

December 2020

RESTORE Resource Mapping Report

Somaliland & Puntland



A Study by
Abdullahi Abdinasir

Contents

1. Executive Summary	1
1.1 Introduction: Background to the Study and Mapping Process	1
1.2 Methods and Approach to the Study	2
1.3 Key Findings	2
1.4 Conclusions	4
2. Scope of the Study	5
3. Study methodology and Data collection Process	5
3.1 Quantitative Data	5
3.1.1 Household Questionnaire	5
3.1.2 Sample Size Determination	5
3.1.3 Data Collection Process	6
4. Limitations	6
5. Study Area	6
6. Data Processing, Analysis, and Report Writing	8
7. Study Findings	9
7.1 Gender Distribution	9
7.2 Household Dependents	9
7.3 Business Community	10
7.4 Community Fundraising and Contribution	11
7.5 Employment	13
7.6 Diaspora and Fundraisings	14
7.8 Remittance	16
7.9 Media	17
8. Conclusion	18
9. Annexes	20

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction: Background to the Study and Mapping Process

As Somalia emerges from nearly three decades of civil strife and economic hardship, the resultant lack of statistical infrastructure and reliable data has proven to be a stumbling block to the design and implementation of policies and programs needed to support economic resilience and development. Despite the disclosure of such country wide reports as the World Bank High Frequency Survey (2017) UNDP Human Development Index (2016) and a plethora of project-based research products in recent years, existing information gaps continue to pose threats to proper planning for policy makers, donors and development actors.

According to the World Bank Group, ‘every second Somali is living in poverty, with poor households more likely to be deprived beyond monetary poverty as well and less likely to participate in the labour market’.¹ Such is the direness of the economic situation in the country that the report’s findings place Somalia amongst the five poorest in the world (according to the country’s GDP and other poverty indicators) with a 73 percent poverty rate. The brunt of economic hardships in Somalia is carried by its youth with 70% of the population estimated to be under 30 years old but with a life expectancy of just 55 years. The myriad of economic issues discussed coupled with the country’s record of stability in recent history clearly demarcates the importance of informed, innovative and sustainable programs and policies centred around economic empowerment.

It is against this backdrop that Shaqodoon with a collaborative effort of a consortium consisting of SomRep partners in the RESTORE 2 project commissioned the consultant to undertake the RESTORE resource mapping study in Somaliland and Puntland. The study aimed to understand existing resource bases in target districts, map such existing resources and thereafter provide a basis for the project to develop strategies to leverage existing resources with the aim of fostering economic stability.

The study therefore by mapping resources in its target districts provides a blueprint for engagement and program design that can inevitably enhance economic activities that effectively boost job creation and employment opportunities as well as expand economic opportunities in target locations so as to mitigate economic hardships currently being endured by the local populations. Therefore, by providing an important information basis to the project design, the study also helps negate the risks associated with ill-informed policy decisions and programming approaches of which numerous examples can be found within developmental programs undertaken in Somalia. .²

¹ Pape, Utz Johann. 2017. *Somali poverty profile : findings from wave 1 of the Somali high frequency survey (English)*. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/325991506114032755/Somali-poverty-profile-findings-from-wave-1-of-the-Somali-high-frequency-survey>

² Alfonso Medinilla et al. (2019). *Think Local. Governance, Humanitarian aid, development and peacebuilding in Somalia. Discussion Paper No. 246, ECPDM European External Affairs and Security & Resilience Programs*

1.2 Methods and Approach to the Study

The study adopted a mixed methods approach in conducting the resource mapping. A variety of qualitative methods to ensure that the study was both rigorous in its approach and rich in its content were adopted. These include documentary review, (semi-structured) interviews; focus group discussions; and analysis of observation checklists in nine districts covering seen regions targeted by the study were done. In addition, the study also collected quantitative data by administering the agreed upon informant questionnaire in the nine target locations.

Respondent groups included community members, local authorities, cultural and religious leaders, contractors, private sector actors and project staff. A desk-based review of project material was also completed to provide a more thorough understanding on programmatic impact and results against outcome/ output indicators as a means to supplement and, where applicable, verify data collected. Existing reports such as the country economic profiles, poverty index reports and among others were used as the counterfactual against which to assess the primary data collected by the study.

1.3 Key Findings

In response to the primary research questions that the study set out to answer, five key important findings uncovered by the study are summarized here:

- **Private Sector and Employment:** The study found that the private sector, particularly merchandise traders to be by far the largest source of employment in all nine locations employing 36 percent of the workforce. Despite a not so conducive environment for doing business and a high cost of doing Business in Somalia,³ the study finds there has been a slow but steady growth in private sector's ability to create new jobs. Future research to track year on year jobs growth could be a useful area of study.
- **Intermittently functioning cooperatives:** In all of the study locations, at least one of a fishing or agricultural cooperative that are relatively functional were found. The existence of local cooperatives whose basic functions have been operationalized is remarkable given the lack of clearly defined legal frameworks for cooperatives to govern their activities, non-existent incentives and support to encourage cooperatives in the local markets and perhaps most importantly limited public sector incentives for cooperatives to foster their growth. The study found that future engagement particularly concerned with resource mobilization could significantly benefit from working with existing cooperatives.
- **Individual and demand driven approach to fundraising:** The study found that only 27% of business owners contributed to community projects. Even though the number of contributing businesses was quite low, an important finding was the approach

<https://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/DP246-march-2019-think-local-Governance-humanitarian-aid-development-peacebuilding-Somalia-ECDPM1.pdf>

³ See World Bank Group Somalia Country Profile for further details

taken towards fundraising and how business owners contributed to such fundraising initiatives. None of the business owners interviewed reported setting aside funds allocated for community initiatives whilst their respective reported contributions were made as a result of personal connections to the projects supported and/or the fundraising committees involved. This finding is noteworthy when consideration is given to business owners who were part of cooperatives but opted to personally contribute to community projects of their choosing because the cooperative did not have such undertakings. The study therefore finds that resource mobilization can be enhanced by supporting businesses, cooperatives and community members to develop strategic priorities and long-term plans to streamline fundraising efforts thereby creating community wide funds with the capacity to fund impactful and larger projects.

