTH	12
WASH and HYGIENE	14
PROTECTION	16
EDUCATION	19
ECONOMY	23
AGRICULTURE	23
LIVESTOCK FARMING	37
FISHING	43
MARKET ACCESIBILITY	47
EXPENDITURE	49
ASSETS	50
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	51
PEACE and PARTICIPATION	53
ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIAL CAPITAL and LOCAL GOVERNANCE	53
NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED CONFLICTS and GENERAL SAFETY	57
MIGRATION	60



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Village clustered.....	3
Table 2: Source of living	5
Table 3: Gains from source of living.....	5
Table 4: Use of money.....	6
Table 5: Change in livelihood	6
Table 6: Adolescent livelihood contribution	8
Table 7: Children livelihood contribution.....	8
Table 8: Household challenges	10
Table 9 : Coping strategy exhausted.....	10
Table 10: Accessibility to food.....	12
Table 11: Food Consumption Score	12
Table 12: Mortality	12
Table 13: Health	13
Table 14: Health facility distance	13
Table 15: Vaccination	14
Table 16: Water source	14
Table 17: Distance to water source	15
Table 18: Hygiene practices	15
Table 19: Vulnerable groups	16
Table 20: Households reporting threats to women	18
Table 21: Reason for women punishment by men	19
Table 22: Level of education	20
Table 23: Education and children.....	21
Table 24: Distance to school	21
Table 25: School status	22
Table 26: Parent's involvement in school activities.....	22
Table 27: School attendance.....	22
Table 28: Land and cultivation	23
Table 29: Size of land and use.....	23
Table 30: Land size.....	24
Table 31: Family and farm work	25
Table 32: Land cultivation and size	25
Table 33: Distance to land for cultivation	26
Table 34: Agriculture produce use.....	27
Table 35: Money usage	27
Table 36: Size of land cultivated this year	27
Table 37: Crops cultivated	29
Table 38: Seed storage.....	30



Table 39: Seeds to be supported with.....	30
Table 40: Source for agricultural input.....	31
Table 41: Planting methods.....	31
Table 42: Fertility management.....	32
Table 43: Soil preservation.....	32
Table 44: Water availability	33
Table 45: Labour.....	33
Table 46: Distance to water source	35
Table 47: Crops mostly sold.....	36
Table 48: Produce use and innovations.....	36
Table 49: Supply for market produce	37
Table 50: Factors for choosing a market	37
Table 51: Livestock ownership	38
Table 52: Quantity of livestock.....	38
Table 53: Animal sale	39
Table 54: Animal market	40
Table 55: Milk production	41
Table 56: Animal shelter location	42
Table 57: Challenges of livestock rearing.....	43
Table 58: Animal death.....	43
Table 59: Support needed in livestock rearing.....	43
Table 60: Data on Fishing.....	44
Table 60: Fishing and income	44
Table 61: Fish consumption	44
Table 62: Time spent fishing	44
Table 63 Distance to fishing space:.....	45
Table 64: Seasons with highest catch	46
Table 65: Seasons with lowest catch.....	46
Table 66: Market visits frequency	47
Table 68: Frequency on good exchange in community	48
Table 67: Barter trade and challenge	48
Table 68: Agricultural produce sale	49
Table 69: Most incurred food items expenses	49
Table 70: Non-food items expenses	50
Table 71: Expense categorization.....	50
Table 72: Housing and condition of house	50
Table 73: House furniture.....	51
Table 74: Assets owned	51
Table 75: Support received previously	52
Table 76: Trainings offered	52



Table 77: Associations	53
Table 78: Membership years	53
Table 79: Reasons for groups	54
Table 80: Household involvement in groups	54
Table 81: Gifting in the community	55
Table 82: Meeting and things discussed	56
Table 83: Causes of conflict	57
Table 84: Conflict resolution bodies	58
Table 85: Protection problems faced.....	59
<i>Table 86: Trends on hazards</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Table 87: Livelihood and conflict</i>	<i>59</i>
Table 88: Reason for tension between host community and returnees/IDPs.....	60
Table 88: IDPs and returnees	60
Table 89: Reason for returning.....	61
Table 90: Data on IDPs.....	62
Table 91: Previous home for returnees.....	62
Table 92: Data on migrants in household.....	63
Table 93: Reason for migration	63



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Main Occupation by Adults	7
Figure 2: Areas the community highlighted to require help	9
Figure 3: Coping Strategies Exhausted	10
Figure 4: Saving spent/household sold	11
Figure 5: Waste disposal	16
Figure 6: Psychosocial status	17
Figure 7: Reason for children vulnerability	17
Figure 8: Households that suffered from abuse	18
Figure 9: Abuse referral paths.....	19
Figure 10: Respondents age group	20
Figure 11: Land under utilization.....	24
Figure 12: Reason for not cultivating	26
Figure 13: Best land for commercial cultivation	28
Figure 14: Distance to water source	35
Figure 15: Reason for breeding cattle	39
Figure 16: Reason for choosing a market	40
Figure 17: Accessibility of water for animals	41
Figure 18: Causes of conflict	42
Figure 19: Boat owners and type	45
Figure 20: Net ownership and situation	45
Figure 21: Fish market.....	47
Figure 22: Obstacles to reaching the market	48
Figure 23: Participation in community bodies (government)	55
Figure 24: Interaction with local leaders	56
Figure 25: Parties calling meetings	57
Figure 26: Conflict Resolution Performance	58
Figure 26: Reason for relocation.....	61
Figure 27: Migration status	62



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This multi sector survey reveals that the communities located along the final section of Jubba river are flourishing in some areas but also performing quite poorly in others. This section is going to highlight some of the key area of needs and suggest possible solutions that could be adopted to improve the situation.

Agriculture

The report revealed that while most of the population has access to an acceptable diet, the largest majority of the population produces mainly for self-consumption purposes and sell approximately one third of their production in the market. This limited production of surplus food is the direct result of inadequate access basic farming implements such as ox ploughs (owned by 4% of the population) and tractors (used by approximately 4% of the population). In addition, very few farmers report having ever been trained in modern farming practices, something quite needed considering the influx of people from arid areas with limited habit of farming.

Addressing this matter would increase commercial farming as compared to subsistence farming practices. In addition, another challenge that was rampant was flooding that also contributed to low farming, the community could benefit to training on flood controls like creation of flood ways and promotion of plantation. Trainings on proper farming, exposure to improved seeds and storage methods would also be very critical to this community to support in the overall improvement of yields.

Livestock

Key observation is that most livestock farmers are not conducting this activity for commercial reasons (only 12% of the farmers who kept animals do it for commercial purposes), but rather to complement their diet with milk and stock animal (assets) in case of need. In fact, while the majority of animal farmers fetch milk (70%), very few sell it (only 14%, mostly concentrated in the fishing community where people have cash to spend). Support activities should focus on improving access to market, particularly for milk producers.

Important to keep in mind is the frequent conflicts between livestock owners and agricultural farmers, because animals tend to stray to other people's land or interfere at common water sources when animals are drinking water. The recommendation here would be to sensitize the communities on conflict resolution, and additionally to offer support to breeders through creation of animal drinking pods. For Agriculturalist communities, trainings on securing correct land use through locally available materials could be provided.

Fishing

79% of the population practicing fishing, do it with the primary focus of earning income from it. The activity seems lucrative, since almost half of the people who recently arrived to fishing communities report moving in seeking better economic opportunities, something unique in the area surveyed. Despite this, data showed that fishers are going through different challenges, for instance, more than half did not own fishing boats and 48% had no fishing nets. Recommendation here would be to support fishers to acquire additional nets and boats.

Additional, for all the three groups, it would be good to offer trainings to all the three groups on financial management and business trainings to ensure sustainability of these businesses.

Education

Illiteracy level among adults is at 88%. Adult training is fundamental here, especially if the groups are to be supported to venture into agribusiness. Children general school enrolment is also very low, especially for younger children (aged between 6 and 11 years), with only half of the children going to school. On the supply side, the weakest point of the



education system is the absence of schools providing more than P4 grades (only 25% of families report accessing a school offering up to P8 or secondary classes).

To improve the situation, there is need to offer structural support to schools through the expansion of classrooms, provision of desk and scholastic materials, and also through the provision and training of more teachers. Sensitization on the importance of education and enrolling children in young age is also recommended.

Vulnerabilities and Protection

Despite the improving security conditions reported by families, Protection is one area of concern. The survey findings showed that gender-based violence is diffused to the extent that some women have normalized it and had gone further to find justification for violence. Moreover, for victims of violence, it was evident that pathways for reporting such cases were not functioning, since only 1/3 of the populations informed authorities about it. In addition, the survey showed that there is a significant presence of vulnerable group that include orphans, elderly, PWDs and IDPs. On the positive side it should be noted that one-third of community works are reportedly led by women, suggesting the opportunity for strengthening the gender balance in important structure of governance.

Recommendation for this activity is to have community sensitizations session. Special attention should be put on village leaders. This is because these communities follow the *Maslaha* system (use of local religious leader to settle community disputes) in settling disputes. The trainings of these leaders should focus on protection issues and best ways for conflict resolution aiming at discouraging violence. Trainings to protection actors should also be provided to offer support to victims of violence and tailor initiatives that enable victims of violence to get back on their knees.

Additional challenges

Access to safe water is a major concern, as 70% of families drink water from the very final section of the river or from ponds. This is especially worrisome, since additionally open-air defecation is practiced the majority of people (65%), thus causing high risk of water contamination, and only 12% of respondents stated that they received any training on hygiene or cholera prevention. The fact that flooding is common in the area makes even more important the subject of water in general. After agriculture, water issues are the most discussed topics by the communities in their meetings, and health and water are the second and third most mentioned issues by families asked to indicate their main reason for concern.

Additional attention on farming

In comparison with the farming conducted in private lands, the produce farmed in common lands is more likely to be sold to the market (rather than consumed), and the cash obtained is more likely to be reinvested (used for the purchase of agricultural inputs or payment of daily workers). Moreover, it can be noted that common farming is considered important particularly among the 2 communities (agriculturalist and mixed) where strongest is the farming sector. The evidence suggests that common land farming represents an intermediary step to increase the share of market-oriented farmers. It is important, therefore, not to unduly favour farming occurring in family lands as opposed to common lands.



INTRODUCTION

This introduction provides a description of the rationale, objective and scope of the multisector household survey conducted by AVSI Foundation between 20th and 29th November 2020, in Kismayo district, in Lower Juba, Southern Somalia. More in specific, the assessment was conducted in ten villages namely Bulo Garsey, Bulo Guduud, Daif, Gobweyn, Haji Weyne, Istanbul, new Gobweyn, Qam Qam, Safdheer Saahil and Yontoy. The 10 villages assessed are clustered to 5 main communities following the livelihood activities dominant in the area (see Table1).

Subject/Objectives

The multi-sector survey is meant to influence AVSI's programming and project implementation. In order to promote a holistic and change-oriented understanding of the area, several sectors were covered – that is the reason why a comprehensive multi-sector survey was conducted. The identification of the most tailored interventions is stimulated through a short review of the major differences among the communities, including both their comparative constraints and advantages. Better targeting and project integration, the central objectives that this study aims at fostering, are encouraged with an in-depth analysis that: i) brings together socio-economic and power/conflict features; ii) reviews the scope and characteristics of the major actors (administrative authorities, community leaders, market participants and food surplus producers); iii) presents a poverty profiling of the population based on food security; iv) remembers cross-sectorial dynamics whenever relevant. Finally, recommendations are accompanied with a description of their logic and implications for project implementation to guide AVSI in its project implementation and future programming.

PURPOSE, METHODOLOGY and SCOPE

Background and rationale

AVSI has amassed the skill to implement in different sectors including but not limited to education, livelihood, energy, agriculture, protection, and emergency interventions. AVSI Foundation has been implementing mainly in the sector of agriculture, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection projects in Southern Somalia for a year now. Part of AVSI's expertise in conducting ad-hoc multi-sector household surveys aimed at assessing not only the size and profile of the population in need, but also the context-specific causes of such needs. This report intends to give AVSI a descriptive idea of the needs that the community of Lower Juba have and make this knowledge available to the community and stakeholders.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire employed in this survey was developed based on the WFP/FAO-led Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) survey and the UNICEF MICS (Multi Indicator Cluster Survey) survey¹, with additional questions originating from the Consortium for Improving Agriculture-based Livelihoods in Central Africa (CIALCA) Baseline Survey², the Secure Livelihood Research Consortium (SLRC) Survey³, the RGAP Smallholder Household Survey⁴, and a study on natural resource management compiled by the Association on Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)⁵. Each one of those surveys has been applied in numerous

¹ MICS homepage. <http://mics.unicef.org/>

² Questionnaire applied in Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. <http://www.cialca.org>

³ Questionnaire applied in Congo. <http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/6039>

⁴ Questionnaire applied in Uganda. <http://www.cgap.org/publications/national-survey-and-segmentation-smallholder-households-uganda>

⁵ ASARECA (2004) The Role of Social Capital and Local Policies in the Highlands of South-western Uganda.

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08cc740f0b64974001434/R7856AnnB.pdf>



countries in the region, was crafted by internationally renowned institutions, and reflect a different focus, respectively: intake of food and nutrition, agro-pastoral development, livelihood opportunities in post-conflict areas, SME development and capitalization, patterns of change toward an African green revolution, and the relation between social capital and Natural Resource Management. Each one of these aspects is needed to be reviewed to gain a more structural/operational understanding of Lower Juba.

Sampling

The sampling strategy followed the standard two-stage cluster sampling, the first stage guiding the selection of villages and the second one that of the households to be surveyed. The first stage was conducted reflecting the different size of villages (probability proportional to population – PPS). Additionally, stratification was introduced to ensure that random selection provide accounts for villages in central and peripheral areas alike. The survey was conducted over the course of 8 days by 7 field officers operating in Somalia.

The second stage, which aimed at selecting households to be surveyed, was conducted following the “improved random-walk” method. This technique consists of selecting those households living along a randomly selected direction within a given village; it is qualified as “improved” for representation of the different sections of villages is ensured by sending enumerators in opposite/ different directions, and by skipping a predefined number of households, depending on village size. The survey respondents were family caregivers. Household members were defined as the group of people sharing food from the same cooking pot. In total, 164 households were surveyed, well above the number of HH commonly surveyed by similar food security studies (the standard county sample size for the semestral WFP/FAO/UNICEF-led FSNMS conducted in the near South Sudan is between 90 and 120 households), and sufficient to provide statistically significant references for the communities targeted in this study.

Limitations

Conscious of the several limitations that affect the precision of the data collected, this study focuses on comparative reading of the estimates for the different communities, supported by the triangulation of several indicators, rather than the analysis of absolute values per se; coherently, no inference analysis is presented. This in line with the objective of this investigation, which is first and foremost aimed at typifying communities in an attempt to guide project customization. Finally, it should be remembered that when studying communities whose activities are strongly influenced by seasons, the result of surveys must be interpreted cautiously, acknowledging that they describe a season-specific outlook.

Note on charts and data reading

In reading the data and charts presented throughout the document, it is important to keep in mind a few notions. Firstly, the way graphs are constructed reflect the different kind of questions asked through the questionnaire. In particular, while some questions allowed the respondent to provide multiple answers, other questions asked the respondent to select only one answer. As a consequence, in reporting the percentage of HHs or individuals who provided a given answer, the addition of such responses equal 100% in the case of questions allowing only one valid response; for questions that allowed multiple answers, on the contrary, charts report figures which surpass the 100% threshold; in particular, questions which allowed to indicate up to 2 different answers, may reach up to 200%, questions which allowed for 3 different answers 300%, and so on. Secondly, it must be highlighted that certain data regarding one community may reflect matters occurring in other areas. This is due to the fact that residents who live in one community may come from other communities, where they still have some of their properties. Finally, it should be remembered once again that the estimations at the level of individual communities are based on a minimum of 30 responses only, and should therefore be treated as preliminary reference, not precise measures. We refrain from

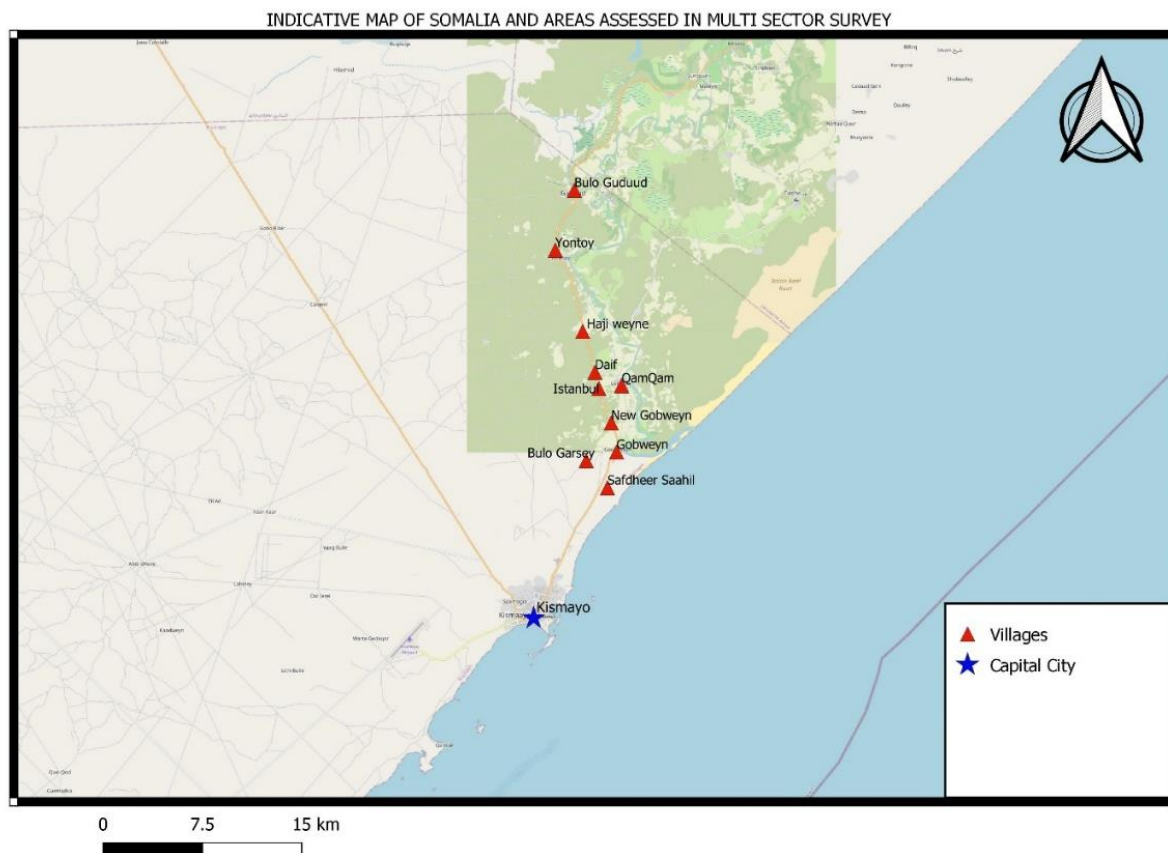
drawing conclusion based on such individual estimations and focus rather on the joint analysis and triangulation of several complementary estimations as a means to gain “robust” approximative descriptions; the report should be read accordingly with such spirit.

Finally, the 10 villages assessed are clustered to 5 main communities following livelihood activities dominant in the area. Therefore, this report will continuously classify findings as per the clusters representing the ten villages. The clusters are as highlighted in the table below:

Cluster	Villages
Fishers	Gobweyn
	Safdheer Saahil
Displaced	Daif
	Istanbul
Agri pastoralist	New Gobweyn
	QamQam
Mixed	Bulo Garsey
	Haji weyne
Agriculturalist	Bulo Guduud
	Yontoy

Table 1: Village clustered

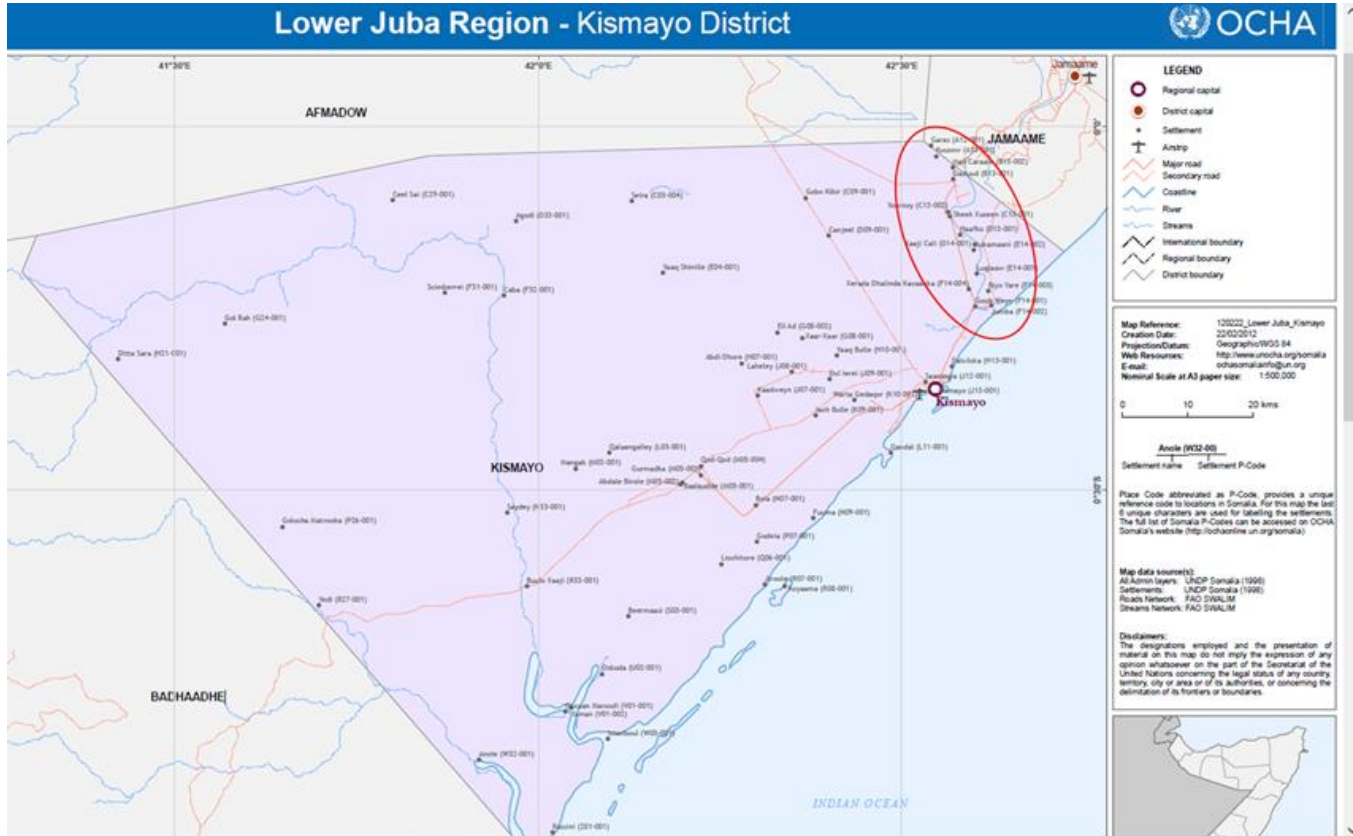
Lower Juba-Representation of area assessed.





