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# SOMALIA BASELINE REPORT

**ID 12026.01.1: Fighting food insecurity and drought in vulnerable rural communities in Dhobley District, Lower Juba**

**AID 12466.01.0: Durable solutions to the food, water, climate and economic crises in the host and internally displaced communities of Lower Juba**

**Projects funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)**

**Dhobley  
Jamaame  
Kismayo**

**March 2024**



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# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The project intends to promote food security, reduce poverty, expand access to water and improve sanitation through durable solutions for vulnerable communities and internally displaced people in Lower Juba (Kismayo and Jamaame).

### General objective

Help improve access to water, food security and livelihoods for vulnerable and marginalized drought-affected communities in need of immediate assistance for survival in Lower Juba.

### Specific Objective

To improve agricultural and livestock production, increase income-generating activities, expand access to water and sanitation through durable solutions in rural settlements and IDP camps in Kismayo and Jamaame districts.

### Results

- R1. Improvement of agro-pastoral production, increase of income opportunities
- R2. Construction of sanitation infrastructure and facilities for access to water, sanitation awareness and emergency water delivery.

### Activities

#### Activity for result 1:

- A1.1. farmers receive farming kits with seeds and tools
- A1.2. donkeys with carts are delivered to the communities
- A1.3. Preparation of agricultural land through the employment of casual agricultural workers through cash-for-work
- A1.4. Provision of veterinary care to livestock and inputs to start forage production
- A1.5. Creation of 2 poultry farms managed by women's cooperatives.
- A1.6. Training farmers and casual workers on smart farming skills and financial literacy and providing input to start organic farming practices.

#### Activity for result 2:

- A2.1. Construction of sanitation infrastructure (VIP latrines) for vulnerable families.
- A2.2. Distribution of hygiene and basic health care kits
- A2.3. Raising awareness of hygiene practices in schools and gender-based violence to the general population through radio.
- A2.4. Installation of water pumps with solar panel for irrigation
- A2.5. Construction of rainwater collection structures (berkads).
- 2.6 Enhancement of 1 outdoor water source by fencing, sewage and water pump
- A2.7. Emergency supplies of safe drinking water for 2 months during the dry season



INDICATOR	KISMAYO PROJECT 12466	DHOBLEY PROJECT 12026	DATA MULTISECTOR AND/OR ENROLMENT? IN
N. of acres of land farmed (not owned) by target households during the last farming cycle	4	2	BOTH (USE ENROLMENT FORM)
% of families involved who adopted smart farming practices during the last farming cycle	4%	4%	MULTISECTOR
% of the families involved declare an improved economic condition	11%	14%	MULTISETOR
% of affected households showing an improvement in food insecurity conditions, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS>>35)	29%	71%	MULTISECTOR
% of families involved showing greater access to safe water than in the same season of the previous year	41%	46%	BOTH (USE ENROLMENT FORM)
% of households that have access to functioning toilets	66%	83%	BOTH (USE ENROLMENT FORM)
% of targeted households having access to water for agricultural and financial use (irrigation scheme)	10%	5%	BOTH (USE ENROLMENT FORM)
% of households adopting or improving their hygiene practices	65%	71%	MULTISECTOR

*\*Note; Kismayo & Jamaame are combined*

## 1.2 **KEY FINDINGS**

The baseline findings presented in this report provide a comprehensive overview of key socio-economic indicators and vulnerabilities across three project districts in Somalia: Dhobley, Jamaame, and Kismayo. The survey, conducted to assess household characteristics and conditions, spans various domains such as demographic profiles, food security, agriculture, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and experiences with flooding. The data gathered from a diverse sample of respondents paints a nuanced picture of the challenges and opportunities faced by communities in these regions.

The survey indicates that Jamaame has a higher male respondent percentage (53%), while the other two districts, Dhobley and Kismayo, have a predominantly female respondent population (68%). The average age of beneficiaries across districts is 37 years, with minimal age differences observed. Households, on average, consist of 7 members, including at least two adults and four children. There is significant variation in the mean number of individuals across different age groups and genders, reflecting demographic diversity.

Overall, majority (84%) of households were male headed across the districts. This was the same across the three districts with Dhobley having 87% male headed households while Jamaame and Kismayo had 82% male headed households. Child-headed households are relatively low, with less than 1% in Dhobley and Jamaame and only 1% in Kismayo. The prevalence of physical/mental disability varies, with Kismayo having the highest percentage (14%). Clan vulnerability is reported by approximately 20-33% of respondents, varying across districts.

A small percentage of respondents have ever been refugees outside Somalia, ranging from 2% in Kismayo and Jamaame to 5% in Dhobley. Returnee/IDP/Host community distribution shows significant variation, with Kismayo having a majority of IDPs (54%), Jamaame dominated by the host community (63%), and Dhobley exhibiting a similar trend to Jamaame (64%).

The majority of respondents across districts report consuming two meals per day. Most children below five years consume three meals daily. Dhobley has the highest reported prevalence of households not cultivating land (73%), while Jamaame has the highest average acres under cultivation (8 acres). Crop sales from the last rainy season show 51% of respondents did not engage in selling produce.

The adoption of smart agricultural practices is low (4%), with soil and water management being the most prevalent (94%).

Goat breeding is the most common, reported by 92% of respondents. The average number of animals owned is highest for goats (12), followed by cows (6), and donkeys (1). Veterinary services utilization is limited, with 57% reporting no services received.

While the majority have access to clean water (73%), variations exist in water source types. Treatment of drinking water is reported by 68% of respondents. The main sources household drinking water were piped water (19%), dug wells (19%), surface water (12%) and boreholes (8%) as reported by survey respondents.

Access to a latrine is reported by 73% of respondents, and public latrines are more common than private ones.

Awareness of water-related illnesses varies, with 90% reporting incidences in Jamaame. Cholera and typhoid are prevalent water-related illnesses, particularly in Jamaame.

Around 81% of respondents have not been displaced by floods. For those displaced, incidents are more prevalent in 2023 (47%), and Jamaame has the highest percentage of respondents reporting flooding-related displacement (30%).

### **1.3 SURVEY SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION**

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#### 1.3.1 Study area

The study was conducted in Kismayu, Dhobley and Jamaane districts in Somalia. Kismayu is a port city in the southern Lower Juba province of Somalia. It is the commercial capital of the autonomous Juba land region (coordinates: 0° 21' 21.7656" S and 42° 32' 45.8052" E). Dhobley project site is situated near the Kenyan border (coordinates: 0.4089° N, 41.0090° E), while Jamaame (Coordinates: 0.4089° N, 41.0090° E) is located on the eastern bank of the lower Jubba River, in the southeastern coastal lowlands near the Indian Ocean. Agriculture is the major economic activity in these areas.

#### 1.3.2 Data collection and analysis

Data were collected from project intervention areas. A survey was conducted among a representative set of beneficiaries in the three selected project districts. A total of 3595 respondents were included in this baseline survey. Data were collected in the last quarter of the year 2023, using a structured questionnaire. The current survey also served as an enrolment form for the beneficiaries who will be targeted by the project. The survey questionnaire covered variables including household characteristics and biodata, vulnerability parameters, wash, and food security among others. Data were entered using the Kobo toolbox and later cleaned and transferred to Excel and STATA software version 15 (StataCorp LP, TX, USA) for analysis. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.



## CHAPTER TWO: KEY BASELINE FINDINGS

### 2.1 HOUSEHOLD BIODATA

#### 2.1.1 Gender of respondents

The summary statistics show that 45% of the respondents were from the Dhobley district while 9.64% and 45.19% were from Jamaame and Kismayo respectively. Gender disaggregation of the data in Figure 1 shows that 68% of the respondents were female. This cuts across the 3 projects site of except Jamaame where the percentage of male respondents was slightly higher (53%) compared to the female respondents.

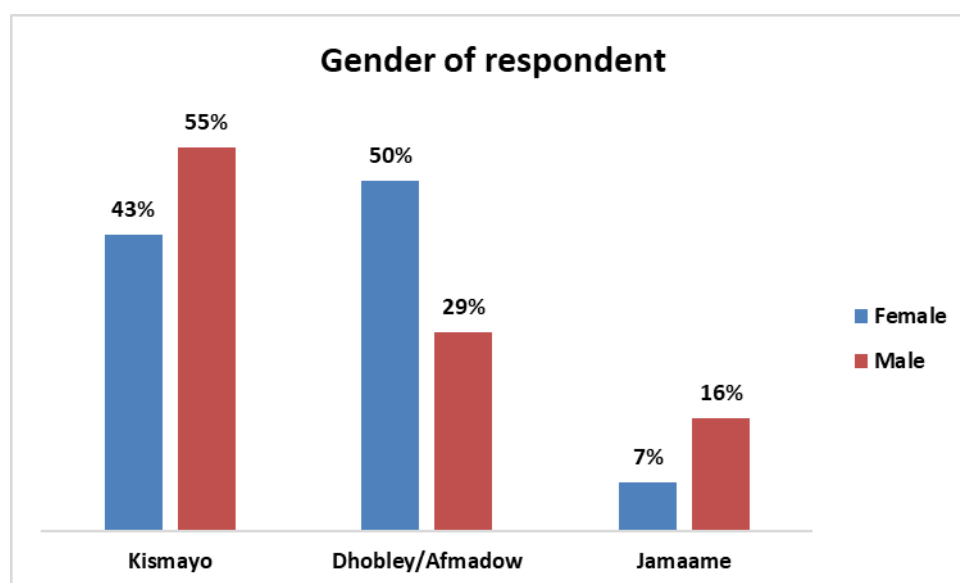


Figure1: Gender of respondents

#### 2.1.2 Beneficiary Biodata

The beneficiary bio data of the sampled respondents are presented in table 1 below. The summary statistics reveal that the average age of the beneficiaries was 37years. There was no significant age differences across the districts with the average age of respondents in Dhobley being 36 years while the average age of Jamaame and Kismayo was 38 years and 37 years respectively. Further analysis reveals that the average number of people per household was 7 persons, each household having at least two adults and 4 children.

Table 1: Beneficiary biodata

Variables	District			
	Kismayo(N 1,681)	Jamaame(N 358)	Dhobley(1,55 6)	Pooled(3595)
Age of beneficiary (average)	37	38	36	37
No. of people per household	7	7	6	7
Number of adults per household	2	2	2	2
Number of children per household	4	5	4	4

### 2.1.3 Household composition breakdown

#### *Children breakdown per household*

The data also reveals demographic patterns within households across different age groups and genders. The mean number of children, males and females in the age group of 0-5 years is fairly consistent across the districts, with slight variations. Generally, there are slightly more females than males in this age category, although the differences are marginal. There is more variability in the mean number of children aged 6-17 across the districts, especially among males. Jamaame has the highest mean number of males in this age group, while Dhobley has the lowest. Females in this age group also show some variation, with Jamaame having the highest mean and Dhobley the lowest.

Table 2: Children breakdown per household

Variables	District			
	Kismayo(N 1,681)	Jamaame(N 358)	Dhobley( 1,556)	Pooled(3595)
Females 0-5 yrs	1	1	1	1
Males 6-17 yrs	1	1	1	1
Females 6-17 yrs	1	1	1	1

#### *Adult breakdown per household*

For both males and females in the adult age range of 18-19 years, there is consistency across the districts, with minor differences. Overall, the mean number of adults in this age group is relatively stable across the districts, indicating a consistent demographic distribution in terms of gender and age. The data show considerable variation in the mean number of elderly individuals across the districts, particularly among males. Jamaame has the highest mean number of males aged 50 and above, while Dhobley has the lowest. Females in this age group also exhibit variability, with Kismayo having the highest mean and Dhobley the lowest.

Table3: Adult breakdown per household

Variables	District			
	Kismayo(N 1,681)	Jamaame(N 358)	Dhobley(1,556)	Pooled(3595)
Males 18-49 yrs	1	1.	1	1
Females 18-49 yrs	1	1	1	1
Males 50 yrs and above	0	0	0	0
Females 50 yrs and above	0	0	0	0

### 2.1.3 Household head

In all three locations, men constitute the majority of household heads, with percentages ranging from 82% in Kismayo and Jamaame and 87% in Dhobley. The proportion of households headed by children (less than 18 years old) is relatively low across all locations with Dhobley and Jamaame having less than 1% of child headed households while Kismayo had only 1% of households headed by children.