- **Community Cohesion:** The study found that there is a strong sense of community among community members in all nine locations studied. In line with Somali cultural practices, a majority of respondents (55% of those interviewed) were eager to contribute to fundraising efforts whereas 55% and 43% of respondents were willing to work voluntarily as members of fundraising committees and work as goodwill ambassadors respectively. These findings point towards a strong community fabric and belief in communal approaches to resolving existing challenges and resource gaps – an essential characteristic that must be considered as an entry point for any future resource mobilization plans.
- **Accountability Concerns:** When discussing factors that inhibit fundraising efforts, the study found that community members had reservations about mismanagement of funds (22%), poor quality – both perceived and real – of projects undertaken (31%), sustainability (20%) and ownership (13%). The concerns as described further augment other study findings that point to a serious lack of systematic approaches to resource mobilization and prioritization processes among the communities surveyed. To facilitate creation of relevant management, planning and execution procedures can be useful in effectively managing communal resources, enhancing fundraising capabilities and allaying accountability concerns among community members.
- **Role of the Diaspora:** Debates around Somalia's post-conflict reconstruction efforts rightly underscore the importance of the diaspora with reference to remittances sent back, investments made and brain surge by returning home. However, this study's findings are contrary. An overwhelming number of respondents (90%) reported no financial support received from family members in the diaspora; only 27 percent had knowledge of any diaspora contributions to community projects whereas 90 percent of respondents were not aware of any contributions made by diasporic family members to local fundraising efforts. As such, whilst remaining cognizant of the important role of the diaspora, study findings point to a perhaps dwindling financial reliance on the diaspora among the surveyed communities.

1.4 Conclusions

Overall, this study finds that surveyed communities are largely dependent on private sector activities as a means to create livelihoods. Specifically, merchandise trading and small business are by a considerable margin the most common type of business activities undertaken in the surveyed locations.

The study also found that women represent nearly half of the people who own and/or manage businesses. By extension, women-led businesses were found to have a higher degree of willingness to contribute to fundraising initiatives when compared to businesses led by men.

In the surveyed locations, there are clear examples of resource pooling and mobilisation process that typically aim to resolve communal challenges such as provision of basic services and other public amenities. However, such efforts are mainly reactive to the prevailing situation, and are rarely borne out of a rigorous planning process or strategic direction for that matter.

In addition to the private sector, humanitarian and development actors (third sector agencies or NGOs), government and cooperative associations are the other notable resource producing entities in the form of employment opportunities and other economic activities. Surprisingly, the study also finds that the diaspora's role as an important supplier of financial resources is not as pronounced in the surveyed locations contrary to wider perceptions and expectations.

Finally, given the existing resources mapped out by the study coupled with resource mobilisation characteristics and challenges discussed by this report; the study finds that ample space is available for growth and improvement. Investment in professionalising existing resource mobilisation mechanisms, enhancing local capacities to plan, manage and execute projects and improved communications can significantly reinvigorate resource management and mobilisation capabilities thereby resulting in cataclysmic change.

2. Scope of the Study

To understand and map out the community resources in place locally and households with diaspora members and the concomitant benefits, Shaqodoon conducted a mapping survey through a consultant and enumerators based in these nine regions. Throughout the data collection period the data were collected from three different societal considerations: Diaspora/Returnees, Household, and Business community including Remittances. During the field data collection exercise, 2,600 submissions were collected from 44 villages in 9 Districts. Two focus group discussions were also conducted.

3. Study methodology and Data collection Process

A cross-sectional survey design was adopted using both qualitative approach (FGDs) and quantitative approach (HHs). The implantation of these methods started with a desk study and project document review followed by interviews with Shaqodoon SWS project team.

3.1 Quantitative Data

3.1.1 Household Questionnaire

The consultant with input from the Shaqodoon project team developed the household questionnaire. The project proposal, the Logical frame was critical in the formulation of the questions. For the collection of data in the field, Kobo Content toolbox was used. KoBo Toolbox is an open-source suite used for field data collection replacing the paper collection method. It is reliable and easy to use and collects better data in places where it matters most amalgamating it with GPS coordinates. KoBo toolbox account under the Shaqodoon name was created, and data collectors trained on its use. A questionnaire with ten question parts were developed to gather information from the communities in the selected regions. The questionnaire covered aspects of Household Income, Business community mapping, migration, leadership, employment, media, local authorities and Diaspora related information. The questionnaire was then loaded into the KoBo Content tools box account. A copy of the questionnaires used during this mapping is annexed alongside this report

3.1.2 Sample Size Determination

The data collection used a sample size calculator to come up with a scientific and representative sample; a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval of 5% was used. The population census data for these 44 villages under the 9 districts is very limited since there are no official records and the frequency of inhabitants moving to rainy areas is remarkable. The data obtained amplified that the residents of these selected areas are approximated to 36,741 households. Based on this formula a total of 2,715 interviewees were conducted in each of the districts.

District	HH Population	HH sample
Bosaso	1,130	287
Hargeisa	650	242
Lasanod	20,295	378
Eyl	5,495	360
Burco	1,830	318
Sheikh	900	270
Badhan	4,995	357
Lughaya	786	259
Salahlely	660	244
Total	36,741	2,715

Table 1. Total Household Population and Household Sample

3.1.3 Data Collection Process

The data collection identified and recruited a total of 21 enumerators from the local community (8 female and 13 male) based on the assumption that the enumerators, who came from the respective communities understand the local areas well regarding culture, language accent, social norms, beliefs, and expected etiquette and among other relevant issues.

Before undertaking field data collection, the enumerators were trained by the consultant for the use of Kobo, and all the questions were translated into Somalia languages to ensure uniformity while asking the questions and gave standardized responses that would be comparable during analysis. The enumerators also roleplayed as one was posing as the interviewee and the other as the interviewer, this helped fully understanding the questionnaire, tracking time per interview and answering possible interviewee question beforehand.

4. Limitations

There were limitations during the data collection that deterred the gathering of unimpeded data from the urban habituations and the connectivity in some areas where a problem. Although these limitations were not a major hindrance to the outcome of this study, yet their removal could have provided more information on the data obtained.