People for development

Lower Juba-Representation of area assessed 2.



*source: OCHA

PEOPLE WELFARE

LIVELIHOOD

The agricultural sector has been one of the greatest contributors of the livelihood in the area surveyed. 74% of the families assessed conduct agricultural related activities. This specialization is particularly strong in the Agri pastoralist community, and followed closely with fishers, with 84% and 83% consecutively.

9 Main sources of living	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Agriculture related	83%	59%	84%	73%	71%	74%
Production of basic/staple crops (sorghum, maize, beans etc.)	66%	56%	81%	64%	69%	68%
Production of cash crops or other products (vegetables, groundnuts, etc.)	7%	15%	3%	0%	5%	6%
Sale of fish	17%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%
Other petty trading/small business (tea seller, kiosk, sales of handicraft etc.)	3%	0%	3%	5%	4%	3%
Skilled or salaried labour	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Casual labour related to agricultural activities	0%	4%	0%	9%	2%	2%
Sale of animal products (milk etc.)	0%	7%	0%	5%	2%	2%
Casual labour related to non-agriculture activities (for example construction)	0%	4%	3%	5%	2%	2%
Livestock and Sale of livestock	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	2%
Other	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%
Kinship/gifts from family friends/remittances	0%	0%	0%	5%	4%	2%
Borrowing	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	1%
Sale of firewood or charcoal	0%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%

Table 2: Source of living

91% of the community is engaged in the various livelihood activities as highlighted above mostly for self-consumption. For mixed community especially, all their livelihood activity were geared towards consumption while the fisher's community when compared to the other community focused on exchange for cash.

Gains from the source of living (% of HHs)	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Self-consumption	72%	100%	97%	100%	89%	91%
Exchanges with other products	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Cash	17%	0%	3%	0%	11%	8%

Table 3: Gains from source of living

Most of the community members used cash from their source of livelihood merely to satisfy essential needs. This is quite alarming mainly as human development encompasses different aspects of life like social needs (ex. Education), and livelihood-related needs (ex. Agricultural tools), which are underfunded in this community.

How is this cash used?	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Agricultura list	Total
To buy food and other basic items (for instance soap)	88%	0%	57%	65%
To buy basic things as well other things for family members (grinding of grains, school fees)	0%	50%	14%	12%
To buy things for the family as well as instruments for your livelihood activity	13%	50%	0%	12%
almost ONLY to buy food	0%	0%	29%	12%

Table 4: Use of money

On average, livelihood conditions did not improve in 2020, as 20% of members assessed reported an improvement in livelihood as compared to last year while 36% had their livelihood situation worsen. The reason for this trend could be attributed primarily to floods and drought.

Changes in livelihood level over last year and causes of worsening	Fishers	Displac ed	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agricult uralist	Total
Yes, it has IMPROVED	41%	11%	23%	10%	15%	20%
it stayed THE SAME	38%	67%	29%	38%	46%	44%
No, it has WORSENE	21%	22%	48%	52%	39%	36%
Floods	20%	0%	33%	0%	52%	29%
Drought	40%	17%	13%	55%	10%	22%
Loss of crops/harvest	20%	50%	27%	9%	14%	21%
Engaged in new employment/activity	0%	0%	7%	18%	10%	9%

Table 5: Change in livelihood

For some communities, agriculture activities are championed by men while women offer secondary support. The community of lower Juba is not any different since most men contribute to livelihood in their household through various agricultural activities like cultivation, hunting, fishing or gathering, livestock rearing, etc. 43% of the men were mostly involved in cultivation activities followed by a 28% who practiced hunting, fishing or gathering of natural products. Another interesting result is that there are 21% of men who are involved in performing family duties an activity that is mostly left to women. It is also good note that we have quite a good number of men who are hired either as casuals or house boys (5%) or are involved in trading activities.

For women, results are a bit different as 85% are left to care for family members and perform family duties in the household. For those that are involved in livelihood activities, 23% were house helps followed closely by women involved in cultivation activities at 20%.

Table below gives an illustration of results:

Main Occupation for Adults

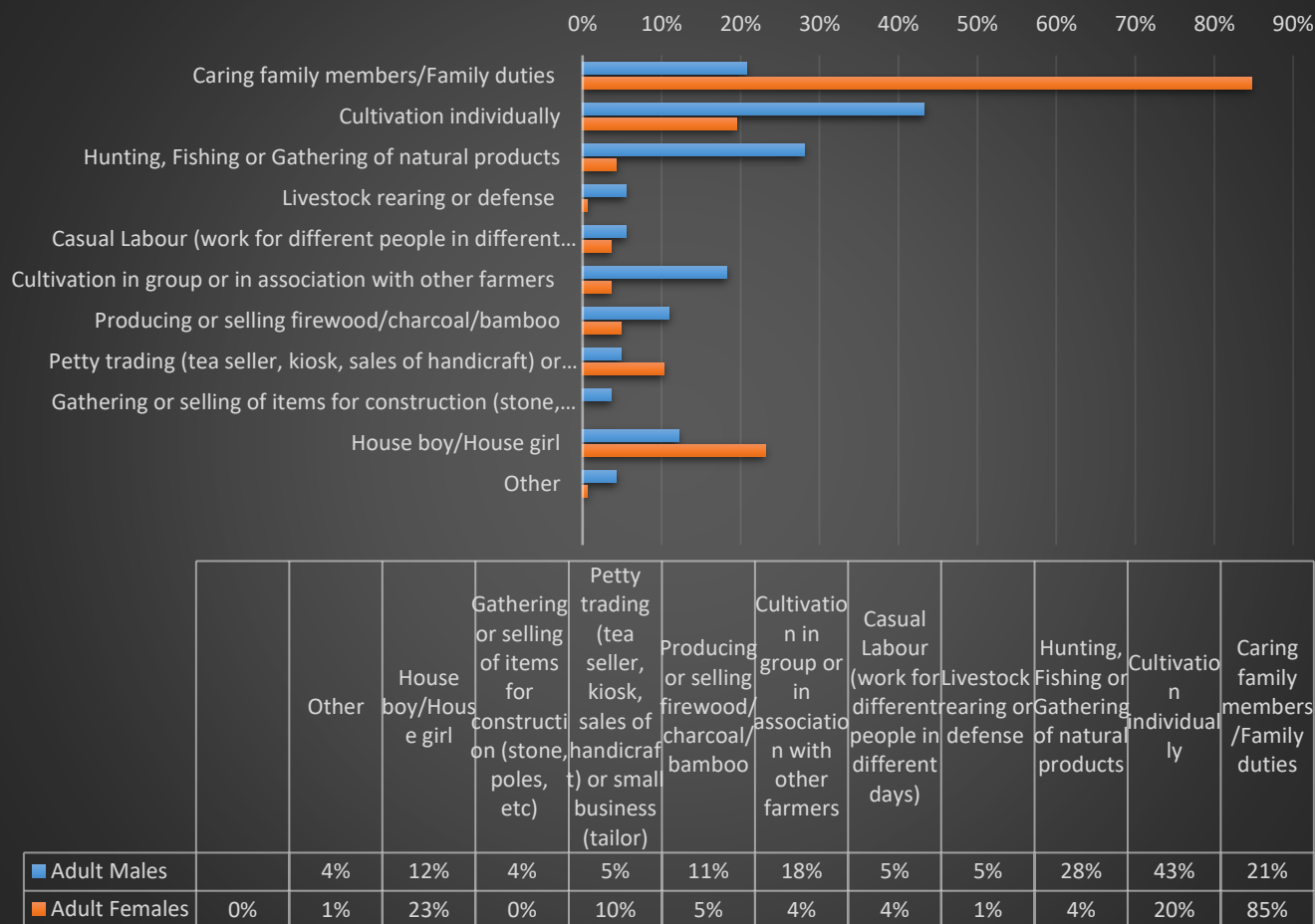


Figure 1: Main Occupation by Adults

40% of adolescents don't contribute to livelihood activities. The survey revealed that 38% of the adolescents were involved in caring for family members and performing family duties. For those that were involved in livelihood activity, majority were working as either houseboy/girls followed closely by cultivation.

% adolescents livelihood contribution	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	COUNTRY
Caring family members/Family duties	52%	26%	32%	36%	40%	38%
Cultivation	14%	22%	19%	14%	18%	18%
Hunting, Fishing or Gathering vegetables/fruits/etc.	7%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Gathering or selling of stone/cutting grass/poles and wood	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
House boy/House girl	21%	41%	23%	36%	29%	29%
Producing or selling firewood/charcoal/bamboo	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Livestock rearing or defence	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Petty trading (tea seller, kiosk, sales of handicraft) or other small business (tailor, etc.)	7%	4%	0%	0%	5%	4%
Casual Labour (help different people in different days)	3%	11%	0%	0%	4%	4%
They do not contribute	31%	41%	48%	41%	40%	40%
Other	3%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%

Table 6: Adolescent livelihood contribution

Children's case is also unique as 59% **do not** contribute to livelihood activities, despite the number not being very high as expected, we can assume that 50% or more of the children are involved in children centred activities that cut across going to school to psychosocial activities. For children that perform duties at home, 48% are involved in WASH related activities that involve fetching water or washing dishes cleaning the house or washing clothes. Considering the number of children involved in WASH activity, that is quite significant, intervention in WASH activity would have a positive impact to children's education since it would relieve children off those activities and give them more time to attend school. The table below gives a detailed narration:

% children livelihood contribution	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Caring for younger children	21%	11%	13%	14%	18%	16%
Washing dishes/cleaning the house/washing clothes	28%	22%	19%	14%	22%	21%
Getting water for the house	28%	15%	32%	27%	29%	27%
Cooking or preparing ingredients (grinding ingredients)	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
They do not contribute	48%	63%	61%	64%	58%	59%
Caring for elderly/sick	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Control the fields against birds	14%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Other activities	0%	0%	3%	5%	4%	2%
Digging and cultivating	3%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Hunting	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 7: Children livelihood contribution

MAIN PROBLEMS and RESILIENCE (COPING CAPACITY)

The government or administration system in any country is set to serve and protect its people. As the inhabitants of a country, it's the responsibility of people to participate in decision making processes and guide the administration on what is needed. For Lower Juba community, the issues that the community would want the government to address range from farming to health to water. The open question posed to families allow to provide further details. Under farming, the community emphasized the need to be supported with farming machinery and agricultural inputs to enhance their farming activities. Under health, the community stressed the need to have a hospital constructed nearby and boreholes to be drilled and water to be piped to centres for easier accessibility. The graph below is a representation of some of the commonly raised issues by Lower Juba community.

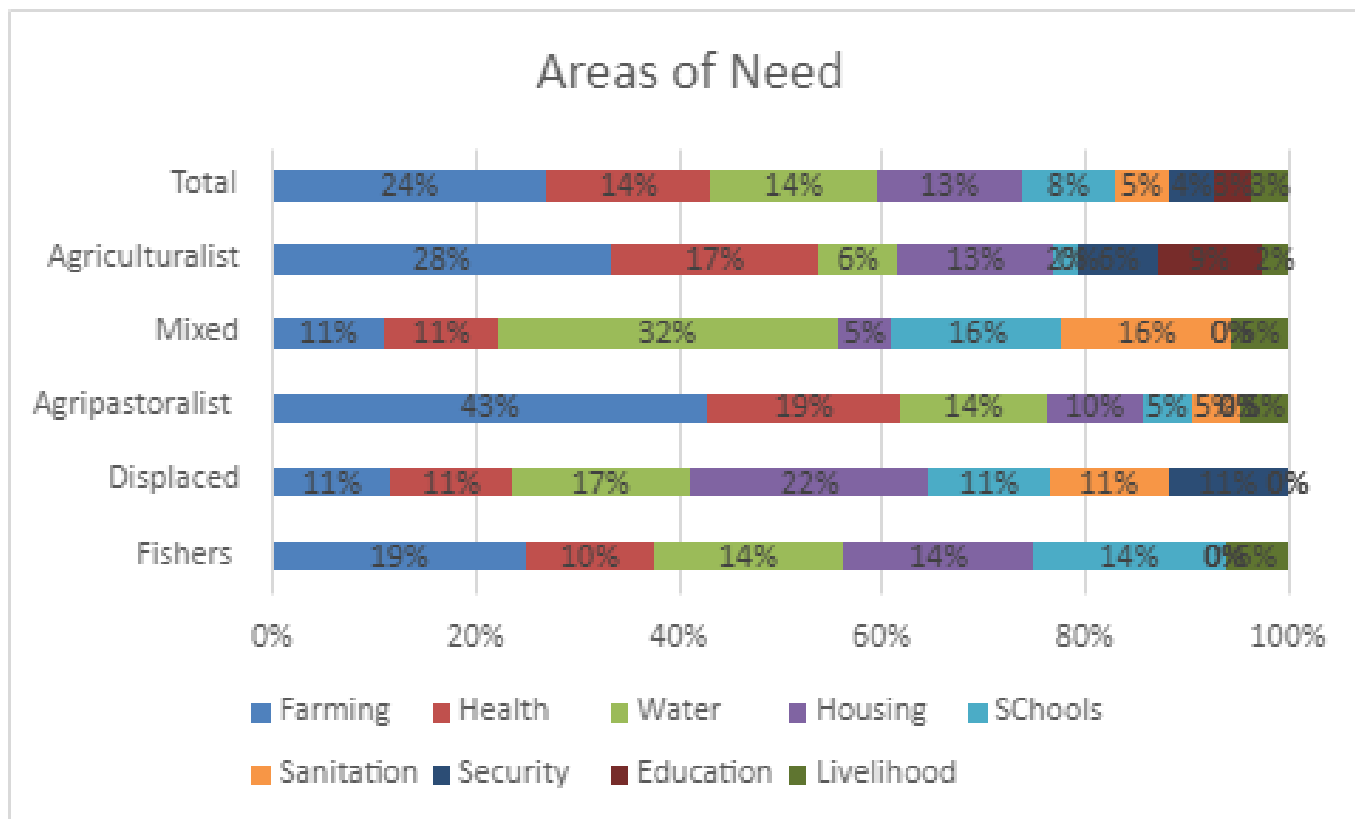


Figure 2: Areas the community highlighted to require help

When looking at problems that have been experienced most in the past year, majority of the respondents complained of the high food prices while others talked of floods and weeds/pest. There was also a good number that talked of human sickness and loss of income and unemployment. Most of these problems faced corresponds with sectors requiring intervention as highlighted in the graph above.

% of HHs by problem over the last 3 months	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Food too expensive/high food prices	41%	67%	42%	50%	44%	48%
Floods	28%	33%	45%	32%	64%	45%
Weeds/pest	55%	19%	32%	41%	51%	41%
Human sickness	28%	15%	26%	45%	47%	34%
Loss of income / employment	14%	33%	35%	55%	36%	34%
Livestock diseases	28%	22%	13%	36%	27%	25%
Delay of rains/ late start / dry spell	21%	26%	26%	27%	18%	23%
Insecurity/violence	0%	19%	26%	32%	29%	22%
Lack of free access/movement	3%	7%	23%	23%	15%	14%
Death of Livestock	17%	7%	6%	9%	18%	13%
Returnees/IDPs living with household	0%	15%	10%	9%	15%	10%
Looting / theft/ loss of assets	0%	7%	10%	0%	4%	4%
Death of household member	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%



People for development

Cattle Raid	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Social Event (Ceremonies, weddings, funerals)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	10%	7%	6%	9%	2%	6%

Table 8: Household challenges

For any problematic situation, the human brain is built in such a manner that it automatically tries to find a better coping environment compared to the present. Lower Juba community is no different and had 42% of its population that adopted crisis coping strategy while 3% adopted stress coping mechanism.

% of HHs by livelihood coping strategy adopted (and exhausted)	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
No need to adopt coping strategy	71%	42%	55%	36%	58%	54%
Adopted Stress cop. strat.	0%	12%	0%	9%	0%	3%
Adopted Crisis cop. stat.	29%	46%	45%	55%	42%	42%
Had already exhausted crisis coping strategies	21%	26%	13%	36%	24%	23%

Table 9 | : Coping strategy exhausted

From the table above, we see a 23% of respondents who mentioned that they had exhausted crisis coping mechanism. Some of the reasons they gave for exhausted coping strategies are lack of friends to go to eat at, depleted household assets as results of selling amongst other things.

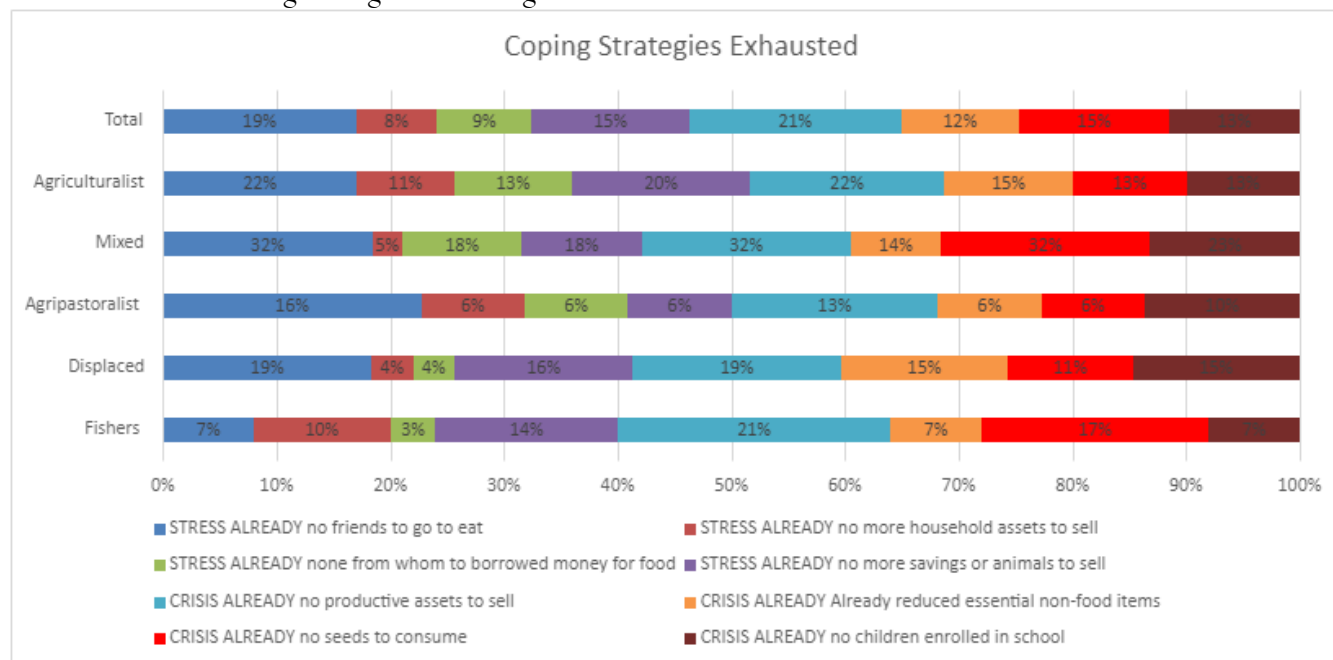


Figure 3: Coping Strategies Exhausted

41% of the respondents owned livestock; from the respondents that owned livestock, 50% said that they had not sold livestock as a coping strategy since they had exhausted all the animals they could sell while 21% had sold animals as a coping strategy. The findings are summarised in the table below;



People for development

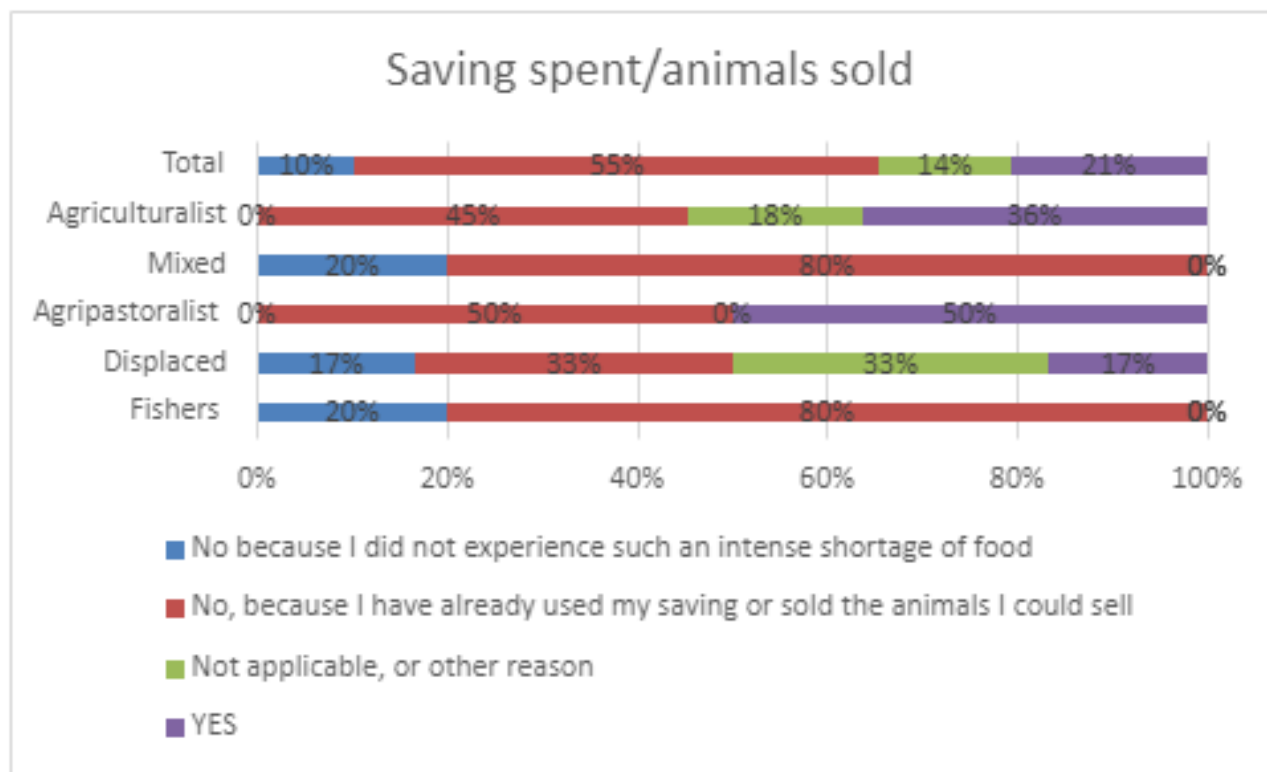


Figure 4: Saving spent /household sold

FOOD SECURITY

Food security in Lower Juba, in relation to other areas of the country, appears to be a non-issue as most of the adults and children are able to take at least 2 meals in a day. Additionally, households that suffer from severe hunger are few (6%). The group suffering from severe hunger is concentrated in the area called mixed community.