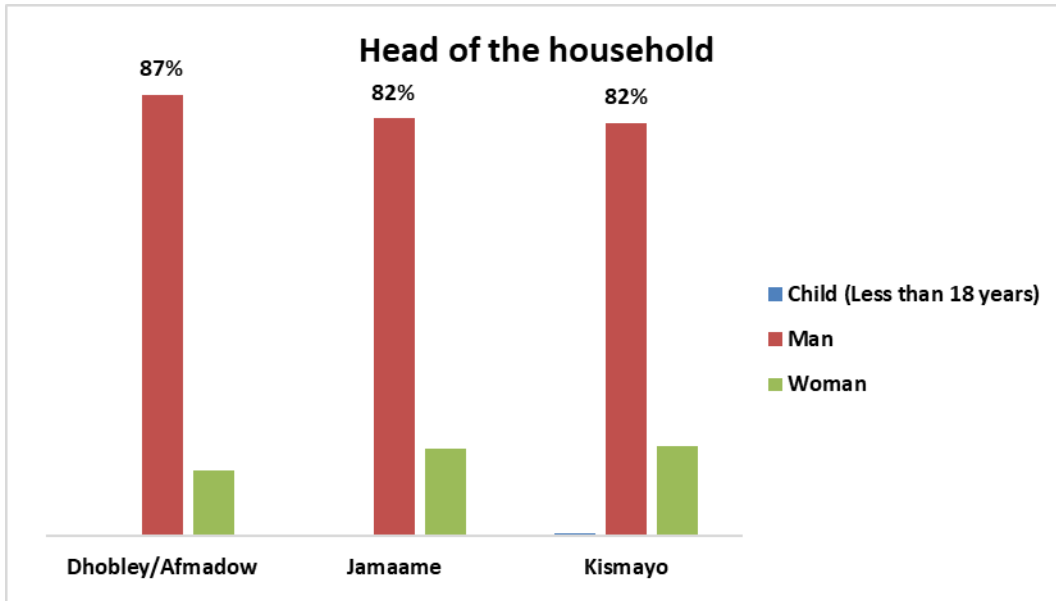


Figure 2: Distribution of household head

#### 2.1.4 Prevalence of physical/mental disability

The data also presents the prevalence of physical/mental disability among surveyed households. Kismayo has the highest percentage of households with members with disabilities at 14%, followed by Jamaame at 8%, and Dhobley at 5% of people living with disability.

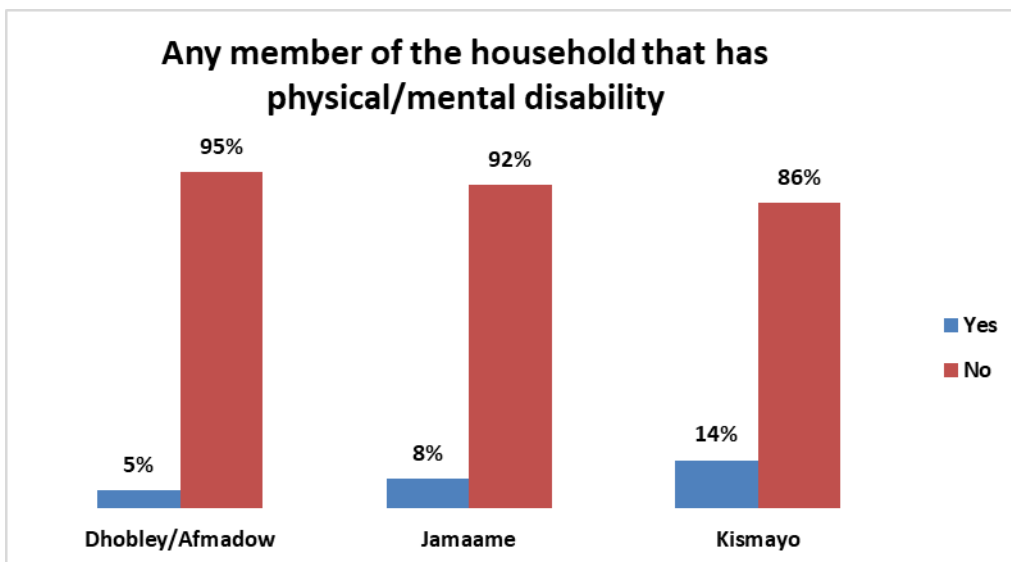


Figure 3: Prevalence of physical/mental disability

#### 2.1.5 Categories of people living with disability

The statistics show significant variation in the categories of those living with disabilities among those who reported that they had household members living with disability. The data indicates that in Kismayo, the majority of household members with disabilities are adults (57%), with 43% being children. Jamaame shows a slightly higher percentage of children with disabilities

(57%) compared to adults (43%). Dhobley has a significant majority of adults with disabilities (59%), whereas 41% are children.

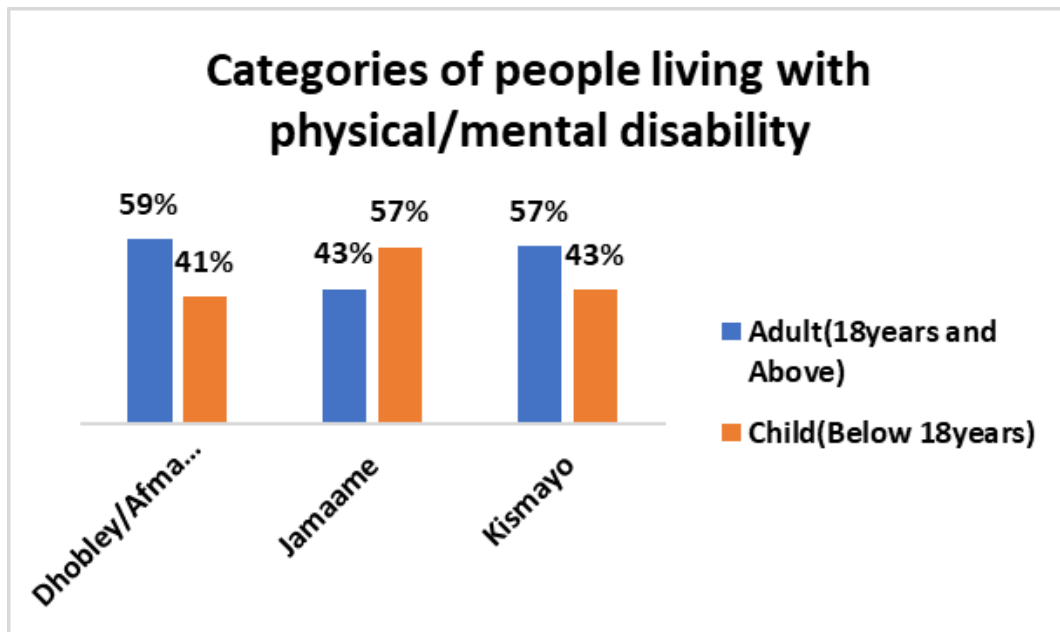


Figure 4: Categories of people living with physical/mental disability

#### 2.1.6 Receipt of Cash transfers within 6 months

It is however interesting to note that out of the respondents that reported to have members living with disability across the districts, only 13% and 9% from Jamaame and Kismayo respectively reported that they had received any form of unconditional cash transfer in the last six months. None of those from Dhobley had received any cash transfers. Various organizations had issued the cash transfers with SEA\* being mentioned by 5% of cash transfer recipients.<sup>2</sup>

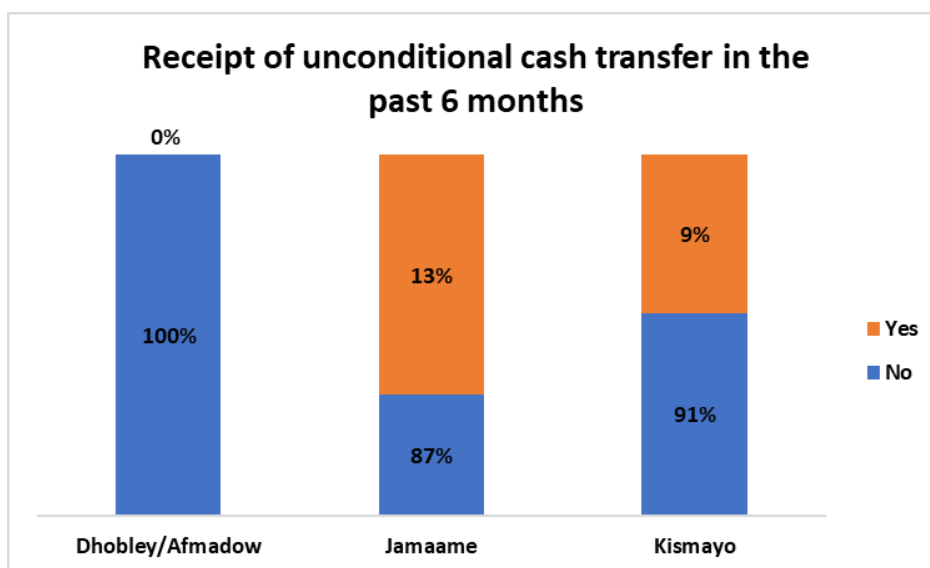


Figure 5 Receipt of Cash transfers within 6 months

### 2.1.7 Clan vulnerability

The beneficiary respondents were also asked to report on whether their clan was a minority. The data shows that approximately 23% of respondents from Kismayo identified themselves as belonging to a minority clan group. In Jamaame, a slightly lower percentage of respondents, around 20%, identified themselves as part of a minority clan group. The highest percentage of respondents identifying as belonging to a minority clan group was in Dhobley, with approximately 33% of respondents falling into this category

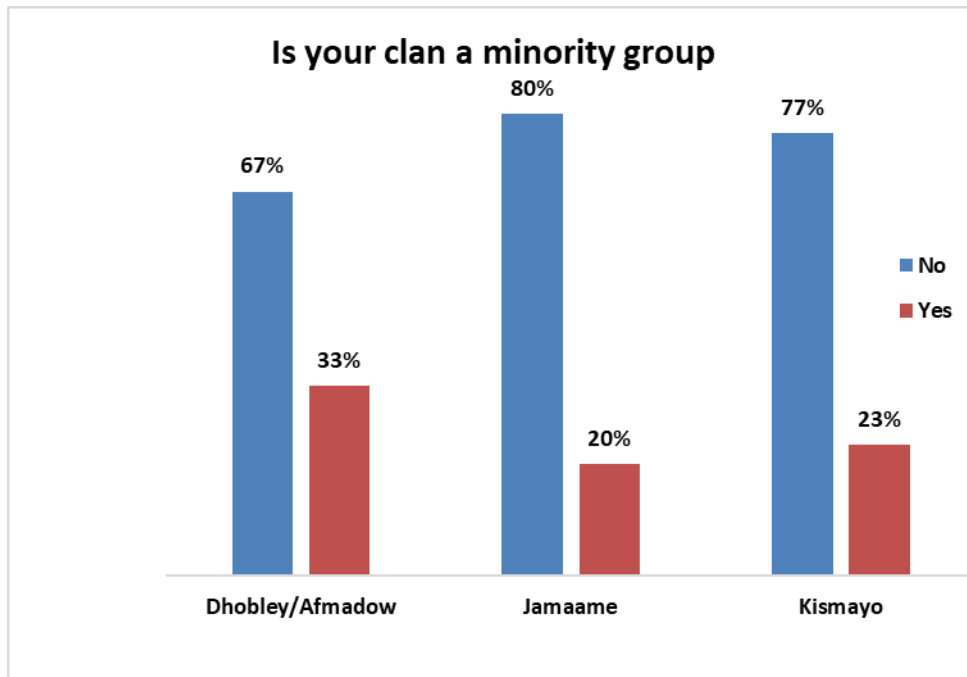


Figure 6: minority clans

### 2.1.8 Refugee status

Results on the refugee status of survey respondents are presented in figure 5. The data shows that Kismayo and Jamaame have relatively lower percentages of individuals who have ever been refugees out of Somalia, with Kismayo and Jamaame at 2% compared to Dhobley where 5% of respondents declared that they have ever been refugees out of Somalia.

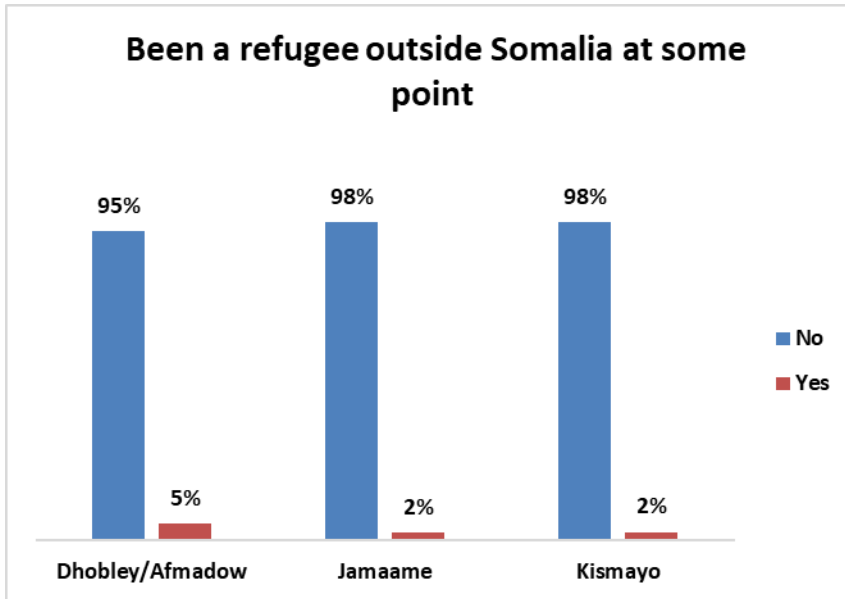


Figure 7: Ever been a refugee outside Somalia

### 2.1.9 Country of refuge

The respondents who indicated that they had ever been refugees out of Somalia were also asked to report on the country they had gone as refugees. Statistics show variations in the attributes of refugees across the three districts. For instance, all refugees from Kismayo sort refuge in Kenya. Similarly, a high proportion of refugees from Dhobley, accounting for 97%, have sought refuge in Kenya, while a small proportion of 3% have sought refuge in other countries. This is compared to Jamaame where a significantly higher proportion (25%) sought refuge in other countries. Ethiopia was mentioned as the other country of refuge as well as other parts of Somalia.