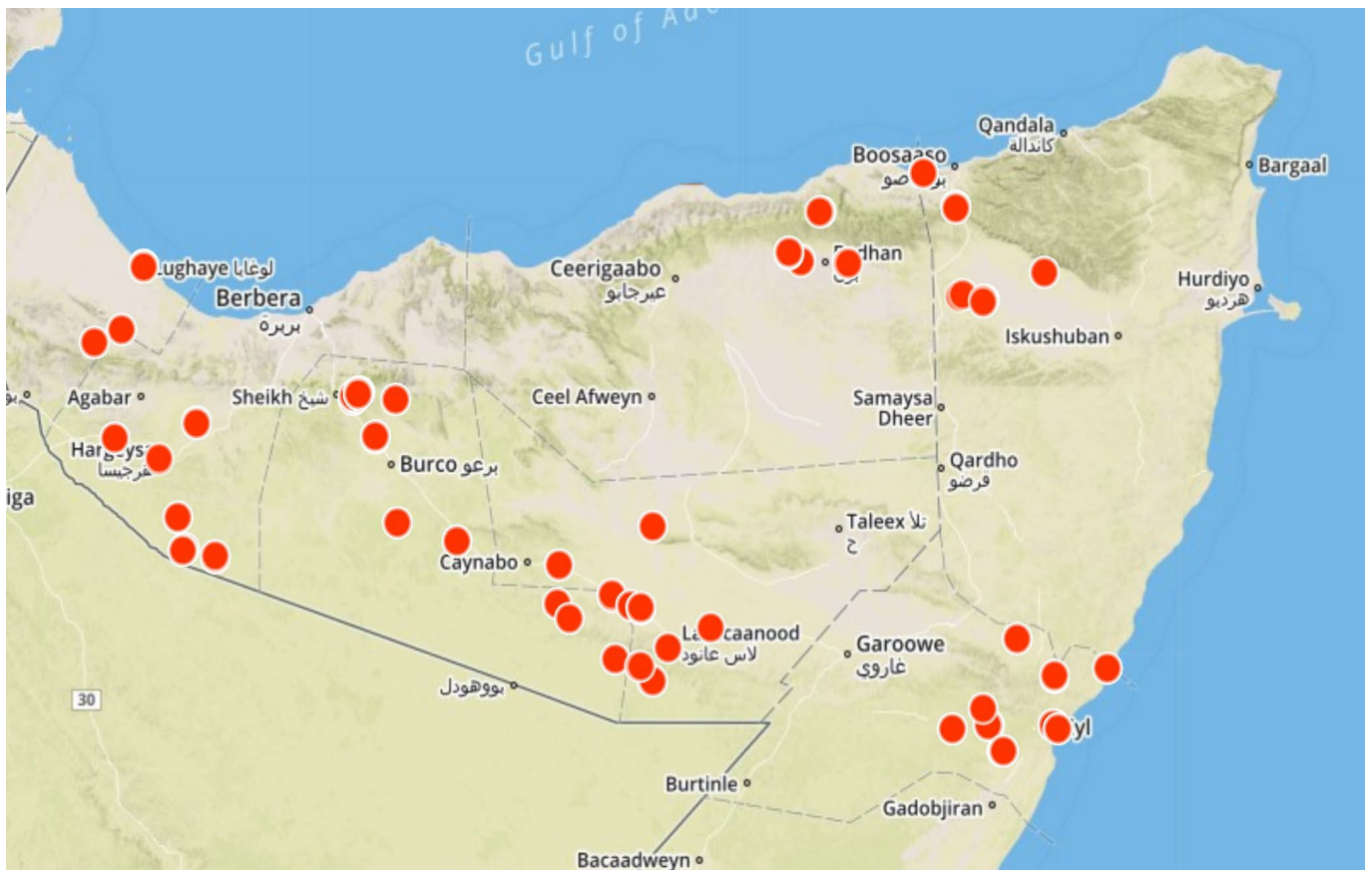
5. Study Area

The Mapping targeted communities across forty four villages in 9 districts. Most of beneficiaries sampled were from the host community with 60% HHs, 30% from the Business community including Remittances.

Region	District	Village	HH Sample Size	Business Community
Awdal	Lughaya	Lughaya	113	34
Awdal	Lughaya	Garagaara bari	66	20
Awdal	Lughaya	Garbodadar	101	30
Awdal	Salhaley	Salahley	107	32
Awdal	Salhaley	Qololcaday	71	21
Awdal	Salhaley	Inaigari	57	17
W-Galbeed	Hargeisa	Jaleelo	89	27

W-Galbeed	Hargeisa	Arabsiyo	141	42
TOTAL			745	
Sanaag	Badhan	Hadaftimo	322	97
Sanaag	Badhan	Mashaxaled	11	3
Sanaag	Badhan	Habasha	9	3
Sanaag	Badhan	Gumar	8	2
Sanaag	Badhan	Haylan	7	2
Toogdheer	Burco	Ballihiille	97	29
Toogdheer	Sheikh	Suuqsade	270	81
Toogdheer	Burco	Qoyta	87	26
Toogdheer	Burco	Kalbarre	49	15
Toogdheer	Burco	Qoryaale	85	26
Bari	Bosaso	Gao	76	23
Bari	Bosaso	Laag	63	19
Bari	Bosaso	Barooqle	20	6
Bari	Bosaso	Ufeyn	102	31
Bari	Bosaso	Ciridhable	26	8
TOTAL			1,232	
Nugaal	Eyl	Daawad	92	28
Nugaal	Eyl	Badey	36	11
Nugaal	Eyl	Biyo-Ade	23	7
Nugaal	Eyl	Qarhis	52	16
Nugaal	Eyl	Mareye	13	4
Nugaal	Eyl	Cambare	8	2
Nugaal	Eyl	Diilin	28	8
Nugaal	Eyl	Dhigale	55	17
Nugaal	Eyl	Hasbahle	53	15
TOTAL			360	
SOOL	Lasanood/Buhodle	Yele	19	6
SOOL	Lasanood/Xudun	Lafaweyne	17	5
SOOL	Lasanood	Gambadhe	4	1
SOOL	Lasanood	Tulosamakabe	7	2
SOOL	Lasanood/Buhodle	Shululux	12	4
SOOL	Laanood	Waqadir	5	2
SOOL	Laanood/Buhodle	Xidhxidh	11	3
SOOL	Laanood	Dhumay	6	2
SOOL	Laanood	Adhicadeye	13	4
SOOL	Laanood/Caynabo	Oog	137	41
SOOL	Laanood	Yagoori	65	20
SOOL	Laanood	Kalabaydh	82	25
TOTAL			378	

Table 2. District to Villages Data Disaggregation



Pic 1. Map showing the districts and the villages (KoBo Content)

6. Data Processing, Analysis, and Report Writing

Quantitative data (household interviews, Business Interviews and Diaspora/returnees interviews) collected via Smartphones was downloaded from Kobo content servers, and data cleaning and analysis was done. During analysis, cross-tabulations of related variables was performed to ensure consistency, investigated the internal logic between related variables and corrected any mistakes before the actual data analysis commenced.

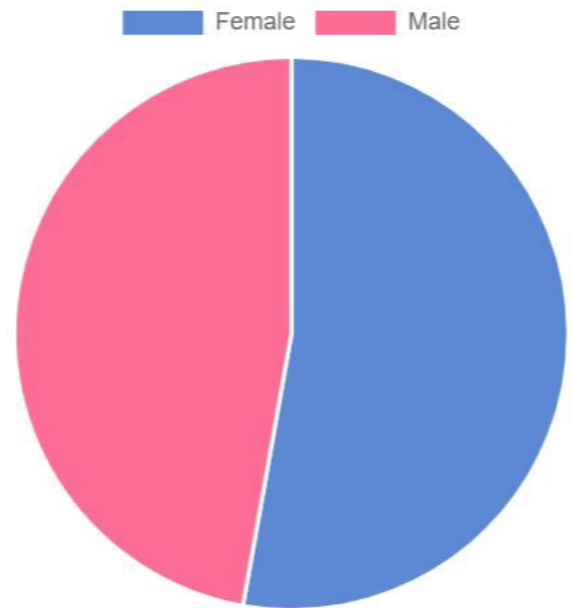
7. Study Findings

The ensuing section draws from the quantitative data in the household resource mapping survey, diaspora mapping, and business community mapping. It explores gender representation, education level, and other general household information such as the sources of income, dependence of diaspora money, leadership and their roles in the ongoing recovery activities.

