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Emergency IDP Settlement Rehabilitation Programme 2007/8

Factual Survey of 780 Programme Participants



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Executive Summary

In partnership with UN-OCHA and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), SAACID initiated a 12-week programme to clean all 260 IDP settlements in Mogadishu, utilizing 780 local Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as the core labor force. Three IDPs were selected from each IDP settlement – thus, those districts with the greatest number of IDP settlements had the largest number of workers.

A citywide mobilization workshop was held on 29-30 September to introduce the initiative to all communities in the city, and to create the conditions necessary for those communities to take ownership of the programme. This workshop was completely successful, and on 27 October 2007, programme activities commenced.

SAACID has also been partnering Danish Demining Group in relation to UXOs found within the IDP settlements.

As part of the programme, SAACID surveyed all 780 IDP workers on a range of issues, so as to develop a strong socio-economic picture of the group that was targeted for this programme. The results below are a comprehensive summary of their answers.

The majority of the participants were from Hodan (17.3%), Abdul-aziz (10.8%), Karaan (8.8%), and Yaqshid (8.8%) districts. This was mostly due to the higher number of IDPs finding refuge in settlement camps in these districts.

Initially, the IDP garbage collection programme was intended only for women IDP participants, but after consultations with community leaders, it was agreed that there was a need for a minimal male presence – to do the very heavy lifting and cutting. SAACID conceded to avoid any conflict; and to ensure as much community ownership as possible.

The average age of participants was 35.3 years old, with the largest group of participants at 24% being between 36-40 years old. The next age range with the greatest percentage of participants was 18.2% of participants being 26-30 years old.

The largest percentage of participants were born in Banadir region - Mogadishu - at 23.3%, with Middle Shabelle following at 19.6% and Bay region at 16%, and Lower Shabelle at 13.2%.

Seventy-three percent of participants were married, while 13.2% were divorced, 8.1% were single, and 5.6% widowed. Fifty-one percent claimed they have never been divorced, while 28.3% have been divorced at least once before, and 20.6% claimed they were divorced more than once, with two participants (one male, one female) divorced 8 times. Of the 29 male participants, 20.7% were single (never married), 62.1% had only one wife, and 7.2% have more than one wife at the time of the programme.



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Of the total 780 programme participants, 9.6% had no children at the time of the programme. The highest percentage of participants at 10.9% had 7 children. Four participants birthed (live-births) 20 children or more.

The total number of children conceived by the entire group of 780 participants was 4,830 children, with 1,264 of those children having died, bringing the mortality rate of participant's children to 26.2%.

Counting the household sizes of all 780 programme participants brings the total number of indirect beneficiaries to 7,237. This makes the average household size amongst this participant group was 9.28 people per household. Sixteen percent of participants claimed their household size to be 10 people, and 12.8% of participants claim a household size of 8 people. Approximately another 30% of participants claim household sizes of 6, 7, or 9 people.

Eighty-seven percent of participants claimed to have no education background, while 3.8% claimed to have attended primary school, 3.2% attended intermediate school, 1.3% attended secondary school, and approximately 5% received either informal lessons or some sort of vocational training.

Eight-two percent of participants were illiterate, 5% were semi-literate (able to write and spell their name and very basic words), and only 13% were literate. Seventy-nine percent of participants had no ability to add, subtract, multiple or divide, with another 14% only able to do basic addition and subtraction.

Seventy-nine percent of participants did not have any other type of employment or income earned personally, compared to the 21% that did claim other employment. Of those employed, 33.5% (all women) claimed to be doing some type of servant work as a housemaid or washing cloths. Another 19.8% claimed to be doing some type of manual labor, and 18.6% were operating a small micro-business, such as selling vegetables.

Fifty-four percent of participants claimed to have absolutely no previous work experience. Ten percent claim to have previous work experience operating a small business, and 47.2% of all participants identified business as a future employment aspiration.

The average monthly family income of participants was \$27.88/month. This average measured with the average household size of 9.28, signifies an income to \$3 per person per month. The monthly family income range with the largest percentage of participants at 31.4% was \$11-20/month.



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The average monthly food spending per household was \$25.45 per month, or \$2.74 per person per month. Fifty-seven percent of participants spend 100% of their income on food, and another 31.5% spending over 75% of their income on food.

The average monthly amount spent on education by participants' families was \$1.03 per month. Sixty-four percent of participants have no child enrolled in school, while 36% of participants (283) have at least one child enrolled in school. Twenty-seven percent of participants (207) have more than one child enrolled in school. Of the 207 participants with more than one child enrolled in school, 13% have children enrolled in more than one type of school, while 87% have their children enrolled in the same type of school. Madrassa (Quranic school) is the main type of school attended by participants' children, with at least 73% these children attending madrassa. *Note that the child can be any member of the household, not necessarily the participant's child by birth.*

Forty-four percent of participants responded that Somali women do not have access to any law to protect their rights. Thirty-two percent stated that NGOs help protect women's rights, and 19% stated that Islam/God protects them.

Forty-nine percent of participants claim they or their family needs medical attention. The most commonly identified medical problems faced by participants or their family members were malaria at 15% and bronchitis or a severe cough mentioned by 14% of participants. Sixty-four percent of participants claim their face financial barriers to seeking medical attention, although 43% of participants claimed they were able to see a doctor (the definition of doctor being broad) in the year 2007. Nearly 19% of participants claim they have never seen a doctor or do not remember the last time, and 87% claim they have never seen a dentist.

Fifty-seven percent of participants claim there are aware of the existence of HIV/AIDS, however, 99% of participants do not claim to know anyone infected with the virus. When asked to describe how HIV/AIDS can be prevented, 50% of participants did not know or respond, and 39% of participants mentioned a need to avoid "illegal sex" - "Illegal" being a religious reference to sex forbidden outside of marriage.

Participants were asked if they or any of their family members own a weapon, with the understanding that the large majority of participants would fear answering this question honestly. In this context only 3 participants (0.38%) claimed ownership of a weapon, 2 with AK-47s and one with a "Bastoolad." In previous surveys that SAACID has completed, a similar picture has emerged, with the poorest and most marginalized groups claiming virtually no access to weapons, while economically and socially better-off clans claim a larger-and-larger proportion of weapon ownership.