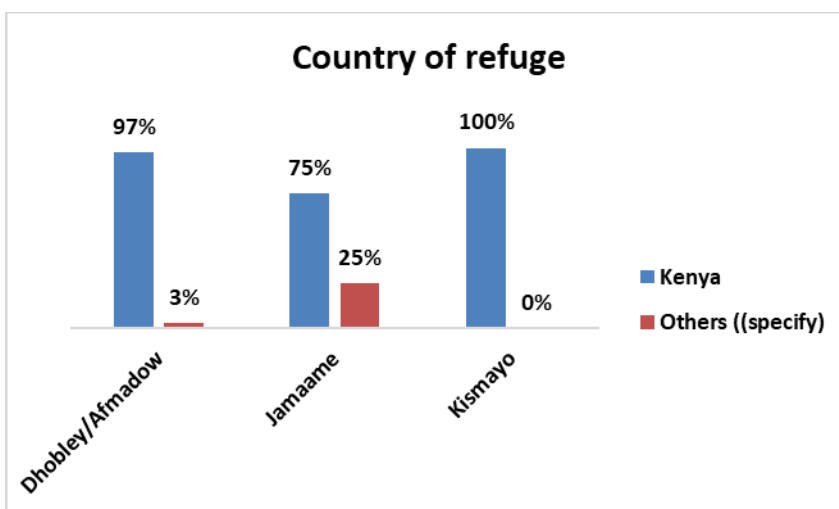


Figure 8: Country of refugee



### 2.1.10 Currently a returnee/IDP/host community

In Kismayo, the majority of respondents (54%) identify as IDPs, while those who identify as the host community are 34%. Returnees make up a smaller proportion at 11%. In Jamaame, the situation is notably different, with the highest percentage (63%) belonging to the host community. IDPs represent 32% of the surveyed respondents, while returnees constitute only 5% of respondents from that district. Dhobley also demonstrates a similar trend to Jamaame, where the host community comprises the largest percentage (64%), followed by IDPs at 34%, and returnees at 2%.

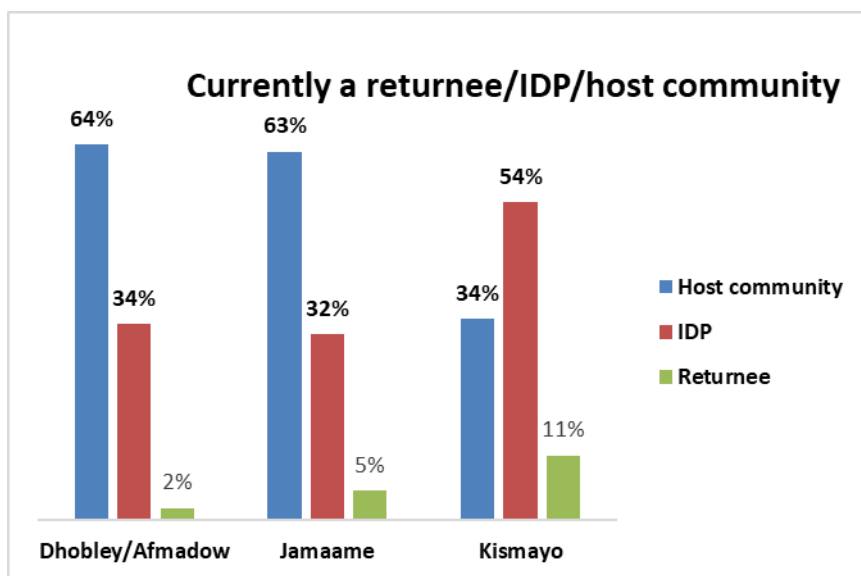


Figure 9: Currently a returnee/IDP/host community

## 2.2 **FOOD SECURITY**

### 2.2.1 Number of meals consumed by adults

Data on food security and nutrition is important as it provides insights into the meal patterns and dietary habits of individuals. Understanding these patterns can help tailor interventions and support systems to ensure adequate nutrition and food access for communities in these areas. Results on household food security especially on the number of meals consumed by adults per day are presented in figure 8. The majority of respondents in Kismayo reported having two meals per day (78%), followed by one meal (21%). Only a small percentage reported having three meals (1%).

Similar to Kismayo, the highest percentage of respondents in Jamaame reported having two meals per day (57%), followed by one meal (42%). The percentage reporting three meals was very low (1%), and no respondents reported having more than three meals. In Dhobley, the trend is not any different. The highest percentage of respondents reported having two meals per day (79%), followed by one meal (17%). A small percentage reported having three meals (4%).

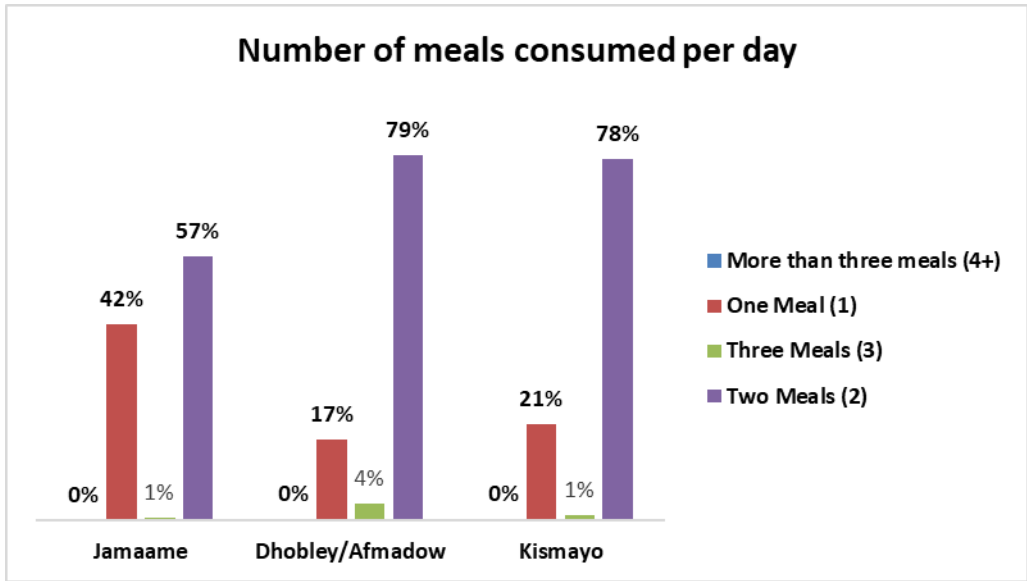


Figure10: Number of meals consumed per day

### 2.2.2 Number of meals consumed by children below five years

The survey respondents were also asked to report on the number of meals consumed by children below five years of age. Across all locations, there is a consistent trend of a majority of children consuming three meals a day. The majority of children in Kismayo (63%) consume three meals a day. A significant proportion (34%) have two meals a day, while a small percentage (2%) have only one meal. Similar to Kismayo, the vast majority (93%) of children in Dhobley consume three meals a day. A smaller proportion has two meals (6%), and a very small percentage (1%) have only one meal. The highest percentage of children in Jamaame (64%) consume three meals a day. A notable portion (30%) have two meals, and a smaller percentage (6%) have one meal

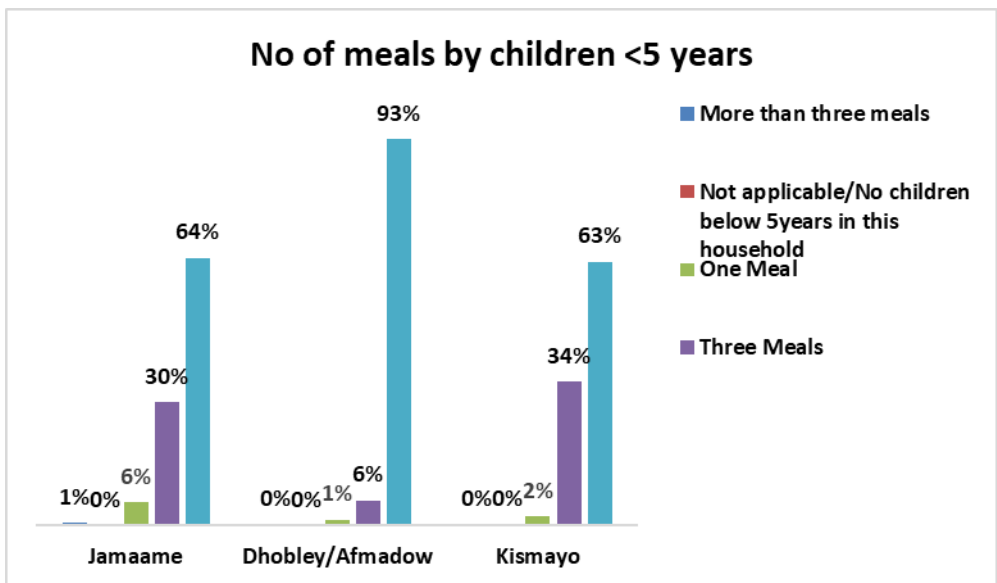


Figure 11: Number of meals consumed by children below five years

## 2.3 CULTIVATION OF LAND

### 2.3.1 Do you cultivate land

Data on land cultivation is crucial to provide insights on food security and livelihoods in the project areas. Overall, a total of 36% of survey respondents reported that they cultivated their land. The data also shows variations in the land cultivation practices across the districts. In Dhobley/A, a significant majority of respondents (73%) indicated that they do not cultivate land. Conversely, in Jamaame, the trend is reversed. A notable 73% of respondents confirmed that they cultivate land, while only 27% reported not engaging in cultivation. Kismayo shows a balanced distribution, with 64% of respondents stating that they do not cultivate land, and 36% engaging in cultivation.

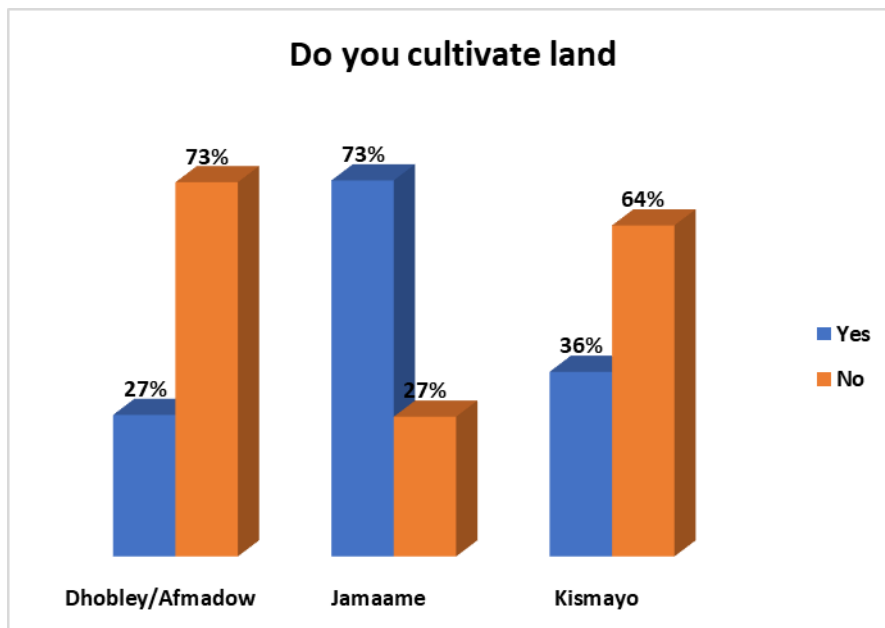


Figure 13: Do you cultivate land

### 2.3.2 Acres of land under cultivation

Summary statistics also provide a snapshot of the agricultural landscape in the three districts, highlighting variations in the extent of land cultivation and potentially reflecting differences in agricultural practices, land availability, or economic priorities across the regions. The district of Dhobley has the lowest average acres under cultivation among the three districts, standing at 4 acres. Jamaame has the highest average acres under cultivation, with a substantial figure of 8 acres while in Kismayo it was observed that an average of 7 acres are under cultivation.