7.1 Gender Distribution

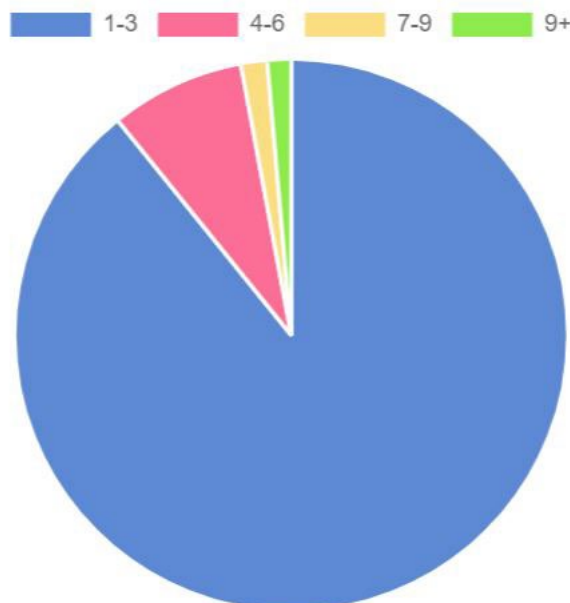
A total of 2,600 interviews were conducted; 1,820 HH mapping and 780 Business Community mapping were consulted for the survey. These respondents were spread across the nine Districts. For the overall mapping 52% of the respondents were female while 48% were Male while for the business community Female accounted for 60% and Male were 40%.

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Male	1,355	52.12%
Female	1,245	46.58%



7.2 Household Dependents

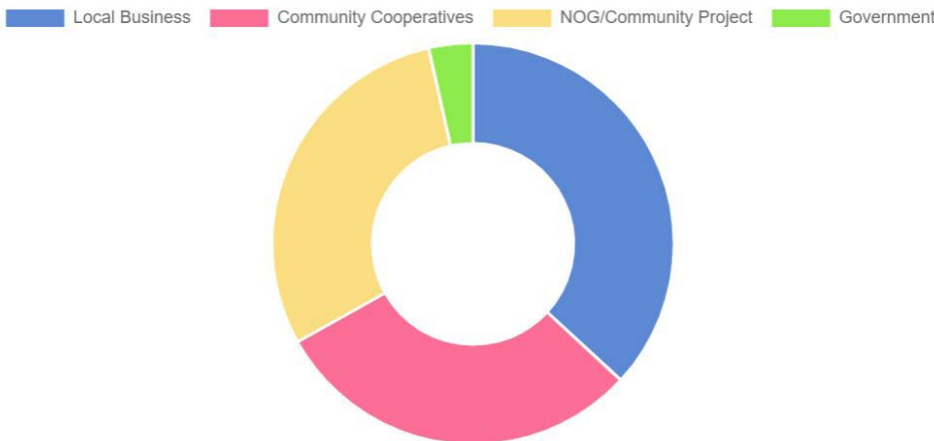
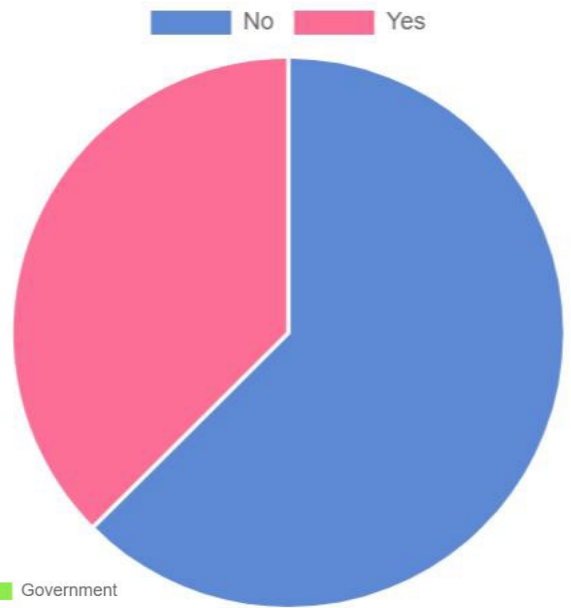
According to the mapping data collected, the number of dependents for each household falls into one of these four categories as visible from the charts. Based on the data, 89% of the households interviewed have 1-3 family dependents, 8% have 4-6 household members, 1.5% have 7-9 dependents and 1.5% have 9 or more than family dependents.



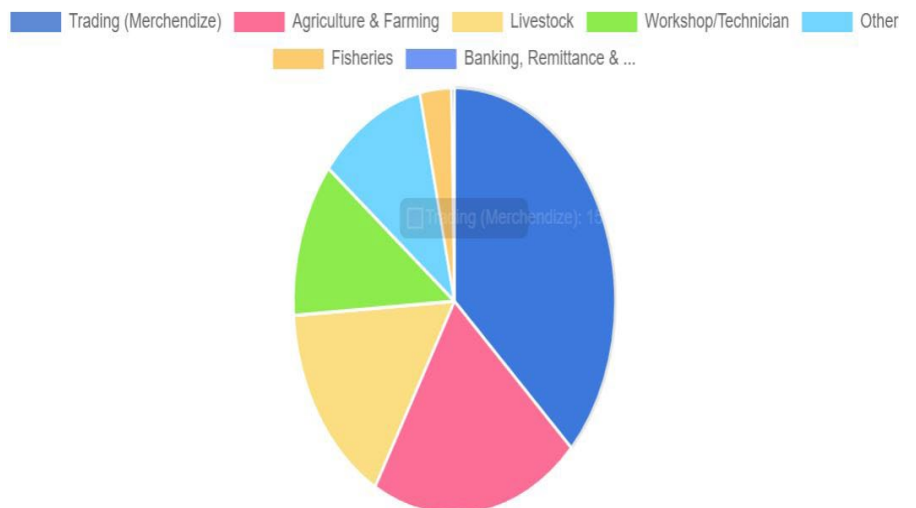
7.3 Business Community

37% of the interviewed households have businesses or they are self-employed while the remaining 63% do not have businesses and they are either employees at local businesses or they are unemployed at all.