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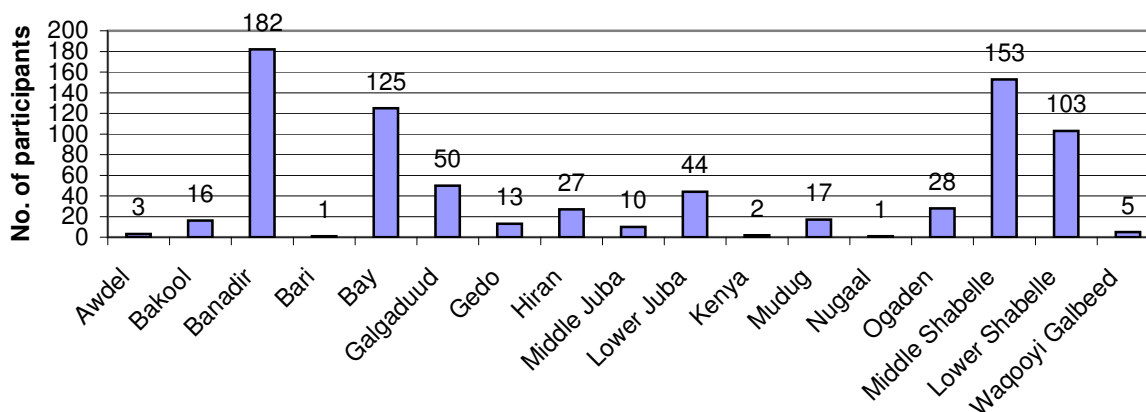
The final question asked to participants was whether or not they planned to leave Mogadishu at the completion of the programme. Eight-five percent said they will stay in Mogadishu, 12% said they will leave, and 3% said it depends on the security situation or on their family's decision. Of those claiming they will remain in Mogadishu (661 participants), 53% said they will stay because have nowhere to go if they leave, and 18% said they will stay because there is more opportunity in Mogadishu. Of those claiming they will leave (92 participants), 28% said they would leave because they lack money, and 22% said they would leave due to security problems.

Participants' Regions of Birth

The largest percentage of participants were born in Banadir region - Mogadishu - at 23.3%, with Middle Shabelle following at 19.6% and Bay region at 16%, and Lower Shabelle at 13.2%.

Region of Birth	No.	%
Awdel	3	0.4%
Bakool	16	2.1%
Banadir	182	23.3%
Bari	1	0.1%
Bay	125	16.0%
Galgaduud	50	6.4%
Gedo	13	1.7%
Hiran	27	3.5%
Middle Juba	10	1.3%
Lower Juba	44	5.6%
Kenya	2	0.3%
Mudug	17	2.2%
Nugaal	1	0.1%
Ogaden	28	3.6%
Middle Shabelle	153	19.6%
Lower Shabelle	103	13.2%
Waqooyi Galbeed	5	0.6%
Total	780	100.0%

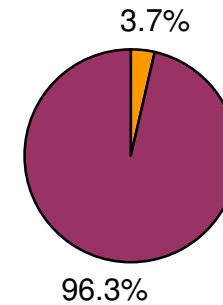
Region of Birth



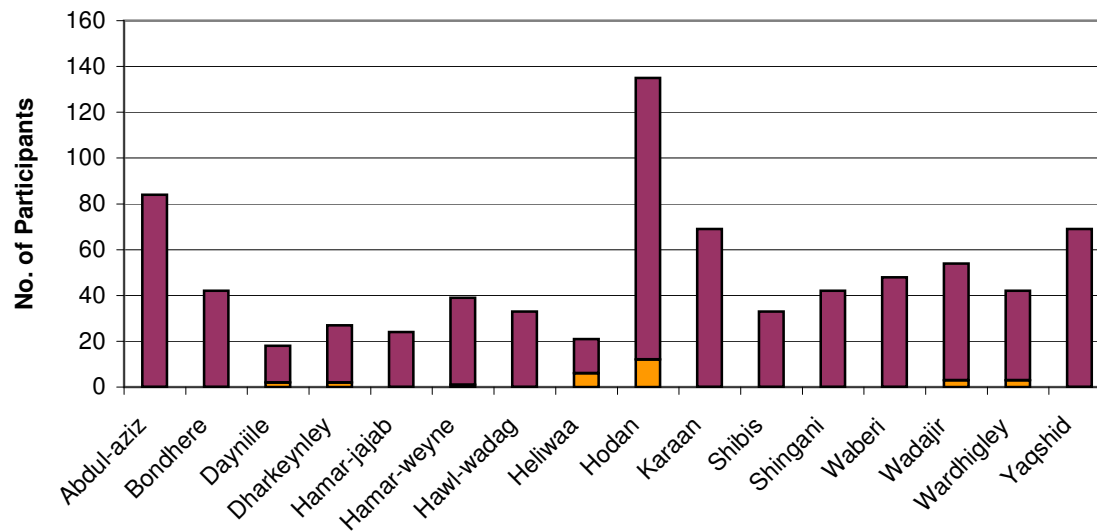
District IDP Representation with Gender Breakdown

District	Males	Females	Total	% of Total
Abdul-aziz	0	84	84	10.8%
Bondhere	0	42	42	5.4%
Dayniile	2	16	18	2.3%
Dharkeynley	2	25	27	3.5%
Hamar-jajab	0	24	24	3.1%
Hamar-weyne	1	38	39	5.0%
Hawl-wadag	0	33	33	4.2%
Heliwaa	6	15	21	2.7%
Hodan	12	123	135	17.3%
Karaan	0	69	69	8.8%
Shibis	0	33	33	4.2%
Shingani	0	42	42	5.4%
Waberi	0	48	48	6.2%
Wadajir	3	51	54	6.9%
Wardhigley	3	39	42	5.4%
Yaqshid	0	69	69	8.8%
Total participants	29	751	780	100.0%

IDP Participants by Gender



■ Males ■ Females



MALES as a % of each district total:

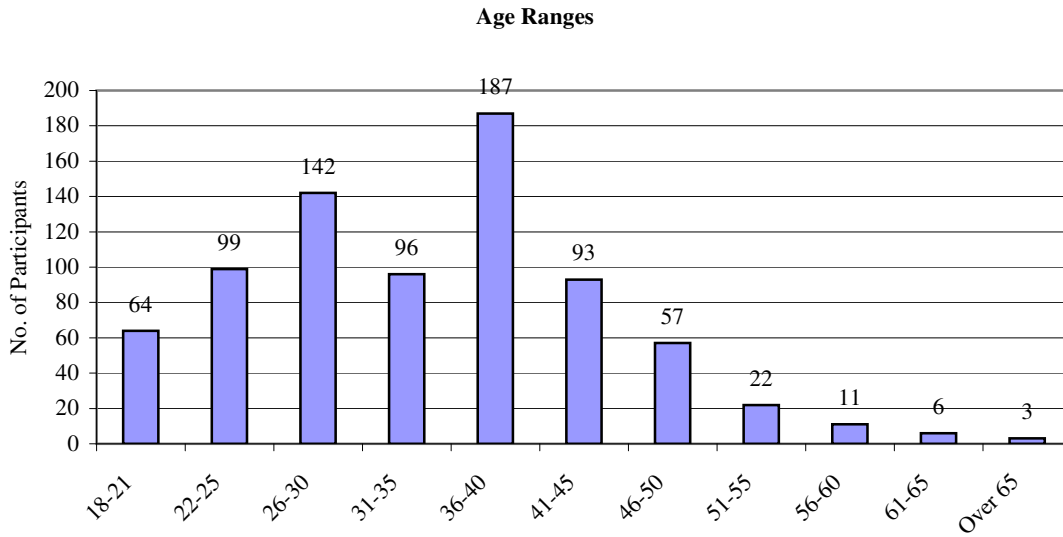
Dayniile	11.1%
Dharkeynley	11.0%
Hamar-weyne	2.6%
Heliwaa	28.6%
Hodan	8.9%
Wadajir	5.6%
Wardhigley	7.1%



Ages of Participants

The average age of participants was 35.3 years old, with the largest group of participants at 24% being between 36-40 years old. The next age range with the greatest percentage of participants was 18.2% of participants being 26-30 years old.

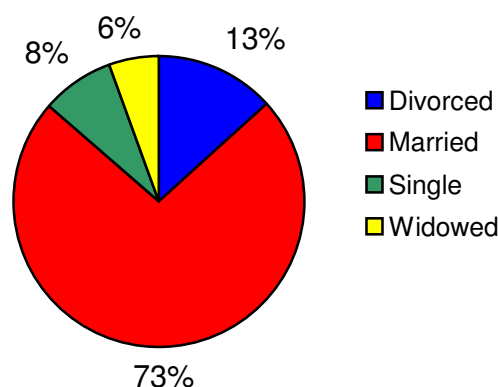
Age Ranges	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
18-21	61	3	64	8.2%
22-25	93	6	99	12.7%
26-30	137	5	142	18.2%
31-35	94	2	96	12.3%
36-40	182	5	187	24.0%
41-45	88	5	93	11.9%
46-50	56	1	57	7.3%
51-55	21	1	22	2.8%
56-60	10	1	11	1.4%
61-65	6	0	6	0.8%
Over 65	3	0	3	0.4%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%



Marital Status of Participants

Seventy-three percent of participants were married, while 13.2% were divorced, 8.1% were single, and 5.6% widowed. Fifty-one percent claimed they have never been divorced, while 28.3% have been divorced at least once before, and 20.6% claimed they were divorced more than once, with two participants (one male, one female) divorced 8 times. Of the 29 male participants, 20.7% were single (never married), 62.1% had only one wife, and 7.2% have more than one wife at the time of the programme.

Marital Status	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Divorced	103	0	103	13.2%
Married	547	23	570	73.1%
Single	57	6	63	8.1%
Widowed	44	0	44	5.6%
Totals	751	29	780	100.0%



Times divorced	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Never	379	19	398	51.0%
once	219	2	221	28.3%
twice	98	2	100	12.8%
3x	30	4	34	4.4%
4x	16	1	17	2.2%
5x	7	0	7	0.9%
7x	1	0	1	0.1%
8x	1	1	2	0.3%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%

Males only:	No.	% of Total
No wives	6	20.7%
1 wife	18	62.1%
2 wives	2	6.9%
3 wives	2	6.9%
4 wives	1	3.4%
Total	29	100.0%

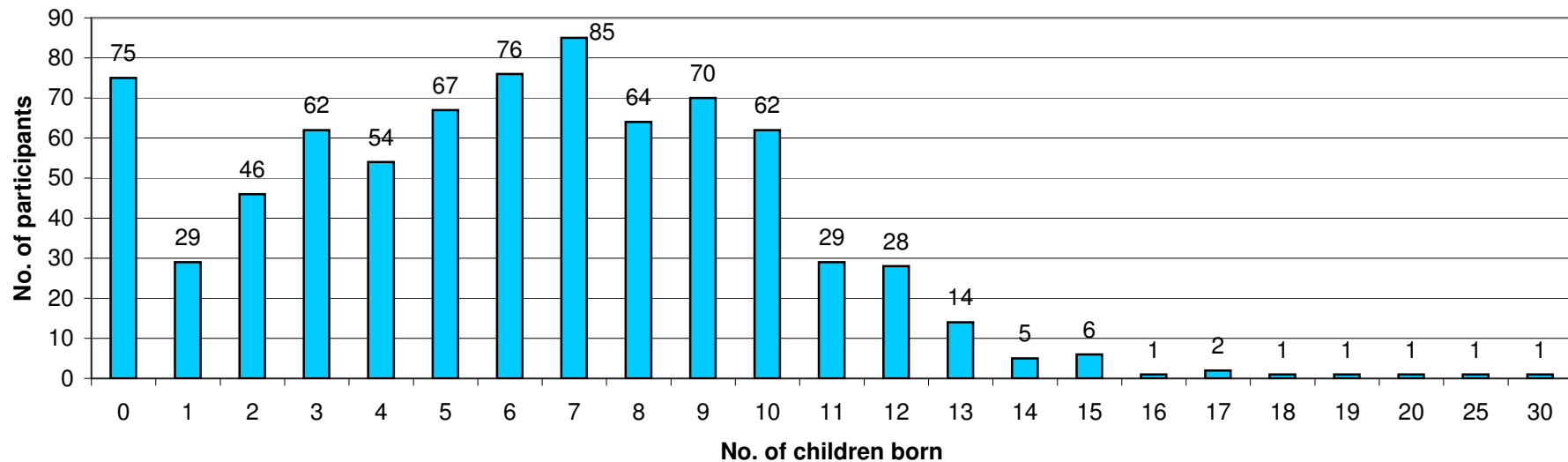


Children Born by Participants

Of the total 780 programme participants, 9.6% had no children at the time of the programme. The average number of children born (live-births) by participants was 6.19, with an average of 4.57 children alive. The highest percentage of participants at 10.9% had 7 children. Four participants had birthed 20 children or more.