Among those that reported that they cultivated their land, the respondents had varying responses on whether all the land under cultivation was put in use in the last season. The results show that farmers did not put all their cultivated land into use in the last season. For instance, in Dhobley, 62% of those that had land under cultivation did not put all their cultivated land into use in the last rainy season. This is similar to those in Kismayo where 52% of farmers did not cultivate all their land in the last rainy season. Conversely, respondents in Jamaame (55%) cultivated all their land.

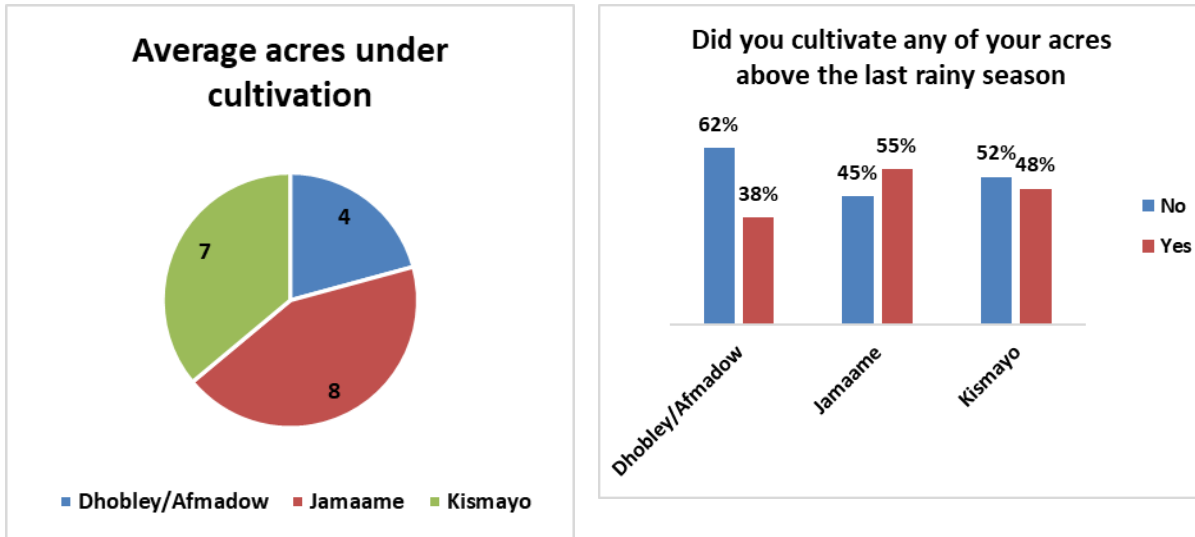


Figure 14: Acres of land under cultivation

### 2.3.3 Acres cultivated in the last rainy season

The descriptive statistics also provided valuable insights into the variation in acres of land cultivated the last rainy season across different districts. Analyzing this data enables a deeper understanding of the factors influencing agricultural activity. Results reveal that Dhobley district has the lowest average acres under cultivation, with only 2 acres recorded in the last rainy season. Kismayo falls in the middle range with an average of 3 acres under cultivation. Jamaame stands out with the highest average acres under cultivation, recording 5 acres in the last rainy season. This district appears to have a more significant agricultural footprint compared to the other districts listed.

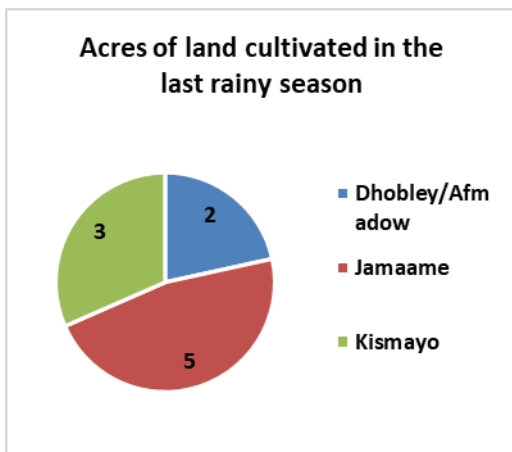


Figure 15: Acres cultivated in the last rainy season

### 2.3.4 Main reasons why land was not cultivated

The survey findings also provided multiple reasons on why land was not cultivated. The most prevalent reason for not cultivating land is the lack of seeds as mentioned by 56% of respondents of this question. Labour-related constraints, was mentioned by 34% while distance from home was mentioned by 32% of respondents as a hindrance to cultivation. The absence of necessary tools, specifically ox-ploughs for land preparation, is identified as a barrier to cultivation by 28% while fear of lack of harvest was mentioned by small but notable

percentage of 10%. Lack of land and other reasons were mentioned by 2% and 36% respectively.

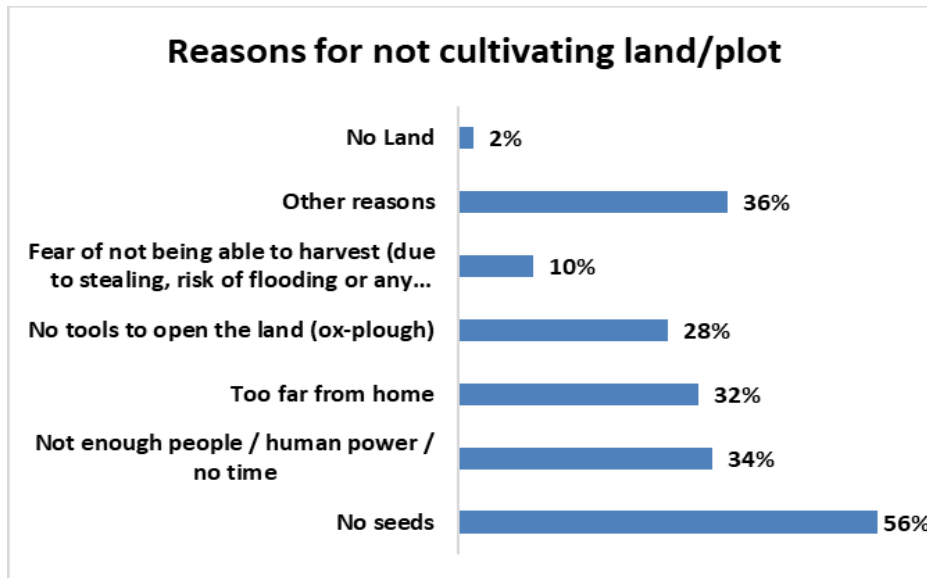


Figure 16: Main reasons why land was not cultivated

### 2.3.5 Smart agricultural practices

Data on adoption of smart agricultural practices highlight a significant gap in the adoption of smart agricultural practices among the surveyed population. Across the three study sites, on 4% of farmers practicing agriculture had adopted any form smart agricultural practices.

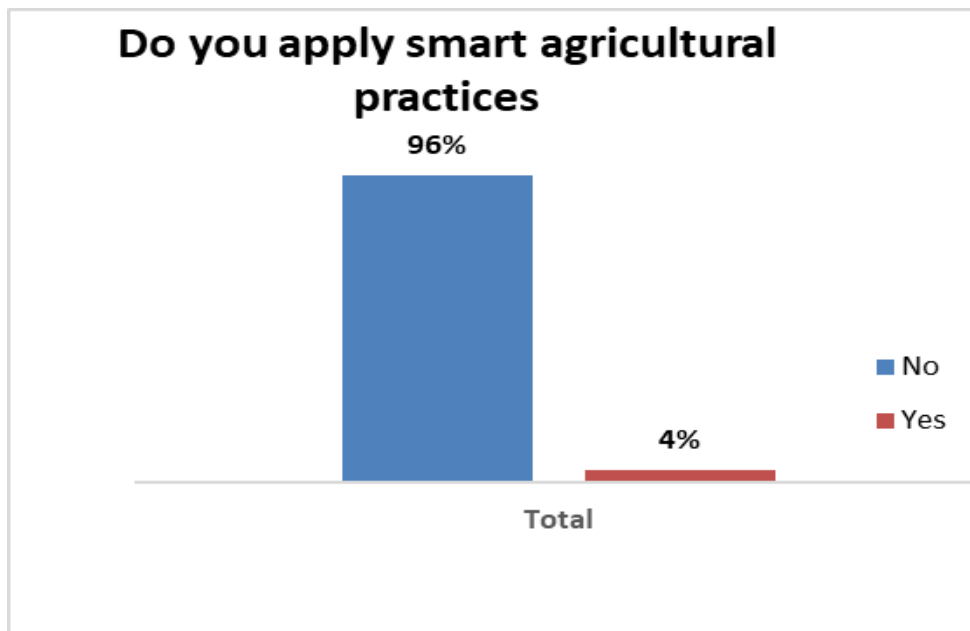


Figure 17: Do you apply Smart agricultural practices

Those who practice some forms of smart agriculture were asked to mention the type of practice they practiced. The data reveals that the respondents practiced a combination of various agricultural practices. The data indicates a remarkably high adoption rate of soil and water management techniques, with 94% of respondents implementing these practices. While

soil and water management techniques exhibit high adoption, other areas such as weed, insect, nematode, and disease control show a comparatively lower adoption rate of 29%. The data reveals a relatively low adoption rate of organic fertilizers (8%) and eco-friendly post-harvest handling and storage techniques (2%). Home gardening and the use of natural pesticides exhibit the lowest adoption rates among the listed practices, both at 2%.

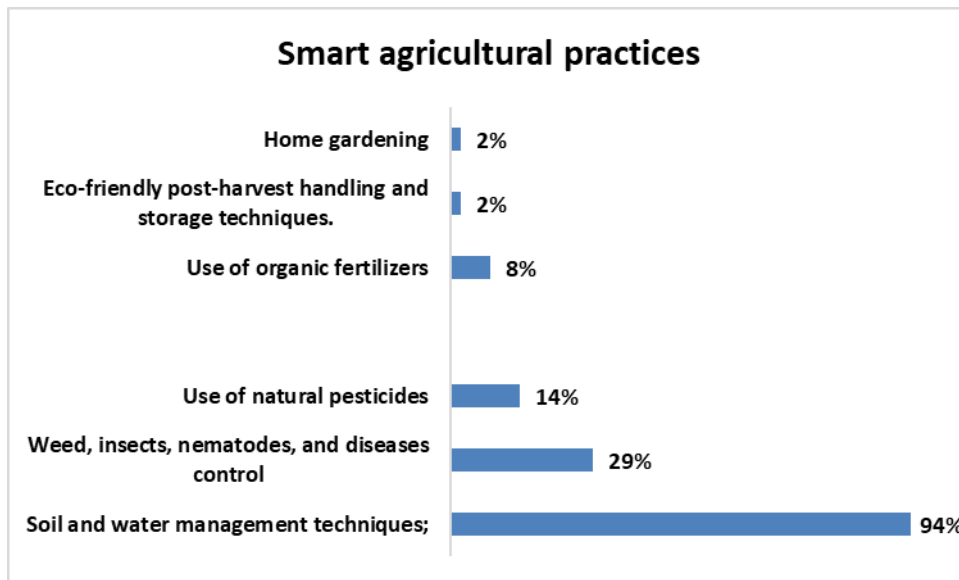


Figure 18: Smart agricultural practices

### 2.3.6 Types of crops cultivated

The graph below presents the percentage distribution of various types of crops grown by respondents. The data reveal variations in the cultivation percentages of different crops, mixed crop farming is practiced with farmers planting more than one variety of crops indicating varying preferences, agricultural practices. Beans emerge as the most commonly grown crop among respondents, with 82% of them cultivating this crop. Corn is the second most prevalent crop cultivated by the respondents, with 68% engaging in its cultivation. Tomatoes rank third in terms of cultivation, with 55% of respondents growing this crop. Watermelon cultivation is also prevalent among respondents, with 62% engaging in its growth. Simsim is cultivated by 46% of respondents while Onions and garlic have relatively lower cultivation percentages of 10% and 4% respectively compared to other crops listed.