% of HHs by Food Access	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
# of meals - Adults	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0
number of meals – U5 Children (not breastfeeding)	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3
HHS- Little to no hunger	72%	48%	61%	41%	67%	60%
HHS- Moderate hunger	24%	44%	35%	36%	31%	34%
HHS - Severe hunger	3%	7%	3%	23%	2%	6%

Table 10: Accessibility to food

Food Consumption Score

With the realisation that food security is within acceptable range, the results for food consumption score are also quite good with 74% of community in Lower Juba within acceptable limits while 18% on the borderline. More attention needs to be given to displaced community as 35% of them are on the borderline while 22% have poor FCS.

% of HHs by Food Consumption Score	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
acceptable	79%	43%	67%	58%	93%	74%
borderline	10%	35%	23%	32%	7%	18%
poor	10%	22%	10%	11%	0%	8%

Table 11: Food Consumption Score

HEALTH

Crude death rate (CDR) in the community is significantly low at 0.4 which agri pastoralist and mixed community having 0 CDR. For children below 5years, CDR goes up to 1.6. Agri pastoralist and displaced communities have the highest CDR at 4.4 and 2.2 respectively. Looking at sons and daughters that died in a household, agriculturalist community experienced 16% deaths while Agri pastoralist had 8% death. Generally, the community of lower Juba had 9% deaths specifically for children born in a household.

Mortality	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
CDR (deaths/10,000 people/day)	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
CDR of children < 5 (deaths/10,000 people/day)	0.0	2.2	4.4	0.0	1.5	1.6
% of sons and daughters who died per household lifetime	6%	2%	8%	1%	16%	9%

Table 12: Mortality

Despite the low CDR for <5 children, its worrying to see that only **26%** of mothers with children under 3 visited the doctor before giving birth and a negligible number visiting the doctor in the first trimester. Fishers, displaced and agri pastoralist communities have not visited any health facility in the first trimester.

Pre and Post Natal care (based on mothers of U3 years children)	Fisher s	Displac ed	Agri pastoralist	Mixe d	Agricultu ralist	Tota l
% who visited any doctor before delivery	30%	0%	30%	20%	33%	26%
% who was visited in a health facility	0%	0%	15%	11%	13%	0%
% who was visited in a health facility in the first trimester of pregnancy	0%	0%	0%	10%	9%	0%
% assisted by qualified health workers during delivery	20%	14%	10%	10%	21%	16%
% visited in the days/weeks after delivery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
> more than 1 hour to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	30%	57%	30%	10%	19%	26%

Table 13: Health

Looking at the distance to the nearest health clinic with a qualified obstetrician, 25% of respondents walked for less than 30min while the rest are forced to walk for more an hour with 3% of the respondents walking for more than 4 hours to see an obstetrician. This could be contributing to most expectant mothers not seeing the doctor in their first trimester and further stresses the need for health services as highlighted in Figure 2:

Distance to closest health clinic with qualified obstetrician	Fishe rs	Displace d	Agri pastoralist	Mixe d	Agricultu ralist	Total
Less than 30 minutes away	30%	0%	0%	0%	52%	24%
between 1 hour and 2 hours	40%	43%	70%	90%	29%	50%
between 30 minutes and 1 hour	10%	43%	30%	0%	10%	16%
More than 4 hours	10%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
between 2 and 4 hours	10%	14%	0%	10%	5%	7%

Table 14: Health facility distance

Given the huge distance to qualified obstetrician for the majority of the people it becomes obvious that most mothers would not seek care during delivery. The assessment went ahead and confirmed this by having only 16% of expectant mother being assisted by qualified health workers during delivery but having none of them visit health facilities after delivery. This goes ahead to show that most of the children are born at home possibly through mid-wives. Home births limits the registration of new-born babies and thus the reason behind only 7% of children >3yrs with birth certificates.

Despite having most child deliveries done at home, it somehow encouraging to see that a significant number of children are vaccinated. Pneumonia and tetanus vaccines have been poorly received though; more focus need to be put on the two as the regions works towards children vaccination



People for development

Vaccinations (U3 babies)	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	COUNTRY
% with birth registration	10%	14%	10%	0%	5%	7%
% with any vaccination	30%	57%	70%	30%	29%	40%
% with BCG vaccination for tuberculosis	30%	29%	70%	40%	43%	43%
% with tetanus vaccination	20%	29%	30%	20%	33%	28%
% vaccinated against measles	60%	43%	90%	40%	67%	62%
% vaccinated against pneumonia	10%	0%	0%	0%	19%	9%

Table 15: Vaccination

WASH and HYGIENE

While good health is attributed by so many factors, one of these factors is water. In this community, majority of the people get their water from the river while a very small percentage relied on rainwater. This data tells that proper water treatment methodologies must be adopted if we are to keep this community water borne disease free. With majority of the people getting their water from the river, 74% also confirmed that the source changes with the season as there at times when these rivers dry out. There is a 12% of the population accessing piped water and 1% using rainwater meaning there is a water reservoir that could be used in dry seasons. The rest of the people rely on non-permanent sources of water thus leaving them at risk on insufficient water supply.

What is the MAIN source of water for your household?	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Borehole	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	11%
Well	34%	4%	0%	0%	2%	7%
Piped water	0%	0%	0%	5%	35%	12%
Rainwater	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Surface water (pond)	0%	0%	3%	23%	0%	4%
Surface water (river)	66%	93%	97%	73%	30%	65%
Does the main source of water change depend on the seasons? YES	69	78	83	91	62	74

Table 16: Water source

Distance to Water Source

The survey reveals that 30% of the community members walk between 30 minutes to 1 hour to the nearest water source and back while 23% of the population walk for less than 30 minutes. The data reveals that only 25% of the people must walk for more than an hour to the nearest water source and back meaning water accessibility is not a challenge, rather the only challenge is continuous availability of clean, consumable water throughout the year. With this in mind, it is prudent to focus on WASH activities geared towards water purification techniques.

How long does it take you to go to the nearest water source, get water AND COME BACK?	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Between 30 minutes and 1 hour	28%	33%	35%	27%	27%	30%



People for development

Between 1 hour and 2 hours	31%	52%	16%	27%	0%	21%
Between 2 hours and 4 hours	3%	11%	0%	9%	0%	4%
More than 4 hours	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	1%
Between 10 and then 30 minutes	14%	4%	19%	5%	42%	21%
Less than 10 minutes	24%	0%	29%	23%	31%	23%

Table 17: Distance to water source

In a community with majority of the people consuming surface water, knowledge on water treatments is vital. In this community, 92% have never received training on simple hygiene and cholera prevention. While this would be worrying, the survey reveals that most people wash hands regularly and sweep their compounds meaning that hygiene culture is there. The only alarming thing is that only 35% use toilets. This is because we have a 65% of the community members with no toilets. This is particularly problematic given the habit of drinking surface water and the frequency of flooding.

Hygiene practices	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
% who was trained on Hygiene and Cholera prevention	21%	12%	0%	0%	7%	8%
% sweep their compound daily	70%	69%	68%	71%	67%	69%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%
% who uses soap	93%	70%	80%	73%	85%	81%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	100%	67%	0%	0%	100%	92%
% of people who washes their hands regularly	90%	92%	97%	100%	93%	94%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	83%	100%	0%	0%	100%	92%
% who wash their hands at least twice	100%	80%	85%	82%	95%	89%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% who use toilets	19%	42%	39%	0%	58%	35%
- among those who received Hygiene trainings	100%	33%	0%	44%	100%	100%

Table 18: Hygiene practices

On waste management, 17% of the community disposed waste within their compound while 34% disposed waste behind their house. This is quite alarming and empowerment on proper waste management is critical for this community. From the chart below, you will notice that the most affected community is fishers followed closely by mixed community.



People for development

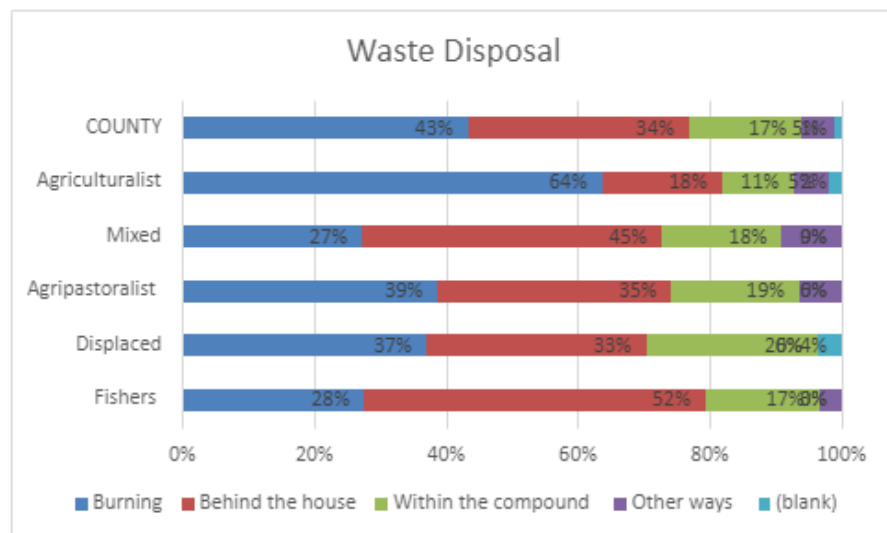


Figure 5: Waste disposal

PROTECTION

In the absence of any formal system of social assistance, the family (extended) provides basic support to the most vulnerable people, a category that encompasses a significant wide section of the population in Lower Juba. These community is dominated by elderly people and most of them are in need of assistance. Another available group present is people living with disability (PWDs). There is also a 28% of children who are without a father or mother. Special attention needs to be given to these groups as they are exposed to different vulnerabilities that come with their status.

% of HHs by social vulnerability condition	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Child(ren) from other families, without mother or father	24%	37%	23%	36%	25%	28%
Elderly who needs assistance and/or cannot work	66%	63%	55%	59%	58%	60%
Disable* person(s) who need assistance	24%	44%	26%	45%	31%	33%
Widow or woman without the financial support of any male	10%	19%	6%	5%	20%	13%

*defined as physically impaired, Burned by fire, Deaf and dumb, Mental Disability, Lame

Table 19: Vulnerable groups

Looking at the psychosocial wellbeing of the community, the community is at an okay state as there are only 26% of children withdrawn or consistently sad and 18% of households that felt so trouble that they sought help more than once in the previous year. Despite these results seeming not to be too alarming, special attention should be given to agro-pastoralist and mixed communities as most of their scores are slightly high as compared to the overall performance.

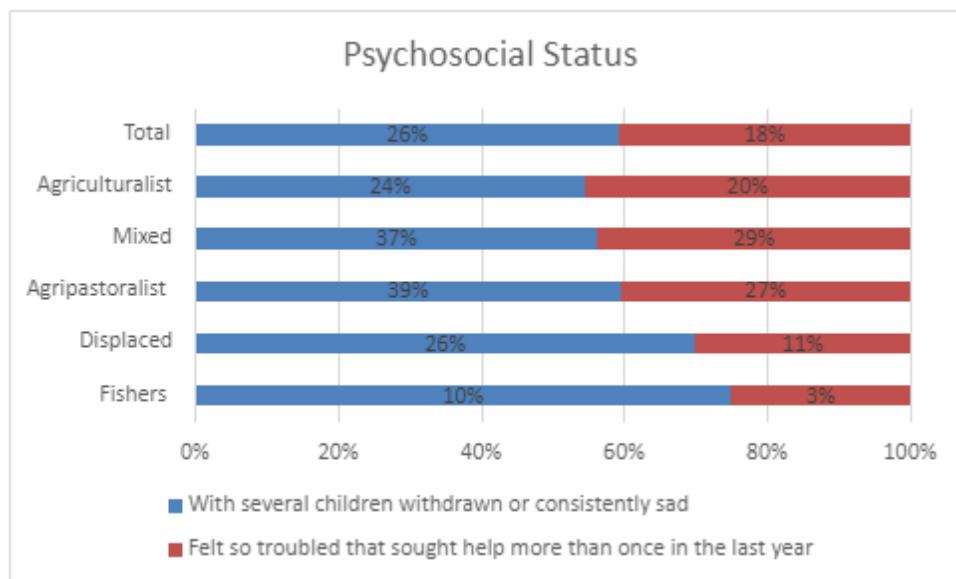


Figure 6: Psychosocial status

Children and protection

Additionally, the survey revealed that only 38% of the children were not exposed to vulnerabilities. The rest were either orphans, lived far from their parents, forcefully separated from their family members, they had special needs, etc. which exposed them to the different vulnerabilities that come with the status.

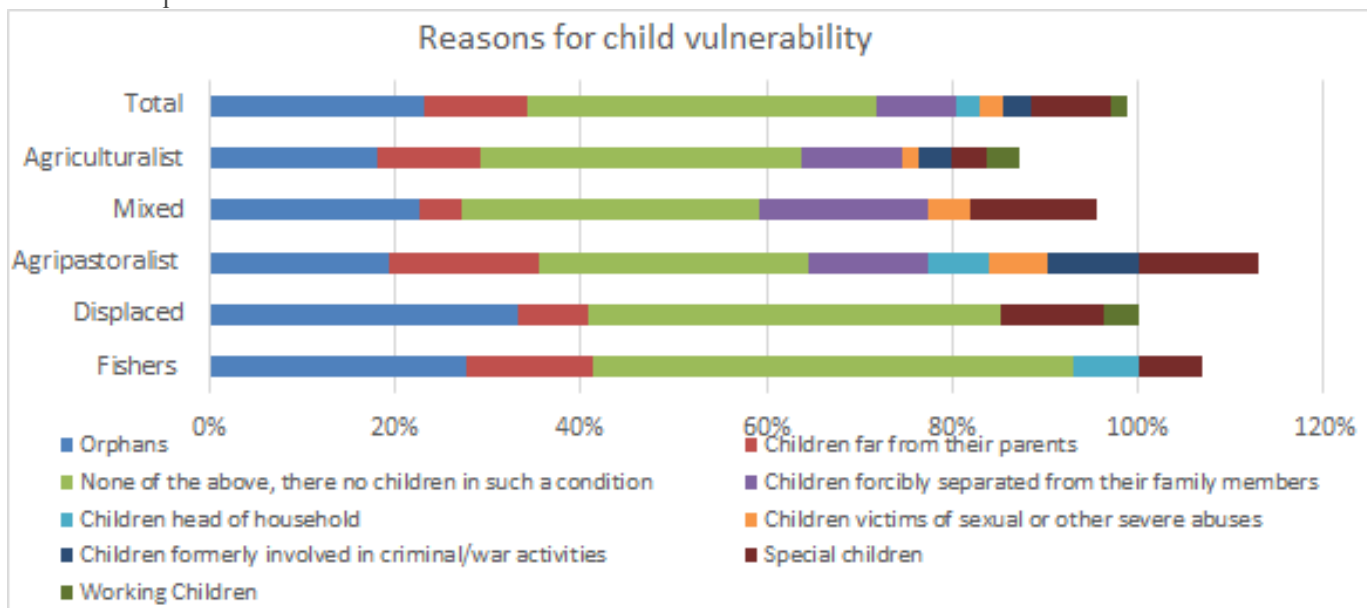


Figure 7: Reason for children vulnerability

Looking at children between age 6 to 17 years, the survey showed that these children were exposed to different forms of abuse that range from using of abusive words/language at 16% to sexual abuse.

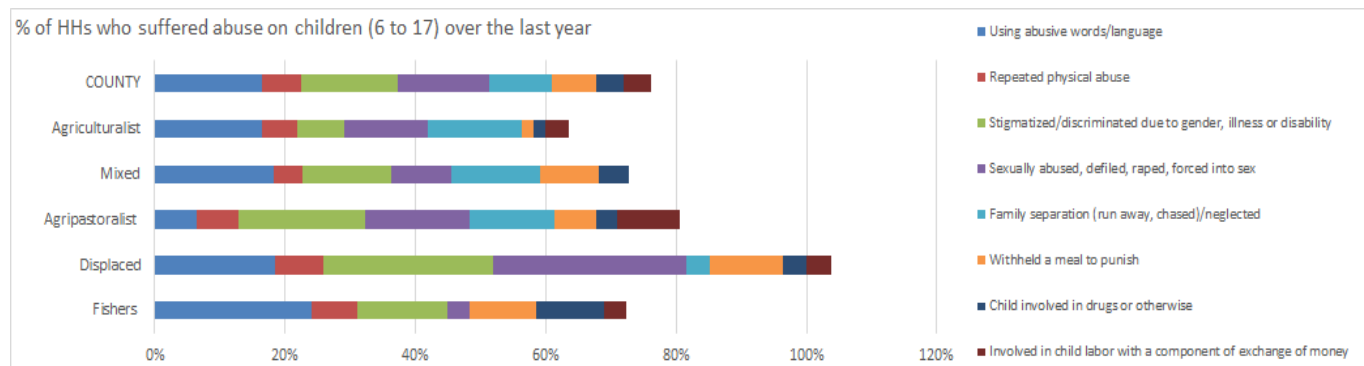


Figure 8: Households that suffered from abuse

Women and girls

71% of the respondents affirmed that there are specific threats to women and girls. These threats were a represented different form of abuses like domestic violence, physical assault/ beating, forced marriage, rape, sexual exploitation, child labour among others. Two most common threats were domestic violence and forced marriage.

% of HHs reporting threats to women (and types)	Fisher s	Displa ced	Agri pastoralis t	Mixed	Agricult uralist	COUN TY
Presence of specific threats to women and girls	34%	59%	90%	80%	82%	71%
Domestic violence	21%	33%	74%	55%	69%	54%
Physical assault / beating	10%	37%	58%	64%	33%	38%
Forced marriage	17%	56%	71%	64%	60%	54%
Rape	10%	52%	68%	36%	40%	41%
Denied resources /opportunities / services	3%	19%	29%	27%	33%	24%
Sexual exploitation	7%	15%	35%	27%	20%	21%
Sexual assault	17%	22%	65%	45%	35%	37%
Psychological / emotional abuse	7%	15%	39%	32%	18%	21%
Child labour	0%	7%	52%	18%	31%	24%
Female Genital Mutilation	3%	33%	71%	55%	65%	49%
human trafficking	0%	7%	19%	23%	16%	13%
others	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%

Table 20: Households reporting threats to women

When it comes to how abuse matters are handled, it's worrying to see that 42% of the people either did nothing, negotiated with the offender or talked to neighbours. On the other hand, 46% reported to the community leaders. This being an Islamic community that follows the *Maslaha* system, it would be prudent to empower the community leaders of ways to handle such disputes and protection related matters not forgetting the general community on areas they could seek help if they became victims of violence.

REFERRAL PATHS INCASE OF ABUSE

■ Do nothing, talk to neighbors or the offender ■ Report it to community leaders ■ Report it to police

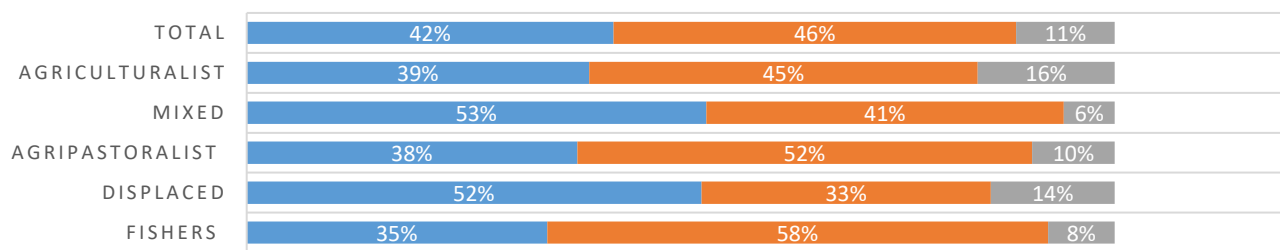


Figure 9: Abuse referral paths

Gender Based Violence

Some of the common reason resulting to GBV in Lower Juba communities are; bad habits, lack of information, traumas lived by perpetrators, armed forces in the area, difficulty in getting married by some men and abuse of drugs. The most common reason given by respondents was lack of information. In addition, survey revealed that some women felt that it was justifiable for men to beat them and gave reasons like if they went out without seeking permission, if they don't respect the man or if the food burns amongst other things as illustrated in the table below;

% of respondents who condole men beating women by reason	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
If she goes out without telling him	38%	37%	29%	14%	38%	33%
if she does not respect him	17%	41%	39%	14%	38%	32%
if she burns the food	17%	26%	29%	14%	49%	31%
If she neglects the children	7%	33%	29%	14%	45%	29%
If she refused to have sex with him	3%	22%	39%	14%	45%	29%
if she argues with him	24%	37%	19%	9%	36%	27%
if she disagrees with him on critical decisions such as on children and property	7%	22%	23%	9%	36%	23%
In no cases is the husband justified in hitting or beating his wife	14%	30%	19%	14%	27%	22%
If he is too drunk	3%	15%	16%	14%	25%	16%

Table 21: Reason for women punishment by men

EDUCATION

Education is known to be the backbone for development and the saying goes, 'education is the key to success'. While this statement might raise different arguments in either for or against it, one thing that am sure we can all come to a consensus to is that education has its attributes to development. To be able to understand the education status for lower Juba community, the survey starts by interrogating the age groups of the respondents. Findings showed that majority of the respondents were between the age of 35-50yrs and 25-35yrs. This is a good target group since majority

of this people had children or knowledgeable on education matters and hence would form a good base to understand the education status of school going children in this community.