The total number of children born by the entire group of 780 participants was 4,830 children, with 1,264 of those children having died, bringing the mortality rate of the children born by this participant group to 26.2%. *Note that this data does not take age of participants' children into account.*

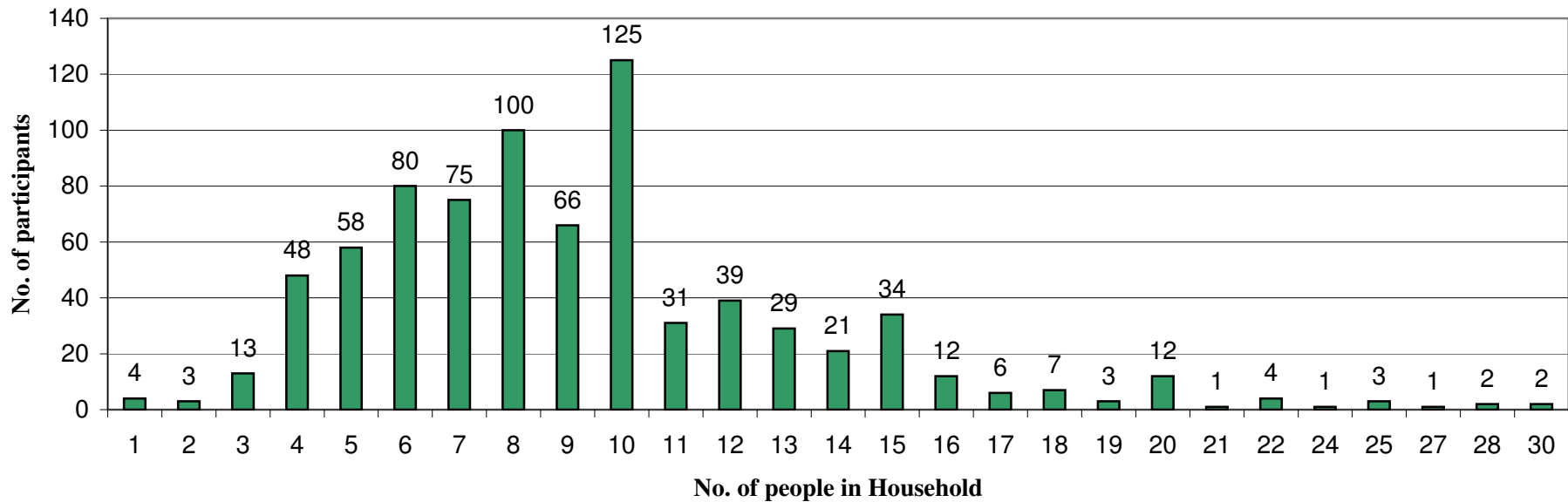
No. of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	Totals
No. of participants	75	29	46	62	54	67	76	85	64	70	62	29	28	14	5	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	780
% of participants	9.6%	3.7%	5.9%	7.9%	6.9%	8.6%	9.7%	10.9%	8.2%	9.0%	7.9%	3.7%	3.6%	1.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	100%
Actual no. of children	0	29	92	186	216	335	456	595	512	630	620	319	336	182	70	90	16	34	18	19	20	25	30	4830
Children deceased	0	5	15	19	33	64	110	144	138	185	178	96	119	58	21	28	7	15	11	5	0	5	8	1264
Children alive	0	24	77	167	183	271	346	451	374	445	442	235	205	124	49	62	9	19	7	14	20	20	22	3566
Mortality rate of children born	0%	17%	16%	10%	15%	19%	24%	24%	27%	29%	29%	30%	35%	32%	30%	31%	44%	44%	61%	26%	0%	20%	27%	26%



Household Size

Counting the household sizes of all 780 programme participants brings the total number of indirect beneficiaries to 7,237. This makes the average household size amongst this participant group was 9.28 people per household. Sixteen percent of participants claimed their household size to be 10 people, and 12.8% of participants claim a household size of 8 people. Approximately another 30% of participants claim household sizes of 6, 7, or 9 people.

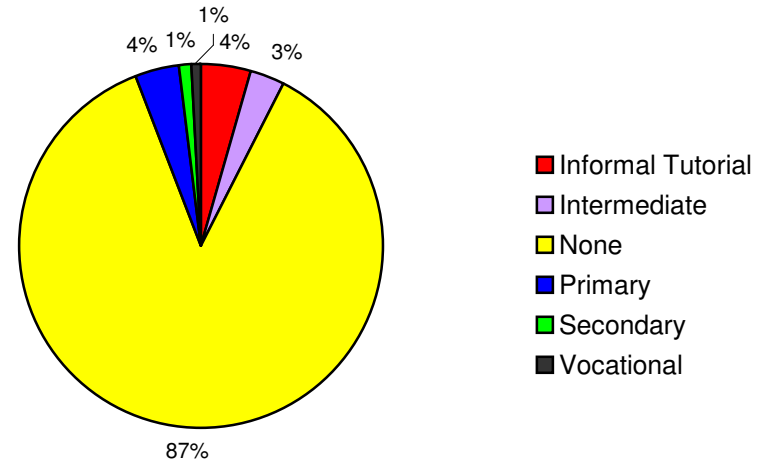
Household Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25	27	28	30	Total
No. of participants	4	3	13	48	58	80	75	100	66	125	31	39	29	21	34	12	6	7	3	12	1	4	1	3	1	2	2	780
% of total	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	6.2%	7.4%	10.3%	9.6%	12.8%	8.5%	16%	4%	5%	3.7%	2.7%	4.4%	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	100%
Actual no. of people	4	6	39	192	290	480	525	800	594	1250	341	468	377	294	510	192	102	126	57	240	21	88	24	75	27	56	60	7238



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Education Background of Participants

Eighty-seven percent of participants claimed to have no education background, while 3.8% claimed to have attended primary school, 3.2% attended intermediate school, 1.3% attended secondary school, and approximately 5% received either informal lessons or some sort of vocational training.