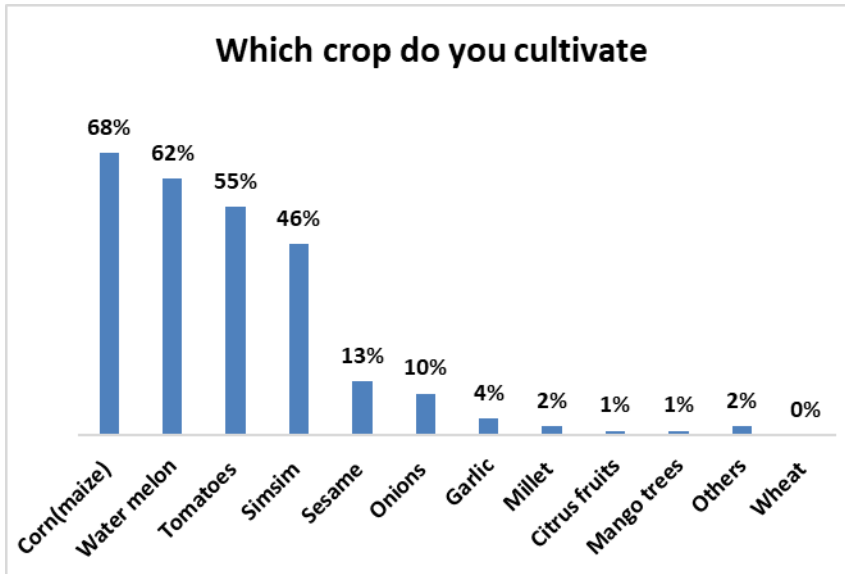


Figure 19: Types of crops cultivated

### 2.3.7 Crop sales from last rainy season

The respondents were also asked about the percentage of produce from the last rainy season that they sold, and the findings are summarized in the graph below. The data suggests that a significant portion of respondents (51%) did not engage in selling any of their produce from the last rainy season. Among those who did sell their produce, the majority fell into the category of selling only a small portion (28%). There is also a relatively low percentage of respondents selling approximately half (15%) or more than half (7%) of their produce.

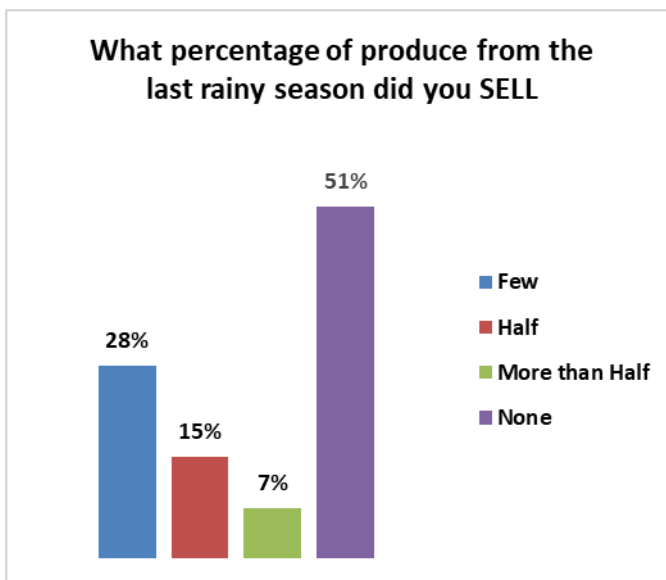


Figure 20: Crop sales from last rainy season

### 2.3.8 Access to irrigation schemes

The respondents were also asked to report on their access to an irrigation scheme. The overwhelming majority of respondents, comprising 92%, reported that they do not have access to an irrigation scheme. This suggests a significant lack of access to irrigation infrastructure among the surveyed population. Only a small proportion, 8% of respondents, indicated having

access to an irrigation scheme. Disaggregation of access to irrigation scheme shows that a slightly higher percentage of respondents in Jamaame (17%) reported having access to an irrigation scheme, In Kismayo, 7% of respondents reported having access to an irrigation scheme, Dhobley/Afmadow district exhibits the lowest level of access to irrigation schemes among the surveyed districts, with only 5% of respondents reporting access.

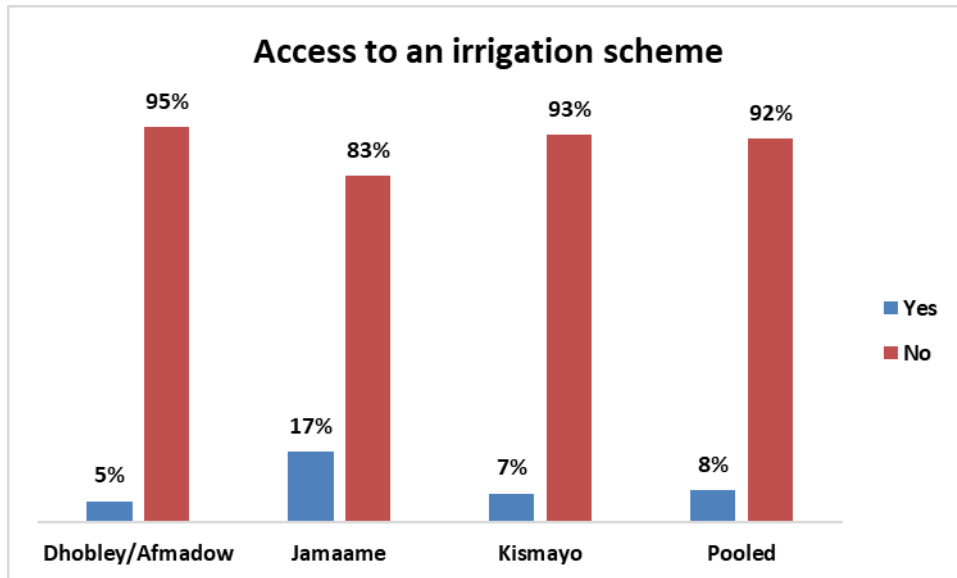


Figure 21: Access to irrigation schemes

## 2.4 BREEDING OF ANIMALS

### 2.4.1 Do you breed animals

The data collected highlighted the varying degrees of engagement in breeding of animals among respondents. Starting with Dhobley/Afmadow, a notable 22% of respondents affirmed their involvement in breeding animals, while the majority, comprising 78%, indicated otherwise. This suggests a moderate level of participation in animal breeding activities within this district.

Moving on to Jamaame, the statistics revealed a stark contrast, with only 8% of respondents stating their engagement in animal breeding, while a significant 92% reported not being involved. This indicates a considerably lower level of participation in animal husbandry compared to Dhobley/Afmadow. Finally, in Kismayo, the survey unveiled that 15% of respondents are actively engaged in animal breeding, while 85% are not. Although higher than Jamaame, the percentage still falls below that of Dhobley/Afmadow, suggesting a moderate level of involvement in animal husbandry practices in this district.

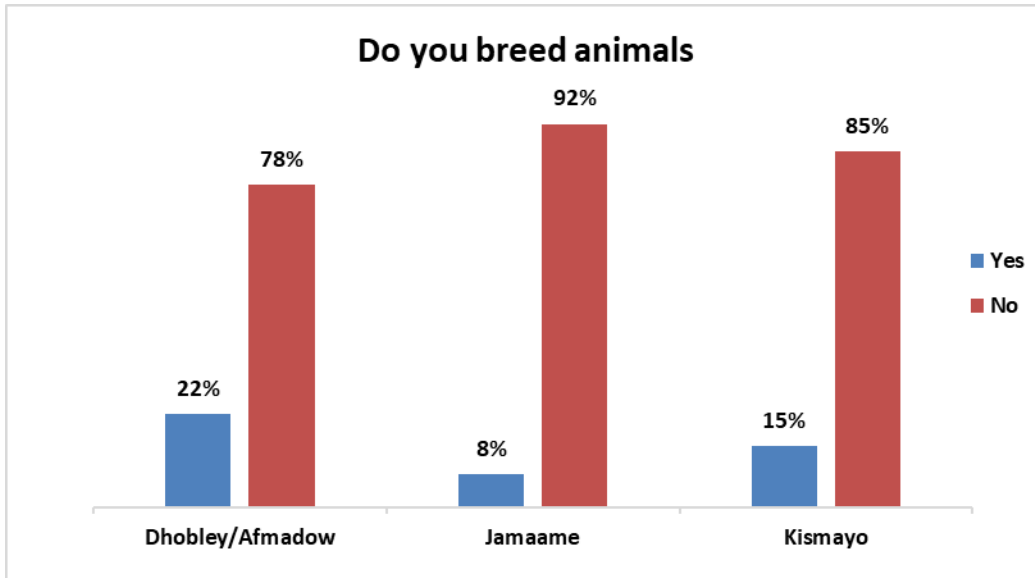


Figure 22: Do you breed animals

### 2.4.2 Type of animal bred

The respondents were asked about the types of animals they bred. Understanding the distribution of animal breeding practices is crucial for agricultural planning and livestock management. The goat is the most prevalent type of animal bred among the respondents, with 92% indicating involvement in goat breeding. Cows come next in terms of breeding prevalence, with 9% of respondents. While this percentage is considerably lower than goats, it still signifies a notable presence of cow breeding within the respondent population. Donkeys and camels exhibit much lower percentages, with 2% and 1% of respondents, respectively.

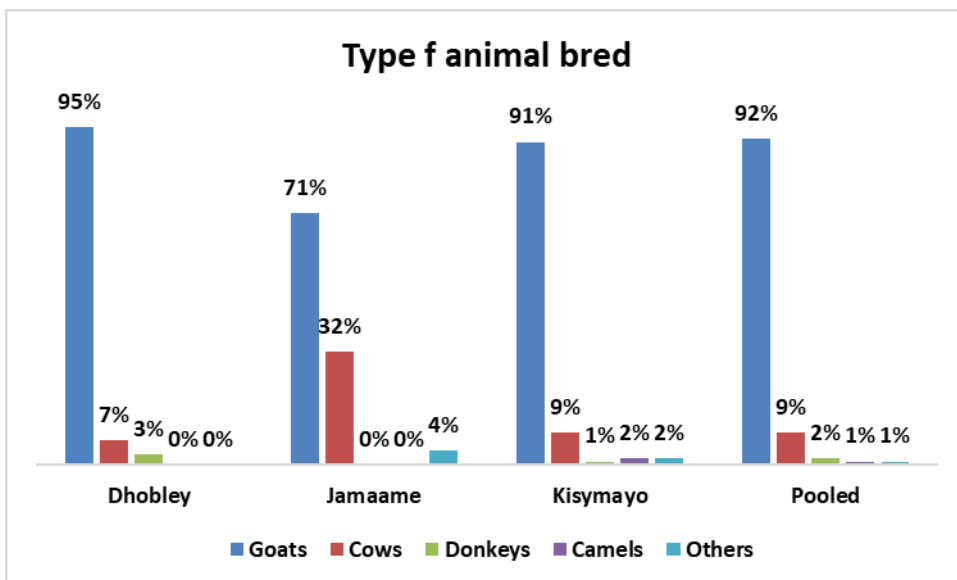


Figure 23: Type of animal bred

### 2.4.3 Average number of animals owned

The data on average livestock ownership provides insights into the composition of the respondents' livestock holdings, highlighting the diversity of their assets. The data reveals variation of ownership of animals in various categories. For instance, the data reveals that on

average respondents owned higher numbers of goats with an average of 12. It was also interesting to note that while few households reported ownership of camels, the average number owned was higher (12) compared to other animals. The respondents also reported owning an average of 6 cows while ownership of donkeys was low with an average of 1 donkey per household.

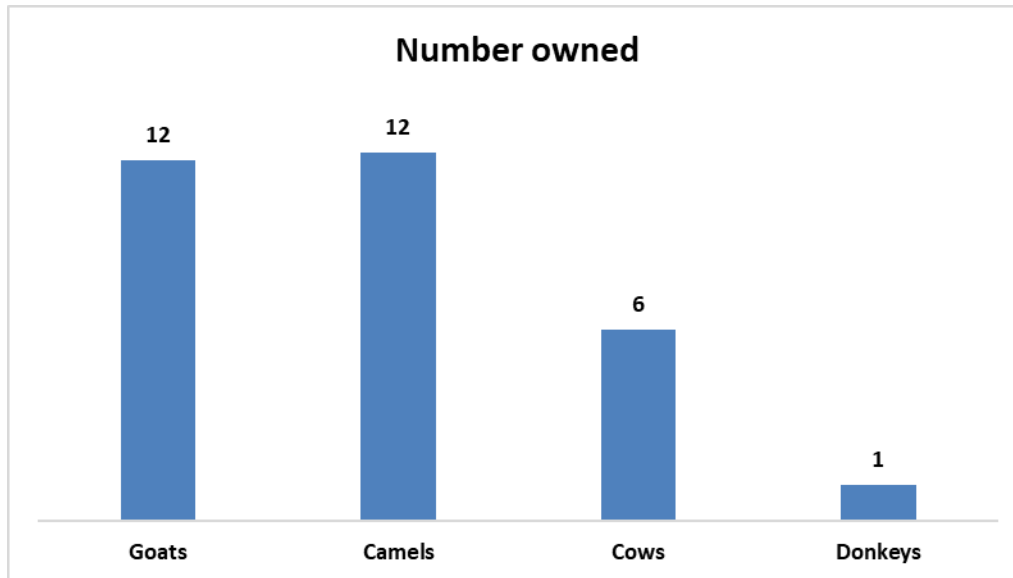


Figure 24: Average number of animals owned

The respondents noted that on average, a cow produced about 3 liters of milk per day. Among those that owned donkeys, the majority mentioned that they provided transport services, and few used them for farming purposes.