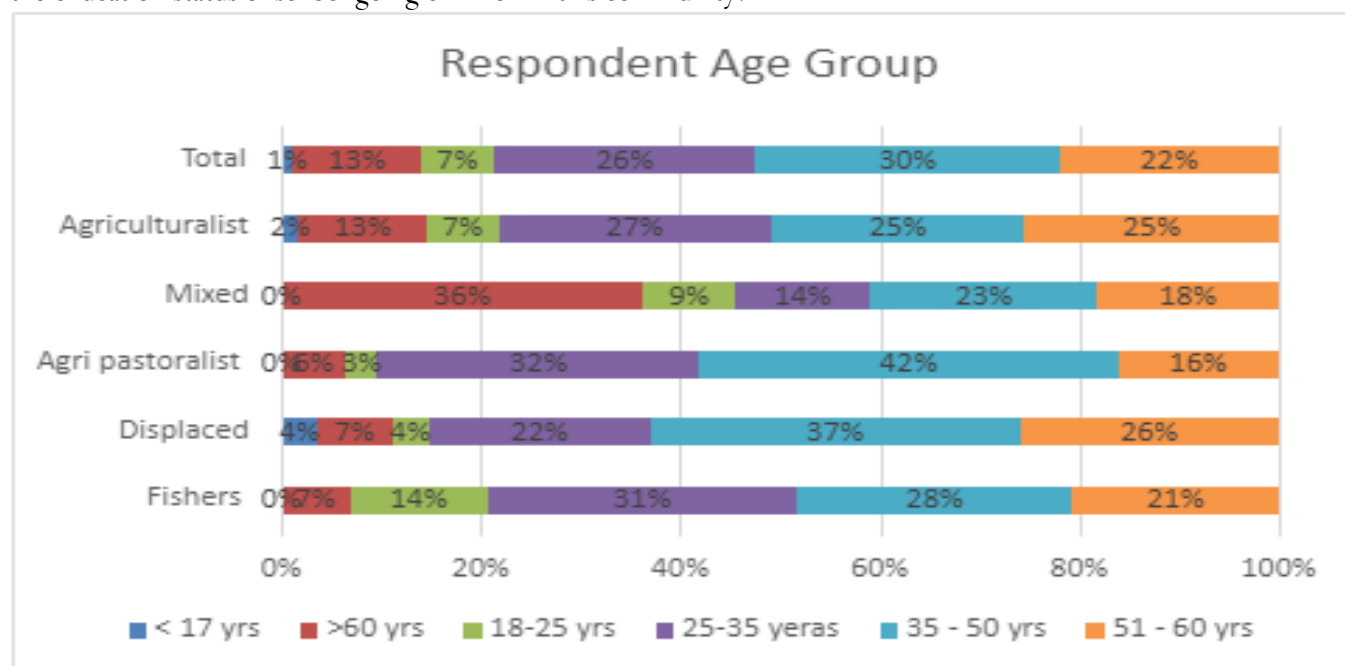


Figure 10: Respondents age group

Next step was investigating the education level of the respondents where the study revealed that 88% of the respondents were illiterate and only a 6% had gone through some years of lower primary school (P1 to P4). This could be attributed to disruption due to clashes or even political instability in the country at the time that rendered provision of social amenities minimal by administrative government bodies.

What is the level of your education?	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
None	89%	92%	83%	90%	87%	88%
Some years of lower primary school (P1 to P4)	7%	8%	14%	10%	6%	8%
Completed Primary school	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Completed Secondary school	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	1%
More than Secondary	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Some years of Accelerated Learning School	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%

Table 22: Level of education

Children Education Status

For children between ages 4-9 and 10-15, the survey showed that the general enrolment in school was not good as it is at 51% and 66% for 4-9yrs and 10-15yrs, respectively. Out of these children, 46% and 54% of 4-9yrs and 10-15yrs respectively attended school on a regular basis. The low rate is further worsened by the late enrolment of children in school which later on contributed to attrition as it will be highlighted in this survey.



People for development

Primary Education "demand"	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Children (4 to 9 years) school enrolment	52%	37%	63%	17%	65%	51%
- of which (children) attending regularly	48%	30%	63%	11%	58%	46%
Adolescents (10 to 15years) school enrolment	71%	31%	79%	33%	91%	66%
- of which (adolescents) attending regularly	56%	23%	74%	20%	75%	54%

Table 23: Education and children

When looking at distance to nearest school, we found that 52% of the children could access the school within 15 minutes while 20% of them used between 30minutes to 1hour. However, it is important to note major differences, suggesting that in communities like "Mixed" there are no schools whatsoever. Moreover, the major problem in the area is the fact that schools do not offer all grades (see below/next page)

How far is the closest school by foot?	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Less than 15 minutes	34%	30%	60%	0%	81%	52%
More than 15 minutes but less than 30 minutes	3%	17%	3%	0%	17%	10%
Between 30 minutes and 1 hour	41%	26%	33%	13%	2%	20%
Between 1 and 2 hours	21%	22%	3%	75%	0%	16%
More than 2 hours	0%	4%	0%	13%	0%	2%

Table 24: Distance to school

When looking at schools that were within 30 minutes' walk, data revealed that only 25% of the primary schools went up to class 8 (highest level for primary education). 47% which makes majority of the schools offer up to primary 4, quite a worrying outlook. Additionally, looking at development/renovation of the schools, data revealed that only 21% of the schools had been recently renovated. Only 2% of the schools had a functioning PTA.

Primary Education supply (distance from closest school, grades offered in school, school rehabilitation, closest school not functioning and reason)	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
% of HHs with a school at less than 30-minute walk	38%	48%	63%	1%	98%	62%
Only P1 to P3	10%	22%	0%	0%	13%	10%
Up to P4	0%	30%	80%	47%	60%	47%
Up to P5	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	3%



People for development

Up to P6	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	6%
Up to P7	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Up to P8	55%	35%	20%	53%	0%	25%
P8 and some secondary	17%	13%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Recent improvement works in the school	21%	4%	26%	5%	35%	21%
functioning PTA in the school	0%	0%	3%	14%	0%	2%

Table 25: School status

Parent involvement in school

At the beginning of this section on education, we found that majority of the respondents, who are parents were illiterate, this may be the reason why only 10% of children are supported to do homework by their parent. Additionally, we find that 35% children of school going age received homework. Albeit this number seems small and worrying, the context is justifiable especially with the knowledge that most parents are illiterate. While these parents might not be able to support their children in doing homework, data shows that they take an active role in following up with the school about their children as they know at least a teacher in the school and attend school meetings.

Education out of school and parent participation	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Pupil has homework	40%	14%	29%	0%	47%	35%
Pupil receive help for homework	20%	0%	7%	0%	13%	10%
Parent know any teacher	80%	14%	57%	17%	81%	64%
Parent attended school meeting (last year)	100%	0%	75%	100%	77%	80%

Table 26: Parent's involvement in school activities

Finding further revealed that there are circumstances when children were sent back home after reporting to school. The reasons ranged from insecurity, as a disciplinary act, collapse of the school structure to lack of teacher in schools. The table below shows some of the most mentioned reasons for children being sent back home from school.

% of HHs reporting children sent back home in the last school term	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
It did not happen	24%	0%	29%	0%	24%	18%
Other reasons	3%	15%	6%	27%	15%	13%
Not enough teachers	0%	7%	0%	0%	24%	9%
Insecurity	0%	7%	3%	0%	11%	5%
The student refused to go to classes	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%	2%
As a form of punishment	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
The school structure collapsed	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%

Table 27: School attendance



People for development

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE

General Context

Agriculture is an important economic activity in Somalia not only in terms of meeting the food needs of the population, but also in terms of generating income through crop sales and agricultural labour opportunities.

However, two decades of conflict have created a situation of protracted and complex emergency, which has eroded livelihoods and led to increased vulnerability to food insecurity. During one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, hunger and malnutrition are some of the major causes of suffering for significant sections of the population. Due to intermittent conflict, floods, drought, disease outbreaks and very limited access to basic services and humanitarian space, a section of Somali families increasingly face challenges to maintain a food secure and well-nourished household. This section will interrogate the various factors that could affect food security in Lower Juba.

From the assessment done, data revealed that 78% of the population in Lower Juba cultivate land.

<i>Do you have a land for cultivation?</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Yes</i>	86%	56%	74%	77%	87%	78%
<i>No</i>	14%	44%	26%	23%	13%	22%

Table 28: Land and cultivation

On average, most of the members have 4 plots of land with agriculturalist having the biggest portion of land while displaced and Agri pastoralist community having the least plots of land i.e., 3 plots. 76% of the people with plots of land either cultivated these plots of land or found alternative use for them.

<i>Area</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Average of How many PLOTS/FIELDS of land do you OWN?</i>	4	3	3	4	5	4
<i>% that cultivate land of USE in other ways</i>	100%	100%	71%	60%	69%	76%

Table 29: Size of land and use

Out of the 24% that did not use their plots of land, 58% who are the majority attributed this to lack of tools mainly to open land. The graph below summarized the various reasons why people with plots of land were not using their land.

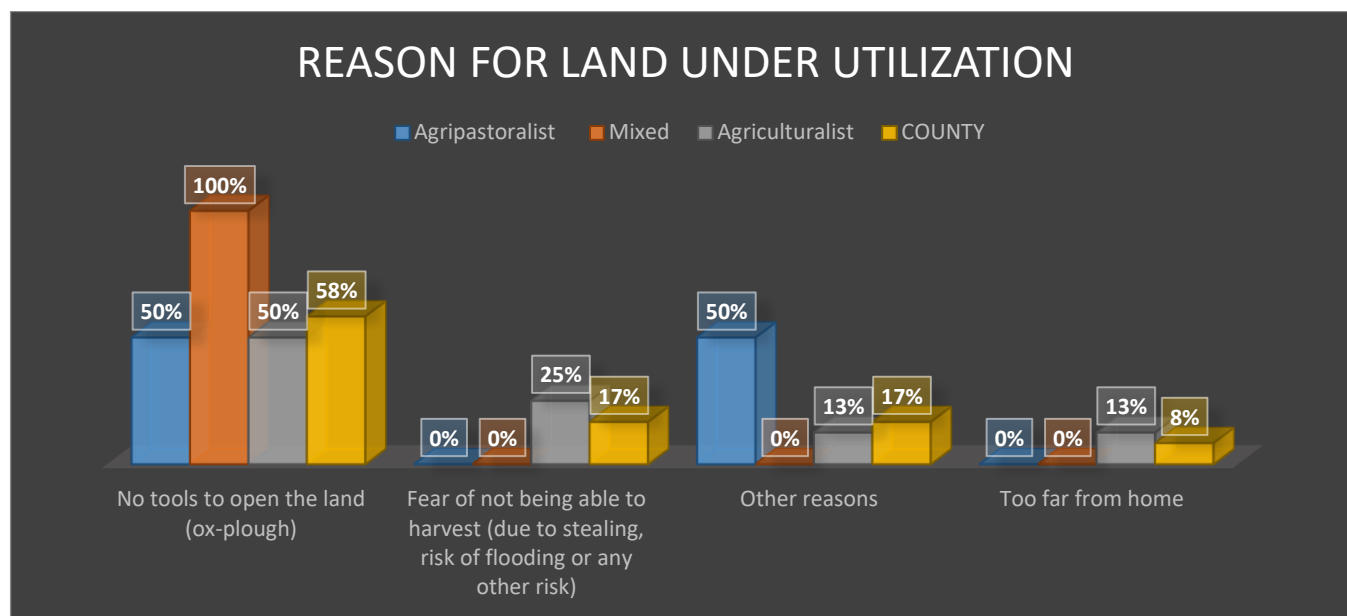


Figure 11: Land under utilization

Land

Land size

Land is a critical asset to any community in Africa. With continuous development in the continent, land ownership has greatly been embraced as communities shift from communal ownership of land. Different regions view land in several ways, an example is land being used as a measure of wealth meaning the bigger the piece of land the wealthier a person is.

In Lower Juba, 38% of the community owned 5 to 12 acres of land. This group is dominated by agri pastoralists and agriculturalist communities that took 67% and 52 percent consecutively. The group that followed closely owned 2 to 5 acres of land, and represented 31% of assessed population. Fishers dominated this category with 71% followed closely mixed farmers. From data provided below, it is evident that community members with private/family land have the potential to practice agriculture since 89% of them have over 2 acres of land. It is also good to note that communal land is not common and only 13% of the community members share common land.

<i>How many acres of land is your private/family land? (acres)</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
1 to 2	0%	50%	0%	25%	10%	11%
2 to 5	71%	25%	22%	50%	19%	31%
5 to 12	0%	0%	67%	0%	52%	38%
more than 12	29%	25%	11%	25%	19%	20%

Table 30: Land size

The assessment was keen on looking at the household members who are involved in preparing land. Data revealed that on average, at least 4 household members were involved in this exercise. We can conclude that at least half of



the household members have at one point in their life had been tasked to carry out farm work. Table below summarizes the family composition and additionally gives on average per sector the number of people used to conduct farm activities.

<i>Sector</i>	1-5 members	6-10 members	11-15 members	16+	Average members involved in farm activity
<i>Fishers</i>	17%	71%	13%	0%	7
<i>Displaced</i>	36%	57%	7%	0%	3
<i>Agri pastoralist</i>	30%	70%	0%	0%	4
<i>Mixed</i>	25%	56%	19%	0%	3
<i>Agriculturalist</i>	27%	61%	7%	5%	4
Total	26%	64%	8%	2%	4

Table 31: Family and farm work

Land use

The assessment revealed that 35% of the farmers intended to plant or were planning to cultivate on smaller pieces of land as compared to land they had worked on in the previous season. This is due to risk of flooding hence no harvest, lack of land, drought, and insufficient man powers. Other reason for cultivating lesser land could be distance to land as we had 46% of the people who had to walk more than 30 minutes away from their village in order to access land for cultivation (see table 35) On the other hand, we had a 35% of farmers that intended or were already cultivating on larger pieces of land. This group was dominated by displaced group, whom 60% of them were increasing the land to cultivate followed closely by agri-pastoralist whom 52% of them also wanted to cultivate on a larger size of land. The graphs below illustrate the reaction of the different groups in regard to cultivation of land and further gives reason why a certain percentage of the population opts to cultivate on smaller size of land.

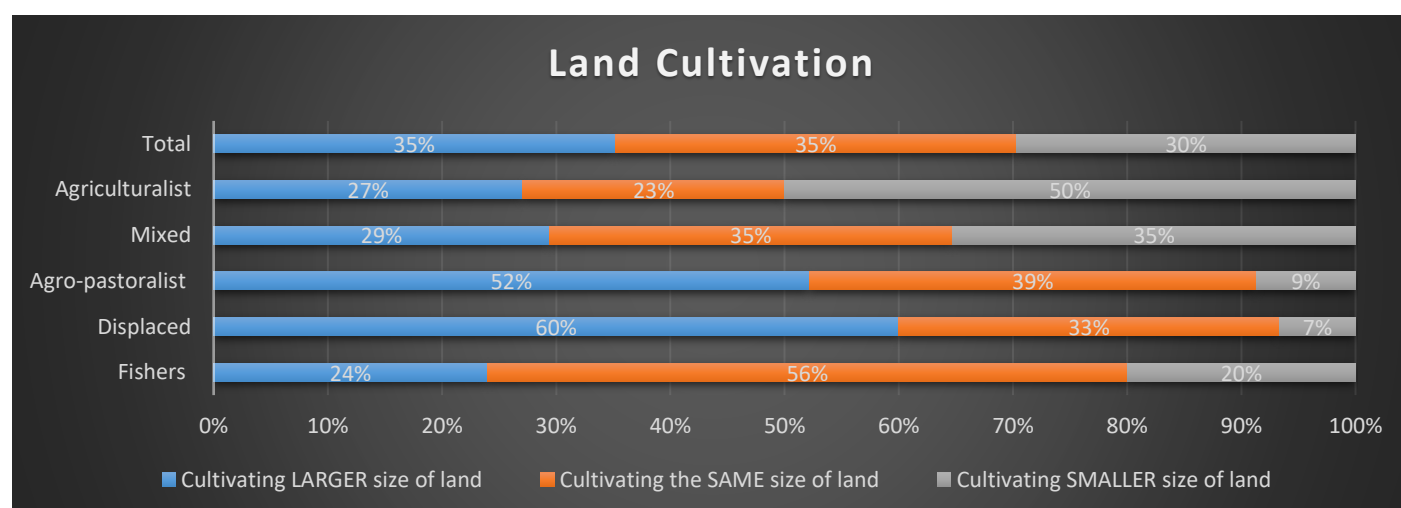


Table 32: Land cultivation and size



People for development

Reason For not cultivating

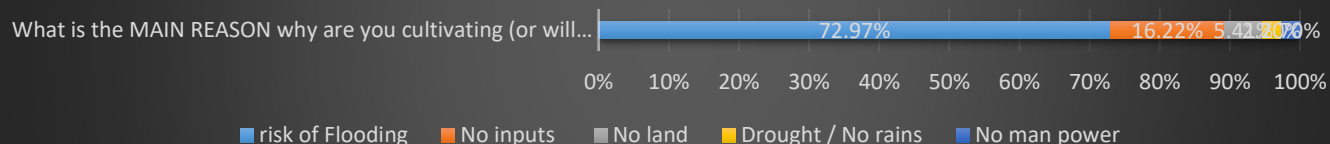


Figure 12: Reason for not cultivating

Transport in a great way opens up a region to development both social and economic. In Somalia, the transport system is not very well established and most of the villages are not accessible by motor vehicle especially during the rainy seasons. Camels, cattle and donkeys are rampantly used in villages to ferry people and goods. In order to access land for cultivation, most people usually walk as transportation in villages is limited. The assessment revealed that 73% of displaced community had to walk for more than 30 minutes away from their villages in order to access their plots of land. This could be the reason why 40% opt to cultivate in the same or lesser piece of land as illustrated in table 34.

<i>WHERE is most of YOUR PRIVATE land THAT YOU CULTIVATE</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>In the village</i>	16%	7%	9%	6%	0%	6%
<i>Less than 15 minutes of walk away from the village</i>	16%	13%	30%	6%	2%	12%
<i>Between 15 and 30 minutes of walk away from the village</i>	32%	7%	26%	35%	52%	36%
<i>More than 30 minutes away from the village</i>	36%	73%	35%	53%	46%	46%

Table 33: Distance to land for cultivation

After harvest, community used their produced in a number of ways. Most observable point is that this community is not big on saving seeds or exchanging goods for animals to eat since 0% of the sample size did not practice any of the two. The graph below shows the different ways in which these communities utilized their farm produce.

<i>What do you do with the largest part of your agricultural produce?</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Mostly eaten/used for self-consumption</i>	36%	87%	70%	71%	65%	63%
<i>Mostly sold to get money</i>	64%	27%	39%	29%	40%	41%
<i>Mostly exchanged for animals to breed</i>	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%
<i>Sold and use it to pay rent</i>	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
<i>Other purposes</i>	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%



People for development

Mostly saved in the form of seeds

Mostly exchanged for animals to eat

0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 34: Agriculture produce use

For respondents that sold their farm produce to get money, it was interesting to understand how this money was used. Majority of the respondents used the money to buy basic food while a negligible amount went to personal or common saving account, school fee or medication or even purchase of nutrient-rich food. The table below shows the different ways money was used.

MONEY USAGE	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Soap / Oil</i>	42%	13%	39%	29%	26%	30%
<i>School Fees / medication</i>	8%	0%	4%	0%	11%	6%
<i>Basic food</i>	58%	13%	35%	24%	39%	37%
<i>Clothing</i>	38%	20%	30%	24%	33%	30%
<i>Agricultural inputs / Payment of labourers</i>	8%	27%	9%	12%	11%	12%
<i>Nutrient-rich food (meat, pulses, eggs, gnuts etc.)</i>	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%
<i>Other goods or services</i>	13%	0%	0%	0%	9%	6%

Table 35: Money usage

Common Land

Majority of the Juba land community do not have land common with the community; the assessment revealed that only 22% of the population share communal land. Still, that is not uncommon in the fisher community, with 44% and followed by mixed farmers with 29%. The rest of the groups only had less than 20% of their farmers with common land with Agri pastoralist having the least representation of 9%.