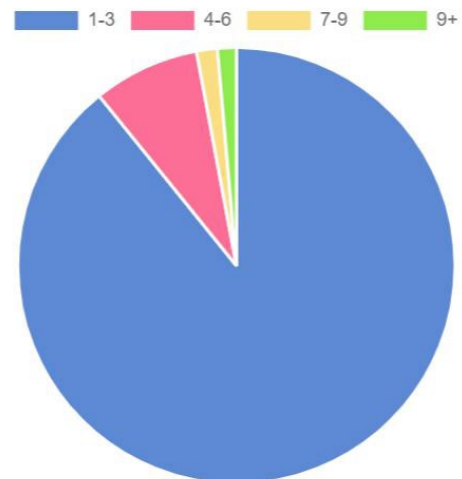
Local businesses employ 36% of the work force in these 9 districts, 30% are employed by local cooperatives (agriculture and fishing), 29% are employed by Non-Governmental and Non-Profit Organizations while the government employs about 5% of the workforce.



The most common form business employer in these districts is the Trading (Merchandise) which is about 37% of the businesses operating in these districts, Agriculture and Farming based businesses are about 21%, livestock based businesses are 16%, Technical and Workshop based businesses about 11%, Fisheries about 4%, Banking and Remittance businesses are also about 0.3%, while other assorted business make up 10% of the businesses in these 9 districts.



Most of the businesses in these areas or about 89% of them employ only 1-3 people, 8% of them employ 5-6 people, 2% of them employ 7-9 people and only 1% of the assessed businesses employ 9 or more people.

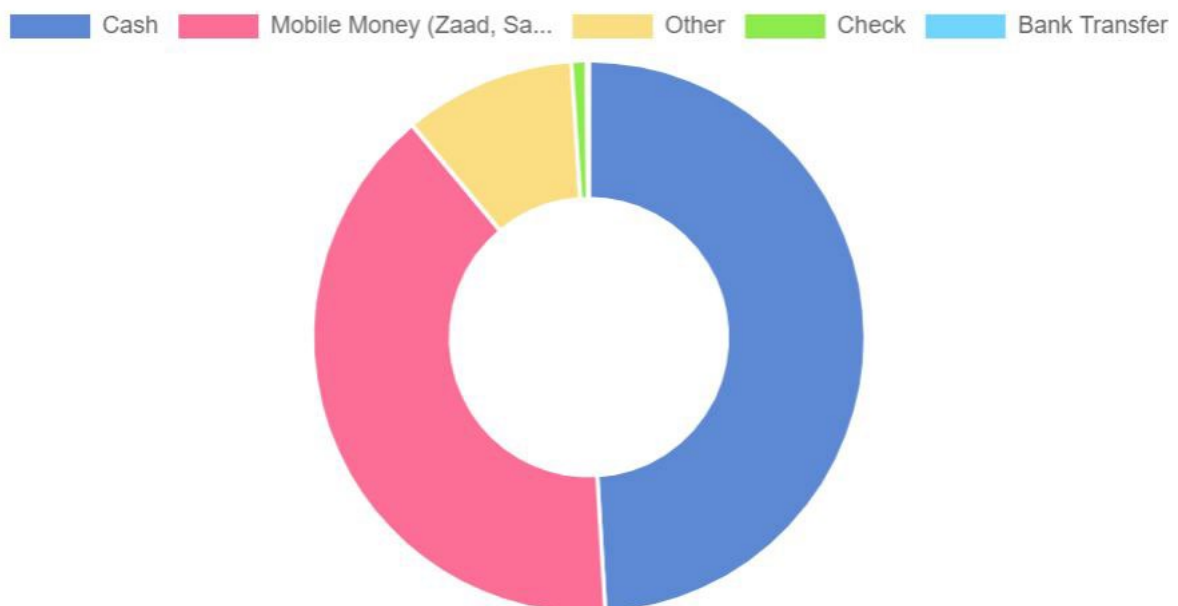


Based on the data, 95% of these businesses have only 1-2 locations or branches and only 5% of them have more two location or branches of the business.

7.4 Community Fundraising and Contribution

73% of the interviewed businesses stated that they don't often contribute to community projects and the remaining 27% contributed to community projects ranging from schools, health centres, roads maintenance, mosques, drought recovery programs and other community driven fundraisings.

The businesses or businessowners contributed their money using different channels; 49% of the contributions were made by Cash, 40% of the payment were made using Mobile Payment Systems such as Zaad, Sahal & eDahab, 10% of payments were made using other forms of payment and only about 1% of payments were made using Check or Bank Transfer.



55% of the business and the interviewed people in general, indicated their willingness to contribute to future meaningful community driven projects, while the other 45% showed

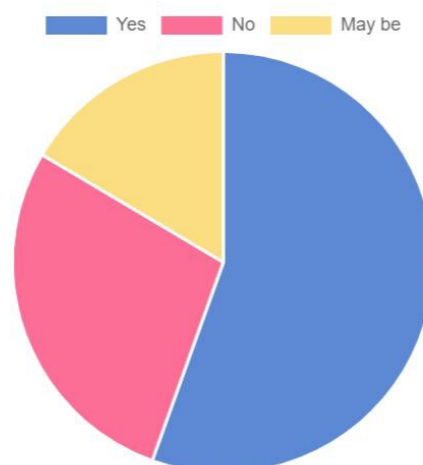
doubtfulness and were cautious to confirm their enthusiasm to take part in future community crowdfunding.

31% of the people who showed reservation to contribute to community projects based their rationale on quality problems, believing that communal projects lack quality unlike the private and the PPP projects, 22% based their decision of fraud concerns, 20% on sustainability issues, 13% on post-completion ownership problems and 14% chose other concerns as the root cause for their reservation.



When asked the respondents of these districts of whether they would consider been a community fundraising committee-member, the overwhelming majority of 55% indicating their openness to be a committee member, 28% showed zero interest and 17% showed lack of eagerness and reluctance and chose the 'May be' option.

Also, when asked about the possibility of becoming a goodwill ambassador, 43% showed readiness and the remaining 57% were reluctant or were not interested in the goodwill ambassador thing in particular and in the community projects in general.