#### 2.4.4 [Veterinary services](#)

The respondents who reported owning livestock were asked about the veterinary services received by animals, and the data collected revealed several key findings. Approximately 26% of the respondents reported that their animals received vaccinations. A slightly lower percentage, 25%, indicated that their animals were treated against parasites. 4%, reported that their animals received both vaccinations and treatment against parasites. The majority, comprising 57% of respondents who owned animals, stated that their animals received none of the listed veterinary services. This is a significant finding as it highlights a considerable portion of the surveyed population potentially lacking access to or prioritizing other aspects of animal care over veterinary services.

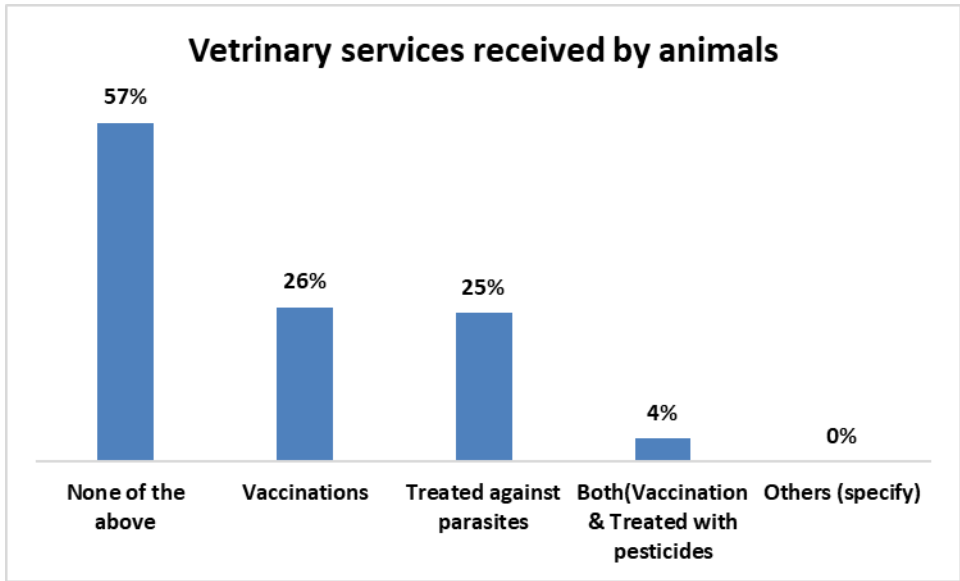


Figure 25: Veterinary services

2.4.5 **Animals that died of illness in the last rainy season**

The data reveals low death rate of animals in the last rainy season. In Dhobley, for instance, 47% of respondents reported that only few of their animals died in the last rainy season, 28% reported that they lost none of their livestock while those who reported losing halve or more than half of their livestock were 6% and 19% respectively. In Jamaame, While 29% reported only a few animal deaths, a significant proportion (36%) mentioned that more than half of their animals died due to illness. Kismayo has the highest percentage of respondents (43%) reporting that only a few animals died. However, a considerable 26% reported that more than half of their animals died due to illness.

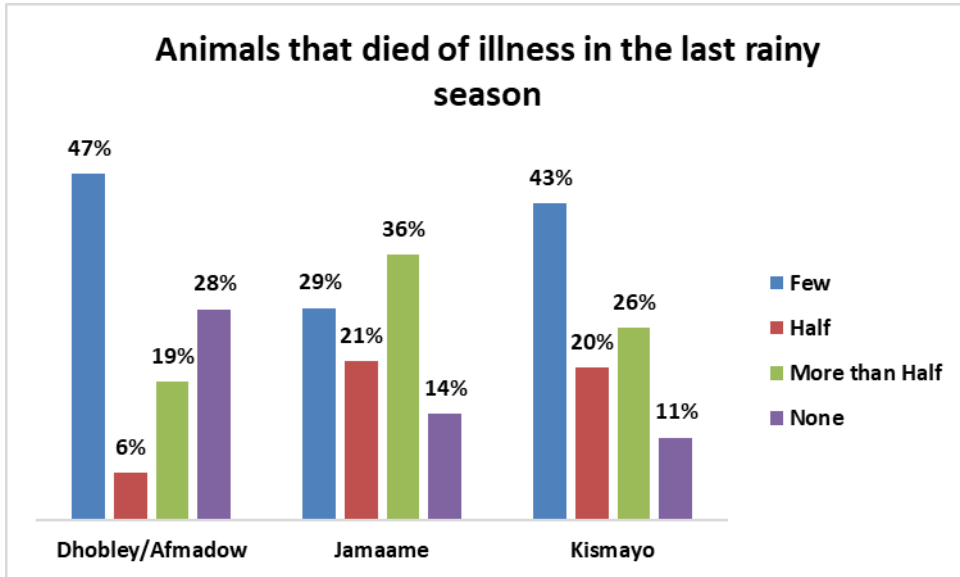


Figure 26: Animals that died of illness in the last rainy season

## 2.5 WASH

### 2.5.1 Access to clean water

Access to clean water is important for ensuring the health and well-being of communities, as it is essential for drinking, cooking, and maintaining proper hygiene. The graph below presents findings on the availability of clean drinking water across different districts. Dhobley had 46% of respondents reporting having access to clean drinking water, while 54% indicated a lack of access. Similarly, in Kismayo, 43% of respondents reported having access to clean drinking water, while 57% reported not having access. In Jamaame, the situation appears to be more challenging, with only 36% of respondents reporting access to clean drinking water, while a majority (64%) indicated a lack of access.

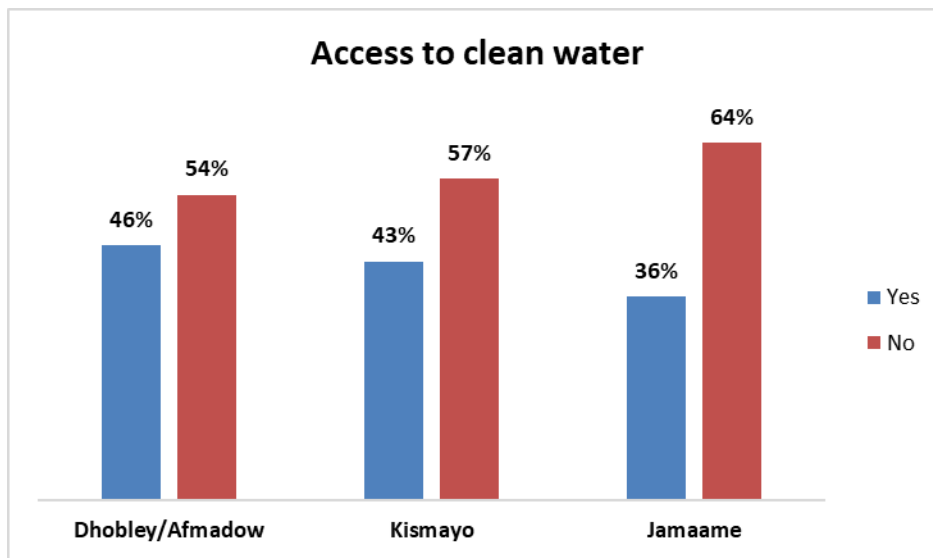


Figure 27: Access to clean water

### 2.5.2 Sources of clean drinking water

The data shows that majority of respondents (66%) in Dhobley district rely on piped water as their main source of drinking water, indicating relatively better access to piped water infrastructure. Dug wells are also a significant source (27%), while boreholes are used by a smaller proportion (7%) of respondents. In Jamaame, piped water is less common (32%) compared to Dhobley, with a more diverse range of sources. Surface water from rivers is notably high (33%), suggesting reliance on natural water bodies. Boreholes (17%) and dug wells (14%) are also relatively common sources. Piped water is the most common source (37%) in Kismayo, although less prevalent compared to Dhobley/Afmadow. Surface water from water pans is notably high (25%), indicating reliance on man-made reservoirs. Dug wells (12%) and boreholes (8%) are also significant sources.



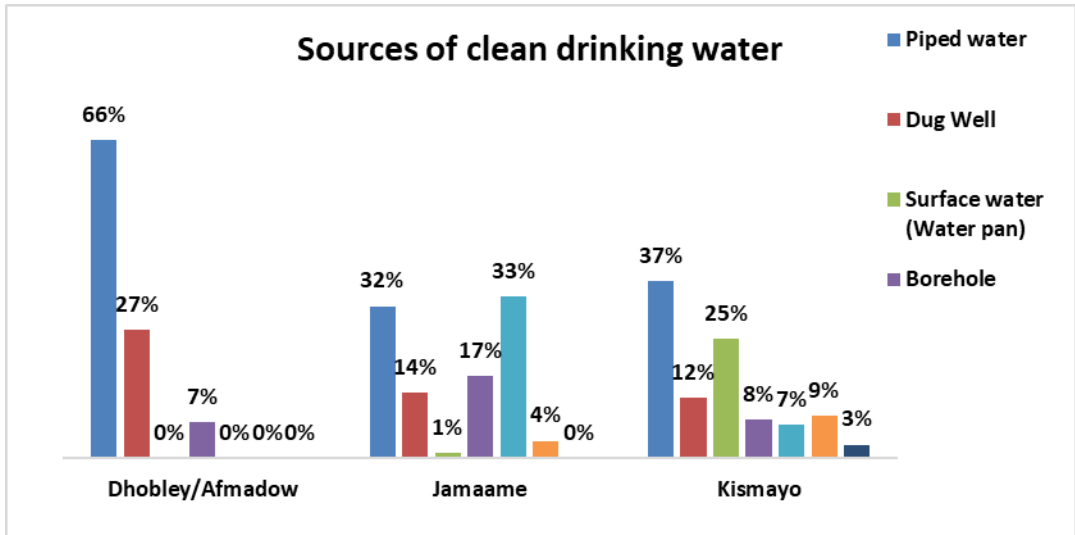


Figure 28: Sources of clean drinking water

### 2.5.6 Treatment of drinking water

The majority of respondents in Dhobley district (68%) reported treating or purifying their drinking water. A higher percentage of respondents in Jamaame (69%) stated that they do not treat or purify their drinking water. Similar to Jamaame, a larger proportion of respondents in Kismayo (59%) reported not treating or purifying their drinking water. While a smaller percentage compared to Jamaame, this still highlights a substantial portion of the population potentially exposed to untreated water sources.

The respondents reported using various means to treat their drinking water. Some of the methods used to treat water include adding chlorine and aqua tab while others reported that they boiled their drinking water.

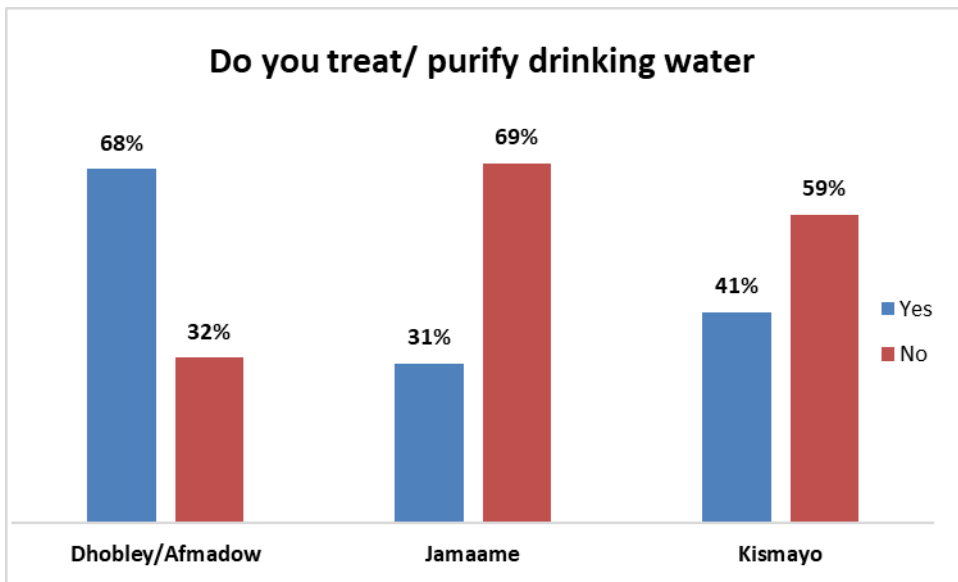


Figure 29: Treatment of drinking water

### 2.5.7 Distance to the nearest water source

Analyses on time taken to access clean drinking water sources shows that in Dhobley/Afmadow district the majority of respondents (53%) take less than 10 minutes to reach the nearest water source, collect water. This indicates relatively easy access to clean water within a short distance for a significant portion of the population in this district. Additionally, 46% of respondents reported taking between 10 and 30 minutes, further emphasizing the accessibility of water sources within a reasonable timeframe for most residents. Notably, there were no respondents in this district who reported taking more than 30 minutes to access clean water, indicating a generally efficient and convenient water supply infrastructure.