Do you have land in common with the community (COMMON LAND or camp) ?	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Yes	44%	20%	9%	29%	15%	22%

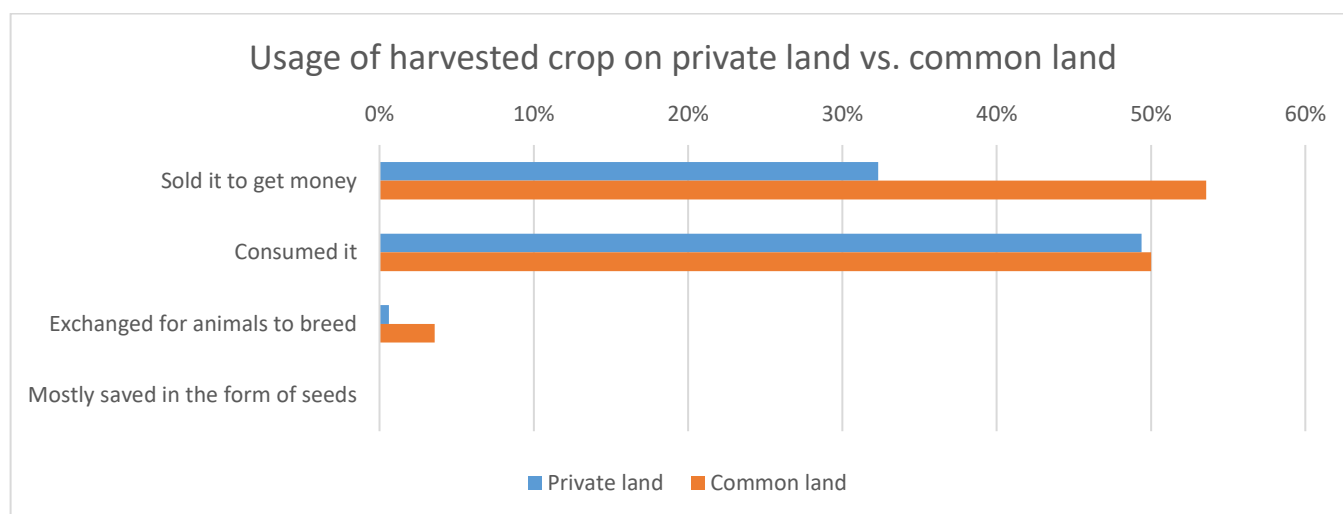
When interrogating the land size that the respondents with common land intended to use or is using for the current season, results were distributed evenly with 36% of the respondents saying that they will cultivate on a smaller size of land. Majority attributed this decision to risk of flooding. This is the same reason that respondent with private land gave for cultivating smaller pieces of land.

COMPARED to the land that you cultivated LAST YEAR, land cultivated or will be of a larger size, equal or smaller SIZE?

	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Cultivating LARGER size of land</i>	36%	33%	0%	60%	14%	32%
<i>Cultivating the SAME size of land</i>	27%	67%	100%	20%	14%	32%
<i>Cultivating SMALLER size of land</i>	36%	0%	0%	20%	71%	36%

Table 36: Size of land cultivated this year

The importance of the common land lays in the fact that this kind of land is more likely to be used to sell to the market, that means it is often an important step to make farmers more market oriented



The same suggestion is provided by the following graph, which shows the importance of common land for the communities: it is easy to see that this is particularly high in the community classified Agriculturalist, where strongest is the farming sector.

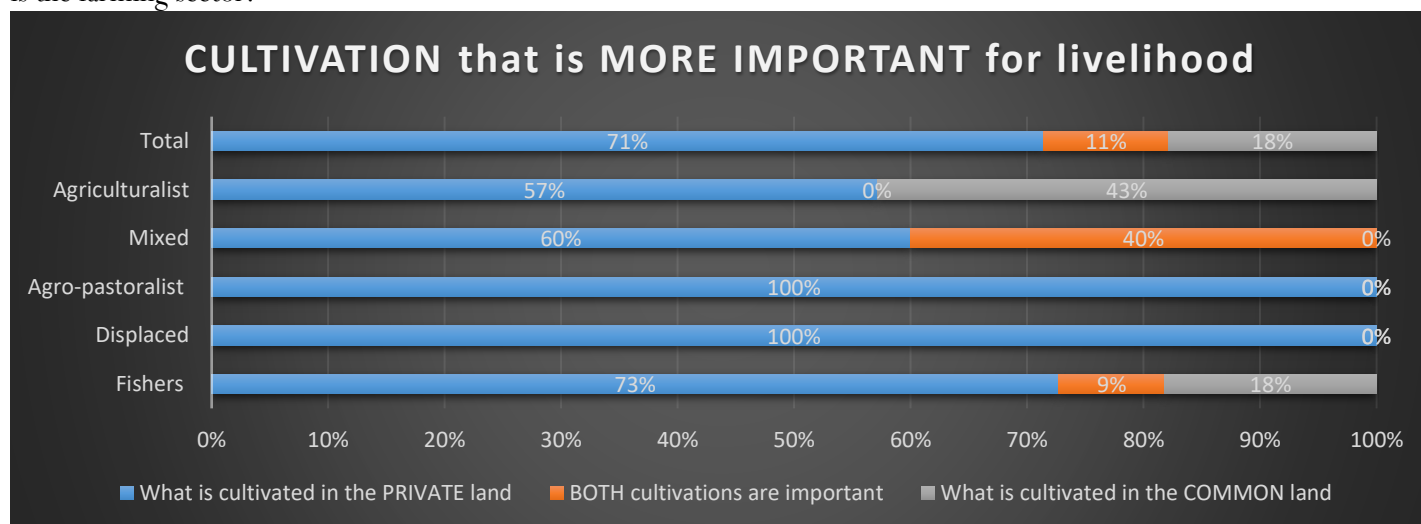


Figure 13: Best land for commercial cultivation

Finally, it should be noted that, the production farmed in common fields, in addition to be more likely used to get cash, it is more likely to lead to productive investments, as it is revealed by the fact that higher is the share of respondents stating that the cash obtained is used for the purchases of agricultural inputs or the payment of labourers.



People for development

MONEY USAGE	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	COUNTY
Soap / Oil	43%	100%	50%	100%	67%	60%
School Fees / medication	0%	100%	50%	0%	67%	27%
Clothing	43%	100%	50%	100%	67%	60%
Basic food	86%	100%	50%	100%	100%	87%
Agricultural inputs / Payment of labourers	14%	0%	50%	100%	67%	40%
Nutrient-rich food (meat, pulses, eggs, gnuts etc.)	14%	100%	0%	0%	33%	20%
Other goods or services	29%	0%	0%	0%	33%	20%

Overall, this evidence suggests that common farming, for many farmers, is an intermediary step leading to become more market-oriented farmers. Humanitarians should consider that and should not favour farming occurring in family lands as opposed to common lands.

CROPS FARMING

Now that we have established that despite the many challenges that this community face, ownership of land is important especially for cultivation. In this section, the different crops that are planted in order of preference will be featured, community perception to storage of seeds to be used in the next season, different methods of cultivation amongst other things. To start us off, the assessment will reveal the most cultivated food.

% of HHs by type of food farmed	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Beans	83%	52%	71%	68%	85%	74%
Maize	83%	44%	74%	68%	84%	73%
Tomatoes	66%	41%	68%	64%	85%	68%
simsim	59%	44%	61%	50%	60%	56%
watermelons	55%	33%	45%	36%	64%	50%
Onion	76%	15%	45%	9%	44%	40%
Groundnuts	38%	15%	29%	23%	40%	31%
Banana	55%	4%	42%	5%	31%	29%
Lemon	41%	4%	39%	5%	40%	29%
Pepper	48%	7%	39%	0%	29%	27%
Spinach	45%	4%	32%	0%	31%	25%
Carrots	48%	11%	32%	0%	22%	24%
Mango	41%	7%	32%	0%	27%	24%

Table 37: Crops cultivated

When it came to storage for later of consumption, the same order as that of cultivation was adopted only that this time simsim was preferred to tomatoes.

% of HHs by type of cultivation	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Maize	83%	48%	74%	64%	85%	74%
Beans	72%	44%	65%	50%	78%	65%
simsim	34%	15%	42%	5%	33%	28%
Tomatoes	28%	7%	32%	18%	27%	24%
Onion	28%	0%	35%	0%	20%	18%
water melons	24%	4%	26%	5%	24%	18%
Lemon	24%	0%	32%	0%	16%	16%
Spinach	28%	0%	32%	0%	11%	15%
Banana	28%	0%	26%	0%	15%	15%
Pepper	24%	0%	32%	0%	11%	14%

Table 38: Seed storage

From the analysis above, we find that maize and beans are staple foods in the area. This is not a new concept especially in the context since these types of dry cereals can stay for quite a long time under specific conditions that are quite available to most people. Simsim is also noticeable, important as it is quite a nice reach in fibre, good source of Vitamin D and even aid in the formation of blood cells. While interrogating the seeds that the respondents would prefer to receive for cultivation, majority went for maize and beans – another demonstration of the prevailing habit of farming for self-consumption.

WHICH crop or vegetable SEED YOU WOULD LIKE THE MOST to receive to cultivate?	Score
Maize	56%
Onion	13%
Beans	12%
Vegetables	9%
Simsim	6%
Tomatoes	2%
Spinach	1%
Groundnuts	1%

Table 39: Seeds to be supported with

Farmers had different sources from which they got their farm inputs and tools. Some tend to buy and borrow them, while others produce the farm inputs and tools themselves. 75% of the respondents preferred to buy from town and a 1% of the population preferred to buy from sellers who pass by. This could be attributed to quality and reliability of the items bought from town as compared to those that hawked. Another factor could be price, where we could assume that items in town were sold at lower a price. The next group is those that borrowed all their farm inputs and tools. This could be attributed poor agriculture culture, and it goes along with evidence shown before, which suggested that few farmers save seeds. We can also not avoid the lack of resources, from the assessment, we can

assume that 11% of population in the surveyed are very vulnerable, since they could not afford to purchase farm inputs and tools. The graph below gives an illustration of the status in this community.

Source of basic agricultural inputs and access to advanced tools for farming	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Shop in town	75%	87%	77%	75%	85%	80%
Borrow	13%	20%	14%	25%	13%	15%
From community members	13%	0%	14%	0%	11%	9%
Sellers who pass by	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	2%
No purchase of inputs or tools	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Making use of advanced tools	60%	20%	39%	24%	25%	34%

Table 40: Source for agricultural input

FARMING and CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Methodology or practice adopted when carry out any agricultural practice in a big way influences the harvest in that season. One of the key factors that a farmer has to keep in mind is the terrain of land and the type of crop. When looking at the cultivation practice, majority of the respondents preferred intercropping which was followed by crop rotation. Some farmers incorporated more than one agriculture practice though this group was quite small.

% of HHs by PLANTING PRACTICES	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Intercropping	41%	41%	32%	55%	51%	45%
Crop Rotation	62%	26%	39%	23%	33%	37%
Mono-cropping	0%	11%	3%	0%	2%	3%
Strip cropping	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Relay cropping	21%	22%	13%	9%	24%	19%
None of the above	3%	4%	0%	5%	2%	2%
Fallowing (Leaving part of the land to fallow some seasons)	17%	15%	16%	0%	11%	12%

Table 41: Planting methods

In terms of land preparation and in an endeavour to keep the soil fertile, majority of the respondents adopted traditional and unsustainable methods like bush burning. On the contrary, unfortunately, more advanced farming practices such as timely weeding are used by very few farmers. Table below is a representation of the different cultivation practices adopted.

% of HHs by CULTIVATION PRACTICES	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Burning of bushes for clearing the land</i>	45%	41%	42%	45%	49%	45%



People for development

<i>Bush clearance (before the beginning of the season)</i>	62%	41%	45%	59%	73%	59%
<i>Timely weeding</i>	34%	11%	6%	0%	13%	13%
<i>Timely planting (at the onset)</i>	3%	0%	10%	5%	2%	4%
<i>Timely harvesting (at harvest maturity)</i>	7%	19%	13%	9%	9%	11%
<i>Thinning</i>	7%	4%	3%	0%	11%	6%
<i>Pest and disease control/management</i>	34%	26%	16%	14%	25%	24%
<i>Timely tillage/ploughing (before the beginning of the season)</i>	14%	19%	13%	0%	7%	10%
<i>Gap filling (within 2 weeks after planting)</i>	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table 42: Fertility management

Lower Juba climatic condition is known to be dry and humid with rainfall fluctuating from low to moderate. For such a climatic condition, soil and water conservation technique adopted by farmers becomes key in general performance of crop yield. The table below shows practice adopted by farmers:

<i>% of HHs by CONSERVATION PRACTICES</i>	<i>Fishers</i>	<i>Displaced</i>	<i>Agri pastoralist</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Agriculturalist</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Terracing</i>	10%	19%	6%	32%	15%	15%
<i>Mulching</i>	7%	7%	19%	0%	20%	13%
<i>Grassing water ways</i>	31%	11%	23%	27%	22%	23%
<i>Cover Cropping</i>	3%	4%	6%	5%	2%	4%
<i>Contour Planting</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
<i>None of the above</i>	14%	22%	13%	14%	16%	16%
<i>Conservation tillage</i>	31%	0%	10%	5%	20%	15%

Table 43: Soil preservation

Knowledge on variety of seeds and productivity was somewhat evenly distributed with 68% of the respondents aware of seeds variety. 55 % of the farmers that were aware of the different variety of seeds used prime quality seeds. Innovation in agriculture is also widely not utilized in the Lower Juba region since only 35% used advanced tools/systems to farm. Innovation adopted included use of ox and tractor for land preparation and basic irrigation systems like treadle pump.

The limitation in innovation has a direct effect to nature of planting seasons. This is mainly because the practice subjects most farmers to seasonal planting which in most cases is not profitable since goods are flooded in the market at the same time. The case in lower Juba is no different as since only 34% farmers can get water almost throughout the year for the plants. The graph below is an illustration of the situation in Lower Juba.

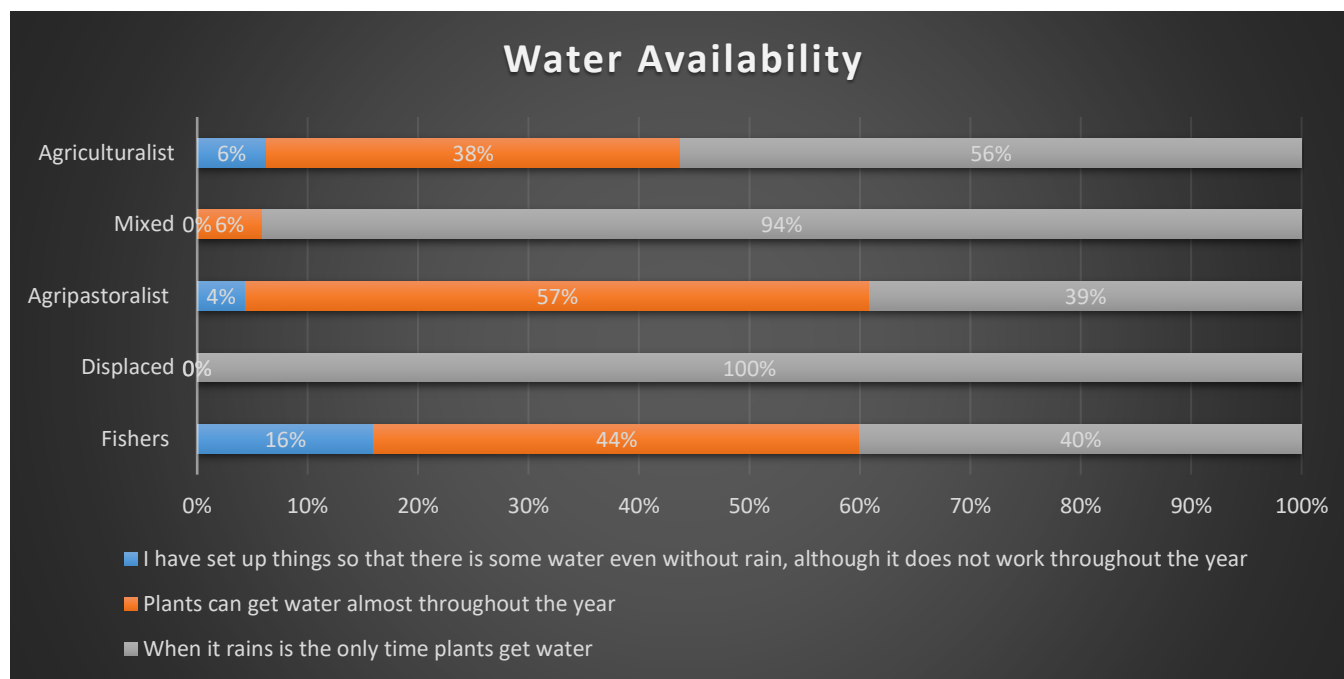


Table 44: Water availability

In table 33, the report illustrated the importance of farming to households which is attributed to the significant role the members play in labour provision. At this stage, we are going to look at additional labour that is acquired and the reason for additional labour. To start us off, the observation is that 70% of the respondent never looked for additional labour besides the household members. Only 9% used casual labourers who are paid on a daily basis while the rest either got labour in exchange for food or on a reciprocity basis.

<i>% of HHs employing labour beside family members</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>No use of labour</i>	55%	52%	74%	77%	80%	70%
<i>Community members, in exchange for food</i>	7%	4%	0%	0%	2%	2%
<i>Community members, on a reciprocity basis</i>	17%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%
<i>Community members, in exchange for money</i>	7%	0%	3%	0%	4%	3%
<i>Casual Labour (per day)</i>	14%	7%	3%	0%	5%	6%
<i>Other people</i>	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table 45: Labour

It good to observe that 17% of farmers live a little of the farm produce left in the farm that ends up not being used or consumed. We could assume that this happens mainly because of insecurity that makes the land inaccessible,



distance of farm from the village that could discourage the farmers to go collect the last of his/her harvest, land dispute among other things.

SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

This paper acknowledges that agriculture is key in the community, it also realises that despite the crucial role agriculture has to development both economically and socially to the community, it also recognizes that the community in question have faced and is still facing challenges that are catalysed by the political instability in the country.

94% of the community highlighted that they have never received training in crop or vegetable production. From the findings that have been illustrated in the report so far, we cannot conclude that the community is very knowledgeable and in no need for trainings.

% of HHs Ever received farming training	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Yes	16%	7%	9%	6%	0%	6%

Additionally, when looking at source of seeds, we find that 69% of the population in Lower Juba purchase their seeds while 29% store harvest to use as seeds. We have a 1% that get their seeds from NGOs and 2% that receive the seeds as gifts. From this data, it becomes clear why some members resulted to plant on a smaller piece compared to the previous season while only very few farmers planted prime seeds.

Reliance on seeds distributed (source of seeds cultivated)	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
SEEDS - Own stocks	45%	15%	35%	14%	31%	29%
SEEDS - Purchase	79%	44%	65%	68%	78%	69%
SEEDS - Gifts	3%	0%	0%	5%	4%	2%
SEEDS - NGOs	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	1%

ACCESS TO WATER

Water is not only an essential ingredient to human survival but also a staple for agricultural activity. For Lower Juba community, accessibility and reliability of water is not very good because 74% of the community affirmed that their main source of water change depending on the season. Additionally, 54% have to walk between 30 to 60 min to the nearest water source and back while a 2% have to walk for over 4hours to get water and back.

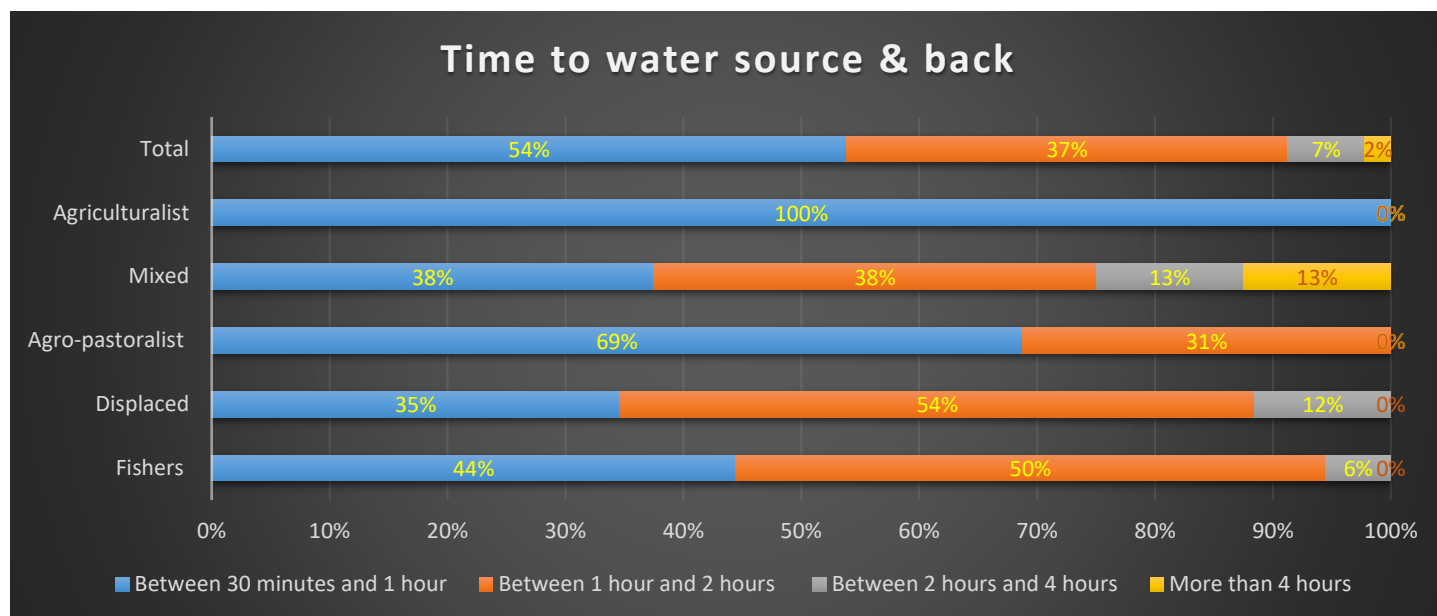


Figure 14: Distance to water source

Data further revealed that 85% of people who go to get water from main water source are adults above 18yrs of age. Majority had to get water on a daily basis. Results revealed that 29% of a people who went once every week or less often took between one and two hours from water source and back.

How often does someone from your household go to the water source for water?	Between 1 hour and 2 hours	Between 2 and 3 hours	Between 3 and 4 hours	Between 4 and 5 hours	Less than 1 hour	Total
2 times per day	43%	6%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Daily	29%	58%	0%	88%	59%	63%
More than 2 times per day	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	2%
Once every two or three days	0%	30%	100%	9%	28%	24%
Once every week or less often	29%	0%	0%	0%	7%	5%

Table 46: Distance to water source

Despite the challenges of water accessibility, 88% of the areas assessed had no water management or user committee to deal with the problem of water.

MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE

As maize and beans are also self-consumed, tomatoes are produced mostly for sale in the market.