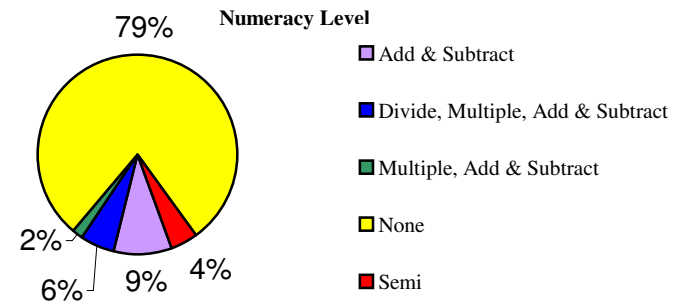
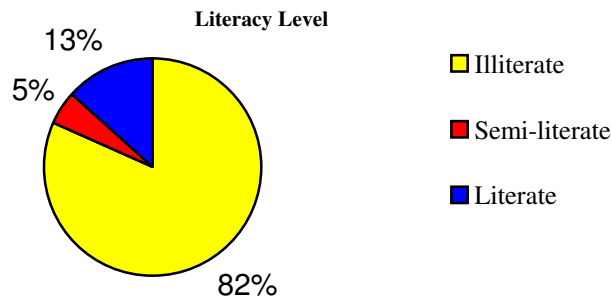


Education Background	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Informal Tutorial	33	1	34	4.4%
Intermediate	25		25	3.2%
None	651	24	675	86.5%
Primary	28	2	30	3.8%
Secondary	9	1	10	1.3%
Vocational	5	1	6	0.8%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%

Eight-two percent of participants were illiterate, 5% were semi-literate (able to write and spell their name and very basic words), and only 13% were literate. Seventy-nine percent of participants had no ability to add, subtract, multiple or divide, with another 14% only able to do basic addition and subtraction.

Numeracy Level	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Add & Subtract	71	3	74	9.5%
Divide, Multiple, Add & Subtract	39	4	43	5.5%
Multiple, Add & Subtract	10	2	12	1.5%
None	596	20	616	79.0%
Semi	35	0	35	4.5%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%

Literacy Level	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Illiterate	618	19	637	81.7%
Semi-literate	37	2	39	5.0%
Literate	96	8	104	13.3%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%



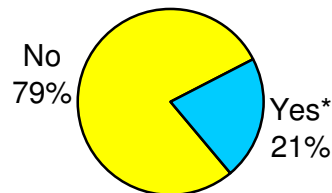
Employment Experience & Aspirations of Participants

Seventy-nine percent of participants did not have any other type of employment or income earned personally, compared to the 21% that did claim other employment. Of those employed, 33.5% (all women) claimed to be doing some type of servant work as a housemaid or washing cloths. Another 19.8% claimed to be doing some type of manual labor, and 18.6% were operating a small micro-business, such as selling vegetables or clothing.

Currently Employed	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
No	588	25	613	78.6%
Yes*	163	4	167	21.4%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%

*Employment does NOT mean full time reliable work, but doing these jobs when possible.

Currently Employed



Of those employed:*	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Did not specify type of work	33	0	33	19.8%
Small business	30	1	31	18.6%
Porter/manual labor/street cleaner	31	2	33	19.8%
Cleaner/housemaid/washing cloths/servant	56	0	56	33.5%
Teacher	1	0	1	0.6%
TBA/community health worker/nurse	3	0	3	1.8%
Tailor	1	0	1	0.6%
Manager	1	0	1	0.6%
Handicrafts	2	0	2	1.2%
Farming	3	0	3	1.8%
Cook/Baker	2	0	2	1.2%
Carpenter	0	1	1	0.6%
Total	163	4	167	100.0%

Fifty-four percent of participants claimed to have absolutely no previous work experience. Ten percent claim to have previous work experience operating a small business, and 47.2% of all participants identified business as a future employment aspiration. *See following page.*



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Previous work experience:	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
None	409	11	420	53.8%
Accountant		1	1	0.1%
Business	73	5	78	10.0%
Carpenter		1	1	0.1%
Cleaner	39		39	5.0%
Community Health Worker/TBA	13		13	1.7%
Cook/Baker/Restaurant Worker	6		6	0.8%
Driver		1	1	0.1%
farmer	49	3	52	6.7%
Handicrafts/Weaving	14		14	1.8%
Housemaid	53		53	6.8%
Law Enforcement	1		1	0.1%
manager	1		1	0.1%
Mason Builder	2	4	6	0.8%
Nursing	4		4	0.5%
Porter - manual labor	78	1	79	10.1%
Security Guard/Shopkeeper	1		1	0.1%
Sportsman		1	1	0.1%
Tailor	3		3	0.4%
teacher	3	1	4	0.5%
Technician	1		1	0.1%
vetinarian	1		1	0.1%
Total Participants	751	29	780	100.0%

Future employment desired:	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Anything	134	5	139	17.8%
Admi/Secretarial/Typing	8		8	1.0%
Beauty/Salon/Hina Design	7		7	0.9%
Builder/Construction	1	1	2	0.3%
Business	355	13	368	47.2%
Carpenter		1	1	0.1%
Civil Servant	2		2	0.3%
Cleaner	31		31	4.0%
Cook/Baker/Restaurant Worker	4		4	0.5%
Doctor	29		29	3.7%
Driver		3	3	0.4%
Farmer	13		13	1.7%
Good Salary work	10		10	1.3%
Handicrafts/Weaving	4		4	0.5%
Heavy Equipment Operator		1	1	0.1%
Housewife	29		29	3.7%
Law Enforcement	1	1	2	0.3%
Manager	2		2	0.3%
Midwife	13		13	1.7%
NGO Management	2	1	3	0.4%
Nurse/Health Worker	10		10	1.3%
Obtain Higher Education	7		7	0.9%
Retire	3		3	0.4%
Porter - Manual Labor	20		20	2.6%
Tailor	9		9	1.2%
Teacher	44	3	47	6.0%
Whatever Allah Gives	13		13	1.7%
Total Participants	751	29	780	100.0%