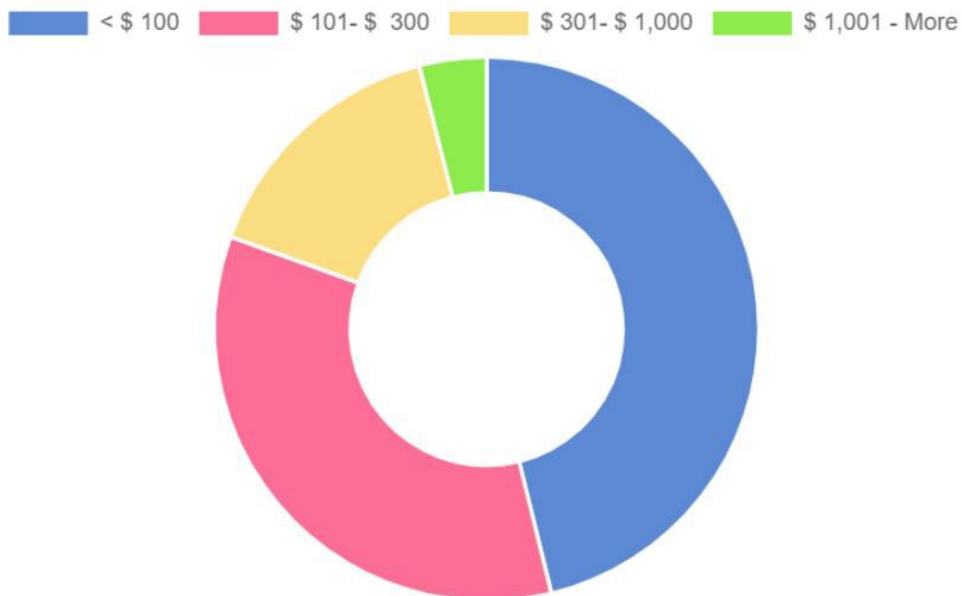
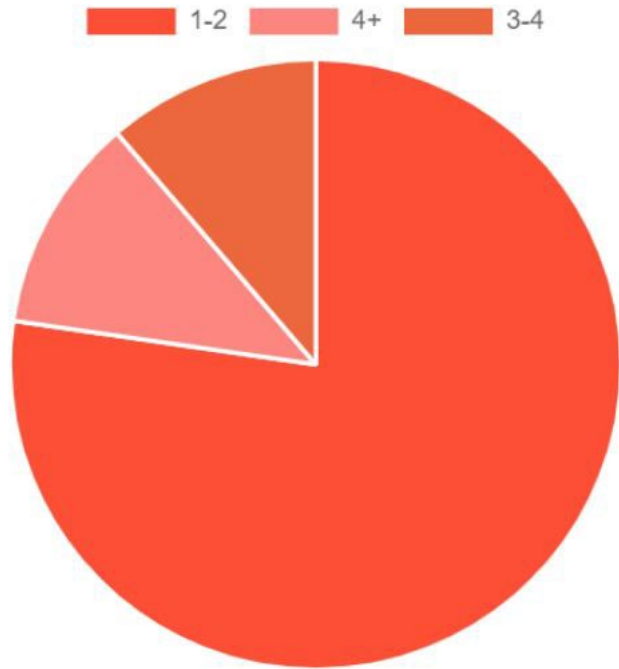


7.5 Employment

The interviewed household's number of working family members in the selected villages varies. 78% of the interviewees said they have only 1-2 family members are working or have a paying job at their villages, 11% have 3-4 family members working in the villages and another 11% believe they have more 4 family members have paying jobs in the village.

When assessed whether the households in these villages have family members in other parts of Somalia or Somaliland; a staggering majority of 87% of the interviewees said they don't get support from family members living in Somalia or Somaliland while the other 13% confirmed they receive support from family members in Somalia and Somaliland.

On the salaries scale note and based on the data collected; 46% of the working family members are paid or get less than \$100 (one hundred USD) as a monthly salary, 34% receive \$101-\$300 as their monthly salaries, 16% get salaries ranging from \$301-\$1,000 and only 4% receive salaries exceeding \$1,000 in all the mapped villages.



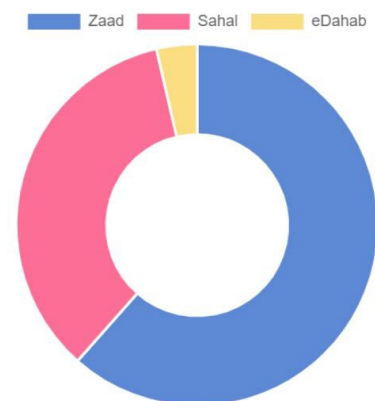
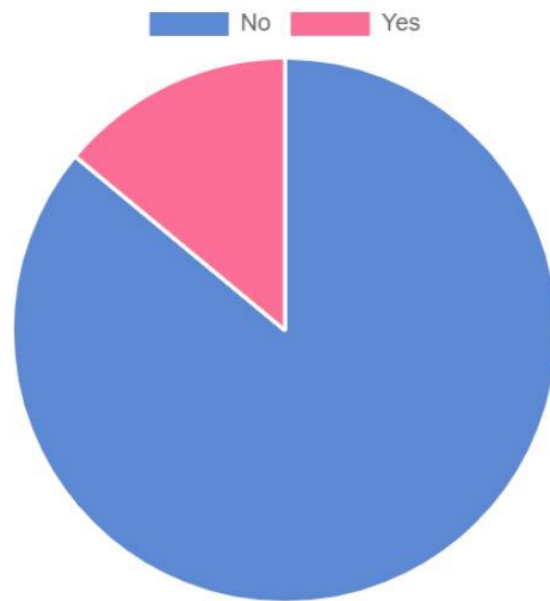
7.6 Diaspora and Fundraisings

When asked the interviewee have family members living outside, 86% responded Negative and only 14% responded Positive and that they have family members living outside of the country.

- 90% out of the people who family members abroad indicated they don't receive financial support from them and only 10% confirmed that they receive financial support from their families abroad.
- When asked the interviewees if they know or recall any fundraising campaigns led by the diaspora, 27% said they recall diaspora led campaigns while 73% are not familiar with or do not recall any diaspora fundraising campaigns.
- Of the interviewed households, 77% responded to 'NO' they don't members of their family in the diaspora contributed to local community projects, while 13% were unsure and 10% were certain that members of their families in the diaspora contributed to local community projects. On whether, the fundraisings are usually led by the local community or the diaspora; 60% responded diasporas always lead the fundraising while the other 40% believe the local community lead the fundraisings.
- When asked about where the interviewees hear about the community projects and the fundraisings for the community project, their responds are summarized in the below table:

Value	Percentage
Committee Meetings	39%
Face to Face	27%
Mosque Campaigns	12%
Radio	10%
TV	7%
Social Media	4%
SMS	1%

- Since mobile money is the fastest and the highest growing form of payment, we asked the households their preferred payment service for day to day transaction and for the future fundraisings. Zaad was the one commonly used and preferred service with 61% , Sahal with 35% and eDahab with 4% only.
- When asked of their interest in attending future fundraisings by third party, 58% of the households responded that they would be very much interested, 32% were not interested and 10% have probably couldn't at that moment.
- Most of the households believe Awareness is what can make a successful fundraising campaign.