Production for sale	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
---------------------	---------	-----------	------------------	-------	-----------------	-------



People for development

<i>Tomatoes</i>	48%	33%	42%	45%	67%	51%
<i>Beans</i>	59%	37%	32%	27%	56%	45%
<i>Maize</i>	55%	30%	32%	27%	49%	41%
<i>Simsim</i>	41%	33%	32%	18%	45%	37%
<i>Onion</i>	52%	15%	48%	5%	42%	35%
<i>water melons</i>	41%	19%	32%	18%	45%	34%
<i>Groundnuts</i>	31%	15%	26%	0%	27%	22%
<i>Carrots</i>	38%	4%	35%	5%	22%	22%
<i>Spinach</i>	41%	0%	26%	0%	27%	21%
<i>Pepper</i>	38%	4%	35%	0%	20%	21%
<i>Banana</i>	34%	0%	29%	0%	27%	21%
<i>Lemon</i>	31%	4%	32%	0%	24%	20%
<i>Mango</i>	31%	4%	23%	0%	24%	18%

Table 47: Crops mostly sold

Produce and market

In as much as the data above reveals that commercial farming was practiced, the production that is sold is quite low at 31% of the total production. 9% is given for free, while the remaining 61% is consumed. Using this data, it would be interesting to see the level of effort visa vie either the innovations adopted, size of land owned, ownership of livestock and determine whether it in any way influenced the way in which produced was used. From the table below, the observation is that farmers that used advanced faming techniques like oxen plough or advanced tools sold most of the produced as compared to the average total for produce consumed while livestock owners and mono-crop cultivator consumed more are compared to average total of produce produced The table below gives an illustration of this.

<i>Use of Production</i>	Produce	Oxen plough	advanced tool or system of farm	mono-crop cultivator	small holder <1acre	Livestock ownership
<i>Average of PERCENTAGE (from 0 to 100) you normally CONSUME in the household?</i>	61%	59	53	63	60	64
<i>Average of PERCENTAGE (from 0 to 100) normally GIVEN OUT FOR FREE?</i>	9%	13	16	12	11	9
<i>Average of PERCENTAGE (from 0 to 100) commonly SOLD or EXCHANGED for something else?</i>	31%	39	33	29	33	31

Table 48: Produce use and innovations

44% of the farmers reported to take farm produce to a faraway market (possibly the one located in the city of Kismayo) while 29% sold their produce in the local market. Data below gives an illustration of market and supply of goods to the market.



People for development

<i>To whom / where do you sell your produce?</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>You take it to a faraway market</i>	45%	37%	48%	45%	44%	44%
<i>You take it to the local market</i>	41%	11%	16%	23%	42%	29%
<i>I do not sell it out</i>	14%	48%	26%	23%	13%	23%
<i>I do not sell it out</i>	0%	0%	6%	5%	0%	2%
<i>Buyers from far away counties come to my area and buy it</i>	0%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%
<i>To community members</i>	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	1%

Table 49: Supply for market produce

Majority of the farmers mostly considered the best price that they get for their produce in the further away market. Still, considering that the assessment has seen most farmers practicing seasonal farming and additional planting almost similar crops, this tells us that the supply is high compared to demand in the community thus the low or not good prices in the locality. The table below highlights other consideration for choosing a market.

<i>% of HHs by REASON FOR SELLING IN THAT PARTICULAR MARKET</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>I get the best price at this market</i>	66%	44%	61%	59%	73%	63%
<i>No economic means to transport to other markets</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
<i>Poor road conditions spoil the produce/do not allow for reaching other markets</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<i>Because I sell little and it is not worth to travel</i>	3%	4%	0%	0%	2%	2%
<i>Insecurity on roads</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<i>I am not aware of prices at other markets so I do not know if it is worth it</i>	3%	4%	6%	5%	0%	3%
<i>Other reasons</i>	10%	4%	10%	9%	9%	9%

Table 50: Factors for choosing a market

LIVESTOCK FARMING

Livestock farming can be a very lucrative business if handled and managed in the right manner. Somali as a country is known to be dominated by pastoralist communities who own camels, cows, sheep, and goat amongst other animals. Livestock animals are held in very high esteem. The camel specifically is held with high regard because it is not only pricier than most animals but also play other key roles like transportation of goods and people, not to forget it is also a delicacy. For lower Juba land community, the assessment revealed 41% of the population owned livestock. Sheep and goats are the most common animals. The table below gives a summary of how livestock ownership was distributed to the different communities and livestock owned. Surprisingly, the community where animal rearing is more common is the most coastal community, an indication of the relative wealth of this area, but also of the



People for development

complementarity between fishing and animal rearing, as opposed to the problems related to combining animal and agricultural farming (see cause of conflicts below).

<i>Animal farming</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Livestock owners</i>	62%	30%	16%	32%	53%	41%
<i>Livestock owners: Cattle/Cows</i>	37%	4%	10%	14%	11%	14%
<i>Livestock owners: Sheep/Goats</i>	51%	30%	13%	18%	51%	36%
<i>Livestock owners: Ducks/Turkeys/Chickens</i>	37%	4%	3%	0%	9%	11%
<i>Livestock owners; Other animals</i>	0%	4%	0%	5%	4%	2%

Table 51: Livestock ownership

On average, people with goat and sheep have around 10 of them.

<i>Average number of animals owned</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Average of How many CATTLE/COWS do you have?</i>	5	10	4	8	5	6
<i>Average of How many SHEEP/GOATS do you have?</i>	12	8	14	6	12	11
<i>Average of How many Camels do you have?</i>	4	0	2	2	0	1

Table 52: Quantity of livestock

78% of farmers affirmed that they have vaccinated the animals at some point while the rest had never vaccinated. Additionally, 48% of farmers breed animals in groups. Majority of the community members attributed the reason for breeding cattle to be purely household consumption. This had 78% representation. The graph below gives a representation of for the different building reasons in the communities of Lower Juba.

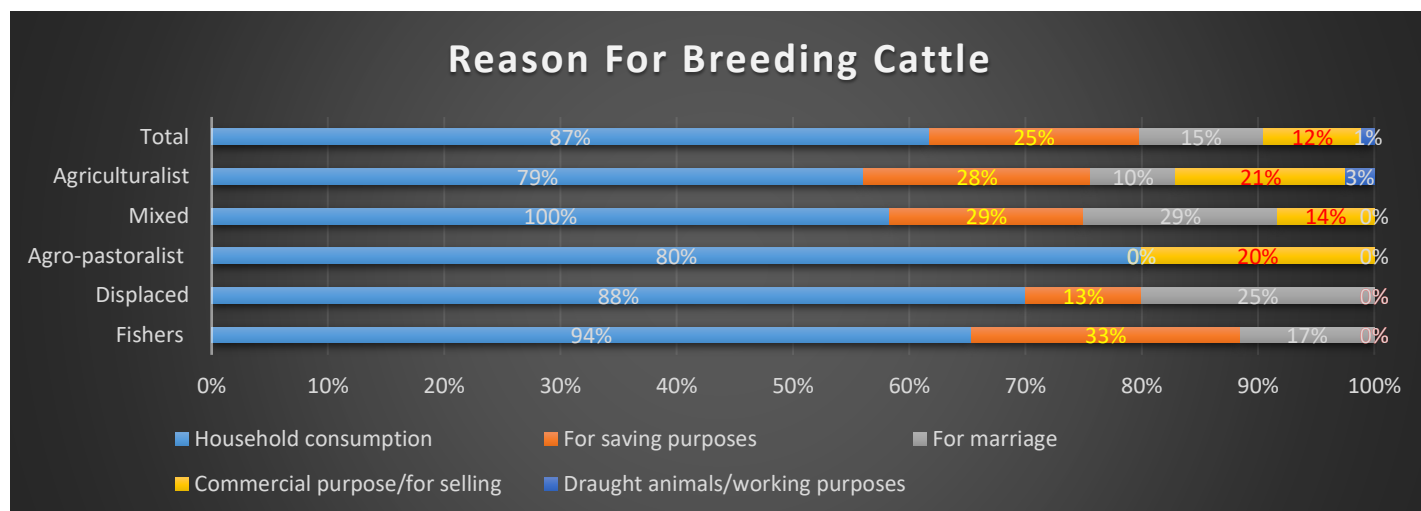


Figure 15: Reason for breeding cattle

CATTLE SALE

From the data above, we observe that only 12% of the farmers keep livestock for commercial purposes, regardless of this, the assessment revealed that 67% of the farmers had sold some livestock at some point in their life while 33% have never sold any livestock. This data could be interpreted to mean that in times of crisis, livestock come in as a crucial way of getting quick money to deal with challenges. Additionally, on livestock selling, 57% of the farmers had sold less animals in the year that the assessment was being done as compared to the previous year. The table below gives a picture of farmers who have sold animals at some point against sales done this year.

<i>% of HHs with livestock</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>Who have sold livestock</i>	72%	63%	40%	86%	66%	67%
<i>This year more were sold</i>	100%	25%	100%	33%	36%	43%
<i>This year fewer were sold</i>	0%	75%	0%	67%	64%	57%

Table 53: Animal sale

While looking at market for livestock, the assessment does not only consider commercial livestock farmers, but also looks at farmers who have at some point sold an animal. From this assessment, 49% of the farmers travel to the nearest market to sell animals while only 4% sold to community members. The table below summarizes findings on market to animals for this community.

<i>% of HHs by market of sale</i>	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
<i>You travel to the nearest market</i>	38%	40%	50%	33%	63%	49%
<i>To buyers from local market who come to buy it in your area</i>	54%	20%	0%	50%	32%	38%



People for development

*You travel to a faraway market
To buyers from far away markets
who come to buy it in your areas
To community members
You travel to a faraway market in
another country*

8%	40%	0%	17%	0%	9%
0%	0%	50%	0%	11%	7%
0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	4%
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 54: Animal market

Just like animals, the farmers preferred the different methods mostly because they got the best price in the market. From the table below, you will notice that despite Somalia having security challenges, the targeted community was never afraid of transporting cattle due to insecurity.

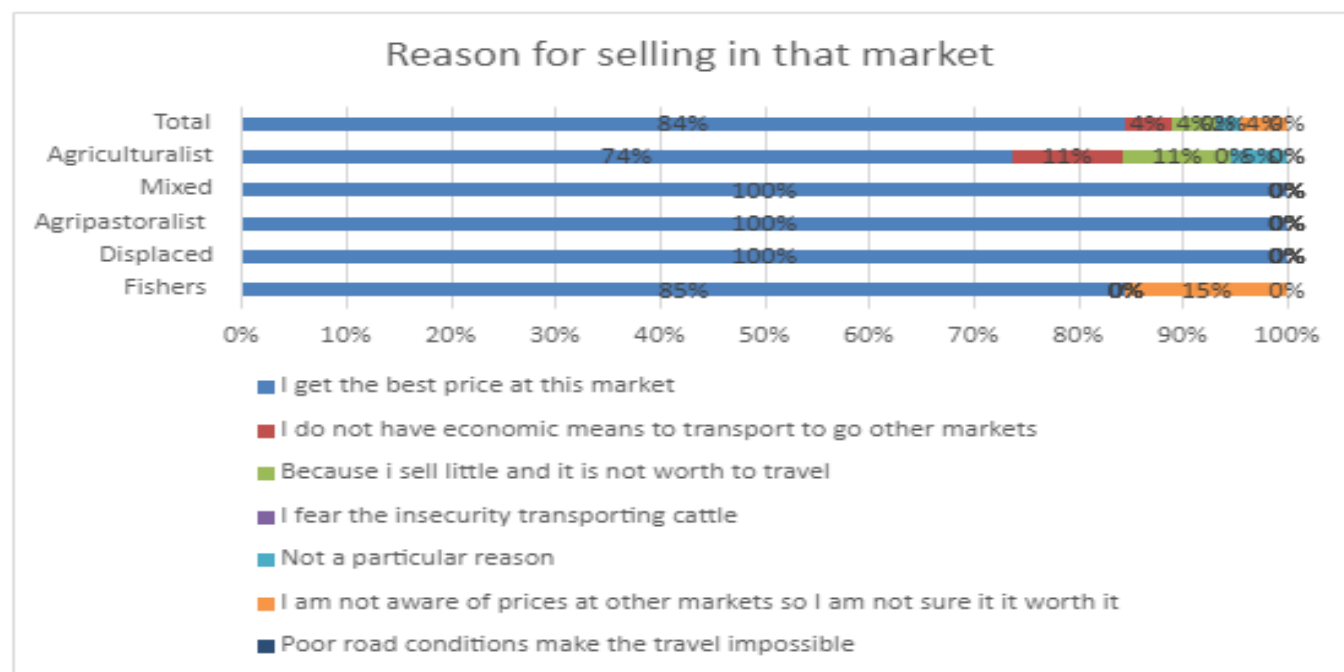


Figure 16: Reason for choosing a market

For farmers with either cows, sheep or goats, 93% reported that their livestock had produced milk in the past seasons. Out of this group, 14% of this people sold milk and on average the farmers produced 3 litres of milk in a day, which is quite a low yield. Fisher's community produced on average 6 litres of milk in a day followed by displaced community.

% HHs of Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Agriculturalist	Total
animal herders				



People for development

Who fetches milk	100%	100%	50%	100%	93%
Who sells milk	47%	13%	0%	0%	14%
	6	2	1	1	3

Table 55: Milk production

In accessibility for water, majority of the farmers walked for less than 30minutes to access water for their animals while an 8% of farmers walked for more than 4hours.

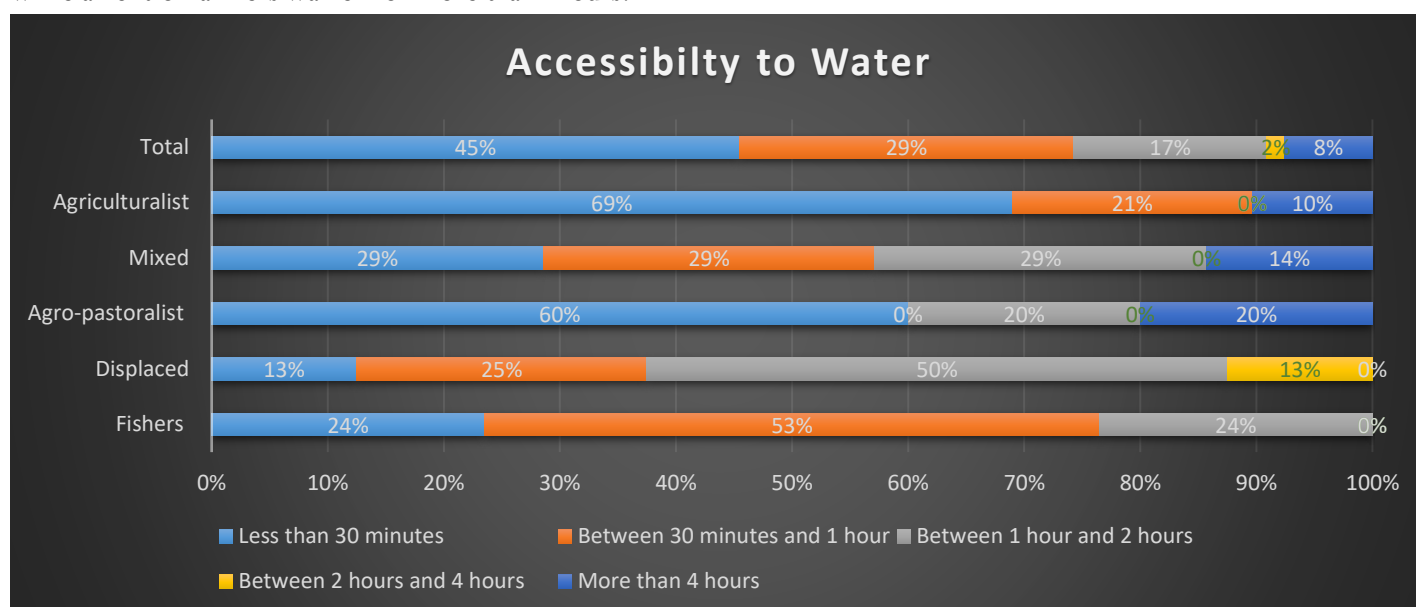


Figure 17: Accessibly of water for animals

70% of the community members get milk from their animals. Community producing most milk is the mixed community at 86% followed by fisher's communities at 82%. Sale of milk is very limited and works only in the community of fishers where people have more cash to buy it

% HHs of animal herders	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Who fetch milk	82%	50%	80%	86%	62%	70%
Who sells milk	47%	13%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Average milk production per day	6.2	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.8
who sell half or most of the milk produced	55%	13%	0%	0%	0%	NA

Table: Milk production and sale

Most animals are kept within the village where the farmers lived while an 18% of the farmers had their animals located several hours away from the village. Majority of the farmers with animals within the village were displaced and Agri pastoralists communities.

WHERE are most of your animal?	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	TOTAL
Within the village	44%	75%	75%	57%	64%	60%
Less than 30 minutes of walk away from the village	44%	0%	0%	0%	24%	23%
Several hours of walk away from the village	11%	25%	25%	43%	12%	18%

Table 56: Animal shelter location

One of the main challenges that was highlighted to come with ownership of cattle was conflict among community members. One of the major conflicts arose due to land used for grazing animals, Mixed and agriculturalist communities experienced this most at 71% and 60% respectively. Other challenges were with crop farmers where animals strayed into other people farms; then there was water source for animals to drink.

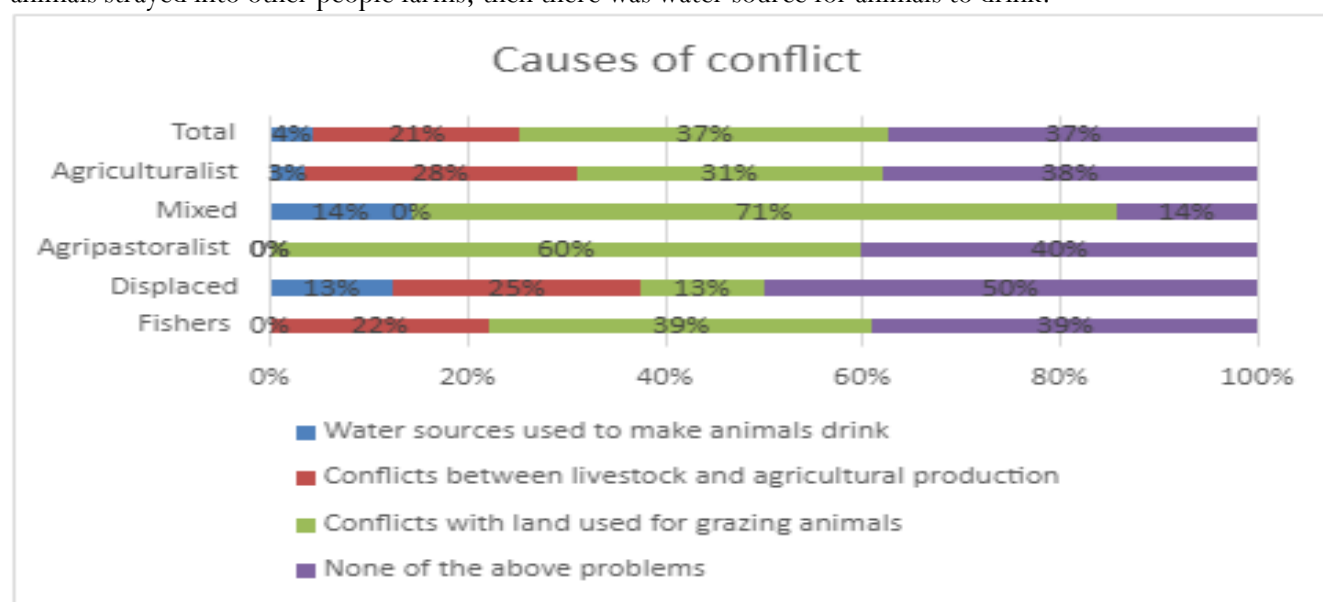


Figure 18: Causes of conflict

Other challenges for livestock owners were pest and disease which was stated by 91%, lack of veterinary services, water and grazing pasture. It's also good to not that the data is a representation of most mentioned challenges by respondents.

% of HHs by type of cultivation	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Pest and diseases	94%	100%	60%	86%	93%	91%



People for development

Lack of veterinary services	50%	75%	20%	100%	72%	66%
Lack of water	22%	88%	20%	100%	0%	28%
Lack of grazing pastures	39%	50%	0%	43%	31%	34%
Cattle raiding	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Insecurity-Conflict	0%	13%	0%	14%	3%	4%
Others	0%	13%	20%	0%	0%	3%
no customers	0%	0%	20%	0%	3%	3%
Inability to access communal grazing lands	0%	0%	0%	14%	7%	4%

Table 57: Challenges of livestock rearing

81% of the community in the targeted are experienced loss of livestock in the recent past. When we interrogate further to establish the type of animals that were mostly affected, study showed that 86% of the animals that died were sheep and goats followed by cows at 11%.

% of HHs reporting animal death due to sickness	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Any animal	100%	63%	80%	71%	76%	81%
Sheep/ Goats	94%	100%	60%	60%	88%	86%
Cattle/ Cows	6%	0%	20%	40%	8%	11%
Others	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	2%
Ducks/ Turkeys/ Chickens	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%
COUNTY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reporting many/very many deaths	22%	60%	60%	80%	42%	42%

Table 58: Animal death

Most livestock farmers in lower Juba have not been receiving support while 12% have received inputs for livestock production. Looking at some of the challenges that were highlighted in tables above, sensitizations on animal health and veterinary services appear as a good starting point to offer support.

% of HHs by type of cultivation	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
No support	72%	88%	100%	100%	76%	81%
Money/loans	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Other kind of support	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	6%
Inputs for livestock production	28%	0%	0%	0%	10%	12%
Animals	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%

Table 59: Support needed in livestock rearing

FISHING

Somalia has almost half its boundaries lying on the Indian Ocean. Moving inland, renowned rivers like the Juba and Shabelle are located. The latter passes through the lower Juba region and empties into the Somalia Sea at Gobweyn. The survey revealed that only 12% of population in lower Juba practiced fishing.



% of HHs fishing	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Yes	55%	0%	10%	0%	0%	12%
No	45%	100%	90%	100%	100%	88%
COUNTY	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 60: Data on Fishing

Out of the population practicing fishing, 79% of them used it as a primary source of income. From the table below, you will notice that apart from the fisher's communities, agri pastoralist also practice fishing but mostly as a secondary source of income.