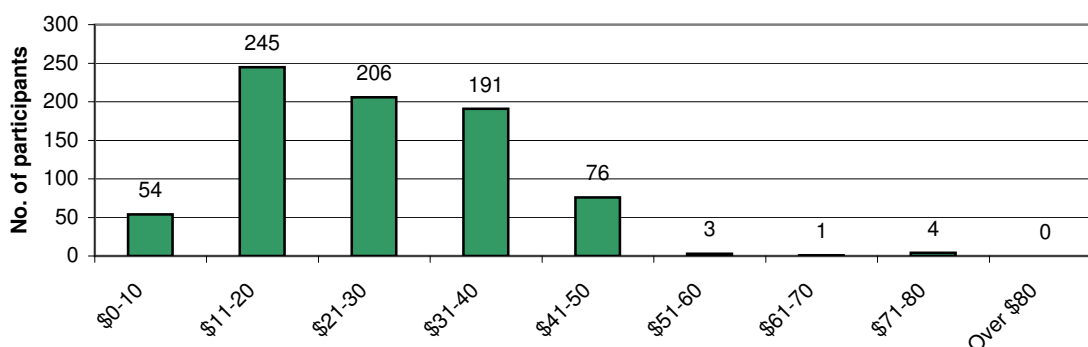
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Monthly Family Income Ranges

The average monthly family income of participants was \$27.88/month. This average measured with the average household size of 9.28, signifies an income to \$3 per person per month. The monthly family income range with the largest percentage of participants at 31.4% was \$11-20/month.

Income Ranges	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
\$0-10	52	2	54	6.9%
\$11-20	240	5	245	31.4%
\$21-30	199	7	206	26.4%
\$31-40	178	13	191	24.5%
\$41-50	74	2	76	9.7%
\$51-60	3	0	3	0.4%
\$61-70	1	0	1	0.1%
\$71-80	4	0	4	0.5%
Over \$80	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	751	29	780	100.0%

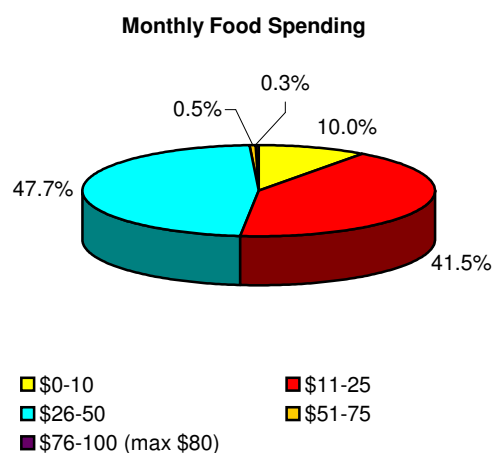
Monthly Family Income Ranges



The average monthly food spending per household was \$25.45 per month, or \$2.74 per person per month, based on the average household size. Fifty-seven percent of participants spend 100% of their income on food, and another 31.5% spending over 75% of their income on food.

Monthly Food Spending	No.	% of Total
\$0-10	78	10.0%
\$11-25	324	41.5%
\$26-50	372	47.7%
\$51-75	4	0.5%
\$76-100 (max \$80)	2	0.3%
Total	780	100.0%

% of Income on Food	No.	% of Total
Up to 25%	2	0.3%
26-50%	18	2.3%
51-75%	69	8.8%
76-99%	246	31.5%
100%	445	57.1%
Total	780	100.0%



Child Education: School Enrollment & Education Spending

The average monthly amount spent on education by participants' families was \$1.03 per month. Sixty-four percent of participants have no child enrolled in school, while 36% of participants (283) have at least one child enrolled in school. Twenty-seven percent of participants (207) have more than one child enrolled in school. Of the 207 participants with more than one child enrolled in school, 13% have children enrolled in more than one type of school, while 87% have their children enrolled in the same type of school. Madrassa (Quranic school) is the main type of school attended by participants' children, with at least 73% *these* children attending madrassa. *Note that the child can be any member of the household, not necessarily the participant's child by birth.*

No. of children enrolled in school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	14	Total
No. of participants	497	76	94	66	24	13	4	3	2	1	780
% of total participants	63.7%	9.7%	12.1%	8.5%	3.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	100%

Types of schools/no. of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	14	Total	% with Children Enrolled (283 participants)	Those with more than one child enrolled in school (207 participants) <i>*children go to same type</i>
None	497										497	N/A	180*
Unspecified		8	7	1	2						18	6.4%	0
Formal Education (unspecified)		4	10	1	2	2		2	1		22	7.8%	5
Informal Tutorial		2	2	2	1	1	1				9	3.2%	2
Madrasa		46	71	57	17	10	3	1	1	1	207	73.1%	18
Primary		12	4	3	1						20	7.1%	1
Private Lessons		3		1							4	1.4%	0
Intermediate												0.0%	1
Secondary				1	1						2	0.7%	0
Vocational		1									1	0.4%	0
Total Participants	497	76	94	66	24	13	4	3	2	1	780	N/A	207