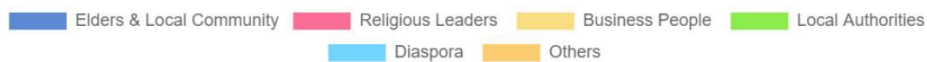


We asked the household questions about their leadership, how effective they are and can be in fundraising campaigns, to whom do they go when they need fundraising to a community project or cause.

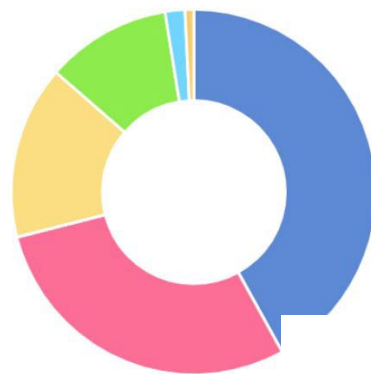
- When asked about who is more influential and successful in raising funds, 42% responded that Elders & Local Community are the most influential, 29% responded that Religious Leaders are more influential, 15% of the interviewees believe Businesspeople are more influential and trustworthy in raising funds, 11% Local authorities are the go to when it comes to fundraising and finally only 3% believe that Diaspora and other unspecified sources are suitable for leading fundraising campaigns.

7.7 Household Income

To assess the household income and their main source of revenue, we asked the household the



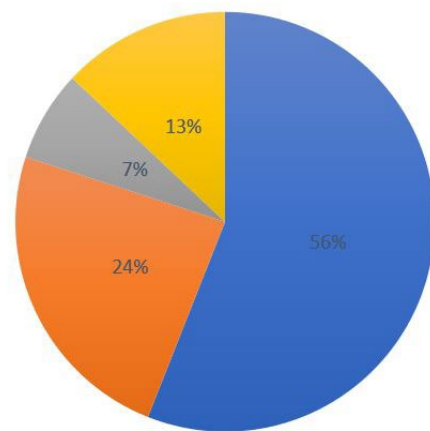
most common economic activity of the respective communities. 56% responded that Livestock is their main economic



Community Economic Activities

activity and that of the community at large, 24% says agriculture is their main activity, 7% says fishing while 13% say Trading is the main economic activity of their communities.

- When asked to give estimate about the number of households in their community who receive financial support from their diaspora relatives, the statistics gives a mean of 20% but on the other hand the percentage the interviewees were given varies remarkably.



■ Livestock ■ Agriculture ■ Fishing ■ Trading ■ Other

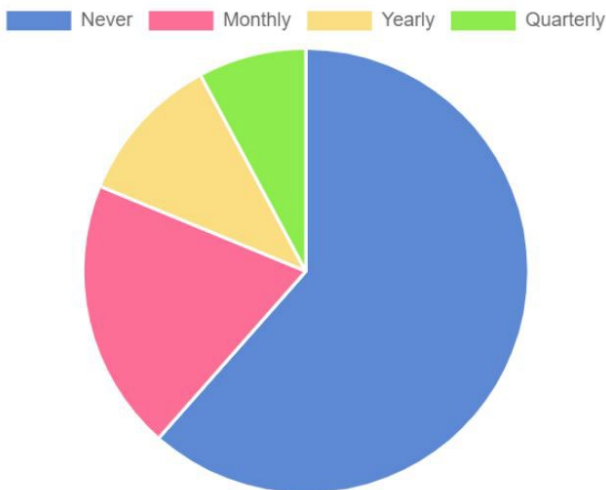
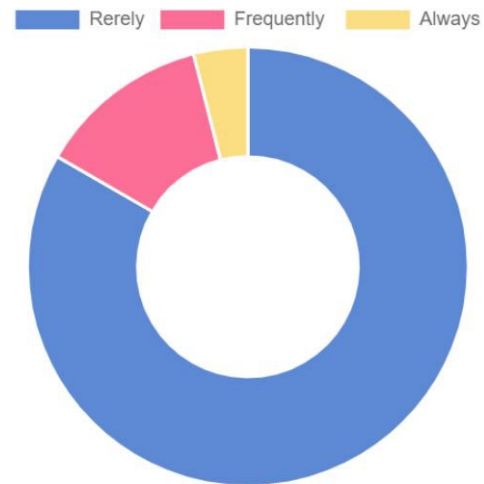
Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation
20.23	2.00	0.00	78.02

- 88% of the household responded that they don't have a working family member in Hargeisa or Garowe who sends them a regular financial support and 12% responded that they have family members in the said cities who support them financially.

7.8 Remittance

To assess how the households in these 9 districts receive and send money or financial support, we undertook relevant enquiries and we got the following responds.

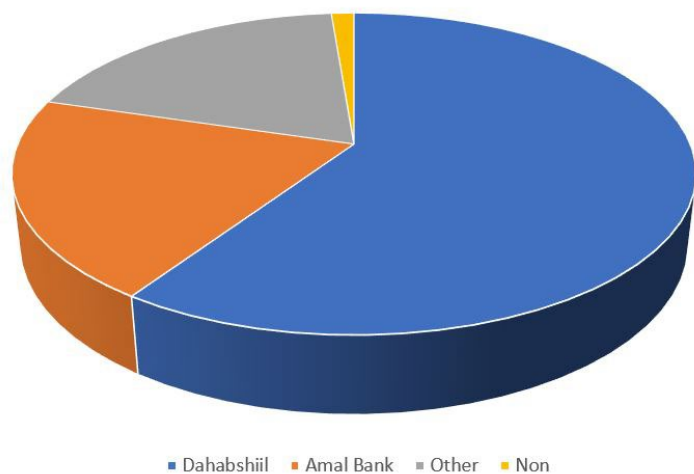
- 83% households rarely received remittance, 13% frequently receive remittance and only 4% are always receiving remittance.
- For the people receiving money through remittances 75% receive their money via Dahabshiil, 11% through AMAL, 7% through TAAJ and the other 7% through other varied forms.



- When asked their frequency use of the remittance services, 60% of the interviewed households responded that they have never used the service, 20% use the remittance services monthly, 11% used remittance services for sending or receiving once a year and 8% use the service on quarterly basis

- When asked of the remittance agency they think mostly take part in community led projects, 56% of the households nominated as Dahabshiil Bank as the leading remittance to take part in community projects, 18% chose Amal and 19% said they are not familiar with remittance companies taking part in community project and other 6% chose mixed remittances including Taaj and Mustaqbal Express.