In Jamaame district, while a considerable proportion (57%) reported taking between 10 and 30 minutes to access water sources, a notable portion (21%) reported taking less than 10 minutes. However, a substantial portion of respondents (20%) reported longer travel times, ranging from 30 minutes to 1 hour. Additionally, a small percentage (1%) reported spending between 1 to 2 hours to access water. These findings suggest that while a significant portion of the population in Jamaame can access clean water within a reasonable timeframe, there is also a notable segment facing longer travel times, potentially indicating challenges in water infrastructure or distribution.

In Kismayo, the distribution of responses is relatively evenly spread across different time categories. 42% respondents reported taking between 10 and 30 minutes, while 26% reported less than 10 minutes, and another 26% reported between 30 minutes and 1 hour. Six percent reported spending between 1 to 2 hours, indicating a smaller but still noteworthy proportion facing longer travel times for accessing clean water. Importantly, there were no respondents in Kismayo who reported taking more than 2 hours to access water, highlighting a better overall accessibility compared to some other districts.

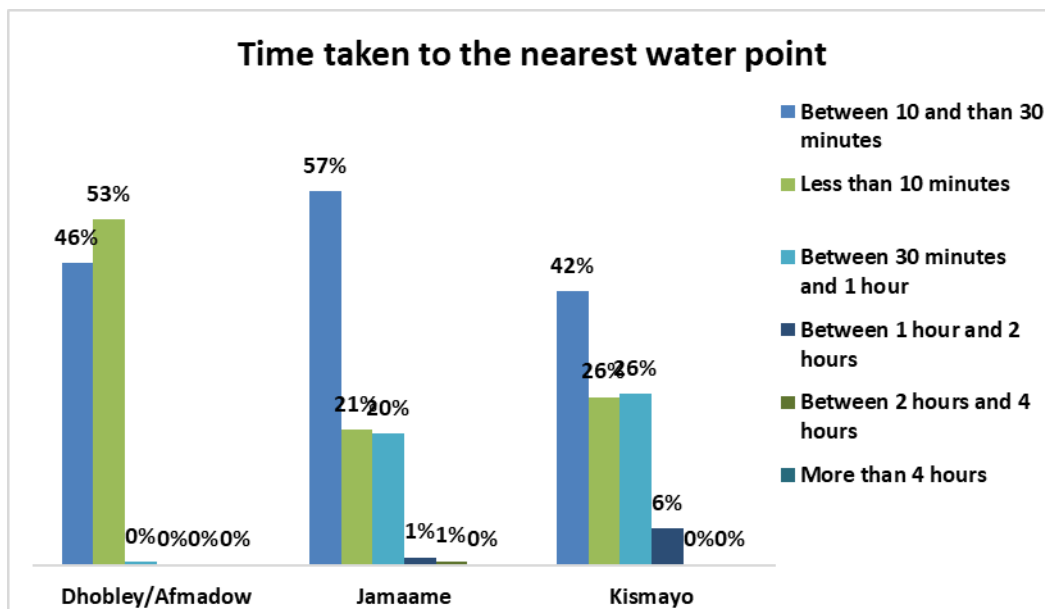


Figure 30: Distance to the nearest water source

### 2.5.8 Number of 20L containers per day

The majority of respondents, constituting 55%, reported using more than 3 containers of clean water per day in their households while 24% of respondents reported using exactly 3 containers per day. A small percentage (15%) of respondents reported using 2 containers per day, only 5% of respondents reported using 1 container per day, indicating a smaller proportion of households with relatively lower water consumption needs. Additionally, none of the respondents reported using 0 containers per day or less than 1 container per day,

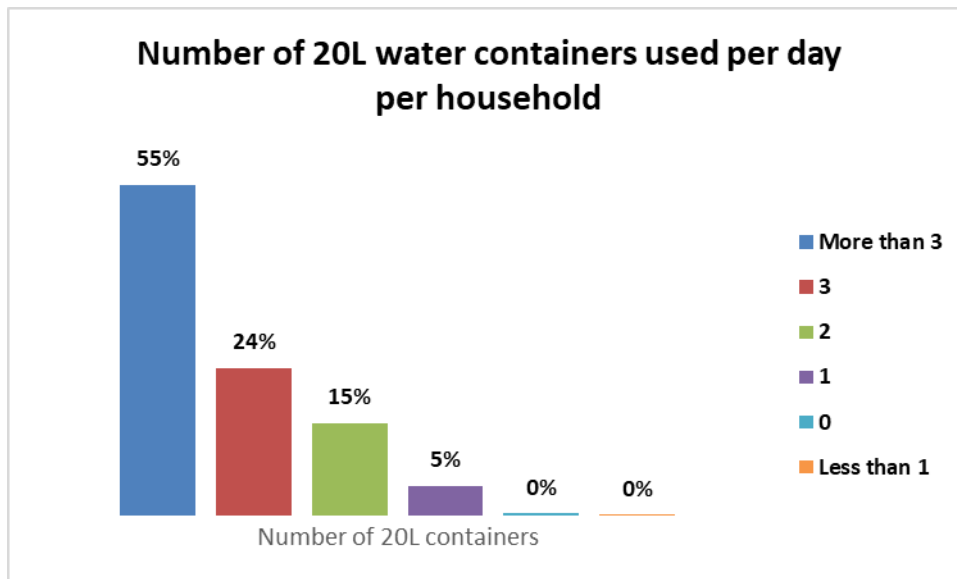


Figure 31: Number of 20L containers per day

## 2.6 ACCESS TO LATRINES

Access to a latrine is an important WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) indicator, crucial for promoting public health and ensuring dignified sanitation facilities for communities. The baseline survey data presented in the graph below captures respondents' reported access to a latrine not too far from their house. According to the findings, 73% of respondents reported having access to a latrine not too far from their house, while 27% indicated they did not have such access.

Aggregation of data on access to a latrine by districts shows that in Dhobley, 83% of respondents reported having access to a latrine not too far from their houses, while 17% indicated a lack of such access. In Jamaame, 72% of respondents reported having access to a latrine, with 28% stating otherwise. Similarly, in Kismayo, 64% of respondents reported having access to a latrine, while 36% indicated a lack of access. Across all districts, the grand total reveals that 73% of respondents have access to a latrine, while 27% do not.

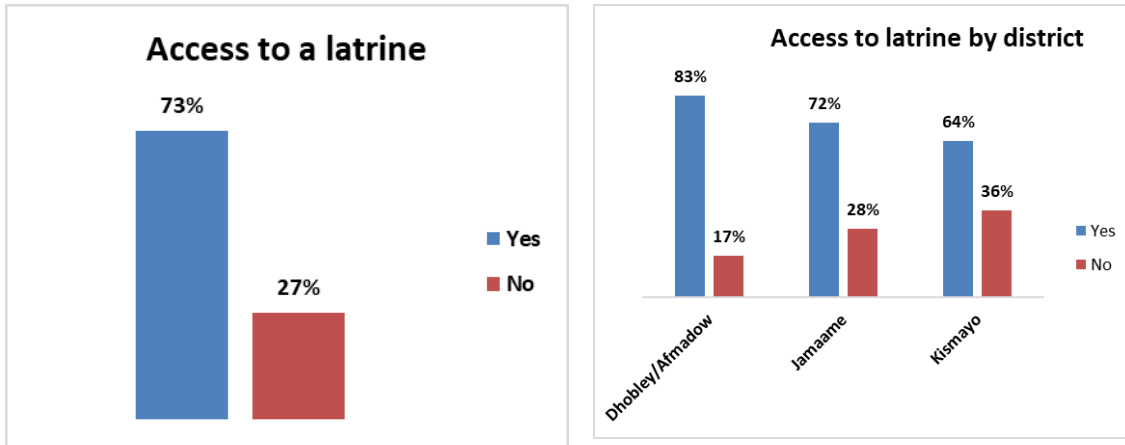


Figure 32: Access to latrines

### 2.6.1 Type of latrine used

In Dhobley district, 24% of respondents reported using private toilets (up to 4 households), while the majority (76%) indicated the use of public toilets. The data for Jamaame reveals that only 14% of respondents reported using private toilets, while a significant majority (86%) rely on public toilets. Kismayo shows a slightly higher percentage (25%) of respondents using private toilets compared to Dhobley. However, the majority (75%) still use public toilets. Across all districts, there is a consistent trend of higher reliance on public toilets, with an average of 76% of respondents reporting the use of communal facilities. This emphasizes the significance of public sanitation infrastructure in these areas.

Those who stated that they did not have latrines were asked to report on where they defecated. The results show that majority used bushes and a few of them defecated in rivers

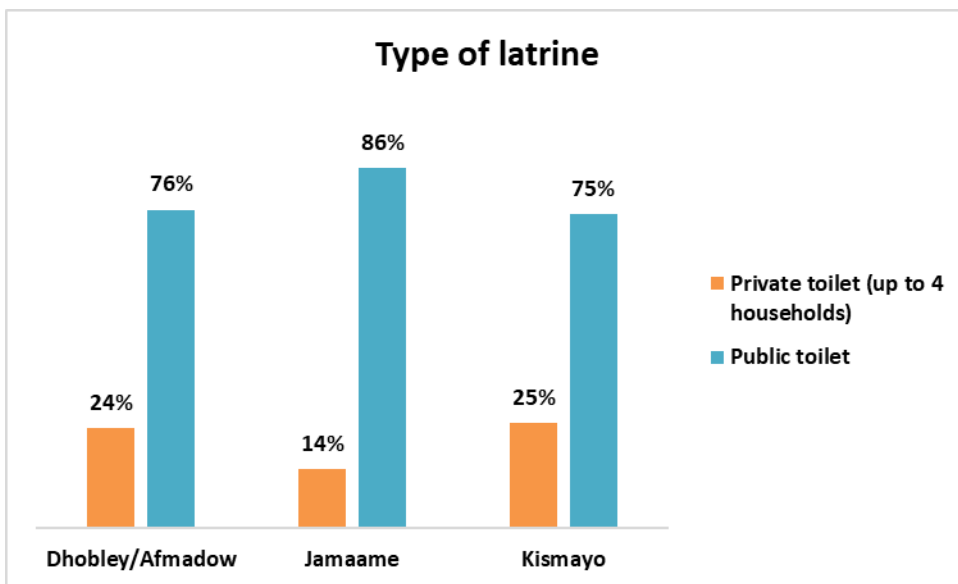


Figure 33: Type of latrine

### 2.6.3 Distance to the nearest Toilet

The survey data also revealed insights into the travel time to access toilet facilities among the respondents. The majority of respondents, constituting 51%, reported that they can access toilet facilities within a short distance of less than 10 minutes. A considerable portion,

accounting for 40% of respondents, reported a moderate travel time of between 10 and 30 minutes to reach toilet facilities. A smaller percentage, representing 9% of respondents, reported a travel time between 30 minutes and 1 hour.

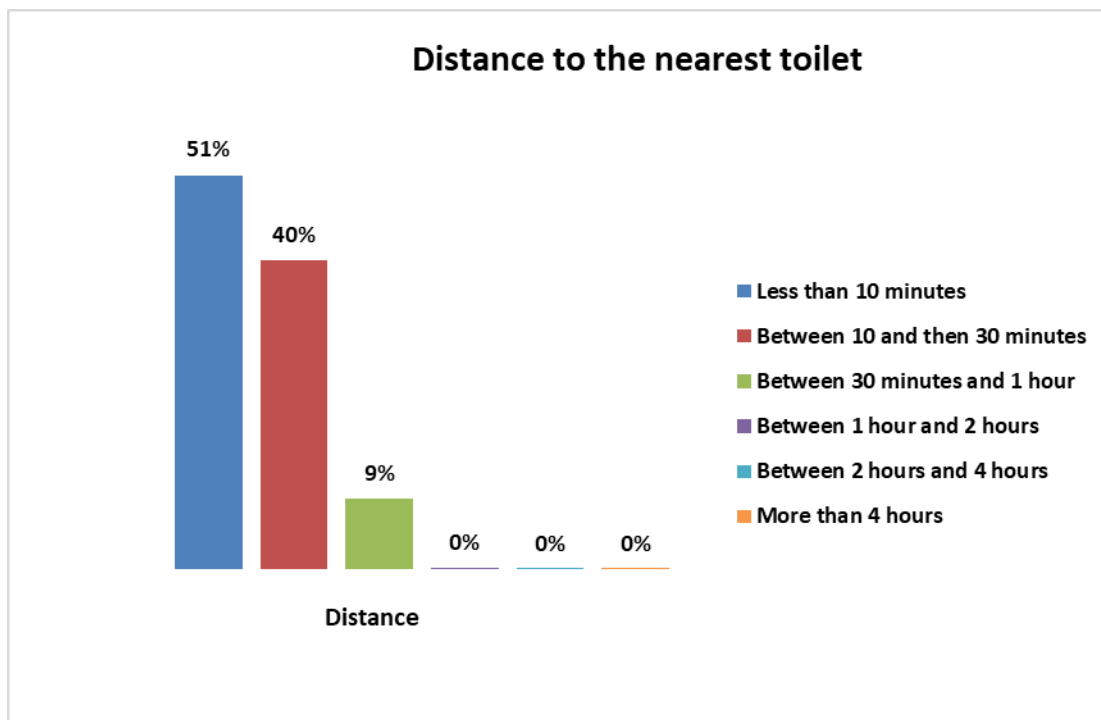


Figure 34: Distance to the nearest Toilet

#### 2.6.4 Water related illnesses

The survey also sought to understand the level of knowledge regarding water-related illnesses and the incidence of such illnesses within households over the past 6 months across different districts. Across all districts combined, the data shows that 38% of respondents have knowledge of water-related illnesses, while 62% do not. Disaggregation by districts a variation in knowledge levels. For instance, 51% of respondents in Dhobley indicated that they were aware of water-related illnesses, while 49% reported not having knowledge about them. A notable contrast is observed in Jamaame, where a majority of respondents (71%) reported not knowing what water-related illnesses are, while only 29% claimed awareness. This indicates a significant lack of understanding or knowledge regarding water-related health risks among the population in this district. Similarly, in Kismayo, 73% of respondents stated that they did not know about water-related illnesses, while only 27% reported being aware. This district exhibits a highest percentage of respondents lacking knowledge compared to those who claim awareness.