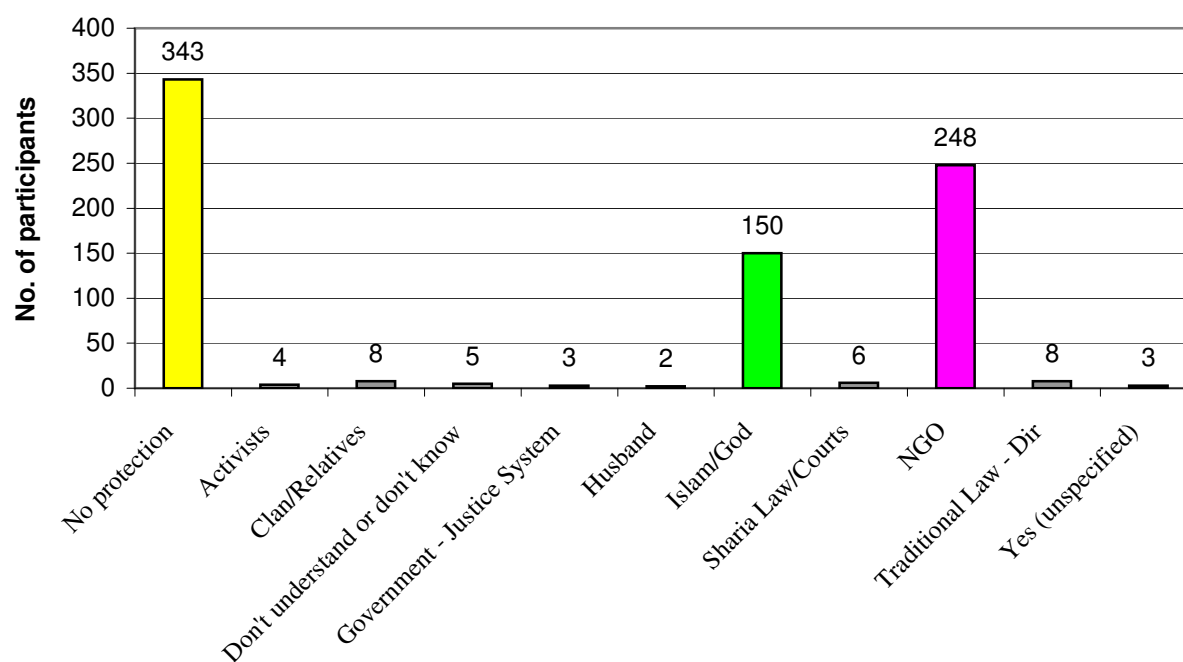
Monthly Education Spending:	\$1	\$1.50	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$10	\$15	\$20	\$30	Free/gift	Nothing
No. of participants	55	7	78	35	14	14	3	5	19	2	1	2	48	497
% of total participants	7.1%	0.9%	10.0%	4.5%	1.8%	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	2.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	6.2%	63.7%



Participants' Responses on Protection of Women's Rights

Forty-four percent of participants responded that Somali women do not have access to any law to protect their rights. Thirty-two percent stated that NGOs help protect women's rights, and 19% stated that Islam/God protects them.

Protection of Women's Rights	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
No protection	334	9	343	44.0%
Activists	4		4	0.5%
Clan/Relatives	7	1	8	1.0%
Don't understand or don't know	5		5	0.6%
Government - Justice System	3		3	0.4%
Husband	2		2	0.3%
Islam/God	142	8	150	19.2%
Sharia Law/Courts	6		6	0.8%
NGO	237	11	248	31.8%
Traditional Law - Dir	8		8	1.0%
Yes (unspecified)	3		3	0.4%
Total Participants	751	29	780	100.0%

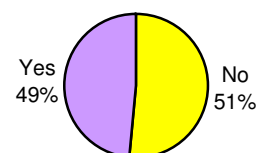


Medical Needs

Forty-nine percent of participants claim they or their family needs medical attention. The most commonly identified medical problems faced by participants or their family members were malaria at 15% and bronchitis or a severe cough mentioned by 14% of participants. Sixty-four percent of participants claim their face financial barriers to seeking medical attention, although 43% of participants claimed they were able to see a doctor (the definition of doctor being broad) in the year 2007. Nearly 19% of participants claim they have never seen a doctor or do not remember the last time, and 87% claim they have never seen a dentist.

Do you or your family need medical attention?	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
No	384	16	400	51.3%
Yes	367	13	380	48.7%

Barriers to medical care	No.	% of Total
Financial	496	63.6%
Hospital is inaccessible	2	0.3%
Insecurity/War	3	0.4%
Lack of Qualified Doctors	2	0.3%
No public hospital	1	0.1%
No Barriers mentioned	276	35.4%



Types of medical problems faced:	By themselves	By Family	Combined	% of Total
<i>No medical problems specifically identified</i>	531	503	N/A	~65%
Abdominal Pain	4	7	11	1.4%
Absess (from a bad injection)	0	1	1	0.1%
Anemia	2	0	2	0.3%
Arthritis	12	6	18	2.3%
Asthma	2	0	2	0.3%
Back Pain	22	0	22	2.8%
Blindness	3	0	3	0.4%
Blood Pressure	1	0	1	0.1%
Bodily Injury (car accident, war, tsunami, etc.)	1	4	5	0.6%
Bronchitis or a severe cough	49	61	110	14.1%
Chicken pox	1	0	1	0.1%
Cholera	1	3	4	0.5%
Deafness	4	1	5	0.6%
Dermititis	1	3	4	0.5%
Diabetes	1	0	1	0.1%
Diarrhoea	1	4	5	0.6%
ENT	1	0	1	0.1%
eye pain	6	4	10	1.3%
Feeling Ill/Fever/Cold/Unknown Sickness	36	47	83	10.6%
Gardiasis	0	2	2	0.3%
Gastroenteritis	1	0	1	0.1%
Gynecology	5	0	5	0.6%
Headache	11	2	13	1.7%
Heart problems	0	2	2	0.3%
Hepatitis	1	0	1	0.1%
Hypertension	2	1	3	0.4%
Infection	0	2	2	0.3%
Kidney problem	4	3	7	0.9%
Liver disease	0	1	1	0.1%
Malaria	39	79	118	15.1%
malnutrition	1	1	2	0.3%

Miscarrage/Abortion	1	1	2	0.3%
Mouth disease	0	1	1	0.1%
Mumps	0	1	1	0.1%
Nerves	1	2	3	0.4%
Parasites	1	0	1	0.1%
Physical Disability	2	4	6	0.8%
Pneumonia	0	6	6	0.8%
Polio	0	4	4	0.5%
Psychological problems	0	2	2	0.3%
STD - Sypillius	14	2	16	2.1%
TB	7	14	21	2.7%
Thrush	1	0	1	0.1%
Toothache	3	0	3	0.4%
Tumor	1	1	2	0.3%
Typhoid	6	5	11	1.4%
Total Participant Responses	780	780	N/A	N/A