Was fishing a primary or secondary source of income for your household during the last 12 months?	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Total
Primary source of income	88%	33%	79%
Secondary source of income	13%	67%	21%

Table 61: Fishing and income

From data above, it's clear that most people who fish do it for commercial reason. In fact, 58% of most fishers consumed a very small fraction of their catch, while 5% consumed a big fraction but less than half of the catch..

What percentage of the fish you self-consume in relation the entire catch?	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Total
A big fraction but less than half	6%	0%	5%
A very small fraction	63%	33%	58%
almost all, I sell just a little	6%	67%	16%
More or less half	13%	0%	11%
More than half of the entire catch?	13%	0%	11%

Table 62: Fish consumption

It should be noted that fishing is not a full-time occupation for some. 47% of the fishers reported spending between 3-10 days of their time fishing the last month, followed closely by a 37% of fishers who took more than 10 days fishing.

About how many days did you spend fishing during the last month (30 days)	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Total
between 3 days and 10 days	56%	0%	47%
more than 10 days	31%	67%	37%
not more than 2 to 3 days	13%	33%	16%

Table 63: Time spent fishing

Looking at the resources required for fishing, results revealed that 53% of fishers did not own a boat. Out of fishers that owned a boat, 78% the boats were non-motorized

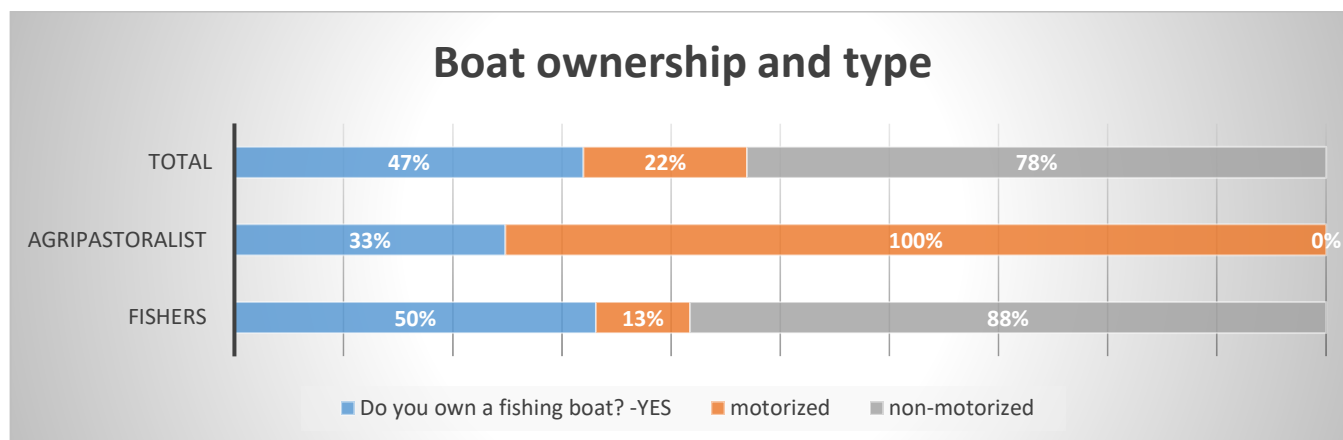


Figure 19: Boat owners and type

For fishers that did not own a boat, 1/3 of them either borrowed or shared boats. The remaining 70% did neither but still fished. It would be interesting to understand the fishing methods employed without the use of boats. Looking at the condition of the boats, 78% of the boats need repair and 22% of the boats were not usable. Slight shift to nets and survey shows 53% of the fishers owning nets. Out of the 53% that owned nets, 10% of these nets were in a good state.

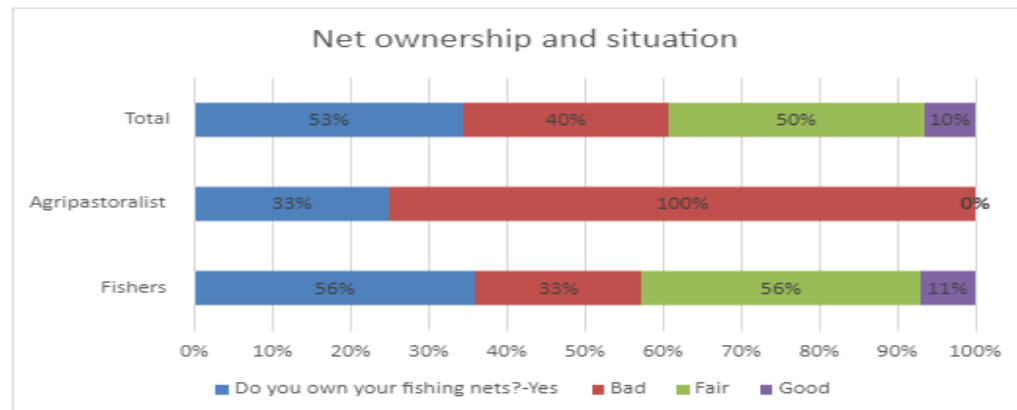


Figure 20: Net ownership and situation

Looking at distance to the offshore, most fishers were located less than 5km away from the offshore while 11% were very close to the waterbody.

Where do you fish in relation to your village?	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Total
between 5 to 10 km offshore	19%	33%	21%
less than 5 km from my home	69%	67%	68%
nearby	13%	0%	11%

Table 64 Distance to fishing space:



Just like any agricultural activities, there are seasons when the chosen trade seems to thrive most, for fishers, most of them said that the month of October, November and December had the highest catch of fish while January, February and April had the lowest catch.

What month is the fish catch usually the highest? (do not indicate more than three months)	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Total
October November December	38%	33%	37%
November December	13%	0%	11%
March November December	13%	0%	11%
Jan Feb March	0%	67%	11%
October November	13%	0%	11%
October	6%	0%	5%

Table 65: Seasons with highest catch

What month is the fish catch usually the lowest? (do not indicate more than three months)	Fishers	Agri pastoralist	Total
Feb March April	19%	0%	16%
Jan Feb March April	19%	0%	16%
March April May	13%	0%	11%
June July	13%	0%	11%
Jan Feb March	13%	0%	11%
October November December	0%	67%	11%
April August September	6%	0%	5%

Table 66: Seasons with lowest catch

When it comes to market, a huge percentage of the fishers sold their catch to markets outside the community. We could assume that since fishers are located new water bodies, community members in the same village catch their own fish for consumption hence the lack of market in their villages.

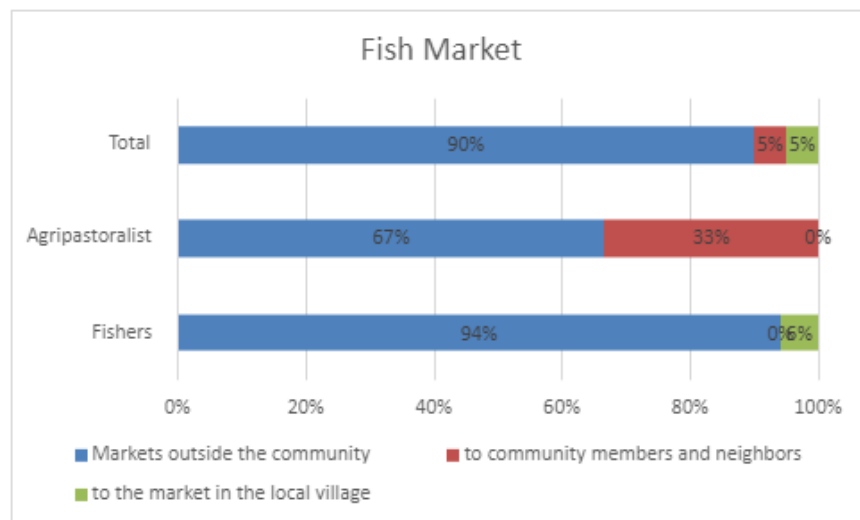


Figure 21: Fish market

MARKET ACCESIBILITY

For any livelihood activity, one of the key factors that regulates performance is accessibility of market. This section is going to interrogate different aspects of the market like distance, price of goods and market frequency amongst other things and eventually have a general overview of the market context in Lower Juba region.

To start us off, we will look at frequency to market and distance from village to market. Survey revealed that 32% of people visit the market once a month while 25% visit the market once every week. On average, the people take 3 hours to reach the market with the fishers' communities taking on average an hour to reach the market. From the table below, you will notice that communities that took longer periods before visiting the market were located far away and vice versa.

ACCESS TO (CONSUMER) MARKETS	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agricultura list	Total
2 times or more per week	34%	15%	32%	5%	0%	15%
Once every week	34%	22%	16%	48%	18%	25%
Once every 2 weeks	14%	15%	13%	14%	13%	13%
Once per moth	14%	41%	32%	24%	40%	32%
Only few times per year	3%	7%	6%	10%	29%	14%
hours to reach the market	1	2	3	3	4	3

Table 67: Market visits frequency

In addition to distance that reduces the frequencies to the market, the main challenge to reach the market is related to the high price of transport.



People for development

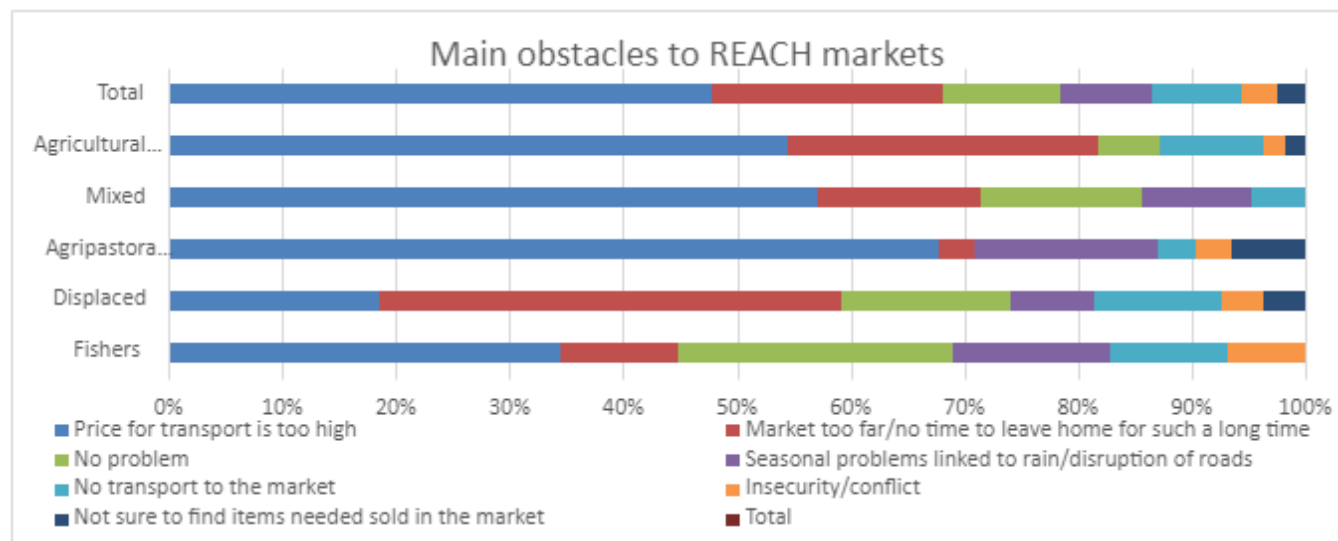


Figure 22: Obstacles to reaching the market

Since accessibility and purchase to the market is somewhat a challenge in this region, members of the community sometimes exchanged goods with their neighbours. The fishers and agri pastoralist communities did barter trade more often as compared to others.

How often are goods exchanged among neighbours	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
In the last 2 weeks	62%	46%	55%	45%	44%	50%
It never happens	38%	54%	45%	55%	56%	50%

Table 68: Frequency on good exchange in community

As for people that never practiced barter trade, they attributed this mainly to not receiving what they wanted or lacking goods to exchange among other reasons.

Obstacles to more exchanges among neighbours	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
I do not have anything to give to them in exchange	25%	41%	21%	33%	34%	31%
They do not have what I need	54%	41%	39%	56%	47%	47%
Other reasons	21%	18%	39%	11%	19%	22%

Table 69: Barter trade and challenge

Majority of the households who traded in the market mostly traded agricultural produce. The order of preference of the market produce reflects activities practiced in this region. From the table below you will notice that the total does accumulate to 100% and this is because the data is representation of what respondents selected bearing in mind, they could select more than one item.

HHs selling to the market	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
agricultural	69%	52%	55%	45%	78%	63%



People for development

no, I do not sell or sell very little	21%	48%	42%	50%	22%	34%
livestock	34%	11%	6%	5%	7%	12%
fishery products	38%	0%	3%	0%	0%	7%
other production	0%	0%	3%	5%	0%	1%

Table 70: Agricultural produce sale

In an earlier section, we had seen that people take on average 4hrs to reach the market, on this section we are going to look at the means of transport used to take produce to the market. Findings showed that 58% of the people used cars while 42% of them used animal-pulled cart. It's also good to note that there was 11% of the people who took their products by foot.

EXPENDITURE

This section will look at spending habits. To begin with, survey revealed that most people spent their money buying cereals while least money was spent on buying pulses, roots and tubers as highlighted below:

Most commonly purchased items (% of HHs) by categories (food, non-food, and other goods or services)	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Cereals (Sorghum, maize, rice, wheat, bread)	76%	70%	61%	82%	84%	76%
Sugar, honey, sweets	55%	56%	71%	68%	71%	65%
Oil, fat and butter	38%	48%	71%	59%	67%	59%
Milk, yoghurt, cheese	41%	41%	45%	32%	51%	44%
All other food items (salt, coffee, tea, etc.)	17%	15%	13%	14%	22%	17%
Meat, fish, eggs and poultry (beef, goat, pork, sheep, game)	10%	0%	26%	0%	9%	10%
Fruits (oranges, mangoes, banana, etc.)	14%	15%	3%	0%	5%	7%
Vegetables (pumpkins, okra, green leaves etc.)	14%	19%	3%	0%	2%	7%
Pulses (Groundnuts, legumes, sesame, beans etc.)	10%	7%	3%	5%	2%	5%
Roots and tubers (sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cassava yam etc.)	7%	4%	3%	5%	0%	3%

Table 71: Most incurred food items expenses

With regard to investment and assets the most common purchases regard the farming sector.

Most commonly purchased items (% of HHs) by categories	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Agricultural tools, seeds, Hiring labour	55%	59%	61%	36%	56%	55%
Medical expenses, health care	28%	41%	55%	32%	53%	44%
Household assets (knives, forks, plates)	41%	30%	42%	41%	36%	38%
Education, (school fees/uniforms)	34%	15%	45%	5%	31%	28%



People for development

Construction, house repair, House Rent	0%	4%	6%	14%	20%	10%
Alive animals (cattle, cow, goat/sheep)	10%	4%	6%	9%	7%	7%
Celebrations, social events, funerals, weddings	7%	11%	16%	0%	2%	7%
Fines / Taxes	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%

Table 72: Non-food items expenses

Overall, most of the resources go to food, when we valorise this, data shows that non-food items amount to a quarter of what is spent on food alone. Looking at the entire community, the survey also recognizes that 56% of the people spend more than 75% on food, which is an indication of economic vulnerability.

Monthly average expenses	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
On food	1.572.288	1.517.538	1.067.152	1.343.200	1.556.513	1.430.238
On non-food items	339.223	350.223	405.744	312.643	545.762	413.054
On Services	74.741	76.571	59.595	236.367	94.313	96.432
% of HHs spending more than 75% for food	52%	62%	50%	80%	51%	56%

Table 73: Expense categorization

ASSETS

Asset ownership is not only a measure of wealth in most communities, but also a sign of resilience to be used in times of crisis. The first asset that this survey investigated is the house the respondents lived in. Findings showed that 78% of the respondents lived in their houses. On the quality of shelter, 89% of these shelters were in very poor conditions and termed as unsafe and additionally, 26% of the houses had common space for cooking, lounging and sleeping. As expected, the community where many displaced people live is the place that shows the greatest levels of vulnerability

Housing conditions	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Owned house	69%	74%	97%	59%	82%	78%
Hosted	14%	22%	3%	41%	18%	18%
Renting or working to stay	17%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Safe shelter (may need small repairs)	31%	7%	6%	0%	9%	11%
Unsafe no stable	69%	93%	94%	100%	91%	89%
Cooking in the sleeping/leaving room	7%	41%	26%	27%	29%	26%

Table 74: Housing and condition of house

Regarding household furnishing, 73% reported having water containers, 25% blankets.

% of HHs with utensils	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Water containers	68%	70%	74%	64%	80%	73%



People for development

Blankets	41%	15%	32%	19%	19%	25%
Sponge mattress	21%	19%	26%	0%	29%	21%
Beds	28%	11%	16%	9%	25%	20%
Stove/Kanun	21%	11%	26%	0%	17%	16%
Tables/Chairs	10%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%

Table 75: House furniture

Looking at productive assets, most owned productive assets leaned more to the side of communication, agriculture, and transportation. More descriptive data is illustrated in the table below. Particularly low is the diffusion of ox ploughs and tractors.

% of HHs with productive assets	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Cell phone	100%	93%	94%	100%	93%	95%
Spade	52%	15%	42%	23%	33%	34%
Axe	34%	19%	48%	9%	35%	31%
Donkey cart	38%	7%	19%	9%	22%	20%
Engine-run grinding machine less than 30 minutes away	14%	12%	16%	0%	24%	15%
Cash/Saving	24%	7%	6%	5%	11%	11%
Wheelbarrow	7%	4%	0%	0%	9%	5%
Generator	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%	3%
Tractor	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	3%
Fishing kit	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Ox-plough	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%
Electricity	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sewing machine	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
Grain grinding tool	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Motorcycle/vehicle	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table 76: Assets owned

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Just like most developing nations, humanitarian support is critical in any developing state as it gives a country a positive boost towards development. Lower Juba region has had its own share of humanitarian support in sectors of agriculture, livelihood through cash transfers, health, and education amongst other things. The table below summarizes assistance received in the region for the past one year.

Humanitarian assistance over last year	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Agricultural inputs i.e., seeds and or told	28%	37%	39%	14%	36%	32%
Food distribution or food in exchange for work	17%	22%	23%	9%	7%	15%



People for development

Other support	14%	7%	19%	14%	9%	12%
Cash and or cash in exchange for work	7%	11%	10%	0%	15%	10%
Veterinary service	28%	4%	0%	5%	4%	7%
Non-Food Items (kitchen sets, blankets, Khanga)	0%	15%	0%	18%	0%	5%
Health / medicines	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%
Nutrition (e.g., Blanket supplementary feeding, etc.)	14%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Advice from extension service	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	1%
Food in the Schools	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fishing gear	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
School fees / uniforms	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 77: Support received previously

Additionally, the communities have been receiving trainings in the line of livelihood, farmer field school (FFS) in schools, accelerated education, adult education and savings are loaning.

Trainings offered	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Income-generation/ entrepreneurship training	24%	19%	23%	18%	15%	19%
FFS (Farmer Field School) training	21%	4%	0%	5%	2%	5%
Other training provided by NGO	14%	11%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Accelerated education	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
One-year vocational training	0%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%
VSLA (Village Saving and Loan Association) training	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Other practical training	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other adult education	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 78: Trainings offered

The community of fisherman seems to have been capable of securing most of the support provided to those communities.



PEACE and PARTICIPATION

ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIAL CAPITAL and LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Cohesion in a community to some degree dictates the direction a community it is headed to. As the famous saying goes, great mind thinks alike and when these minds are put together, metamorphism happens. From this particular community of lower Juba, 71% of the people were in no association while 23% were in informal groups of farmers.

% of HH member of an association	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
No association	41%	81%	65%	86%	78%	71%
Informal group of farmers	41%	22%	26%	14%	16%	23%
Women group; Church group; Self-help group; Community-based organization, Youth group Health	14%	0%	6%	0%	4%	5%
Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)/ Credit and Saving Group	7%	0%	6%	0%	4%	4%
Farmer group supported by NGO	7%	4%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Common Interest group/Seed Multiplication group	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cooperative/SME	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Fishing community supported by NGOs	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Income Generation Association group (IGA)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pastoralist group supported by NGOs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 79: Associations

From the table above, we see that some people are in informal groups. Membership in the farmer's informal group is at 17 and most of this group have been in existence for 4 years now. For farmers groups supported by NGO, most of them have been in existence for also 4 years with membership of 17 people. Additionally, it's good to note that 57% of this group are more than 3 in each village.

Robustness of farmer groups	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Average membership (years)	6	2	6	1	3	4
# of HHs associated	15	20	21	12	16	17
Average membership (years)	6	1	5	0	0	4
# of HHs associated	15	25	20	12	16	17
Presence of 3 or more farmer associations per village	76%	38%	67%	9%	61%	57%

Table 80: Membership years

The main reason for working associating is mutual help and share of inputs.



People for development

Membership in association and reason holding the group	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
% of HHs associated in any form	59%	19%	35%	14%	22%	29%
Mutual Help	63%	57%	80%	100%	64%	68%
Share of inputs, tools, seeds	13%	100%	90%	67%	45%	53%
Sharing of land	13%	43%	40%	33%	27%	28%
Living close to one another	13%	14%	30%	33%	9%	17%
Family/personal relationships	13%	0%	10%	0%	0%	6%
We have animals together	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Other reasons	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

Table 81: Reasons for groups

On social capital, 55% of the households had at least one member involved in community work. The works were led largely by the village leader or by women groups. More should be reviewed on this matter as humanitarians should try to involve and strengthen such leaders.

Participation to community works during the last 12 months and leadership of process	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
% of HHs who contributed to community work	59%	32%	59%	65%	60%	55%
Traditional elders	13%	14%	8%	0%	21%	13%
Village leader	75%	57%	38%	73%	67%	63%
Groups/Association committee	0%	14%	23%	0%	8%	8%
Religious leaders	0%	0%	0%	18%	21%	10%
Women group leaders/representatives	0%	14%	31%	36%	21%	20%
Government	13%	0%	8%	0%	4%	6%
Others	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table 82: Household involvement in groups

Gift giving and receiving among community members appears not to be so common because 56% and 45% of respondents commented and said that this has never occurred, respectively. Still, the percentage of those reporting such activities is equally significant.