Remittance Companies taking part in Community Projects

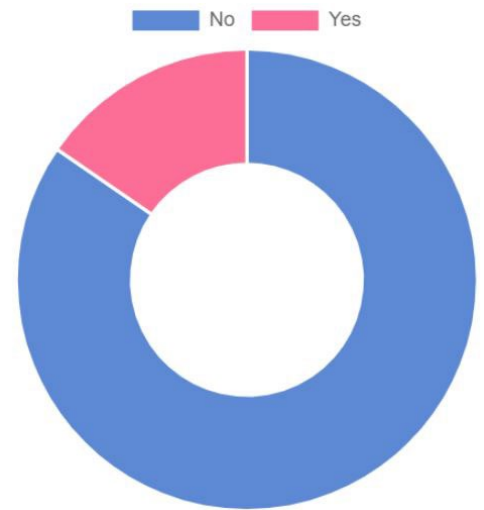


7.9 Media

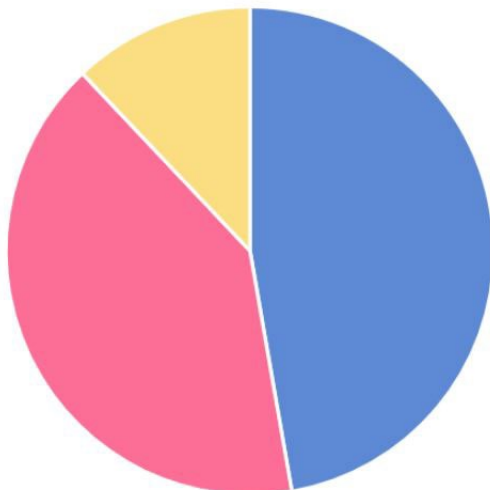
TV

To devise a comprehensive communication strategy, a vital part of the questionnaire focused to know the community's sources of information and news and how often they are connected to the internet.

- When asked the households if they have Television Sets at their homes, 85% responded that they don't have TV at home.
- Of those who have TVs at their homes, UNIVERSAL and HORN Cable are the most watched channels with 85% of the households watching these two channels as the leading source of news and information, SBC and Somali Channel are also watched by almost 10% of the households with access to Television, while 5% watch different channels.



Legend: Daily (Blue), Occasionally (Pink), Weekly (Yellow)



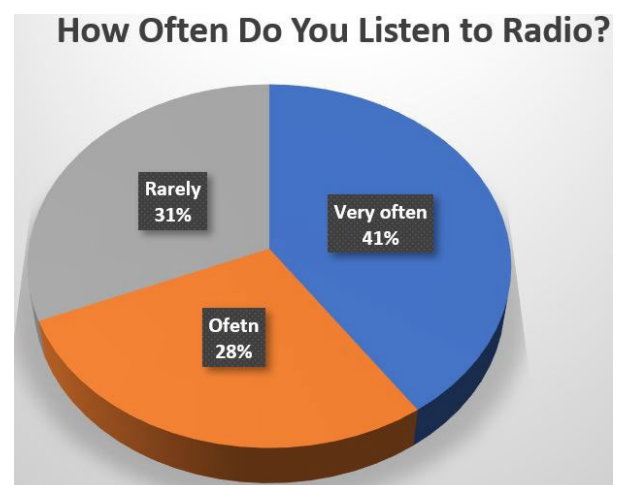
- Also, when we asked the households with TVs and the others who watch TV outside their residence how often they watch TV, 47% indicated they watch TV on daily basis, 41% watch TV occasionally while 12% watch TV weekly and on the weekends.

- 57% of the households with TVs watch TV in the evening hours, 21% watch TV in the afternoon, 14% watch TV during morning hours and only 8% watch TV at midnight.

Radio

In general, 41% of the assessed households listen to Radios whether local or international stations, 28% listen to Radio very often and 31% listen rarely to radios for reasons including but limited to inaccessibility to electricity and the limited coverage of the most FM broadcasters.

- 37% of those Radio listeners, listen to the Radio during the early hours of the morning, 27% listen to the radio in the afternoon, 24% listen to the Radio during the evening hours, 9% listen to Radio at noon, while only 3% listen to Radio station in the midday.
- 90% of the interviewees listen to BBC and VOA, a British and an American Radio station with Somali language broadcasts.



8. Conclusion

The study found out females play a major role in earning family livelihoods in the areas studied. Majority of households surveyed identified women as the main bread winners for their respective families. In addition to the private sector being the largest provider of employment, participation in business activities particularly merchandise trading is also a major source of income. In effect, private sector activities account for most of income and resource generating activities undertaken by surveyed communities.

Male household breadwinners are more dominant in technical and strength demanding professions such as agriculture, fishing and technical workshops. Two positive uptakes for this finding are: First, the businessowners are more likely to contribute to community causes compared to fishermen or farmers once the appropriate channels are followed. Secondly, since the majority of the interviewed households have only 1-3 direct dependents which is a low number compared to other parts of Somalia or Somaliland, this could mean there is a disposable income which could be used for community wellbeing causes.

The study shows that there is general understanding among the respondents of the importance of the community projects as a way to alleviate poverty and increase employment and again the importance of inter-community fundraisings to add sense of ownership and from that premise, 55% of the respondents showed their willingness and interest to take part in the future community-needs driven projects, this would only be possible when the appropriate communication and outreach strategies are put in place and executed to eradicate or reduce the common distrust causes the community have on community projects as evident from the findings.

For future communication, outreach and engagement strategies targeting any of the 44 mapped villages, one has to consider that 85% of the households do not have access to TV. While 41% have access and listen to Radios mostly during the first hours of the morning or the evening hours. Similarly, almost 90% of the households have access to non-smart phones used for basic communication (SMS and Local Call) and mobile payment purposes, and therefore communications involving SMS and direct calls are encouraged instead of social media or any other communication requiring connectivity to the internet.

It is estimated that remittance money flow to Somalia according to a 2004 UNDP report⁴ to be up as high as \$1.6bn and that remittances represent 23% of household income with up to 40% of households receiving some assistance, However, the study findings show that only 14% have diaspora relatives. We believe the respondents gave subjective responses when asked of their diaspora relatives and their contributions to the community-led projects, this could be the respondents thinking NGOs could hold funds or reduce allocated funds to the village or district once a high number of diasporas are reported and therefore the numbers may not definitive.

The majority of the interviewed households were able to provide information and comments on completed community projects, citing sources of funds, impacts on the

⁴ https://www.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/docs/undp_report_onsomali_diaspora.pdf

community and even could tell what went wrong on certain projects; this means among other things that, Firstly the status of the community's consciousness shifted to a level where everyone feels ownership and can point out mistakes during the entire process from community consultation to the execution of the project, Secondly the connectivity level of the households improved which means awareness and resource sharing of the households improved, this was also strengthened by some project implementers or donors seeking community feedback using phone calls or SMS feedback systems.

In conclusion, it is apparent that both the unemployment and the development needs of the households mapped are high with a scarce pool of resources, but what will encourage any well-wisher and donor is the level of community-consciousness towards community projects and that the business owners are ready to contribute to the community projects, livestock herders are ready to donate one or two camels for an extra classroom or health centres and the unemployed youth are ready to work some hours for free.

9. Annexes