Data on water-related illnesses within households shows that Jamaame had the highest incidence of water-related illnesses within households, with 90% of respondents stating that a member of their household suffered from such illnesses in the past 6 months. Dhobley and Kismayo report lower incidences of water-related illnesses within households compared to Jamaame, with 36% and 51% of respondents respectively indicating that a member of their household suffered from such illnesses in the past 6 months.

Table 4: Water related illnesses

Name of District	Knowledge of water related illness	Member of your household suffered from water related illnesses in the past 6 months
Dhobley	51%	36%
Jamaame	29%	90%
Kismayo	27%	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>45%</b>

#### 2.6.4 Type of water related illness

Those who reported to have experienced water related disease incidences were asked to specify the type of illness. The results show significant variations across different types of illnesses and districts. The highest prevalence of typhoid cases is reported in Jamaame (69%), followed closely by Dhobley (65%), with Kismayo reporting a comparatively lower percentage (52%).

Cholera cases are also prominently reported in Jamaame (53%) and Dhobley (52%), with Kismayo showing a lower prevalence (36%). Similar to typhoid, Jamaame and Dhobley have higher incidences of cholera compared to Kismayo. Dhobley reports the highest percentage of dysentery cases (26%), followed by Kismayo (7%) and Jamaame (5%).

AWD cases are notably higher in Jamaame (74%) compared to Dhobley (40%) and Kismayo (70%). Giardia cases on the other hand are reported only in Jamaame (36%) and Kismayo (4%), with Dhobley reporting none. Bilharzia cases are relatively low across all districts, with Dhobley and Jamaame reporting slightly higher percentages compared to Kismayo.

Table 5: Type of water related illness

Type of illness	District			
	Dhobley	Jamaame	Kismayo	Total
Typhoid	65%	69%	52%	61%
Cholera	52%	53%	36%	46%
Dysentery	26%	5%	7%	15%
Acute Water Diarrhoea (AWD)	40%	74%	70%	57%
Giardia	0%	36%	4%	7%
Bilharzia	5%	4%	3%	4%
Other water related illnesses	11%	0%	0%	5%

## 2.7 FLOODING

### 2.7.1 Have you been displaced by floods before

Data on flooding incidences revealed that majority of respondents (81%) had not been displaced by flooding before. This is the same trend across the three districts. In Dhobley, 19% reported to have been displaced while in Jamaame and Kismayo 30% and 17% of respondents.

Almost half (47%) of those who had been displaced by flooding reported that the incidence happened in the year 2023 while 14% reported to have been displaced in 2022.

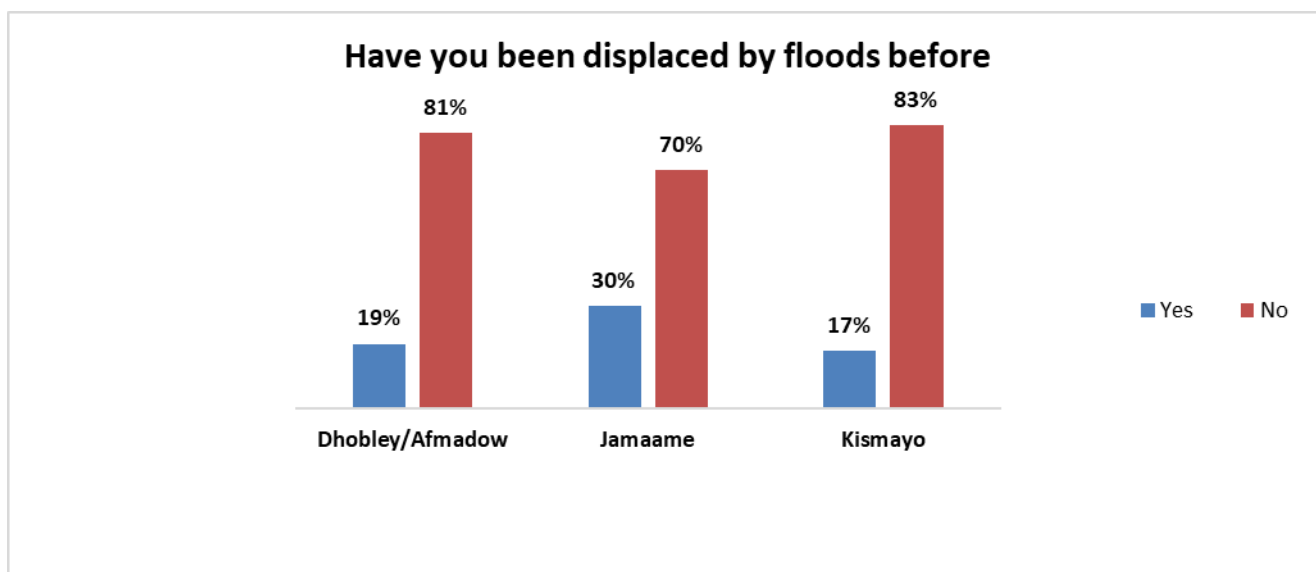


Figure 35: Have you been displaced by floods before

## 2.7.2 Effects of flooding

Dhobley reported the highest percentage of respondents (3%) indicating the death of a family member due to flooding, followed by Kismayo (1%), while Jamaame reported no instances. This suggests that while relatively rare, flooding has tragically resulted in fatalities.

Dhobley stands out with a remarkably high percentage (81%) of respondents reporting illness attributed to flooding. Jamaame also reported a significant percentage (39%), albeit lower than Dhobley, while Kismayo reported the lowest (8%).

Jamaame recorded the highest percentage (94%) of respondents reporting the loss of crops due to flooding, indicating severe agricultural impacts. Kismayo also reported a substantial percentage (86%), while Dhobley reported a comparatively lower percentage of 31%.

Similar to the loss of crops, Jamaame reported the highest percentage (83%) of respondents experiencing the loss of livestock due to flooding, followed closely by Dhobley (48%) and Kismayo (59%). These findings underscore the significant economic losses and livelihood impacts associated with livestock losses across all districts.

Dhobley reported the highest percentage (57%) of respondents indicating the destruction of property due to flooding, followed by Kismayo (58%), while Jamaame reported the lowest (20%). These results suggest varying degrees of infrastructure damage and property loss across the districts, with Dhobley and Kismayo bearing the brunt of destruction.

Table 6: Effects of flooding

Effect of flooding	District			
	Dhobley	Jamaame	Kismayo	Total
Death of a family member	3%	0%	1%	2%
Illness	81%	39%	8%	45%
Loss of crops	31%	94%	86%	62%
Loss of livestock	48%	83%	59%	57%
Destruction of property	57%	20%	58%	53%

## 2.8 INTERVENTIONS

The survey conducted by enumerators across various districts sheds light on the pressing needs and preferences of beneficiaries regarding intervention areas. In Dhobley an equal emphasis on both food security and WASH initiatives is evident, with a balanced allocation of 50% for each intervention area.

In Jamaame, a stark contrast in preferences emerges, indicating a strong emphasis on food security interventions. A significant majority, accounting for 83% of beneficiaries, express a pressing need for interventions related to food security. Conversely, the preference for WASH interventions stands at a comparatively lower 17%, suggesting that while WASH remains important, the immediate priority for beneficiaries in Jamaame lies in securing reliable access to food.

In Kismayo, the preferences are more evenly distributed between food security and WASH interventions, with a slight majority of 52% indicating a preference for food security initiatives.

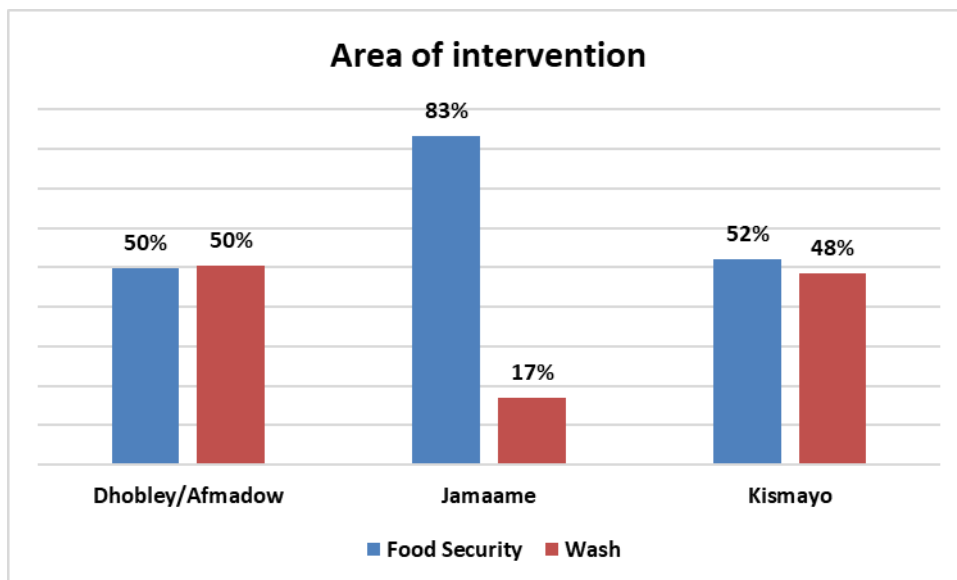


Figure 36: Area of intervention

## CONCLUSION

The findings from the baseline survey conducted across the project districts of Dhobley, Jamaame, and Kismayo in Somalia provide valuable insights into the socio-economic and environmental factors affecting these communities. This comprehensive analysis highlights several key observations and challenges that warrant attention from stakeholders and policymakers to improve the well-being of the residents in these areas.

Firstly, the household biodata reveals important demographic trends, including the predominance of females as respondents and the prevalence of male household heads. Additionally, the presence of physical/mental disabilities and the identification of minority clans underscore the need for inclusive programming to address the unique needs of vulnerable populations within these communities.

Secondly, food security remains a concern, with variations in meal frequency and access to food across districts. While most households reported consistent access to food, the reasons



for not cultivating land highlight underlying barriers such as lack of seeds and labor constraints that need to be addressed to enhance agricultural productivity and food self-sufficiency.

Thirdly, the cultivation of land and breeding of animals are integral components of household livelihoods, with goat breeding being the most common practice. However, variations in land cultivation practices and animal ownership underscore the need for tailored agricultural support and livestock management programs to maximize productivity and improve household incomes.

Fourthly, access to clean water and sanitation facilities is essential for public health and well-being. While the majority of respondents reported access to latrines and treated drinking water, disparities in access across districts highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve WASH infrastructure and promote hygiene practices to reduce the incidence of water-related illnesses.

Finally, the incidences of flooding and displacement pose significant challenges to community resilience and livelihoods. Addressing the underlying causes of flooding and implementing measures to mitigate its impact, such as early warning systems and disaster preparedness training, are crucial for enhancing community resilience and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters.

In conclusion, the baseline findings provide a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic and environmental context of the project districts in Somalia. These insights are instrumental in guiding the design and implementation of targeted interventions and support programs to address the identified challenges and improve the overall well-being and resilience of the communities in Dhobley, Jamaame, and Kismayo. Collaborative efforts involving local authorities, community leaders, NGOs, and other stakeholders are essential to effectively address these challenges and achieve sustainable development outcomes in the project areas.



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