Values	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Have you given or received gift from community	7%	0%	18%	11%	23%	13%
Yes, it occurred recently	22%	4%	18%	11%	8%	12%
Yes, some time ago						



People for development

members, and if so when was the last time?	occurred the last time						
	It occurs very seldom	19%	17%	23%	17%	18%	18%
	No, it almost never occurs	52%	78%	41%	61%	53%	56%
Have you given any contribution (financial or in kind) for community activity, and if so when was the last time?	Yes, it occurred recently	15%	0%	45%	11%	25%	20%
	Yes, some time ago occurred the last time	26%	17%	9%	6%	10%	14%
	It occurs very seldom	11%	35%	9%	22%	28%	22%
	No, it almost never occurs	48%	48%	36%	61%	38%	45%

Table 83: Gifting in the community

When looking at households with at least one member in a public body, findings showed that 46% of the households had no member in a public body while opinion leader and village chief were at 15% and 13% respectively. These results indicate that village chiefs and opinion leaders have a capillary presence and represent the local structure of governance.

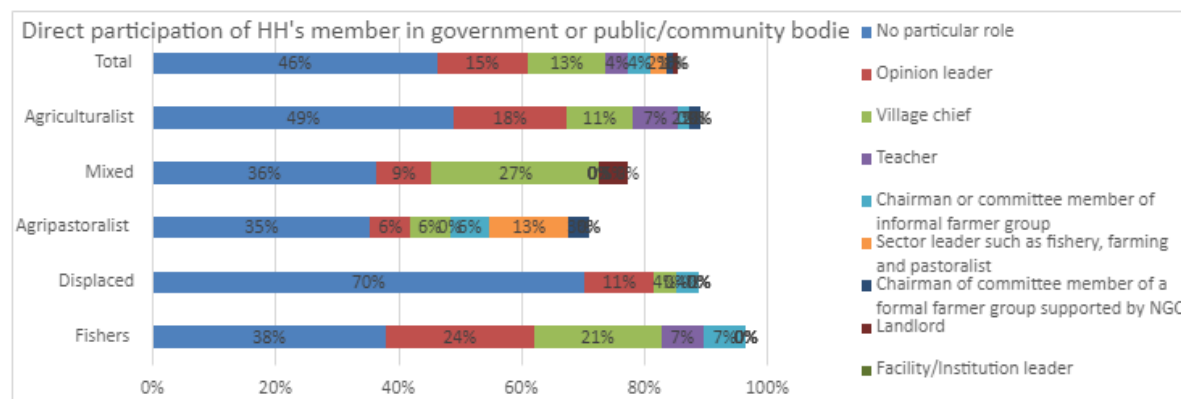


Figure 23: Participation in community bodies (government)

Village chiefs were the most approachable leaders with 54% of community members having spoken to them in the past 3 months.

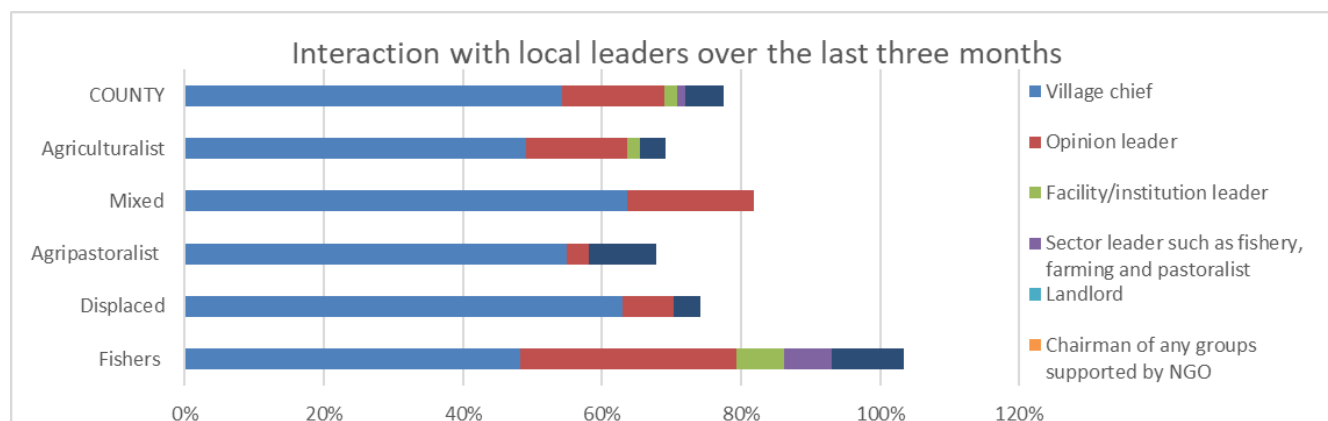


Figure 24: Interaction with local leaders

39% of the respondents additionally added that they were aware and had attended public meetings in the past three months. Issues that dominated the discussions in these meetings were agriculture at 60% followed by water at 49%. Fishing and employment were discussed least at 7% and 9%.

Call of public meeting and issues discussed	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
% of HHs aware of public meeting in the last 3 months	37%	19%	43%	44%	46%	39%
Agriculture / farming inputs / Seeds	40%	80%	70%	38%	68%	60%
Water	60%	40%	10%	50%	64%	49%
Education	30%	40%	10%	38%	59%	40%
Animal issues	70%	0%	20%	63%	36%	40%
Security	20%	0%	20%	38%	64%	38%
Protection issues facing women and girls	20%	60%	0%	25%	32%	25%
Land issues	0%	0%	30%	38%	27%	22%
Others	30%	20%	0%	13%	18%	16%
Employment	10%	0%	0%	25%	9%	9%
Fishing issues/challenges	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%

Table 84: Meeting and things discussed

Most of these meetings were either called by government officials or local clan leaders at 44% and 35% respectively. Despite having most members in informal farmers group, data revealed that they only called 13% of the meetings.



People for development

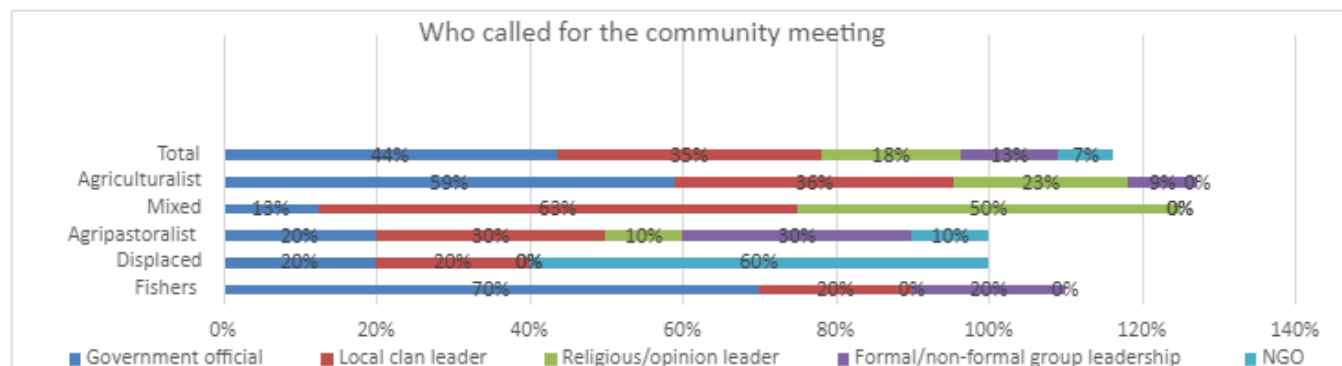


Figure 25: Parties calling meetings

NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED CONFLICTS and GENERAL SAFETY

Somalia is known for many things including conflict. Apart from competition of resources, military repression and colonial legacy that have been the cause of conflict in the country, other causes of conflict at community level have been land boundary conflicts, livestock grazing on crops, land grabbing and selling among other things as illustrated in the table below.

% of HHs by type of disputes	Fishers	Displaced	Agripastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Land boundary conflicts	67%	86%	75%	56%	67%	68%
Livestock grazing on crops	67%	43%	88%	67%	22%	46%
Land grabbing and selling	33%	0%	50%	11%	56%	39%
Use of water source	33%	43%	50%	67%	22%	37%
Inappropriate sale of land	0%	0%	13%	0%	37%	19%
Stealing of crops and livestock	0%	14%	25%	0%	11%	11%
Land inheritance conflicts	0%	29%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Conflict involving women	17%	29%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Bush burning	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%
Cutting of trees	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	2%
Cattle routes related	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	2%

Table 85: Causes of conflict

For groups that were involved in conflict, 63% had most of their problems addressed, 30% had some of their problems addressed while 7% had none of their problems addressed.

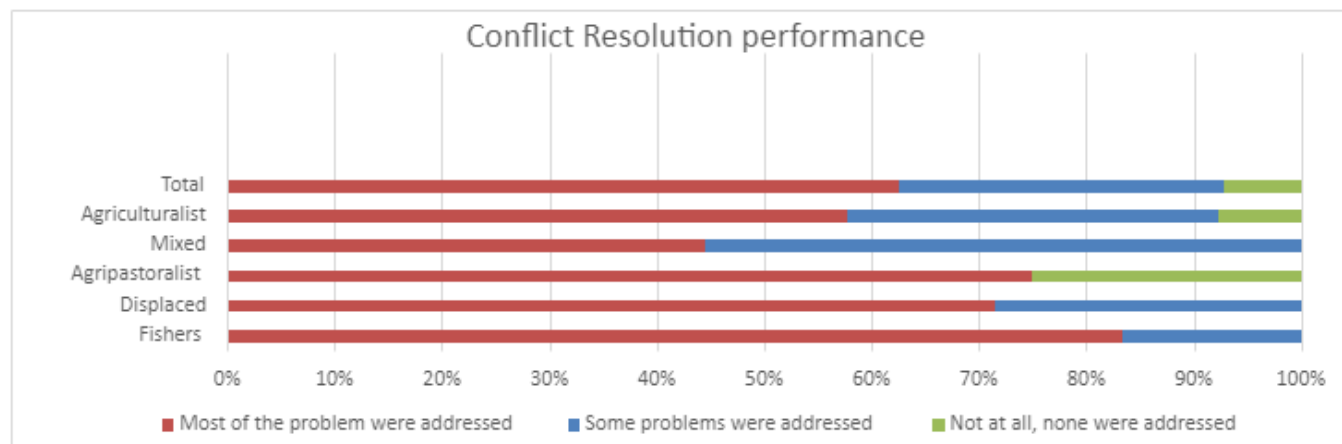


Figure 26: Conflict Resolution Performance

On conflict resolution, 77% of the respondents had village leaders help solve the dispute followed by religious leaders. From the table below, one will notice that women leaders do not act, and possibly are little consulted, in dispute resolution. This could be a source of concern as women might not address properly their concern due to the low representation.

% of HHs by type of leader who helps solving disputes	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	COUNT Y
Village leader	100%	86%	75%	67%	74%	77%
Religious leaders	50%	57%	25%	44%	44%	44%
Government	67%	86%	13%	22%	44%	44%
Traditional elders	50%	14%	25%	56%	41%	39%
Groups/Association committee	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	5%
Women group leaders/representatives	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 86: Conflict resolution bodies

Some of the top 5 protection challenges that the community faced included verbal threats, violation of their freedom to movement, serious physical harm to children, sexual assault or rape and physical attack or violence. The table below gives detailed data on situation for the different communities.

% of HHs by problem over the last 3 months	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Verbal threat	24%	15%	23%	36%	42%	30%
Violation of the right to freedom of movement or expression	14%	19%	29%	23%	35%	26%



People for development

Serious physical harm to child	3%	19%	26%	32%	24%	21%
Sexual assault or rape	3%	15%	29%	27%	24%	20%
Physical attack/assault	3%	15%	23%	23%	27%	20%
Land grabbing/dispossession	3%	7%	23%	36%	18%	17%
Abduction or disappearance of family member	0%	0%	10%	18%	18%	10%
Burned house	0%	0%	13%	0%	20%	9%
Theft	0%	22%	10%	9%	4%	8%
Theft of livestock	10%	7%	6%	9%	4%	7%
Murder	3%	0%	0%	9%	11%	5%

Table 87: Protection problems faced

On likely hood of increase in conflict in these communities, 26% of the respondents felt that conflict was more likely to increase while 17% felt that the situation would remain the same. This could be contributed by the 37% people who felt that their needs had either been partially addressed or not addressed at all. Additionally, 21% of the population said that the overall trend in hazards were getting worse. Table 86 & 87 gives an illustration of this

HHs' opinion over the overall trend on hazards	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Before it was worse	80%	71%	88%	69%	79%	79%
It is getting worse in the last period	20%	29%	12%	31%	21%	21%

Table 88: Trends on hazards

% of HHs by likelihood of increase of conflicts	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Likely improve	100%	50%	29%	56%	58%	57%
Likely to stay the same	0%	33%	14%	22%	15%	17%
likely get worse	0%	17%	57%	22%	27%	26%

Table 89: Livelihood and conflict

The survey showed a general decent community cohesion with at least 80% of the host community members and returnees/IDPs co-existing with very little or no tension at all. Agriculturalist performing best at 84%. 14% of people assessed mentioned that there was not enough information to comment on how this groups co-existed while only 1% mention that the relationships were fragile with a lot of tension.

Cause of tension between host community and returnee/IDPs	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total



People for development

Good, no tensions or very little	82%	81%	74%	77%	84%	80%
Not enough information	18%	11%	26%	5%	11%	14%
Bad, there are serious tensions	0%	7%	0%	14%	5%	5%
Fragile, there are some significant tensions	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%

Table 90: Reason for tension between host community and returnees/IDPs

MIGRATION

Only 61% of respondents were original native or had their spouse originate from there. In addition, only 55% of the 61% had continuously lived in this region since birth. The rest were either returnees or IDP/Relocated. 4% of the IDPs had relocated less than 12 months ago while 42% had relocated more than 12 months ago.

% and # of HHs by migration status	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Natives' residents (continuously since birth)	89%	37%	48%	5%	69%	55%
Returnees (natives forced to leave temporarily)	4%	19%	13%	5%	0%	7%
IDP/Relocated	7%	44%	39%	91%	31%	39%
Returnees/IDPs/relocated more than 12 months ago	11%	56%	52%	82%	29%	42%
Returned /relocated over the last 12 months: IDP/Returnee HHs	0%	7%	0%	14%	2%	4%
# of HHs IDP/Returnee*	0	200	0	115	157	862
# of IDP/Returnee people**	0	1.200	0	687	941	5.175

* based on a total population

**Based on the assumption of 6 people per HHs. Figures are based on estimations, and should not be taken as exact or verified

Table 91: IDPs and returnees

Main reason that people gave for relocating was avoiding insecurity. Hunger and marriage also came out as reasons.

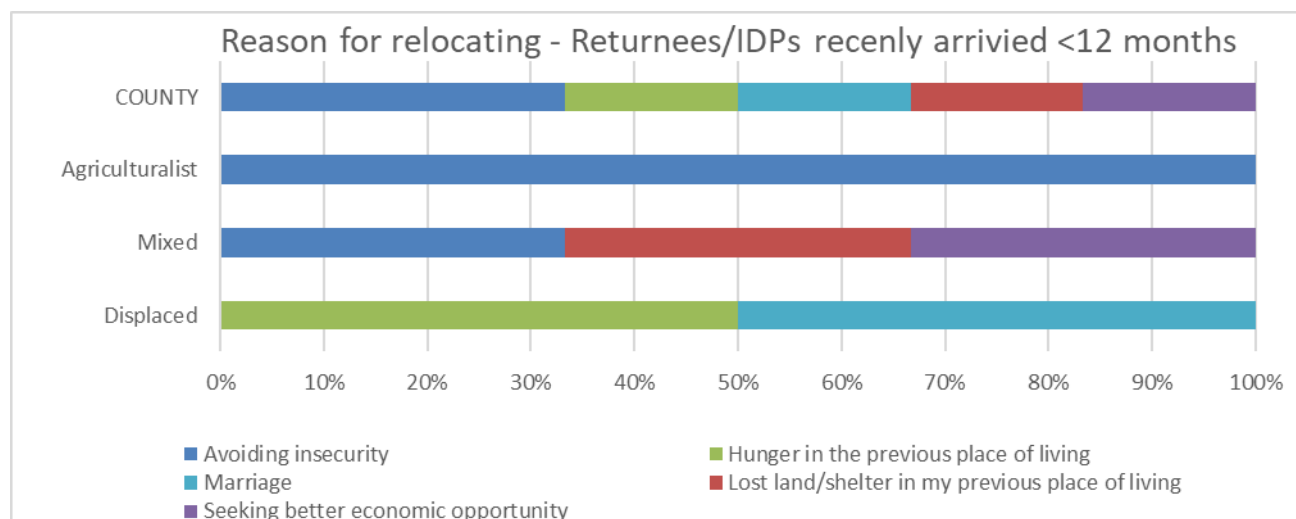


Figure 27: Reason for relocation

For groups that had relocated more than 12 months ago, they attributed their return to avoiding insecurity, avoiding conflicts/clashes, seeking better economic opportunities, etc. It is interesting to notice that a significant 50% of people who relocated to the fishing communities did it in order to seek better economic opportunity

Main reason for returning/relocating for people who migrated more than 12 months ago	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Avoiding insecurity	0%	40%	40%	33%	21%	33%
Avoiding direct conflicts/clashes	0%	13%	20%	22%	21%	19%
Seeking better economic opportunity	50%	20%	20%	11%	14%	17%
Seeking the possibility to cultivate and consume own production	0%	0%	20%	0%	36%	13%
Other reasons	0%	20%	0%	6%	0%	6%
Hunger in the previous place of living	0%	0%	0%	11%	7%	5%
Lost land/shelter in my previous place of living	50%	0%	0%	11%	0%	5%
Dispute with neighbours	0%	7%	0%	6%	0%	3%

Table 92: Reason for returning

When respondents were asked on intention of relocation, 67% said they had no intentions of relocating. This is quite positive as it can be translated to mean that albeit the challenges that are still there, the condition are bearable and even redeemed in comparison to other area of the region.



People for development

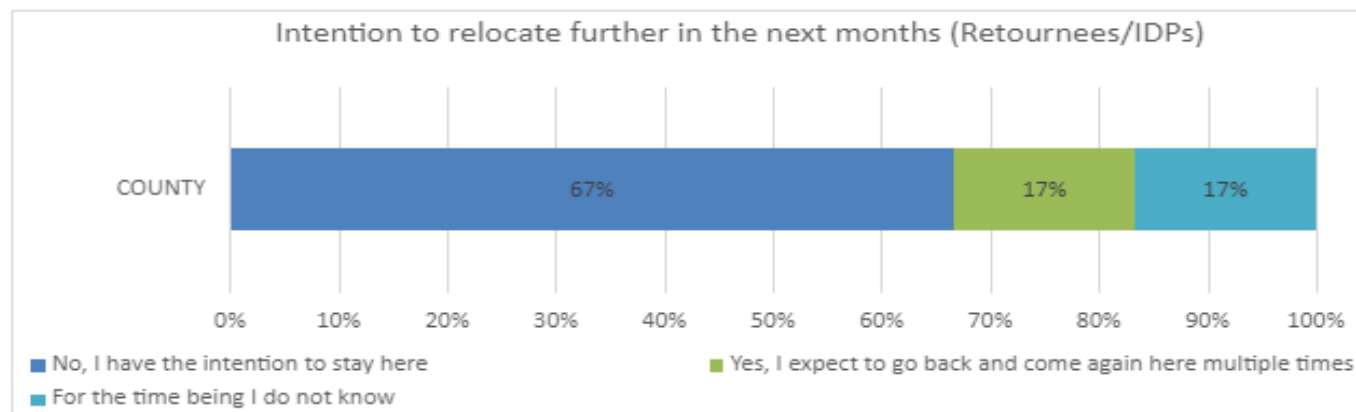


Figure 28: Migration status

In addition to whole families relocating, the survey reviewed the conditions of people hosted by local families. 11% of the families affirmed that they were accommodating IDPs in their homes. On average, 2,572 households were hosting IDPs. Further, IDP hosted per households are 3 and cumulatively they could be 7,286 IDPs. Displaced and agriculturalist communities appear to be hosting the highest number of IDPs.

% of HHs	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Hosting IDPs (people arrived in the last 12 months)	7%	19%	10%	9%	11%	11%
# of HHs hosting IDPs	355	500	592	76	941	2.572
average # of IDPs per hosting HH	2	3	2	2	4	3
total # of IDPs hosted by local HH	709	1.300	987	153	3.922	7.286

Table 93: Data on IDPs

Most of the IDPs/returnees were from Somalia country. The only difference was proximity within the region, some were from within the county while others were from a faraway region.

Place of origin of IDPs/Returnee's people	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
The same county	50%	80%	33%	50%	17%	44%
A community outside the county, 2 or 3 days of walk	0%	20%	0%	50%	50%	28%
Is a person from the same village who moved away and just recently came back	0%	0%	33%	0%	17%	11%
A very far way place, but still from the same country	50%	0%	0%	0%	17%	11%
Another country or in a refugee camp	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	6%

Table 94: Previous home for returnees



People for development

When it comes to outflow migration, in the past 12 months, there were around 4% families who reported one of their members migrating.

Outflow of population (% of HHs)	Fishers	Displaced	Agri pastoralist	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
whose members have migrated in the last 12 months	7%	4%	0%	9%	2%	4%

Table 95: Data on migrants in household

The main reason why very people left was due to lack of employment, family reasons, and hunger amongst other things.

What was the primary reason for the relocation of this person(s)?	Fisher	Displaced	Mixed	Agriculturalist	Total
Lack of employment	50%	50%	50%	0%	43%
Other reasons	50%	0%	50%	0%	29%
Family reasons	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%
Hunger	0%	50%	0%	0%	14%

Table 96: Reason for migration



People for development



AVSI Foundation
P.O. Box 373 Juba Raha - Juba - South Sudan
southsudan@avsi.org

20158 Milano — Via Legnone, 4 — Italy
Tel + 39 02 6749881 Fax +39 0267490056
milano@avsi.org