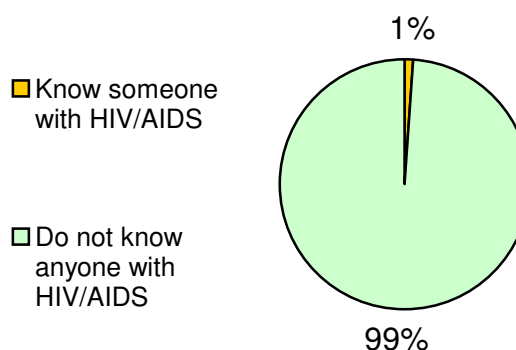
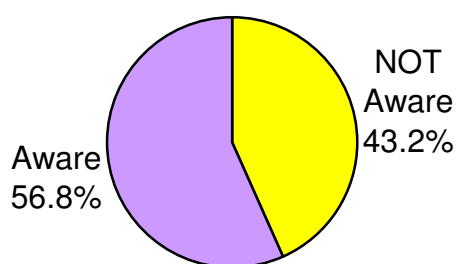
Last year to visit:	Doctor	%-Doctor Visit	Dentist	%-Dentist Visit
Before 1991	9	1.2%	2	0.3%
1991	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
1993	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
1996	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
1997	2	0.3%	1	0.1%
1998	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
1999	3	0.4%	1	0.1%
2000	8	1.0%	2	0.3%
2001	11	1.4%	5	0.6%
2002	19	2.4%	5	0.6%
2003	16	2.1%	7	0.9%
2004	38	4.9%	9	1.2%
2005	64	8.2%	12	1.5%
2006	125	16.0%	11	1.4%
2007	335	42.9%	45	5.8%
Don't Remember	38	4.9%	7	0.9%
Never	107	13.7%	672	86.2%
Total Participants	780	100.0%	780	100.0%

Who looks after a sick family member?	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Allah	3		3	0.4%
Brother	16		16	2.1%
Children	69	1	70	9.0%
Father	52	1	53	6.8%
Grandmother	4		4	0.5%
MCH clinic or Hospital	22	1	23	2.9%
Mother	63	3	66	8.5%
Myself	174		174	22.3%
Neighbor	89	6	95	12.2%
Parents	19		19	2.4%
Relative	110	10	120	15.4%
Sister	3		3	0.4%
Spouse(s)	31		31	4.0%
Themselves	13		13	1.7%
Whoever is present/No one	83	7	90	11.5%
Total Participants	751	29	780	100.0%

HIV/AIDS Awareness

Fifty-seven percent of participants claim there are aware of the existence of HIV/AIDS, however, 99% of participants do not claim to know anyone infected with the virus. When asked to describe how HIV/AIDS can be prevented, 50% of participants did not know or respond, and 39% of participants mentioned a need to avoid “illegal sex” - “Illegal” being a religious reference to sex forbidden outside of marriage. When the word "illegal" was not used - the response was categorized as "marital

Participants' Awareness of HIV/AIDS	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
NOT Aware	333	4	337	43.2%
Aware	418	25	443	56.8%
Know someone with HIV/AIDS	8	0	8	1.0%
Do not know anyone with HIV/AIDS	743	29	772	99.0%
Participant knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention:	Females	Males	Total	% of Total
Don't know or didn't respond	382	9	391	50.1%
Abstinence	14	0	14	1.8%
"no illegal sex"*	285	16	301	38.6%
Blood screening	3	0	3	0.4%
Careful with used knives/razors	3	0	3	0.4%
Clean your body	3	0	3	0.4%
Educate people	7	0	7	0.9%
Marital Exclusivity	3	0	3	0.4%
Marital Exclusivity & sterilize utensils	2	0	2	0.3%
Medical treatment	17	0	17	2.2%
Obey Allah	16	2	18	2.3%
Stay away from infected people	2	0	2	0.3%
Sterilize utensils	13	0	13	1.7%
Use Condom	1	2	3	0.4%
Grand Total	751	29	780	100.0%



Ownership of Weapons

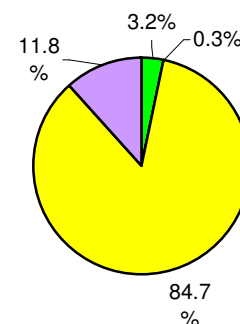
Participants were asked if they or any of their family members own a weapon, with the understanding that the large majority of participants would fear answering this question honestly. In this context only 3 participants (0.38%) claimed ownership of a weapon, 2 with AK-47s and one with a “Bastoolad.”

Family ownership of weapons	No.	%
No weapon	776	99.5%
1 Ak-47	2	0.3%
Do not know	1	0.1%
Yes, Bastoolad	1	0.1%
Total	780	100.0%

Intentions to Stay or Leave Mogadishu

The final question asked to participants was whether or not they planned to leave Mogadishu at the completion of the programme. Eighty-five percent said they will stay in Mogadishu, 12% said they will leave, and 3% said it depends on the security situation or on their family’s decision.

After this programme, will you leave Mogadishu?	No.	%
Depends on the security situation	25	3.2%
Depends on my family's decision	2	0.3%
No, I will stay in Mogadishu	661	84.7%
Yes, I will leave Mogadishu	92	11.8%



Of those claiming they will remain in Mogadishu (661 participants), 53% said they will stay because have nowhere to go if they leave, and 18% said they will stay because there is more opportunity in Mogadishu. Of those claiming they will leave (92 participants), 28% said they would leave because they lack money, and 22% said they would leave due to security problems.

Responses as to why they will stay/go:

	Of those 661 that will STAY:	% of those that will STAY:	Of those 92 that will LEAVE:	% of those that will LEAVE:
Did not give a reason why they will stay/go	22	3.3%	5	5.4%
Because i dont' have a farm and/or animals	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Will go stay with relatives	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Hope to get job in Mogadishu/outside of Mogadishu	24	3.6%	9	9.8%
Lack money to leave/to stay here	34	5.1%	26	28.3%
Look for more opportunity here/outside	3	0.5%	1	1.1%
More opportunity here	119	18.0%	0	0.0%
My family is here	6	0.9%	0	0.0%
Nowhere to go if I leave/stay	349	52.8%	4	4.3%
Problems in Mogadishu	1	0.2%	11	12.0%
Return to my home/region	0	0.0%	10	10.9%
Security problems in my place of origin/here	9	1.4%	20	21.7%
This is my home/region/country	93	14.1%	2	2.2%
Want to go abroad (Kenya, Europe)	0	0.0%	2	2.2%
We use a porter (that's how we can leave)	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Total participants	661	100.0%	92	100.0%

